Asylum Seekers Involvement in Self Employment:

Study of the influencing factors on business start-up in Sweden

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ABSTRACT

Self employment has become one of the essential issues for countries which receive significant flow of migration from different countries. Earlier studies examined the economic activities of the migrated people in a developed Nation and analyzed the economic impact in relation to this subject. A number of extensive research and different statistical data documented that, in recent years, Sweden received a significant flow of political migration compared to other European countries. Due to the demand of advanced labor market, migrants face difficulties to integrate within the labor market which ultimately drive them to become self employed.

The purpose of this study is to find out the factors influencing the asylum seekers to start a business in Sweden. The author realized that, there is still lack of research on migrants issue especially who are going for business in Sweden. Previous researches focused more on intra group differences in self employment and many other different issues related to immigrants. Though, a great deal of research has been performed on immigrant, but factors associated with starting a business by the migrants have been partially emphasized. However, this study intensely focused on the driving factors of starting a business in Sweden by the political migrants.

The author conducted a qualitative study by applying semi structured interview with five immigrant entrepreneurs who came here through political migration. All the participants have shared their experience with the difficulties they have faced to get jobs and indicated the factors that drive them to start a business in Sweden. In addition, the participants shared their experience concerning some valuable information to start a business in Swedish economy.

Moreover, this study found that the structure of the skilled labor market, educational requirements and cultural barriers are major push factors which drive the migrants towards business.

Furthermore, this study also highlighted the pull factors to start a business in Sweden. Factor includes supportive business environment, neutrality of Sweden and so on.

In addition, the study raised some of the personal factors of the entrepreneur which also inspired them to start a business in Sweden.

Keywords: Self-employment, migration, political migration, Sweden, business, labor market, entrepreneur, economic migration
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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

This chapter mainly gives an overview of the entire work. It will specify research work by defining purpose of the research, problems behind this study and identified the research question on which this research is based on.

1.1 Problem background

Human migration is a common global phenomenon for centuries. In fact, it is human nature to move in places or land where they will get a better opportunity, good standard of living and a secured life. Considering these facts, each year people from different countries are migrating to Sweden. Migration mainly started in Sweden in the beginning of the World War II. Due to the reason of being neutral in Second World War, Sweden became safe place for the refugees. People mostly came to Sweden from neighboring countries like Finland, Norway, Denmark and many other European countries as refugee. After the war, most of the refugees returned but a significant number of them did not go back, they remained in Sweden. During 1960s people from other countries like former Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece started to migrate in Sweden (Andersson & Wadensjö, 2004, p.4).

In between the year from 1960-1970, migration in Sweden was dominated by the economic or labor migration. During these 10 years, economic migration increased incredibly and reached to peak (Edin, LaLonde and Åslund, 2000, p. 3-4). After 1970 economic migration was restricted due to the change of immigration policy. The reason of changing the immigration policy was to ensure a regulated labor market (Green-Pedersen & Odmalm, 2008, p. 370). Later on, this policy results a shift of economic migration to political migration and that also restricts economic labor migration to Sweden (Edin et al., 2000, p. 3-4).

A Significant number of people from many different region like South American countries for example, Chile in 1970s, among European countries Poland in the early 1980s, Middle East Asian countries like Iran and Iraq in the later part of the 1980s, and the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s migrated to Sweden. The common reason for migrating from those countries during that time was mainly political unrest in their respective countries (Edin et al., 2000, p. 3-4).

According to Neumayer (2005, p.5) Western European countries were much more popular to the migrants than the other countries of the world. Among the western European countries, German received a significant number of asylum application from 1980-1999. Moreover, he found in his study from 1980-1999; Sweden, Austria and Switzerland got more asylum application per capita than German. Englund (2003, p.7) found that from 1975 migration flow in Sweden mostly were from non EU countries, where majority of the migrants came as refugees due to war or political instability in their respective countries. Most of them were coming from Middle East, Asia, and Africa and from other parts of the world where the political situation was unstable. Englund (2003, p. 11-12) also acknowledged, for 20 years, migrants in Sweden were mostly refugee and their tied movers who were completely different from the previous migrants moved during 1960s.
and 1970s. (Last 20 years counted from 2003). Moreover, Englund argued that it has become difficult for the migrants to obtain employment during last 20 years. In a similar study Edin, et al., (2000, p. 168) also mentioned that during the last period (i.e., before 2000), majority of the migrants came to Sweden due to political reasons and this trend of migration is increasing every year. In the web page of Swedish migration board, it shows that the number of asylum application in 2010 was 31800 which represent 32% increase of asylum application compared to 2009. According to UNHCR (2010, p. 7) report, Sweden has been placed as the 4th largest country of the world in terms of the number of asylum application in 2010. Moreover, Asylum seekers by country of citizenship, sex and period (2005-2010) has been given in appendix B. All the data mentioned in the table has been extracted from statistics Sweden (SCB 2011).

Skavhaug (2005, p. 6) mentioned about rules for granting a residence permit in Sweden in a Report from the ENARO-exchange program& Swedish migration board (2011). The rule states that the person who is asking for asylum can be granted permanent residence permit or temporary residence permit under some circumstance with fixed term like 11 months where he/she can stay for self development. Only getting a residence permit is not enough for survival. They need employment in order to support their living. Ekberg, Hammarstedt, and Shukur (2009, p. 718) found that, early migrated labor force had comparatively higher employment rate than the natives of Sweden. It has been deteriorated, due to change of immigration policy and that also resulted in an increase of the unemployment rate among migrants in Sweden.

According to Persson (2001), self employment among migrants increased during 1990s. Olofsson, (2004 cited in Pradhan and Andersson, 2004, p. 3) shows that near about 23 percent of newly started business in 2003 was owned by migrants in Sweden. It represents, an increase of 1 percent compared to 2002. The author also found that, among different kinds of business, 36 percent migrants are mainly involved in distribution and communication business and 29 percent involves in businesses related with grocery, hotel and restaurant. According to the research of Rosing (2003 cited in Pradhan and Andersson, 2004, p. 4), approximately 70,000 companies are owned by the migrants in Sweden which represents one out of every eight Swedish companies. As, the authors mentioned the reason behind doing business is to secure employment and their life. On the other hand, it also gives them the feelings of independence which is better than working under an organization. Thus, it has become more important now to study and research on this particular area of migrants specifically the factors that are influencing asylum seekers to involve in business though it is common to face entrance barriers of doing business in a new social environment. They are becoming the important part of the society as they are significantly contributing to the Swedish economy with self-employment and creating employment opportunities for the unemployed people.

A significant number of researches have been performed on immigrant and their self employment issues. For example, Hammarstedt (2004) performed a research on self employment among immigrants in Sweden. The author in this study focused mainly on intergroup differences among different immigrant groups and partially highlighted the factors influencing the migrants to start a business in Sweden. Moreover, Ohlsson, et al., (2010) did study on the self employment of immigrants and natives in Sweden. He also raised some of the factors that excluding the migrants from the labor market. The factor includes poor language skills of the migrants, insufficient educational qualification and racial discriminations. Similar to Hammarstedt (2004)
and Ohlsson, et al., (2010), most other previous research raised few factors of migrants that detach them from the labor market and influence towards self employment. However, a complete study on the factors related to this issue is required to explain the positive and negative factors. Thus, the study area has been found and can be treated as one of the vital issue for Sweden during this time. Moreover, different research found that a number of positive and negative factors concerning personal, environmental and economic factors also can influence someone to start a business. Giacomini et al., (2007) noted few personal, environmental and economic factors which may influence to become an entrepreneur. The author stated personal factors like need of independence, family pressure; Environmental factors like market opportunity, social development and economic factors are gaining more money or profit can influence someone to become self employed.

Innate characteristics of a person also can influence to become an entrepreneur. Among different research, Bessant & Tidd (2009, p. 256) defined different characteristics which can be found in an entrepreneur. People who look for independent life can be interested in business rather than doing a job. Moreover, people who are growth oriented and innovative in nature can think to start a business and that also can discourage them from doing job.

In addition, to obtain a job and to perform other economic activities, type of migration also can be considered as an important factor. Previous researches, for example, Ohlsson, et al., (2010) and Englund (2003) concentrated on the migrant group but they did not specify the migrant group that they are treating. However, there are many different types of migrants are coming in Sweden every year. Moreover, concerning the factors that the previous researchers highlighted, it has been found that, there is a lack of research on the factors that are influencing the political migrants to start a business in Sweden. Therefore, this study contributes on both positive and negative factors of the political migrants behind starting a business in Sweden.

1.2 Research Question

By Relating with the identified problem and concerning the research gap found in this area of research the author formulated the following research question:

➢ What are the factors that influence asylum seekers to start business in Sweden?

1.3 Research purpose

Immigration issue is considered as one of the important issue for the future economic growth of Sweden. For that reason, immigrant entrepreneurship is a very essential issue in case of Sweden. UNHCR (2010) report shows that every year a significant number of people are seeking asylum in Sweden. Ohlsson, et al., (2010) show that after arriving in Sweden migrants have to face entrance barrier in the job market and other economic activities like business. However, a significant number of migrants are involving in business. Therefore, the purpose of this study is set to find out the factors that are influencing the migrants to start business in Sweden. This study gives an in depth focus on the positive and negative factors influencing to start business by the migrants in Sweden. This paper also highlighted the personal, environmental and economic
factors which also can influence someone to start business in Sweden. Moreover, this study is also able to address the problems that the political migrants face when they look for jobs and go for any other economic activity. The main contribution of this paper is to provide insight about why asylum seekers are engaging in business and to raise their problems to the society which they have faced and still facing. In addition, this study shared migrants experience and suggestions which will help other migrants to set up their own start-ups in Sweden.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is conducted to identify the factors that influence political migrants to drive towards business rather doing job. Five interviewees have been selected to conduct this study. Due to the lack of accessibility and communication with the political migrants, the study could not select more interviewees. Moreover, due to lack of accessibility and resources, the sample area could not be extended. Also, the fear of facing interview and lack of English proficiency of the migrants was the main limitation to search for information about the migrants.

1.5 Thesis Disposition

This study is conducted under seven parts containing introduction, research methodology, Theoretical Framework, findings, analysis, conclusion and in the end, credibility criteria of the research has been discussed. Thesis disposition is presented in the following diagram:
Chapter 1: Introduction

• This chapter starts with a problem background containing a brief history of migration flow in Sweden. After defining the problem, a research question has been formulated to carry out the study and later the limitation of the research have been identified.

Chapter 2: Methodology

• This chapter discussed the reason of chosen topic and later general preconception, choice of theories, research philosophy, method used in this research, sampling procedure and data collection strategy has been described.

Chapter 3: Theoretical Framework

• This chapter contains all relevant theories and literatures. This will help readers to understand the terms used in this paper in different parts to fulfill the aim of this paper.

Chapter 4: Empirical findings

• This chapter mainly based on primary data which are collected through interview with the five asylum seekers.

Chapter 5: Analysis

• This chapter gives the analysis of how asylum seekers are involved in business and how they are accumulating resources for their business.

Chapter 6: Conclusion and Recommendation

• The conclusion is drawn on the basis of the findings and analysis made on earlier chapters. Further research recommendations are made on the ground of potential research gaps of the subject area reflected from this study.

Chapter 7: Credibility of the Research

• This chapter demonstrate the quality criteria and evaluate the relevance of the study
CHAPTER TWO

Methodology

In this chapter the author described the scientific approaches that the author is going to apply in the study. This chapter starts with the explanation of different approaches that have been used in this study.

Concept

For all kinds of academic study “Methodology” is considered to be one of the important parts to accelerate the study. On the basis of this part, the author designed the method and strategy of the research. According to Saunders et al., (2009) “Methodology” is “the theory of how research should be undertaken” and “Method” is “the techniques and procedures used to obtain and analyses data”.

2.1 Choice of subject

Before choosing this topic, the author had several alternatives. When the author arrived in Sweden, the topic about immigrant was very common in different Medias. Initial choice was made to study on immigrants in Sweden. As a student of business administration, the author tried to focus on the immigrant’s involvement in business especially in the case of Sweden. Through initial study and observation, the author found that immigrants in Sweden are heterogeneous. The purpose of this study will be précised, if the study is possible to conduct on a particular group of immigrants. Different study observed that most of the people who are seeking for asylum in Sweden are trying to start their own business for survival. The number of asylum application increased by 32% in 2010 compared to 2009 (Migrationsverket, 2011). Considering the social factors of being involved in self employment by asylum seekers, the study was conducted on the asylum seekers under the topic of “Asylum seekers involvement in self employment in Sweden”. Before the selection, this topic an observation was conducted on the immigrants small businesses in Umeå. The observation found that, a great number of migrants are doing businesses in the examined area. Most of those small businesses are restaurant, bar, grocery shops etc. A significant number of the owner of those businesses sought asylum has been highlighted the necessity of conducting this research specifically on this area. To conduct this study, the author tried to build a network by communicating with different shop owners and immigrants living in Umeå who can help to provide more information about their businesses.

2.2 Research philosophy

Ontological and epistemological phenomenon has been chosen by the author on the basis of the research question. In this paper, the study was conducted on asylum seekers activities considering them as entrepreneurs. So, each and every asylum seekers are social being who has their existence in the social reality. Depending on the social reality, the author defines the ontological stand point of this study. According to Bryman & Bell (2007, p. 22-23), ontological
statement deals upon the nature of the world and human being within the social framework and that consist of two things, objectivism and constructivism. Moreover, Porta & Keating (2008, p. 23) tried to define ontology by two questions: “Does social reality exist?” And “Is reality knowable?”. Furthermore, Hesse-biber & Leavy (2010, p. 4) defined ontology: “what is the thing that the researchers want to know and how? That also depends on the philosophical belief of how researchers see the reality of the nature”. Objectivism tries to imagine independence in terms of social phenomenon and constructivism try to guess social actors by interaction. Taking into considerations the asylum seekers activities as entrepreneur the author tried to find out “What are the factors that influence asylum seekers to start business in Sweden?” To reach the answer of this question and to fulfill the purpose, constructivism position is consistent with this study.

Migrants always try to interact with their society, build networks with others and continuously carry out their activity in the society to gain knowledge which helps them to explore different opportunities from the society like information of job, business and so on. Thus, depending on their ambitions they engage in different money making activities. Different studies showed that migrants are mostly moving self employment in Sweden. To know the driving factors behind starting business a detailed study is required in this area. Therefore, constructivism approach fits more with the study to present the phenomenon in a meaningful way to the society.

Epistemology is considered as another important part of the research philosophy. According to Porta & Keating (2008, p. 23), epistemology define how knowledge can be accumulated to support the ontological standing. Porta & Keating (2008, p. 23) also defined, epistemology by two stand point of a researcher’s point of view: positivism and interpretivism. From a positivist approach, a researcher think from the natural science view and knowledge exist independently according to the law of nature. On the other hand, interpretivism approaches think from the social contexts which develop knowledge by interpreting the social reality of the social actors (Porta & Keating, 2008, p. 23). This paper is conducted on the social actors who interact with the social reality and implement social actions. Thus, the study focuses on social context and develops knowledge by interpreting the asylum seekers activities and thoughts which drive them to start business in Sweden. Therefore, the author followed interpretivism approach to conduct this study.

