

Immigration and immigrants 2008

Gunnlaug Daugstad (ed.)

Statistical Analyses

In this series, Statistics Norway publishes analyses of social, demographic and economic statistics, aimed at a wider circle of readers. These publications can be read without any special knowledge of statistics and statistical methods.

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Preface

The purpose of this publication is to present updated figures on immigration, immigrants and Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents in Norway. Time series illustrating the development within some aspects of living conditions are presented, and updated with the most recent figures where possible. The publications are updated every two years. The previous publication was SA 87 (Mathisen 2006). A shorter version was published in Documents 2008/1 (Daugstad 2008). The publications are also published on Statistics Norway website: <http://www.ssb.no/>.

Data are mainly gathered from administrative registers at Statistics Norway, but also from sample surveys. This is explained in each chapter. Different divisions in Statistics Norway produce the statistics.

Gunnlaug Daugstad, co-ordinator for immigrant-related statistics, was the editor of this publication on immigration and immigrants. Lars Østby provided valuable input throughout the process. Kristina Kvarv Andreassen and Minja Tea Dzamarija wrote the chapter on the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Gunnlaug Daugstad wrote the chapter on education, while the tables were created by the Division of education statistics. Bjørn Olsen wrote the chapter on immigrants and the labour market, and Mads Ivar Kirkeberg the chapter on income. The chapter on electoral turnout was written by Vebjørn Aalandlid, and Svein Blom wrote the chapter on attitudes towards immigrants. This edition includes a chapter on results from the Living conditions survey among immigrants 2005/2006, and the chapter is written by Kristian Rose Tronstad. Kåre Vassenden has written the chapter on data sources. Some figures have been collected from previously published statistics on immigration and immigrants, and from text that has previously been published on www.ssb.no. The rest of the publication has been written and/or edited by Gunnlaug Daugstad.

Emphasis has been put on presenting key figures, and for the content to be easily accessible with clearly set out tables and figures.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion has sponsored the publication.

Statistics Norway
Oslo/Kongsvinger, 19 January 2009

Øystein Olsen

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Gunnlaug Daugstad

1. Preface

This publication is about immigration to Norway, and the living conditions in Norway of immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents. The publication follows on from similar publications in 2006 (Mathisen), 2004 (Tronstad) and 2002 (Lie). When presenting publications about the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, it is very important to bear in mind that it is probably the most heterogenic group in the social statistics. By the beginning of 2008, Norway was home to immigrants with backgrounds from 213 different states and self-governing regions. Living conditions vary with age, gender, and level of education. However, for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, living conditions are further complicated by other circumstances. For immigrants, circumstances such as length of stay in Norway, country of origin and reason for immigration are all important. For Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents, which country their parents immigrated from and why they immigrated to Norway are important. It is therefore important to clarify these differences in the statistics as far as is possible.

1.1. Knowledge about immigrant groups is important

Statistics on immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents can give us an idea of whether or not there are differences between this group and the Norwegian population in general. Statistics Norway believes it is important to describe and understand the development in living conditions and differences in living conditions between relevant groups (Østby 2004). The living conditions of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from different parts of the world differ between groups, and are sometimes poorer than living conditions in the population as a whole (Østby 2006b). Statistics on immigrant groups compared with the population as a whole can therefore pinpoint the immigrants' situation in Norwegian

society, and whether the situation changes over time.

There are several reasons why it is important to have knowledge of the immigrants' situation in Norway. Lack of knowledge can give rise to unfounded opinions and false presumptions in public debates on immigration issues, and greater knowledge of the immigrants' background and living conditions can bring about a greater understanding between immigrants and other Norwegians. A solid base of knowledge is also important information for politicians when making important decisions that are of concern to immigrants and on the scale of immigration to Norway.

1.2. Statistics on immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents – separately

This publication is about both immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents. Immigrants, as defined by Statistics Norway, are persons born abroad with two foreign-born parents. We also present figures on Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents, which are persons born in Norway of two parents that have immigrated themselves. In many cases it is most relevant to view immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents separately. Only immigrants are defined as having immigrated to Norway. Norwegian-born to refugee parents have not fled themselves and children of illiterate persons have attended school and have a different cultural capital from the rest of the population, since their parents have immigrated to Norway.

For many reasons it is therefore more appropriate to look at these groups separately, and this has been done in this publication where it has been possible and practical. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is, however, still a young group and not relevant in all regards. By 1 January 2008, 85 per cent (67 000) of them were still below 20 years of age. An important question is whether Norwegian-born to immigrant parents follow a pattern similar to immigrants in various living condition areas, or if the pattern is becoming more likely to resemble that for the population of Norway in general.

1.3. Terminology is regularly reviewed

Society and the demography of the population change over time, as do terminology, meaning, and the need for statistics on different groups. Statistics Norway reviews the terminology and categorisa-

tions from time to time. More extensive revisions are also carried out from time to time. Statistics Norway endeavours to be as non-biased in its presentations of data as possible. The standard for immigrant categories was adopted in 1994 (Statistics Norway 1994) and some revisions were undertaken in 2000.

The immigrant definition was revised to some extent in 2000, and most recently in 2008. The latter revision replaced «first-generation immigrants» with «immigrants», and «persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents» (often referred to as descendants) was replaced by «Norwegian-born to immigrant parents». Furthermore, Statistics Norway is no longer using the term «immigrant population», which included both groups (Dzamarija 2008). The term «immigrant population» has been replaced by the term «immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents». The revision has primarily dealt with the use of terms, and to a small extent touched on the definitions.

1.4. How many immigrants are there in Norway?

By 1 January 2008, there were 381 000 immigrants in Norway, which constitutes 8 per cent of the total population. In addition, 79 000 Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents lived here (table 1.1.). Overall, the immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents made up 9.7 per cent of the whole population by the beginning of 2008. Table 1.1 gives an overview of the population according to different delimitations on citizenship and immigrant background.

If we instead look at foreign citizens, the numbers are lower. By 1 January 2008, there were about 266 000 foreign citizens in Norway. If citizenship is used as a criterion, persons with foreign backgrounds

who have become Norwegian citizens will not be included. Among immigrants, 38 per cent were Norwegian citizens by the beginning of 2008.

Our point of departure could also be the numbers of persons born abroad. By 1 January 2008, there were about 445 000 persons living in Norway who were born abroad but more than 36 000 of these were born abroad to two Norwegian-born parents. In addition, 29 000 of the persons born abroad had one Norwegian-born parent. For more on these different delimitations, see Østby 2006b for an in-depth discussion.

1.5 Country background

Statistics Norway makes categorisations on the basis of country background. In this publication, we have chosen to focus on groups with different country backgrounds. When distinctions between people with different country backgrounds are taken into consideration, significant differences are often found in living conditions between such groups. These are related to differences in length of stay, the fact that people come from different societies under different circumstances and that they have different preconditions for coping in the Norwegian society.

Statistics Norway does not gather information on ethnicity, race or colour, or on whether persons in any other physical way differ from the majority of the population. Neither do we produce statistics based on such categorisations.

For some purposes, countries of origin are lumped together into larger groups. Since 2008, Statistics Norway has departed from the terms «western» and «non-western», and instead publishes statistics on world regions; Europe, North America, Oceania, Asia, Africa and South and Middle America (Høydahl 2008).

Which classification is most appropriate depends on the issue in question. Immigrants from the Nordic countries are often looked upon as a separate group. Immigration from the Nordic countries is not restricted. Sometimes we divide Europe into east and west due to the fact that the distinction still has relevance in relation to immigration issues. In the old politically divided Europe, Eastern Europe includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Belarus, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Ukraine and Hungary. Until 2004, when eight Eastern European countries became members

Table 1.1. **Different delimitations of persons, by citizenship and immigrant category. 1 January 2008**

	Immigrant background, total	Foreign citizens, total	Persons born abroad, total
Total population: 4 737 171			
Persons with immigrant background, in total	716 967	266 260	445 360
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, in total	459 614	251 591	380 644
Immigrants	380 644	236 379	380 644
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	78 970	15 212	0
Persons with other immigrant background, in total	257 353	13 027	64 716
Foreign-born with one Norwegian-born parent	28 968	3 791	28 968
Norwegian born with one foreign-born parent	192 637	8 716	0
Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents	35 748	520	35 748

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

of the EEC, Western and Eastern Europe were relevant categories in an immigration perspective. Migration from the former Western Europe and Eastern Europe was until then subject to very different immigration restrictions to Norway. Since 2004, it has been necessary to look at all the EEC/EEA countries as a whole, and in other settings make a distinction between Western Europe, new EEC countries in Eastern Europe and the rest of Eastern Europe.

The USA and Canada form one group, and in some cases Oceania, which basically consists of Australia and New Zealand, is grouped together with North America.

1.6. Choice of statistics in this publication

In this publication we have emphasised the possibility of comparing information on immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from year to year, with regularly produced statistics as a starting point. This is done in order to follow the development of different aspects of living conditions over time. We have as far as possible used the most recent figures available, however intervals and time of data collection vary. Labour market statistics are produced quarterly, and other areas, such as education and income, are updated annually.

Chapter two describes some demographic aspects of groups of immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents. This includes figures on immigration and emigration, naturalisation and changes in marital status in the immigrant population. The last part of the chapter includes figures on immigration by reason for immigration. In chapter three, focus is placed on immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents' path in the education system. We look at

language stimulation at kindergarten, language at primary school and immigrants' educational activity and completion of tertiary schooling and higher education.

In chapter four, the employment and unemployment for the last seven years are described. Together with the education system, the labour market is probably one of the most important arenas of integration of immigrants. The chapter describes differences in employment levels among men and women by country background and time of residence. We also focus on employment among Norwegian-born by immigrant parents. Chapter five covers the differences in income levels for immigrants by country of origin.

Chapter six describes electoral participation in the municipal and county council election in 2007, among Norwegian citizens that are immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and foreign citizens. Furthermore, we describe voting patterns, list candidates and subsequent representatives in the local councils for the same election. Chapter seven describes the attitudes towards immigrants and immigration from 2001-2007, with some comparisons to other European countries.

Some aspects, such as health and living conditions, are analysed through special surveys on living conditions, which are carried out less frequently. The results of these surveys are presented in separate reports published by Statistics Norway (see for example Blom 2008, Blom and Henriksen 2008, Løwe 2008 and Blom 1998). Chapter eight gives a brief presentation of some of the findings from the last Living conditions survey 2005/2006.

Chapter nine gives a presentation of the data sources of statistics on immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant par-

ents. For an overview of immigrant-related statistics published by Statistics Norway, see chapter ten.

Concept and definitions

Immigrants are persons born abroad by two foreign-born parents. Immigrants immigrated to Norway at some point.

Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are persons born in Norway with two parents that are immigrants.

For classification of persons by immigration background, the following terms are used:

- Immigrants
- Norwegian-born to immigrant parents
- Foreign-born with one Norwegian-born parent
- Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent
- Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents (includes adopted)

Refugees are persons who, according to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration's register of refugees, have refugee status and have been granted a residence permit in Norway. Asylum seekers are not included in these figures.

Country of birth: mainly the mother's place of residence at the time of the birth of the child.

Country background: for immigrants, country background is the person's own country of birth. For Norwegian-born, this is their mother's or possibly their father's foreign country of birth. When both parents are born abroad they are in most cases born in the same country. In cases where the parents have different countries of birth the mother's country of birth is chosen.

Kristina Kvarv Andreassen and Minja Tea Dzamarija

2. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

This chapter describes immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the composition and structure for these groups. Under the heading population structure (chapter 2.1) we will look at some demographic aspects for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, independent of reason for immigration. It is important to look at the composition with regard to gender, age, country of origin, length of stay in Norway, where in the country they live etc. This chapter also focuses on demographic changes (chapter 2.2) among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. This part of the chapter includes figures on immigration and emigration, naturalisation, fertility and changes in the marital status. In the last part of the chapter we present immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by reason for immigration, which is divided into labour, refugee, family and education (chapter 2.3).

2.1. Population structure

- At the beginning of 2008, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents constituted nearly 460 000 persons or 9.7 per cent of Norway's population.
- 381 000 persons were immigrants and 79 000 were Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.
- The largest groups of immigrants had country backgrounds from Poland, Sweden and Iraq. Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the largest groups had country backgrounds from Pakistan, Vietnam, Somalia and Turkey.
- More than half of the immigrants were aged 20-44 years, whereas the corresponding figure for the total population was 34 per cent.
- 85 per cent of the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were younger than 20 years of age. Only 25 per cent in the rest of the population were in the same age group.
- 25 per cent of the population in Oslo is immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. One third of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway live in Oslo. 43 per cent in the area, if Akershus is included.
- One out of four immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Oslo are from countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand and Europe excluding the EU/EEA.

- More than half of those who have lived in Norway for more than 25 years have immigrated from countries in Europe. There has been a large increase in immigration from Poland in the past few years, and Polish immigrants are the largest group with a length of stay of less than five years.
- There are major differences in the length of stay depending on country background. One third of the immigrants from Pakistan have lived here for more than 25 years, and 25 per cent have lived here less than ten years. The length of stay of 95 per cent of the immigrants from Afghanistan is less than ten years.
- Eight out of ten Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have country backgrounds from countries outside Europe.
- When including persons with at least one Norwegian-born parent or those born abroad to Norwegian-born parents,

the total is 665 000 persons, or 14 per cent of the population.

One out of ten in the Norwegian population is an immigrant or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

At the beginning of 1970, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents totalled 59 200 persons or 1.5 per cent of Norway's population. At the beginning of 2008, these groups had risen to 460 000 persons or 9.7 per cent of the population. Persons with backgrounds from countries outside Europe constituted 5.4 per cent of the population (table 2.1.3 and figure 2.1.1).

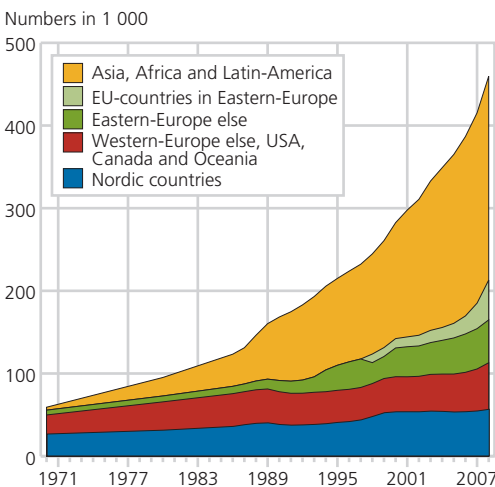
In 1970, 59 200 of the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents had backgrounds from Europe (80 per cent). Since then, the number from Europe has risen to 203 000 persons, and constitutes 44 per cent of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Almost a quarter of these (48 000) were from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe.

The increase from Asia, Africa and Latin America has been even greater; 243 000 persons in total. The proportion of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents coming from these countries has increased from 6 per cent in 1970 to 54 per cent at the beginning of 2008.

Most came from Europe

At the beginning of 2008, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Europe was the largest group, and accounted for 203 000 persons. A total of 100 000 of these came from Eastern Europe, whereas 52 000 came from countries outside the EU and 48 000 from the EU countries. Asia was next with 174 000 and Africa with 56 400 persons (table 2.1.2).

Figure 2.1.1. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background 1970-2008. Absolute numbers**



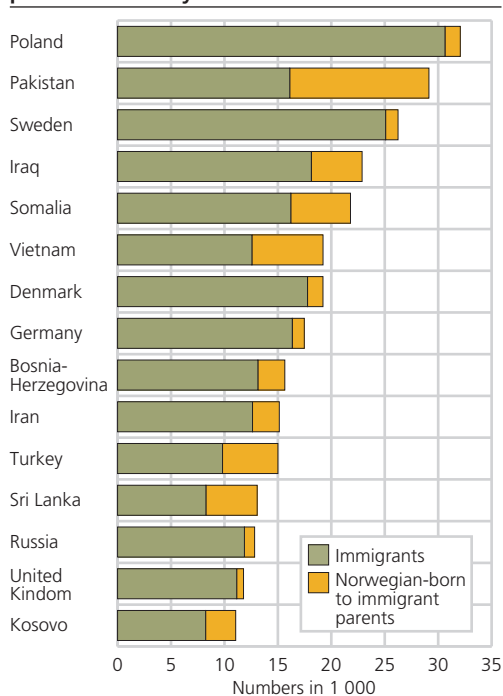
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Almost five times as many immigrants as Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

A total of 381 000 immigrants lived in Norway as per 1 January 2008. In addition, there are 79 000 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents resident in Norway. This means that almost five times as many immigrants as Norwegian-born to immigrant parents live in Norway. Most immigrants had country backgrounds from Poland (30 700), Sweden (25 100), Iraq (18 100) and Denmark (17 800).

Those with Pakistani parents made up the largest group of all Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, with 13 000. Norwegian-born to Vietnamese parents was the second largest group (6 700), followed by those with parents from Somalia (5 600),

Figure 2.1.2. **The 15 largest groups among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. 1 January 2008. Absolute numbers**



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

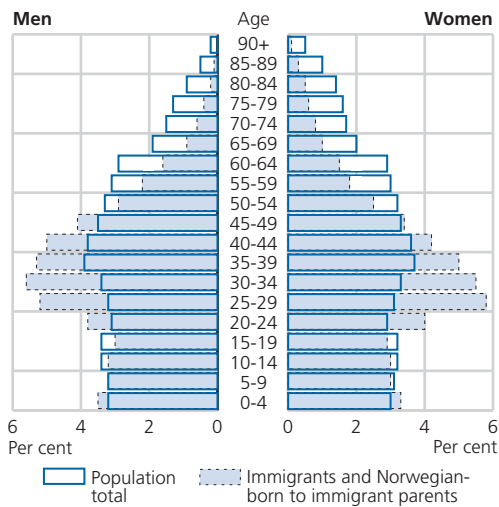
Turkey (5 200) and Sri Lanka (4 800). The reasons why so few people with Danish or Swedish parents are born in Norway compared to other large immigrant groups may be that Swedes and Danes to a larger extent have children with a person of Norwegian origin, and if two Danes or Swedes become a couple and have children they are more likely to move back to their country of origin than other groups (tables 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and figure 2.1.2).

Of the largest groups, Norwegian-born to Pakistani parents has the highest proportion of all the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, with 45 per cent. The proportion is well over 30 per cent among persons with backgrounds from Sri Lanka, Turkey and Vietnam. Among persons with backgrounds from Thailand, USA, Sweden and Poland the percentage is less than 4 per cent. These differences can partly be explained by length of stay in Norway, but also due to different marriage patterns within the country groups (Daugstad 2006 and 2008).

Many young adults

The immigrant population is made up of a relatively high number of young adults compared with the population as a whole (figure 2.1.3). At the beginning of 2008, almost half of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were aged 20-44 years, while the corresponding figure for the population as a whole was one third. At the same time, there was a lower proportion of elderly among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. People aged 65 years and older accounted for six per cent of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, and 13 per cent of the population as a whole. For people younger than 20 years old, the distribution was equal.

Figure 2.1.3. **Total population, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by gender and age. Per cent. 1 January 2008**



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

One out of three Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are younger than five years old

It is not only when we compare the entire Norwegian population with immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents that we find differences in the age composition. The differences are even larger when we compare immigrants against Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (figure 2.1.4). As at 1 January 2008, one third of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were four years or younger and 73 per cent were younger than 15 years old. The corresponding figures for immigrants were two and eight per cent. Fourteen per cent of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were aged 20-44 years, while more than half of the immigrants were in this age group. Almost no Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were older than 60 years, while one out of ten immigrants had reached this age.

The age structure is unequal between the two groups because most of those im-

Figure 2.1.4. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by gender and age. 1 January 2008. Per cent**



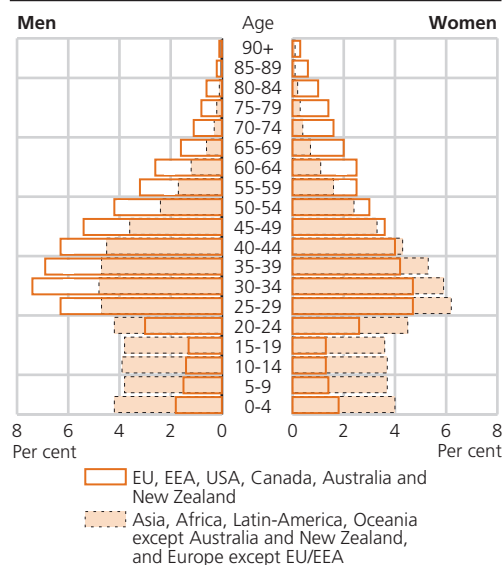
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

migrating to Norway are young adults. Relatively few children and elderly immigrate, while many of those immigrating have children after they are settled here. In a few decades time, the age structure will become more alike, since many of the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are getting older.

Young and elderly unequally represented

We also find differences in the age composition when we compare immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents depending on country background (figure 2.1.5). This figure shows persons with country backgrounds from the EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as one group and persons with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand and Europe excluding the EU/EEA. This distinction might be useful because there are, and have been, different restrictions for immigration to Norway depending on where a person comes from.

Figure 2.1.5. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background, age and gender. Per cent. 1 January 2008**



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

About twelve per cent of persons with country backgrounds from the EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand were younger than 20 years of age, while the corresponding figure was 31 per cent for the group from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand and Europe excluding the EU/EEA. This difference is partly because there are more persons born in Norway among the latter group. The first mentioned group marries more often with a person from the rest of the population (Daugstad 2008). Children born of those couples are not counted as Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, since this group includes only those with two foreign-born parents.

The age structure for those aged 20-60 years was fairly equal, but a larger proportion is found among those aged 60 and over with country backgrounds from the EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Many of those have stayed

in Norway for a long time and many immigrated to Norway in their working age. Since the immigration to Norway from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand and Europe excluding the EU/EEA only really began in 1970, there are few people in this group who have reached 60 yet. In a few years time, the differences in age structure can be expected to be smaller in the older age groups, but persist among the youngest. As the tendency so far has been that persons with country backgrounds from many Asian, African and Eastern European countries marry someone with the same country background, their children are termed “Norwegian-born to immigrant parents”. Because persons with country backgrounds from the EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand often have children with persons from the rest of the population, it could be expected that the group from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand and Europe excluding the EU/EEA will also on average be younger than the other group in the future.

Men in majority among labour immigrants

There were almost as many women as men among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in total. However there are differences depending on country background. In the largest immigrant groups, men from countries with many labour immigrants and newly-arrived refugees are in the majority. This applies to Poland (68 per cent men), Great Britain (61 per cent) and Iraq and Afghanistan (both 58 per cent).

Women made a high share of those from Thailand (85 per cent), the Philippines (81 per cent) and Russia (66 per cent). Immigration from the first two countries mentioned has been mainly family im-

migration; mostly family establishment to men in the rest of the population. Among immigrants from Russia, the distribution is more complex and refugees and labour immigrants are included.

Variation in the duration of residence

Immigrants can be divided into three different groups with regard to duration of residence in Norway. About 40 per cent have lived in Norway less than 5 years, 28 per cent between 5-14 years and 30 per cent have been resident in Norway for at least 15 years. However the differences in the duration of residence between the different country groups are great (table 2.1.4). Nearly half of the Danes have lived in Norway for 25 years or more, and almost two out of three have lived in the country for 15 years or more. A large number of Chileans have also lived in Norway for many years, with three out of four having lived here for 15 years or more. In 1973, a coupe d'état took place in Chile and many Chileans fled the country. Half of the groups from Vietnam, Pakistan, Morocco and USA have stayed here for more than 15 years. Immigrants from India, Morocco, Pakistan and Turkey were among the first labour immigrants to Norway, arriving from the late 1960s until the immigration freeze in 1975. Since then, immigration from these countries has been mostly family immigration.

Among the largest immigrant groups, immigrants from Poland and Afghanistan have the shortest stay, with 82 and 72 per cent respectively having resided in Norway less than five years. The proportion is higher among immigrants from Liberia, Burundi, Burma and Lithuania, but these groups are still small. Other larger groups, where half of them have a stay of less than 5 years, were from Thailand, Ethiopia and Russia. Among the immigrants from Iraq, 85 per cent have lived here for less than

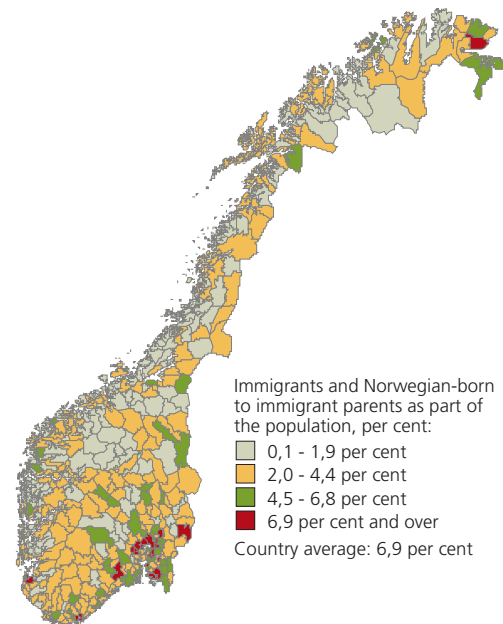
ten years. For Somalia the corresponding figure is 75 per cent.

Many immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents live in or near Oslo

All the municipalities in Norway had immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. However the distribution between the municipalities varies considerably. More than half of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents lived in the three largest cities in Norway. A total of 30 per cent lived in Oslo, followed by Bergen (17 per cent) and Stavanger (12 per cent). Only five per cent lived in North Norway (figure 2.1.6).

The distribution of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents compa-

Figure 2.1.6. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe excluding the EU/EEA and Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand, as a percentage of the population 1 January 2008**



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.
Copyright: Norwegian Mapping Authority.

red to the total population in each municipality was somewhat different. Oslo had the highest proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrants, with 25 per cent. There were also high proportions in Drammen (19 per cent), Lørenskog (17 per cent) and Skedsmo (16 per cent). In 21 of the country's municipalities, ten per cent or more of the total population were immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

The suburbs in Oslo are higher than average

Most immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway live in Oslo, both in relative and absolute figures. They account for 25 per cent, in total 140 000 persons. Immigrants accounted for 19 per cent of the population and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents for six per cent.

All suburbs are higher than the national average of 9.7, excluding the suburb of Marka. The suburbs with the highest proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are Søndre Nordstrand with 15 500 persons (44 per cent), Alna 18 300, Stovner 11 900 and Grorud 9 700 (all 41 per cent). With proportions around 12 per cent, Nordstrand, Vestre Aker and Nordre Aker have the lowest shares in Oslo (table 2.1.5).

Table 2.1.1. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Immigration category and country background¹. 1 January 2008**

Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents	459 614	Immigrants, in total	380 644	Norwegian born to immigrant parents, in total	78 970
Poland	32 069	Poland	30 636	Pakistan	13 024
Pakistan	29 134	Sweden	25 081	Vietnam	6 655
Sweden	26 244	Iraq	18 132	Somalia	5 587
Iraq	22 881	Denmark	17 775	Turkey	5 184
Somalia	21 795	Germany	16 348	Sri Lanka	4 799
Vietnam	19 226	Somalia	16 208	Iraq	4 749
Denmark	19 220	Pakistan	16 110	Marocco	2 917
Germany	17 472	Bosnia- Herzegovina	13 130	Kosovo	2 814
Bosnia Herzegovina	15 649	Iran	12 626	India	2 635
Iran	15 134	Vietnam	12 571	Bosnia Herzegovina	2 519
Turkey	15 003	Russia	11 869	Iran	2 508
Sri Lanka	13 063	United Kingdom	11 145	Chile	1 482
Russia	12 823	Turkey	9 819	Denmark	1 445
United Kingdom	11 784	Philippines	9 671	Poland	1 433
Kosovo	11 052	Thailand	9 448	Sweden	1 163
Philippines	10 817	Sri Lanka	8 264	Philippines	1 146
Thailand	9 750	Kosovo	8 238	Germany	1 124
India	8 484	Afghanistan	7 054	China	964
Afghanistan	8 012	USA	6 918	Afghanistan	958
Marocco	7 553	Finland	6 057	Russia	954
Chile	7 279	India	5 849	Macedonia	883
USA	7 171	Chile	5 797	Eritrea	832
Finland	6 528	Netherlands	5 422	Etiopia	708
China	6 124	China	5 160	Lebanon	705
The Netherlands	5 998	Lithuania	4 951	United Kingdom	639
Lithuania	5 119	Marocco	4 636	Netherlands	576
Etiopia	3 856	Iceland	3 225	Croatia	555
Iceland	3 586	Ethiopia	3 148	Serbia	505
Eritrea	3 440	France	2 981	Syria	493
Croatia	3 212	Croatia	2 657	Finland	471
France	3 171	Eritrea	2 608	Ghana	447
Macedonia	2 947	Serbia	2 302	Hungary	391
Serbia	2 807	Romania	2 257	Iceland	361
Romania	2 415	Brasil	2 081	Gambia	347
Lebanon	2 248	Macedonia	2 064	Algerie	346
Brasil	2 150	Burma	1 990	Thailand	302
Burma	2 142	Ukraine	1 840	USA	253
Ukraine	1 928	Spain	1 677	Tunisia	222
Hungary	1 923	Lebanon	1 543	Sudan	213

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.2. Immigration background, country of birth and citizenship by country background and gender

	Immigration background			Country of birth ¹	Citizenship
	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents		
Both sexes					
Abroad, total	380 644	78 970	459 614	445 360	266 260
The Nordic countries	52 972	3 511	56 483	70 368	60 181
Western Europe	43 523	3 032	46 555	56 030	43 694
Eastern Europe	89 022	11 038	100 060	90 035	60 325
Africa	43 036	13 340	56 376	45 702	25 378
Asia included Turkey	128 409	45 631	174 040	142 899	58 065
North-America	8 240	293	8 533	17 711	9 365
South- and Central-America	14 027	2 091	16 118	20 545	6 771
Oseania	1 415	34	1 449	2 070	1 305
Stateless	-	-	-	-	1 109
Unknown	-	-	-	-	67
Men					
Abroad, total	192 964	40 452	233 416	224 499	138 688
The Nordic countries	25 358	1 792	27 150	34 350	30 611
Western Europe	24 392	1 612	26 004	30 845	25 293
Eastern Europe	47 868	5 588	53 456	48 451	35 082
Africa	23 466	6 848	30 314	24 886	13 528
Asia included Turkey	61 311	23 328	84 639	66 721	25 402
North-America	3 715	149	3 864	8 460	4 527
South- and Central-America	6 013	1 115	7 128	9 612	2 691
Oseania	841	20	861	1 174	800
Stateless	-	-	-	-	718
Unknown	-	-	-	-	36
Women					
Abroad, total	187 680	38 518	226 198	220 861	127 572
The Nordic countries	27 614	1 719	29 333	36 018	29 570
Western Europe	19 131	1 420	20 551	25 185	18 401
Eastern Europe	41 154	5 450	46 604	41 584	25 243
Africa	19 570	6 492	26 062	20 816	11 850
Asia included Turkey	67 098	22 303	89 401	76 178	32 663
North-America	4 525	144	4 669	9 251	4 838
South- and Central-America	8 014	976	8 990	10 933	4 080
Oseania	574	14	588	896	505
Stateless	-	-	-	-	391
Unknown	-	-	-	-	31

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.3. **Population, by country background¹. 1970-2008. Foreign country background refers to immigrants and Norwegian born with immigrant parents²**

	Total	Norway	Abroad, total	Nordic countries	West Europe except Turkey	East- Europe	EU- count- ries in East- Europe	North- America and Oceania	Asia, Africa South and Central America, Turkey
<i>Real numbers</i>									
1.1.1970	3 874 133	3 814 937	59 196	26 548	15 190	5 806	..	8 103	3 549
1.1.1980	4 091 132	3 995 930	95 202	31 210	22 686	7 114	..	11 810	22 382
1.1.1986	4 159 187	4 035 839	123 348	35 766	28 503	8 868	..	11 332	38 879
1.1.1987	4 175 521	4 044 379	131 142	37 880	28 797	9 374	..	11 320	43 771
1.1.1988	4 198 289	4 051 992	146 297	39 509	29 420	10 639	..	11 350	55 379
1.1.1989	4 220 686	4 060 393	160 293	40 037	29 972	11 878	..	11 292	67 114
1.1.1990	4 233 116	4 064 818	168 298	38 089	29 107	13 551	..	10 769	76 782
1.1.1991	4 249 830	4 075 162	174 668	37 285	28 208	14 663	..	10 558	83 954
1.1.1992	4 273 634	4 090 640	182 994	37 589	28 000	15 926	..	10 552	90 927
1.1.1993	4 299 167	4 106 072	193 095	38 176	28 524	18 647	..	10 584	97 164
1.1.1994	4 324 815	4 119 217	205 598	39 060	28 581	26 321	..	10 338	101 298
1.1.1995	4 348 410	4 133 362	215 048	40 608	28 853	30 276	..	10 211	105 100
1.1.1996	4 369 957	4 146 160	223 797	41 643	29 188	33 200	..	10 037	109 729
1.1.1997	4 392 714	4 160 522	232 192	43 696	29 491	34 486	..	9 879	114 640
1.1.1998	4 417 599	4 172 894	244 705	47 886	30 250	35 733	..	9 694	121 142
1.1.1999	4 445 329	4 184 587	260 742	52 338	31 795	37 430	..	9 787	129 392
1.1.2000	4 478 497	4 196 010	282 487	53 445	33 097	46 098	..	9 578	140 269
1.1.2001	4 503 436	4 205 705	297 731	53 480	33 271	48 257	..	9 272	153 451
1.1.2002	4 524 066	4 213 362	310 704	53 466	33 961	49 677	..	9 159	164 441
1.1.2003	4 552 252	4 219 459	332 793	54 277	35 243	53 249	..	9 413	180 611
1.1.2004	4 577 457	4 228 517	348 940	53 940	35 906	56 339	..	9 456	193 299
1.1.2005	4 606 363	4 241 382	364 981	53 201	36 960	46 361	14 981	9 176	204 302
1.1.2006	4 640 219	4 253 520	386 699	53 551	38 635	49 345	18 865	9 214	217 089
1.1.2007	4 681 134	4 265 816	415 318	54 467	41 464	48 741	30 881	9 537	230 228
1.1.2008	4 737 171	4 277 557	459 614	56 483	46 555	51 808	48 252	9 982	246 534

Table 2.1.3. (cont.). **Population, by country background¹. 1970-2008. Foreign country background refers to immigrants and Norwegian born with immigrant parents²**

	Abroad, totalt	Nordic countries	West Europe except Turkey	East- Europe	EU- countries in East- Europe	North- America and Oceania	Asia, Africa South and Central America, Turkey
<i>Per cent of immigrants and norwegian born with immigrant parents</i>							
1.1. 1970	100.0	44.8	25.7	9.8	..	13.7	6.0
1.1. 1980	100.0	32.8	23.8	7.5	..	12.4	23.5
1.1. 1986	100.0	29.0	23.1	7.2	..	9.2	31.5
1.1. 1987	100.0	28.9	22.0	7.1	..	8.6	33.4
1.1. 1988	100.0	27.0	20.1	7.3	..	7.8	37.9
1.1. 1989	100.0	25.0	18.7	7.4	..	7.0	41.9
1.1. 1990	100.0	22.6	17.3	8.1	..	6.4	45.6
1.1. 1991	100.0	21.3	16.1	8.4	..	6.0	48.1
1.1. 1992	100.0	20.5	15.3	8.7	..	5.8	49.7
1.1. 1993	100.0	19.8	14.8	9.7	..	5.5	50.3
1.1. 1994	100.0	19.0	13.9	12.8	..	5.0	49.3
1.1. 1995	100.0	18.9	13.4	14.1	..	4.7	48.9
1.1. 1996	100.0	18.6	13.0	14.8	..	4.5	49.0
1.1. 1997	100.0	18.8	12.7	14.9	..	4.3	49.4
1.1. 1998	100.0	19.6	12.4	14.6	..	4.0	49.5
1.1. 1999	100.0	20.1	12.2	14.4	..	3.8	49.6
1.1. 2000	100.0	18.9	11.7	16.3	..	3.4	49.7
1.1. 2001	100.0	18.0	11.2	16.2	..	3.1	51.5
1.1. 2002	100.0	17.2	10.9	16.0	..	2.9	52.9
1.1. 2003	100.0	16.3	10.6	16.0	..	2.8	54.3
1.1. 2004	100.0	15.5	10.3	16.1	..	2.7	55.4
1.1. 2005	100.0	14.6	10.1	16.8	10.5	2.5	56.0
1.1.2006	100.0	13.8	10.0	17.6	4.9	2.4	56.1
1.1.2007	100.0	13.1	10.0	11.7	7.4	2.3	55.4
1.1.2008	100.0	12.3	10.1	11.3	10.5	2.2	53.6

¹ Own, mothers or fathers country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

² Persons with two foreign-born parents.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.4. **Immigrants, by length of residence in Norway, country background¹ and gender.**
1 January 2008

Country back-ground	Total	Length of stay, in years						Length of stay, in years. Per cent					
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+
Both sexes, total	380 644	154 967	66 467	43 077	43 394	20 522	52 217	41	17	11	11	5	14
The Nordic countries, total	52 972	13 761	9 651	5 325	4 182	3 832	16 221	26	18	10	8	7	31
Of which													
Denmark	17 775	3 238	1 911	1 238	1 643	1 502	8 243	18	11	7	9	8	46
Sweden	25 081	8 298	5 630	2 832	1 860	1 415	5 046	33	22	11	7	6	20
Western Europe, total	43 523	17 945	5 945	3 064	2 304	2 591	11 674	41	14	7	5	6	27
Of which													
France	2 981	1 419	472	232	158	154	546	48	16	8	5	5	18
Netherlands	5 422	2 439	712	450	270	270	1 281	45	13	8	5	5	24
Spain	1 677	656	213	140	125	103	440	39	13	8	7	6	26
United Kingdom	11 145	2 978	1 316	944	769	993	4 145	27	12	8	7	9	37
Germany	16 348	8 438	2 415	840	570	619	3 466	52	15	5	3	4	21
Eastern Europe, total	89 022	49 656	12 740	16 379	4 648	1 736	3 863	56	14	18	5	2	4
Of which													
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13 130	1 153	1 523	10 117	140	36	161	9	12	77	1	0	1
Kosovo	8 238	1 515	2 977	2 412	1 258	28	48	18	36	29	15	0	1
Croatia	2 657	476	1 400	193	135	47	406	18	53	7	5	2	15
Lithuania	4 951	4 539	317	64	12	1	18	92	6	1	0	0	0
Poland	30 636	25 135	979	969	1 422	1 154	977	82	3	3	5	4	3
Russia	11 869	7 885	2 701	991	162	35	95	66	23	8	1	0	1
Serbia	2 302	933	395	321	191	65	397	41	17	14	8	3	17
Ukraine	1 840	1 320	370	98	30	5	17	72	20	5	2	0	1
Africa, total	43 036	20 813	9 235	3 871	5 101	1 465	2 551	48	21	9	12	3	6
Of which													
Burundi	866	783	77	6	0	0	0	90	9	1	0	0	0
Eritrea	2 608	1 243	198	171	711	154	131	48	8	7	27	6	5
Ethiopia	3 148	1 578	950	149	309	91	71	50	30	5	10	3	2
Ghana	1 362	490	280	192	305	72	23	36	21	14	22	5	2
Kenya	937	402	170	103	127	50	85	43	18	11	14	5	9
Congo	1 478	1 203	160	37	48	13	17	81	11	3	3	1	1
Liberia	917	891	11	3	7	4	1	97	1	0	1	0	0
Morocco	4 636	851	894	570	936	403	982	18	19	12	20	9	21
Somalia	16 208	8 498	4 397	1 750	1 505	39	19	52	27	11	9	0	0

Table 2.1.4. (cont.). **Immigrants, by length of residence in Norway, country background¹ and gender. 1 January 2008**

Country background	Total	Length of stay, in years						Length of stay, in years. Per cent					
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+
Asia included	128												
Turkey	409	44 825	25 612	12 677	22 676	9 380	13 239	35	20	10	18	7	10
Of which													
Afghanistan	7 054	5 051	1 671	76	216	37	3	72	24	1	3	1	0
Philippines	9 671	4 470	1 430	756	1 372	880	763	46	15	8	14	9	8
India	5 849	2 004	595	428	676	726	1 420	34	10	7	12	12	24
Iraq	18 132	7 105	8 256	1 846	852	49	24	39	46	10	5	0	0
Iran	12 626	2 676	3 204	1 445	4 708	487	106	21	25	11	37	4	1
China	5 160	2 417	619	504	895	298	427	47	12	10	17	6	8
Pakistan	16 110	2 879	2 139	1 494	2 433	2 200	4 965	18	13	9	15	14	31
Sri Lanka	8 264	1 290	1 483	1 435	3 042	778	236	16	18	17	37	9	3
Thailand	9 448	5 590	1 714	939	716	307	182	59	18	10	8	3	2
Turkey	9 819	2 331	1 722	1 105	2 171	755	1 735	24	18	11	22	8	18
Vietnam	12 571	1 514	888	1 745	3 815	2 304	2 305	12	7	14	30	18	18
Burma	1 990	1 924	29	11	15	2	9	97	1	1	1	0	0
North-America , total													
Of which	8 240	2 554	1 013	710	546	522	2 895	31	12	9	7	6	35
USA													
	6 918	2 022	842	584	478	446	2 546	29	12	8	7	6	37
South- and Central-America, total													
Of which	14 027	4 610	2 096	959	3 874	952	1 536	33	15	7	28	7	11
Brazil													
Chile	2 081	1 320	317	126	139	75	104	63	15	6	7	4	5
Colombia	5 797	653	429	275	3 196	565	679	11	7	5	55	10	12
	953	398	272	59	106	45	73	42	29	6	11	5	8
Oceania, total													
Of which	1 415	803	175	92	63	44	238	57	12	7	4	3	17
Australia													
Australia	998	602	119	56	45	29	147	60	12	6	5	3	15

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.5. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Oslo, by two groups of country background¹. Urban districts of Oslo. 1 January 2008**

Urban district	All	Back- ground in Asia, Africa, South- and Central America, Turkey	Immigrant population in parts of town, per cent		Immigrant population in whole country, per cent		Popu- lation of Oslo in per cent of total popu- lation	Popu- lation, total
			All	Back- ground in Asia, Africa, South- and Central America, Turkey	All	Back- ground in Asia, Africa, South- and Central America, Turkey		
Whole Oslo	139 878	95 853	25.0	17.1	30.4	38.9	11.8	560 484
01 Gamle Oslo	13 324	9 984	33.7	25.3	2.9	4.0	0.8	39 500
02 Grünerløkka	11 478	7 468	27.2	17.7	2.5	3.0	0.9	42 129
03 Sagene	6 940	4 496	21.4	13.9	1.5	1.8	0.7	32 394
04 St. Hanshaugen	5 875	2 643	19.5	8.8	1.3	1.1	0.6	30 144
05 Frogner	9 038	3 158	19.0	6.6	2.0	1.3	1.0	47 618
06 Ullern	3 789	1 485	13.1	5.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	28 898
07 Vestre Aker	5 222	2 052	12.4	4.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	42 042
08 Nordre Aker	5 641	2 671	12.9	6.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	43 843
09 Bjerke	8 982	6 949	34.2	26.5	2.0	2.8	0.6	26 229
10 Grorud	9 659	8 052	37.9	31.6	2.1	3.3	0.5	25 461
11 Stovner	11 926	10 406	40.6	35.5	2.6	4.2	0.6	29 351
12 Alna	18 269	15 061	40.5	33.4	4.0	6.1	1.0	45 114
13 Østensjø	8 058	5 524	18.1	12.4	1.8	2.2	0.9	44 399
14 Nordstrand	5 381	2 705	12.0	6.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	44 802
15 Søndre Nordstrand	15 447	12 794	44.2	36.6	3.4	5.2	0.7	34 980
16 Sentrum	391	148	45.4	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	861
17 Marka	96	18	6.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 585
Unknown, without permanent adress	362	239	31.9	21.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1 134

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.6. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background¹ and municipalities. 1 January 2008. Absolute numbers and per cent

	Immigrants and norwegian born to immigrant parents		Immigrants and norwegian born to immigrant parents in per cent of total population		Proportion of immigrants and norwegian born to immigrant parents in whole country, per cent		Population, total
	All	Country background from countries outside Europe, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	All	Country background from countries outside Europe, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	All	Country background from countries outside Europe, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	
Hele landet	459 614	325 331	9.7	6.9	100.0	100.0	4 737 171
0301 Oslo	139 878	114 193	25.0	20.4	30.4	35.1	560 484
1201 Bergen	23 682	16 107	9.6	6.5	5.2	5.0	247 746
1103 Stavanger	16 636	10 207	13.9	8.5	3.6	3.1	119 586
0219 Bærum	14 293	8 684	13.2	8.0	3.1	2.7	108 144
1601 Trondheim	14 147	10 091	8.6	6.1	3.1	3.1	165 191
0602 Drammen	11 624	9 660	19.3	16.1	2.5	3.0	60 145
1001 Kristiansand	9 237	6 973	11.7	8.8	2.0	2.1	78 919
0231 Skedsmo	7 264	5 866	15.7	12.7	1.6	1.8	46 146
0106 Fredrikstad	7 204	5 591	10.0	7.8	1.6	1.7	71 976
1102 Sandnes	6 828	4 565	11.0	7.4	1.5	1.4	62 037
0220 Asker	6 677	3 994	12.6	7.5	1.5	1.2	52 922
0105 Sarpsborg	5 367	4 048	10.5	7.9	1.2	1.2	51 053
0230 Lørenskog	5 339	4 280	16.8	13.4	1.2	1.3	31 853
0806 Skien	4 941	3 800	9.7	7.5	1.1	1.2	50 864
1902 Tromsø	4 686	2 738	7.2	4.2	1.0	0.8	65 286
0706 Sandefjord	4 049	2 847	9.6	6.7	0.9	0.9	42 333
0104 Moss	3 890	2 929	13.4	10.1	0.8	0.9	29 073
0704 Tønsberg	3 362	2 104	8.8	5.5	0.7	0.6	38 393
0709 Larvik	3 340	2 304	8.0	5.5	0.7	0.7	41 723
1106 Haugesund	3 326	1 897	10.1	5.8	0.7	0.6	32 956
0906 Arendal	3 105	1 989	7.6	4.9	0.7	0.6	40 701
0235 Ullensaker	3 013	2 244	11.2	8.3	0.7	0.7	26 934
0213 Ski	3 001	2 189	10.9	8.0	0.7	0.7	27 479
0626 Lier	2 729	1 831	12.0	8.1	0.6	0.6	22 700
0805 Porsgrunn	2 722	1 896	8.0	5.5	0.6	0.6	34 186
0625 Nedre Eiker	2 557	1 872	11.6	8.5	0.6	0.6	22 092
0101 Halden	2 527	1 876	9.0	6.7	0.5	0.6	28 092
1504 Ålesund	2 487	1 486	5.9	3.6	0.5	0.5	41 833
0217 Oppegård	2 363	1 585	9.8	6.5	0.5	0.5	24 201
1124 Sola	2 278	1 096	10.6	5.1	0.5	0.3	21 446
0502 Gjøvik	2 250	1 744	8.0	6.2	0.5	0.5	28 301
1804 Bodø	2 204	1 624	4.8	3.5	0.5	0.5	46 049
0701 Horten	2 158	1 525	8.6	6.1	0.5	0.5	25 098
0403 Hamar	2 106	1 499	7.5	5.4	0.5	0.5	27 976
0124 Askim	2 079	1 651	14.4	11.4	0.5	0.5	14 472
0214 Ås	2 076	1 439	13.5	9.4	0.5	0.4	15 324
0605 Ringerike	2 055	1 309	7.2	4.6	0.4	0.4	28 523
1149 Karmøy	2 052	1 095	5.3	2.8	0.4	0.3	38 926
0228 Rælingen	2 041	1 580	13.5	10.5	0.4	0.5	15 112
0604 Kongsberg	1 965	1 198	8.2	5.0	0.4	0.4	23 997

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.7. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background¹. Counties. 1 January 2008**

	All	Country background					
		Nordic countries	West Europe except Turkey	East-Europe outside EU	EU-countries in East-Europe	North-America and Oceania	Asia, Africa, Central and South-America
Total	459 614	56 483	46 555	51 851	48 209	9 982	246 534
01 Østfold	25 949	3 721	1 673	5 144	2 895	326	12 190
02 Akershus	58 787	9 503	6 309	5 598	6 558	1 429	29 390
03 Oslo	139 878	13 426	8 702	10 060	9 661	2 176	95 853
04 Hedmark	9 973	1 974	1 085	1 604	989	170	4 151
05 Oppland	9 611	1 502	1 177	1 594	1 082	181	4 075
06 Buskerud	27 179	3 505	2 437	3 370	2 984	382	14 501
07 Vestfold	18 424	2 683	1 997	2 737	2 478	436	8 093
08 Telemark	12 343	1 583	1 402	1 870	1 105	210	6 173
09 Aust-Agder	7 345	1 063	1 096	1 140	777	271	2 998
10 Vest-Agder	14 889	1 498	1 784	2 819	1 166	623	6 999
11 Rogaland	38 748	3 739	6 099	4 685	5 716	1 460	17 049
12 Hordaland	33 158	2 895	4 357	2 993	4 819	971	17 123
14 Sogn og Fjordane	5 348	629	1 006	543	861	103	2 206
15 Møre og Romsdal	12 323	1 363	2 001	1 524	1 919	280	5 236
16 Sør-Trøndelag	18 558	1 981	2 318	2 029	2 500	430	9 300
17 Nord-Trøndelag	4 899	716	525	542	915	94	2 107
18 Nordland	9 577	1 600	1 026	1 458	812	218	4 463
19 Troms Romsa	8 063	1 710	1 252	998	722	188	3 193
20 Finnmark Finnmark	4 562	1 392	309	1 143	250	34	1 434

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.8. **Immigrants, by marital status, gender and country background¹. Chosen countries. 1 January 2008. 1 January 2008**

Chosen countries	Total	Married		Unmarried		Other ²	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Europe	195 336	50 738	45 348	41 200	30 504	11 248	16 298
Denmark	17 775	4 393	4 480	2 953	2 019	1 578	2 352
Finland	6 057	843	1 602	1 118	1 224	481	789
Iceland	3 225	606	645	746	760	191	277
Sweden	25 081	4 127	4 931	6 455	5 836	1 485	2 247
France	2 981	685	588	877	488	150	193
Netherlands	5 422	1 522	1 264	1 078	949	315	294
United Kingdom	11 145	3 716	2 429	1 904	807	1 143	1 146
Germany	16 348	3 668	3 435	4 065	2 973	870	1 337
Bosnia Herzegovina	13 130	3 598	3 627	2 394	1 959	487	1 065
Kosovo	8 238	2 161	2 042	1 834	1 402	394	405
Africa	43 036	9 712	7 755	10 381	8 104	3 373	3 711
Eritrea	2 608	509	466	691	569	154	219
Ethiopia	3 148	615	605	868	632	188	240
Ghana	1 362	330	289	258	206	138	141
Kongo	1 478	243	220	502	416	32	65
Morocco	4 636	1 617	1 311	447	261	594	406
Somalia	16 208	3 185	2 276	4 608	3 618	957	1 564
Asia	118 590	29 739	37 439	20 971	16 301	5 033	9 107
Afghanistan	7 054	1 530	1 253	2 439	1 499	91	242
Sri Lanka	8 264	3 091	2 992	961	565	254	401
Philippines	9 671	913	4 637	779	2 088	149	1 105
India	5 849	2 190	1 969	688	353	263	386
Iraq	18 132	4 816	3 797	4 813	3 059	891	756
Iran	12 626	3 017	2 672	2 983	1 726	997	1 231
China	5 160	1 231	1 708	791	831	206	393
Pakistan	16 110	6 217	5 697	1 573	1 139	551	933
Thailand	9 448	114	5 250	1 196	1 419	129	1 340
Vietnam	12 571	3 380	3 675	1 839	1 545	817	1 315
North- and Latin America	10 967	2 666	3 441	1 256	1 150	859	1 595
Canada	1 322	319	398	183	197	76	149
Mexico	583	99	247	69	62	46	60
USA	6 918	1 907	2 115	696	629	534	1 037
South America	11 300	2 000	3 354	1 970	1 702	977	1 297
Argentina	529	104	170	78	61	40	76
Brasil	2 081	152	1 003	290	327	58	251
Chile	5 797	1 292	1 217	1 137	838	651	662
Colombia	953	128	315	192	177	48	93
Oceania	1 415	396	287	364	190	81	97
Australia	998	284	187	264	154	51	58
New Zealand	358	97	82	89	35	26	29

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

² Separated, divorced, registered partner, or surviving partner.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.2. Demographic changes

- From 1 January 2005 until 1 January 2008, the number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents increased by 95 000. During the same period, the population as a whole increased by 131 100.
- From 2005-2008, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents had an excess of births of 13 000 and an immigration surplus of 82 000.
- Since 2005, the number of persons with country backgrounds from Poland, Germany and Somalia has increased the most in absolute figures.
- In 2007, the number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents increased by 44 000, net immigration was almost 40 000 and the birth excess nearly 5 000.
- Net migration was largest among those with a Polish country background (13 000), while the birth excess was largest among Somalians (nearly 700).
- 38 per cent of the immigrants in Norway on 1 January 2008 were Norwegian citizens.
- 14 900 were granted Norwegian citizenship in 2007, which is the highest number ever.
- During the year 2007, 25 000 marriages were contracted. Seventeen per cent of these marriages were contracted between immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.
- About 10 900 marriages ended in divorce in 2007. In 1 200 cases, or 11 per cent, both spouses were immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.
- Total fertility rate (TFR) was 2.06 for immigrant women and Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents, compared to 1.90 for all women in Norway. Women with an African background have the highest TFR, 2.94.

Immigration hits record

The composition and number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents changes for the same reasons as the Norwegian population – number of births, deaths, immigrations and emigrations. From 2005-2008, the Norwegian population increased by 131 000. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents increased by 95 000. This accounted for 73 per cent of the population growth in Norway in the last three years. The excess of births for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 13 000, and the immigration surplus in the period 1 January 2005-1 January 2008 was record high with a total of 82 000 (table 2.2.1).

A total of 23 000 persons have immigrated to Norway from Poland since 2005. They account for 25 per cent of the total immigration to Norway in the last three years. Other groups with a high increase were Germans, Somalians and Iraqis with 5 600, 5 000 and 4 500 respectively. These were already among the largest groups in Norway. There has also been a high increase in smaller groups; the groups with country backgrounds from Russia and Lithuania have both risen by 3 800.

High excess of births among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents rose by 44 500 in 2007; an increase of 10.7 per cent. In comparison, the total population increased by 56 000, or 1.2 per cent. The migration surplus for this group was 39 700 (table 2.2.2). The

birth surplus was 4 700. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway are relatively young, so there are few deaths during a year. This is the main reason for the high birth surplus.

The number of people with one foreign-born parent increased by 6 300 in 2007, and totals 193 000 persons. Neither these nor those who are foreign-born with one or two Norwegian-born parents are counted as immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

During 2007, immigration from Eastern Europe increased the most, both in per cent and absolute figures, by 20 400 persons (25 per cent), followed by Asia with a growth of 10 500 persons (6 per cent) and Africa with 4 800 persons (9 per cent). Immigration from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe has caused the unusually large growth in recent years. The amount from Asia and Africa has been stable. The birth surplus was highest among persons with backgrounds from Somalia, Iraq and Pakistan with 700, 600 and 400 respectively. The growth from the other countries is mostly immigration surplus.

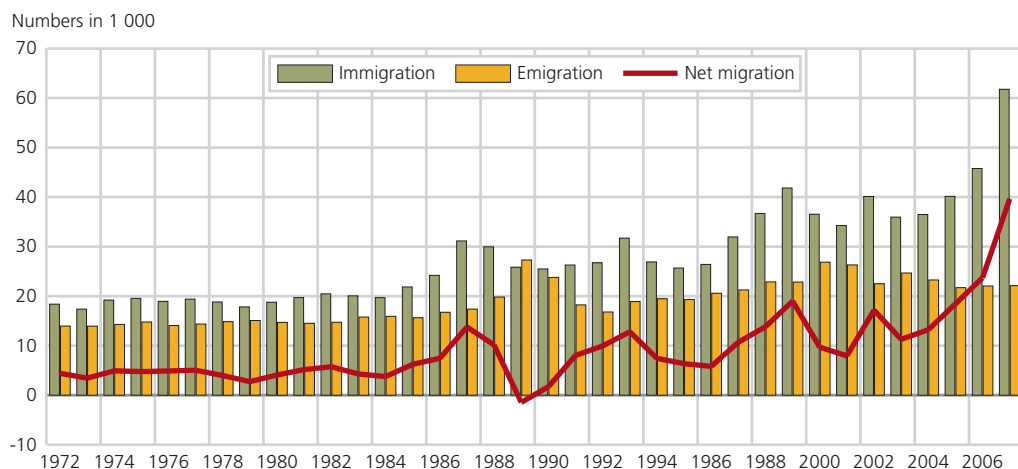
Highest net migration ever

In 2007, 61 800 immigrations and 22 100 emigrations were registered, making the net migration 39 700 and the highest ever. The net migration in 2006 was also higher than any previous year, in total 23 800. The number of emigrations has been relatively stable in the last few years. Since 1971, Norway has had a migration surplus in all years except 1989 (figure 2.2.1 and table 2.2.2).

When a country has a stable and growing economy, as is the case in Norway at the moment, fewer people tend to emigrate. When the economy is good, it is easier to get a job here in Norway. Swedish citizens accounted for most emigrations in 2007 (2 200) followed by Danes (1 000), Poles (600) and Germans (500). A total of 8 300 Norwegian citizens moved from Norway while 8 800 moved to the country, giving a net emigration of 500. This figure has varied over the years, from a net migration of

-9 300 in 1989 to 1 000 in 1993, and then -3 200 in year 2000. In 2006, there was a net emigration of Norwegian citizens of 1 200. Norwegian citizens constitute a

Figure 2.2.1. Immigration and emigration, 1972-2008



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

considerable part of those who immigrate from some of the countries.

Highest net immigration of Polish citizens

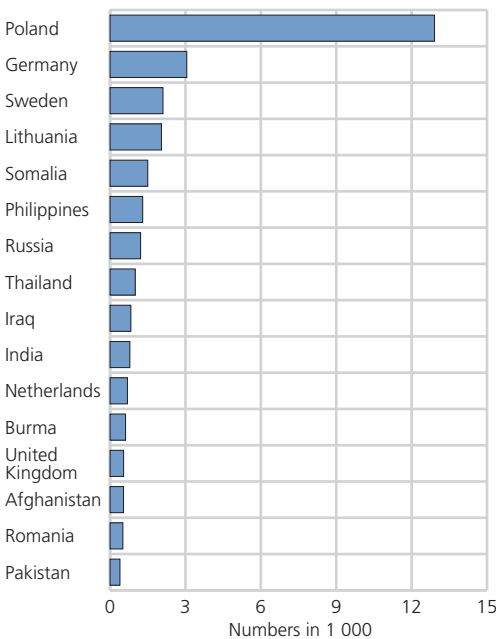
Among the foreign citizens, Poles had the highest net migration in 2007. In a few years, the Poles have become the largest immigrant group in Norway, from being the 14th largest in 2003. Poles had the highest net immigration with 13 400 compared with 6 800 the year before. Germans and Swedes then follow with, 3 100 and 2 100 net immigrations respectively. In 2003, the net immigration from Poland was 300. The large increase is a consequence of the expansion of the EU in 2004, which led to a large growth in labour immigration from the new member countries, especially Polish men. There has also been an increase in Polish women coming to Norway to be reunited with their Polish husbands. Not all immigrant groups had high immigra-

tion in the last years. Pakistan is one of the largest immigrant groups but their net immigration consisted of only 400 persons (figure 2.2.2). In 2002 and 2003, there was a slight decrease in the number of immigrants from Poland. This is probably because they expected immigration to Norway to be easier after the expansion of the EU. Polish and Lithuanian citizens accounted for most of the net immigration from the new member countries in the EU in 2007.

Highest number of naturalisations ever

A total of 14 900 persons became Norwegian citizens in 2007; the highest number ever registered. Seven out of ten had previously held a citizenship in a non-European country. Compared to the previous record year 2005, 2 200 more citizenships were granted in 2007. The total number of naturalisations since 1977 is 203 000, and more than 140 000 (69 per cent) of those naturalised have non-European origins (figure 2.2.3).

Figure 2.2.2. **Net immigration of foreign citizens. 2007**

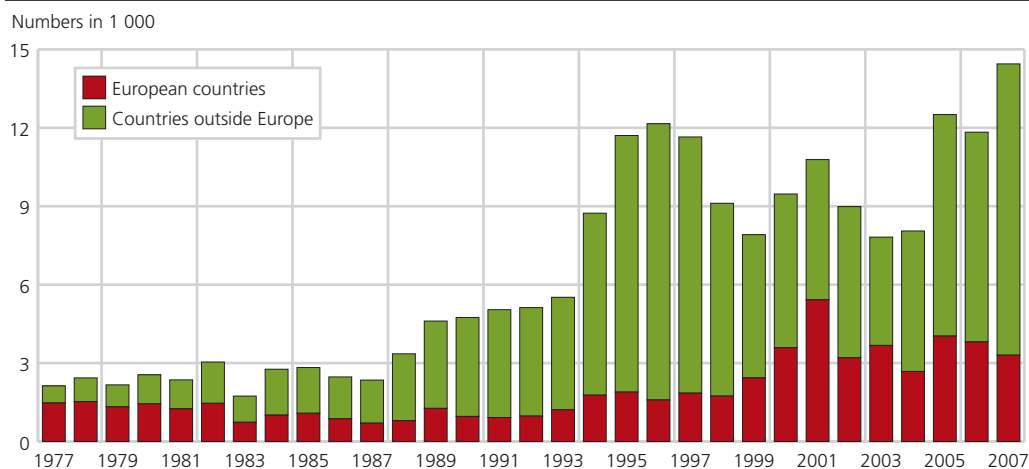


Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Iraqis and Somalians were the two largest groups of foreign citizens to become naturalised in 2007, with 2 600 and 2 200 naturalisations respectively. Many of the Iraqis and Somalians immigrated to Norway in 1998 and the following years, meaning they have now qualified for Norwegian citizenship. The main rule to qualify for Norwegian citizenship is continuous residence in Norway for the past seven years.

45 per cent of the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are Norwegian citizens

At the beginning of 2008, 38 per cent of the immigrants were Norwegian citizens. Among the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 81 per cent were Norwegian citizens. There were major differences between the groups. Among those with

Figure 2.2.3. **Naturalisations. 1977-2007**

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

a country background from Vietnam, 91 per cent had Norwegian citizenship. Also among persons with backgrounds from Morocco, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Kosovo, Turkey, Iran and Bosnia Herzegovina, more than 70 per cent had Norwegian citizenship.

The differences are great among the largest immigrant groups. The proportions with Norwegian citizenship are particularly low among immigrants from European countries. Roughly 15 per cent from Sweden, the Netherlands, Poland and Great Britain have been granted Norwegian citizenship. Many of these, except the Poles, have been residents in Norway for many years and differ from the non-Europeans, where a higher proportion are naturalised when they qualify for it.

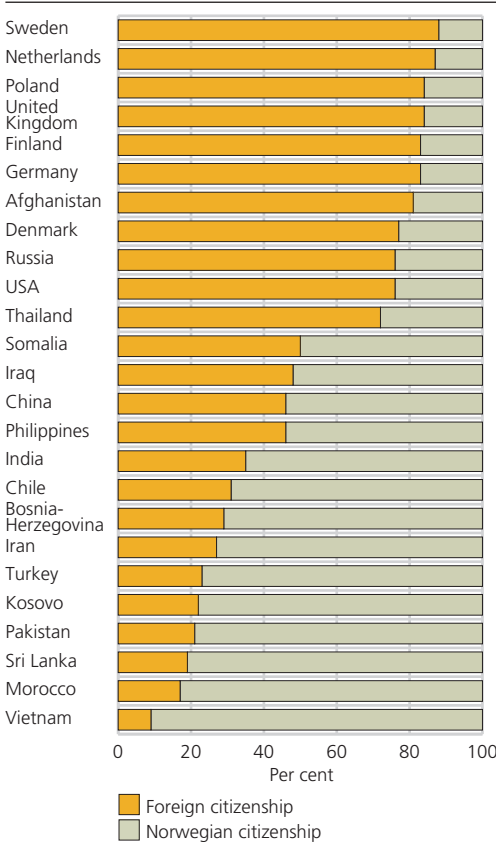
The differences between some of the country groups from the same world region can be explained by length of residence. However immigrants from many European countries also keep their citizenship when they have been living in Norway for many years. This is mainly because they have the same legal rights as Norwegian citizens

and many of them are not planning to stay in Norway permanently.

Higher proportion of marriages between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

The number of contracted marriages between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents has risen every year. In 2007, 25 000 marriages were contracted, of which 4 300 (17.3 per cent) were between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. In 1990, only 900 of the marriages (4.2 per cent) were contracted between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (figure 2.2.5, tables 2.2.5 and 2.2.6). The number of marriages between two persons from the rest of the population is steadily decreasing. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents account for an increasingly higher proportion of the population, and they more often choose marriage as a way of living together. For the whole population, cohabitation is a very common way of living together. Among people aged 18-29, 17 per cent were cohabitants and 9 per cent married. Among those with an Asian country background

Figure 2.2.4. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by Norwegian/foreign citizenship. The 25 largest groups. 1 January 2008. Per cent**



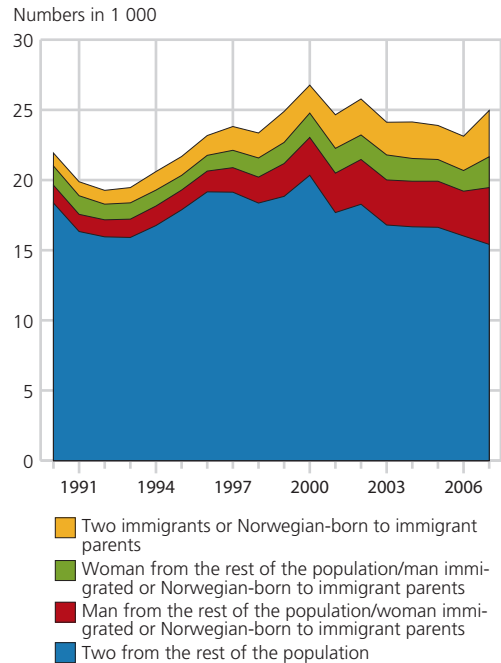
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

in the same age group, 4 per cent were cohabitants and 32 per cent were married (Daugstad 2008).

Still large numbers of Thai, Russian and Philippine women who marry Norwegian men

The number of contracted marriages between immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parent has risen steadily in recent years. In 2007, 6 200 out of 25 000, or one in four contracted marriages, were between an immigrant or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and a person from

Figure 2.2.5. **Contracted marriages, by immigration category. Absolute figures. 1990-2007**



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

the rest of the population. In 1990, only 2 600 out of 21 900, or 12 per cent, such marriages were contracted (figure 2.2.5 and table 2.2.7).

Contracted marriages between men without an immigrant background and immigrant women, or women born to immigrant parents, have increased the most since 1990. In 2007, there were 4 000 such marriages compared with only 1 300 in 1990. In 2007, only 2 200 marriages were contracted between immigrant men or men born to immigrant parents and women from the rest of the population.

The law on citizenship has been changed and the law entered into force on 1 September 2006. More information is available at http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/statsborger_en/. Information can also be found at <http://www.udi.no/>.

The number of marriages between women from Thailand, Russia and the Philippines and men from the rest of population increased substantially up to 2005 and has been stable since then. Up until 1998, only a few such couples married yearly, while 1 300 such marriages were contracted in 2007. Women from these three countries have been in the majority in recent years. In total, 700 women from Thailand married a man from the rest of the population last year.

About 10 900 marriages ended in divorce in 2007. In 1 200 of them, or 11 per cent, both spouses were immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (table 2.2.8). Marriages between two immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents seem to be stable.

Highest fertility rate among women with African immigrant background

Since the mid 1970s, the total fertility rate (TFR) in Norway has been lower than 2.1. 2.1 is the number of children each woman on average needs to give birth to so that the population in Norway will stay stable when immigration and emigration is not taken into account. The TFR was lowest at the beginning of the 1980s, at slightly below 1.7, and was between 1.8 and 1.9 in the 1990s. Since 2006, the TFR has been 1.9 for women in the whole population.

In the period 2002-2007, there was an increase for women in the whole population of 0.15. For immigrant women and Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents there was a decrease of 0.26, while the increase among women in the rest of the population was 0.16.

Generally, immigrant women and Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents have had a higher TFR than the average for women in the whole population, while

Definition of Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Average number of babies born alive per woman in the course of her life, under the provision that the fertility pattern in the period applies to the woman's entire reproductive period (15-49 years) and that deaths do not occur. To prevent a decrease in the population in a long-term perspective, excluding immigration and emigration, the TRF should be around 2.08.

women in the rest of the population have had a lower TFR. This was also the case in 2007. Women in the rest of the population had a TFR of 1.85, while the TFR for immigrant women and Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents was 2.06. The TFR for immigrant women and Norwegian-born women has shown a decrease while the TFR for the whole population has risen slightly. The TFR for the whole population is 0.05 higher due to the immigrant women and Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents.

There were large differences in the TFR among the different groups of immigrant women and Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents. Women with backgrounds from the Nordic countries, Western Europe, North America and Oceania had a lower TFR than 1.9, which was the average for the whole population. The other country groups had a higher TFR than average. As in previous years, women with an African background had the highest TFR (2.94) followed by women with an Asian background (2.13). Only these two groups have considerably higher TFRs than average for the whole population (table 2.2.9).

The TFR varies somewhat from one year to another, especially in groups where there are few fertile women. A few births can give large variations in the TFR.

Table 2.2.1. **Population 1 January 2005 and 2008 and changes for the period 2005-2008, by immigration category and country background. Absolute numbers**

Country background	Population 1.1.2005	Live-births	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigrations	Emigrations	Net migrations	Increase in population ¹	Population 1.1.2008
Population, total	4 606 363	173 760	124 438	49 322	147 698	65 884	81 814	131 1364	737 171
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	364 981	16 738	3 891	12 847	124 449	42 519	81 930	94 777	459 614
Without immigrant background	4 241 382	157 022	120 547	36 475	23 249	23 365	-116	36 3594	277 557
Immigrants without Norwegian background	301 045	2 663	3 766	-3 703	123 154	39 405	83 749	80 046	380 644
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	63 936	16 675	125	16 550	1 295	3 114	-1 819	14 731	78 970
Foreign-born to one Norwegian-born parent	26 468	7	152	-145	3 836	1 342	2 494	2 349	28 968
Norwegian-born to one foreign born parent	173 741	20 809	1 228	19 581	2 224	3 362	-1 138	18 443	192 637
Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents ³	33 630	6	138	-132	2 111	415	1 696	1 564	35 748
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background⁵	364 981	16 738	3 891	12 847	124 449	42 519	81 930	94 777	459 614
Total	53 201	748	1 195	-447	15 715	11 872	3 843	3 396	56 483
Nordic Countries	61 342	3 195	656	2 539	42 725	6 641	36 084	38 623	100 060
Eastern Europe	36 960	774	672	102	16 579	6 738	9 841	9 943	46 555
Western Europe	146 851	7 880	682	7 198	29 314	9 280	20 034	27 232	174 040
Asia with Turkey	43 794	3 802	189	3 613	12 863	4 277	8 586	12 199	56 376
Afrika	13 657	224	90	134	3 674	1 358	2 316	2 450	16 118
South- and Central America	8 092	101	391	-290	2 736	1 886	850	560	8 533
Northern America	1 084	14	16	-2	843	467	376	374	1 449
Oseania									

¹The difference in population two subsequent years as a rule will deviate from the total of birth surplus and net migration. The deviation in the population accounts is due to belated reports, annulments, corrections etc.

²These persons have re-registered. They should only have been birth-registered.

³Inter-country adopted persons are included here.

⁴Due to changes in the variable country background, deviation for the population growth can occur.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.2. **Population 1 January 2007 and 2008 and changes for 2007, by immigration category. Absolute numbers**

Country background	Population 1.1.2007	Live- births	Deaths	Excess of births	Immi- gra- tions	Emi- gra- tions	Net mig- ra- tions	Increase in popu- lation ¹	Population 1.1.2008
Population, total	4 681 134	58 459	41 953	16 506	61 774	22 122	39 652	56 158	4 737 171
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents ⁴	415 318	6 067	1 338	4 729	54 334	14 613	39 721	44 450	459 614
Persons without immigrant background	4 265 816	52 392	40 615	11 777	7 440	7 509	-69	11 708	4 277 557
Immigrant without Norwegian background	341 830	² 24	1 298	-1 298	53 817	13 609	40 208	38 910	380 644
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	73 488	6 043	40	6 003	517	1 004	-487	5 516	78 970
Foreign-born to one parent born in Norway	28 092	-	52	-52	1 329	439	890	838	28 968
Norwegian-born to one foreign-born parent	186 152	7 108	402	6 706	733	1 093	-360	6 346	192 637
Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents ³	35 187	6	37	-31	628	134	494	463	35 748
Immigrants and Norwegian with immigrant parents, by country background⁵	415 318	6 067	1 338	4 729	54 334	14 613	39 721	44 450	459 614
Total	54 467	261	426	-165	6 082	3 859	2 223	2 058	56 483
Nordic Countries	79 622	1 310	214	1 096	22 250	2 892	19 358	20 454	100 060
Eastern Europe	41 464	293	249	44	7 254	2 185	5 069	5 113	46 555
Western Europe	163 536	2 673	219	2 454	11 147	3 082	8 065	10 519	174 040
Asia with Turkey	51 598	1 402	68	1 334	4 808	1 355	3 453	4 787	56 376
Afrika	15 094	104	32	72	1 428	460	968	1 040	16 118
South- and Central America	8 284	18	125	-107	1 035	644	391	284	8 533
Northern America	1 253	6	5	1	330	136	194	195	1 449
Oceania									
Selected groups within the immigrant population									
Poland	18 834	364	48	316	14 227	1 303	12 924	13 240	32 069
Pakistan	28 278	465	61	404	866	402	464	868	29 134
Sweden	24 527	138	153	-15	3 793	2 038	1 755	1 740	26 244
Iraq	21 418	593	14	579	1 118	247	871	1 450	22 881
Somalia	19 656	701	20	681	1 793	363	1 430	2 111	21 795
Vietnam	18 783	272	29	243	297	115	182	425	19 226
Denmark	19 090	47	208	-161	1 272	969	303	142	19 220
Germany	14 467	161	83	78	3 661	738	2 923	3 001	17 472
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 667	175	61	114	238	92	146	260	15 649
Iran	14 662	168	15	153	513	190	323	476	15 134
Turkey	14 546	225	16	209	424	176	248	457	15 003
Sri Lanka	12 757	212	8	204	345	241	104	308	13 063
Russia	11 338	212	22	190	1 547	262	1 285	1 475	12 823
United Kingdom	11 349	30	86	-56	1 045	542	503	447	11 784

¹ The difference in population two subsequent years as a rule will deviate from the total of birth surplus and net migration. The deviation in the population accounts is due to belated reports, annulments, corrections etc.

² These persons have re-registered. They should only have been birth-registered.

³ Inter-country adopted persons are included here.