2.3 Research Strategy

To define the purpose of the research and to answer the research question the author followed qualitative research strategy. Bryman & Bell (2007, p. 418) and Mack, Wood, Macqueen, Guest & Namey (2005, p. 3) defined qualitative studies as a study of social behavior which gives the result according to relative understanding of social facts. On the other hand, quantitative study mostly relays upon rejecting or accepting the hypothesis. This study is conducted upon social facts which are consisting of constructivism and interpretivism, as discussed in research philosophy. Therefore, this research is mainly focusing on constructivist view rather than defining the reality view (Bryman & Bell, 2007, p. 17). From the definition, it can be said that, qualitative methods have a significant difference in terms of process and design of conducting a study.
Qualitative studies try to interpret the social practice and search the meaning of the features of social science by using interpretivism approach. The author conducted the study on five asylum seekers real life cases to define the purpose of the study which also give a better understanding by using the qualitative approach. However, it is difficult to define in the same way by using a quantitative approach. Moreover, the author mainly focused on the entrepreneurial activities of asylum seekers to find out the answer of the research question: “What are the factors that influence asylum seekers to start business in Sweden?” Therefore, qualitative research is found to be perfect to define research purpose and research question as it follows the approach of constructivism and interpretivism.

2.4 Scientific Approach

According to Bryman & Bell (2007, p. 11-14), methodology can be defined in two ways: Inductive and Deductive approach. Deductive approach generally shows the relationship between theory and research. Based on the known knowledge and theoretical considerations the researchers conduct the study. On the other hand, in inductive study, the researchers often use grounded theory approach to analyze the data and to generate new theory. However, this study is conducted based on the existing theory, rather than generating new theory. Therefore, deductive approach has been selected to conduct this study and to find out the answer of the research question “What are the factors that influence asylum seekers to start business in Sweden?” The author used the existing theories related to this study, to facilitate research processes, data collection and analysis. Based on the theories and literature, the author tried to understand the purpose of the study. Moreover, the specification of key variables and statements made on research are based on the theoretical framework. The author believes that, it is important to find out the theories which are related to the problem area and contributes a strong in-depth knowledge for the theoretical framework. This approach helped the author to focus more on problem, because it is easy to turn back to the previous stage make modification and again tried to go to the right track. Therefore, the author reflects over the previous part and provides a platform to show clearer scenario of the problem.

2.5 Literature Search

The problem of the study has been taken into consideration, in order to find the related theories. It requires a better understanding of previous academic studies, to develop the theoretical framework. As a student of masters program in Business Development and Internationalization, the study materials and course contents helped the author to develop theories related to entrepreneurship. The source of theories was mainly based on high quality journals, articles and relevant books. Most of the literatures on theories have been extracted by using Umeå University library data base and by using google scholar. The articles have been found through the access provided by the Umeå University library such as Emarald, business source premier, jstor etc. Some theories have been used form different thesis, dissertation and books. The author used different literatures and theories like migration, entrepreneurship theory, definition of asylum seeker and refugee, motivation of starting business, and the importance of networking in immigrants business. These terms and theories are all used in different parts of the paper and
helped to design the interview guideline. Therefore, it required explanation of different terms used in different purposes.

In this study, the term migration has been explained, because the author used this term several time. This study was conducted on the asylum seekers of Sweden who are considered as one of the type of migrants in the Swedish society. Several types of migration like economic and political migration have been discussed in the problem background. Migration types have been highlighted, because the factors to start a business have a relation with the way people migrate. Those who are coming through the process of economic migration have a different view towards their career, but people coming through political migration are different in terms of their career achievements. Usually, the political migrants seek for the safest place where they will get a secure life. Thus, the author differentiates two types of migration in the problem background called economic and political migration and thus the situation has been emphasized using different literatures when the migration pattern changed.

It is also essential to understand clear concept about asylum seekers, to define asylum seekers as migrants. Moreover, the author defined the difference between asylum seekers and refugee. As, the study is related to self employment, it is essential to discuss on entrepreneurship theory. To define the immigrant entrepreneur, different types of entrepreneurs have been discussed to specify difference between immigrant entrepreneurs and other type of entrepreneurs. Moreover, they have significant difference when comes to the factors influence to start a business.

Motivation and networking considered as one of the key part of business, for immigrant entrepreneurs. Different motivational factors have been discussed in this paper, to define the factors influencing asylum seekers. As we know, motivation theory is one of the most important theories among other theories, because the study is mainly dealing with the factors which can be possible to describe by using different motivation theories given by different authors. Theories have been discussed in this study which is required to have a clear understanding about different terms and concepts used in this paper.

### 2.6 Selection Areas

According to UNHCR report (2010, p. 7), among the 44 industrialized countries USA receives largest number of Asylum application in 2010. The report also documented, France placed second, Germany placed third and Sweden placed fourth. The number of asylum application in USA 55500, France 47800, Germany 41300 and in Sweden 31800. The number of asylum application in each of those countries increased compared to 2009. Therefore, it can be said now, a day’s it is a common global phenomenon to move countries where people feel secure. In terms of cultural, language and other societal and political barriers, each of the countries is different. Every country has their own cultural and political system in the society, but these barriers are common to face in every new environment. For example, in USA the native language is English which is commonly taught in every state of the world. So, it might be easy for a newly entered migrant to cope up with the environment quickly. France is also almost similar because they have French as their native language which is considered as world’s second language. On the other hand, in case of Germany and Sweden its bit different because they have their own language German and Swedish which is completely new to a migrant. This is only one example
of the barriers that the migrants might face. For example, in Sweden, besides the language barrier migrants might face barriers in the labor market which required highly skilled and technical person to fulfill the requirement of the employers. If the migrant more specifically asylum seekers does not have enough qualification and skills required for a particular job, he/she will become excluded from the job market. This scenario is also common in everywhere. So the migrants need to turn to other low skilled professions and most of the case after a certain time they move to self employment where they can feel them independent. According to Olofsson (2004 cited in Pradhan and Andersson, 2004, p. 3), 29 percent businesses of the migrants are grocers, hotel and restaurant which also can represent migrants business in Sweden. So, the author focused on the most common professions of the migrants which are groceris, hotel and restaurant. Though, immigrants are doing small businesses all over Sweden, but Umeå has been selected to collect information because of easy accessibility of the author. Although, migrants are working in almost every sector of Sweden, this study focuses only on their common business patterns in Umeå city such as restaurant. Most of the migrants are found in same pattern of business in Umeå city. Moreover, Umeå is going to be the European cultural city in 2014. Therefore, it can be expected that Umeå is going to be more internationalized. Furthermore, this city is also popular in Sweden because of having renowned University where so many international students are coming every year. So, this city is attractive to the migrants for having many international people. The type of migrants in Sweden is heterogeneous. The author in this study, investigated on those non EU migrants who seek asylum and later they established themselves as entrepreneur in Sweden. This study is attempted to be focused and specific, so that it can bring out the a valid and reliable result.

2.7 Time Issue

To conduct this study, most of the interviews were taken from the senior immigrants who came 20-26 years before by political migration. Among the interviewees, three of them moved 10-15 years before. The aim of this type of selection is to know whether the factor varies among them or not. Those who moved 26 years before and who moved 10 years before, might have a different perspective of thinking, but the core factors behind the influence of doing business might be same.

2.8 Selection of interviewees

Initial target was to set fifteen asylum seekers who are involved in self employment and collect their real life experience of starting up business considering the factors influencing them to start business. Due to having less accessibility with the immigrants, the author collected five interviews from Umeå commune. The author believes that, five interviewees are able to highlight the major factors which are influencing to start business in Sweden. Moreover, lack of resources and again less accessibility to the other cities, the author could not able to move to other places to collect information. However, the author believe that, Umeå is a city of multicultural environment can be considered as one of the best sample areas among other cities of Sweden compare to Stockholm, Malmo, Göteborg. Umeå is also a city where large number of immigrants is living and a significant number of immigrants are doing business. As a sample selection area, the author found Umeå is a perfect place.
Immigrants of different nationalities are doing business in Umeå. Depending on the author’s accessibility to the different nationalities, interviewees from Bangladesh, Iran, and Lebanon have been selected to conduct this study. The selection goes through a process and it takes time to make network among those nationalities. The author tried to find out why they have started business. Considering this matter the author collected their real life experience of the interviewees to find the reason behind starting business. As a foreigner in Sweden it was not so easy for the author to create networking among the immigrants group. Therefore, it required time for the author to build up relationship with some people who could able to provide this kind of contacts to conduct the study. As a Bangladeshi the author took initial attempt to build up relationship with the Bangladeshi immigrants and used them as a source of other contacts to reach other nationalities. The author carried out snow ball sampling process to search the interviewees. As the study is on the asylum seekers, it was not so easy, because it required investigation of how someone got residence permit in Sweden and that is very sensitive issue to discuss about. The author able to find out many contacts and that can help to conduct this study, by developing relation and network with different nationalities. In some cases, the interviewees help with information to collect more interviews. Some sensitive questions like: “Did you seek asylum?” was not been asked, however, the information about interviewees has been identified by using other sources. This approach of selecting sample is known as snowball sampling method where the respondents are hidden. According to Bryman and Bell (2007, p. 732), snow ball sample is a non probability sample where the researcher first make contact with other groups in the society who are relevant to the research and use those contacts to search for other contacts. While selecting the interviewees or the participants, some selection criteria were taken into account like: gender, age education background and so on. The author look for female entrepreneurs, but due to lack of accessibility could not able to find any. It has been found that most of the immigrant’s business organizations which are operated by the non-EU immigrants mostly are owned by males. In terms of age, most of the interviews are taken form senior immigrants where three of the interviewees moved in between 10-15 years before. However, their shared experience with those who moved 26 years back were almost same. Most of them argued about present situation which even more deteriorated than their time. According to the interview of three different nationalities, they shared same experience considering the existing job market structure of Sweden to get job in the labor market. To reach the objective and to analyze different influencing factors, the author thus selected five interviewees among them three form Bangladesh, one from Iran, and another was form Lebanon.

2.9 Data collection

After getting the list of respondents, the author visited their shops physically. A brief introduction of the study and purpose has given to the respondents. The respondents have been asked for permission if they have time and willing to share their experience. If they don’t have time then an appointment has been made for a specific time and date and also asked for suitable place to talk about their real life experience because it requires time to conduct this kind of interview.
2.9.1 Data collection method and semi structured strategy

While taking the interview, an interview guideline manual has been made which guide the author to ask different questions. Interview guideline is a set of semi structured questions put together to guide while taking interview. According to Mark Saunders, Philip & Adrian (2009), Semi-structured interview is the way where researcher will have a list of themes and questions to be covered, although this may vary from interview to interview. While making this manual research question and problem had been taken into consideration. Before starting the interview the author gave the respondents a brief description about the study and how their interview can help the society and new migrants if they want to start a business in Sweden. It is very important to relate the interview guideline manual with the purpose of the paper because the interview guideline should support the core objective of the paper. While starting the interview the First question was for introducing themselves which consist of age, origin and time they spend in Sweden. From the beginning of the interview the author tried to build up a friendly relationship with the respondents which help the author to get hold of the answers required for the study. While asking the questions some technical issues were taken into consideration. One of the technical things during the interview was, not asking any sensitive questions directly to the respondents (i.e. did you seek asylum?) The respondent might feel uncomfortable during the interview and that would effect on the result of the paper. So, these kind of direct or exact questions were kept out while asking questions. All the interviews were taken within 40-50 minutes duration and most of them willingly shared their experience. Thus, the strategy helped the author to bring out valid and reliable answers form the respondents.

Actually, the main purpose of making this interview guideline is to keep the interviewers in track while taking the interview. Lots of other issues, for example Swedish culture, society etc has been discussed, but all those were not included. Author only include information’s which matches with the research question and purpose of this paper.

2.9.2 Primary source of information

As discussed earlier, information about the cases has been collected by the help of interview manual. All the interviews were face to face which has been collected directly from the shop. As the author conducted the interview and collected the information’s directly from the target area, it can be considered as the primary source of information. Chapter four of this study described about the findings which contains all the shared experiences of the interviewees which had been collected primary basis directly from the field.

2.9.3 Media of taking interview

The author mainly used telephone as a media to take appointments for face to face interview with the respondents. Information has been collected by the help of interview manual. The answers of the questions were manually written in the note book. However, the interviewees were asked to use voice recorder. Only three of the interviewees agreed upon to use the voice recorder, others did not allow. They feel unsecured to let the author record. Because of this reason, the author used manual approach by using paper and pencil to write down the information from the
interviewees and transcribed afterwards. Most of the cases mobile phone has been used to ask the respondents available time to take the interview.

2.10 Credibility of the sources

In order to collect different journal, articles and many other different publications the author mainly used the data base Jstor, business source premier and Google scholar. Same sources has been used to collect secondary data and also for the selection of different theories. Few articles has been used which studied in the core courses of masters program in business development and internationalization. The author mainly tried to select those scientific articles which have been published in scientific journal and highly credible for this study.

2.11 Criticism of the sources

The author always tried to use scientific articles to conduct this study. The author sometimes could not able to access important research on migrants in Sweden, due to Swedish language barrier. In this paper, the author used a thesis paper (Pradhan and Andersson, 2004) as a secondary source of information. This paper contains valuable information about the immigrants business in Sweden and referred research of (Rosing, 2003) which could not be accessible due to language barrier.
CHAPTER THREE

Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework considered as a very important part of a paper. In this paper, the author tried to relate own understanding with academic experiences which will give readers platform to argue on findings and analysis of this paper.

The theoretical framework focuses on demonstrating the author’s knowledge which include different theories form the specific field of the study, different methods and history of the phenomenon (Randolph, 2009, p. 2). The author tried to find out the scientific journals and theories of new business era to support arguments.

The purpose of this study is to determine the factors influencing the asylum seekers to start business in Sweden. As the asylum seekers are starting their own business, they can be entitled as immigrant entrepreneur. Immigrant entrepreneurs have different factors which influence them to start business and that differ from other type of entrepreneurs. These two types of entrepreneur’s purpose of moving to a country are different. Thus, it differs from each other. Moreover, different migration terms has been discussed, to give the readers proper understanding about the fact.

3.1 Migration

In a broader sense, migration deals with space and time. Migration is considered to be taken place in between space of two or more places. Time is also considered to be another aspect because it required time to move one place to another (Boyle, 1998, p. 38). Although, it cannot be said that moving between different places determines migration or we cannot say that moving places over time is migration. Migration is when people are moving across the border. More specifically when people are moving across the border which is politically defined by countries administrative body and the intention should be to stay there for at least one year. This process of migration also can be defined as international migration (Muus, 2001, p. 32). Moreover, without crossing the national border cannot be treated as migration, rather movement within the border can be said as intra-urban residential mobility. Migration also deals with the same purpose. There is a reason behind migrating across the border. Purpose of migration might vary person to person. The purpose of migration might be to look for a secure place where they can find at least a certain level of living standard, especially in case of refugee or an asylum seeker. In this study, the author focusing on the migrants who sought asylum here to live a standard life and to lead a secure life which they might not get in their home country.