⁴ Due to changes in the variable country background, deviation for the population growth can occur.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.3. Migrations to and from abroad, by county. 1996-2007

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Immigration	26 407	31 957	36 704	41 841	36 542	34 264
Emigration	20 590	21 257	22 881	22 842	26 854	26 309
Net migration	5 817	10 700	13 823	18 999	9 688	7 955
01 Østfold	226	541	590	554	244	101
02 Akershus	652	1 309	1 643	1 703	554	839
03 Oslo	1 910	3 106	2 156	2 472	549	688
04 Hedmark	191	333	349	880	526	145
05 Oppland	95	239	506	893	478	259
06 Buskerud	234	552	548	813	484	368
07 Vestfold	205	434	505	692	324	261
08 Telemark	187	451	530	721	478	405
09 Aust-Agder	43	114	241	556	210	141
10 Vest-Agder	166	187	390	1 023	451	294
11 Rogaland	27	404	1 513	1 453	- 87	671
12 Hordaland	- 170	338	1 142	1 701	1 087	926
14 Sogn og Fjordane	263	236	387	294	352	417
15 Møre og Romsdal	260	399	618	758	832	454
16 Sør-Trøndelag	234	507	642	1 001	603	439
17 Nord-Trøndelag	137	153	435	514	389	212
18 Nordland	499	708	615	1 453	1 076	739
19 Troms Romsa	367	319	563	827	460	301
20 Finnmark Finnmarku	291	370	450	691	678	295
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Immigration	40 122	35 957	36 482	40 148	45 776	61 774
Emigration	22 498	24 672	23 271	21 709	22 053	22 122
Net migration	17 174	11 285	13 211	18 439	23 723	39 652
01 Østfold	315	279	616	797	967	1 422
02 Akershus	1 289	814	1 409	1 857	2 827	4 207
03 Oslo	3 610	863	1 555	3 001	4 008	6 890
04 Hedmark	575	376	546	589	605	883
05 Oppland	672	615	499	767	668	1 049
06 Buskerud	767	622	683	789	1 071	2 083
07 Vestfold	646	227	542	730	1 048	1 902
08 Telemark	451	640	522	525	614	1 075
09 Aust-Agder	386	288	394	451	476	818
10 Vest-Agder	838	693	641	786	840	1 422
11 Rogaland	973	998	1 317	1 761	3 329	5 182
12 Hordaland	1 500	1 169	877	2 005	2 119	3 974
14 Sogn og Fjordane	541	272	338	376	405	834
15 Møre og Romsdal	1 045	665	738	804	1 198	1 971
16 Sør-Trøndelag	1 036	388	800	1 055	1 350	2 276
17 Nord-Trøndelag	401	408	303	412	470	965
18 Nordland	990	1 025	801	785	934	1 122
19 Troms Romsa	706	639	405	763	563	1 010
20 Finnmark Finnmarku	433	304	225	186	231	567

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.4. Naturalisations by previous citizenship and world region. 1977-2007

	Total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe, else	North America and Oceania	Eastern Europe	Africa, Asia, Turkey and South and Central America	Stateless and unknown
1977-2007	202 865	13 333	10 750	2 702	35 909	137 704	2 467
1977	2 213	814	491	131	168	525	84
1978	2 501	710	584	120	230	791	66
1979	2 242	592	599	127	136	714	74
1980	2 680	553	721	164	165	951	126
1981	2 441	541	574	176	138	931	81
1982	3 095	534	735	161	192	1 419	54
1983	1 754	374	234	59	128	944	15
1984	2 798	387	361	59	262	1 697	32
1985	2 851	470	397	81	213	1 669	21
1986	2 486	365	318	73	186	1 529	15
1987	2 370	308	229	53	165	1 596	19
1988	3 364	271	255	62	272	2 496	8
1989	4 622	366	302	65	600	3 275	14
1990	4 757	279	248	45	433	3 740	12
1991	5 055	251	227	60	441	4 065	11
1992	5 132	252	236	56	485	4 093	10
1993	5 538	337	266	75	610	4 229	21
1994	8 778	403	316	83	1 054	6 878	44
1995	11 778	283	265	60	1 343	9 754	73
1996	12 237	248	294	85	1 049	10 481	80
1997	12 037	351	322	90	1 178	9 709	387
1998	9 244	351	275	79	1 111	7 297	131
1999	7 988	467	239	80	1 728	5 397	77
2000	9 517	494	274	81	2 818	5 801	49
2001	10 838	473	222	75	4 724	5 290	54
2002	9 041	394	286	57	2 523	5 725	56
2003	7 867	433	249	86	2 994	4 057	48
2004	8 154	453	302	115	1 925	5 258	101
2005	12 655	533	334	80	3 167	8 392	149
2006	11 955	609	330	100	2 871	7 923	122
2007 ¹	14 877	437	265	64	2 600	11 078	433

¹ Include 335 registered reports of naturalisations from one of the earlier years.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.5. **Contracted marriages¹, by country background² of men and women. 2007**

Country background male	Total	Country background of female								
		Norway	The rest of the Nordic countries	Eastern Europe	Western Europe	Asia including Turkey	Africa	North-America and Oceania	South- and Central-America	Stateless and unknown
Total	24 956	18 782	432	1 300	318	2 459	497	148	447	573
Norway	20 638	17 272	342	686	191	1 310	132	129	358	218
The rest of the Nordic countries	482	342	55	22	6	31	8	3	7	8
Eastern Europe	620	84	4	458	4	7	2	2	2	57
Western Europe	528	352	10	28	80	29	7	3	10	9
Asia including Turkey	1 445	233	5	29	15	953	13	3	2	192
Africa	535	130	4	5	11	8	288	5	3	81
North-America and Oceania	156	131	2	4	3	9	3	2	1	1
South- and Central-America	174	97	3	5	4	2	.	0	56	7
Stateless and unknown	378	141	7	63	4	110	44	1	8	0

¹ At least one of the spouses resident in Norway.

² If not Norway, then the person has two foreign-born parents and four foreign-born grandparents. If foreign, own, mother's or father's country of birth is used.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.6. **Contracted marriages¹, by country background² of men and women. 1990**

Country background male	Total	Country background of female								
		Norway	The rest of the Nordic countries	Eastern Europe	Western Europe	Asia including Turkey	Africa	North-America and Oceania	South- and Central-America	Stateless and unknown
Total	21 926	19 736	364	112	142	498	71	60	62	881
Norway	19 635	18 367	302	66	116	147	12	54	39	532
The rest of the Nordic countries	281	222	38	2	3	3	1	-	1	11
Eastern Europe	143	83	4	21	1	3	-	-	-	31
Western Europe	205	170	4	5	11	2	-	2	1	10
Asia including Turkey	610	120	4	4	2	245	3	1	3	228
Africa	222	109	4	3	-	3	42	1	-	60
North-America and Oceania	61	54	1	1	3	2	-	-	9	-
South- and Central-America	56	35	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Stateless and unknown	713	576	6	9	5	93	13	2	9	.

¹ At least one of the spouses resident in Norway.

² If not Norway, then the person has two foreign-born parents and four foreign-born grandparents. If foreign, own, mother's or father's country of birth is used.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.7. **Contracted marriages¹, by country background² of men and women. Chosen nationalities. 2007**

	Both with same country background	Country background of male is norwegian and country background of female is foreign	Country background of female is norwegian and country background of male is foreign
Norway	17 272	17 272	17 272
Thailand	12	683	6
Sweden	27	203	189
Russia	22	269	5
Philippines	34	346	2
Turkey	114	10	108
Poland	133	79	16
Pakistan	188	8	12
Denmark	7	72	123
Unitid Kingdom	7	36	140
Germany	45	65	60
Vietnam	115	36	7
Iraq	100	4	15
Iran	68	17	17
Bosnia Herzegovina	61	17	7
Morocco	37	10	31
Sri Lanka	55	6	7
Somalia	65	1	1
Afghanistan	36	1	7

¹ At least one of the spouses resident in Norway.

² If not Norway, then the person has two foreign-born parents and four foreign-born grandparents. If foreign, own, mother's or father's country of birth is used.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.8. **Divorce¹, by country background² of men and women. 2007**

Country background of male	Country background of female							
	Total	Norway	Europe, except Turkey	Asia, include Turkey	Africa	North-America and Oceania	South- and Central America	Un-known
Total	10 849	8 675	700	865	296	45	149	119
Norway	8 834	7 819	474	344	49	40	97	11
Europe, except Turkey	609	372	179	22	8	3	5	20
Asia, include Turkey	723	186	16	461	11	.	3	46
Africa	384	137	9	5	192	.	2	39
South- and Central America	102	53	4	1	1	.	41	2
North-America and Oceania	73	69	1	1	.	1	.	1
Unknown	124	39	17	31	35	1	1	.

¹ At least one of the spouses resident in Norway.

² If not Norway, then the person has two foreign-born parents and four foreign-born grandparents. If foreign, own, mother's or father's country of birth is used.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.9. **Total fertility rate¹. 2001-2007**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Country background	1.78	1.75	1.80	1.83	1.84	1.90	1.90
Total population	2.33	2.32	2.36	2.35	2.28	2.12	2.06
Immigrant population, total ²	1.73	1.69	1.73	1.77	1.78	1.85	1.85
Rest of the population							
Country background of immigrants and norwegian born with two foreign born parents							
Nordic countries	1.89	1.85	1.89	1.93	1.95	1.87	1.75
Western Europe	1.90	2.03	1.75	2.06	1.83	1.83	1.79
Eastern Europe	1.84	1.83	1.90	1.88	1.91	2.01	1.97
North America and Oceania	2.05	1.86	2.11	2.07	1.59	1.87	1.69
South- and Central America	2.29	1.91	2.05	2.01	1.97	2.14	2.06
Asia, include Turkey	2.61	2.58	2.60	2.50	2.36	2.20	2.13
Africa	3.18	3.13	3.24	3.25	3.23	2.94	2.94

¹ Total of one-year-age-specific fertility rates 15-49 years. The average number of live-born children born to a woman passing through the child-bearing period exposed at each age to the existing fertility but not exposed to mortality.

² The fertility of women who have two foreign born-parents and four foreign-born grandparents.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.3. Immigrants, by reason for immigration

- In the period between 1990 and 2007, more than 328 000 persons with non-Nordic citizenship immigrated to Norway. In 2007 the immigration was record high, with 44 000 first-time immigrations.
- Two out of three immigrants had backgrounds from Eastern Europe and Asia including Turkey, while one out of seven came from Africa.
- 42 per cent of all first-time immigrations in the period 1990-2007 were family immigrations. 27 per cent of the first time immigrants came as refugees and 21 per cent came for work purposes. 11 per cent were granted permission to stay for educational reasons.
- One out of three of those 87 500 who came to Norway as refugees had a background from the former Yugoslavia.
- The majority of the family immigrants came from Thailand, Iraq and Poland.
- Eight out of ten labour immigrants came from non-Nordic EU-countries. 43 per cent of labourers had backgrounds from new EU countries in Eastern Europe. The labour migration from these countries has risen substantially in the last three years. A mere 15 000 first-time immigrants arrived from these countries in 2007.
- Three out of four first-time immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship, who immigrated to Norway in the period between 1990 and 2007, still lived in the country on 1 January 2008. Refugees and family immigrants had the highest portion of residents.
- More men (51 per cent) than women (49 per cent) immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2007.
- Nine out of ten first-time immigrants were younger than 40 years at the time of arrival.

The statistics on reason for immigration include all immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2007. A total of 328 000 persons immigrated to Norway in this period (table 2.3.1). About 135 000 (41 per cent) immigrated as family immigrants. Those coming to Norway as family immigrants to persons with a refugee background are also classified as family immigrants. Approximately one third of the given population have arrived as refugees, while 21 per cent immigrated due to labour. Eleven per cent were granted permission to stay for educational reasons in the period between 1990 and 2007. In addition, 89 000 immigrations from Nordic countries have been registered in the same period. No information is available concerning reason for immigration for citizens of Nordic countries because they don't need to apply for a residence permit in Norway.

The Statistics on reason for immigration include all immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2007. Persons who have come to Norway as family immigrants to persons with refugee background are classified as family immigrants. Employees on short-term stays (less than six months) are not registered as residents in the population register and thus not included in the statistics. Persons adopted from abroad are not included in the statistics because they are not considered as immigrants in this context.

The most important data sources are the Central Population Register (CPR) in the Directorate of Taxes, and the Aliens Register (UDB) in the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

Nearly one out of two from Europe

In the period between 1990 and 2007, the majority of the people immigrating to Norway were from Europe (except Nordic countries). They accounted for nearly 154 000 persons or 47 per cent of all immigrations in this period (table 2.3.2). Two out of three of all immigrants with a European citizenship had a background from Eastern Europe (as politically defined previously).

A total of 37 per cent of those who immigrated from Europe came due to labour, 39 per cent came as family immigrants, while 22 per cent were refugees. Family immigrations were the main reason for immigration from Asia (including Turkey), with 55 per cent. The most frequent reason for immigration from Africa was

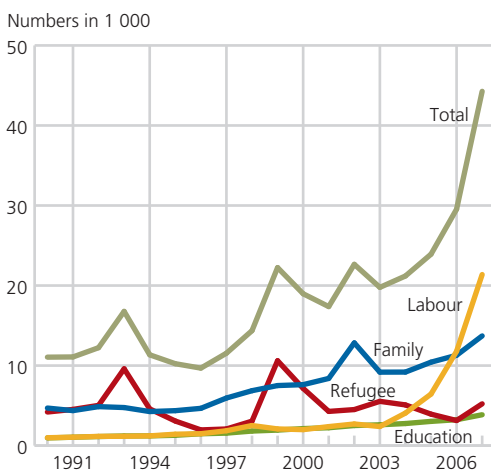
flight; 45 per cent of all immigrants from this continent were refugees.

One third with refugee background

The effects of the Balkan conflicts are obvious when we look at the people who immigrated to Norway as refugees (family immigrants are not included). The peak years were 1993 and 1999, and this was mainly due to immigration from Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1993-1994 and Serbia (mainly Albanians from Kosovo) in 1999. The slight increase in immigrations due to flight after the year 2000 was mainly because of immigrations from Iraq, Somalia, Afghanistan and Russia (Chechens). The largest groups with flight as a reason for immigration are from Serbia (Kosovo), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq and Somalia (figure 2.3.2).

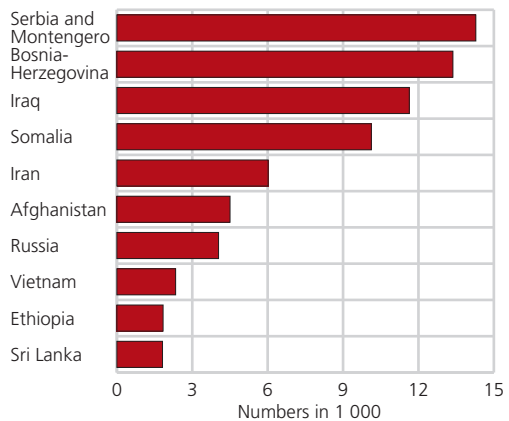
In the period between 1990 and 2007, 87 500 immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship were granted a residence permit in Norway due to flight, i.e. 27 per cent of all immigration in the given period. In addition, 35 000 persons came to Norway

Figure 2.3.1. Immigrations from non-Nordic countries, by reason for and year of immigration. 1990-2007



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.3.2 Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with flight as reason for immigration. 1990-2007. Ten most common country backgrounds



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

as family immigrants to persons with a refugee background (table 2.3.2). As a whole, these two groups made up 37 per cent of the immigration from non-Nordic countries in this period.

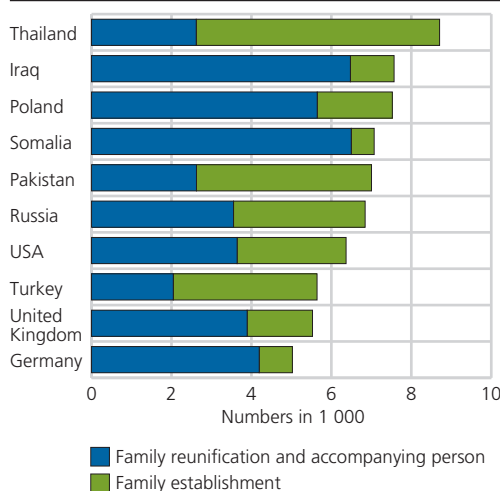
Most family immigrations from Thailand and Iraq

Family immigration was the most common reason for immigration in the period 1990-2007. Family immigration includes both persons who immigrate through family reunification and those who immigrate through family establishment. During the period 1990-2007, almost 77 000 persons came on family reunification, of whom 35 000 came as family reunited to a refugee. A total of 58 000 persons immigrated for family establishment through marriage. Out of those who came to Norway due to family reasons, immigrants from Thailand were the largest group (8 800), followed by people from Iraq (7 600), Poland (7 500), Somalia (7 100) and Pakistan (7 000) (figure 2.3.3).

Among family immigrants from Iraq and Somalia who came in the period between 1990 and 2007, nine out of ten had family reunification as a reason for immigration. Of the people who immigrated for family establishment through marriage in the same period, the majority came from Thailand, Pakistan, Turkey and Russia.

Family establishments through marriage from Pakistan involved immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents with a background from Pakistan exclusively. On the other side, a clear majority of immigrants from Thailand immigrated to a person from the rest of the population. The term “the rest of the population” includes persons with at least one Norwegian-born parent.

Figure 2.3.3 Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with family as reason for immigration. 1990-2007. Ten most common country backgrounds



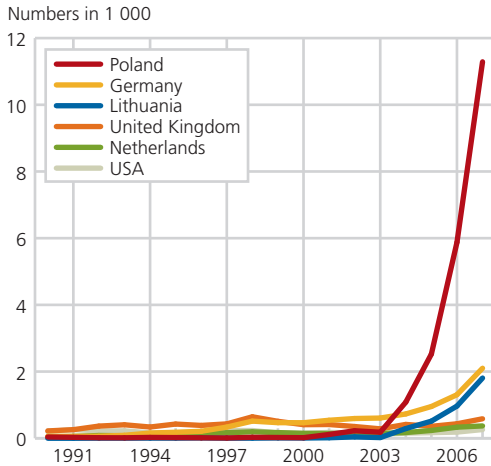
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

There were many women from Thailand, Russia and the Philippines among the immigrants who family immigrated to a man from the rest of the population (see also Daugstad 2008). Men from USA and Great Britain dominated among the family immigrants to a woman from the rest of the population.

The highest increase in labour immigration

During the period 1990-2007, almost 68 100 persons immigrated to Norway due to labour. A total of 85 per cent of them (57 700) had a European country background, mostly from Poland, Germany and Great Britain. Over the last two years, the labour immigration has almost tripled (figure 2.3.1). There has been a substantial increase in the number of labour immigrants from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe. Labour immigration made up 48 per cent of the total immigration in 2007.

Figure 2.3.4 Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with labour as reason for immigration. Six most common country backgrounds. 1990-2007



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Norway has been a popular destination for labour immigrants from Poland for the last two to three years (figure 2.3.4). Polish citizens were the largest immigrant group in 2007, with 13 900 registered first-time immigrations. Eight out of ten were men. Eight out of ten were labour immigrants.

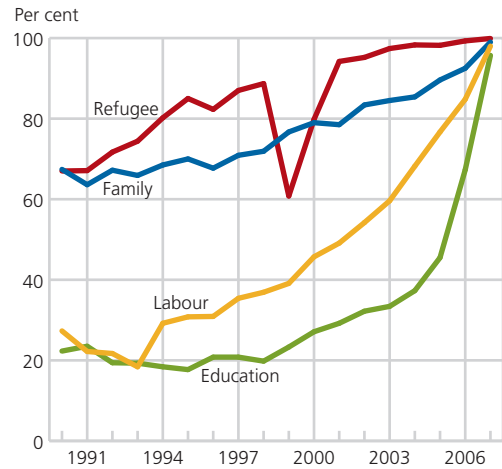
More people immigrate for education

The number of persons who immigrate for education has risen slowly but significantly through the period 1990-2007. Eleven per cent of those who immigrated from non-Nordic countries in this period did so because of education. A total of 45 per cent came from Europe. There has been a noticeable rise in the number of immigrations for education from China, Russia, the Philippines and Poland.

Not everyone stays in the country

Not everyone immigrating to Norway stays here for the rest of their lives. More than 328 000 people immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2007, and 74 per cent still lived in the country at the start of

Figure 2.3.5 Resident immigrants per 1.1.2008, by reason for and year of immigration. Per cent



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

2008 (figure 2.3.5). The reason for immigration has a bearing on the degree to which they leave the country. Of those who immigrated for education, only 39 per cent still lived here on 1 January 2008. The number of labour immigrants still living in Norway drops substantially after a few years. Among those who immigrated for labour in 1990, only one out of four remained in Norway in 2008. It is too early to say whether we will experience a change in this pattern among labour immigrants from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe.

On the other side, 82 per cent of persons who immigrated as refugees in the period 1990-2007, and 81 per cent of family immigrants, still lived in the country by 1 January 2008.

More men than women

A slight majority of the persons that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2007 were men (table 2.3.7). There were however larger differences between men and women regarding reason for immi-

gration. Most men immigrated as labour immigrants and refugees (32 and 31 per cent respectively), while a great deal of the women, 55 per cent, came to Norway as family immigrants. Women made up a relatively low share of the persons who immigrated due to labour, 21 per cent.

Mainly young people immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2007. About 2/3 were younger than 30 years old, and as many as 9 out of 10 were younger than 40 years old. There were also differences in the age structure between the different reasons for immigration. The age structure among refugees or family immigrants was most dispersed, because of the children we find in these groups.

Table 2.3.1. **Immigrations¹ by reason for and year of immigration. 1990-2007**

Year of immigration	Total	Labour	Family	Refugee	Training ²	Other
Total, 1990-2007	328 225	68 056	134 911	87 541	35 991	1 726
1990	11 051	987	4 692	4 197	959	216
1991	11 079	1 051	4 372	4 524	1 049	83
1992	12 234	1 153	4 870	5 027	1 132	52
1993	16 771	1 166	4 756	9 598	1 207	44
1994	11 346	1 217	4 255	4 587	1 215	72
1995	10 235	1 427	4 366	3 072	1 291	79
1996	9 681	1 488	4 656	1 963	1 480	94
1997	11 545	1 856	5 946	2 078	1 558	107
1998	14 360	2 512	6 862	3 057	1 819	110
1999	22 242	2 084	7 504	10 608	1 938	108
2000	18 975	1 994	7 616	7 152	2 126	87
2001	17 370	2 375	8 392	4 274	2 232	97
2002	22 651	2 703	12 838	4 502	2 507	101
2003	19 771	2 383	9 178	5 531	2 601	78
2004	21 193	4 065	9 189	5 085	2 758	96
2005	23 915	6 438	10 425	3 931	3 027	94
2006	29 538	11 783	11 286	3 133	3 235	101
2007	44 268	21 374	13 708	5 222	3 857	107

First citizenship from new EU-countries in Eastern Europe³

Total, 1990-2007	48 339	29 427	12 798	622	5 412	80
1990	781	92	359	241	69	20
1991	646	71	354	132	82	7
1992	610	43	393	39	132	3
1993	546	41	351	34	117	3
1994	562	52	320	12	173	5
1995	592	55	313	11	211	2
1996	600	55	305	6	234	.
1997	680	55	387	3	229	6
1998	726	91	367	10	256	2
1999	827	87	369	11	358	2
2000	919	82	431	26	377	3
2001	1 280	195	520	13	550	2
2002	1 731	434	669	23	603	2
2003	1 476	295	572	9	598	2
2004	2 835	1 616	728	11	475	5
2005	4 869	3 438	1 019	12	395	5
2006	9 897	7 678	1 910	7	298	4
2007	18 762	15 047	3 431	22	255	7

¹ First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.² Au pairs have training/education as reason for immigration.³ The group consists of the new EU members from Eastern Europe; Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.2. **Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2007**

	Total	Labour	Family		Refugee	Training	Other
			Family, total	Family reunified with refugee			
Total	328 225	68 056	134 911	34 819	87 541	35 991	1 726
Europe	154 143	57 651	44 512	4 197	34 623	16 297	1 060
Asia with Turkey	102 747	3 880	56 512	19 943	32 043	10 080	232
Africa	42 770	903	17 813	9 324	19 102	4 888	64
North and Central- America	16 905	4 161	9 542	196	157	2 735	310
South America	7 261	516	4 984	806	483	1 247	31
Oceania	2 680	930	1 052	12	14	657	27
Stateless	1 719	15	496	341	1 119	87	2
First citizenship from Africa, Asia with Turkey, South- and Central-America, Europe except EU/EEA, Oseania except Australia and New Zealand and stateless							
EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	211 142	7 633	95 662	34 072	86 673	20 744	430
	117 083	60 423	39 249	747	868	15 247	1 296
Selected citizenships							
Poland	30 497	21 521	7 525	199	193	1 220	38
Iraq	19 244	21	7 569	7 113	11 635	10	9
Germany	17 851	9 420	5 025	50	30	3 054	322
Serbia and Montenegro	17 234	283	2 410	1 316	14 283	247	11
Somalia	17 212	4	7 071	6 472	10 126	2	9
Bosnia- Herzegovina	14 846	105	1 290	1 027	13 371	72	8
Russia	14 126	942	6 845	582	4 046	2 249	44
United Kingdom	13 592	7 222	5 528	45	40	547	255
USA	11 964	3 411	6 368	51	76	1 848	261
Thailand	9 266	51	8 707	99	101	395	12
Iran	9 141	119	2 855	2 239	6 019	143	5
Philippines	8 404	518	4 837	69	184	2 838	27
Pakistan	7 946	139	7 004	738	405	328	70
Afghanistan	6 967	6	2 450	2 303	4 503	6	2
Turkey	6 528	183	5 642	872	439	231	33
Vietnam	6 315	62	3 679	2 299	2 338	223	13
Netherlands	6 259	2 863	2 788	35	11	472	125
Sri Lanka	6 184	67	3 867	2 584	1 816	427	7
China	6 180	669	2 558	175	366	2 572	15
Lithuania	6 059	3 699	1 427	19	14	912	7
France	5 638	2 614	2 106	22	24	839	55

¹ First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.3. Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 2007

Citizenship	Total	Labour	Family		Refugee	Training	Other
			Family, total	Family reunified to person with refugee background			
Total	44 268	21 374	13 708	2 130	5 222	3 857	107
Europe	28 328	19 345	6 694	223	854	1 358	77
Asia with Turkey	9 052	1 122	4 138	869	2 062	1 722	8
Africa	4 128	210	1 515	886	1 985	409	9
North- and Central America	1 188	393	582	18	8	198	7
South America	829	142	539	23	1	141	6
Oceania	299	157	115	1	3	24	-
Stateless	444	5	125	110	309	5	-
First citizenship from Africa, Asia with Turkey, South- and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oseania except Australia og New Zealand							
	16 884	1 895	7 359	1 972	4 879	2 724	27
EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand							
	26 940	19 474	6 224	48	34	1 128	80
Stateless	444	5	125	110	309	5	-
Selected citizenships							
Poland	13 941	11 288	2 552	6	11	89	1
Germany	3 569	2 100	1 172	4	2	273	22
Lithuania	2 289	1 806	455	1	3	22	3
Somalia	1 583	-	672	632	911	-	-
Philippines	1 561	137	490	1	21	909	4
Russia	1 372	164	430	1	589	189	-
Thailand	1 107	12	1 005	-	4	86	-
India	952	525	359	5	6	62	-
United Kingdom	933	584	305	2	2	21	21
Iraq	925	3	260	210	658	4	-
Netherlands	847	370	441	4	-	23	13
China	717	135	240	18	63	279	-
USA	704	261	317	4	2	120	4
Burma	622	-	69	67	551	2	-
Slovakia	585	539	36	2	-	10	-
France	571	289	155	-	-	121	6
Romania	547	383	110	4	4	50	-
Afghanistan	541	4	241	218	296	-	-
Pakistan	508	36	410	49	15	46	1
Serbia	501	76	192	84	205	28	-
Latvia	435	326	100	1	-	8	1

¹ First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.4. Family immigrations¹ by type of family unification, immigrant category of reference person and citizenship. 2007 and 1990-2007

Citizenship	Total	Family reunification and accompanying person	Family establishment		
			Total	Reference person is an immigrant or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Reference person belongs to the rest of the population
Selected countries					
Poland	2 552	2 450	102	60	42
Germany	1 172	1 123	49	17	32
Thailand	1 005	352	653	32	621
Somalia	672	598	74	73	1
Philippines	490	209	281	28	253
Lithuania	455	430	25	10	15
Netherlands	441	419	22	6	16
Russia	430	193	237	30	207
Pakistan	410	139	271	262	9
India	359	291	68	51	17
USA	317	183	134	8	126
United Kingdom	305	234	71	8	63
Brazil	283	101	182	13	169
Iraq	260	143	117	114	3
Afghanistan	241	163	78	71	7
China	240	152	88	39	49
Turkey	212	66	146	92	54
Serbia	192	98	94	83	11
Vietnam	175	74	101	80	21
France	155	134	21	3	18
Iran	146	63	83	79	4
Alt 1990-2007	134 911	76 643	58 268	23 905	34 363
Selected citizenships					
Thailand	8 707	2 619	6 088	254	5 834
Iraq	7 569	6 476	1 093	1 048	45
Poland	7 525	5 646	1 879	417	1 462
Somalia	7 071	6 498	573	562	11
Pakistan	7 004	2 625	4 379	4 206	173
Russia	6 845	3 552	3 293	292	3 001
USA	6 368	3 642	2 726	141	2 585
Turkey	5 642	2 045	3 597	2 258	1 339
United Kingdom	5 528	3 893	1 635	238	1 397
Germany	5 025	4 195	830	138	692
Philippines	4 837	1 577	3 260	382	2 878
Sri Lanka	3 867	1 908	1 959	1 886	73
Vietnam	3 679	1 831	1 848	1 566	282
Iran	2 855	1 588	1 267	1 140	127
Netherlands	2 788	2 421	367	69	298
China	2 558	1 623	935	516	419
Morocco	2 530	640	1 890	1 095	795
India	2 489	1 254	1 235	1 048	187
Afghanistan	2 450	2 131	319	295	24
Serbia and Montenegro	2 410	1 093	1 317	994	323

¹ First-time immigrations by family unification among immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship. Foreign-born persons with two foreign-born parents.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.5. **Family immigrations¹, by type of family unification, immigration category of reference person, year of immigration and citizenship. 1990-2007**

Selected citizenships and year of immigration	Total	Family reunification and accompanying person	Family establishment			
			Total	Reference person is an immigrant	Reference person is Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Reference person belongs to the rest of the population
Total	134 911	76 643	58 268	21 983	1 922	34 363
1990	4 692	2 979	1 713	614	2	1 097
1991	4 372	2 671	1 701	608	4	1 089
1992	4 870	2 844	2 026	776	9	1 241
1993	4 756	2 834	1 922	720	16	1 186
1994	4 255	2 127	2 128	918	22	1 188
1995	4 366	2 154	2 212	997	34	1 181
1996	4 656	2 453	2 203	969	52	1 182
1997	5 946	3 172	2 774	1 201	83	1 490
1998	6 862	3 676	3 186	1 410	111	1 665
1999	7 504	4 160	3 344	1 337	127	1 880
2000	7 616	4 217	3 399	1 148	133	2 118
2001	8 392	4 474	3 918	1 321	160	2 437
2002	12 838	7 906	4 932	1 868	176	2 888
2003	9 178	4 727	4 451	1 446	206	2 799
2004	9 189	4 344	4 845	1 685	224	2 936
2005	10 425	5 698	4 727	1 699	226	2 802
2006	11 286	6 788	4 498	1 654	186	2 658
2007	13 708	9 419	4 289	1 612	151	2 526

¹ First-time immigrations by family unification among immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship. Persons with two foreign-born parents.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.6. **Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration, year of immigration, and immigrants still resident on 1 January 2008. 1990-2007. Absolute numbers and per cent**

Year of immigration	Total	Still resident 1.1. 2008					
		Total	Reason for immigration				
			Labour	Family	Refugee	Training	Other
1990-2007	328 225	243 909	48 225	108 642	72 063	13 990	989
1990	11 051	6 533	269	3 162	2 812	214	76
1991	11 079	6 342	233	2 780	3 037	246	46
1992	12 234	7 380	250	3 273	3 602	220	35
1993	16 771	10 742	214	3 135	7 142	233	18
1994	11 346	7 200	355	2 913	3 681	223	28
1995	10 235	6 369	439	3 057	2 612	228	33
1996	9 681	5 574	460	3 152	1 615	308	39
1997	11 545	7 059	657	4 217	1 808	324	53
1998	14 360	8 987	927	4 935	2 713	361	51
1999	22 242	13 525	814	5 752	6 451	452	56
2000	18 975	13 257	912	6 015	5 705	577	48
2001	17 370	12 475	1 166	6 585	4 027	652	45
2002	22 651	17 327	1 464	10 701	4 284	807	71
2003	19 771	15 484	1 421	7 755	5 389	868	51
2004	21 193	16 727	2 774	7 848	4 999	1 030	76
2005	23 915	19 592	4 938	9 346	3 860	1 378	70
2006	29 538	25 812	9 993	10 444	3 110	2 176	89
2007	44 268	43 524	20 939	13 572	5 216	3 693	104

Immigrants still resident in per cent

1990-2007	100	74.3	70.9	80.5	82.3	38.9	57.3
1990	100	59.1	27.3	67.4	67.0	22.3	35.2
1991	100	57.2	22.2	63.6	67.1	23.5	55.4
1992	100	60.3	21.7	67.2	71.7	19.4	67.3
1993	100	64.1	18.4	65.9	74.4	19.3	40.9
1994	100	63.5	29.2	68.5	80.2	18.4	38.9
1995	100	62.2	30.8	70.0	85.0	17.7	41.8
1996	100	57.6	30.9	67.7	82.3	20.8	41.5
1997	100	61.1	35.4	70.9	87.0	20.8	49.5
1998	100	62.6	36.9	71.9	88.7	19.8	46.4
1999	100	60.8	39.1	76.7	60.8	23.3	51.9
2000	100	69.9	45.7	79.0	79.8	27.1	55.2
2001	100	71.8	49.1	78.5	94.2	29.2	46.4
2002	100	76.5	54.2	83.4	95.2	32.2	70.3
2003	100	78.3	59.6	84.5	97.4	33.4	65.4
2004	100	78.9	68.2	85.4	98.3	37.3	79.2
2005	100	81.9	76.7	89.6	98.2	45.5	74.5
2006	100	87.4	84.8	92.5	99.3	67.3	88.1
2007	100	98.3	98.0	99.0	99.9	95.7	97.2

¹First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.7. **Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration, gender and age. 1990-2007**

	Total	Labour	Family	Refugee	Training	Other
Both sexes, total	328 225	68 056	134 911	87 541	35 991	1 726
0-17	78 132	2	45 866	28 711	3 333	220
18-29	131 125	28 160	46 764	28 279	27 461	461
30-59	112 293	39 556	38 822	28 065	5 175	675
60-79	6 314	336	3 267	2 392	22	297
80+	361	2	192	94	.	73
Males, total	166 729	53 507	46 290	51 455	14 635	842
0-17	40 299	2	23 519	15 520	1 160	98
18-29	59 715	19 647	12 244	17 684	9 924	216
30-59	64 089	33 599	9 391	17 217	3 534	348
60-79	2 485	258	1 056	997	17	157
80+	140	.	80	37	.	23
Females, total	161 496	14 549	88 621	36 086	21 356	884
0-17	37 833	.	22 347	13 191	2 173	122
18-29	71 410	8 513	34 520	10 595	17 537	245
30-59	48 204	5 957	29 431	10 848	1 641	327
60-79	3 829	78	2 211	1 395	5	140
80+	220	1	112	57	.	50

¹ First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Gunnlaug Daugstad

3. Education

- In 2007, nearly 19 000 children with a minority background attended pre-school in Norway. This proportion has grown from around 5 per cent to more than 8 per cent in 2007. A total of 43 per cent of children with a minority background received assistance for language stimulation in pre-schools.
- Around 616 000 pupils attended elementary school in autumn 2007. Six per cent of these pupils received special training in Norwegian, and over 4 per cent received training in their native language and/or bilingual training. This training was most often given in Urdu, Somalian and Arabic. Of all children 6-15 years, 9 per cent are either immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. The share is highest in Oslo, at 32 per cent.
- In autumn 2007, 11 700 immigrants and 5 400 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were undertaking upper secondary education in Norway.
- Pupils with origins from Iraq, Somalia, Russia and Afghanistan are the biggest groups among the immigrants in upper secondary education. The largest group of Norwegian-born had Pakistani, Vietnamese and Turkish backgrounds.
- Nine out of ten of all 16-18 year olds in Norway attended upper secondary education in 2007. Among the immigrants, the proportion was 68 per cent, while it was 89 per cent among the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.
- The accomplishment rate for pupils with an immigrant background is lower, and the percentage of students dropping out is higher than for all pupils in upper secondary education. The percentages that are dropping out are much lower among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents than among immigrants.
- The accomplishment rate is higher among girls than boys. The drop-out rate is particularly high among immigrant boys undertaking vocational studies.
- Figures from 2007 show how immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents more often than pupils as a whole continued in tertiary education the same autumn as they completed upper secondary education. While the proportion was 27 per cent for immigrants and 46 per cent for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the share was 24 per cent for all the pupils.
- In autumn 2007, 18 per cent of all immigrants and 35 per cent of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-24

were undertaking tertiary education. By comparison, the percentage in the same age group for the whole population was 30 per cent.

- The largest group of immigrants, aged 19-24, had its origin in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There were also many pupils with origins from Russia, Iran and China. Among the Norwegian-born students to immigrant parents, the largest groups were from Pakistan, Vietnam and India.

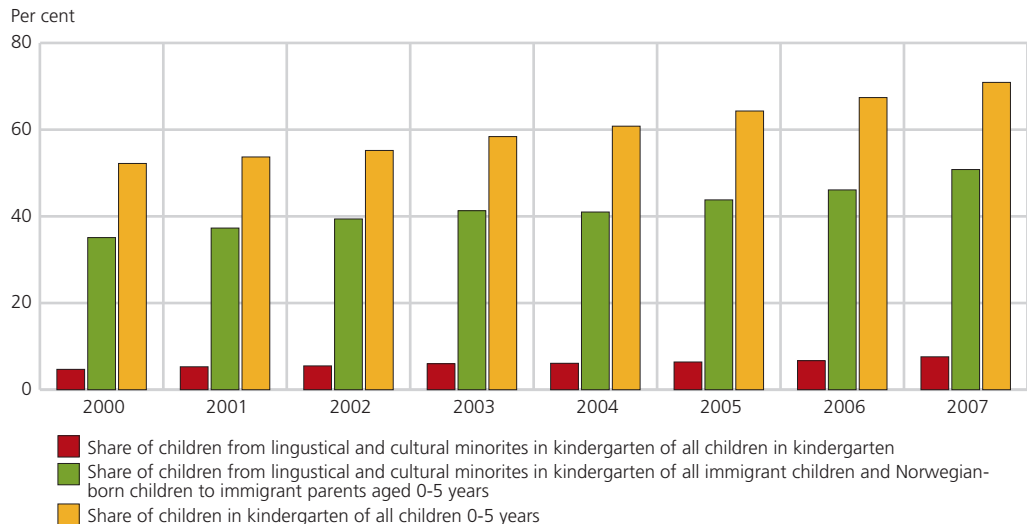
3.1. Eight per cent of all children in pre-school had origins from a linguistic minority

In 2007, there were 250 000 children attending pre-school in Norway. Almost 19 000 of these children had a minority background, meaning they had a native language other than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English. The proportion of children with a minority background has increased from less than 5 per cent in 2000 to 8 per cent in 2007 (table 3.1).