3.2 Determinants of migration

There are several reasons of migration in different countries. Seeking asylum by a migrant means, a person is seeking for a secured life in a particular country. Because, the human rights has been violated in his home country due to political instability and try to move to another country where he/she feel secured. This kind of migration can be said as political migration.
Political migration is defined in the later part of this section. Among the determinants of migration Economic, political and environmental migration can be considered as common migration determinants now in this world. People are mostly migrating to different countries, due to these three factors. There are other factors too, but these three factors are now common and major in everywhere. Sweden is also not different. Their history of migration from the very beginning highlighted these terms.

3.2.1 Economic migration

According to Borjas (1989) mainly the economic migration focuses on size and skill composition of the immigrant flow of particular host country, how immigrants will adapt the host country economy and how a host country can be benefited by economic migration. Economic migration is movement of people to their preferred place where they can find a particular career path.

3.2.2 Political migration

If anyone is moving to different country because of some uncertain political condition where people cannot ensure the security of life can be defined as political migration. This kind of migration depends on several factors. Factors might include security condition of the home country, living standard and political instability. The host countries immigration policy is also a factor before moving. According to Itzigsohn, (2000, p. 1126), “Every state will not guarantee the citizenship rights, there are some colonial states or other territory but guaranteeing of citizenship rights for the inhabitants of a certain territory defined by the political boundaries of a state has been the idea that has structured modern citizenship”. The present study is highly concentrating on the asylum seekers who came here in Sweden through political migration. First concern of their life is security. Due to this fact, their activities in the society differ from other types of migrants.

3.2.3 Environmental migration

If anyone has to leave his/her place and move to another place temporarily or permanently due to environmental factors can be entitled as environmental migration. There could be many factors which can influence environmental migration: lack of natural resource, environmental disruption which can seriously ruined the quality of life (Stojanov & Novosak, 2006, p. 66).

3.3 Traditional model of migration

The author Sjaastad (1962) suggested in his article employment and income are the most determining factor of migration to different countries. In his article, he tried to place migration as resource allocation framework which means migration is promoting efficient resource to the different country or different place. Therefore, it has been documented that, most important factor behind migration is employment and income. He also put into consideration the growth domestic product per capita of the destination country. This term can calculate wage opportunity of the destination country. If a country has low unemployment rate and has high GDP that means the immigration rate will be also higher, as most of the people from other developing or
underdeveloped countries will try to migrate in developed countries. That means, high earning in a particular country means net in-migration and low earning in a particular country means net out-migration (Sjaastad, 1962).

### 3.4 Push pull model

The indication behind migration that Sjaastad (1962) found is not enough to prove the reason behind migration. He only shows two main factors that are the employment and the income factors behind migration. World bank 2006 shows more reason behind migration. According to the World Bank report, 2006, push factor shows the reason behind leaving the country and move to another country. On the other hand, the pull factor tells about the reasons of attractiveness of the country to live and work.

There could be several reasons to leave the country. People don’t love to live those countries where the rules, regulations and human rights have been violated due to war or political instability. Considering those facts people think to move to the better place where they can live a peaceful life. World Bank report 2006, shows several reasons of migration which discussed below.

World Bank report 2006 has identified 3 different types of pull factor and push factor. They are stated below:

- Economic and demographic
- Political
- Social and cultural

#### 3.4.1 Economic and demographic reason in push & pull factor

World bank report mainly identified in push factor, poverty, high unemployment rate in a particular country, low wages of the labor, high fertility rates, lack of basic health infrastructure and education. On the other hand, in pull factor it is just the reverse for the receive country. The developed country has good living infrastructure and good prospect in professional development which attracts political migrants more to move. (World Bank report, 2006).

#### 3.4.2 Political reason in push & pull factor

If the political condition of a country is country is unstable, has a risk of living, war, corruption, violence, rights are violated can cause people to move to another country to spend better life. In that case, pull factor is the political freedom where people can lead life without any hesitation (World Bank report, 2006).
3.4.3 Social and cultural push & pull factor

There are many social and cultural factors which can push people to move different country. World Bank report mentioned about discrimination based on ethnicity, gender and religion in different countries. People of those countries might feel insecure about their life. Therefore, people try to move another country for a secured life. The pull factors is just reverse for the receive county where people will not face any problem regarding those matters (World Bank report, 2006).

3.5 Relationship of refugee and asylum seekers

The author mentioned many time in this study about refugee and asylum seekers. To give the readers a clear concept of these two terms the author defined how a refugee is differs with asylum seeker. A refugee and an asylum seeker require separate treatment, but it cannot be separated from the whole framework. Both of them are asking for shelter and protection. Only their status is different. A refugee becomes an asylum seeker when he/she ask for protection, but all asylum seekers are not refugee according to the definition of refugee under 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees status (Goodwin-Gill, 1986). Abraha (2007, p. 9) mentioned in his hand book for asylum seekers in Sweden that “An asylum seeker hence is a person who has left his country and sought asylum in another country and who is still waiting for a decision on his application for asylum”. Also he noted about refugee according to Article 1 (A) of the 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees states that a refugee is any person who ”owing to race, nationality, religion, membership of a particular social group of political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country…” A person satisfying these criteria is called a convention refugee.

3.6 Entrepreneurship

Many scholars defined entrepreneurship by their own view but general definition of entrepreneurship is hard to explain. Characterization made by different scholars does not relate general definition and that has been argued by different scholars like Klofsten (2000) and Gartner (1998).

Entrepreneurial activities can lead a structural change in any economy by taking initiative of inventing something new and this activity might result of creating a new industry for an economy. Entrepreneurs with their creative thinking can be able to restructure the production system which can bring a revolution for a particular economy or it can be said as reformation of old things doing in a new way. This kind of creative thinking cannot be hold by everyone in the society but a small portion of a population can think creative (Schumpeter, 1934, p. 132). Entrepreneurs accumulate social and economic wealth and try to transform them into valuable resource with their creative thinking (Mueller & Thomas, 2001, p. 55).

Henderson (2000) has characterized an entrepreneur with three different factors: creativity, imagination and self-determination. On the other hand, Deakins (1996) highlighted that personality or the innate abilities rather than an individual’s learning process of entrepreneurial
skills but the combination of both can give an individual to think differently towards opportunities.

Mises (1996 cited in James, 2006) the entrepreneur see the customer needs and try to serve their interest by looking at things as they are and seeing profitable ways to change them for the betterment. According to Schunipeter (1934); Leibcnsteinc (1978); Baumol (1993 cited in Montanye, James, 2006), “He is recognized as the individual who creates wealth and fosters economic growth”.

The performance of the firm and the functions of entrepreneur will be depended on the self interest of the entrepreneur. An entrepreneur need to be innovative and the behavior should be like always search for different opportunities. “The actions that the entrepreneurs are taking either generate no economic rent or that produce rent in which the individual acquires no ownership interest. Individuals who earn only normal return on their human capital are not entrepreneur” (James, 2006, p. 549).

Fayolle (2008) highlighted on entrepreneurship education and he suggested that, more entrepreneurship researchers should be done to understand social entrepreneurship, institutional entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial competencies, entrepreneurial cognition and risk, and finally role model of entrepreneurship in the context of entrepreneurship education. Moreover, he believed that it is possible to learn entrepreneurship but impossible to tell whether he/she will be able to deliver learning in the practical field. Furthermore, the research has found that certain features of entrepreneurship can be learned but several professionals argued that entrepreneurs are born not made.

To define different types of entrepreneur the author discussed about three types of entrepreneurs. Bessant & Tidd (2009, p. 256), defined three different types of entrepreneur and they are as follows:

- Life style entrepreneur
- Growth entrepreneur
- Innovative entrepreneur

3.6.1 Life style entrepreneur

This type of entrepreneurs usually looks for independent life and tries to live within their own environment with their own values. What the author wanted to say is that, they want to live among their surroundings. This kind of entrepreneurs has access to almost every sectors of an economy (Bessant & Tidd, 2009).

Life style entrepreneur has very limited growth orientation and they are less concentrate on the customer service. When comes to the marketing, they have limited marketing and less product line. They are mainly motivated by survival and satisfied with the income level to maintain their family. They have less concentration on quality management because of not having much education and training (Peters et.al.,2009, p. 397).
3.6.2 Growth entrepreneur

These kinds of entrepreneurs are not only satisfied by creating a venture. They always look for their business growth and always gauge their achievements on the basis of capital & reputation of their business. Thus, their satisfaction level is different which make them more ambitious about their business to reach high (Bessant & Tidd, 2009).

Henrekson (2005, p. 2-3) defined, entrepreneurship is an ability of someone, both on their own and on behalf of their firm to gain and discover new opportunities, introducing new idea to the market and compete with others to capture the market share. According to Henrekson (2005), one who is self employed cannot be defined as entrepreneur but an individual must have the ambition to grow by viewing different opportunities in the market.

Ulhøi (2005, p. 940) noted that an entrepreneur should be able to discover opportunities and explore them as entrepreneurial opportunity where others might see those as a risk of failure. However, he also indicates that activity of an entrepreneur is connected with not only creating new venture but also creation of rapidly growing venture which will continue to grow.

3.6.3 Innovative entrepreneurs

These kinds of entrepreneurs are most of the time innovative idea generator and have the ability to change sectors together with private and public. They are not like life style entrepreneur or growth entrepreneurs who only seek for independence and reputation. Most often they are considered as social entrepreneurs. A social entrepreneur can bring changes in a particular aspect of the society with their creative and innovative ideas. We can take the example of Dr. MD. Younus who is the inventor of microfinance and that gives a new theory to the world and changed the society.

An entrepreneur is a part of process of making anything new to the world. He is the creator of social forces which try to change the thoughts of different people in the world (James, 2006). For an example, the founder of Grameen Bank Dr. Muhammad Yunus who got the Nobel peace prize in 2006 for inventing the theory of microfinance which gives new thoughts to the world to reduce the poverty. Now, this theory has been widely accepted to all over the world. Many underdeveloped and developing countries are using this theory to reduce poverty (Nobel prize.org).

Entrepreneurs try to take lead, co-ordinate and accept challenge for a business to become successful. These initiatives help a person to become self employed (Segal, Borgia & Schoenfeld, 2005, p. 42). Entrepreneurs mainly take initiative to create a new organization (Gartner, 1989, p.1). Hereby, important thing is creation of ownership and use this venture for profit making purpose. Here profit making is the main objective of an entrepreneur. For making this kind of venture he always searches for different opportunities which will be more successful and profitable for him. Thus, he takes his decision to operate his venture in more profitable way. In order to take the decision to start a business, he needs to analyze the market condition, demand of specific product which he wants to deliver to the customers. Thus he try to make the business plan where he analyzed the market condition, the amount of money he need to invest to
his venture and try to forecast possible rate of return from his investment. But it does not necessarily mean that the major objective of an entrepreneur is to gain profit and enlarge the firm with financial resources. In that context, definition social entrepreneurship will differ from the other definitions mentioned in this study.

3.7 Factors influences to become entrepreneur

Bessant & Tidd (2009, p. 269) defined three factors behind creation of business by an entrepreneur:

- Antecedent influence
- Individual incubator experience
- Environment factors

3.7.1 Antecedent Influence

Entrepreneurs sometime have some genetic factors which they get from their seniors of their family and that can influence a person to be entrepreneur. There might be some other factors which also can influence a person to become entrepreneur. Factors include education, influence from the family members, entrepreneurial experience and so on. These factors might influence a person to start a business rather doing a job.

3.7.2 Individual incubator experience

It depends on knowledge and skills have been obtained from the previous experience and that might work if the nature of the location supports individual skills and knowledge or the type of experience of doing business might influence an individual to open related venture.

3.7.3 Environmental factors

Different environmental factors also can influence individual to start a new venture. The environmental factors might be the economy of a particular country or a specific location, supports available in the society, the business climate and so on.

3.8 Swedish labor market and self employment among migrants

Immigration to Sweden changed during 1970. Before migration to Sweden were mostly from Europe. 1970 census noted 60% foreign born population in Sweden was mainly from Nordic countries. More than 90% population in Sweden was born in Europe. However, the situation changed after 1975 due to the change of immigration policy of Swedish authority. A large proportion of refugees and their tied movers started to come in Sweden. Thus, a significant number of non-EU immigrants started to come in Sweden. It has totally changed the composition of immigrants living in Sweden (Ekberg, 2006, p.1). Majority of the immigrants after 1970
started coming from Middle East Asia, Africa and also from other parts of the world (Englund, 2003).

In a similar note, Tasiranand Tezic (2007, p. 812) mentioned since 1970, political upheaval elsewhere and immigration policy have changed the character of immigration to Sweden. The authors also mention that the number of refugees and their tied movers has increased, despite of the state of the labor market. Parallel with decline the opportunity for the migrants in the labor market during the 1970s. Thus unemployment increased in Sweden among immigrants. During 1980s, the employment intensity among immigrants continued to fall.

The main reason of shifting migration flow was the change of migration policy for having more regulated labor market (Green-Pedersen & Odmalm, p.370). Employment rate among early migration force was better than natives but it falls after the change of migration policy and unemployment rate increased among migrants (Hammarstedt and Shukur, 2010). Possibility of self employment arise, due to the reason of being unemployed.

There might be different factors which excluding the migrants from the labor market. Englund (2003, p. 11) noted different factors like the immigrants from those countries which are closer to Sweden is easier for them to obtain employment according to the competencies. Thus, origin of the migrant is also a fact when they are searching for employment. The reason is called statistical discrimination which means the employers always want those as employee which countries they are familiar with. Social competencies are another important factor to obtaining job. It may be difficult for the immigrants to adopt with the Swedish culture who are completely from a different culture.

Before 1970s employment situation in Sweden was favorable for immigrants. There was no problem among native and immigrants to be employed. Moreover, there was no discrimination. In some cases, immigrants were in much better condition than that of the natives. For example, immigrant women’s in most cases worked full time, on the other hand, native women used to work part time which increased the income per capita among immigrants (Ekberg, 2006, p. 3). As Ekberg (2006) noted that, due to the change of migration policy, the risk of favoritism and inequality increased in the labor market. Moreover, an important point to be noted that the structural shift from industrialized to post industrial economy results for demand of highly skilled forcework which reduced immigrant’s opportunity in the labor market. Furthermore, Ekberg (2006) mentioned that the integration policy among migrants and natives might have some faults. Bäcklund (2003) showed that, in comparison to other states of Europe, labor market gap among native and migrants is enormous and it has remained almost same for last 20 years after the change in the migration policy. Due to this reason, migrants look for other professions where employers do not require highly skilled labor. Slavnic (2004) found, usually migrants are doing smallscale businesses as they don’t have enough fund to finance a business that require significance amount of capital.