Of all immigrant children and Norwegian-born children aged 0-5 years, the share of children from linguistic minority backgrounds in pre-school was 51 per cent. For all children aged 0-5 years, the share in pre-school was 71 per cent. The participation in pre-school among children from cultural and linguistic minorities has increased with the general increase in pre-school coverage (see figure 3.1). This percentage among immigrant children and Norwegian-born children with immigrant parents is not precise because the pre-school statistics are not individually based.

The share in the public pre-schools was 10 per cent, and 4 per cent in the private pre-schools. These percentages are increasing in both public and private pre-schools (table 3.2). A total of 30 per cent of the children in pre-schools in Oslo spoke languages other than Scandinavian and English, followed by Buskerud with 15 per cent (table 3.3). The large number of children with a minority background in Oslo dramatically increases the national average.

Figure 3.1. Children with linguistic minority backgrounds in pre-schools. 2000-2007



Kilde: Education Statistics, Statistic Norway.

Linguistic minorities in pre-schools

The municipalities receive subsidies for providing bilingual assistance to children in pre-schools (1-5 years) with a minority background. From 2004, this subsidy is no longer earmarked for initiatives aimed at children in pre-schools, but can also be used for initiatives aimed at children who do not attend pre-school. The subsidy can now be included in the municipal service aimed at all minority children. Examples are information aimed at parents and the formulation of holistic offers across the existing services. The subsidy arrangement enables the establishment of language stimulation offers for children who do not attend pre-school. One example is in conjunction with established family centres or Norwegian training for the parents. The pre-school is considered to be an important arena for integration and language training. The condition for subsidy allocation therefore states that initiatives in the pre-school shall be given priority. An important aim is to increase the recruitment of children with minority backgrounds to pre-schools.

Children with a minority background are defined here as children with a language and cultural background other than Norwegian, except for children with Swedish, Danish or English as a native language. Children newly arrived as refugees are covered by a separate subsidy arrangement, and are therefore not included in the statistics.

The previous arrangement with earmarked subsidies for bilingual assistance to children in pre-schools with a linguistic minority background was replaced on 1 August 2004. A subsidy for language stimulation aimed at all children of pre-school age (1-5 years) was introduced. In 2000, 44 per cent of the children in pre-schools that spoke a minority language received bilingual assistance. This proportion decreased to 37 per cent in 2003, and increased again to 43 per cent in 2007 (table 3.1). Children with a minority background attending public pre-schools receive a greater extent of language stimulation initiatives than those attending private pre-schools.

3.2. Six per cent of pupils in elementary school received special training in Norwegian

As with the statistics on pre-schools, the statistics on elementary schools are not individually based. This means there are no accurate figures available on how many immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are attending elementary school, but elementary school is compulsory in principle. By the beginning of 2008, there were nearly 26 900 immigrants and 29 700 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents between the ages of 6-15 years. This corresponds to 9 per cent of all children in this age group. The percentage of children among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was highest in Oslo, at 32 per cent. The share was 12 per cent in Buskerud and 11 per cent in Østfold. This pattern reflects the settlement patterns among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrants parents in general (see chapter 2.1).

Of nearly 616 000 pupils in elementary schools during the school year 2007/2008, only 6 per cent received special training in Norwegian. This proportion has increased steadily in recent years. Back in 1997/1998, only 4 per cent of the pupils received special training in Norwegian (table 3.5). There has been a steady increase during recent years but the number of pupils with special training in Norwegian has not increased in line with the increase in the number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 6-15 years. While the increase in pupils with special training in Norwegian was 60 per cent in this period, the number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents at the age of 6-15 years nearly doubled (increased by 90 per cent).

A relatively small share of the pupils in elementary school attended training in

Linguistic minorities in elementary school

People with a native language other than Norwegian or Sami are defined as linguistic minorities in the elementary schools. This definition also includes Scandinavians and other West Europeans. Native languages are languages spoken daily in the home of the person. Pupils with native languages other than Norwegian and Sami have the same right to adapted training as other pupils in elementary school. The concept "linguistic minority" is not currently in use in the elementary school statistics. The registration of minority pupils was based on gender, except for those pupils who participated in distinctive Norwegian training or native language training. In 2003 the registration changed to only cover pupils who actually participated in different language training initiatives.

Training in native languages

Training in native languages is training in the native language for pupils from linguistic minorities. This is a service that the municipalities are obliged to offer according to the Education Act. Adults from linguistic minorities who are attending elementary education are not included in the system of native language training.

Special Norwegian training for linguistic minorities

Special Norwegian training, Norwegian as a second language includes both training for those with Norwegian as a second language and other offers of training in Norwegian for people with a linguistic minority background. The intention is to offer lingual training to linguistic minority pupils so they can attain the skills needed to follow ordinary schooling.

In 2007/2008, 4 per cent of the elementary school pupils attended such training. It is most common to receive special language training in Urdu and Somalian. Other common languages are Arabic, Kurdish, Vietnamese, Albanian, Turkish and Tamil (table 3.6).

There are major differences between counties with regard to the number of pupils

who receive special training in Norwegian, first language training and/or bilingual training. In Oslo, 23 per cent of 53 800 pupils in elementary school received special training in Norwegian, 2 per cent received native language training and 8 per cent received bilingual training. Some students received both native language training and bilingual training, and are therefore included in both groups. Akershus, Hordaland and Rogaland all have many elementary school pupils. In these counties the proportion of pupils who receive special training in Norwegian is low compared with Oslo. Akershus is the county with the most elementary school pupils, where 5 per cent of about 73 400 pupils received special language training in Norwegian, less than 1 per cent received native language training, and 3 per cent received bilingual training.

3.3. Almost all go to upper secondary school

The figures from 2007 show that 96 per cent of all pupils started upper secondary education immediately after completing elementary school. The transitional percentage among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was also 97 per cent, but this percentage was 83 per cent for immigrants (table 3.7).

In 2007, 90 per cent of all 16-18 year olds attended upper secondary education. While this proportion of the population has been stable since 2000, the proportion of 16-18 year old immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (table 3.9) taking upper secondary education has steadily increased in the past five years. The proportion of immigrants between 16 and 18 in upper secondary education has increased from 64 per cent in 2000 to 68 per cent in 2007. Norwegian-born in the same age group in upper secondary

education have increased from 82 per cent in 2000 to 89 per cent in 2007.

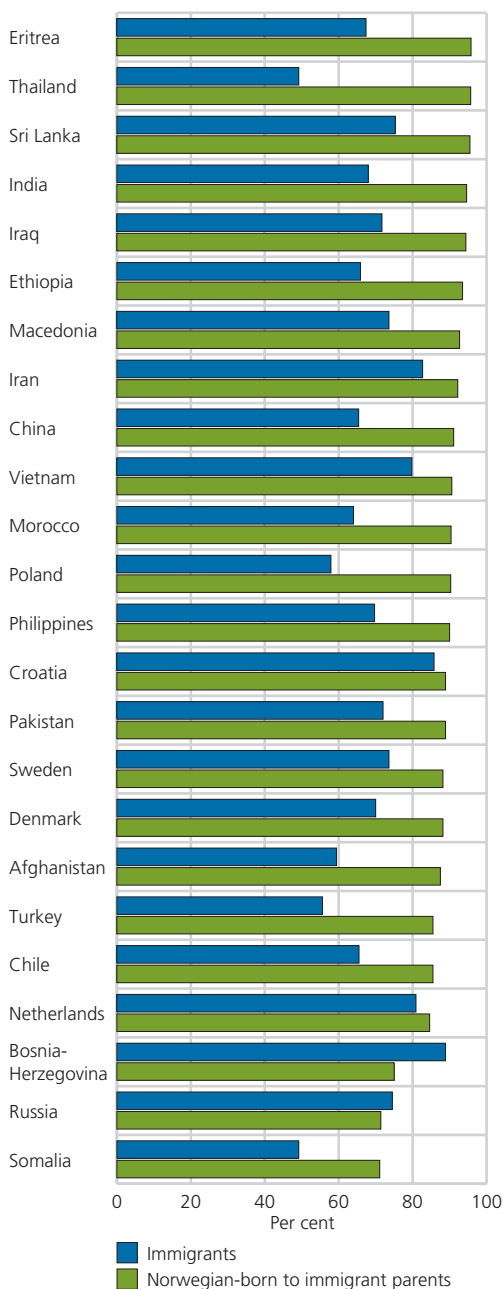
The attendance share among 16-18 year old immigrants is lower than among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in most country groups (figure 3.2). The small proportion of first-generation immigrants in upper secondary education compared with descendants must be seen in connection with the complexity of the first-generation immigrant group. For example, with regard to the time living in Norway, language and education background, and the fact that many immigrants attend upper secondary schooling later on.

Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (16-18 years), many are at upper secondary school. The attendance is higher in some groups and lower in other groups than for the population in general. This accounts for most of the country groups in figure 3.2. The largest groups are Norwegian-born to Pakistani, Turkish and Vietnamese parents, while other groups are much smaller (table 3.10).

3.4. Most pupils with background from Pakistan

More than 11 700 pupils at upper secondary education in Norway were immigrants and 5 400 pupils were Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in autumn 2007. These two groups counted for 9 per cent of all pupils in upper secondary school this autumn. The low numbers of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education must be seen in connection with the composition and age structure of this group. There are still relatively few Norwegian-born that are old enough to start an upper secondary education. The age differences among the registered Norwegian-born in upper secondary education were approximately

Figure 3.2. Pupils in upper secondary education, percentage of registered cohorts (16-18 years), by country background and immigration category. 1 October 2007



Kilde: Education Statistics, Statistic Norway.

equal for persons without an immigrant background in 2007.

Among immigrants in upper secondary education, pupils from Iraq, Somalia, Russia and Afghanistan formed the largest groups. Among the Norwegian-born, the largest group had its origin in Pakistan (table 3.8). Overall, the largest group was pupils with a Pakistani background, if we include both immigrants and Norwegian-born.

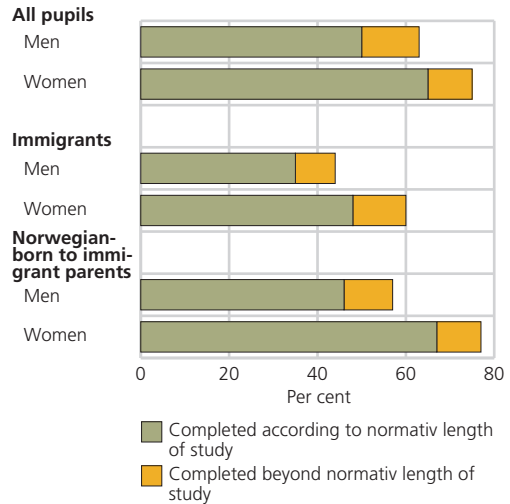
Compared with the pupils in the rest of the population, there were many more old pupils among the immigrants. Eleven per cent of the immigrant pupils were 30 years or older, and the highest share was among women (14 per cent). Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, very few of the pupils were 20 years or older (table 3.11).

3.5. Many quit during upper secondary education

By comparing information on when the pupils start and complete upper secondary education, information about the throughput of pupils can be obtained. The completion rate is lower and the percentage of pupils dropping out is higher for pupils with an immigrant background than for the whole group of pupils in upper secondary education.

Slightly more than half (51 per cent) of the immigrants that started upper secondary education in 2001 completed upper secondary education within five years (table 3.12). A total of 41 per cent completed according to the standardised length of study (three years), while 33 per cent dropped out before or during the final year. For all pupils, 57 per cent completed within the standardised length of study and 19 per cent dropped out. The time it takes to complete upper secondary education varies depending on the pupils'

Figure 3.3. Pupils who started a basic course for the first time in 2001 and completed upper secondary education within five years, by gender and immigrant background. Per cent



¹ Completed education means that the pupil/apprentice has passed all examinations and eligible for high school.

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Norway.

country of origin, and the pupils with a European background had a better throughput than the African pupils.

Girls completed their studies to a greater extent than boys, and this pattern also continues among immigrants. Among the immigrant boys, 44 per cent completed within five years, while 60 per cent of the immigrant girls did the same. This is a much lower throughput than for all boys and girls (see figure 3.3).

Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the throughput in upper secondary education is much higher than among immigrants (table 3.13). Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 77 per cent who started in upper secondary school in 2001 had finished within five years. This is about the same level as for the total population. Among Norwegian-born men, 57 per cent had completed, which is

6 percentage points lower than men in the total population, but 13 percentage points higher than for first-generation male immigrants. This pattern is also described in other research (Lødding 2007).

3.6. Better throughput in general areas of study

In general, the throughput is better for pupils in general areas of study than for pupils undertaking vocational studies (table 3.14). Among all pupils that began their studies in 2001 in general areas of studies, 88 per cent of the girls and 80 per cent of the boys had completed within five years. The throughput was 61 and 49 per cent respectively among girls and boys at vocational studies.

Also among immigrants the throughput is lower among those in vocational studies. Among girls and boys in vocational studies, 47 and 29 per cent respectively had completed within five years. Among immigrants in general areas of study, the throughput was better; 69 per cent for girls and 56 per cent for boys.

Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents that started vocational studies in 2001, 70 per cent of girls completed within five years and 35 per cent of boys. For the girls, the throughput was better than for the average for all girls (9 percentage points), but much lower for boys (14 percentage points). Among the pupils in general areas of studies, the throughput was 81 per cent for Norwegian-born girls to immigrant parents and 70 per cent among boys with the same background.

The profile of immigrants in Norwegian education is ambiguous. The time a person has lived in the country has a major bearing on whether that person is attending education, but is less significant as regards performance. Different demographic

and social backgrounds, such as parents' education level, income and labour market connection, explain more of the performance differences between minority and majority youths than the immigrant background. Among youths who do complete upper secondary education, the proportion of youths with an immigrant background is just as high as or higher than for the majority youths (Støren 2005).

Completed education means that the pupil/apprentice has passed all the years of an upper secondary education that result in a certificate or certificate of apprenticeship/advanced craft certificate. Discontinued education means that the pupil/apprentice did not complete the education and is no longer registered as a pupil/apprentice in upper secondary education. The statistics also show how many of the pupils have finished within five years.

3.7. Many continued in tertiary education after completing upper secondary education

Both immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents continued directly to tertiary education in Norway or abroad to a larger extent than the average for all pupils. A total of 27 per cent of immigrants that completed upper secondary education (Advanced Course II and qualifying examination) in spring 2007 continued in tertiary education, compared to 24 per cent for all pupils. Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 46 per cent continued (3.15). Nearly 5 per cent of the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who completed upper secondary education started tertiary education abroad directly. By comparison, this counts for only 1 per cent of pupils in total.

Girls continue to a somewhat greater extent directly to tertiary education the same year as they finish upper secondary

school than boys. It is also more common for girls than boys to undergo some form of education. Among all pupils, 52 per cent of the girls and 69 per cent of the boys were not registered in any education in autumn 2007. Among immigrant women, 60 per cent and 62 per cent of boys were not registered in any education in the same autumn they finished upper secondary school. Additionally, among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 36 and 51 per cent of girls and boys respectively were not registered in some form of education.

3.8. More Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in tertiary education

Three out of ten of Norway’s 19-24 year olds were attending tertiary education in 2007. The attendance among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was higher than the cross section (35 per cent). Among immigrants, only 18 per cent were undertaking education (table 3.16). With regard to immigrants who completed upper secondary education, the tendency to continue further education was high. The

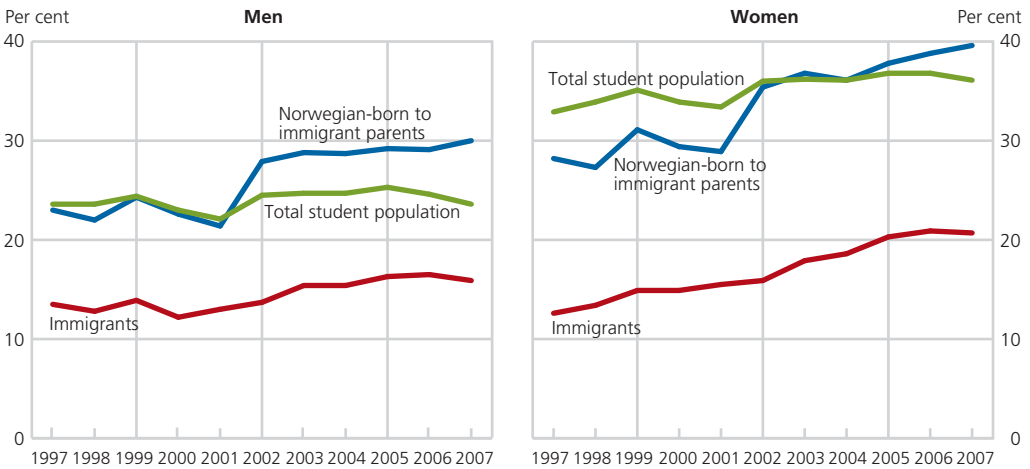
reason for low attendance by immigrants may stem from earlier in the education process: when few start upper secondary education and many drop out, the basis for recruitment to tertiary education is smaller.

3.9. Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents are most eager to study

Women are better represented than men in tertiary education. This is true for immigrants, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the population in total. Figures from the total population show that 36 per cent of the women and 24 per cent of the men in the registered cohort (19-24 years) were enrolled in tertiary education in autumn 2007. Figures from 1997-2007 indicate that women were better represented during this period. The relative difference between men and women was slightly higher at the end of the 90s, and has been stable since 2001 (figure 3.4).

Among the immigrants studying until 1998, the proportion of women was

Figure 3.4. Students in tertiary education as percentage of registered cohorts (19-24 years), by gender and immigrant category. 1997-2007



Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Norway.

greater than for men. In 1998 the percentage of immigrants in tertiary education was 13 per cent for both men and women. The difference between men and women has been increasing since 1998. In 2007 the difference between genders was five percentage points – 21 per cent of females and 16 per cent of males were enrolled out of all first-generation immigrants.

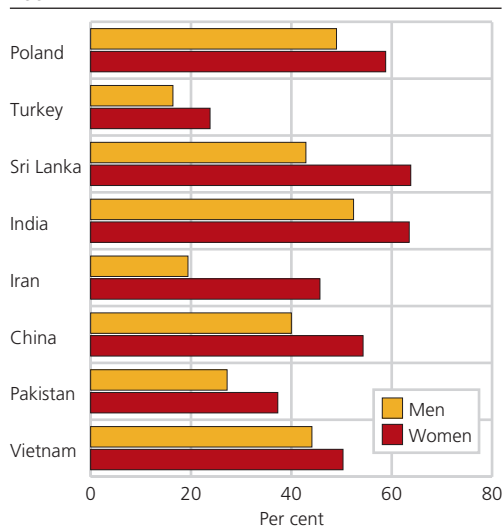
Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents were better represented in 2007 in tertiary education, with 40 per cent. For the Norwegian-born men, the percentage was 30. Both Norwegian-born women and men participated in tertiary education to a greater extent than the cross section of the population. The male attendance among the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in 2007 was nearly 6 per cent lower than for men in the total population (table 3.17).

3.10. Norwegian-born to Indian, Polish and Sri-Lankan parents study the most

Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is the group most eager to study, but the average hides large differences between groups. From the 19-24 cohort in 2007, Norwegian-born to Indian, Polish and Sri-Lankan parents had the largest enrolment rate in tertiary education, with 58, 53 and 52 per cent respectively (table 3.18). Among the largest groups of Norwegian-born, those with Pakistani and Vietnamese parents, the enrolment rates were 32 and 47 per cent respectively. The gender differences are obvious, and the enrolment rate is highest among women in all groups (figure 3.5).

Among Norwegian-born to Indian and Sri-Lankan parents, 64 per cent of the women studied, compared to 52 and 43 per cent respectively among the men. Among Norwegian-born to Vietnamese parents,

Figure 3.5. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, share of the cohort 19-24 years in tertiary education. Gender and country background. 2007



Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Norway.

55 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men studied. The enrolment rate among Norwegian-born Pakistani women was equal to the average for all women. The enrolment rate is lowest among Norwegian-born to Turkish parents; 24 per cent for women and 16 per cent for men.

Among immigrants, the proportions are highest among the Chinese, Bosnians and Russians. The proportions must be interpreted carefully since the statistics do not include the different reasons for immigration. This means that persons who come to Norway for the purpose of study are included under immigrants together with persons who have stayed in Norway for other reasons, for instance refugees (table 3.18).

3.11. Differences in choice of academic environment

There are some differences in choice of academic environment between students

with different backgrounds (Henriksen 2006). Pharmacy and dentistry were more popular for students with a minority background (immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents) than for the other students. In these academic environments, the minority students formed 20 and 14 per cent of the students respectively in total in autumn 2005. Technical subjects like mathematics, physics, statistics and chemistry were also more popular fields of study among the minority students than for the rest of the students.

A conspicuous feature about the choice of academic environment is the small proportion of students with a minority background who choose Education as a field of education, including pre-school, general teacher, or vocational teacher programmes. Most evident is the low enrolment rate of male students with a non-western background in these programmes. Only 3 per cent chose a teaching programme, compared with 6 per cent of men in total. For women, the share is 6 per cent, while the share for all women is 13 per cent.

3.12. Big differences in education level

Among all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, South and Central America in the cohort 30-44 years, 25 per cent had completed elementary school, 20 per cent had completed upper secondary education and 18 per cent had completed tertiary education as their highest attained level of education as per 1 October 2007 (table 3.21). Further interpretation of the numbers concerning the immigrants' education level is problematic due to a lack of information on education completed abroad for large parts of this group. Almost 28 per cent of those aged 16 or older with an immigrant background have not provided this information (table 3.20). The cor-

responding figure is almost 36 per cent for all those with an immigrant background in the cohort 30-44 years, and 40 per cent for persons with an East European background in this cohort (table 3.21).

Statistics on level of education are based on register information on completed education. Statistics Norway does not have register-based information on education from abroad before immigration. This information has been gathered through surveys aimed at immigrants. The last survey was carried out in 1999. The information on people who immigrated after 1999 and who have not been in contact with the Norwegian education system is therefore insufficient.

For some groups, we have more information on education from the immigrant's country of origin (Blom and Henriksen 2009). From the Living Conditions Survey Among Immigrants 2005/2006, we now know that immigrants from Iran in particular have tertiary education from their country of origin. Many immigrants from Somalia on the other hand have not completed any kind of education. Among Iranian women who immigrated to Norway at the age of 18 or older, 48 per cent report having completed a tertiary education. The percentage is also high among men from Iraq, at 43 per cent. The share of those with higher education from their country of origin is lowest among immigrants from Vietnam (9 per cent), Somalia (14 per cent) and Turkey (19 per cent) (Blom and Henriksen 2009).

About the statistics

The pre-school statistics encompass all approved pre-schools and all forms of ownership; municipalities, county municipalities, public and private:

The annual data concerning elementary schools is retrieved from the information system for primary and lower secondary education. The elementary school statistics include data on all elementary school training that takes place according to the Education Act, and adult education that is at elementary education level. All forms of ownership are included in the statistics; municipalities, inter-municipalities, county municipalities, public and government-dependent private schools approved by the Ministry of Education and Research in accordance with the Education Act.

Upper secondary statistics cover pupils who attend an upper secondary programme of at least 300 teaching hours per year. This is independent of whether the education is publicly approved or receives public support.

Tertiary education statistics encompass approved universities and university colleges. Data concerning education level, enrolments and completed education are retrieved from the Norwegian National Education Database (NUDB). This register includes the population's highest educational level and covers all persons, 16 years and older living in Norway as per 1 October.

In areas with good administrative systems, these are the main source for the education statistics. The education institutions form the data source for other areas. Statistics Norway also receives education data from other administrative organs, like the Directorate of Labour and the Norwegian State Educational Loan Fund, but also from independent education institutions.

Table 3.1. **Pre-school children from linguistic and cultural minorities¹, 2007**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All children	189 837	192 649	198 262	205 172	213 097	223 501	234 948	249 815
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities	8 992	9 784	10 953	12 069	12 572	13 958	15 721	18 885
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities, per cent	4,7	5,1	5,5	5,9	5,9	6,2	6,7	7,6
Those of which received bilingual assistance	3 931	3 801	4 147	4 400	4 899	6 339	7 011	8 116
Those of which received bilingual assistance, per cent	43,7	38,8	37,9	36,5	39,0	45,4	44,6	43,0

¹ Children with mother tongues other than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway

Table 3.2. **Pre-school children from linguistic and cultural minorities¹, by school ownership. 2000-2007**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All children	189 837	192 649	198 262	205 172	213 097	223 501	234 948	249 815
Children in public pre-schools	112 999	115 427	116 229	118 642	120 401	122 455	127 252	134 376
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities	7 243	8 058	8 815	9 565	9 787	10 452	11 733	13 797
- Children from linguistic and cultural minorities, per cent	6,4	7,0	7,6	8,1	8,1	8,5	9,2	10,3
Those of which receive bilingual assistance	3 320	3 291	3 571	3 708	4 104	5 124	5 680	6 449
- Those of which receive bilingual assistance, per cent	45,8	40,8	40,5	38,8	41,9	49,0	48,4	46,7
Children in private pre-schools	76 838	77 222	82 033	86 530	92 696	101 046	107 696	115 439
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities	1 749	1 726	2 138	2 504	2 785	3 506	3 988	5 088
- Children from linguistic and cultural minorities, per cent	2,3	2,2	2,6	2,9	3,0	3,5	3,7	4,4
Those of which receive bilingual assistance	611	510	576	692	795	1 215	1 331	1 667
Those of which receive bilingual assistance, per cent	34,9	29,5	26,9	27,6	28,5	34,7	33,4	32,8

¹ Children with mother tongues other than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.3. **Pre-school children from linguistic and cultural minorities¹. Children with bilingual assistance, by county. 2007**

	Children in kindergartens, total	Children from linguistic and cultural minorities without bilingual assistance	Children from linguistic and cultural minorities with bilingual assistance	Children from linguistic and cultural minorities, per cent	Of this children from linguistic and cultural minorities with bilingual assistance, per cent
Østfold	12 600	979	647	12,9	39,8
Akershus	30 694	2 243	805	9,9	26,4
Oslo	29 517	6 216	2 658	30,1	30,0
Hedmark	8 519	350	126	5,6	26,5
Oppland	8 477	389	105	5,8	21,3
Buskerud	12 797	1 247	702	15,2	36,0
Vestfold	11 226	801	369	10,4	31,5
Telemark	7 875	619	353	12,3	36,3
Aust-Agder	5 178	339	145	9,3	30,0
Vest-Agder	8 916	641	322	10,8	33,4
Rogaland	23 867	1 444	659	8,8	31,3
Hordaland	24 720	1 079	287	5,5	21,0
Sogn og Fjordane	5 877	242	91	5,7	27,3
Møre og Romsdal	12 871	494	212	5,5	30,0
Sør-Trøndelag	15 873	811	313	7,1	27,8
Nord-Trøndelag	6 962	210	101	4,5	32,5
Nordland	11 553	354	101	3,9	22,2
Troms Romsa	8 321	262	72	4,0	21,6
Finnmark Finnmarku	3 845	160	47	5,4	22,7

¹ Children with mother tongues other than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.4. Pupils in primary and lower secondary education with native language training¹, bilingual education² and additional training in Norwegian³, by county. 1 October 2007

County	Pupils total	Pupils with native language training ¹	Pupils with bilingual education ²	Pupils with additional training in Norwegian ³
Total	616 388	10 870	16 259	39 856
Østfold	34 398	759	1 637	2 542
Akershus	73 426	591	1 921	3 879
Oslo	53 725	1 445	4 205	12 176
Hedmark	23 517	306	335	895
Oppland	23 129	286	446	869
Buskerud	31 919	602	1 100	2 462
Vestfold	29 875	455	1 055	1 710
Telemark	21 170	437	751	1 239
Aust-Agder	14 457	146	195	693
Vest-Agder	23 447	338	658	1 515
Rogaland	58 989	1 650	917	3 325
Hordaland	62 172	1 793	1 130	2 788
Sogn og Fjordane	15 056	159	102	610
Møre og Romsdal	33 521	303	297	1 252
Sør-Trøndelag	36 536	864	837	1 825
Nord-Trøndelag	18 184	175	115	399
Nordland	31 805	192	312	886
Troms Romsa	20 729	233	123	465
Finnmark Finnmarku	10 135	136	123	303
Svalbard	198	-	-	23

¹ Native language training is additional training in the mother tongue of foreign language pupils.

² Bilingual education is education conducted in the pupil's mother tongue.

³ Additional training in Norwegian or Norwegian language tuition for foreign language pupils.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.5. Pupils in primary and lower secondary education with native language training, and additional training in Norwegian, 1992/93 to 2007/08 school years¹

School year	Pupils, total	Pupils with mother language training and/or bilingual education ²	Pupils with additional training in Norwegian ³
1992/93	463 309	10 045	.
1993/94	466 605	9 933	.
1994/95	470 779	10 204	.
1995/96	477 236	11 276	.
1996/97	487 398	12 770	.
1997/98	558 247	15 810	24 599
1998/99	569 044	17 008	25 311
1999/00	580 261	17 306	28 242
2000/01	590 471	18 176	31 113
2001/02	599 468	18 611	32 855
2002/03	610 297	18 734	33 833
2003/04	617 577	19 695	35 374
2004/05	618 250	19 713	35 632
2005/06	619 640	20 717	37 342
2006/07	619 038	22 166	39 963
2007/08	616 388	22 084	39 856

¹ Linguistic minority pupils who are registered by local governments are included in figures.

² Native language training is additional training in the mother tongue of foreign language pupils. Bilingual education is education conducted in the pupil's mother tongue.

³ Additional training in Norwegian or Norwegian language tuition for foreign language pupils.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.6. Pupils receiving native language training or bilingual education¹, by native language. 1 October 2007²

Mother tongue	Numbers of pupils
Total	22 084
Urdu	2 537
Somali	2 460
Arabic	1 939
Kurdish	1 509
Vietnamese	1 434
Albanian	1 234
Turkish	1 210
Tamil	1 113
Bosnian	853
Thai	633
English	625
Polish	619
Russian	618
Spanish	514
Dari	413
Persian	410
Chechen	407
German	309
Punjabi	212
Dutch	243
Phillipine	195
Pastho	181
Swahili	161
Chinese	158
Serbian	153
French	151
Lithuanian	142
Potugese	137
Burmesean	132
Trigrina	101
Icelandic	68
Finnish	66
Amharic	63
Hini	60
Kirundi	55
Oromo	53
Croatian	50
Karen	48
Cantonese	40
Other	778

¹ Native language training is additional training in the mother tongue of foreign language pupils. Bilingual education is education conducted in the pupil's mother tongue.

² Additional training in Norwegian or Norwegian language tuition for foreign language pupils.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.7. **Transition from lower secondary school to a higher level of education, by immigration background and gender. Absolute figures and per cent. 2007**

Immigration back-ground and gender		Upper secondary school ¹	Folk high school	Other upper secondary education ²	Tertiary education	Not in education
<i>Absolute figures</i>						
All pupils	63 245	60 857	63	198	..	2 124
Men	32 577	31 339	34	118	..	1 084
Women	30 668	29 518	29	80	..	1 040
Immigrants	3 423	2 850	6	150	..	415
Men	1 783	1 490	..	88	..	201
Women	1 640	1 360	..	62	..	214
Norwegian-born to Norwegian-born parents	1 941	1 882	-	5	..	54
Men	983	959	-	..	..	21
Women	958	923	-	..	..	33
<i>Per cent</i>						
All pupils	100,0	96,2	0,1	0,3	..	3,4
Men	100,0	96,2	0,1	0,4	..	3,3
Women	100,0	96,3	0,1	0,3	..	3,4
Immigrants	100,0	83,3	0,2	4,4	..	12,1
Men	100,0	83,6	..	4,9	..	11,3
Women	100,0	82,9	..	3,8	..	13,0
Norwegian-born to Norwegian-born parents	100,0	97,0	-	0,3	..	2,8
Men	100,0	97,6	-	..	..	2,1
Women	100,0	96,3	-	..	..	3,4

¹ Consists of pupils and apprentices, including pupils studying abroad.

² Includes employment training courses.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.8. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education¹, by country background. 1 October 2007

Country of origin	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, total	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents
Total	17 097	11 679	5 418
Of these			
Pakistan	1 680	334	1 346
Iraq	1 356	1 321	35
Somalia	986	905	81
Vietnam	958	262	696
Iran	935	701	234
Russia	766	761	5
Afghanistan	731	718	13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	710	704	6
Turkey	669	209	460
Sri Lanka	515	232	283
Chile	421	127	294
India	347	63	284
Thailand	345	323	22
Poland	345	231	114
Philippines	340	212	128
Morocco	315	75	240
Sweden	293	248	45
Germany	242	208	34
Ethiopia	233	203	30
China	220	134	86
Denmark	201	125	76
Iceland	167	137	30
Eritrea	160	91	69
Croatia	144	126	18
Congo	143	138	5
Macedonia	143	63	80
Serbia and Montenegro	133	94	39
Netherlands	124	89	35
Burundi	110	110	-
United Kingdom	105	60	45
Burma	104	104	-

¹ Includes pupils under the Upper Secondary Education Act.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.9. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education¹ by gender. Per cent of registered cohorts, 16-18 years. 2000-2007**

	Pupils, percentage of population			Immigrants, percentage of population			Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, percentage of population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2000	89,0	88,3	89,8	63,7	61,6	66,1	82,1	81,9	82,3
2001	89,1	88,4	89,9	68,0	66,4	69,7	82,2	83,2	81,1
2002	89,6	88,9	90,2	66,2	64,3	68,2	84,8	85,2	84,3
2003	89,9	89,2	90,6	68,4	66,8	70,2	86,5	85,7	87,3
2004	89,8	89,2	90,5	69,1	67,9	70,5	86,7	85,8	87,6
2005	90,2	89,7	90,7	70,6	69,6	71,8	87,9	87,7	88,1
2006	91,2	90,8	91,6	70,9	70,4	71,4	88,4	88,0	88,7
2007	89,8	89,4	90,2	67,7	67,5	67,9	89,0	89,2	88,7

¹ Includes pupils and apprentices under the Upper Secondary Education Act.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.10. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education¹ by country background. Per cent of registered cohorts, 16-18 years. 2007**

	Percent of registered cohort		Pupils, numbers	
	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents
Denmark	70,0	88,2	91	67
Iceland	86,4	96,8	114	30
Sweden	73,6	88,2	187	45
Croatia	85,8	88,9	109	16
The Netherlands	80,9	84,6	72	33
Poland	57,9	90,3	172	102
United Kingdom	52,5	88,6	42	39
Russia	74,5	71,4	480	5
Turkey	55,6	85,5	94	442
Germany	71,3	94,1	164	32
Bosnia-Herzegovina	88,9	75,0	618	6
Macedonia	73,6	92,7	53	76
Serbia	77,2	97,1	61	33
Eritrea	67,4	95,8	29	69
Etiopia	65,9	93,5	81	29
Kongo	51,0	75,0	49	3
Morocco	64,0	90,4	48	207
Somalia	49,2	71,1	422	81
Afghanistan	59,4	87,5	324	14
Sri Lanka	75,3	95,5	137	276
Phillipines	69,7	90,0	92	117
India	68,0	94,6	34	264
Iraq	71,7	94,4	835	34
Iran	82,7	92,2	388	225
China	65,4	91,1	83	82
Pakistan	72,0	88,9	224	1232
Thailand	49,2	95,7	186	22
Vietnam	79,8	90,6	154	675
Chile	65,5	85,5	36	271

¹ Includes pupils and apprentices under the Upper Secondary Education Act.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.11. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education¹ by gender and age. 2000-2007

	Total	Immigration category		
		Pupils in the rest of the population	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents
Men and women, total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
- 16 years	31,6	18,9	34,6	32,3
17 «	30,3	21,2	31,9	30,9
18 «	23,1	18,7	24,6	23,4
19 «	5,0	9,7	5,3	4,6
20 «	2,3	6,0	1,5	2,0
21 «	1,3	4,1	0,7	1,1
22-24 years	1,7	6,2	0,7	1,5
25-29 «	1,3	4,5	0,4	1,1
+30 years	3,5	10,9	0,3	3,1
Men	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
- 16 years	33,4	20,5	35,2	34,2
17 «	32,0	22,3	32,6	32,6
18 «	21,5	19,4	23,6	21,6
19 «	4,8	10,3	5,2	4,4
20 «	2,1	6,5	1,5	1,9
21 «	1,3	4,5	0,6	1,1
22-24 years	1,6	5,8	0,6	1,3
25-29 «	1,1	3,6	0,4	1,0
+30 years	2,3	7,2	0,3	2,0
Women	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
- 16 years	29,9	17,4	34,1	30,6
17 «	28,7	20,2	31,2	29,2
18 «	24,6	18,0	25,6	25,0
19 «	5,2	9,1	5,5	4,9
20 «	2,4	5,6	1,5	2,2
21 «	1,3	3,7	0,8	1,1
22-24 years	1,9	6,5	0,8	1,6
25-29 «	1,4	5,2	0,3	1,2
+30 years	4,7	14,3	0,3	4,1

¹ Apprentices and other secondary education are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.12. Immigrants who started a basic course for the first time in 2001 by completed upper secondary education within five years, gender and country background. Per cent

Gender and country background	Total	Completed according to normativ length of study ¹		Did not complete general or vocational education		
		Completed according to normativ length of study	Completed beyond normativ length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2006	Completed final year but failed examinations	Dropped out before or within final year
Total	2 803	41	10	7	10	33
Europe except for Turkey	829	51	9	5	7	28
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	1 318	39	11	7	12	32
Africa	472	31	10	8	8	42
South and Central America	158	36	12	6	12	34
North America	26	27	4	4	12	54
Men	1 461	35	9	7	10	39
Europe except for Turkey	394	47	9	5	7	32
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	733	33	9	8	12	39
Africa	252	23	8	9	7	52
South and Central America	72	31	11	4	13	42
North America	10	10	-	10	20	60
Women	1 342	48	12	6	10	25
Europe except for Turkey	435	55	9	5	6	24
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	585	46	12	6	12	23
Africa	220	40	13	8	10	29
South and Central America	86	41	13	7	12	28
North America	16	38	6	-	6	50

¹ Completed education means that the pupil/apprentice has passed all examinations and is eligible for a high school diploma or vocational certificate.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.13. **Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started a basic course for the first time in 2001 by completed upper secondary education within five years, gender and country background. Per cent**

Gender and country background	Total	Completed according to normativ length of study ¹		Did not complete general or vocational education		
		Completed according to normativ length of study	Completed beyond normativ length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2006	Completed final year but failed examinations	Dropped out before or within final year
Total	840	56	10	5	12	17
Europe, except for Tyrkey	93	63	11	3	13	10
Asia, including Tyrkey and Oceania	656	56	11	5	10	18
Africa	76	46	8	5	24	17
South and Central-America	14	50	7	-	29	14
Men	448	46	11	7	14	22
Europe, except for Tyrkey	48	52	17	4	15	13
Asia, including Tyrkey and Oceania	350	47	10	7	12	23
Africa	43	28	12	9	28	23
South and Central-America	6	33	-	-	33	33
Women	392	67	10	2	10	12
Europe, except for Tyrkey	45	76	4	2	11	7
Asia, including Tyrkey and Oceania	306	66	11	2	8	13
Africa	33	70	3	-	18	9
South and Central-America	8	63	13	-	25	-

¹ Completed education means that the pupil/apprentice has passed all examinations and is eligible for a high school diploma or vocational certificate.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.14. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started a basic course for the first time in 2001 by completed upper secondary education within five years, gender and areas of study. Per cent**

Gender and country background	Total	Completed according to normativ length of study ¹		Did not complete general or vocational education		
		Completed according to normativ length of study	Completed beyond normativ length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2006	Completed final year but failed examinations	Dropped out before or within final year
General areas of study						
All pupils	25 382	77	7	3	6	6
Men	11 973	73	7	4	8	8
Women	13 409	80	8	2	5	5
Immigrants	1 509	52	11	5	11	22
Men	768	47	9	5	12	26
Women	741	56	13	5	9	18
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	536	66	10	2	12	10
Men	277	60	10	4	14	12
Women	259	71	10	1	10	8
Vocational studies						
All pupils	27 322	39	15	10	6	29
Men	15 033	31	18	11	6	34
Women	12 289	49	12	8	7	23
Immigrants	1 294	29	9	8	9	45
Men	693	21	8	9	7	55
Women	601	37	10	8	11	34
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	304	38	12	9	12	30
Men	171	22	13	13	14	39
Women	133	59	11	3	9	19

¹ Completed education means that the pupil/apprentice has passed all examinations and is eligible for a high school diploma or vocational certificate.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.15. **Transition from upper secondary school to a higher level of education¹, by immigration background and gender. Absolute figures and per cent. New education activity as at 1 October 2007**

	Total	App- rentice- ship	Folk high schools	Other sec- ondary educa- tion ²	Upper sec- ondary schools	Colleges	Univer- sities	Upper sec- ondary edu- cation abroad	Higher edu- cation abroad	Tertiary voca- tional schools	Not in educa- tion 1 Octo- ber 2007
<i>Absolute figures</i>											
All pupils	59 135	728	3 376	1 121	3 310	7 782	5 896	95	626	545	35 656
Men	27 418	461	1 021	493	1 009	2 653	2 194	24	213	359	18 991
Women	31 717	267	2 355	628	2 301	5 129	3 702	71	413	186	16 665
Immigrants	3 943	23	30	76	318	601	414	..	51	17	2 411
Men	1 658	19	15	22	95	260	188	..	14	10	1 034
Women	2 285	4	15	54	223	341	226	..	37	7	1 377
Norwegi- anborn to immigrant parents	1 082	3	18	20	80	237	202	-	57	6	459
Men	459	:	4	:	20	93	73	-	27	:	235
Women	623	:	14	:	60	144	129	-	30	:	224
<i>Per cent</i>											
All pupils	100	1,2	5,7	1,9	5,6	13,2	10,0	0,2	1,1	0,9	60,3
Men	100	1,7	3,7	1,8	3,7	9,7	8,0	0,1	0,8	1,3	69,3
Women	100	0,8	7,4	2,0	7,3	16,2	11,7	0,2	1,3	0,6	52,5
Immigrants	100	0,6	0,8	1,9	8,1	15,2	10,5	..	1,3	0,4	61,1
Men	100	1,1	0,9	1,3	5,7	15,7	11,3	..	0,8	0,6	62,4
Women	100	0,2	0,7	2,4	9,8	14,9	9,9	..	1,6	0,3	60,3
Norwegian- anborn to immigrant parents	100	0,3	1,7	1,8	7,4	21,9	18,7	-	5,3	0,6	42,4
Menn	100	:	0,9	:	4,4	20,3	15,9	-	5,9	:	51,2
Women	100	:	2,2	:	9,6	23,1	20,7	-	4,8	:	36,0

¹ Pupils who have completed advanced courses II or vocational examinations under the Upper Secondary School Act.

² Includes employment training courses and other upper secondary education.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.16. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in tertiary education¹ by gender. Per cent of registered cohorts, 19-24 years. 1997-2007**

	Total student population			Immigrants			Norwegian-born students to immigrant parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1997	28,2	23,6	32,9	13,0	13,5	12,6	25,5	23,0	28,2
1998	28,7	23,6	33,9	13,1	12,8	13,4	24,6	22,0	27,3
1999	29,7	24,4	35,1	14,4	13,9	14,9	27,6	24,3	31,1
2000	28,3	23,0	33,9	13,7	12,2	14,9	25,9	22,6	29,4
2001	27,7	22,1	33,4	14,4	13,0	15,5	25,1	21,4	28,9
2002	30,1	24,5	36,0	14,9	13,7	15,9	31,5	27,9	35,4
2003	30,3	24,7	36,2	16,7	15,4	17,9	32,7	28,8	36,8
2004	30,3	24,7	36,1	17,2	15,4	18,6	32,2	28,7	36,1
2005	30,9	25,3	36,8	18,4	16,3	20,3	33,3	29,2	37,8
2006	30,6	24,6	36,8	18,8	16,5	20,9	33,9	29,1	38,8
2007	29,7	23,6	36,1	18,3	15,9	20,7	34,7	30,0	39,6

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.17. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in tertiary education¹ by gender. Per cent of registered cohorts, 25-29 years. 1997-2007**

	Total student population			Immigrants			Norwegian-born students with immigrant parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1997	12,8	12,2	13,4	8,1	9,0	7,3	14,5	17,2	11,6
1998	13,4	12,5	14,3	8,0	8,9	7,2	16,7	15,0	18,5
1999	14,4	13,2	15,6	9,0	9,4	8,7	18,3	18,9	17,8
2000	14,4	12,9	15,9	8,7	8,5	8,8	15,6	15,3	15,9
2001	15,4	13,9	16,9	9,3	9,2	9,5	18,5	19,2	17,6
2002	16,3	14,8	17,7	9,6	8,9	10,2	17,7	17,0	18,6
2003	16,4	15,3	17,6	10,6	10,1	11,0	17,5	17,6	17,4
2004	17,1	15,9	18,4	11,2	10,5	11,7	19,4	18,5	20,5
2005	16,2	14,7	17,8	11,1	10,2	11,8	18,2	17,0	19,5
2006	15,7	14,0	17,3	10,6	9,3	11,7	17,6	17,3	17,9
2007	14,9	13,0	16,7	9,9	8,7	11,0	16,3	15,1	17,6

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.18. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in tertiary education¹ by gender and country background, 19-24 years. 1 October 2007. Absolute figures and per cent of registered cohorts.

Landbakgrunn	Immigrants			Norwegian-born students to immigrant parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	6 016	2 530	3 486	2 234	998	1 236
Of these						
Denmark	103	44	59	28	12	16
Finland	41	9	32	14	9	5
Sweden	230	66	164	19	6	13
Poland	174	67	107	96	49	47
United Kingdom	40	18	22	26	12	14
Russia	422	136	286	..	..	..
Turkey	122	58	64	116	49	67
Germany	202	81	121	16	8	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	546	242	304	..	..	..
Serbia and Montenegro	47	17	30	10	3	7
Kosovo	157	59	98	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	232	101	131	67	30	37
India	56	32	24	233	111	122
Iraq	300	137	163	..	..	..
Iran	393	171	222	23	7	16
China	366	157	209	29	10	19
Pakistan	271	136	135	725	318	407
Vietnam	244	102	142	364	175	189
USA	70	26	44	..	..	..
Chile	103	36	67	25	9	16
	<i>Percentage of persons 19-24 years</i>					
Total	18,3	15,9	20,7	34,7	30,0	39,6
Of these						
Denmark	20,0	19,1	20,6	23,9	17,6	32,7
Finland	20,1	10,2	27,6	34,1	40,9	26,3
Sweden	11,1	7,4	13,9	33,3	24,0	40,6
Poland	9,1	5,7	14,3	53,3	49,0	58,8
United Kingdom	19,6	15,7	24,7	41,3	35,3	48,3
Russia	29,5	22,4	34,7	..	..	..
Turkey	11,5	11,1	12,0	20,0	16,4	23,8
Germany	27,3	22,0	32,5	39,0	33,3	47,1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	35,3	31,6	39,0	..	..	..
Serbia and Montenegro	23,0	18,1	27,3	24,4	12,0	43,8
Kosovo	12,6	9,4	15,9	..	..	..
Sri Lanka	31,8	26,2	38,1	52,3	42,9	63,8
India	21,5	22,9	20,0	57,7	52,4	63,5
Iraq	12,4	10,2	15,1	..	..	..
Iran	25,2	21,0	29,8	32,4	19,4	45,7
China	59,6	57,3	61,5	48,3	40,0	54,3
Pakistan	18,4	20,5	16,6	32,1	27,2	37,3
Vietnam	25,1	23,7	26,2	47,1	44,1	50,3
USA	25,8	21,1	29,7	..	..	..
Chile	16,9	11,9	22,0	13,2		17,8

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.19. Immigrants to immigrant parents in tertiary education¹ by gender and country background, 25-29 years. 1 October 2007. Absolute figures and per cent of registered cohorts

Country of origin	Total	Men	Women
Total	4 357	1 765	2 592
Of these			
Denmark	106	44	62
Finland	56	15	41
Sweden	309	80	229
Poland	121	32	89
United Kingdom	30	16	14
Russia	260	55	205
Turkey	60	17	43
Germany	143	55	88
Bosnia-Herzegovina	194	84	110
Serbia and Montenegro	31	14	17
Kosovo	44	13	31
Sri Lanka	74	40	34
India	58	25	33
Iraq	75	33	42
Iran	251	102	149
China	246	106	140
Pakistan	180	107	73
Vietnam	183	92	91
USA	49	24	25
Chile	75	31	44
	<i>Per cent of registered cohorts 25-29 years</i>		
Total	9,9	8,7	11,0
Of these			
Denmark	12,1	8,9	16,0
Finland	13,5	9,1	16,4
Sweden	9,6	5,2	13,7
Poland	2,6	1,1	5,6
United Kingdom	6,0	4,8	8,3
Russia	18,6	12,8	21,1
Turkey	4,0	2,1	6,3
Germany	10,5	7,7	13,5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14,2	12,5	15,8
Serbia and Montenegro	13,6	13,6	13,6
Kosovo	4,9	2,9	6,9
Sri Lanka	9,9	14,3	7,3
India	7,4	6,4	8,4
Iraq	4,2	3,6	4,9
Iran	18,5	16,2	20,5
China	32,6	34,1	31,6
Pakistan	9,0	11,7	6,7
Vietnam	11,3	14,4	9,3
USA	13,1	14,6	11,9
Chile	11,8	9,5	14,3

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.20. **Population 16 years and older, by highest education completed and country background grouped by region. 2007. Per cent**

Country of origin	Total	Unknown	No completed education	Primary and secondary level	Upper secondary level	Short tertiary education ¹	Long tertiary education ²
Total	3 766 504	4,1	0,2	29,6	41,3	19,1	5,7
Norway	3 264 062	0,4	0,1	30,2	43,9	19,6	5,6
Abroad, total	502 442	28,2	0,8	25,4	24,0	15,3	6,3
Nordic Countries	108 807	16,9	0,2	22,7	32,2	20,6	7,3
Western Europe (except Turkey)	77 962	22,4	0,2	18,2	27,3	21,4	10,5
Eastern Europe	82 375	49,4	0,3	19,6	16,7	9,4	4,6
North America and Oceania	31 554	13,2	0,3	19,4	33,1	23,1	10,8
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	201 744	30,2	1,6	33,0	19,8	11,4	4,1

¹ Tertiary education, short, comprises higher education lasting up to 4 years.

² Tertiary education, long, comprises higher education lasting more than 4 years.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.21. **Population 30-44 years, by highest education completed and country background grouped by region. 2007. Per cent**

Country of origin	Total	Unknown	No completed education	Primary and secondary level	Upper secondary level	Short tertiary education ¹	Long tertiary education ²
Total	1 030 957	6,8	0,1	17,9	40,1	26,3	8,8
Norway	844 782	0,4	0,0	18,0	44,1	28,5	9,1
Abroad, total	186 175	35,6	0,5	17,7	22,0	16,5	7,7
Nordic Countries	37 573	20,8	0,1	13,5	31,5	24,6	9,5
Western Europe (except Turkey)	29 781	31,2	0,1	10,6	22,5	22,4	13,1
Eastern Europe	32 273	59,1	0,1	12,7	14,4	8,7	4,9
North America and Oceania	8 763	19,2	0,1	11,9	27,9	27,1	13,7
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	77 785	36,6	1,1	25,1	19,8	12,3	5,2

¹ Tertiary education, short, comprises higher education lasting up to 4 years.

² Tertiary education, long, comprises higher education lasting more than 4 years.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Bjørn Olsen

4. Labour

- The last few years have been marked by an economic recovery. Among immigrants, there was strong growth in the share employed, from 57 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2005 to 63.3 per cent in the same quarter of 2007. For the total population, employment rose from 68.5 to 71.6 per cent. The relative growth was thus somewhat stronger among immigrants than for the population in total.
- However, the employment growth has not changed the level differences between immigrant groups to any degree. There is a clear gap between the levels of employment between immigrants from the Nordic countries, Western Europe and the Eastern European EU countries on one side, and those from Eastern Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South and Central America on the other.
- African immigrants had the lowest level of employment with 49 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2007, followed by the Asian immigrants with 56.3 per cent.
- The level differences between the groups are connected to reason for immigration and period of residence. In groups dominated by labour immigrants, e. g. persons from the EEA countries, the level is high regardless of period of residence, while levels are lower in the groups from Africa, Asia and Latin America, which are dominated by refugees and reunited family members. For these latter groups, the period of residence is of great significance to the employment levels.
- However, gender is also a major influence on employment. Among African and Asian immigrants, we find certain groups where employment among women is low, which consequently pushes the average level down considerably.
- Furthermore, for women from these two world regions, the time before they enter the labour market is longer, but even among those with the longest period of residence, employment levels are lower than average among female immigrants. Many women in these groups are also outside the labour force, which is confirmed by the figures for job applicants. The African group in particular is characterised by this.
- Persons under 25 years among Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from countries outside the EEA area and North America/Oceania are much closer to the majority youth than immigrants of the same age when we consider the shares of who are employed or in education. In these groups, as for the majority population, there is gender equality, as opposed to the other groups of immi-

grants where a clear majority of those employed or in education is male.

- Among those above 25 years, the share employed or in education is somewhat smaller among Norwegian-born women with immigrant parents, whereby the gender inequality in this group, and thus the gap to the majority, increases.

About the statistics

Information about immigration category, country background, period of residence in Norway, gender and age is obtained from Statistics Norway's Population Statistics System.

Employed: The report is based on the register-based employment statistics for immigrants, published annually on Statistics Norway's website. In addition to the Register of Employees of the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation, the basic data includes all employees (including self-employed persons), which are obtained from the Tax Returns Register. Furthermore, the End of the Year Certificate Register provides information on smaller employment arrangements that have no mandatory reporting to the Register of Employees. Finally, both conscripts and conscientious objectors are considered to be in employment.

Unemployed and participants on labour market schemes: Based on the Register of Unemployed (also under the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organisation), which is connected to the Central Population Register, Statistics Norway's Population statistics. In addition, data from the Register of Employees are used as supporting data when calculating the labour force.

In Education: Information on persons currently in education is extracted from Statistics Norway's data files on the population's highest level of education.

4.1. Strong growth in employment in recent years

The period 2001-2007 was a time of changing economic cycles in the Norwegian labour market. The period starts with an economic downturn, where we see a declining trend in the level of employment for all groups from the 4th quarter of 2001 up until 2003 (figure 4.1 and appendix table 4.1). This decline stagnates in the following year, and from the 4th quarter of 2005 the recovery is emerging. From 2005 to 2006 we see a marked increase in employment for almost all groups. This trend is further strengthened in 2007. Immigrants in total experienced considerable growth in employment from the 4th quarter of 2005 to the same period of 2007. In this period there was an increase from 57.0 to 63.3 per cent employment; a growth of more than 6 percentage points. For the total population, employment rose from 68.5 per cent to 71.6 per cent in the same period. The relative growth was thus slightly stronger among immigrants than for the population in total.

If we look at immigrant groups by world region, the strongest growth was among the groups from EU countries in Eastern Europe and Africa. Both these groups had an increase in the share employed of 7.5 percentage points from the 4th quarter of 2005 to 2007. Also among immigrants from Asia, there was a marked increase of 6 percentage points. However this growth in employment did not change the relative differences between the immigrant groups in any notable way. There is still a clear gap in employment levels between the immigrants from the Nordic region, Western Europe and the EU countries in Eastern Europe on one side, and immigrants from Eastern Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and Latin America on the other.

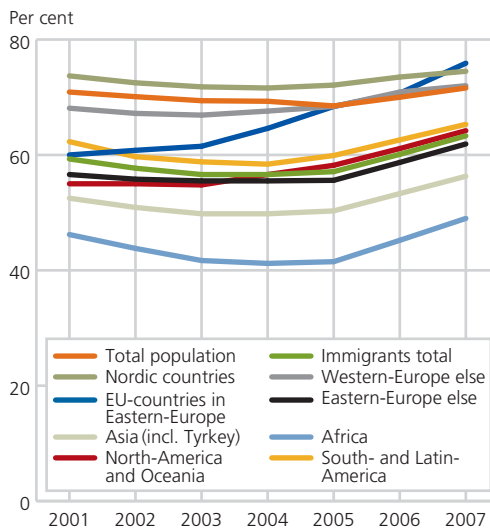
If we look at growth in absolute figures over the last year, in other words from the 4th quarter of 2006 to the same quarter of 2007, the number of employed persons has increased by 95 000 (Statistics Norway 2008a). Immigrants constituted 31 700 of this growth, in other words a third of the total growth in employment. The group with the strongest growth consisted of those from the EU countries in Eastern Europe. Growth for this group was 12 600, i.e. a relative growth of 70 per cent. Immigrants from Asia and Africa experienced total growth of employed persons of almost 10 000, though the relative growth was not nearly as strong in these groups. The immigrants' share of employed persons in total increased from 7.6 to 8.6 per cent in this period.

4.2. Still lowest rate of employment among immigrants from Africa

African immigrants continue to be the group with the lowest rate of employment: 49 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2007. Next follows the Asian group with 56.3 per cent. However, when it comes to immigrants from Eastern Europe outside the EU, and immigrants from South and Central America, we see a certain increase in employment levels. For these groups, the employment rate is 62 and 65.3 per cent respectively. With regard to immigrants from North America and Oceania, the employment rate is similar to the last two groups with a share of 64.2 per cent employed. This is however a small group where the average age is higher than for the other groups, which contributes somewhat to a lower level of employment.

If we move on to the rest of the groups, we find a level of employment on a par with the total population, and in that respect also somewhat above this level. Immigrants from the EU countries in Eastern

Figure 4.1. **Employed persons, by world region¹. As a percentage of persons in total 16-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2001-2007**



¹ The 2001 and 2002 cohorts are grouped by their EU status as of 1 May 2004. The 2006 cohort is grouped by EU status as of 1 January 2007 (including Romania and Bulgaria). Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Europe had the highest share in employment with almost 76 per cent, closely followed by the Nordic countries with 74.5 per cent. Immigrants from the rest of Western Europe were at a level of 72 per cent.

4.3. Different backgrounds main explanation for differences

It can generally be said that most of the differences in employment levels between the different groups are clearly connected to their composition, with regard to, among other things, their reason for immigration and period of residence. Among immigrants from the EU countries (both new and old), we find a higher share of labour immigrants that already have a contract of employment when they arrive. This of course contributes to raising the level of employment considerably for these groups, regardless of their period of residence in the country. Not least, this

applies to the group from the EU countries in Eastern Europe, which comprises skilled workers in great demand by the Norwegian construction and building industry.

At the other end of the spectrum, we find the groups from Africa, and partially Asia, groups with large shares of refugees and family reunited persons. These are groups who need some time to enter the Norwegian labour market. The African group is dominated by refugees from Somalia who have arrived during the last few years. Among the Asians, we find many newly arrived refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan. However, the Asian group is considerably larger and more complex than the African group with respect to reason for immigrating and period of residence. Here we also find groups of established refugees from Vietnam and Sri Lanka, and labour immigrants from the 1970s, e.g. from Pakistan and Turkey. Beyond that, there is a great deal of family immigration from countries like Thailand and the Philippines. The group from Thailand is especially dominated by women who marry men without an immigrant background. For those with a Philippino background, the picture is more complex, and many are also labour immigrants. Immigration from Pakistan has to a large extent been characterised by family immigration after the immigration freeze in 1975 (Daugstad 2006 and 2008).

The South and Central American group is strongly dominated by refugees (and family reunion immigrants) from Chile who arrived in Norway in the 1970s and 80s. These are among the most established refugee groups in Norway, which is reflected in the relatively high employment figures we have seen. The group from Eastern European countries outside the EU is particularly dominated by refugees from the Balkans who immigrated during the

1990s, many of whom are today established in the labour market.

4.4. Great gender differences

Norway has a very high level of employment compared to the average for OECD countries (OECD 2006). This is partly due to a high employment rate for women; 68.4 per cent. For men, the employment level is 74.8 per cent, in other words a gap in employment levels between men and women of 6.4 percentage points. Employment rates for women in a number of immigrant groups in Norway are on the other hand extremely low. This is particularly the case for immigrant groups from countries outside Europe, where in many cases we find substantial gender differences in the level of employment. Women's low level of employment is therefore lowering the average in these groups. Thus, gender must also be a background variable with a strong impact on the level of employment for some groups of immigrants.

In the following section, we will take a closer look at the impact of gender and period of residence on a few groups from countries outside Europe, based on world regions and chosen nations of a certain size. Among other things, we will see significant differences between individual countries from the same world region. This especially applies to the Asian group, which is the most complex group of immigrants. The level of employment is generally lower in the groups from outside the EU, both for men and women (figure 4.2). However it is women that have the lowest level, thus the level gap between women in this group and women in the majority population is greater than for men in the two respective groups.

4.5. Lowest level of employment among African and Asian women

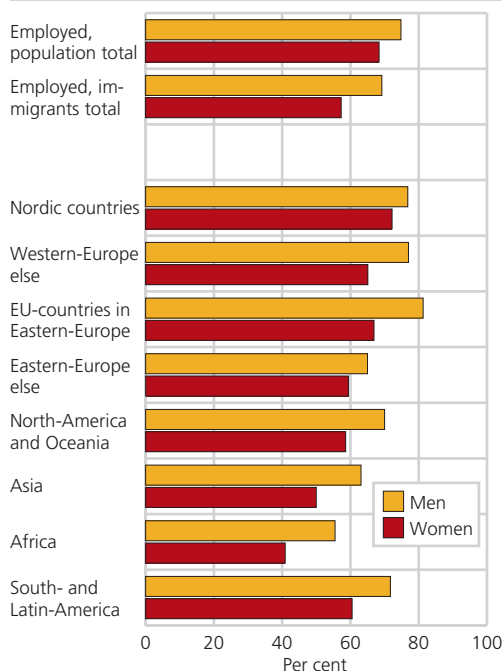
The lowest level of employment is found among African women with a share of 41 per cent employed, compared to 68.4 per cent for women in total. In other words, there is a significant difference of 27 percentage points (figure 4.2 and appendix table 4.2). The second lowest employment rate is found among Asian women with a share of 50 per cent employed. These women are thus somewhat closer to the total population with a gap of 18 percentage points. Women from South and Central America and Eastern Europe outside the EU are approximately on the same level with 60.5 and 59.4 per cent respectively, and consequently 8 and 9 percentage points below the total employment level for women. However, among women from EU countries in Eastern Europe, the level of employment is only 1.5 percentage points below the level for women in total. Western European women also have a high level, trailing the women in the majority population by only 3.3 percentage points.

Nevertheless, there is reason to emphasise that the age structure in most immigrant groups is somewhat different than for the total population, as there are more persons in the youngest and most economically active age groups among immigrants (chapter 2). If age distribution is taken into account and focus is placed on the most economically active age groups, the gap between immigrants and the total population would be greater than is seen here.

Gender differences in labour force participation are the greatest among immigrants from Africa. Here we find a gap of 14.6 percentage points in favour of men. However African males had the lowest level of employment among males with

55.5 per cent. Thus, the level in the group as a total is low. At the opposite end of the scale, we find the Eastern European group, excluding EU countries, where men with a level of 65 per cent employed were only 5.6 percentage points ahead of the women. This difference is slightly less than the gap between men and women in the total population; 6.4 percentage points. For immigrants in total, the same difference was approximately 12 percentage points in favour of men, in other words twice as high compared to the population in total. However, it should be pointed out that other groups also have relatively large gender gaps. This is for instance the case for the group from Eastern European EU countries, where we see a difference of 14.4 percentage points, but where this difference, first and foremost, is due to

Figure 4.2. **Employed persons by world region and gender. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years old for each group. 4th quarter 2007.**



¹Including Turkey.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

an unusually high level of employment among men of 81.3 per cent.

Among Asian men, 63 per cent were employed. This share was 13 percentage points above the level for women from the same world region. Men from South and Central America enjoyed the highest level of employment among non-European males with 71.7 per cent; 11 percentage points more than women in this group. Employment in the total male population was, as mentioned previously, 74.8 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2007.

4.6. Great differences regarding country background and gender

There are great differences in the level of employment among women when country background is taken into consideration (figure 4.3 and appendix table 4.3). If we first look at the Asian group, women with a Pakistani background had a share employed of only 31.4 per cent, while men had a share twice as high at 63.5 per cent. This low share of employed women thus pulls the average down considerably, to 48 per cent, which must be regarded as low considering the fact that this is a group where half the population has a period of residence in Norway of more than 20 years, and where relatively few are refugees. This group was originally made up of male labour immigrants with family reunited spouses, but is today dominated by family immigration, both for men and women.

The level of employment for Afghan men was also twice the level for women. However this immigrant group is different from the Pakistani group, since it is primarily dominated by refugees with a shorter period of residence in Norway. Nearly half the group has a period of residence of less than four years. The share employed among men and women was 65

and 30.8 per cent respectively, while the average for the group in total was 51.2 per cent. Similarly in the group from Iraq, also heavily dominated by refugees, we find a substantial difference between men and women where 55 and 32 per cent respectively were employed; a difference of 23 percentage points. For this group, approximately a third had a period of residence of less than four years.

Another Asian group more similar to the Pakistani is the Turkish group. In this group, the men's level of employment was 64.8 per cent while women had a level of 42.3 per cent. In other words, we also see here a substantial gender gap of almost 22 percentage points.

Beyond this, we find the highest level of employment for Asian women in the group from Thailand with 62.8 per cent. This group is also unique in the sense that the gender gap is in favour of women, with the men's level of employment at 55.3 per cent. However, the Thai group deviates from other immigrant groups as it is strongly dominated by women. Many of these are family immigrants who have married Norwegian men with no immigrant background. Thus, they have a different starting point than, for instance, many female refugees with regard to opportunities for integration. The group from the Philippines share many traits with the Thai group, although the female dominance is not as strong. The share of women employed was 62 per cent, some 10 percentage points lower than for men.

If we look further, we see levels of employment for women from Sri Lanka and Vietnam of up to 61 per cent. For the Vietnamese, the gender gap was only 7.5 percentage points in favour of men, while the difference for the group from Sri Lanka was somewhat greater, i.e. 15 percentage

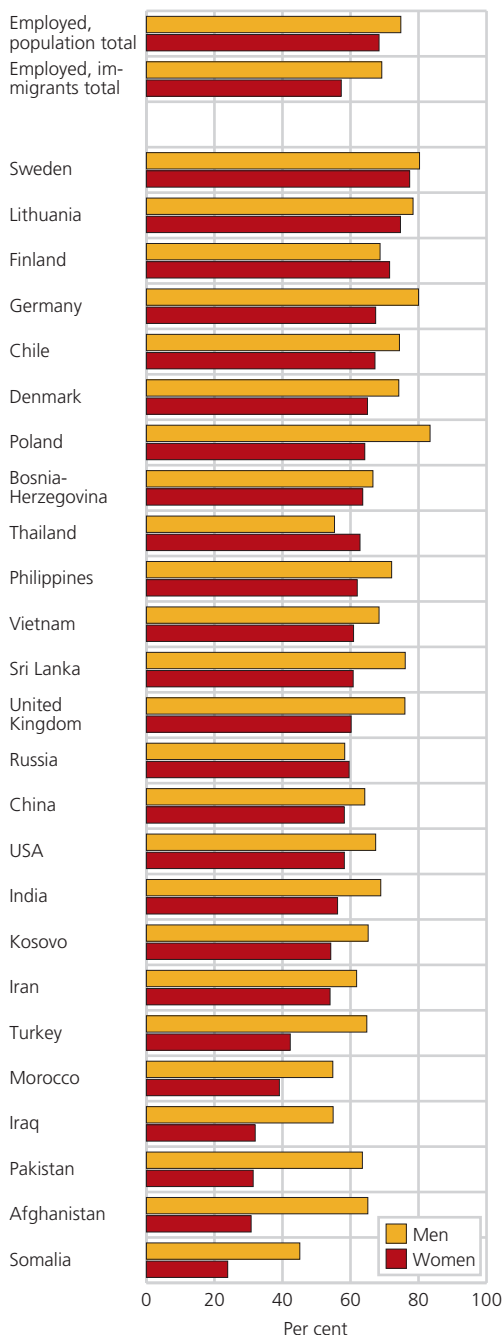
points. It should be added here that men have an extraordinarily high level of employment at 76 per cent.

If we look at the biggest group from Africa, i.e. the group from Somalia, we find an extremely low level of employment among women. Only 24 per cent were employed, while men had a share of 45 per cent employed. In other words, there is also considerable gender inequality in this group. The other African group of considerable size besides the Somalians is the Moroccans. The share of Moroccans employed was around 39 per cent for women and 54.8 per cent for men. Immigrants from these two nations are nevertheless two rather different groups. The Somali group is almost entirely made up of refugees and family reunited persons, while the Moroccan group is composed of labour immigrants from the 1970s (among men) and family reunited women to a greater extent. The Moroccan group thus has a much longer average period of residence in Norway compared to the Somali immigrants and is more similar to the Pakistani and Turkish groups.

Other groups worth mentioning are women from Chile with an employment rate of 67.2 per cent, the highest share among refugee dominated groups. The men here had a share employed of 74.4 per cent, making both groups very similar to the domestic average for both men and women. The Chilean refugees are incidentally the most integrated group of refugees in Norway.

Further, we see a high level of employment among women from the largest Eastern European group, which is also heavily dominated by refugees, namely Bosnia-Herzegovina. A total of 63.6 per cent of the women were employed in this group, while men had a share of 66.6 per cent.

Figure 4.3. **Employed by country background and gender. As a percentage of persons 15-74 years old for each group. 4th quarter 2007**



Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

In other words, the group is equal with regard to gender employment levels.

4.7. Period of residence is important...

The time spent in Norway is one of the most significant background variables when it comes to an immigrant's opportunities in the labour market, unless they arrive as a labour immigrant with a contract. Through adoption of language, culture and relevant professional skills, the opportunities in the labour market widen and are strengthened for most people. Generally speaking, there is a proportional dynamic in most immigrant groups, i.e. the longer the period of residence, the higher the level of employment. However, the effect of period of residence can turn out differently depending on the group and gender. That is the focus of the next section. This representation (i.e. tables 4.1 and 4.2) will be based on differences in levels of employment between groups with different periods of residence at a given point in time, i.e. the 4th quarter of 2007.

The share employed among immigrants in total is higher for the group with a period of residence of four years and more compared to those with a shorter period of residence. We see that the share increases from 61.2 to 64 per cent, which must be assumed is related to the adjustment phase many immigrants go through during their first years in Norway (table 4.1). This level of employment is approximately 1 percentage point higher in the group with a period of residence from 7 to 10 years, and reaches 67 per cent in the group with a period of residence of 10 to 15 years, before it drops to 63 per cent among those with a period of residence of 15 years or more. This lower share of employed persons must be assumed is related to a higher mean age among those with the longest period of residence, and consequently a

Table 4.1. **Employed immigrants in total by period of residence and gender. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007**

	Total	Men	Women	Difference men-women
Total	63.3	69.2	57.3	11.9
Below 4 years	61.2	72.2	47.4	24.8
4 until 7 years	64.0	70.5	58.4	12.1
7 until 10 years	64.9	68.9	61.0	7.9
10 until 15 years	67.0	69.8	64.7	5.1
15 years and more	63.1	65.9	60.1	5.8

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

certain element of disabled and retirement pensioners.

4.8. ... but most important for immigrant women

There are significant differences in this pattern between men and women. The most striking differences emerge in the group with the shortest period of residence of less than four years (table 4.2). Here, men have a level of employment of 72 per cent while women only have 47 per cent. In other words, period of residence is of little importance to immigrant men, something which clearly must be related to the great labour immigration Norway has experienced lately. It is primarily men who come to Norway to seek employment (Olsen, 2007). We see this clearly in the group from EU countries in Eastern Europe where men constitute 80 per cent of employed persons with a period of residence of less than four years (appendix table 4.5). Thus, there are significant gender differences in the level of employment among immigrants with a short period of residence: More than 25 per cent in men's favour. This difference is approximately halved in the group with a period of residence of 4 to 7 years where women's level of employment is higher. In this group, 58.4 per cent of the women are employed

and 70.5 per cent of the men, i.e. a difference of 12 percentage points.

For immigrants who have lived in Norway for 7 to 10 years, we see that the level among women is up a few percentage points to 61 per cent, while men is at about 69 per cent. The group with a period of residence of 10 to 15 years has the least gender inequality in employment levels. Here, the employment level for women is 64.7 per cent, and for men just below 70 per cent. In the group with the longest period of residence, the level is somewhat lower both for women and men; 60 and 66 per cent respectively.

If we consider all the immigrants as a whole, we clearly see a proportional increase in the level of employment for women with different periods of residence, while the level for men is practically not affected by this at all, if we disregard the group with the longest period of residence for both men and women. As mentioned earlier, this must be seen in light of the labour immigration to Norway, which has increased the number of employed men with a short period of residence drastically. If we however exclude the groups heavily dominated by labour immigrants from our calculations, e.g. the EEA countries, North America and Australia, we see a different level in employment for men with a period of residence of less than four years (table 4.2). Here, where refugees make up the majority, we see that the level is as low as 55.4 per cent for men with a period of residence of less than four years, and that the level is 10 percentage points higher among those with a period of residence of more than four years, but there is no increase after a period of residence of seven years. For women, the level is generally lower than what we have seen for immigrant women in total, but the difference compared to men here is also

much the same, if not somewhat smaller among those with the shortest period of residence. For women, we see levels of immigration rise steadily in all groups where period of residence is the variable, except for those with the longest period of residence where it stagnates somewhat.

Table 4.2. **Employed immigrants outside the EEA countries and North America/Oceania by period of residence and gender. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007**

	Total	Men	Women	Difference men- women
Total	56.6	62.4	51.3	11.1
Below 4 years	44.1	55.4	36.4	19.0
4 until 7 years	58.4	65.7	52.7	13.0
7 until 10 years	59.1	63.7	54.6	9.1
10 until 15 years	61.5	64.0	59.6	4.4
15 years and more	60.5	63.4	57.0	6.4

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

4.9. Women from the eastern EU countries quick to find employment

The importance of period of residence in relation to employment gives a more complex picture if we look at world regions (tables 4.3-4.5). The Nordic group is excluded from the comparison as it is of little interest in this context. Among Nordic immigrants, we find a high level of employment both for men and women independent of period of residence. Immigrants from North America and Oceania are also not included in the comparison since the group is relatively small and more than half the group has a period of residence of more than 10 years.

When we look at immigrants from Western Europe and the EU countries in Eastern Europe, there are multiple similarities (table 4.3). For instance, we see a high

level of employment among males already in the first four years of their residence, which is of course related to the considerable number of labour immigrants in both groups. Women on the other hand have a lower level of employment during the first four years, but we already see a great upturn in the group with a period of residence of more than four years, thus reducing the gender gap. In both groups, women are above the average for immigrant women in total, also among those with the shortest period of residence. Women with this country background will to a great extent be family immigrants. However, we will find a certain element of refugees in the Eastern European group with the longest period of residence (15 years and more), both among men and women. Here we see that the level of employment is lower, something which must be seen in connection with a greater share

of over 55 year-olds in this group compared to the others.

There are many similarities between women from Eastern Europe outside the EU and those from South and Central America (table 4.4). They have much the same levels of employment and mostly follow the same pattern with regard to period of residence. In both groups we see a leap in the employment level to well over 60 per cent among those with a period of residence of 4 to 7 years, while among those with the longest period of residence the level for Eastern European women is somewhat lower than the Latin American. The women with the highest level of employment from these two world regions are only a few percentage points below the average for all women in total. Furthermore, we see greater gender inequality in the Latin American group, which is connected

Table 4.3. Immigrants in employment by period of residence, gender and world region. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007

	Western-Europe (except Nordic countries)			Eastern EU-countries		
	Men	Women	Difference men-women	Men	Women	Difference men-women
Total	77.0	65.1	11.9	81.3	66.9	14.4
Below 4 years	78.1	61.9	16.2	83.0	61.9	21.1
4 until 7 years	82.2	73.6	8.6	83.0	77.8	5.2
7 until 10 years	83.0	75.7	7.3	76.8	76.3	0.5
10 until 15 years	85.0	77.4	7.6	78.3	73.6	4.7
15 years and more	70.9	61.1	9.8	66.0	65.6	0.4

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.4. Employed immigrants by period of residence, gender and world region. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007

	Eastern-Europe else			South- and Central America		
	Men	Women	Difference men-womeng	Men	Women	Difference men-women
Total	65.0	59.4	5.6	71.7	60.5	11.2
Below 4 years	59.3	44.9	14.4	68.0	46.1	21.9
4 until 7 years	69.8	64.0	5.8	73.3	66.6	6.7
7 until 10 years	68.0	63.4	4.6	73.7	63.8	9.9
10 until 15 years	66.5	65.5	1.0	73.5	67.3	6.2
15 years and more	62.0	59.1	2.9	72.1	65.4	6.7

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

to the overall higher employment level for men in this group compared to the Eastern European.