### 3.9 Immigrant entrepreneur

Moving to different country for the purpose of doing business and the concept of immigrant entrepreneur is different. Kloosterman & Rath (2004, p.12) defined, immigrant entrepreneurs are
not innovative in nature rather they are forced to be entrepreneur to survive when they don’t have many job opportunities available in the society. Brettell & Alstatt (2007, p.395) defined self-employment always endow with a significant path for the social and economic incorporation of immigrants.

According to Kloosterman & Rath (2004, p. 6-10), countries like USA, Canada, UK, and Australia have a significant number of increases of self immigrants and most of them are coming from Central America, Latin America and Asia. Sweden is not different too. Because of post industrial transition in Sweden self employment among immigrants increased. Countries which have a developed well fare system, immigrants in those countries mostly are involved in self employment rather than doing other professions. Comparatively, natives are less interested about self employment than the immigrants, because they are satisfied with their wages and jobs available for them in the labor market.

Immigrants mostly have to suffer certain discriminations in the society. They are considered as ethnic group of a society. As an ethnic group, they suffered disabilities to integrate in the society because of their cultural and physical differences. These differences make them more vulnerable to the society and that results in dissimilarity with the natives, though the status of an immigrant is legally defined by the state and endures with probationary status before applying for citizenship. This probationary status also makes them more vulnerable to the society. For having those weaknesses, their labor is cheap and they are forced to be entrepreneur, because they don’t have so many opportunities available for them in the society. Ethnic discrimination and legal status is mainly the weaker part apart from other disabilities (Bonacich, 1987, p. 458).

Among the immigrants in Sweden, there are people who are also involved in service sector, but they are mostly doing kind of jobs which does not requires high skills and education or maybe we can say they are involved in low education service sector such as public transportation. Natives are also involved in such occupation, but less than immigrants. Among the immigrants who are doing self employment, mostly are involved in common pattern of business: restaurant or pizzeria (Hedberg, 2009, p. 9)

Tubergen (2005, p. 726) found that immigrants who are selected in term of human capital will face difficulties to find jobs in the labor market. As a result they have tendency to become self employed which is an alternative approach of economic mobility. It does not substance whether political stability in the sending nation is high or low and it is also indicating that political reason of migration does not play any role to make the decision for starting a business. But there is evidence that those who move through political migration are assumed to be less prepared to perform in the labor market than those who move for economic migration. Thus, self employment rate among economic migrants are less than political migrants.

Evans (1989, p. 959) mentioned in his research that many researchers indicate that immigrants business has the ability to expand the labor market by providing better opportunities within the immigrants. Further, he argued due to the reason of enlarged labor market by immigrants business, employment opportunity will increase and that will affect the growth of immigrant business.
Lemes, Almeida & Hormiga (2010, p. 69) mentioned that, those which are economically and socially developed countries, migration has increased there in last two decades. The activity of immigrants has increased and the developed infrastructural societies are mainly highlight the interest of migrate to those societies. Apparently, they try to engage activities which let them to survive with much better economic situation. But they face difficulty to enter into the labor market, because of lower salaries, lack of professional skills which condense possibility to employ and hired in certain sectors. This becomes even worse during the time of economic recession. For having such experience and factors they are pushed to be entrepreneur by thinking that could generate comparatively high income.

Those who moved to the new environment and have an intention to start a business face lot of challenges. For starting business, first they need capital and manpower. As we have seen that many research has already documented that immigrant entrepreneurs start their business from a very small scale which does not require manpower. Most of the cases their business is run by the family members. They do not need to recruit people from outside of their family. Therefore, they create networks within their community. Moreover, in order to collect the financing and other different supports they require social networking which they create within their community. The author believes that networking is considered as one of the important entrepreneurial process which also influences an individual for start ups.

### 3.10 Importance of networks for entrepreneurs

Networking is very important for a business. It is hard to become successful in small business venture without having strong networking. According to some researchers (Johannisson, 1987, Cromie et al., 1993 cited in Perry, 1999, p-3) “Networking is that, although it has been customary to think of entrepreneurship as an individual end eavour, business performance is increasingly dependent on collective rather than individual action”. To start a business it is required to have a strong network. Creating a network is building relationship among the stakeholders by which firm can exchange information fast which is very important for business. Networks always guide to create and develop new business.

This study conducted on the asylum seekers who are already involved in business and the purpose is to identify the factors which influence them to start business in Sweden. For them, family or social network is considered to be very important to get the idea and support to start business in Sweden. If someone has entrepreneurs in their social networks it can influence them to become entrepreneur. This type of resources might help to build knowledge, skills, and process of business and utilize them during start up process. Moreover, having entrepreneurs in the social networks might allow someone to access to the business contacts and get mental supports and that might influence other to become entrepreneur (Klyver, Hindle & Schøtt, 2007, p. 4).

According to Hoang and Antoncic (2003), entrepreneur as autonomous and a rational decision maker of a business has been changed and the entrepreneurs are emphasized in social contextual view. As discussed earlier, a strong social network with the entrepreneurs gives an individual wide range of resources which they can use as valuable resources for their firm and that also inspire them to start business and to achieve their goal (Jenssen, 2001, Ripolles and Blesa, 2005).
It is impossible to run a business without any support of networks. To be successful in business, it required to have strong customer base. This strong customer base helps the firm to be in the competition in the market and hold the market share. Therefore, they need to have proper marketing plan for customers. To make the customer base strong and to attract more customers a firm can use several kinds of advertisement Medias as different promotional activities. Thus, creating link with the customers is also very important for the firms. Another important thing for the firm is creating good network with the trading parties like suppliers and different agencies. These are the basic things in micro level which a firm requires to run business. (Perry, 1999)

Klyver, Hindle & Meyer (2007, p. 332) mentioned in their research about the important resources that an immigrant entrepreneur can get through social networks.

- Information
- Financing information
- Skills and knowledge required for the business
- Advice about business from the networks or from other entrepreneurs
- Social authenticity
- Reputation & trustworthiness

The factors above mentioned can influence an individual to become entrepreneur. If someone have a kind of network which can give wide range of information about business, it can influence to start own business, however, individual interest has to be there to become entrepreneur.

Nikamp (2003, p. 395-400) argued, successful entrepreneurship needs network and networking. Therefore, modern entrepreneur try to become a creative network operator. He also argued entrepreneurs need information to help them manage risk and location advantage in providing the support networks needed to access information.

Klyver, Hindle & Meyer (2007, p 335) found same as Klyver, Hindle &S chøtt (2007) that, having network with entrepreneurs in social networks gives access to valuable resources. As mentioned earlier about resources which contains: knowledge about startup; providing more business contact; and mental support from people with similar career interests. It is not so easy to access to those resources without having any entrepreneurs in the social network.

According to Patel and Conklin (2009, p. 1053) transitional entrepreneurs should have balance in their search efforts between two social fields to create unique combinations of capital. To facilitate this kind of balanced searches, entrepreneurs rely on their social networks to mobilize economic, social, and cultural capital. Social network theories mainly emphasize show social interactions among members in a network result in flows of resources among agents and firms. Thus, social networks accumulate a set of connections—friends and co-investors who know one another—that help entrepreneurs to create opportunities by combining resources of their contacts.
The author Perry (1999) discussed networking in two levels from the firm’s point of view. One is macro level and another is micro level. The author believes that for micro level networking firms need to identify what changes network relationship or how it different from other business. If the firm can understand the fact then they can realize what type of relationship they need for the micro level networking of the firm (Perry, 1999).

On the other hand, in macro level some authors (Storper and Acott, 1992; Thurow, 1992; Whitley 1992a cited in Perry, 1999 p. 3) state that “Networking is always linked to perspective about capitalism that emphasizes its social and differentiated character”.

The firm will go for macro level when the firm will realized that they have already fulfill the basic level of networking. It depends on how an entrepreneur wants to see his firm or which level. In macro level, firm realize to extend their network in social and corporate level as well as go for other networks depending on the type of business of the firm. According to Perry (1999), relationship network can be divided in to four categories.

### 3.10.1 Personal and ethnic networks

This is called the social network which is developed and formed by family, friends and acquaintance. This kind of network is very essential for immigrants business, because most of them start business with the help of their family member or relatives. Therefore, creating a social network among the family friends is essential when they are going to start a business. Redding, (1990 cited in Perry, 1999) says that if an entrepreneur owns a family business and all the staffs are from his family or friends then the staffs will have relatively low status and influence.

According to Szarka (1990 cited in Perry, 1999), social network mainly influenced by two forces. The first one he considered is the personal networks with specific individuals and different activities of business. The second one he mentioned is about different dimension of culture which transfers values, attitude and behavior which shape the nature of relationship. Positive relation between resources obtained from personal network ties of the entrepreneurs and start-up success. Werbner (1984 in Perry, 1999) argued that, the strength of social network depends on trust, commitment among the family and other close associates like supplier customers or the employees of the firms. Witt, Schroeter and Merz (2008 p. 956) indicate that, relationship between network structure and benefits received from the network is related with the startup success.

### 3.10.2 Community based network

This kind of network has a specialized industrial distinct. It creates strong affinity to particular locality. It is also a combination of different influences like familial, legislative, political & historical accumulation of knowledge and high degree of industrial specialization. This kind of firms concern about specific skills and serves within community based on industry or the type of market segment (Perry, 1999).
3.10.3 Organizational network

It is a relationship among owners, investors and membership concerned. The strength of this network depends on how strong their cooperation, understanding and trust they have. The uniqueness of this organizational network is participants will accept willingly to take some collective decision or discipline or resource sharing from external entity of individual firms control (Perry, 1999). Hakansson et al., (2009, p.197) argued that, networking for business is one of the core requirement in the business landscape. The outcome of networking will be depended on the intention of management to initiate and respond, respond and initiate and so on. This consideration is same for every type of business.

3.10.4 Buyer and supplier network

It is a kind of relationship with the buyer and supplier through any contract of providing any product or service by the supplier or ongoing relation of exchange, interaction and mutual development between two or more firms. Dealing with supplier and the buyers is very important for any firm (Perry, 1999). Firm’s profitability depends mostly on this relationship, because if we think on the basis of production oriented firm or any restaurant, they want their raw material to reach on time.

Hakansson et al., (2009, p.198) combined with three patterns in networking and that is found as important for any business venture when migrants are going to start business. Three patterns are mentioned below.

- The behavior of existing relationship certain times meeting the requirements to decide for business pattern.
- The position of the company with regard to combination of relationship merge existing relationship and creating new relationship which might help to change the business pattern
- Intentional behavior also an important factors which influence on business patterns.

Thus it can be said that by the influence of the networks migrants are mostly involving in almost same pattern of business as it is argued by the several researchers.

3.11 Motivation to become an entrepreneur

To understand entrepreneurs’ motivations, a difference often drawn in between “necessity entrepreneurs who are pushed into entrepreneurship because all other options for work are absent which are unsatisfactory for them, and “opportunity” entrepreneurs who are pulled in to entrepreneurship more out of choice such as to exploit some business opportunity. (Aidis, Welter, Smallbone, and Isakova, 2006). Different motivation theories has been introduced in different time, to understand the human behavior

In history of motivation, first theory came in 13th century which was provided by Thomas Aquinas. He identified motivation as instinctive stimulus for animals which is not totally
applicable for human, because humans are governed by body and soul. Again in 17th century Renée Descartes included that human also have instincts like animal which control the body and human behavior. For example, we can say that human need to eat when they feel hungry, another example we can give is sex controlled by mind etc. There are a lot of different examples that we can give to prove that human has instincts. Lots of researcher gave several theories regarding this issue. “Human may share some of the instincts observed in animals, his position clearly argued that, we unlike animals, could control those instincts” (Franken, 2002)

In 19th century another researcher Darwin moved the motivation theory towards biological view. During that time, much effort was given to identify behavior in animals and human that could be considered instinctive. According to Franken (2002), instincts are associated with the emotions. Evolutionary, theory indicates that human and animal has same basic motivation. The early stage of motivation theory was mainly based on the instincts but later on the researchers identified that motivation is not only depending on the instincts. It depends on several other factors where different psychologists added learning and cognition to the motivation theory and to prove motivation works in different circumstances. Several researchers identified that instincts are the energy behind motivation, learning and cognition. Later on during the early age of 20th century motivation theory have been judged in terms of needs, drives and urges. (Franken, 2002)

Among different motivation theories expectancy theory also considered as one of the important theories. This is one of the dominant theories for explaining human motivation. The theory mainly assumes that action will be taken by the individual when he/she believes that his or her efforts will lead to successful performance which will bring certain outcomes with direct positive value. An individual will be motivated to start business when he or she believes that their effort will be successful in the long run. (Edelman, Brush, Manolova and Greene, 2010, p. 176)

Maslow’s hierarchy need theory which is the one of the well-known theories of motivation. He tried to arrange different types of needs of human behavior. The needs have been arranged in a form of pyramid where he put the most basic need at the bottom. Maslow draws different needs of a person to reach towards self actualization which is also a need of human. All those seven steps he considered as need from different view point and he put all the needs in the hierarchical level (Franken, 2002).

Later in 20th century reinforcement theory has been introduces by Skinner. This theory is also known as drive theory. Later drive theory has been replaced by this reinforcement theory. This theory mainly discussed how positive and negative rewards influence the motivation. After that humanistic theory, cognitive theory and expectancy theory has been introduced to determine human motivation behind doing something. The theories all mentioned above can determine the motivation of doing business by the migrants in Sweden (Franken, 2002).

Swedberg (2000, p.16) has given a theory where he mentioned three reasons for becoming an entrepreneur.

- Private kingdom or independence
- A will to conquer
- Feel joy by creating something new or something own.
This theory of Swedberg cannot possibly relate with the need theory of motivation. Three reasons that the author mentioned can be said as a human need but they are totally different from the need and want which previous theory were talking about motivation.

In several studies, number of theories proposed motivation to become entrepreneur. Research found that push and pull factors also can play important role to influence someone towards business. Different research documentation has been discussed below.

3.12 Push/Pull factors to start business

Push and pull factor might encourage someone to be an entrepreneur. Push and pull factors are characterized by positive and negative factors. Push factors are considered as negative factors and pull factors are considered as positive factors. Individuals might push to be entrepreneur by negative factors for having lack of employment opportunity in a particular society, if someone looses his/her job for any particular reason and so on. On the other hand, pull factor might be the positive factors like: having independent life, having experience of doing business before might encourage someone to be an entrepreneur (Mueller & Thomas, 2001, p.54). Giacomin et al., (2007, p. 18-21) noted several factors which influence individual to become entrepreneur: need of independence, family pressure reason, market opportunity reason, the search of profit, social development and exit of unemployment. Factors that Giacomin et al., mentioned is very similar to the factors that influence immigrants to start business in Sweden.

Verheul et al., (2010, p. 6) argued that, apart from other factors, individuals should have willingness to become entrepreneur. In case of influence towards business, Giacomin et al., (2007) noted, opportunities available in the society not only an important matter but also individual’s reaction towards opportunity is important. It is not like the objective which will give individual’s path somewhat the perception of an individual to guide or to decide upon about own career (Verheul et al., 2010, p. 6).