4.10. Asian and African women the latest to enter employment

The Asian group is the largest of these groups and consequently the most complex with regard to period of residence and reason for immigration. Asian women have on average the second lowest level of employment among immigrant women. In this group as well, the employment level increases with the duration of their period of residence, but not to the level of Eastern European and Latin American women (table 4.5). The highest employment is found among those with a period of residence of 10-15 years, at 57 per cent, which is 11 percentage points below the average for the female population in total. We also see that gender differences are the smallest in this group; only 5 percentage points in favour of men. A lower level of employment among men in this group also contributes to a reduction in gender differences. On another note, we see that men with a period of residence of less than four years have an employment rate well below European males who have spent the same time in Norway, but are still 20 percentage points above Asian women; 54.6 compared to 34.8 per cent. The difference has not decreased significantly between women

and men who have lived in Norway for 4 to 7 years, but the level is higher both for men and women, i.e. 67.2 and 51.5 per cent respectively.

Women from Africa have the lowest level of employment and are systematically below the level of Asian women, regardless of their period of residence (table 4.5). In almost all groups the difference is more than 10 percentage points below Asian women. It is only among those with the longest period of residence we see a certain convergence between women from these two world regions. African men also have a lower level of employment compared to Asian men, but the gap is not as significant.

When we look at gender differences in the African group, this especially applies to those with a period of residence of less than four years, something which is primarily attributed to a very low level of employment among females; only 28.6 per cent compared to 52.4 per cent for men. Among those who have a period of residence of 4 to 7 years, women have a level of 40 per cent employed. However, men also have a higher level of employment of 59.5 per cent, which yields a difference just short of 20 percentage points. In the groups with this period of residence, we mainly find Somali refugees and family

Table 4.5. Immigrants in employment by period of residence, gender and world region. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007

	Asia ¹			Africa		
	Men	Women	Difference men-women ^g	Men	Women	Difference men-women
Total	63.1	50.0	13.1	55.5	40.9	14.6
Below 4 years	54.6	34.8	19.8	52.4	28.6	23.8
4 until 7 years	67.2	51.5	15.7	59.5	39.9	19.6
7 until 10 years	64.6	53.7	10.9	55.8	42.7	13.1
10 until 15 years	61.9	57.0	4.9	58.7	47.0	11.7
15 years and more	64.7	55.9	8.8	54.6	54.3	0.3

¹Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

reunited persons. Gender differences are reduced somewhat further in the groups with a longer period of residence, and among those who have lived here more than 15 years we see the gap level out completely between African men and women. This levelling is due to a lower employment level for men, while women have experienced an upturn of 7 percentage points compared to those with a period of residence below 15 years. This group with the longest period of residence is to a lesser degree dominated by Somalis, and among men we find a substantial group of Moroccan labour immigrants from the 1970s and 80s, who are now outside the labour force, partly due to the fact that they receive disability pensions. (Olsen 2007).

To summarise, we can say that among women from outside Western Europe and the EU countries in Eastern Europe, there is a division between those from Eastern Europe and South and Central America on one side, and those from Asia and Africa on the other. While the two first groups enter employment rapidly, the other two are slow. The level is especially low for women who have lived in the country less than 15 years. However, neither African nor Asian women are above the average for immigrant women even after a period of residence of more than 15 years. In other words, we find great shares of women outside the labour force among those with an African and Asian country background. Among the Eastern European and Latin American women, we see on the other hand that the average level is surpassed after a period of residence of only four years. At the same time, the gap between women and men is reduced significantly. Women from Western Europe and the EU countries in Eastern Europe are much quicker to enter employment and are 5 percentage points above the immigrant

female average in the earliest period of residence of less than four years. However, the gap between men and women is also great here. This is mainly due to a very high level of employment among men who arrive as labour immigrants, while women primarily follow as family immigrants.

4.11. Gender differences in share of unemployed and in labour market programmes

As an extension of the previous section, there are obvious reasons to look closer at how the shares of unemployed and participants in labour market schemes and initiatives are distributed by gender and country background. The sum of these goes under the term 'Gross unemployment'. Could it be that the lower level of employment among women is caused by greater problems entering the labour market than men? In other words: Is there a higher share of female than male job seekers who are either registered as unemployed or participating in labour market programmes? In that case, women should have a higher share in gross unemployment than men in many of the aforementioned groups. When added to the shares of employed, these shares should even out the gender gaps with regard to the output, which is the aggregated work force.

Here, we are particularly looking at immigrant groups from outside the EEA countries and North America and Oceania (table 4.6 and appendix table 4.6). Our figures do not indicate that women have greater problems than men entering the labour market. The figures for these immigrant groups in total show a somewhat lower registered unemployment/participation in labour market programmes among women. This more or less also applies to the underlying period of residence groups, except for the group with a period of residence of 10 to 15 years where we see

Table 4.6. **Registered unemployed and participation in labour market schemes by period of residence and gender. Absolute numbers and as a percentage of persons in total for each group. 4th quarter 2007**

	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Difference men- women
Rest of the population	36 206	19 424	16 782	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.1
Immigrants from countries outside the EEA, North-America and Oceania	11 979	5 947	6 032	6.0	6.2	5.8	0.4
Below 4 years	2 668	1 191	1 477	6.2	6.8	5.7	1.1
4 until 7 years	3 036	1 473	1 563	9.8	10.7	9.0	1.7
7 until 10 years	2 206	1 108	1 098	8.2	8.3	8.1	0.2
10 until 15 years	1 473	618	855	5.0	4.9	5.1	-0.2
15 years and more	2 596	1 557	1 039	3.7	4.0	3.3	0.7

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.7. **Immigrants registered unemployed and participants on labour market schemes, by world region and gender. Absolute numbers and as a percentage of persons in total for each group. 4th quarter 2007**

	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Difference men- women
Total	11 979	5 947	6 032	6.0	6.2	5.8	0.4
Eastern-Europe outside the EU	2 041	837	1 204	5.4	5.1	5.7	-0.6
Asia ¹	6 224	2 865	3 359	5.4	5.3	5.6	-0.3
Africa	3 142	1 998	1 144	8.8	10.1	7.2	2.9
South- and Central America	572	247	325	4.4	4.5	4.4	0.1

Source: Labour market statistics. Statistics Norway.

a marginal overweight of gross unemployment for women of 0.2 percentage points.

Further, when it comes to the impact of period of residence on the level of gross unemployment among men and women, we see a marked increase in the level for the chosen immigrant groups in total, both for women and men in the group with a period of residence of 4 to 7 years. Also at this stage, there is a marked increase in the level of employment. This is related to the fact that more become active job-seekers after a certain phase of adjusting to the Norwegian society, partly through the introduction programmes for newly-arrived refugees and family reunited immigrants.

After a period of residence of 7 years, we see a falling trend, and the level is at its absolute lowest among the most established with a period of residence of 15 years and more. Men have a certain overweight of gross unemployment compared to women when we consider the groups in total. This especially applies to women with a period of residence of less than 7 years where women are particularly underrepresented with regard to employment. Among those with a period of residence of 10 to 15 years, we find however a slight overweight of women (of 0.2 percentage points). It is also in this interval that the gender gap with regard to employment is reduced for many groups.

If we look at the four chosen groups based on world region, there are, with the exception of the African group, relatively modest gender inequalities with regard to gross unemployment (table 4.7).

In the Latin American and the Asian group, there is a slightly higher proportion of gross unemployment among women. In the first group, this is only about 0.1 percentage points (4.5 to 4.4) and in the Asian group 0.3 percentage points (5.3 to 5.6). In the group from Eastern Europe (excluding EU countries) the difference is 0.6 percentage points in favour of women (5.1 compared to 5.7 per cent). In other words, these shares of gross unemployment have very little impact on the male dominance when added to the share employed, i.e. the total labour force. These figures illustrate that women generally have higher shares outside the labour force than men, although this skewed distribution varies somewhat between the groups. The African groups have greater gender inequality with a difference of 2.9 percentage points in favour of men, thus

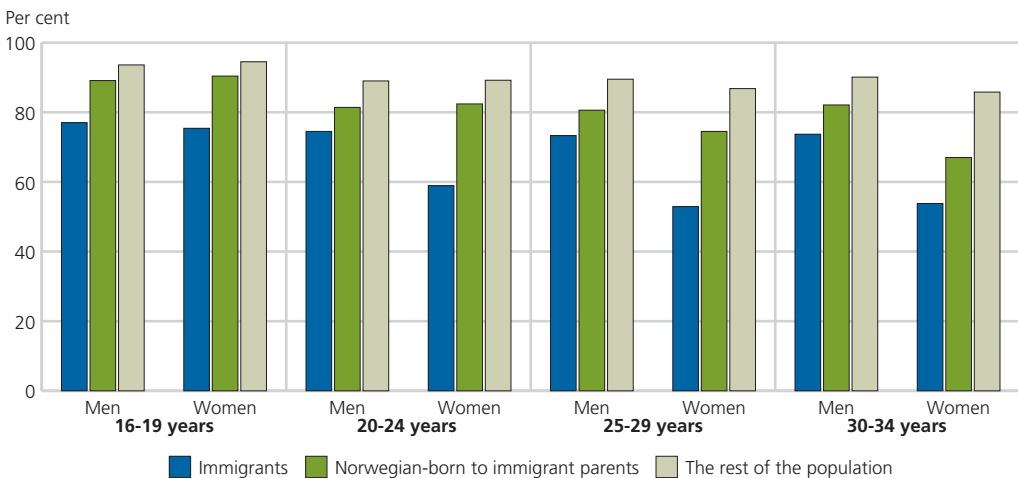
to an even stronger degree reinforcing the under-representation of women in this group.

4.12. What about Norwegian-born to immigrant parents?

A question of great interest is to what extent are gender differences we have seen among immigrants from countries outside the EEA area re-produced in the succeeding generation, in other words among those born in Norway by immigrant parents. Not least: What is the level in this group compared to immigrants and the majority population.

Among other things, such a study must consider this group's young average age so that the basis of comparison is the corresponding young groups among immigrants and the majority population. It should be stressed that 72 per cent of Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents (from countries outside the EEA area) are aged between 16 and 25 years. Thus, many will still be in education, meaning that one-sided focus on employment

Figure 4.4. Share active (employed/in education) by immigrant background¹, gender and age. As a percentage of persons in total for each group. 4th quarter 2006



¹ From countries outside EØS and North-America/Oceania.
Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

is not representative with regard to the real active status in these youth population groups.

The following is based on a study of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from countries outside the EEA area, North America and Oceania, based on an activity status considering both employment status and whether or not they are participating in education, and also if the two are combined (Olsen 2008). This survey takes the 4th quarter of 2006 as its point of reference. Figure 4.4 (appendix tables 4.8 and 4.9) shows the distributions in the shares active among immigrants, Norwegian born with immigrant parents and the majority population by gender and age.

Among the youngest, between 16 and 19 years old, gender differences are small regardless of immigrant background. This is related to the fact that most persons in this age group are in secondary education. The differences between population groups are much the same for both men and women due to gender balance within the groups. Boys and girls among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are approximately 4 percentage points respectively below the majority population, while compared to the immigrants, boys are 12 percentage points above and girls 15 percentage points above.

For the age group 20-24 years old, the share active is approximately the same for men and women in the majority population, nor are there great differences among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Here we find a small majority of active women of 1 percentage point. A large share of those in education in this age group is combining their studies with work. This applies to both men and women. On the other hand, among immigrants in the same age group, there are marked gender

differences in the share of active, more specifically 74.5 per cent for men and 59 per cent for women; a difference of 15.5 percentage points. It is primarily those with employment as their main status that contribute to this gap (43 to 30 per cent). Among those in education, the difference is only a couple of percentage points in favour of men.

If we compare the group of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents to immigrants, there are particularly marked differences in the age group 20 to 24 years old. While Norwegian-born men with immigrant parents were 7 percentage points above immigrant males, the gap between these two groups for women was more than 23 percentage points. In other words, Norwegian-born women to immigrant parents deviate substantially more from immigrants than men in this age group. All in all, the high level of activity among these women is an important contribution to the position the group of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents in the age 20 to 24 years old are in.

4.13. Marked gender differences among those over 25 years old

In the age group 25-29 years, we see the traditional gender differences as outlined among Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, but also to a certain degree in the majority population. In the group of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents the shares of active men and women were 80.6 and 74.5 per cent respectively, and in the majority population, 89.5 to 86.8 per cent respectively. Consequently, gender differences are greater among Norwegian-born with immigrant parents than in the majority population, i.e. 6 to 2.7 percentage points. Also, the gap between Norwegian-born women with immigrant parents and women in the majority population has

increased somewhat in this group, while remaining more or less the same for men.

Gender differences are nevertheless substantially greater among immigrants in this age group, with a gap of 20 percentage points in favour of men, i.e. 73.3 compared to 53 per cent. Employment is the main activity in this age group, and the differences are primarily related to these shares. In the minority still in education there are only minor gender differences.

A special trait in the age group 25 to 29 years old is small differences in the share active among men compared to the younger age groups, regardless of immigrant background. For women, however, there is a declining tendency, especially among Norwegian-born with immigrant parents and immigrants. This indicates that the period of child birth and care responsibilities is manifesting itself, as we see the outline of a familiar pattern of gender roles emerge.

For the oldest age group from 30 to 34 years, the tendency of gender inequality is further reinforced. The activity level among Norwegian-born women with immigrant parents has further declined here down to 67 per cent, while the level among men remains more or less unchan-

ged at 82 per cent. Thus, gender differences increase to 15 percentage points in favour of men. In the majority population, there have only been marginal changes compared to the younger age group, both for men and women. Here we register 90 and 85.8 per cent active respectively, in other words a gap of roughly 4 percentage points.

The trend for this age group is thus going in the direction that the gap between Norwegian-born women with immigrant parents and the majority population is increased, approximately 19 percentage points here, and that we see greater gender inequality. With regard to immigrants, this group had 73.7 per cent active among men and 53.8 per cent active women, i.e. a difference of 20 percentage points. Compared to the age group 25 to 29 years, there was no significant difference among women or men.

However it is still immigrant women that deviate the most compared to the majority population. While immigrant men experienced differences of around 16 percentage points compared to men in the majority population for the age groups over 19 years old, the gap between immigrant women and the majority women was twice that, i.e. more than 30 percentage points.

Annex

Table 4.1. **Employed persons by world region. As a percentage of persons in total 16-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2001-2007**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Total population	70.9	70.1	69.4	69.3	68.5	70.0	71.6
Immigrants in total	59.3	57.7	56.6	56.6	57.1	60.1	63.3
The Nordic countries	73.7	72.5	71.8	71.6	72.1	73.5	74.5
Western Europe else	68.1	67.2	66.9	67.6	68.4	70.9	72.0
EU countries in Eastern Europe	60.0	60.8	61.5	64.6	68.4	70.7	75.9
Eastern Europe else	56.6	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.6	58.7	61.9
North America and Oceania	55.0	55.0	54.8	56.6	58.2	61.1	64.2
Asia ²⁾	52.5	50.9	49.8	49.8	50.3	53.3	56.3
Afrika	46.2	43.8	41.7	41.2	41.5	45.2	49.0
South and Central America	62.3	59.7	58.8	58.4	59.9	62.6	65.3

¹15-74 years.²Including Turkey.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.2. **Employed by immigrant background, world region and gender. Absolute figures and as a percentage of persons in total aged 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2006 and 2007**

	Total	2006		2007		Change 2006-2007			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total Norwegian population	2 389 000	1 263 091	1 125 909	2 484 000	1 313 020	1 170 980	95 000	49 929	45 071
Immigrants in total	181 420	98 716	82 704	213 114	118 776	94 338	31 694	20 060	11 634
The Nordic countries	33 492	16 650	16 842	35 328	17 856	17 472	1 836	1 206	630
Western Europe else	23 912	14 787	9 125	27 215	16 904	10 311	3 303	2 117	1 186
EU countries in Eastern Europe	17 957	10 487	7 470	30 592	20 588	10 004	12 635	10 101	2 534
Eastern Europe else	21 072	9 891	11 181	23 719	10 983	12 736	2 647	1 092	1 555
North America and Oceania	4 519	2 410	2 109	5 011	2 691	2 320	492	281	211
Asia ¹	57 792	31 362	26 430	65 038	34 679	30 359	7 246	3 317	3 929
Afrika	15 027	9 472	5 555	17 715	11 096	6 619	2 688	1 624	1 064
South and Central America	7 649	3 657	3 992	8 496	3 979	4 517	847	322	525
Norwegian born² to immigrant parents in total	10 220	5 399	4 821	12 440	6 575	5 865	2 220	1 176	1 044
The Nordic countries	1 200	636	564	1 287	679	608	87	43	44
Western Europe else	588	317	271	876	495	381	288	178	110
EU countries in Eastern Europe	550	254	296	651	347	304	101	93	8
Eastern Europe else	570	265	305	661	303	358	91	38	53
North America and Oceania	127	60	67	126	59	67	-1	-1	0
Asia ¹	5 906	3 162	2 744	7 480	4 006	3 474	1 574	844	730
Afrika	768	375	393	969	491	478	201	116	85
South and Central America	262	138	124	390	195	195	128	57	71

Table 4.2 (cont.). **Employed by immigrant background, world region and gender. Absolute figures and as a percentage of persons in total aged 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2006 and 2007**

	Total	2006		2007			Change 2006-2007		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<i>Prosent</i>									
Hele befolkningen	70.0	73.3	66.6	71.6	74.8	68.4	1.6	1.5	1.8
Innvandrere i alt	60.1	65.7	54.5	63.3	69.2	57.3	3.2	3.5	2.8
Norden	73.5	75.8	71.3	74.5	76.8	72.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Vest-Europa ellers	70.9	76.3	63.6	72.0	77.0	65.1	1.1	0.7	1.5
Nye EU land i Øst-Europa	70.7	75.9	64.5	75.9	81.3	66.9	5.2	5.4	2.4
Øst-Europa ellers	58.7	62.4	55.8	61.9	65.0	59.4	3.2	2.6	3.6
Nord-Amerika og Oseania	61.1	67.0	55.4	64.2	70.0	58.6	3.1	3.0	3.2
Asia ¹	53.3	60.4	46.8	56.3	63.1	50.0	3.0	2.7	3.2
Afrika	45.2	51.4	37.5	49.0	55.5	40.9	3.8	4.1	3.4
Sør- og Mellom- Amerika	62.6	69.4	57.4	65.3	71.7	60.5	2.7	2.3	3.1
Norskfødte med innvander- foreldre i alt²	53.8	55.3	52.2	58.4	60.1	56.6	4.6	4.8	4.4
Norden	72.2	73.6	70.7	74.1	75.6	72.4	1.9	2.0	1.7
Vest-Europa ellers	67.7	70.2	64.8	70.0	73.2	66.1	2.3	3.0	1.3
Nye EU land i Øst-Europa	63.6	66.6	60.4	67.9	70.8	64.8	4.3	4.2	4.4
Øst-Europa ellers	60.8	59.3	62.2	61.7	58.5	64.6	0.9	-0.8	2.4
Nord-Amerika og Oseania	66.5	67.4	65.7	64.9	64.1	65.7	-1.6	-3.3	0.0
Asia ¹	50.2	52.2	48.0	56.1	58.5	53.6	5.9	6.3	5.6
Afrika	47.1	45.2	49.1	49.6	49.4	49.8	2.5	4.2	0.7
Sør- og Mellom- Amerika	37.1	37.9	36.3	48.0	45.9	50.3	10.9	8.0	14.0

¹Including Turkey. ²By native country of mother.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.3. **Employed immigrants by selected countries of birth and gender. Absolute figures and as a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007**

	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Difference in percentage points in men's favour	Relative difference in men's favour
				<i>Per cent</i>				
Employed in total	2 484 000	1 313 020	1 170 980	71.6	74.8	68.4	6.4	9.4
Employed immigrants in total	213 114	118 776	94 338	63.3	69.2	57.3	11.9	20.8
Thereof:								
Afghanistan	2 716	2 056	660	51.2	65.1	30.8	34.3	111.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7 936	4 028	3 908	65.1	66.6	63.6	3.0	4.7
Chile	3 972	2 229	1 743	71.1	74.4	67.2	7.2	10.7
Denmark	10 508	5 816	4 692	69.8	74.2	65.0	9.2	14.2
The Philippines	5 725	1 114	4 611	63.8	72.1	62.0	10.1	16.3
Finland	3 931	1 553	2 378	70.4	68.7	71.5	-2.8	-3.9
India	3 415	2 007	1 408	63.0	68.9	56.2	12.7	22.6
Iraq	6 860	4 918	1 942	45.6	54.9	32.0	22.9	71.6
Iran	6 828	4 033	2 795	58.3	61.8	54.0	7.8	14.4
China	2 879	1 309	1 570	60.8	64.2	58.2	6.0	10.3
Kosovo	4 343	2 526	1 817	60.1	65.2	54.2	11.0	20.3
Lithuania	3 301	1 932	1 369	76.8	78.4	74.7	3.7	5.0
Marocco	2 128	1 400	728	48.2	54.8	39.1	15.7	40.2
Pakistan	7 274	4 980	2 294	48.0	63.5	31.4	32.1	102.2
Poland	20 860	15 520	5 340	77.4	83.4	64.2	19.2	29.9
Russia	5 798	1 713	4 085	59.2	58.3	59.6	-1.3	-2.2
Somalia	4 529	3 148	1 381	35.5	45.1	23.9	21.2	88.7
Sri Lanka	5 464	3 163	2 301	68.8	76.1	60.8	15.3	25.2
United Kingdom	6 893	4 772	2 121	70.3	76.0	60.2	15.8	26.2
Sweden	18 317	9 186	9 131	78.8	80.3	77.4	2.9	3.7
Thailand	5 075	478	4 597	62.0	55.3	62.8	-7.5	-11.9
Turkey	5 163	3 457	1 706	55.1	64.8	42.3	22.5	53.2
Germany	10 453	6 087	4 366	74.2	80.0	67.4	12.6	18.7
USA	3 384	1 733	1 651	62.5	67.4	58.2	9.2	15.8
Vietnam	7 762	3 951	3 811	64.5	68.4	60.9	7.5	12.3

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.4. **Employed immigrants by period of residence and sex. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total 15-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007**

	Total	Men	Women	Difference men-women
<i>Absolute figures</i>				
All immigrants				
Total	213 114	118 776	94 338	24 438
Below 4 years	59 091	38 644	20 447	18 197
4 until 7 years	27 854	14 148	13 706	442
7 until 10 years	25 048	13 327	11 721	1 606
10 until 15 years	28 192	13 161	15 031	-1 870
15 years and more	72 929	39 496	33 433	6 063
<i>Per cent</i>				
Total	63.3	69.2	57.3	11.9
Below 4 years	61.2	72.2	47.4	24.8
4 until 7 years	64.0	70.5	58.4	12.1
7 until 10 years	64.9	68.9	61.0	7.9
10 until 15 years	67.0	69.8	64.7	5.1
15 years and more	63.1	65.9	60.1	5.8
<i>Absolute figures</i>				
Immigrants outside the EEA- countries and North-America/ Oceania:				
Total	114 968	60 737	54 231	6 506
Below 4 years	19 415	9 925	9 490	435
4 until 7 years	18 529	9 225	9 304	-79
7 until 10 years	16 206	8 634	7 572	1 062
10 until 15 years	18 273	8 227	10 046	-1 819
15 years and more	42 545	24 726	17 819	6 907
<i>Per cent</i>				
Total	56.6	62.4	51.3	11.1
Below 4 years	44.1	55.4	36.4	19.0
4 until 7 years	58.4	65.7	52.7	13.0
7 until 10 years	59.1	63.7	54.6	9.1
10 until 15 years	61.5	64.0	59.6	4.4
15 years and more	60.5	63.4	57.0	6.4

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.5. **Employed immigrants 15-74 years by period of residence, gender and world region.**
4th quarter 2007

	Western-Europe (except Nordic countries)		Eastern EU-countries	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	16 904	10 311	20 588	10 004
Below 4 years	5 867	2 823	17 720	4 497
4 until 7 years	1 931	1 152	701	1 480
7 until 10 years	1 684	963	302	839
10 until 15 years	1 797	1 034	331	974
15 years and more	5 625	4 339	1 534	2 214
	Eastern-Europe else		South- and Central America	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	10 983	12 736	3 979	4 517
Below 4 years	1 617	2 181	670	900
4 until 7 years	1 420	2 249	363	613
7 until 10 years	1 771	2 239	317	479
10 until 15 years	4 055	4 513	297	445
15 years and more	2 120	1 554	2 332	2 080
	Asia ¹		Africa	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	34 679	30 359	11 096	6 619
Below 4 years	4 910	5 030	2 728	1 379
4 until 7 years	5 166	5 140	2 276	1 302
7 until 10 years	5 009	3 732	1 537	1 122
10 until 15 years	2 819	4 129	1 056	959
15 years and more	16 775	12 328	3 499	1 857

¹Including Turkey.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.6. **Persons registered unemployed and as participants on labour market schemes by selected world regions, period of residence and gender. Absolute numbers and as a percentage of persons in total 16-74 years for each group. 4th quarter 2007**

	Total	Men	Women	In total	Men	Women	Difference men- women
	<i>Absolute figures</i>			<i>Per cent</i>			
The four immigrant groups in total	11 979	5 947	6 032	6.0	6.2	5.8	0.4
Below 4 years	2 668	1 191	1 477	6.2	6.8	5.7	1.1
4 until 7 years	3 036	1 473	1 563	9.8	10.7	9.0	1.7
7 until 10 years	2 206	1 108	1 098	8.2	8.3	8.1	0.2
10 until 15 years	1 473	618	855	5.0	4.9	5.1	-0.2
15 years and more	2 596	1 557	1 039	3.7	4.0	3.3	0.7
Eastern-Europe outside the EU	2 041	837	1 204	5.4	5.1	5.7	-0.6
Below 4 years	514	165	349	6.9	6.2	7.3	-1.1
4 until 7 years	470	166	304	8.6	8.4	8.8	-0.4
7 until 10 years	368	138	230	6.1	5.4	6.6	-1.2
10 until 15 years	476	235	241	3.7	3.9	3.5	0.4
15 years and more	213	133	80	3.5	3.9	3.1	0.8
Asia, total¹	6 224	2 865	3 359	5.4	5.3	5.6	-0.3
Below 4 years	1 228	513	715	5.3	5.8	5.0	0.8
4 until 7 years	1 529	655	874	8.9	8.8	8.9	-0.1
7 until 10 years	1 195	617	578	8.3	8.1	8.5	-0.4
10 until 15 years	637	204	433	5.5	4.6	6.1	-1.5
15 years and more	1 635	876	759	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0
Africa, total	3 142	1 998	1 144	8.8	10.1	7.2	2.9
Below 4 years	794	480	314	8.1	9.4	6.6	2.8
4 until 7 years	949	625	324	13.7	16.6	10.2	6.4
7 until 10 years	568	328	240	10.7	12.1	9.3	2.8
10 until 15 years	301	154	147	7.9	8.7	7.3	1.4
15 years and more	530	411	119	5.4	6.4	3.5	2.9
South- and Central-America, total	572	247	325	4.4	4.5	4.4	0.1
Below 4 years	132	33	99	4.5	3.4	5.1	-1.7
4 until 7 years	88	27	61	6.3	5.5	6.7	-1.2
7 until 10 years	75	25	50	6.5	5.9	6.8	-0.9
10 until 15 years	59	25	34	5.6	6.3	5.2	1.1
15 years and more	218	137	81	3.4	4.2	2.6	1.6
The non-immigrant population	36 206	19 424	16 782	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.1

¹Including Turkey

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.7. **Persons registered (exclusively) as unemployed aged 16-74 years, by country background. Absolute numbers and as a percentage of the labour force for each group. End of November 1999-2007.**

	Unem- ployed in total	Immigrants registered unemployed							
		Immigrants in total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe else	Eastern Europe	Northern America and Oceania	Asia ¹	Africa	South- ern and Central America
1999	55 761	8 575	870	621	1 796	146	3 553	1 158	429
2000	58 027	9 411	913	617	1 846	138	4 031	1 376	490
2001	64 112	10 486	965	662	2 071	152	4 597	1 560	479
2002	77 706	13 114	1 243	860	2 455	179	5 760	2 006	611
2003	87 349	15 239	1 492	995	2 746	243	6 670	2 344	749
2004	83 616	15 328	1 412	932	2 799	200	6 760	2 503	722
2005	72 342	14 274	1 078	752	2 710	186	6 387	2 489	672
2006	50 236	11 218	754	550	2 079	109	5 044	2 199	483
2007	38 434	9 193	607	464	1 807	88	3 917	1 912	398
<i>Per cent</i>									
1999	2.4	6.6	2.5	3.3	9.5	3.5	9.1	12.2	7.7
2000	2.5	6.7	2.7	3.2	8.5	3.5	9.2	12.4	8.0
2001	2.7	7.1	2.9	3.4	8.8	3.9	9.6	13.1	7.4
2002	3.3	8.6	3.7	4.3	9.7	4.4	11.5	15.8	9.1
2003	3.7	9.6	4.4	4.8	10.2	6.0	12.7	17.4	10.8
2004	3.5	9.3	4.2	4.4	9.6	4.8	12.4	17.7	10.2
2005	3.0	8.3	3.3	3.4	8.3	4.5	11.1	16.5	9.0
2006	2.1	6.1	2.3	2.3	5.3	2.5	8.3	13.2	6.1
2007	1.6	4.4	1.7	1.7	3.6	1.9	5.9	10.1	4.7

¹Including Turkey.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.8. Share active by immigrant background, gender and age. As a percentage of persons in total for each group. 4th quarter 2006

	Men				Females			
	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents¹								
Share actives in total	89.1	81.4	80.6	82.1	90.4	82.4	74.5	67.0
Employed	7.4	42.6	61.9	75.4	7.5	37.1	56.5	58.6
In employment/ education	27.6	26.0	14.1	5.0	27.7	32.9	11.9	5.8
In education	54.1	12.8	4.6	1.7	55.2	12.4	6.1	2.6
Immigrants¹								
Share actives in total	77.0	74.5	73.3	73.7	75.4	58.9	52.9	53.8
Employed	9.9	43.0	59.8	65.0	8.0	30.0	40.0	45.1
In employment/ education	19.5	18.2	9.3	6.1	22.4	17.5	8.0	5.3
In education	47.6	13.3	4.2	2.6	45.0	11.4	4.9	3.4
No Immigration-background								
Share actives in total	93.6	89.0	89.5	90.1	94.5	89.2	86.8	85.8
Employed	10.4	49.3	72.5	83.6	9.4	39.4	66.6	76.3
In employment/ education	34.7	26.3	12.1	4.9	37.6	35.0	14.0	6.6
In education	48.5	13.4	4.9	1.6	47.5	14.8	6.2	2.9

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.9. **Employed persons by immigrant category, world region and age. 4th quarter 2007. Absolute numbers and as a percentage of persons in total for each group**

	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30 years and more
<i>Absolute numbers</i>					
Total population	2 484 000	144 081	215 374	239 680	1 884 865
Immigrants in total	213 114	5 763	19 093	30 721	157 537
The Nordic countries	35 328	549	2 305	4 066	28 408
Western Europe else	27 215	232	871	2 696	23 416
EU countries in Eastern Europe	30 592	366	2 731	6 307	21 188
Eastern Europe else	23 719	1 510	3 029	3 392	15 788
North America and Oceania	5 011	30	167	538	4 276
Asia ¹	65 038	2 287	6 983	9 599	46 169
Afrika	17 715	650	2 250	2 823	11 992
South and Central America	8 496	139	757	1 300	6 300
Norwegian born² to immigrant parents	12 440	3 445	3 534	2 520	2 941
The Nordic countries	1 287	125	145	163	854
Western Europe else	876	98	130	90	558
EU countries in Eastern Europe	651	92	109	56	394
Eastern Europe else	661	195	102	141	223
North America and Oceania	126	12	13	19	82
Asia ¹	7 480	2 407	2 584	1 753	736
Afrika	969	313	355	235	66
South and Central America	390	203	96	63	28
<i>Per cent</i>					
Total population	71.6	45.7	75.9	81.1	73.2
Immigrants in total	63.3	32.3	62.2	66.6	65.1
The Nordic countries	74.5	45.9	76.7	81.9	74.2
Western Europe else	72.0	27.2	52.7	79.9	73.4
EU countries in Eastern Europe	75.9	35.1	72.3	76.8	77.7
Eastern Europe else	61.9	38.9	65.8	68.3	63.5
North America and Oceania	64.2	16.0	41.5	68.9	66.5
Asia ¹	56.3	31.5	59.1	58.7	57.6
Afrika	49.0	22.3	52.5	51.3	51.1
South and Central America	65.3	27.5	66.1	66.1	67.0
Norwegian born² to immigrant parents	58.4	36.8	72.6	74.6	79.4
The Nordic countries	74.1	41.3	72.1	79.1	83.1
Western Europe else	70.0	38.0	66.3	70.9	83.2
EU countries in Eastern Europe	67.9	39.7	66.1	68.3	82.1
Eastern Europe else	61.7	38.9	76.1	82.9	83.5
North America and Oceania	64.9	31.6	50.0	76.0	78.1
Asia ¹	56.1	37.7	72.9	73.9	71.6
Afrika	49.6	28.8	76.5	74.1	76.7
South and Central America	48.0	36.6	68.6	78.8	71.8

¹Including Turkey. ²By mothers' native country.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Mads Ivar Kirkeberg

5. Income

- Increasing length of residence promotes economic independence among many immigrants, but there is large variation according to country of origin.
- Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe are highly over-represented in the low income group.
- Weak work attachment is the main reason for low income.
- Social assistance and dwelling support are more often received by immigrants with low incomes than by the low income group in general.
- One out of four immigrants are at risk of persistent low income, but the risk falls as the length of residence increases.
- Many immigrants from Somalia and Iraq are at risk of persistent low income even after many years of residence in Norway.

5.1. Major differences in income ...

There are major differences in income levels, type of income, and distribution of income among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Immigrants from the Nordic and other Western European countries, North America and Oceania have a median income at the same level as the population in general. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America have in general a much lower median income. The main reasons are a weak attachment to the labour market and the absence of rights to social security benefits.

In 2006, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America had an income level of 70 per cent of the general income level in Norway (figure 5.1).

However, this part of the population is far from a homogenous group. Income inequality is greater among immigrants from these parts of the world compared to the population in general. The main explanation is work attachment – to have

Data

Income statistics for households include all registered income in cash received by Norwegian households during the year. The statistics cover the whole population living in private households resident in Norway by the end of the year. Information about income is linked to each individual by matching different administrative and statistical registers using the personal identification number.

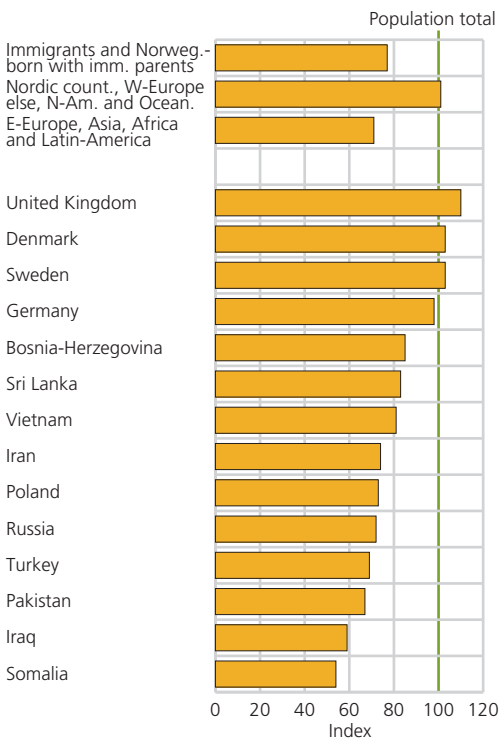
income from employment or not (Statistics Norway 2008b).

Different country of origin, length of residence in Norway and the reason for immigration are also important factors in explaining income inequality among immigrants.

5.2 ... especially among immigrants from Asia and Africa

Immigrants from the Nordic countries and other Western European countries have a median income at the same level as the population in general (figure 5.1). In 2006 for example, British immigrants had a median household equivalent income after

Figure 5.1. **Household equivalent income after taxes. EU scale. Median. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. The whole population = 100. 2006**



Source: Income Statistics for Households, Statistics Norway.

taxes that was 10 per cent higher than the general median income in the resident population. Among immigrants from Denmark and Sweden, the corresponding income level was 3 per cent higher.

Among the largest groups of immigrants in Norway with backgrounds from Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa, median income levels vary a lot more. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sri Lanka and Vietnam had income levels that were higher than 80 per cent of the income level in general. Among other large immigrant countries in Norway, like Somalia and Iraq, corresponding figures were below 60 per cent. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from the largest immigration country, Pakistan, had a median household equivalent income after taxes of 67 per cent of the median income level in the general population. The most rapidly increasing immigrant group in Norway, the Poles, had a comparable income level of 73 per cent of the general income level in 2006.

5.3. Many immigrants more economic independent with increasing length of residence...

Major differences in income levels between different immigrant groups are, among other things, connected with length of residence in Norway. Increasing length of residence often leads to better integration both in the labour market and elsewhere in society. Other studies show that length of residence is one of the most important factors related to refugees' success in the labour market (Galloway and Mogstad 2006).

For many immigrants, the households' income composition changes from various public transfers, such as social assistance, to income from work. Thus, the house-

holds' total income rises with increasing length of residence. Table 5.1 shows these income changes for some selected immigrant groups. The figures indicate that many immigrants gain more economic independence as the number of years living in Norway increases. For instance, among Iraqi households with three to nine years residence, social assistance amounts to 10 per cent of the total household income. This average proportion falls to two per cent for Iraqi households with more than ten years residence. At the same time, income from work rises from 60 to 75 per cent of total income for these households. No such similar changes in income appear among immigrants from Sri Lanka, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pakistan and Vietnam. In these immigrant households, income from work is relatively high even after a short time of residence. Social assistance has much less economic importance for these households' economy, independent of length of residence.

Among immigrants from Iraq and Somalia, social assistance is also reduced in economic importance in favour of income from work - as length of residence increases. However, immigrants from these two countries stand out by being far more dependent on various public transfers – even after many years of living in Norway (table 5.1). Social assistance is on average a very important source of income for these immigrants. Among Somalian immigrants with three to nine years residence, social assistance and income from work amounted to 21 and 35 per cent of total household income respectively. After more than ten years of living in Norway, income from work constitutes no more than 56 per cent of Somalian household income. Among Iraqi households with more than ten years residence, income from work has an even smaller proportion – 52 per cent on average. Social assistance amounts to less than ten per cent of total household income for Somalian and Iraqi immigrants

Table 5.1. **Different categories of income as a proportion of total income in the household, by length of residence in Norway. Average. Immigrants from some selected immigrant countries. 2006. Per cent**

	Length of residence less than 3 years					Length of residence 3-9 years					Length of residence 10 years or more				
	Social assistance	Other taxable transfers ¹	Income from work	Social security benefits	Other transfers ²	Social assistance	Other taxable transfers ¹	Income from work	Social security benefits	Other transfers ²	Social assistance	Other taxable transfers ¹	Income from work	Social security benefits	Other transfers ²
Russia	6	8	57	4	17	3	5	75	6	4	1	2	81	7	1
Turkey	3	5	76	8	2	4	7	74	9	0	2	5	67	20	0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	4	85	3	2	4	5	78	6	3	2	3	80	8	3
Somalia	22	17	29	3	22	21	19	35	8	6	9	12	56	12	1
Sri Lanka	2	4	81	4	2	2	6	79	5	1	1	4	82	7	0
Iraq	14	12	48	3	15	17	12	52	9	2	8	9	52	23	0
Iran	7	5	65	5	13	10	7	60	13	2	2	3	75	13	0
Pakistan	3	6	73	10	1	3	8	73	9	0	1	5	68	17	0
Vietnam	3	4	78	9	1	3	6	76	8	0	2	4	77	11	1

¹ Child allowances, cash for care of children and dwelling support.

² Mainly introduction benefits for new immigrants.

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

with more than ten years residence. These two immigrant groups also stand out by being more dependent on other public transfers. Child allowances, cash for care of children and dwelling support amounted to 2 and 17 per cent of total household income for Iraqi and Somalian immigrants with less than three years residence respectively. However, the economic importance of these transfers also declines as the length of residence increases. The corresponding proportions among Iraqi and Somalian immigrants with more than ten years of living in Norway, were 9 and 12 per cent respectively.

For many immigrant households, various social security benefits, such as retirement pensions and disability pensions, are more economically important than social assistance. This is also the situation for many immigrants with a short period of residence, but this is due to other members of the household having lived in Norway longer. For immigrants living ten years or longer in Norway, these pensions have a major significance for the household economy. For instance, among Iraqi immigrants, these pensions amount on average to nearly a quarter of total household income. For immigrants from Turkey and Pakistan, disability pensions are particularly important for the household economy.

Among Iraqis, Turks and Pakistanis with more than ten years of residence in Norway, 26, 27 and 30 per cent respectively belonged to a household with disablement pensioners. Four to six per cent with the same length of residence belonged to a household with retirement pensioners.

«Other taxable transfers» in table 5.1 mainly include introduction benefits for new immigrants. This type of income is of great importance for the household economy among immigrants from Somalia, Rus-

sia, Iraq and Iran with a short period of residence in Norway (less than three years). Among Somalian immigrant households, introduction benefits for new immigrants have on average the same economic importance as social assistance – 22 per cent of total household income. This is also the case for Iraqi households where introduction benefits for new immigrants and social assistance both amount to 14-15 per cent of the household income. Among immigrants from Iran and Russia with less than three years residence, introduction benefits for new immigrants amounted to 13 and 17 per cent of average household income respectively. These benefits have an average larger economic value for these households than social assistance.

5.4. ... but many immigrants are highly over-represented in the low income group

Even if many immigrants gain more economic independence as their length of residence increases, many immigrants are still highly over-represented in the low income group. In the rest of this chapter we will focus on these more economically vulnerable immigrant groups.

Since the end of the 1990s, combating poverty has been given political priority in Norway. The present government has proposed an Action Plan against Poverty where the main strategy is labour participation. This plan by the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion states that all children should be given the same rights and opportunities for development independent of their parents' economy, education, ethnicity or geographical background (Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion 2006).

Income statistics show that immigrants from Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa are highly over-represented in the low income group, often due to a weak attachment

to the labour market (Statistics Norway 2008b). In most western countries, the risk of poverty or low income is not connected with basic material needs, but rather the risk of being socially excluded. Children growing up in low income families, face the risk of not being able to participate in the same type of activities, or buy the same consumer durables as their friends. In the worst cases, this can lead to social exclusion.

Studies show that poverty may be passed from one generation to the next. Children growing up in families with a lack of resources (i.e. parents with low incomes, low education and weak work attachment) have a higher risk of inheriting the same characteristics (Kirkeberg and Epland 2007). Thus, combating poverty or low incomes is important in the process of integrating many immigrant groups.

Among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 29 per cent belonged to the low income group in 2006 based on the EU method of measuring low income (see box). In the rest of the population, the corresponding proportion with low annual incomes was just below 8 per cent (table 5.2). According to the OECD's lower low income threshold (OECD-50 – see box), the corresponding figures were about 20 and 3 per cent respectively. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey have a much higher risk of poverty compared with the same groups from the Nordic countries, the rest of Western Europe, North America and Oceania. This is the case for both the OECD method and the EU method of measuring low income.

A total of 34 per cent of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey have low incomes measured by the EU method in table 5.2 (EU-60). These groups of immigrants have a risk of poverty

that is 3.5 times higher than the resident population in general. However, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant

Table 5.2. The proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents with low annual incomes¹. Two different definitions of low income. 2006. Per cent

	OECD-50	EU-60	Average size of household
Total population	4.2	9.7	2.2
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	19.8	29.1	2.3
The rest of the population	2.7	7.9	2.2
With a background from ² :			
The Nordic countries, Western Europe except Turkey, North America and Oceania	11	16	1.9
Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey	23	34	2.5
United Kingdom	8	12	2.0
Sweden	10	15	1.8
Denmark	7	13	1.9
Germany	12	18	1.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8	18	2.5
Sri Lanka	13	19	3.0
Poland	25	37	1.6
Vietnam	14	23	2.8
Iran	15	27	2.3
Russia	22	32	2.4
Turkey	24	36	2.9
Pakistan	28	38	3.4
Iraq	36	52	2.8
Somalia	47	64	2.5

¹ Students are not included.

² Includes both immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

parents from the Nordic countries, the rest of Western Europe, North America and Oceania are also over-represented in the lower part of the income distribution. These immigrant groups have a risk of poverty that is 1.6 times higher than the resident population in general.

5.5. Highest at risk of poverty among immigrants from Somalia

There is a substantial variation in the incidence of low income within the immigrant population depending on the country of origin (table 5.2). Among immigrants from Somalia and Norwegian-born with a Somalian background, 64 per cent had an income below the EU-60 low income threshold in 2006. The corresponding

Income after tax includes the household's wages, net income from self-employment, property income (interest received, share dividend received etc.), and various transfers (pensions, social security benefits, child allowances, dwelling support, social assistance etc.). Assessed taxes and negative transfers (paid child maintenance and contributions to pension schemes) of the household are deducted.

Income after tax includes most of the income in cash received by Norwegian households. Other important types of income are not included, i.e. the value of public services and income not declared for tax purposes (the «black economy»). In addition, imputed rent from own dwelling is not included. Thus, interest payments are not deducted from income after tax.

Low income

Low income can be defined in more than just one way and the estimated number of individuals belonging to the low income group may therefore be sensitive to the choice of definition. In order to show the robustness of the results, we use two different low income definitions in this chapter, known as the EU method and the OECD method.

One main difference between the two definitions is that the OECD method uses 50 per cent of the median equivalent income as the low income threshold, while the EU method uses 60 per cent of the median. In addition, there are differences between the two definitions regarding the assumption of the economies of scale within households, e.g. with regard to fixed housing costs like heating, TV, telephone, washing machine etc.

In order to compare the economic well-being of individuals belonging to households of different sizes and compositions, it is common practice to divide the household income by an equivalent scale. According to the OECD scale, the first adult in the household is allocated a weight of 1.0, a weight of 0.7 is applied to each of any additional adult members, and a weight of 0.5 for each child. The EU scale is a 'modification' of the OECD scale, giving slightly less weight to additional household members (assuming larger economies of scale). According to this scale, the first adult is given the weight 1.0, the next adult a weight of 0.5 and children the weight of 0.3. According to the OECD scale, a household consisting of two adults and two children would thus need an after-tax income that is 2.7 times larger than a single person household ($1.0 + 0.7 + 0.5 + 0.5$) in order to have a comparable level of economic well-being. When applying the EU scale, the same household would only need an income of 2.1 the size of a single person household in order to have a similar level of potential consumption.

According to the OECD method, the low income threshold for a single person will be NOK 101 000 in 2006, and NOK 145 000 using the EU method.

The median income is the income (value) that splits the distribution into two parts of equal size after the distribution has been ranked according to size. Exactly 50 per cent of the population fall below that value and 50 per cent above.

figure based on the OECD-50 low income threshold was 47 per cent. People with an immigrant background from Iraq are also a group with a high risk of having a household income below the low income threshold. Based on the EU definition of low income, more than half of all the Iraqis belonged to the low income group (52 per cent), and according to the OECD definition there were more than a third (36 per cent). Many of these immigrant households are characterised by a weak attachment to the labour market and a strong dependency on social assistance. In addition, their families are in general larger than non-immigrant families. Average household size among Somalian and Iraqi households was for instance 2.5 and 2.8 respectively in 2006, compared to 2.2 among non-immigrant households.

People with an immigrant background from countries such as Pakistan, Turkey, Russia and Poland also have a relatively high prevalence of low incomes, while relatively few people with a background from Sri Lanka or Bosnia-Herzegovina have incomes below the low income threshold. These immigrants have a proportion below the low income threshold of 20 per cent or less, according to the EU definition. The low income rate is lowest among immigrants from the UK, Denmark and Sweden, but even these immigrants have a higher low income rate compared to the total population (table 5.2).

Tables 5.3-5.8 further examine some of the characteristics of the immigrants with household incomes above and below the low income threshold. For practical reasons, only the EU low-income threshold is used.

5.6. Weak work attachment in low income households

Previous findings have shown that there is a clear relationship between, on the one hand, belonging to a jobless household and, on the other hand, having a high risk of belonging to the low income group (Statistics Norway 2008b). These findings are confirmed in table 5.3. For all immigrants and people born in Norway with immigrant parents that have a household income below the EU low income threshold, 65 per cent are without any economically active in the household. In order to be defined as economically active, a person must have an income from employment that is higher than the minimum benefit to a single pensioner from the social security system, i.e. NOK 111 000 in 2006. The corresponding figure among immigrants with income above the low income threshold was 14 per cent in 2006.

There are major differences in work attachment among low income households with an immigrant background. The proportion of jobless households is largest among immigrants from Russia, Somalia and Iran, where more than 7 out of 10 belong to a jobless household. The lowest proportion of joblessness among low income households is found among immigrants from Pakistan and Sri Lanka, where roughly 50 per cent belonged to a jobless household in 2006.

Among people with an immigrant background from Somalia and Iraq, even those that have an income above the low income threshold are characterised as having a weak work attachment. More than 40 per cent of the Somalians with incomes above the low income threshold belonged to a jobless household. Among the Iraqis this proportion was 22 per cent.

Table 5.4 also shows the degree of work attachment within immigrant households by reporting the proportions of people that belong to a household where income from employment is the largest source of livelihood. As can be seen, a substantial number of people from an immigrant background have a strong work attachment despite the fact that their income is below the low income threshold. This is for instance the case for people with a Swedish background, where 60 per cent of those in the low income group had income from work as the main income source. One explanation may be that many of these Swedes hold jobs in low-paid industries such as the retail trade or hotels and restaurants. Low income migrants from Poland have an even stronger work attachment than the Swedes, where as many as 80 per cent belong to a household where employment income is the main income source. Thus many of these immigrant workers do not receive a net earning large enough to cross the low income threshold. The low income cut-off that corresponds to 60 per cent of median household income amounted to NOK 145 000 for a single person in 2006. Among all people with incomes below this threshold, 37 per cent had employment income as the largest source of income.

In general, immigrant households with incomes above the low income threshold receive most of their income from paid work (table 5.4). This is, for instance, the case for migrants with backgrounds from Pakistan, Vietnam and Bosnia, where more than 80 per cent belong to a household where employment income is the main source of income. Immigrants from Somalia once more deviate from the rest of the immigrant population by having a rather weak work attachment even among those with income above the low income threshold. Only about 50 per cent of the Somalians in this category belong to a

household where income from work is the main source of livelihood. It will thus be other sources of income that help raise the income of these households above the low income threshold.

It is important to point out that the figures presented so far do not take into account that some of the variation in the prevalence of low income may depend on factors such as length of residence in the country or reason for migration. Labour force statistics shows for instance that the unemployment rates are highest for immigrants with a length of residence of 4 to 6 years. This is particularly the case for immigrants from Africa and Asia, where many are probably refugees and where the initial years are spent in education (language training and work qualifications), see also chapter 4. Other studies suggest that factors such as reason for migrating, length of residence and time of arrival (business cycle) can explain variations in the work attachment among immigrants (Blom 1996a, Østby 2001).

5.7. Financial vulnerability – receipt of social assistance and dwelling support

For immigrants with insufficient income from paid work or who are not entitled to receive benefits from the social security system, additional income sources like social assistance or dwelling support are increasingly important. One indicator of financial vulnerability may thus be the need for social assistance. Not surprisingly, there is a strong relationship within immigrant households between having income below the low income threshold and being in receipt of social assistance. More than a third of all immigrants living in low income households also belonged to a household that was in receipt of social assistance in 2006 (table 5.5). The corresponding figure for those with a

household income above the low income threshold was 11 per cent.

Once more, there are apparent differences among people of different immigrant backgrounds. Immigrants in low income households with backgrounds from countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Germany and the UK are disproportionately represented among the recipients of social assistance, but compared to other immigrants their share is relatively low. The smallest proportion of social assistance recipients within the low income group, however, is found among immigrants from Poland. Only about 4 per cent of these were in receipt of social assistance

Table 5.3. **The proportion of people in jobless households. With and without low income.¹ 2006. Per cent**

	With low income	Without low income
Total population	66	17
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	65	14
Of which with background from:		
United Kingdom	63	15
Sweden	65	11
Denmark	69	25
Germany	57	13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	67	9
Sri Lanka	51	4
Poland	55	6
Vietnam	62	9
Iran	71	18
Russia	76	14
Turkey	54	13
Pakistan	49	9
Iraq	69	22
Somalia	72	41

¹ Students are not included. The low income threshold is equal to 60 per cent of median household income per consumption unit (EU scale).

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

in 2006, compared to 20 per cent of all people living in low income households. As noted earlier, immigrants from Poland have a strong attachment to the labour force, where even low income households have income from paid work as their main income source. Immigrants from Somalia and Iraq are in general more dependent on social assistance than other immigrants. More than 60 per cent of all low income immigrants from these two countries were in receipt of social assistance. In addition, a high proportion of Somalian and Iraqi immigrants with household incomes above the low income threshold also receive such support. Half of all immigrants from Somalia with incomes above the low income

Table 5.4. **The proportion of people in households where income from work is the largest source of income. With and without low income.¹ 2006. Per cent**

	With low income	Without low income
Total population	37	79
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	41	81
Of which with background from:		
United Kingdom	47	82
Sweden	60	86
Denmark	46	71
Germany	62	85
Bosnia-Herzegovina	30	88
Sri Lanka	49	91
Poland	80	92
Vietnam	39	86
Iran	29	75
Russia	28	79
Turkey	44	79
Pakistan	49	82
Iraq	25	68
Somalia	21	49

¹ Students are not included. The low income threshold is equal to 60 per cent of median household income per consumption unit (EU scale).

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

threshold were for instance in receipt of social assistance in 2006. The proportion in receipt of social assistance is in general also high among immigrants from countries like Bosnia, Russia and Iran. While roughly 50 per cent of all low income households from these countries receive such support, the proportion is also quite high among households that do not belong to the low income group (16-23 per cent). It thus seems apparent that many immigrants cross the low income threshold only after receiving social assistance.

Dwelling support is provided to certain disadvantaged households among the elderly, the disabled or families with children in order to help finance a proper

Table 5.5. **The proportion of people in households that are in receipt of social assistance. With and without low income¹. 2006. Per cent**

	With low income	Without low income
Total population	20	4
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	36	11
Of which with background from:		
United Kingdom	8	2
Sweden	9	2
Denmark	9	2
Germany	5	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	54	16
Sri Lanka	23	6
Poland	4	3
Vietnam	31	11
Iran	49	23
Russia	52	19
Turkey	31	12
Pakistan	22	7
Iraq	67	39
Somalia	64	50

¹ Students are not included. The low income threshold is equal to 60 per cent of median household income per consumption unit (EU scale).

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

dwelling. Households with an immigrant background are disproportionately represented among the recipients of this benefit compared to the total population. Whereas 18 per cent of all people living in low income households were in receipt of dwelling support, the corresponding figure among the immigrant population was 29 per cent (table 5.6). The same pattern is found for those with a household income above the low income threshold. For instance, immigrants had a three times greater risk of living in a household in receipt of dwelling support than the total population (9 per cent vs. 3 per cent). In other words, the distribution of dwelling support in many respects resembles the distribution of social assistance.

Table 5.6. **The proportion of people in receipt of dwelling support. With and without low annual incomes¹. 2006. Per cent**

	With low income	Without low income
Total population	18	3
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	29	9
Of which with background from:		
United Kingdom	7	1
Sweden	6	1
Denmark	9	1
Germany	5	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	41	10
Sri Lanka	13	3
Poland	4	2
Vietnam	27	8
Iran	36	19
Russia	49	19
Turkey	25	8
Pakistan	16	5
Iraq	54	30
Somalia	56	52

¹ Students are not included. The low income threshold is equal to 60 per cent of median household income per consumption unit (EU scale).

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

Relatively few immigrants from Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the UK or Poland are in receipt of dwelling support. Within low income households, this benefit is most frequently received by immigrants from countries such as Somalia, Iraq, Russia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. As was the case for social assistance, dwelling support is a frequently received income even among those immigrants from Somali and Iraq that have a household income above the low income threshold. More than half (52 per cent) of all immigrants from Somalia with incomes above the low income threshold were in receipt of dwelling support in 2006. The corresponding figure for immigrants from Iraq is 30 per cent.

Table 5.7. **Proportion of people in households where interest payments are a heavy financial burden. With and without low income¹. 2006. Per cent**

	With low income	Without low income
Total population	12	7
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	8	8
Of which with background from:		
United Kingdom	16	5
Sweden	11	7
Denmark	11	6
Germany	7	4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7	8
Sri Lanka	21	16
Poland	3	4
Vietnam	12	9
Iran	12	15
Russia	5	7
Turkey	15	8
Pakistan	15	12
Iraq	5	5
Somalia	1	1

¹ Students are not included. The low income threshold is equal to 60 per cent of median household income per consumption unit (EU scale).

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

5.8. Indebtedness

Another indicator of financial precariousness is the debt burden of households and the share that interest payments make up of household income. Table 5.7 shows the proportion of people that belong to a household where at least 15 per cent of the total household income is spent on interest payments. As can be seen from the table, interest payments are a heavier financial burden for many of the immigrants in the low income group compared to those with income above the low income threshold.

Compared to all people with a household income below the low income threshold, low income immigrants from Sri Lanka, the UK, Turkey and Pakistan are dispro-

Table 5.8. **The proportion of people in households with a heavy debt burden. With and without low income¹. 2006. Per cent**

	With low income	Without low income
Total population	18	12
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	13	13
Of which with background from:		
United Kingdom	27	10
Sweden	15	13
Denmark	18	11
Germany	11	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	12
Sri Lanka	30	20
Poland	5	7
Vietnam	17	14
Iran	19	24
Russia	8	13
Turkey	20	15
Pakistan	23	20
Iraq	8	11
Somalia	4	2

¹ Students are not included. The low income threshold is equal to 60 per cent of median household income per consumption unit (EU scale).

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2006, Statistics Norway.

portionately represented among those that face a heavy interest payment burden. Among low income immigrants from Sri Lanka, one in five belong to a household where interest payments make up more than 15 per cent of household income. Among immigrants from Somalia (both those above and below the low income threshold), only one per cent have such a high level of interest payments. Immigrants in the low income group from Iraq, Russia and Poland are also characterised as having a relatively small number of households facing a heavy burden of interest payments.

Table 5.8 shows the proportion of people in households where the size of debt exceeds the size of total household income by three times or more. Many of the immigrants belong to households where such heavy indebtedness is common. As was the case for interest payments, low income immigrants with backgrounds from countries like Sri Lanka, the UK, Pakistan and Turkey are disproportionately represented among households with a heavy debt burden. These immigrants have a larger proportion with a heavy debt burden than the total population. Among low income households, 30 per cent of all immigrants with a background from Sri Lanka belong to a household where the size of debt exceeds the total household income by three times or more. With regard to people with a household income above the low income threshold, immigrants from Iran have the highest debt burden. Roughly one out of four of these immigrants had a debt larger than three times the size of their household income. The least indebtedness is found among people with an immigrant background from countries like Somalia, Poland, Iraq and Russia, where only about 10 per cent of all low income households have a heavy debt burden. The correspon-

ding figure among all people below the low income threshold was 18 per cent in 2006.

5.9. One out of four immigrants are at risk of persistent low income

We have so far based our definition of low income on the financial situation in a given year, i.e. 2006. This definition provides useful information on the financial situation of immigrant households but does not tell us whether the incidence of low income is transitory or a more or less permanent situation. Table 5.9, on the other hand, shows the number of people with persistent low income in the three-year period 2004-2006. Panel data covering the entire population allows us to follow the same individuals, and their household income, over time. In addition, we present the incidence of persistent low income by length of residence in the country. Unlike the table on low annual income (table 5.2), the table on persistent low income only includes immigrants, thus excluding all Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

Among all immigrants, nearly 25 per cent had persistent low income in the three-year period 2004-2006. In the total population, the corresponding figure was 8 per cent. The proportion of people with persistent low income declines rapidly by length of residence. Among recently arrived immigrants (those that arrived in 2004), almost 47 per cent had persistent low income. This proportion falls to 31 per cent for immigrants that have lived in the country 4 to 9 years, and further to 19 per cent for immigrants with a length of residence of 10 years or more. Nevertheless, even after having lived in the country for 10 years or more, immigrants have a risk

of persistent low income that is more than twice the risk of the total population.

As expected, the incidence of persistent low income is lowest among immigrants from countries like Denmark, Sweden, the UK and Germany. However, even recently arrived immigrants from these countries have a high proportion with persistent low income, while those that have lived in the country for several years have an incidence of low income that is similar to the total population.

Immigrants from Iraq and Somalia are at greatest risk of persistent low income. Nearly 9 out of 10 Somalians with 3 years of residence experience persistent low income. The number with a low income also falls for this immigrant group, but even after 10 years of residence or more, nearly 6 out of 10 immigrants from Somalia have persistent low incomes. For immigrants from Iraq with a similar length of residence, the proportion with a persistent low income is 46 per cent. The high proportion of people with persistent low incomes within these households confirms the fact that these immigrants face particular problems with regard to gaining a foothold in the labour market. Immigrants from Pakistan and Turkey that have lived in the country for many years are also over-represented among those with a persistent low income. This can at least be partly explained by the high numbers in receipt of disability pension among these immigrants, and that these benefits are less than the low income threshold (EU definition). Furthermore, the average household size is much larger within these households compared to the rest of the

Table 5.9. **The proportion of people with persistent low income¹, by length of residence. The three-year period 2004-2006. Per cent**

	Length of residence			
	All	3 years	3-9 years	10 years or more
Total population	7.9	-	-	-
Immigrants	24.8	46.6	31.4	18.8
With a background from:				
The Nordic countries, Western Europe except Turkey, North America and Oceania	11	26	13	9
Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey	31	53	37	24
United Kingdom	9	20	12	8
Sweden	10	24	11	8
Denmark	9	23	12	8
Germany	12	24	12	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19	25	21	19
Sri Lanka	17	38	21	15
Poland	17	36	13	14
Vietnam	22	39	27	21
Iran	30	57	39	24
Russia	31	67	26	14
Tyrkia	35	49	35	33
Pakistan	38	55	42	36
Iraq	53	71	54	46
Somalia	65	87	66	58

¹ Students are not included.

Source: Income Statistics for Households 2004-2006, Statistics Norway.

population (ref. table 5.2). There are thus large families that need to be provided for by a relatively modest income.

Persistent low income is defined on the basis of the amount that makes up the average median equivalent income for all persons in the three-year period 2004-2006 (at fixed prices). The low income threshold is calculated using the EU equivalent scale and using 60 per cent of the average median income in the three-year period as the cut-off.

Vebjørn Aalandslid

6. Political participation and representation

- Forty per cent of the immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with Norwegian citizenship participated in the 2007 local election.
 - Among foreign citizens, 36 per cent of the immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents participated. The electoral turn out in the total population was 62 per cent.
 - Compared with the local elections in 1999 and 2003 there has only been minor changes in the electoral turn out among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents.
 - The electoral turn out was low among foreign citizens. A total of 28 per cent of foreign citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe participated, whereas 42 per cent of foreign citizens with a Western European and North American background participated.
 - Immigrants and Norwegian born with immigrant parents with Norwegian citizenship have a higher electoral turnout than foreign citizens across the board.
 - This is especially true for Norwegian citizens with a Western European and North American background, among which 64 per cent participated. Among Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, 37 per cent voted.
 - Three out of four immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe voted for parties on the political left (Ap, SV and Rv)
 - Among the candidates for the local councils, there were 1 026 immigrants and Norwegian born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. A total of 140 of these, or 14 per cent, were elected as members of the local councils.
 - The local councils with the highest number of members among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were Drammen (12), followed by Oslo (10) and Lørenskog (7).
- 6.1. 280 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents were entitled to vote**
- In the 2007 local election, almost 280 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents had the right to vote, constituting 7.7 per cent of the eligible population. Around 143 000 were

The right to vote in local elections

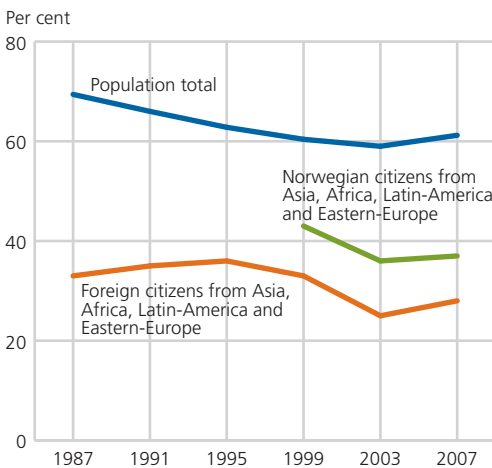
All Norwegian citizens aged 18 in the year of the election have the right to vote in all elections. In local elections, for the municipality and county, foreign citizens also have the right to vote if they are:

- Citizens of another Nordic country, aged 18 years in the year of the election, and have been registered as resident in Norway by 31 May in the year of the election
- Citizens from outside the Nordic countries, aged 18 years in the year of the election and registered as having continuously lived in Norway the last three years.

In order to exercise the right to vote, a person must be included in the municipal census on the day of the local election. (cf. Section 2-2 of the Representation of the People Act).

Norwegian citizens, while 137 000 were foreign citizens. Almost 100 000 of the immigrants entitled to vote had backgrounds from Asia, 60 000 from Western Europe, and 40 000 from Eastern Europe. In Oslo, persons entitled to vote with backgrounds

Figure 6.1. **Electoral turnout among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents. Local elections 1987-2007**



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe I constituted 15 per cent of the electorate.

6.2. Low electoral turnout among foreign citizens

Since 1983, all foreign citizens with three years of residence in Norway have been permitted to vote in local elections, and since 2003 all Nordic citizens have been entitled to vote if they reside in Norway in the election year. In all the subsequent elections from 1983 and onwards, the electoral turnout among foreign citizens has been low, markedly lower than in the total population (figure 6.1). Among foreign citizens with Asian, African Latin American and Eastern European backgrounds, 28 per cent participated in the election in 2007, whereas 42 per cent of the West European and North American citizens voted. Table 6.1 (statistical annex) gives a detailed description of the electoral turnout among foreign citizens by country background. No country background has an electoral turnout exceeding 50 per cent. We find the highest turnout among Danish and German citizens, both with 48 per cent electoral turnout.

At the other end of the spectrum, among foreign citizens with Serbian and Bosnia backgrounds only 16 and 18 per cent respectively voted. East European citizens in general have especially low electoral turnout rates. Overall, 22 per cent of the East European citizens entitled to vote participated.

Compared with the 2003 election, the electoral turnout among foreign citizen with Asian, African, Latin American and East European backgrounds increased by 3 percentage points. Among single country backgrounds, the largest increase in electoral turnout was among Somalian citizens. A total of 36 of the Somalian

citizens voted in the election; an increase of 13 percentage points compared with the last election

Among Swedish nationals, 38 per cent participated. The electoral turnout among Swedes has dropped markedly during the most recent elections. This decline is directly related to the law amendments in 2003 giving all Nordic residents in the country in the election year the right to vote. From other studies of electoral turnout it is recognised that it takes time for newcomers to adapt to the political processes in their local community. Among the newly-arrived, many were probably not even aware that they were entitled to vote in the election.

6.3. Higher turnout among Norwegian citizens

Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with Norwegian citizenship have a higher electoral turnout than foreign citizens across the board, especially among those with West European and North American backgrounds, where 64 per cent voted in the election. In table 6.1 (statistical annex), among Norwegian citizens with Asian, African, Latin American and East European backgrounds, 37 per cent participated, up one percentage point from the last election in 2003. With 51 per cent, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with a background from Sri Lanka had the highest electoral turnout in this group, followed by Pakistan. We find the lowest turnout in this group among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Serbia, where 16 per cent participated. Also among Norwegian citizens, those with East European backgrounds are distinguished by their low electoral turnout, with 31 per cent in this group participating. If we look at single country backgrounds, the electoral tur-

nout increased the most for Iranians (up 11 percentage points), while the electoral turnout among Bosnians decreased by 12 percentage points.

6.4 . Low electoral turnout among young people

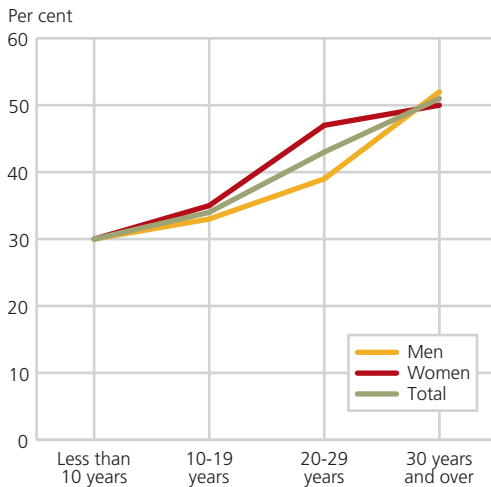
As seen in previous elections, the electoral turnout varies with years of residence and age. Earlier studies have established that older people vote more than young people and the longer a person has resided in the country, the more likely they are to vote. In the youngest age group (aged 18-25 years), 23 per cent of the Norwegian and 18 per cent of the foreign citizens voted among those with a background from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. These are very low shares, although earlier studies (Aalandslid 2006) have shown that the electoral turnout among younger people in the total population is also significantly lower than is found among the older generations. We do not have the equivalent participation rate for young people in the 2007 election, but in the previous local election 38 per cent voted in this group. In the 40-59 age group, the electoral turnout increased to 44 per cent for Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, while 33 among the foreign citizens from these regions participated. In the total population, 65 per cent participated in this age group in 2003. The difference in electoral turnout between the total population and immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe is largest in the older age groups. While the difference is 15-20 points among the youngest, the difference is 20-30 points in the oldest age groups.

6.5. ... turnout increases with years of residence

As seen in earlier elections, the electoral turnout is highest for the more established immigrant groups. Among Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, the most established immigrant group (30 years of residence or more) has a 21-point higher electoral turnout than the group with the shortest residence (0 to 9 years).

In earlier elections, the correlation between years of residence and electoral turnout has been high. Figure 6.2 shows the electoral turnout for immigrants with Norwegian citizenship with backgrounds

Figure 6.2. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe by gender and years of residence. Local election 2007. Per cent



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe by years of residence. Showing a similar figure for immigrants with foreign citizenship would be futile as the large majority of those entitled to vote naturalise after seven years of residence.

Among those with 10 years or less years of residence, 30 per cent voted, which is an electoral turnout of half of what we find in the total population. As can be seen in figure 6.2, the electoral turnout increases for every interval of residence and in the group that had stayed in Norway the longest 51 per cent voted, which is an electoral turnout only 10 percentage points behind what we find in the total population. The difference in turnout is still not larger than four percentage points between the groups with the second shortest period of residence and the group with the shortest period, a difference which is much smaller than may be expected. Earlier studies (Aalandslid 2006) have shown that for some country groups, length of residence has a great influence on electoral turnout, whereas for other the groups the turnout can decrease.

6.6. Women with higher turnout than men

Women have a somewhat higher electoral turnout than men. The differences are largest for immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Eastern Europe, where women have 11 and 7 percentage points higher turnout for foreign and Norwegian citizens respectively (statistical annex tables 6.1 and 6.2). Also among

These figures are based on a survey conducted in conjunction with the Municipal and County Council Election in 2007. The total population of Norwegian citizens with immigrant backgrounds entitled to vote was approximately 143 000. Of these, a stratified sample of 6 800 persons was collected. The population of foreign citizens with immigrant backgrounds entitled to vote was around 137 500 persons, also with a sample of around 6 800 persons. The electoral turnout is calculated based on information derived directly from the Electoral Rolls, thus producing extremely reliable estimates. The survey was commissioned by the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion.

all immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, women have a few percentage points higher turnout, but there are substantial differences between the different country backgrounds. Somalian men have 14 points higher turnout than Somalian women, while among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Sri Lanka, women had a 13 point higher turnout than men.

6.7. Immigrants do not exploit their potential influence

The low electoral turnout among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe makes their contribution to the final election result less significant than suggested by the number of potential voters. In Oslo, this group constituted 15 per cent of the potential electorate, however the share of votes cast was only 9 per cent. At a national level, votes cast by immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe made up 3

per cent of the total, whereas the group constituted 5 per cent of those entitled to vote.

6.8. Votes to the left

More than half of the immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe voted for Ap (table 6.1). If we combine the votes for Ap, SV and RV, three out of four voted for parties to the left. The support for both Høyre and Fremskrittspartiet was poor. In the total population, the two parties together had the support of 37 per cent of the electorate in the 2007 local election, but only 16 per cent among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. The parties in the political centre did not attract much support from this group either. In the total population, 20 per cent voted for Venstre, Sp and KrF, but the three parties only got 7 per cent of the votes of immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Table 6.1. **Votes cast among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, after country background (world region) compared with the election result. Local election 2007. Per cent**

	Total from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	Election result
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
RV	3	0	3	4	14	1.9
SV	19	11	20	21	24	6.2
Ap	53	45	55	61	33	29.6
Sp	1	5	1	0	0	8
KrF	3	4	2	7	0	6.4
V	3	4	3	2	9	5.9
H	11	14	12	3	10	19.3
FrP	5	15	2	2	5	17.5
Other	2	2	2	0	5	5.2
N	401	90	211	54	46	

Source: Election Statistics. Statistics Norway.

From the Survey of Electoral Turnout among Immigrants, a sample of those who actually participated in the election was drawn - a sample of 375 persons with Norwegian and 375 with foreign citizenship. Within each group the sample was proportionally distributed by world region. Phone interviews were conducted in the period from week 45-47 2007, with a 54 per cent participation rate.

East Europeans voted to a lesser degree for the parties to the left, and *Fremskrittspartiet* seemed to have some support in this group. The strongest support for the parties on the left was found among Africans with 86 per cent support for the three parties on the left, followed by 78 per cent support among Asians. It must be noted however that among East Europeans and Africans there are fewer in the survey sample and the margins of error are larger than for Asians. Prior to the election, some attention was given to separate immigrant lists, but neither of these were given any substantial support among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents.

Earlier studies of voting patterns among foreign citizens have shown that immigrants vote for parties on the left side of the political spectrum, and especially Ap. (Bjørklund and Kval 2001). Possible explanations for this are given in an article in *Samfunnsspeilet* 2/2008 (Bergh, Bjørklund and Aalandslid 2008).

6.9. Candidates for the local councils

In order to be elected to a local council, the potential candidate has to be nominated to the electoral list and the general rule is that in order to be nominated they have to be a member of a political party. Data from Statistics Norway's survey of living conditions among immigrants show that immigrants to a lesser degree than the rest of the population are members of political parties. In the total population, 6 per cent are members of a political party,

whereas the corresponding rate among immigrants was 4 per cent (Blom and Henriksen 2008).

Prior to the 2007 election, almost 1 800 immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents were nominated on the electoral lists. A total of 1 026 of these had a background from Asia, Africa, Latin America or Eastern Europe. Among these again, roughly half had their background from Asia (including Turkey), a quarter from Eastern Europe, while 15 per cent came from Africa. This distribution is more or less identical to the composition of persons entitled to vote from these regions. Those with a Latin American background were slightly overrepresented as their shares of persons entitled to vote were 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the nominated. In total, there were candidates representing 96 different countries in 267 different municipalities.

We find the most candidates from Iran (100), followed by Bosnia (77) and Pakistan (59). More candidates might be expected from Pakistan since it is the largest immigrant group entitled to vote, in addition many prominent local politicians have a Pakistani background. However, while immigrants from Pakistan are unevenly distributed on a regional level, with the majority living in Oslo, Iranians and Bosnians to a larger degree reside all over the country, which increases the number of potential lists to be nominated on.