Sarasvathy (2004, p. 299) found that, individual whose family trend is business, mostly decide either they will run their family business or they will start their own business. The author noted this term as habitual entrepreneurship. Moreover, he argued that if anyone is fired from the job can influence to start business due to the reason of being unemployed. This is called as necessity entrepreneurship.

Giacomin et al., (2007) discussed about several push and pull factors in their research. Among them three factors have been identified which are the pull factors of becoming an entrepreneur. They are: market opportunity, social status and profit. An individual is positively influenced by the factors which are mentioned by Giacomin et al., (2007) in their research. Several researchers also indicated different pull factors which influence an individual to become entrepreneur. Carter et al., (2003, p. 29-30) identified, six categories of motivation: innovation, independence, recognition, roles, financial success and self-realization.
3.12.1 Need for achievement

Needs might be different and varies person to person. Need for achievement is one of the factors which has the ability to determine the level of individual performance McClelland (cited in Lee 1996, p-19). Lee (1996, p.19) noted, need for achievement is a factor which encourage individual to face challenge. A person who has this kind of characteristics always look for new opportunity and ready to take challenges to achieve by overcoming obstacles.

3.12.2 Locus of control

Locus of control is another essential characteristic of an individual which can influence a person to be an entrepreneur. This is a kind of believe the person has in his/her behavior or in personal characteristics which can affect the outcome. It can be divided as external locus of control and internal locus of control of an individual. People of external locus of control believe the outcome level cannot be controlled by them on the other hand people having internal locus of believe that they have the ability to control outcomes or can be said that they will have an effect on outcomes (Rotter, 1996 cited in Schane et al., 2003, p-266).

3.12.3 Need for affiliation

According to Lee (1996, p.19), individuals having this kind of character mainly concern to maintaining warm and friendly relationship with others. Lee (1996) mentioned four reasons to develop social contact: positive effect, attention, emotional support and social comparison. Lee also found that, people having moderate need for affiliation have the ability to be much better manager than people having high and low need for affiliation.

3.12.4 Need for autonomy

This kind of people usually tries to go on their own way. It does not matter for them what other think rather they always stick to with their own thoughts. They prefer to take decision alone without taking opinion of others (Lee, 1996, p.19).

3.12.5 Need for dominance

This kind of people has high power to control others in the work place. They always seek for leadership and try to lead with his/her controlling power. Usually this kind of people tries to seek job in teaching and as public speaker rather than doing business (Lee, 1996, p.19).

3.12.6 Independence

This issue of being independence has been discussed several times in this study. People who tend to be independent in life, most of the time prefer to be an entrepreneur. Independence means to lead life with own judgment and thoughts instead of following others (Shane et al., 2003, p.268). This is considered to be one of the important characteristics of an entrepreneur which drive them to become self employed.
CHAPTER FOUR

Empirical Findings

The information that has been used to consolidate this chapter is collected from primary source. A semi-structured questionnaire has been used to conduct the interviews. The purpose of this chapter is to explain the rationality of ‘Asylum Seekers’ to conduct business in Sweden. Due to personal privacy and information bias the author did not disclose the name of the business units.

To conduct this research work, the author visited different business units that are operated by ‘Political migrants’. Five interviews have been considered to consolidate the final outcome of this paper. Sample unit of this study is considered as political migrant. In case of migration, political push and pull factors plays an important role to drive the migrants to come to Sweden. They become migrants due to the political instability in their own country. Therefore, political turmoil compelled them to become migrants in another country, in case of this study.

Each of the interviews has been summarized by the following three steps: Background of the interviewees, driving factors to start a business and time factors. Firstly, background includes the educational qualification, family background, work experience in their respective home countries and the reason of moving to Sweden. In the second part, different push pull factors, experiences of the different economic activities and Swedish business climate for the immigrants has been discussed. Finally, a comparison of different time factors has been revealed which are discussed in terms of the changes immigration policy, job market policy and the present condition of the immigrants business. The changed policies environment during the past years made the job market more difficult for the immigrants. All the interviewees shared their own experiences independently on the issues that mentioned in above.

4.1 Interview One

Background of the interviewee A

Entrepreneur A is 42 years old who migrated from Bangladesh and living in Sweden since 1996. He has three children. Two of them living in Stockholm and youngest one is a newly born baby. He has been operating an Indian restaurant since 2001 with a business partner (coming from Iran). The partner owned 50 percent of the business. He has completed three years bachelor degree in business from Bangladesh. According to Entrepreneur A bachelor degree is quite enough to start a business and to become a successful business man. Therefore, he said goodbye to the study and entered into the business world. However, Entrepreneur A could not continue his business in home country. He had to leave Bangladesh due to the political instability. Finally, he reached Sweden and asked for political asylum.
Driving factors to start business

Entrepreneur A shared the advantages that he got from Umeå for his business. He noted that Umeå region has a great entrepreneurial opportunity. This potentiality might pull any immigrant who interested in a business. He raised his point about Umeå city is one of the best within Sweden in terms of geographical situation and business start up opportunities. Umeå is a renowned city in this world in terms of tourism and educational infrastructure. Therefore, a significant number of people are coming as a tourist and also as a student each year which also creates different business opportunities. As a result, many immigrants like him have already settled their business in the food sector. Moreover, labor cost and cost of living in Umeå region are particularly lower compared to other areas like Stockholm, Göteborg or Malmö. According to him, Umeå region has a big comparative advantage for immigrant to create business. Furthermore, the real estate price is lower than in other region in Sweden. Buying a house, storeroom, a business locale is more attractive in this Swedish area. As a matter of fact, people like to do economic activities to stay in Umeå.

Entrepreneur A discussed more factors that can attract immigrants to start a business in Sweden. According to him, living condition of an environment is also a fact to start a new business in a new country. The facts are the quality of life and safe environment. Most of them are starting business to survive rather than doing a job. In the initial stage of coming in Sweden immigrants do different types of jobs and later they move to business. According to A, the determinants that motivate him to settle business within Sweden are the neutrality of Sweden, less bureaucracy and paper work. If anyone is interested to do a business in other countries within European Union, among them, Sweden is a good country to start up in terms of different opportunities discussed. It is easier and less costly to register company in Sweden compare to other countries.

According to him Umeå is a multicultural city. Swedish people also interested in different cultures and foods. He generates an idea to provide different taste of food to get the attention of Swedish people. It was very easy for him because there was no Indian restaurant in Umeå when he came here. Indian spicy food is popular all over the world. Thus, he discovered the idea of doing restaurant business in Umeå.

It was long ago since he arrived in Sweden. In his earlier stage of life in Sweden there was no one to help him. According to Entrepreneur A, his intrinsic demographic attributes (e.g., personality) induced him to find a better opportunity to lead a standard life. Within a few days of his arrival in Sweden, he informed about the job market and made Swedish friends and that lead him to seek better opportunities. He observed that it is comparatively easy to start a new business in Sweden. He had enough liquid money, prior business idea and strong personality to go for a business. The alternative employment opportunity for him was to go for very few jobs as he can’t speak Swedish language in professional level. He also had no higher education from home Sweden. From this point of view, he had to go for his own business or other jobs where he cannot find his satisfaction. He found himself more suitable in a new business plan where he can work independently with better social status.

Experience of doing restaurant business in Bangladesh also influenced him to start a restaurant business in Sweden. Moreover, his education is related to business and that also inspired him to start a business rather than doing other jobs. Thus, combination of both education and experience
inspired him to set up his own restaurant in Sweden. It requires relevant information regarding
the place and customers, to set up a successful venture. He tried to collect information regarding
business form his social networks. He had some friends who are also doing restaurant business in
Umeå. They helped him with information and paper works required to set up a business. Finally,
he started an Indian restaurant in Umeå. Currently sixteen employees are working in his
restaurant.

**Time Factor**

Regarding the time factor, he pointed out the changed migration policy. According to him,
previous migration policy to Sweden was dominated by economic migration. Changes in
migration policy results shifted from economic migration to political migration. As he shared, a
significant number of people started coming from outside Europe. They didn’t have much
educational qualifications which are required for skilled job market in Sweden. However, there
are few migrants who migrated that period had professional degree. Additionally employers do
not have enough trust on skilled migrants because they are not familiar with their academic and
socio-cultural activities. Due to that reason, Entrepreneur A argued that it has become hard for an
immigrant to enter in the labor market. Thus, most of the immigrants, like him prefer to start
their own business rather than doing other jobs.

According to entrepreneur A, he is successfully operating his business. However, the profit
margin is going down. The reason he observed is that, the number of the same pattern restaurants
are increasing every year. It is also a good sign because rising number of restaurants are creating
employment for immigrants and contributing to the Swedish economy. But very few of the
immigrants are able to start a business in a large scale because of having capital shortfall.
As a matter of fact, the immigrant business remains in small scale that cannot create employment
opportunity for a large number of individual. In case of immigrants business, it has been
observed that only one or two persons are operating one business.

**4.2 Interview Two**

**Background of the interviewee B**

Entrepreneur B is living in Sweden since 2000. He is 40 years old and operating his own
restaurant in Umeå. His wife is the owner of 50% of the business. His wife also got some
operating knowledge while working in a restaurant, in Bangladesh. They have two children and
both of them are studying in a school in Sweden.

Entrepreneur B completed his HSC in 1989. The degree is known as higher secondary school
certificate in his country. His wife completed bachelor form Bangladesh specialized in business.
After finishing higher secondary school certificate exam, entrepreneur B moved to the capital
city for higher study. He admitted in bachelor accounting. However, he had a lack of interest in
his study. His intention was to make money which drives him to start a business in Bangladesh.
Due to this fact, he left study and started doing manpower business. During that period, he was
surrounded by several political problems in his country which pushed him to leave his home
country and take shelter in Sweden.
Driving factors to start business

According to entrepreneur B most of the immigrants come to Sweden for having better standard of living and to improve the quality of life. It is also same in case of his personal interest is concerned. According to Entrepreneur B, in his initial stage most of the immigrants don’t have the intention of doing business in their mind. They first realized the opportunity of doing business seen the potentiality in the sectors. Moreover, Entrepreneur B shared most of the business opportunities are in line with the service sector and this sector is really attractive for immigrants.

Entrepreneur B shared his personal experience of doing business in Bangladesh which inspired him to start a business in Sweden. Moreover, he said that personal experience is more valuable for an individual thinking to start a new business in another geographic location. After arriving in Sweden, he was looking for different alternatives. By analyzing the fact about Sweden he found that, there are some pull factors which can be favorable for him to start a business in Sweden. According to him, the related pull factors are friendly environment of doing business, neutrality of Sweden in terms of facilities provided by the government to the immigrants and natives, especially for business, and plenty of other opportunities for doing business in Sweden.

Moreover, he mentioned that a friendly environment can directly influence anyone to start a business in Sweden. Once an immigrant comes to Sweden he/she always try to adapt with the social environment and that leads find opportunity from a social environment. He also took time to understand the business culture, environment and society. He found Swedish authorities are very friendly in nature to provide different information about different opportunities available in the society. He managed to find few friends who helped him to settle his career. Also, a positive business environment in Umeå let him think towards business. Moreover, he argued Umeå can be said as the cosmopolitan city because people of different culture are living in this region. Additionally Umeå has one of the leading universities named Umeå University with 30,000 students. Therefore considering the educational infrastructure of this city attracts many students and people to come each year. It also creates different opportunity of doing business. According to Entrepreneur B there are also some push factors together with the pull factors which influence him to start a business in Sweden. One of the push factors is not having strong academic background which was always restricting him from the satisfactory level of jobs and that also faced by most of the immigrants. In most cases, immigrants do not have enough qualifications to apply for a job. Therefore, the lack of qualifications for the job market is pushing the immigrants to become an entrepreneur. According to Entrepreneur B, a significant number of immigrants think that having their own business rather than doing job can lift up their respect in the society. Most of the immigrants have this kind of psychology and that later encourages them to start a business.

He informed that Sweden is a very good country to live. Due to excellent social welfare system Sweden is very attractive the migrants. In the early stage, of his living in Sweden he did straggled a lot to survive and to find minimum standard of living. He described his experience of survival in the early stage and shared how he got in to the business. In the beginning, he lived in Stockholm. He tried several jobs because he required money to survive. His first target was to
find a job in a restaurant or in a hotel as there are so many restaurants and hotels in Stockholm. Restaurant jobs came in to his mind because most of the Asians who migrated in Sweden are doing restaurant jobs. While searching a job, he got some bad feeling in his mind. He documented that, employers always ask for a contact number and resume. However, they did never reply to him. He assumed that, he might not get any job without reference. After that, he had several conversations with his friends who were working in different places. After a certain period of time, his friend managed a job for him. His first job was in an Indian restaurant where he spends few months. While he was working in an Indian restaurant, he managed to get a job in McDonald’s. He also faced few bad experiences while working in McDonald. He faced language barrier to communicate with customers as he did not have fluency in Swedish language. McDonald has a culture of rotate the job, so he was moving from cleaning to other front desk jobs. He couldn’t come to sales job as he had a lack of language proficiency. He acknowledged his life is unstable, because he was not satisfied with his job. He started thinking to create something different. He got an idea to starting a restaurant. However, he had capital shortfall. He had a conversation with his friends to get financing and set up process for his own restaurant. He also had a conversation with different restaurants owner and other business people about start up. Moreover, he did try to get connect with different organization that can help him to start his restaurant. Later, he contacted with Internationella Foretagarföreningen I Sverige which is an organization that helps immigrants to establish their own business. They helped him to implement his idea in reality. Later, he managed to borrow funds from his social networks to start a business. Thus, he started an Indian restaurant, with the help of borrowed money and his personal savings. The number of employees in his restaurant is twelve at this moment. According to Entrepreneur B, he needs more employees to operate his business but due to high tax rate in Sweden he had to minimize the number of employee.

**Time Factor**

A question was asked to know the satisfaction level by doing business in Sweden. According to him, he was very satisfied by doing business in Sweden. As he mentioned, he had a competitive advantage of having an Indian restaurant because there were few number of Indian restaurants in that area. Additionally, huge demand of Indian foods and taste variety of his restaurant attracted more customers.

He also mentioned, in the recent years, immigrants are investing more in food sectors. As a result, the competition has increased in the market which distressing existing business owners about losing the market share. He informed that, most of the immigrants are not interested in a job because of limited opportunities. At the time, when he arrived in Sweden, there were not many businesses similar to his business unit but now everyone is trying to go for similar trend as the demand of the Indian food is high. In recent years, a significant number of immigrants are moving in this region, but the business sector and the job opportunities are not increasing. The demand of a job is high, but the number of available jobs is less for the immigrants. Due to these facts, they have to look for other economic activities in the society.

He informed that he did not find any difference for getting a job during his time compared to the present situation. The situation is same as before, because the requirements of the job market are
remains same which cannot be gained by most of the immigrants. However, other economic activities were available where an institutional qualification was not required.

4.3 Interview Three

Background of the interviewee C

Entrepreneur C has been living in Sweden for last 15 years and operating a restaurant. His country of origin is Bangladesh. He has completed HSC in 1992. This certificate is known as higher secondary school certificate in Bangladesh. After that, he did not continue his study because his family could not able to bear his tuitions, food and living expenses. He used to do a job in Bangladesh to earn money for his family. Later in 1996, he moved to Sweden due to the political reasons and to live a better life which was not possible to make in Bangladesh. After few years of his arrival in Sweden, he got married with a Bangladeshi girl. Now they have one child who borne 2 years ago.

Driving factors to start business

Like the other interviewees Entrepreneur C also shared about some of the pull factors which influenced him to start a business in Sweden. Favorable environment for any business and different opportunities available in the society influenced him to start a business in Sweden. He mentioned that, the regulations and process are easy to conduct to start a business in Sweden compared with countries. However, this point is not always can be recognized by most of the immigrants who are doing different jobs for survival. Therefore, he suggested that the immigrants need to concentrate more on the business start up process to become more knowledgeable about set up process as the regulations are very easy to start a business. Moreover, he mentioned that, they required to managing capital for business and prepare a business plan with proper idea. In addition, he mentioned that the Swedish government is helping via different organizations to the immigrants which are important pull factors to start a new business in Sweden instead doing a job. However, English language has been using all over the Sweden but the difference of language seems to be a barrier for him as well as immigrants who wants to start business in Sweden. Therefore, it has been seen that immigrants are doing those jobs, which employers does not require language skills. Apart from all these pull factors, Entrepreneur C also discussed about the push factors which also influence him to start business in Sweden. He argued that, push factors influenced him to start a business rather than pull factors, because he did not have enough academic qualifications to get a job in a professional level. Therefore, the jobs available in the society could not satisfy him. On that circumstance, he had to think of other economic activities and thus, business idea came to his mind.

Entrepreneur C noted like other immigrants he also came to Sweden for having a better quality of life. According to his experience, most of the immigrants come here for their personal reasons. Entrepreneur C did not have secured and standard life in his home country. Therefore, he decides to move in Sweden because of attraction in western life style. Also, they are facilitating immigrants to stay in Sweden. He shared from his experience that like other immigrants he also did not have any intention of doing a business in the initial stage because his first intention was to get shelter, and later, manage a job to survive. It takes long time to adapt with the new
environment, because of the cultural differences. As a social being, he was looking for a social environment where he can get mental support and to get access of different information about earning money for his survival. He managed to get some friends from his social network who helped him by giving information of different jobs.

Entrepreneur C was looking for a job in several places. He managed different part time jobs in a restaurant, hotels and in a cleaning company. He did part time jobs for three years. Later he joined in an Indian restaurant as a chef and continued this job for four years. During his working period, he managed through his social networks. While working in different places, Entrepreneur C obtained operational knowledge to operate a restaurant. He learned the requirements of a restaurant, cost structure and how to make profit by minimizing the cost. He also gained knowledge of test variety of Swedish citizens and marketing process which later lead him towards his own business. He had the intention to study but time and the financial facts demotivate him to continue his academic life. According to him, he was intelligent enough to continue his study. However, he was old enough to go for an academic degree, because he needs to take care of his family. The only choice he had starting a new business to get sufficient income which also can help him to take care of his family. He managed to save a handsome amount of money to start a business, by doing different jobs. His in-depth knowledge about food sector gained from his experience influenced him to start restaurant. Due to the language barrier, he suffered a lot and his disadvantage in language skill results inability in getting satisfactory level of job. He learned Swedish language from SFI which allowed him to communicate with Swedish society without any language barrier. At the same time he was also doing his job. His skills and experiences mentioned above later helped him to start his own business. He is now operating his restaurant with seven employees. However, the numbers of employees are not enough for him to operate. He has no intention to recruit more employees for his business unit, because he wanted to reduce the cost of operating.

He also said that every kind of job in Sweden has the same status. No job can be treated as low status job in Sweden. Sweden is well known all over the world for providing equal opportunity for the employees by the Swedish companies. Therefore, all kinds of employees are treated equally in terms of benefits provided by the companies. It depends on the mentality of a particular person and also depends on the culture of their own country where those jobs are treated as low status jobs. A person, doing a cleaning job and an owner of a business should be treated as same status in the society. However, it is sad to discuss that some of the immigrants think owning a restaurant has higher status in the society than low skilled labor who is doing physical work like cleaning. Entrepreneur C said establishing a business rather than doing job can be viewed as the interest of having independent life. A person who is doing a job is not as independent as an owner of a business because, a job holder has to work under the supervision of a person. As Entrepreneur C said he was looking for an independent life and to live within his own environment influenced him to start a business rather than doing a job.
Time Factor

Entrepreneur C also shared same as Entrepreneur shared regarding immigration policy and the job market policy. He also believes that due to the change of immigration policy of Sweden job market became rigid for immigrants, because it changed the type of immigrants coming in Sweden. According to him changed immigration policy also results an increase in self employed.

He also observed the fact that Swedish labor market for professional jobs is for skilled employee who have sufficient academic qualifications with professional training. According to him, current job market is very competitive for new immigrants to find a job because it requires high educational qualification. When he first arrived in Sweden, he did not look for jobs in professional level. However, other jobs which do not require much educational qualification was available for him.

4.4 Interview Four

Background of the interviewee D

Entrepreneur D is from Lebanon. He has been living in Sweden for last 25 years. He completed the bachelor degree in social science in 1980. During his study period, he was engaged in different extracurricular activities. He used to arrange different cultural programs in his university. After finishing his study, he joined in a non-governmental organization where he worked mostly with poor people. He worked there for two years. During that time, he got married with a girl from Lebanon. His wife completed her bachelor degree from natural science. At that time, she was working as a chemist in a pharmaceutical company of Lebanon. Entrepreneur D could not continue his career in his home country, due to political instability. For searching better standard of life, Entrepreneur D and his wife had to move to Sweden and sought for shelter. After coming in Sweden, his wife did not look for any job. She became housewife. However, she is helping her husband in operating restaurant in Sweden.

They have got two children living in Stockholm. Both of them have completed their bachelor degree from Swedish institutions. The elder child is an entrepreneur who completed his bachelor in business and later one is an employee of a company in Stockholm. Younger child did study in natural science. Both of them are established in their respective fields.

Driving factors to start business

Among all the interviewees, Entrepreneur D is a bit different in terms of his professional career. Most of the time in his career, he engaged himself with several jobs. He tried to share his own experience regarding immigrants business. At the time of the interview, he had been asked the reason of starting a business by the immigrants rather than doing a job. He raised some of the push and pull factors, to share the reason of starting a business. Like the other interviewees, he also shared his opinion that Sweden has a favorable business climate for the immigrants. He said, it is very easy to start a business in Sweden when the rules and regulations are concerned and
they are same for both natives and immigrants. According to him, it is too complex to explain the factors of starting a business by the immigrants because everyone will not argue on the same factors. The way of thinking might differ person to person. However, he shared many negative things regarding the factors of starting a business by the immigrants. One reason might be the scarcity of job in the Swedish labor market, in the recent years. However, the immigrants have many disadvantages in terms of educational qualifications and cultural barriers to apply for jobs. But he also said, all the immigrants are qualified and very hard working in their respective fields.

When immigrants apply for job in the labor market, their certificates from their home countries does not count much. They always look for qualifications form the recognized university or in some cases, they ask for degree from Swedish institutions. For this reason, they have to look for other professions where the requirements are not high, but most of the time they are not satisfied with their jobs. Therefore, they don’t want to stick to that job for a long time. When they are managed to accumulate sufficient capital and other resources to start a business, they leave that job. According to Entrepreneur D, most of the immigrants are pushed to be entrepreneur rather they are pulled.

Entrepreneur E started his life in Sweden as a social worker. He involved with many social welfare activities and helped people in different circumstances. In the mean time, he was learning Swedish language. He had good contact with different Swedish personal in professional level and that helped him to find different jobs in Sweden. When he finished his job as a social worker he joined as an interpreter in an organization. His objective was to help migrants who could not able to interpret themselves in Swedish language. He continued this job for three years. Later, he joined in this friend’s restaurant as a chef in Lyksel and continued that job for long time. He never had a problem to find a job for him. He had very good contact with higher level Swedish personal and helping him in different situations.

Entrepreneur D started thinking about business when he got retired from his job. He tried to utilize his idle time by doing business. His brother first insists him to start a business in Umeå. He has been doing grocery business for a long time in Umeå. Thus, his brother has got some knowledge about the pizza shop in Umeå city and shared about the opportunity with his brother. Entrepreneur D get to know from his brother that there is a great demand of pizza in the market. He tried to utilize the opportunity in the market and took the initiative to start a pizzeria in Umeå. As he said the demand was high, though there was already a significant number of pizzeria has been operating by the immigrants. So there was no risk of losing the market share as the demand was high and the number of pizzeria was not sufficient. Before starting the business, he also concerned with his family and friends. They have suggested the same and were agreed with his idea of starting a pizzeria. He was employed in a restaurant at Lyksel for a long time as a chef. His previous experience of working in a restaurant also helped him with the operating knowledge. Furthermore, he used to make pizza in the previous work place which is also a plus point for him as he is going to make the similar product in his own pizzeria.

He is now operating a small pizzeria sharing partnership with his wife and no other employees are working in his pizzeria. He is operating a very small business unit which does not require more than two employees. Therefore, D and his wife can co-ordinate better to serve the customer. In some occasions when the demand is high they used to take one part time employee. This strategy also helps him to minimize the operating cost of his business unit.
Throughout his life, he was very active with different activities. After his retirement he did not want to spend his life as economically unproductive and inactive person. He also saved enough money by doing job throughout his life which later helped him to start a small scale business.

**Time Factor**

He said that job was available for him if he wants to do any. It depends on his qualification, to match someone with the job. His life was going fine in Sweden. He had lots of Swedish friends and helped him a lot in different situations. Moreover, he mentioned during that period, he did not found any discrimination or difficulties to find any job. The job market was very favorable for immigrants. Those, who had qualifications that time were involved in different professional jobs and many of them were working as a government employee. At that time, Swedish authority did not have any problem to provide job to any immigrants if he/she has specific qualification needed for the job. Moreover, the there was no scarcity of job during that time. However, situation has changed now. Swedish people don't interact with immigrants like before. He said that, he does not know why perception changed but many argued that there might be some lacking in the integration policy of the Swedish authority.

He believes that market for doing a new business is very competitive. He provides an example which is a small Pizza shop need to compete against ICA, COOP and others to sell and get the market share. He believes these venture provides more competitive price than small shops. Therefore, it is becoming difficult for the immigrants to get reasonable profit margin.

**4.5 Interview Five**

**Background of the interviewee E**

Entrepreneur E is from Iran who is living in Sweden for last 26 years. He is now 53 years of age. He completed medical in dental from Iran in 1982. Besides his study, he was operating a grocery shop in his home country. After completing his bachelor in dentistry, he did practiced for two years and helped the injured people during Iraq and Iran war. Due to political unrest in his country it was hard for him to live in Iran. In 1985, he moved to Sweden due to political unrest. He did struggle a lot in his life. He informed that he was enough qualified to find a professional job. He is now operating a restaurant which is one of the oldest restaurants in Umeå city. Now he has become a successful entrepreneur. However, he could not use his skill in Sweden as a dentist.

He got himself married in 1985 with an Iranian girl. She was taking her bachelor degree during that time. When she completed her bachelor she got involved in doing a job in a company in Iran. After moving to Sweden, she did different jobs to support her family along with her husband. Now she is also an owner of a restaurant in Stockholm.

They have got one daughter and one son. Both of them have already completed their study. Their son is working in a company in Göteborg and their daughter working in a company which is working for the immigrant’s welfare. She got married recently with an Iranian guy who is operating restaurant in Umeå with his father in law.
Driving factors to start business

Entrepreneur E has been living Sweden for a long time. According to his experience about immigrant entrepreneurship, he observed people are coming to Sweden and starting a business to achieve a better standard of life. Each year a significant number of people are coming from different countries. Among them, people from neighboring countries are mostly coming for business purpose. That means a very friendly business climate attracts most of the immigrants to come and start a business in Sweden. People coming from neighboring countries are very much familiar with the business culture, regulations and getting many advantages. However, the majority of the asylum seekers are coming from outside Europe. They are not very much familiar with the culture and the economic sectors of Sweden. Now the question is how much Swedish business climate is favorable for the immigrants who sought asylum. This question has been asked to Entrepreneur E to explain from his experiences.

According to him, because of having several disadvantages immigrants cannot think of doing some economic activity in a new environment very easily. First they have to be familiar with the regulations and the culture. He had to do the same thing. According to him, in the initial stage immigrants cannot think of starting a business because of having different disadvantages. Among the disadvantages, not having proper knowledge about the new environment and capital shortfall is restricting them to think about business. As a result, they have to move to the job market. To get in to the job market is also not very easy for them. Here also they have disadvantages which are lack of knowledge about the environment, lack of educational skills, language barrier and sometimes discriminations in the labor market. According to Mr. E those disadvantages restrict them from the job market and force them to look for other professions where they do not need those qualities. Most of them are not doing those jobs willingly and they don’t want those jobs as their professions. As a result after a certain time they move to business to earn more money to have a better standard of living and a better career. Therefore among the factors, push factors are mainly influencing the immigrants to start a business in Sweden.

In order to get more information about Sweden, they have to create relationship with the different people. That will help the immigrants to have a strong network which can provide them with information about different opportunities. Entrepreneur E also did the same after arriving Sweden. He looked for information’s from his contacts and that information’s later helped him to find jobs to survive. After a certain time, he managed to accumulate a handsome amount of money to start a business. He described some of his experiences when he was looking for jobs after arriving in Sweden and also shared the story of starting business in Sweden.

Entrepreneur E completed his bachelor in dentistry from Iran. After arriving in Sweden he was looking for job in his area of study. But, he could not able to find any job in his related field. According to him, employers were always asking for degree from Swedish institutions. Therefore, his degree was never evaluated. He has been asked to start his bachelor again in any Swedish institutions. He would love to continue his degree, but the problem was, he had to take care of his family. Due to that reason, he had to change the field to look for job. However, other jobs were available which were not satisfactory for him, but he had no other options left. He arranged a full time job in a cleaning company and got a part time job in a restaurant. He had to forget his degree in dentistry as the employers were not giving any value to his degree. Due to
that reason he was very upset and confused about his future. He shared that, he never wanted to live as unwanted element of the society.

He was working hard with his jobs and paying full tax to the government. According to Entrepreneur E, he was working almost 16 hours. He did hard work to manage handsome amount of money to start a business. He tried to live within his own world by giving importance to his own cultural values. Therefore, he was thinking to start a business. After three years of doing job, he was able to manage sufficient amount of money for his business and made a restaurant business plan. Later, he successfully started his business. According to him, the restaurant he is operating is one of the oldest restaurants in Umeå. Further, he mentioned that, the restaurant is one of the successful business ventures in his life. Later, he opened another restaurant in Stockholm. He started the restaurant in Stockholm in 2008. Still he has several business ideas in his mind. He has desire to implement those ideas in the practical world. He could not able to start his business from a large scale. Initially, he started the restaurant in Umeå with twenty sitting arrangement for the customers. He raised the capacity by eighty sitting arrangements, just five years back. He has now fifteen employees working in the restaurant in Umeå and seven employees are operating in the restaurant in Stockholm.

According to Mr. E, it is very easy to start business in Sweden when someone has proper knowledge about Swedish business environment. Sweden is providing a very good platform for the people who are interested in business. They must have prior business knowledge and ability to take challenge to start a business. Therefore, the initiator has to be aware about the current business trend in the market. These are some of the characteristics that an initiator should adapt to become entrepreneur. These kinds of characteristics also influence a person to start business. However, concerning all push pull factors difference of language and cost of operating business in Sweden sometimes becomes main barrier for the immigrants to start business, because immigrants have capital shortfall. Moreover, high tax rates in Sweden also a major concern when they are starting business. For this reasons, they have to start from a very small scale which cannot allow them to take more employee and further expansion of their business.

**Time Factor**

Regarding the immigration policy and job market, he also argued on the same points like previous interviewees. He is still not satisfied with the job market for immigrants. Now a day, it is much more difficult than before to get a job. It is because of the economic recession worldwide in the recent year and the scarcity of job in Swedish labor market. According to him, recession and scarcity of job is one of the important reasons of moving to other economic activity like business in a very small scale.

Most of the immigrants create business for survival and don’t think to expand. Therefore, immigrants businesses remain in the same pattern which operate in a small scale and mostly dependent on the family members. According to him, the immigrants have to come out with different innovative ideas which can bring them out from the same pattern of business. This is the perfect time to do business because more immigrants are coming and they will be able to make something different by their innovative thinking.
4.6 Suggestions provided by the interviewees

In order to start a business in Sweden, everyone need to aware about Swedish rules and regulations. According to the interviewees, there are six government authorized organizations which can help an individual to do a business in Sweden: Arbetsförmedlingen, Försäkringskassan, Bolagsverket and Skatteverket. Most of the interviewees suggested the immigrants, to visit those organizations before starting a new business. Moreover, they suggested that if someone wants to start a business they must think outside the circle. Most of them argued just like the revolution of restaurant business in anywhere, the new generation should be able to come up with something different which can be able to bring another revolution in immigrants business.

Moreover, they suggested that place is vital to get customer attention. In real business world, it is essential to remember that the more customers the business unit will be able to generate, the more profit will be produced.

Furthermore, they shared that social network is very important, because they are the main source of information and funding to start up and those can be used as valuable resources to the venture. Thus a strong social network can help for searching opportunities for a new business in Sweden.

Finally, they mention about adaptation of Swedish culture which is also important for integrating and to adapt the Swedish society. It may be possible to adapt a new culture but a combination of two cultures can help an immigrant to integrate with Swedish society.
### 4.7 Main findings from Five entrepreneurs

**Table: Summary of Findings from Five Entrepreneurs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entrepreneur</th>
<th>Business Idea</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Migration Reason</th>
<th>Business Creation reason</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Entrepreneurial Experience</th>
<th>Type Of Entrepreneur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Full Time</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Individual Incubator experience &amp; Several push factors</td>
<td>Bachelor in business</td>
<td>Experience of doing restaurant business in home country</td>
<td>Life Style Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Full Time</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Individual Incubator experience &amp; Several push factors</td>
<td>Higher Secondary school certificate</td>
<td>Experience of doing manpower business at home country</td>
<td>Life Style Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Full Time</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Individual Incubator experience &amp; Several push factors</td>
<td>Higher Secondary school certificate</td>
<td>No Experience of doing Business in home country</td>
<td>Life Style Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Pizzeria</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Full Time</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Individual Incubator experience &amp; To utilize his idle time after retirement</td>
<td>Bachelor in social science</td>
<td>No Experience of doing Business in home country</td>
<td>Life Style Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Full Time</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Individual Incubator experience &amp; Several push factors</td>
<td>Bachelor in dentistry</td>
<td>Experience of operating a grocery shop in home country</td>
<td>Life Style Entrepreneur &amp; growth Entrepreneur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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CHAPTER FIVE

Analysis

Based on the literatures, theories and findings the author tried to analyze the factors which influence asylum seekers to start a business in Sweden. This chapter draws a significance relationship with the factors and the theoretical framework.

Empirical findings documented several disadvantages of immigrants to get satisfactory job. Among the disadvantages educational skills, language and cultural distance has been highlighted. Immigrants are considered as an ethnic group and due to that reason, they suffer for disabilities to integrate in the society because of cultural and physical differences (Bonacich, 1987). Same evidence has been found in case of entrepreneur B, C and E. B look for several jobs when he arrived in Sweden. Finally, he had to find a job by using reference. Entrepreneur C also looks for several jobs and managed to get different part time jobs in the restaurant and hotels by using his social networks. Entrepreneur E had a bachelor in dentistry from Iran. He looked for a job in his related field. However, the employers rejected him and suggest for Swedish degree in dentistry. As a result, he had to look for other professions. Later he was able to get a job in a cleaning company. According to the statement of entrepreneur B, C and E they were not satisfied with their job. All of them had the intention to save money for doing business. According to entrepreneur A, he had enough capital to start business. Therefore, he did not look for any job. After spending few times, he discovered opportunity and started an Indian restaurant. On the other hand, entrepreneur D was satisfied by doing his job. According to his statement, he started business after retirement from job to utilize his idle time.

The author found that, non EU immigrants are involved more in the food sector. Hedberg (2009, p. 9) also highlighted, east Europe and Asian immigrants in Sweden were highly engaged in the restaurant and grocery business. Therefore, the author carried out the investigation with five interviewees participated from the food sector. Moreover, all the interviewees had knowledge and experiences about the restaurant business before starting their business. The empirical findings documented that, the size of the business that entrepreneurs are operating is quite small. According to the empirical study, entrepreneur A had sixteen employees, B had twelve, C had seven, D had only one employee, and E had fifteen employees to operate one restaurant. Therefore, it has been found that immigrants are doing business in a very small scale and point also has been argued by the interviewees. They are not able to start from a large scale, because of having capital shortfall.

It is too complex to explain the factors of starting a business by the immigrants in Sweden. There are too many factors have been found out to explain the fact of starting a business by the immigrants in Sweden. The rate of negative influences was high according to the empirical findings. At the same time, there was many positive factors also been found out. For example, every interviewee has argued that Sweden has a very supportive environment for doing business. As a result, a significant number of people are coming from other neighboring countries to create business in Sweden which is said by entrepreneur E. However, he also argued that the business environment is not same for the immigrants who are coming from outside Europe. They require time to overcome from the cultural and language barrier. The author Bonacich, 1987, p. 458 also found in his research that, immigrants are ethnic groups and they surfer disabilities to integrate in
the society because of their cultural and physical difference. Therefore, a new environment becomes difficult to adjust for the immigrants coming from outside of Europe.

Henderson (2000) characterized entrepreneur with three different factors: Creativity, imagination and self determination. With the help of Creativity, imagination and self determination they used to create new opportunity from the environment. Deakins (1996) argued, innate ability rather than individual learning process of entrepreneurial skills can influence to think in a different way towards opportunity. Entrepreneur E argued, a business entrepreneur should have prior knowledge about business and ability to take challenges which also influence to start a business. Therefore, not only the environment always influences a person but also intrinsic character of a person can influence to start a business.

In case of immigrants, Kloosterman & Rath (2004, p.12) defined, they are not innovative in nature but they are forced to be an entrepreneur. In case of all interviewees, it has been found that they all are pushed to be an entrepreneur. Except, entrepreneur A, no one of them had the intention of doing a business in the initial stage. They usually move to a country for having better standard of living. Therefore, doing business is better option for them to survive because other opportunities are not in favor of them.

In relation with the theoretical discussions, all the interviewees can be said as life style entrepreneur. “E” has some similarities with growth entrepreneur, because he has the intention to expand his business. He was never satisfied by creating one venture. In addition, he tries to live within his own world by giving importance to his own cultural values. Further, he is very much satisfied by creating his own venture. He is also looking forward to expand his business in other cities as well as in other countries. If we compare the types of entrepreneur with the interviewee, all the immigrant entrepreneurs will fall into the same type as life style entrepreneur. The author found that, “E” has different goals towards growth which makes him exceptional from the other entrepreneurs. It has been found that, others were not much growth oriented as “E”. Everyone has an ambition to do something different but the level of interest to meet those ambitions depends on the nature of an individual.

The author investigated that, a social network plays a vital role by providing important information regarding business. Before starting a business, every entrepreneur who was interviewed gave attention to maintain a social network. It also exposes the opportunities available in the market. Previous observation done by Jenssen (2001); Ripolles and Blesa (2005) claimed that, entrepreneurs get valuable resources form their social networks. The findings also highlighted the same issues regarding social networks. All the interviewees were very active in the social networks. Consequently, they obtained a great deal of support in searching information and funding. The major observed issue is that migrants used to collected part of their required capital by using these social networks and the rest capital is their own savings. In the initial stage, everyone used to do job or part time job to save money. Feeling scarcity of the social status made them shift from job to business.

With other experiences, in case of all the interviewees, individual incubator experience also influenced them to start business. Most of them had previous experience of working in restaurants which primarily drives them towards the restaurant business. Entrepreneur “A” had
experience of doing restaurant business in Bangladesh. Entrepreneur B, C, D and E acquired some experiences by working in restaurants which help them to start their own restaurant business.

For every entrepreneur, positive as well as negative environmental factors influenced them to start their own business. The business environment supported a lot for entrepreneurs “A”. There was no Indian restaurant in Umeå which created a monopolistic opportunity for “A” to start his business. On the other hand, negative factors like scarcity of job and not getting satisfactory level of job in some cases force them to start business. As Kloosterman & Rath (2004, p.12) defined, immigrant entrepreneurs are not innovative in nature rather they are forced to be entrepreneur to survive when they don’t have many job opportunities available in the society. Moreover, we can relate with the theory of Swedberg (2000) where he mentioned three reasons to become an entrepreneur:

- Private kingdom or independence
- A will to conquer
- Feel joy by creating something new or something own.

For all the entrepreneurs, the above mentioned reasons have been found as motivational factors to become entrepreneur. On the other hand, the negative demand towards jobs as a career profession forces them to decide about starting a new business. Their individual ambitions towards their career growth also drive them towards business.

According to the empirical findings, push and pull factors mostly influenced them to become entrepreneur. But according to the case of entrepreneurs, push factors influenced them most compare to pull factors. In case of entrepreneur A, pull factors influenced more because he had some experience of doing business and that ultimately influenced him to become an entrepreneur. In addition, he had accumulated handsome amount of capital to start a business. Therefore, he needs not to think of doing other jobs. In case of B, C and E, push factors mainly influenced, because they did not have any other options available in the society other than doing low skilled jobs. Most of them were involved in those professions for a certain period of time to survive and to make money for doing something better in the future. Their savings from those jobs later helped them to start their own business. On the other hand, Mr. D was very much satisfied with his jobs. For that reason, he needs not to think about doing business. After his retirement from his job, he opened a pizzeria to utilize his idle time.

A bit contradictory statement has been found in case of entrepreneur D and E. Both of them came in Sweden in the same period of time. Entrepreneur D argued that during the time he entered in Sweden, the labor market was favorable for immigrants and most of the immigrants were involved in different government jobs. Moreover, according to his statement there was no scarcity of job during that time. On the other hand, entrepreneur E was struggling to find a job on his field. He was not able to get job because he did not have Swedish equivalent degree. Availability of the job also depends on the respective fields where they are looking for job. Furthermore, it depends on the qualifications of the immigrants and employers requirement for a specific job. Therefore, the statement might vary if two persons are from two different fields which have been seen in case of Entrepreneur D and E.
Empirical findings documented that, influencing factors associated with the starting business is almost same for the all interviewees. Although, interviewees entered Sweden in different periods of time, all of them influenced by the same factors in launching a new business. If we compare the migrants came in Sweden before 26 years and the migrants came before 10 years is same in relation to the factors. They (who came 10 years ago) faced similar types of problem in comparison with the migrants who moved 26 years before. Also, the similar factors have been found in terms of nationality. Thus, the result of the empirical finding is probably possible to generalize. According to the empirical findings, one of the major factors related with the research question is the labor market issue.

5.1 Labor market of Sweden

Sweden has worlds one of the largest high-tech industries which earn a lot of foreign currency every year. So their economy builds upon with technological development, sophisticated infrastructure and high general education level. (This information is publicly available in this web page (U.S. Department of State) for having such high-tech industry, they need highly skilled, qualified and experienced people. This particular job sector is for the skilled workers who have a degree in this particular field from a renowned university which proof the capability of a candidate.

The author author Lemaître (2007) found, the candidate from outside of Sweden has to proof themselves that the degree they have got from outside Sweden is equivalent and the qualification needed for the particular job matches with the qualification of the candidate. Swedish employers always look for highly qualified candidates, because of their diverse and highly equipped work areas. The author also noted that, if the candidate qualification is equivalent to Swedish one or their degree is from the Swedish universities, only then the employees might get some benefits. Therefore, it is hard for immigrants to enter in to that sector of the job market. Lack of proper education background, qualifications, language proficiency is treated as barriers to enter into the job market. It is the employer’s nature to recruit the right people with the right quality. In Sweden, most of the employers only prefer those qualifications which they are familiar with (Lemaître, 2007).

5.2 Factors Influencing to start business

According to the empirical findings, most of the interviewees provided almost same information and shared their experience regarding labor market of Sweden. Sweden’s diversified job sector can be considered as one of the main reason of excluding immigrants from the labor market.

The author visited different places of Umeå to take each interview. It has been found that, most of the immigrants are doing almost the same business like restaurant, grocery, cloth selling shops etc. Among those businesses the percentage of doing restaurant business is very high. It is not only the picture of Umeå municipality but also the same in the other cities of Sweden. (Slavnic, 2004).

There are several things which influenced them to start their own business. The author discussed the reasons separately in terms of push and pull factors.
5.3 Push Factors

5.3.1 Shift of immigration policy

Migration from different countries in Sweden was started during the World War II. Form that period to 1970, economic migration mainly dominated for the inflow of immigrants in Sweden. After 1970, change of migration policy restricts economic migration. This policy completely changed the type and the flow of migration to Sweden and results a significant increase of migration from outside Europe. One significant finding is that migration policy has changed during 1970 from economic to political migration and also moving from industrialization to post industrialization made the labor market difficult for the migrants moved after 1970.

5.3.2 Labor Market

In this paper, the author found that, most of the asylum seekers are not skilled enough to enter in to the Swedish job market. In the empirical findings, the author examined that, some interviewees have professional degree in business, management where two of them have medical degree from their respective country. However, previous academic knowledge is useless if the degree is not from any Swedish institution. Skills requirement for the adaptation of advanced technology in every sector and language proficiency both in English and Swedish made difficult for the migrants to enter in to the job market. Even if they are given any opportunity in the job market it cannot be possible for them to perform to that level. As discussed, labor market is for highly skilled people and that excluding low skilled immigrants. Swedish economy builds upon high tech industry, sophisticated infrastructure and people need high education level to compete into the labor market. In most of the cases, immigrants qualification does not match with the employers required qualifications for a specific job. Sophisticated Swedish labor market and lack of qualification of the immigrants, is the main reasons behind excluding from the labor market.

5.3.3 Different cultural issues

There are also some cultural issues which exclude immigrants from the job market. Immigrants are coming from different cultures. In some cases, it is hard for the migrants to adopt a new culture as they are coming from a completely different cultural background. Some of the immigrants try to maintain their own culture and believes. This is also one of the reasons for rejecting the job market and tendency to shift in the family business. Usually, their businesses are operated by their own family members and relatives which is also a reason to restrict the inflow of other cultural elements in their own culture.

5.3.4 Personal reputation in the society

As most of the immigrants are not capable enough to enter into the labor market, they try to look for other available job in Sweden like cleaning, washing or other physical jobs for their survival. However, according to the respondents, those jobs are not satisfactory for them and do not treat well in the society. So they are not interested about those professions. As most of them argue
that, low profile jobs are good for survival but those cannot be chosen as career progression. Moreover, there is a possibility to save some money from that and that will help them to start a business in the future.

5.3.5 Self dependency

Immigrants self dependency is another important factor which also influence them to start their own business. Some of the immigrants want to be self dependent rather than working for others. This tendency makes them to believe on self dependency. In fact, it is not bad too. By managing their self employment they are creating job for others in the society which also decrease unemployment rate in the society.

5.4 Pull factors
5.4.1 Regional advantages

Almost all the interviewees argued about the regional advantages. Entrepreneur A and D argued that, they had competitive advantage to start business in Umeå. According to Mr. A, the competitive advantage he got by establishing Indian restaurant in Umeå. Indian food has got some taste variety which was new for the customers of Umeå, as there was no Indian restaurant during that time. In addition, cost of living and other infrastructural facility in Umeå region influence him to start a business. Entrepreneur D also had some advantages, because the demand of pizza in Umeå region was high. Also the infrastructural facilities influence him to start business in Umeå.

5.4.2 Easy to entry and exit

To set up a small business they don’t need huge amount of money. From the findings, we can say that migrants are not that much interested to be involved in large venture. They remain their business within their friends and family. So starting from a small scale is very easy to enter in to the market. When they are able to grape any better opportunity, they switch can very easily from one business to another business.

5.4.3 Easy to finance

As they don’t need much capital for their business, they want to start from a small scale. Most of the cases they invest form their own savings or they borrow money from their friends and family, sometimes from banks. In an average, they invested 50% from their own savings and the rest portion managed as a debt from banks or friends and family. Therefore, it is easier for them to set up a new business with minimum capital.

5.4.4 Easy to set up

From every perspective it is very easy to set up business in Sweden as Govt. provides different kinds of support to start a new venture. To run a new entity, it is required to have a proper
business plan so that it can show the real economic output of the business. According to the respondents it is easy to setup business in Sweden if someone has the capital and a business idea.

5.4.5 Individual incubator experience

According to the findings, entrepreneurs had experience of doing same kind of business back in their country and also they had previous experience of doing job in restaurants which make them experienced about restaurant business. Later, they open their own business in Sweden.

5.4.6 Network influences

Migrants are always concerned about social networks and this network is considered as one of the important source of information about business. Immigrants always try to maintain their networks which help them in so many different ways. A strong social network with the entrepreneurs gives an individual wide range of resources which they can use as valuable resources for their firm and that also inspire them to start business and to achieve their goal (Jenssen, 2001; Ripolles and Blesa, 2005). According to Hindle & Schött (2007, p. 4), type of resources can treated as knowledge about business, skills required for the business, process of business, access to the business contacts and mental support from those who have similar interest and entrepreneur. The interviewees also argued in the same point, i.e., included in their suggestions part. Perry (1999) shows how different types of networks can help business. Moreover, Klyver, Hindle & Meyer (2008, p. 1) mentioned about the important resources which can be possible to get from social networks and these are:

- Information
- Financing information
- Skills and knowledge required for the business
- Advice about business from the networks or form other entrepreneurs
- Social authenticity
- Reputation & trustworthiness

5.4.7 Motivation

There are few factors that motivate and influence someone to become an entrepreneur. According to the interview it is noticeable that everyone wants to feel independent in terms of their work and they always feel proud of themselves if they are able to create something by themselves. Their main motivation behind creation of venture is feel themselves independent, proud of creation and social status, however, it varies person to person.

The theories of motivation described the factors which motivate to become an entrepreneur, but it is hard to measure by the theories rather than the environmental factors of a particular place or a country which can be a positive or negative influence to become an entrepreneur.

Entrepreneurial process cannot be learned rather that it is influenced by the several factors. Further, these factors boost up the interest of someone to create a new business. Bessant & Tidd
(2009, p. 269) described that, factors of antecedent influence, individual incubator experience and environmental factors relates more with the process of being an entrepreneur.

In summary, every interviewee was very much hard working and capable enough in their respective fields. There is no question or doubt that, due to their own capability they were able to come on this place. They used their knowledge, enthusiasm and self believe to become a successful to start a business. There are many factors to start a business that has been highlighted in the empirical findings. However, personal interest and intrinsic ability to create something new motivated them to start their own business.
CHAPTER SIX

Conclusion

This chapter is based on the major findings of this paper by presenting the different issues influenced by the asylum seekers to start a business. Further, this chapter contains few suggestions regarding the immigrant issues in Sweden and recommended required research in this particular field to solve more problems of the migrants in Sweden.

Change in the Swedish immigration policy results, a shift from economic to political migration. A great number of political asylum seekers moved to Sweden because of the new policy. Migrants moved in the period of post-1970, did not have enough qualifications to compete in the skilled labor market of Sweden. The major lacking behind this reason was recorded as shortage in the required skill and qualification. The alteration of immigration policy can be considered as one of the important changes that creates problem in the labor market for the immigrants. Due to that reason they moved towards self employment.

After arriving to Sweden, migrants do struggle a lot to find a peace in their life. Day by day, they try to improve themselves to integrate with the Swedish modern culture. Adaptation of culture is also one of the important issues for the migrants as most of the interviewees highlighted on this issue. It has been documented that, they try their best to learn from the new society by integrating their own culture and Swedish culture.

This study has been carried out to find the factors that influence to start a business in Sweden. To be more focused and to narrow down the study, political asylum seekers has been chosen to study. Under this consideration a research question (What are the factors that influence asylum seekers to start business in Sweden?) has been developed to justify this study. According to UNHCR (2010) and statistics Sweden (2011), major percentage of the migration flow in Sweden is asylum seekers. A significant number of research have documented that, the number of application is increasing in every year. Due to poor language skill, lack of educational qualifications and cultural barrier, restrict them to enter in to the labor market. Empirical findings of this study also highlighted on this issue.

A study shows that, compare to the other European countries in Sweden, labor market gap between natives and immigrants are mentionable (Language, culture and the structure of the labor market is mainly the concern regarding this matter). There are other jobs available for the immigrants however; according to the interviewees they do not feel comfortable with those jobs for their survival.

To conduct this study different entrepreneurial theory has been presented and to know the motivation to become an entrepreneur, different motivation factors has been discussed in the theoretical part to find the actual result. According to the empirical findings it has been found that, most of the interviewees have lack of professional educational background and lack of professional skills. Few jobs are available for them in the society, but those jobs cannot fulfill
their satisfaction level. They might do those jobs for a certain period of time but no one agreed upon to prefer those professions for their career growth.

From the analysis it can be conclude that, most of the immigrant entrepreneurs are pushed to be entrepreneur in Sweden. Different research documented that the environmental factors of Swedish society more specifically the structure of the labor market mainly pushed them to become self-employed individual. However, empirical findings also highlighted different pull factors. Most of the interviewees argued that, Sweden has favorable business environment for the entrepreneurs. Due to that reason, entrepreneurs come from different countries of Europe to start business in Sweden. However, the interviewees also argued that it is hard to understand the business environment for the immigrants who are coming from outside Europe. They require time to adapt with the new culture and society. Moreover, the high tax structure and high labor cost in Sweden increases the cost of the operating business. Due to the fact, immigrants have to face difficulties to operate a business.

The regional factors also been highlighted which also pull the immigrants to start a business. Most of the entrepreneurs argued that the opportunities and advantages that they got from Umeå, these opportunities and advantages pulled them to start a business.

Few studies mentioned about the discriminations in the labor market which is also one of the factors that excluding the migrants form the job market. However, empirical study could not able to highlight these issues, as most of the interviewees did not look for that level of jobs.

Interviewees highlighted language barrier, which is also a push factors that influence to start a business. As discussed earlier, language proficiency makes difficult for the migrants to enter in the job market.

Dissatisfaction in their previous job is another push factor which influenced them to become an entrepreneur. It also documented in the empirical findings that, most of the interviewee were involved in different jobs before starting their own business. However, none of them had any intention to prefer those jobs as their career growth. Their intention of doing those jobs was to save money and surviving in the new environment.

It is also been found that, individual incubator experience of the interviewees also motivate them to start restaurant business. Most of the interviewees had experience of doing a job in different restaurants. They accrued operating knowledge and skills to operate a restaurant from their previous experience which help them to start a restaurant business.

According to the earlier studies, migrants are mainly coming from the countries where the basic human rights are violated. Swedish authority is trying to give them shelter which is appreciable. On the other hand, migrants are contributing to the society by creating employment, though they are doing small scale business, but a significant amount of taxes they are paying to the Swedish government. Thus, both the parties are gaining advantage. The government might take some initiative to influence their activity by introducing financial scheme for them, because more people are migrating to Sweden and it is increasing in every year. Additionally, to integrate the migrants with the Swedish society government need to put more concentration to increase their
education level and to encourage them to do different activities which can improve their communicating skill.

6.1 Theoretical and practical contribution

A considerable amount of research has been done on the migrant’s issues in Sweden. Most of them focused on the startup process of migrants business, factors influencing entrepreneurs to come and start business, labor market issues and so on. Most of the research done on the particular area of migrants in Sweden has partially highlighted the factors influencing the migrants to start a business in Sweden. However, this is a complete research which deeply focused on the factors influencing the migrants to start business in Sweden. Moreover, the study is able to raise the problems to the society of a specific migrants group when they are going for any economic activity. Furthermore, this study will open a new area of research on the migrant’s issues in Sweden. The authority also can be concerned by this study to resolve the problems of the society.

From the migrant’s point of view, this study will explain a complete scenario of Sweden in terms of economic opportunity and living standard. Therefore, the study will help the newly arrived migrants and the existing migrants, when they are going for any kinds of economic activities in the society. Moreover, this study will create awareness by addressing the problems to the society.

6.2 Further Research recommendation

Compare with other countries, Sweden has less research in the immigrant issues, though the rate of migration in Sweden is increasing with the significant number. Extensive researchers examined that the inflow of migration is increasing by number in each year. UNHCR report 2010 showed the number of asylum application and according to their report Sweden has been placed as the fourth largest asylum country in the world. Thus, this issue gets more interest to do research on.

- Further research can be conducted about the educational level of the immigrants and the initiatives should be taken to improve their educational skills.
- More research on political migrants is required to study on their activity and contributions to the economy
- Research has to carry out each and every city of Sweden as immigrants are now spread all over Sweden.
- More research can be carried out on their start up process of business to know the supports they look for a kind of business.
CHAPTER SEVEN

Credibility of the Research

This chapter demonstrates the quality criteria and also evaluates the relevance of the study. It represents the trustworthiness which includes credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability of the research.

7.1 Trustworthiness

Qualitative approach has been followed in the study. In this study, it has been considered that the knowledge is based on interpretation rather than facts. Due to this reason, the author used trustworthiness to validate the work that has been done. Bryman & Bell (2009) defined trustworthiness by dividing four categories: credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

7.1.1 Credibility

It is very important for a researcher to match the findings of the research with the goal which is very important for a research, because it ensure the credibility of the research. It also proof a research, how much the research can be accepted to the society. According to Bryman & Bell (2007, p. 411), to measure the validity of the research the researcher present the information’s collected in the empirical findings to the interviewees or the respondents to get advice whether the interviews are transcribed correctly or not. The author applied Bryman & Bell’s process to measure validity of the research and the interviewees were sent to the interviewees if there are any corrections required the way the author interpreted their interview in findings part. There was no major change suggested by the interviewees except some direct sentences used about Swedish authority and immigrant people.

7.1.2 Transferability

The choice of qualitative approach has been made. The approach is based on the interviews of the different entrepreneurs in Umeå, Sweden. Based on epistemological standing, the study has been conducted in a social environment and tried to interpret the realities and the real life experiences of an Entrepreneur. To make this study more interesting and informative, suggestions has been asked from the interviewees that can help newly migrated people to start a business and search a job in Sweden. However, it is argued that the study consists of useful knowledge which is transferable to the different immigrants and newly migrated people in Sweden.

7.1.3 Dependability

It is arguing that the research is dependable. Three interviews are recorded and rest of them written manually, but the interpretations of the interviewees have been sent to the interviewees to
check whether it is transcribed correctly or not. Due to some ethical issues, no force has been made to the interviewees to record their voice. Thus it is argued that the research in dependable.

### 7.1.4 Conformability

To define the conformability of the research, best effort has been made to achieve the expected outcome of this study.
**Reference**


Nobel price. Org


SCB (2011). Statistics Sweden


US department of state:


World Bank (2006). Migration and remittances: Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. from World Bank website:

Appendix. A

Interview guideline

Background and job related factors

1. Can you please introduce yourself?
2. Can you please tell about your family background?
3. How long have you been living in Sweden?
4. How do you like Sweden in terms of living standard and opportunities available in the society?
5. How did you look for the jobs?
6. Did you face any difficulty to manage job?
7. If yes please explain the difficulties that you faced?
8. How much social network is important to search jobs?
9. If you get a job then why did not you continue with that job and prefer that job as your career progression?
10. When did you involve in business?

Factors influenced to start business

11. What are the push and pull factors that influence you to become entrepreneur?
12. Was there any factor related to the environment which influences you to start business?
13. How much the business climate in Sweden is favorable for business?
14. What is your observation about immigrant’s business environment in Sweden and also in your region?
15. Did you have any previous experience of doing business?
16. Was there any antecedent or personal incubator experiences that influence you to start business?
17. Did you get any support from your social network?
18. How does social network influence you to start business?
19. How did you look for information before starting business?
20. What kind of motivation help you to start business?

Time Factor

21. How much you are satisfied doing business here?
22. What is the current situation in the job market and business compare to the previous situation?
23. Do you have any suggestion to the newly migrated people or for the immigrants living in Sweden regarding job and business?
24. If yes please state what is your suggestions?
### Appendix.B

**Asylum-seekers by country of citizenship, sex and period**

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Asylum seekers comprise individuals who have sought asylum in Sweden during the reference period and have been registered in the database on foreigners with the Swedish Migration Board. Those individuals who have had temporary residence permits at some time during the last four years, individuals applying for extensions of their asylum case and individuals who are seeking asylum at Swedish embassies in another country are not included in the statistics on asylum seekers.

(source: statistics sweden, 2011)