Table 6.2. Local election 2007. Candidates by country background and gender

	Men	Women	Total	Share of women
Total	554	472	1 026	46
Iran	64	36	100	36
Bosnia-Herzegovina	43	34	77	44
Pakistan	44	15	59	25
Irak	39	17	56	30
Russia	6	48	54	89
Sri Lanka	36	14	50	28
Somalia	34	14	48	29
Chile	29	19	48	40
Poland	8	35	43	81
Turkey	31	12	43	28
Other	220	228	448	51

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Register covering candidates and elected members of local councils

Since the local election in 2003, Statistics Norway has collected information on all members of local councils and linked these data to other registers in Statistics Norway. This register provides unique information on the elected members of local councils in Norway, including information about their income, labour market status and education, in addition to immigrant background. From 2007, the register has been supplemented with information about the candidates.

6.10. Almost gender balance among the candidates

Among the candidates with backgrounds from the Middle East there is a clear majority of men, while among candidates with East European backgrounds there is an equally clear majority of women. This reflects the underlying demographic composition of the population described in chapter 2. In total, almost half (46 per cent) of the candidates were women, which is higher than the share among all candidates (42 per cent). Thus women with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were to a larger degree represented among the

candidates than women in the rest of the population.

Two of the major groups were not included; immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Serbia and Vietnam. Both are among the largest groups, with Vietnam the second largest. Among the Vietnamese, there were only 11 candidates, while there were 22 candidates from Serbia.

Among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, the candidates for the local councils were more evenly distributed over the country than suggested by the underlying demographic distribution. Among those entitled to vote, almost half were residing in Oslo or Akershus, whereas only 20 per cent of the candidates came from these two counties. However, the candidates have an urban bias, and we find the highest number of candidates in Oslo (79), followed by Stavanger (33), Kristiansand (24), Ringerike (22) and Drammen (20). There were candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America

Table 6.3. Local election 2007. Candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. By country background and party

	Background from Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Eastern Europe	All candidates	Background from Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Eastern Europe
Total	1 026	62 555	1.6
RV	81	1 565	5.2
Sv	266	6 816	3.9
Ap	232	10 437	2.2
Sp	40	9 042	0.4
KrF	69	5 696	1.2
V	94	6 536	1.4
H	81	8 466	1.0
FrP	55	6 553	0.8
Other	108	7 444	1.5

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway

and Eastern Europe in all counties and as many as 267 different municipalities.

Politically, the candidates lean to the left (table 6.3). SV had most candidates (266), followed by Ap with 232. In total, 57 per cent of the candidates were to be found on the lists of the political parties to the left, 20 per cent to the centre (KrF, V and Sp) and 13 per cent to the right (H and FrP). The remainder were candidates for local lists.

6.11. Fourteen per cent of the candidates were elected

In total, 140 candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected, representing 44 different countries. We find most elected representatives from Iran, Pakistan and India. A total of 88 of the members were from Asia, 22 from Africa, 20 from Eastern Europe and 10 from Latin America. A total of 46 per cent of the members were women, which is identical to the share of women among the candidates and far higher than is found among all members where 38 per cent are women.

As for the candidates, there was a high share of women from Eastern Europe and Latin America. From both regions 70 per cent of the elected members were women. From Asia and Africa the female shares were lower, with 40 and 45 per cent respectively. As seen in table 6.4 there are large gender differences; the share of women varies from 57 per cent among members with an Indian background to 17 per cent for members with a Turkish background.

The high number of elected members from Iran and Pakistan stems from the high number of candidates from the same countries. We have shown that the highest numbers of nominated candidates came from Iran and found that the highest number of elected members was also from Iran (table 6.4). The candidates with an Indian background gained the most from the election as there were only 40 candidates with an Indian background but as many as 14 or 35 per cent of them were elected. Many of the candidates with a Pakistani background were also elected; 31 per cent. Among the Bosnian candidates only 6 per cent were elected, the lowest of all groups.

Table 6.4. Local election 2007. Members of local councils by gender and country background

	Men	Women	Total	Share of women	Candidates	Share elected
				<i>Prosent</i>		<i>Prosent</i>
Total population	6 839	4 107	10 946	38	62 555	17
Immigrants from Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Eastern Europe	76	64	140	46	1 027	14
Iran	14	6	20	30	100	20
Pakistan	12	6	18	33	59	31
India	6	8	14	57	40	35
Somalia	5	3	8	38	48	17
Sri Lanka	5	3	8	38	50	16
Irak	4	4	8	50	56	14
Turkey	5	1	6	17	43	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	2	5	40	77	6
Other	22	31	53	58	554	10

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 6.5. Local election 2007. Members of local councils by party and country background

	RV	SV	Ap	Sp	KrF	V	H	FrP	Other	Total
Total	4	25	78	4	2	6	10	7	4	140
Iran	1	5	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	20
Pakistan	0	3	13	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
India	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	0	14
Somalia	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	8
Sri Lanka	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Iraq	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Turkey	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Other	2	9	23	4	1	3	4	5	2	53

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

There were also few elected members from Poland, Russia and Vietnam. In total, 14 per cent of the nominated candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected compared with 17.5 per cent among all candidates

6.12. Elected to 79 local councils

Even although elected members are concentrated in the central municipalities and most of them come from the capital area, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected in 79 different municipalities. In addition, all counties were represented with at least one member with this background. Most members with this background were elected in Drammen (12), followed by Oslo (10). In 55 of the municipalities there is only one member with a background from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. Apart from Oslo and Drammen, we find most members of the local councils in the central counties in the Eastern part of Norway: Lørenskog (7), Skedsmo (5). In addition to the larger cities along the coast: Kristiansand (4), Stavanger (5), Bergen (3) and Trondheim (4).

6.13. Ap with the majority of local council members

As many as 78 out of the 140 members of the local councils with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected for Ap (table 6.5). Roughly a third of Ap's candidates with this background were elected. All parties other than Ap had a lower share of elected members with this background than the corresponding share of candidates.

Compared with all members of the local councils there is an overrepresentation of members from the parties on the political left. Of all members elected to local councils, Ap, SV and RV attracted 36 per cent compared to 76 per cent among those with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

In absolute numbers, most of Ap's elected members had backgrounds from Pakistan (13) and Iran (12). The highest share of Ap representatives are found among those with backgrounds from Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India. Ap had members elected in all counties. SV, which had the highest number of candidates among those with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, had 10 per cent in this group elected, mostly from Iran, Pakistan and Iraq. For the other parties,

the numbers are significantly lower. Høyre had two elected members, from Pakistan and Turkey respectively. Prior to the election there was some speculation about the support of a separate immigrant list, which received little support and no members were elected to the local councils. For more information on the local election 2007, see Aalandslid 2008.

Annex

Table 6.1. Local election 2007. Electoral turnout among foreign citizens entitled to vote, by citizenship and gender. Per cent

Citizenship	Electoral turnout in per cent			Persons entitled to vote in the sample			Foreign citizens entitled to vote		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	36	34	39	6 803	3 160	3 643	137 555	67 543	70 012
Europe	38	35	42	3 269	1 625	1 644	91 186	46 022	45 164
Africa	32	34	29	447	250	197	10 068	5 623	4 445
Asia	30	27	31	2 090	814	1 276	25 339	10 839	14 500
North and Central America	44	44	45	448	202	246	7 457	3 424	4 033
South America	32	27	37	399	177	222	2 888	1 268	1 620
Oceania	45	52	35	150	92	58	617	367	250
The Nordic countries	41	38	44	934	457	477	48 556	24 538	24 018
Western Europe else, except Turkey	44	39	50	1 087	617	470	24 863	14 112	10 751
Eastern Europe	22	16	27	1 049	435	614	15 825	6 211	9 614
North America and Oceania	46	46	45	514	263	251	7 391	3 549	3 842
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	30	29	31	3 219	1 388	1 831	40 920	19 133	21 787
Western Europe, North America and Oceania	42	39	46	2 535	1 337	1 198	80 810	42 199	38 611
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey and Eastern Europe	28	26	30	4 268	1 823	2 445	56 745	25 344	31 401
Selected countries									
Denmark	48	44	52	248	138	110	17 058	9 106	7 952
Finland	36	24	43	241	89	152	4 728	1 904	2 824
Iceland	39	42	36	198	100	98	2 828	1 406	1 422
Sweden	38	35	40	247	130	117	23 942	12 122	11 820
France	45	40	52	192	106	86	1 664	971	693
Serbia and Montenegro	16	19	11	200	111	89	2 103	1 120	983
Netherlands	53	48	59	198	106	92	3 020	1 655	1 365
Poland	23	13	30	200	90	110	2 283	973	1 310
United Kingdom	41	38	45	248	157	91	8 795	5 432	3 363
Russia	27	18	30	249	67	182	3 724	1 108	2 616
Turkey	22	22	23	199	116	83	1 942	1 161	781
Germany	48	44	51	249	126	123	6 828	3 450	3 378
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18	14	21	200	98	102	3 035	1 522	1 513
Somalia	36	41	27	248	148	100	4 568	2 677	1 891
Afghanistan	31	34	24	200	129	71	2 857	1 904	953
Sri Lanka	40	30	43	199	53	146	1 532	447	1 085
Philippines	33	18	35	198	28	170	1 495	246	1 249
India	39	36	40	200	70	130	1 048	426	622
Iraq	23	22	25	250	149	101	5 284	3 105	2 179
Iran	24	23	25	200	94	106	2 327	1 249	1 078
China	14	13	15	194	86	108	960	391	569
Pakistan	36	36	36	250	112	138	3 662	1 637	2 025
Thailand	31	:	32	200	11	189	3 182	245	2 937
USA	45	44	46	249	116	133	5 882	2 763	3 119
Chile	34	30	40	200	125	75	1 512	845	667

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 6.2. Local election 2007. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens entitled to vote, by country background and gender. Per cent

Citizenship	Electoral turnout in per cent			Persons entitled to vote in the sample			Norwegian citizens with immigrant background		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	40	39	42	6 787	3 088	3 699	141 500	69 091	72 409
Europe	42	39	45	2 742	1 191	1 551	51 561	23 151	28 410
Africa	34	33	36	850	466	384	16 779	9 430	7 349
Asia	40	40	40	2 295	1 080	1 215	64 412	32 673	31 739
North and Central America	56	54	57	400	154	246	2 978	1 100	1 878
South America	36	35	36	400	160	240	5 630	2 688	2 942
Oceania	57	62	54	100	37	63	140	49	91
The Nordic countries	66	63	68	468	180	288	9 028	3 513	5 515
Western Europe else, except Turkey	64	63	66	527	221	306	7 103	3 103	4 000
Eastern Europe	31	27	34	1 497	649	848	28 154	12 554	15 600
North America and Oceania	65	65	64	343	130	213	2 081	779	1 302
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	38	38	39	3 952	1 908	2 044	95 134	49 142	45 992
Western Europe, North America and Oceania	65	63	67	1 338	531	807	18 212	7 395	10 817
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey and Eastern Europe	37	36	37	5 449	2 557	2 892	123 288	61 696	61 592
Selected countries									
Denmark	69	68	70	200	78	122	4 362	1 830	2 532
Sweden	67	64	69	200	81	119	3 092	1 092	2 000
Serbia	16	14	18	250	132	118	5 528	2 898	2 630
Croatia	23	22	24	200	105	95	1 563	819	744
Poland	42	38	45	198	72	126	4 410	1 453	2 957
United Kingdom	70	74	67	198	76	122	1 676	636	1 040
Russia	38	44	36	200	34	166	2 425	527	1 898
Turkey	36	37	36	250	141	109	7 276	3 981	3 295
Germany	67	65	68	198	78	120	2 781	1 090	1 691
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29	29	29	250	122	128	8 388	4 137	4 251
Macedonia	18	15	20	200	98	102	1 710	926	784
Eritrea	36	39	33	200	104	96	1 343	726	617
Morocco	27	24	30	200	123	77	3 868	2 287	1 581
Somalia	38	38	37	250	118	132	4 905	2 611	2 294
Sri Lanka	51	48	56	250	142	108	5 862	3 458	2 404
Philippines	35	28	37	250	47	203	4 736	1 071	3 665
India	44	44	44	200	113	87	3 753	1 969	1 784
Iraq	32	33	31	250	159	91	5 877	3 645	2 232
Iran	39	40	37	249	135	114	7 985	4 568	3 417
China	25	21	28	200	88	112	2 414	1 067	1 347
Pakistan	46	50	41	250	134	116	14 582	7 868	6 714
Thailand	33	13	36	199	23	176	2 101	311	1 790
Vietnam	38	35	42	250	128	122	11 770	5 976	5 794
USA	65	64	66	200	78	122	1 679	637	1 042
Chile	33	34	31	200	97	103	3 975	2 074	1 901

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Svein Blom

7. Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration

- Nine out of 10 think that immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians, and 7 out of 10 believe that immigrants make a valuable contribution to Norwegian working life.
- Two out of 3 think that immigrants enrich the cultural life in Norway.
- Nine out of 10 do not mind having contact with immigrants as neighbours or as home helps, but 1 out of 3 would feel uncomfortable having an immigrant married into the family.
- One out of 3 also suspect that immigrants abuse the social welfare system and believe that immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society.
- More than 4 out of 10 think that immigrants should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible.
- One out of 10 want a liberalisation of the current asylum policy, whereas 4 out of 10 think that the refugees' access to obtaining a residence permit should be made more difficult.
- The changing attitudes towards immigrants and immigration over time are probably affected by fluctuations in business cycles, the number of refugees seeking residence permits in the country, to what extent the official refugee policy appears humane and just in the eyes of the public, and the image created by the refugees themselves as a result of their own conduct (especially with regard to crime).
- The attitudes of the population vary according to demographic and social factors such as education, age, urbanisation, geographic area, degree of contact with immigrants, political opinions, and to some extent also by sex.
- Highly educated persons, aged less than 67 years, residing in Akershus/Oslo and who have contact with immigrants are generally among the most positive towards immigration and immigrants.
- Compared to attitudes in other European countries, Norwegian attitudes tend to be in the middle or at the liberal or tolerant end of the scale on most immigrant issues.

For a number of years, Statistics Norway has been mapping the attitudes of the Norwegian population towards immigrants and immigration through questions in its annual interview surveys on behalf of the former Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, now the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion. The first interviews were conducted in 1993 and were repeated each year until 2000. After partially changing the questions, the practice was resumed in 2002. Originally hosted in Statistics Norway's omnibus survey, the questions were transferred to the travel and vacation survey in 2005.

7.1. Immigrants' labour efforts and cultural contributions are commended...

There is widespread agreement on the benefit of immigrants' labour efforts. Through the years 2005-2007, seven out of 10 of the population agreed strongly or on the whole that «*Most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life*». Less than two out of 10 disagreed, and about 1 in 10 were uncertain. This was an increase from two thirds agreeing in 2002-2004 (table 7.1). Two out of 3 also agree that «*Most immigrants enrich the cultural life of Norway*».

7.2. ... but some fear abuse of social benefits and increased insecurity

On the other hand, 3 out of 10 in 2007 fear that «*Most immigrants abuse the social welfare system*» (table 7.2). The belief that this is true is now nevertheless 10 percentage points lower than at the beginning of the 2000s, and there are far more people

who reject this notion in 2007 than who believe in it. Almost half the population disagreed with the statement.

The respondents were also asked to consider the statement «*Most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society*». In 2005, more than 3 out of 10 agreed strongly or on the whole with this statement, whereas almost 5 out of 10 strongly or on the whole disagreed. According to the European Social Survey (ESS) 2002, Norway is one of the countries in Europe that most strongly fears immigrant crime. Only two countries, Greece and the Czech Republic, have a stronger belief than Norway that immigration leads to greater crime problems (Blom 2005). More about the ESS follows later in the chapter.

What are attitudes?

An attitude is a preconception to react upon a certain phenomena in a special way. Attitudes have both emotional and cognitive aspects and form foundations for actions to varying degrees.

Table 7.1. Attitudes towards two statements about immigrants' labour efforts and cultural contributions. 2002-2007. Per cent

«Most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life»						
Year	All	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	66	12	20	2	1 410
2003	100	66	9	24	1	1 385
2004	100	67	10	21	2	1 320
2005	100	70	10	17	2	1 289
2006	100	72	10	17	1	1 288
2007	100	72	16	11	1	1 269
«Most immigrants enrich the cultural life in Norway»						
Year	All	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	63	12	22	2	1 409
2003	100	70	9	21	1	1 381
2004	100	66	10	22	1	1 318
2005	100	71	8	18	3	1 289
2006	100	68	11	20	1	1 289
2007	100	67	14	18	1	1 270

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007).

7.3. Nine out of 10 support equal job opportunities for immigrants

Nine out of 10 agreed strongly or on the whole in 2007 that «*All immigrants in Norway should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians*» (table 7.3). The acceptance of this statement is marginally higher now than in the early 2000s and is now at the same level as during the favourable business cycles at the end of the 1990s (cf. table 7.8). The temporal

decline in the proportion agreeing after the turn of the millennium may have had some connection to the concomitant economic recession. Similarly, the increasing support for the statement during the 1990s from 75 per cent in 1993 to 92 per cent in 1998 may have been connected to the continuously rising business cycle in Norway during this period. Compared to other countries, Norway is also one of the European countries whose population is most confident that immigration is

Table 7.2. Attitudes towards two statements about immigrants' abuse of social benefits and contribution to insecurity. 2002-2007. Per cent

«Most immigrants abuse the social welfare system»						
Year	All	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	41	14	43	2	1 405
2003	100	40	10	48	2	1 384
2004	100	40	12	46	2	1 318
2005	100	36	10	50	4	1 289
2006	100	36	13	49	2	1 289
2007	100	31	21	46	3	1 269

«Most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society»						
Year	All	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	45	13	41	1	1 410
2003	100	45	10	44	1	1 385
2004	100	41	10	48	1	1 317
2005	100	41	10	48	2	1 286
2006	100	40	13	46	1	1 288
2007	100	35	19	46	1	1 272

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007).

Table 7.3. Attitudes towards a statement about immigrants and equal job opportunities. 2002-2007. Per cent

«All immigrants in Norway should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians»						
Year	All	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	85	4	10	1	1 410
2003	100	83	3	13	1	1 384
2004	100	87	3	10	0	1 319
2005	100	89	3	7	1	1 287
2006	100	86	4	9	1	1 288
2007	100	90	5	5	1	1 272

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007).

-beneficial for the economy of the country, as demonstrated later (figure 7.4).).

7.4. The majority prefer that immigrants assimilate to Norwegians

One of the questions in Statistics Norway's survey on attitudes towards immigrants and immigration shows that between 4 and 5 out of 10 in 2007 think that «*Immigrants in Norway should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible*» (table 7.4). A slightly smaller proportion, a little less than 4 out of 10, disagree with this statement, whereas 2 out of 10 answer «neither agree nor disagree». The tendency over time is that the support for the statement has dwindled somewhat.

A complete eradication of all differences between the minority and the majority

population, known as «assimilation», is not on a par with the aim of the official integration policy. The concept of integration implies that the minorities should be able to preserve the cultural and religious characteristics they want, provided they do not infringe Norwegian law. With regard to working life and society, the aim for integration is however full equality and participation for all citizens.

Furthermore, it is apparent from the data that those who believe that immigrants should try to become as similar to Norwegians as possible are also more critical towards immigrants in other respects.

7.5. Few want increased immigration of refugees

On a question concerning refugees' access to the country, 4 out of 10 in 2007

Table 7.4. Attitudes towards the statement that immigrants in Norway should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible. 2003-2007. Per cent

«Immigrants in Norway should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible»						
Year	All	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2003	100	54	7	39	1	1 381
2004	100	53	8	39	0	1 318
2005	100	54	7	38	1	1 286
2006	100	49	10	40	1	1 288
2007	100	45	18	36	0	1 273

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007).

Table 7.5. Attitudes towards a statement regarding refugees' access to residence permits in Norway. 2002-2007. Per cent

«Compared to today, should it be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit, should it be more difficult, or should access to permits remain the same as today?»						
Year	All	Easier	As today	More difficult	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	5	39	53	2	1 408
2003	100	5	37	56	3	1 381
2004	100	6	44	47	2	1 317
2005	100	9	49	39	4	1 287
2006	100	7	46	45	2	1 288
2007	100	8	50	39	3	1 270

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007).

believed that it ought to be more difficult than today to obtain a residence permit, whereas 5 out of 10 thought that the present admission policy ought to be continued (table 7.5). One out of 10 think it ought to be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain access to the country. On this issue, the proportion wanting a *status quo* in the admission to the country has increased approximately 10 percentage points since 2002, whereas the proportion wanting less accessibility to the country has been correspondingly reduced.

There is reason to believe that the development in the number of asylum seekers to

Norway affects the way this question is answered. The number of asylum seekers tends to be thoroughly presented in the media. In the peak year 2002, nearly 18 000 applied for asylum in Norway. Thereafter the number descended year by year until 2006 when the number of applicants was around 5 300 persons – which probably led to a reduction in the proportion who thought it should become more difficult for asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway. With a new increase in the number of asylum seekers in 2007 and 2008 (UDI 2008), this trend in opinion is once again expected to turn.

Table 7.6. Attitudes towards three statements on relations to immigrants. 2002-2007. Per cent

«Would you feel uncomfortable if.....you or someone in your closest family had an immigrant as a domestic help?»					
Year	All	Yes	No	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	11	88	1	1 410
2003	100	10	89	1	1 385
2004	100	10	90	1	1 319
2005	100	6	93	1	1 288
2006	100	8	91	1	1 286
2007	100	10	89	1	1 274
«...your new neighbour was an immigrant?»					
Year	All	Yes	No	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	8	90	2	1 410
2003	100	9	89	2	1 384
2004	100	9	90	1	1 316
2005	100	6	92	1	1 288
2006	100	7	91	2	1 287
«...you had a son or daughter that wanted to marry an immigrant?»					
Year	All	Yes	No	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	40	53	7	1 409
2003	100	37	58	6	1 380
2004	100	35	60	5	1 317
2005	100	33	61	7	1 288
2006	100	32	62	6	1 286
2007	100	32	64	4	1 269

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007).

7.6. Nine out of 10 are positive to immigrants as neighbours and domestic helps...

Nine out of ten have no objection to having an immigrant as a *new neighbour*. Furthermore, 9 out of 10 have no objection to having an immigrant as a *domestic help* for themselves or in the close family. In the introduction to these questions a precondition is included that the immigrant speaks Norwegian. Having an immigrant as a son-in-law or daughter-in-law, however, arouses negative feelings in 1 out of 3 (table 7.6). The adverse feeling against immigrants in the family has diminished slightly since the question was asked for the first time in 2002, when 4 out of 10 were negative.

7.7. ... and 7 out of 10 have contact with immigrants

Seven out of 10 of the adult population have contact with immigrants (table 7.7), and the proportion has increased slightly in the last few years. The workplace is the most common arena for such contact. Four out of 10 have some kind of contact with immigrants at work. Three out of 10 have contact with immigrants through friends and acquaintances, and 2 out of 10 have such contact in the neighbourhood. Only 1 in 10 have contact with immigrants among close relatives.

Of those having contact with immigrants, it is rather unusual that the contact encompasses only one person. Only 6 per cent are in this situation. It is more common that the contact involves two to four persons. As many as 4 out of 10 of those with immigrant contact have contact with two to four immigrants, whereas 1 out of 3 report having contact with five to ten persons.

In 2003 and 2007, we also asked about the frequency of contact with immigrants and

how the contact was perceived. Of those having contact, daily or weekly contact is the most common among 8 out of 10. The rest had monthly or less frequent contact. Of those having contact with immigrants, 7 out of 10 experienced the contact as basically positive. Three out of 10 had had both positive and negative experiences, whereas only 1 per cent found the contact basically negative.

7.8. Various social conditions affect the attitudes

We have already mentioned some of the factors that appear to affect the attitudes towards refugees and immigrants over time. *Improvements in the business cycle* probably encourage a liberalisation of attitudes. During times of economic growth, it becomes easier to find work and housing for newcomers, and the need for labour increases. Other European studies also show similar results (Semyonov and Rajzman 2006). *Large numbers of asylum seekers* probably have the opposite effect on attitudes. The more asylum seekers there are, the greater the demands will be on the authorities to regulate and reduce the influx of refugees. The majority of the population seems to harbour a deep-rooted fear of large-scale and uncontrolled immigration.

The official refugee policy also has repercussions for the public opinion. At the same time that immigration should not appear too overwhelming, neither should the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers appear unreasonably harsh and inhumane. Otherwise, it could trigger demands for a more liberal practising of immigration legislation. Something similar probably happened in the middle of the 1990s when the media regularly presented reports of a «heartless» asylum policy, innocent asylum children living in churches, unfathomable decisions on applications, and brutal im-

Table 7.7 **Contact with immigrants: arenas, numbers, frequency and experience. 2002-2007. Per cent**

«Do you have contact with immigrants who live in Norway for instance at work, in the neighbourhood, among friends, family etc?»									
Year	All	Yes		No		Number of persons that answered			
2002	100	67		33		1 408			
2003	100	64		36		1 384			
2004	100	67		33		1 318			
2005	100	66		34		1 286			
2006	100	68		32		1 288			
2007	100	70		30		1 274			
«In what connections do you have contact with immigrants who live in Norway?»									
Year	All	At work		Among friends/ acquaintances		In the neighbourhood		Among close relatives	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2002	100	41	59	27	73	22	78	9	91
2003	100	40	60	29	71	23	77	9	91
2004	100	39	61	29	71	24	76	9	91
2005	100	42	58	28	72	20	80	9	91
2006	100	41	59	31	69	24	76	10	90
2007	100	45	55	32	68	24	76	11	89
«How many immigrants have you contact with?»									
Year	All	Number of persons					Don't know	Number of persons that answer	
		0	1	2-4	5-10	More than 10			
2003	100	36	6	26	19	14	0	1 382	
2003 ¹	100	.	9	41	29	22	0	890	
2004	100	33	6	27	19	15	0	1 317	
2004 ¹	100	.	9	40	29	22	0	886	
2005	100	34	6	24	20	15	0	1 286	
2005 ¹	100	.	10	37	30	23	0	844	
2006	100	32	4	28	21	15	0	1 287	
2006 ¹	100	.	5	41	31	22	0	886	
2007	100	30	4	27	23	15	0	1 271	
2007 ¹	100	.	6	38	33	22	0	894	
«How frequent is your contact with immigrants generally?»									
Year	All	Never	Seldom	Monthly	Weekly	Daily	Number of persons that answered		
2003	100	36	3	9	23	29	1 382		
2003 ¹	100	.	5	14	36	45	890		
2007	100	30	4	11	28	28	1 271		
2007 ¹	100	.	5	15	40	39	894		
«What is your personal experience of this contact?»									
Year	All	No contact	Basically positive	Positive/negative	Basically negative	Number of persons that answered			
2003	100	36	44	20	0	1 381			
2003 ¹	100	.	69	31	1	889			
2007	100	30	51	19	1	1 271			
2007 ¹	100	.	72	27	1	894			

¹ Only persons with contact with immigrants.

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007).

plementation of deportation orders. This may have contributed to the change of attitudes in a liberal direction from 1995 to 1996 (Blom 1996b).

Conversely, all *crime* committed by immigrants will serve to undermine liberal and tolerant attitudes (Blom 1999). This is especially the case for dramatic acts like gang fights, stabbings, «honour» killings, drug-related crimes and smuggling of persons into the country. Crimes of this nature conducted by individuals with immigrant backgrounds can very easily «colour» the public perception of the whole group. So far, there are few indications that acts of terror conducted by religiously-inspired fundamentalist groups outside the country directly influence the attitudes of the Norwegian population towards their own immigrants.

We also have the impression that attitudes towards the asylum policy are affected by the knowledge and sympathy held by the population towards groups fleeing from a country. In 1994, there was considerable goodwill to accepting refugees from Bosnia, and this was also the case in 1999 with refugees from Kosovo. Both events, which could be said to happen in our neighbouring region, were thoroughly covered by the media in a way that left no doubt that refugees from these *areas were real refugees of war*. Both in 1994 and 1999, we also registered a statistically significant increase from the year before in the proportion who agreed that «Norway should give residence permits to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today» (Blom 1994, 1999). The same goodwill was not extended to busloads of Bulgarian «refugees» arriving in the summer of 2001. Instead of meeting sympathy, they added to the creation of concepts such as «asylum tourists» and «supposedly unfounded asylum seekers».

7.9. Less educated are most sceptical

The attitudes towards immigrants and immigration are different in different segments of the population. Factors found to have bearings on attitudes are education, age, place of residence, contact with immigrants and political opinion.

Educational level is the single factor with the greatest impact. The highly educated are systematically more positive towards immigrants and immigration than intermediate and lower educated individuals. Whereas for instance 49 per cent of the population with a lower secondary education as highest educational level believe that most immigrants abuse the social welfare system, only 7 per cent of the population with a long higher education or a university college education (tertiary education, graduate level) were of the same opinion in 2007.

Moreover, 50 per cent of the population in 2007 with education at lower secondary level also believed that immigrants are a source of insecurity in society, compared with only 15 per cent of those with a long higher education or a university college education. Finally, 20 per cent of the least educated found it uncomfortable to have an immigrant as a domestic help, compared with 2 per cent of the highly educated.

7.10. Young and intermediate aged are more positive than elders

Age also has a definite connection with attitudes towards immigrants and immigration. The most significant trend is that the oldest age group (67-79 years) has less goodwill to offer. In some issues, the proportion taking a sceptical stance is at least twice as large among the eldest as among any of the other age groups. For instance, 54 per cent of the youngest in 2007 rejected the notion that most immigrants are a

source of insecurity, compared with only 25 per cent of the oldest.

On several questions, the age group next to the youngest (25-44 years) nevertheless holds more liberal attitudes than the youngest group (16-24 years). This is probably linked to the fact that the younger group has not had time to take as much education as those somewhat older. For example, 31 per cent of the 16-24 year olds agree that «most immigrants abuse the social welfare system», compared with 25 per cent of the 25-44 year olds. A similar tendency can be seen regarding immigrants as domestic helps. Thirteen per cent of the youngest oppose having an immigrant as domestic help, compared with 9 per cent of the adjacent age group and 7 per cent of the 45-66 year olds.

However, with regard to questions containing a paternalistic attitude, the youngest tend to be the most liberal. As is the case, for example, regarding the expectation that immigrants should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible, and the question whether they would feel uncomfortable having an immigrant as a son-in-law or daughter-in-law. A total of 48 per cent of the youngest rejected the notion that it is an aim to become as similar to Norwegians as possible, compared with 40 per cent in the adjacent age group. The proportion finding it uncomfortable to have an immigrant (Norwegian-speaking) in the near family, is similarly 6 percentage points lower among the youngest than among the young adults (22 per cent compared with 28 per cent).

7.11. Less scepticism in the cities

Residents in *urban areas* with more than 100 000 inhabitants, i.e. the largest cities with surroundings, generally have somewhat more liberal attitudes to immigrants and immigration than persons in

less urban residential areas. As for age, the trend according to place of residence is, however, not linear in the sense that tolerance is largest in the most densely populated areas. In the survey from 2007 it is a recurring trend that persons living in urban areas with less than 2 000 inhabitants have the least positive feelings towards immigrants and immigration. On the other side it is in urban areas with 100 000 inhabitants or more that the most liberal attitudes are located. In 2007, 12 per cent in the most densely populated areas believed that it should be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway, whereas the proportion is only half as large in less populated areas. For some attitude indicators, the effect of urban/rural residential area is weakened or eliminated when differences in educational level or amount of contact with immigrants is included.

The goodwill towards immigrants and immigration according to *geographic region* is generally largest in Akershus and Oslo. It is also this region that has the largest proportion of immigrants, more than double the proportion of the remaining Østlandet, which has the next highest proportion. For instance, nearly 8 out of 10 in Akershus/Oslo held the view that immigrants make an important contribution to working life, compared with 7 out of 10 on a national level. This type of result is found in several consecutive years. As for residential area, the effect is not always robust when controlling for education and contact with immigrants.

Moreover, it may vary somewhat from question to question which geographic region appears least tolerant towards immigrants and immigration. Relevant «candidates» might be Hedmark/Oppland and Agder/Rogaland. The tendency is not regarded as very distinct and can vary from year to year.

7.12. Does little contact lead to little acceptance?

Persons who have *contact with immigrants* generally have more positive attitudes towards immigrants than persons without such contact. The more arenas for this contact, the stronger the goodwill is. For instance, the proportion that believes that most immigrants abuse the social welfare system falls from 41 to 17 per cent when going from persons totally devoid of contact with immigrants to persons with contact in three or more arenas. Similarly, the proportion agreeing that immigrants represent a source of insecurity varies from 47 to 25 per cent between the same two groups. There is also a large variance in the attitude to immigrants as domestic help, neighbour and son- or daughter-in-law according to the number of immigrants in the web of contacts. Whether contact with immigrants generates positive attitudes or positive attitudes generate more contacts has not been established. Both effects are probably present.

Political opinion is also important. Goodwill towards immigrants and immigration has generally appeared to be most abun-

dant among supporters of Rød Valgallianse (Red Electoral Campaign) and Sosialistisk Venstreparti (Socialist Left Party), and least among supporters of Fremskrittspartiet (The Progress Party). In some questions, the supporters of Venstre (The Liberal Party) and/or Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian Democrats) have expressed marginally greater sympathy for immigrants than voters on the left side. Unfortunately, political opinion has not been among the background variables collected in the last few years after the survey was transferred from the omnibus survey to the travel and vacation survey.

Sex is generally of secondary importance with regard to attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, but in some questions the attitudes can vary somewhat according to sex. In 2007, women were more inclined to value the cultural contribution of immigrants, at the same time being slightly more afraid of immigrants representing a source of insecurity in society. In some years, women have also been a little more reluctant than men to claim that immigrants should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible.

The European Social Survey

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an interview survey conducted every other year in about twenty European countries in order to map the population's attitudes with regard to political, social, moral and religious issues. Three rounds have been conducted so far and a fourth round is being prepared. The project is jointly financed by the European Commission, European Science Foundation and national research bureaus in the participating countries. The ESS focuses on standardised sample techniques, accurate translation from the same questionnaires and ensuring that field work and file construction are carried out similarly in all participating countries. In Norway, the field work is conducted by Statistics Norway. Data are available free of charge from the website of the Norwegian Social Science Data Service (NSD) in Bergen. See also Ringdal and Kleven 2004.

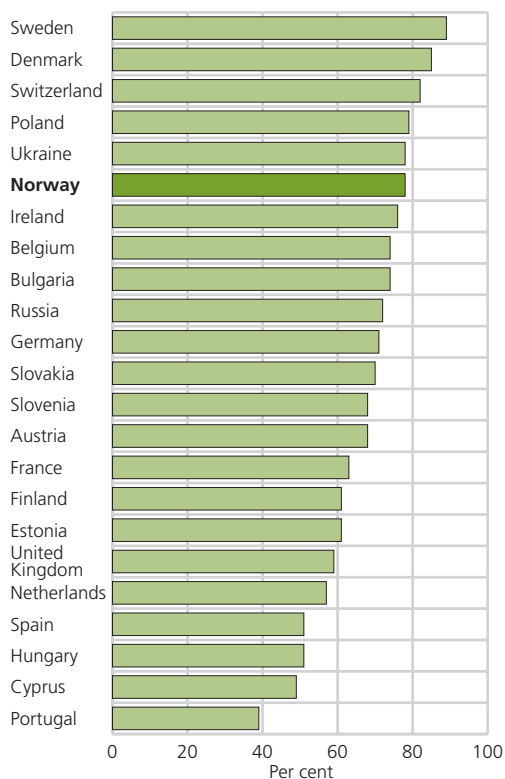
The first survey round in 2002-2003 encompassed the Nordic countries (except Iceland), United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Austria, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovenia; 21 countries in total. Israel was also included the first interview round but as the only non-European country it is not included here. Italy withdrew from the second survey round (field work in 2004-2005), and Iceland, Estonia, Slovakia, and Ukraine entered; 24 countries in total. Bulgaria, Russia and Cyprus entered in the third round (field work 2006-2007), and Iceland, Luxembourg, Greece and the Czech Republic withdrew; 23 participants in total .

7.13. Norwegian attitudes in a European comparative perspective

Based on the European Social Survey (see frame), a picture can be created of the Norwegian attitudes towards immigrants and immigration compared to the attitudes in a number of other European countries. In the first round of interviews (2002) a whole section of the questionnaire was devoted to the topic of immigrants and asylum policy. The results for some of the questions for Norway were referred to in the 2006 edition of *Immigration and immigrants* (Blom 2006). Six of the questions from the first ESS round were

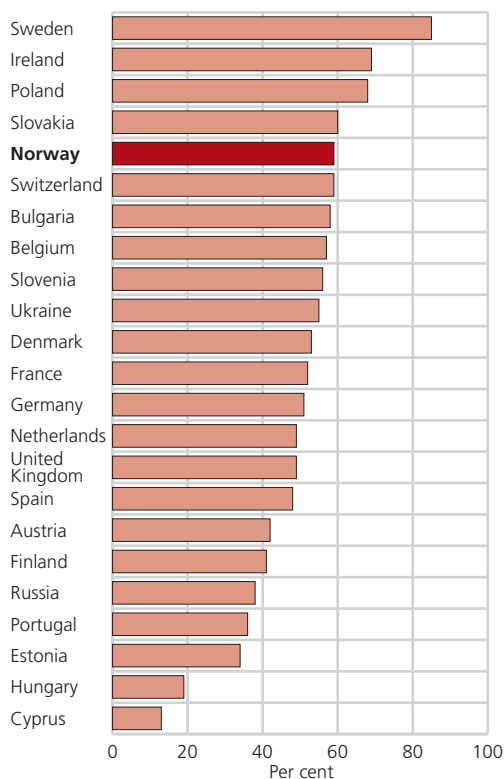
repeated in 2004 and 2006, and in the following we shall present these questions in a comparative perspective. In the figures that follow, we present Norway's position in relation to the other nations in 2006. Norway's place in the first two interview rounds (2002 and 2004) is referred to in the text. The higher Norway places itself in the bar diagrams that follow, the more liberal or tolerant the Norwegian attitudes are in comparison with the attitudes in other European countries. The complete distribution of responses for Norway in all three interview rounds is shown in the additional tables 7.1 and 7.2 at the end of the chapter.

Figure 7.1. **Proportion allowing many or some immigrants of the same race or ethnic group as most people in the country to come and live in the country. 2006. Per cent**



Source: European Social Survey 2006.

Figure 7.2. **Proportion allowing many or some immigrants of a different race or ethnic group from most people in the country to come and live in the country. 2006. Per cent**



Source: European Social Survey 2006.

7.14. Swedes are the most welcoming

More than 3 out of 4 in Norway's (adult) population will allow many or some people «of the same race or ethnic group as most people in Norway» to come and live here. The wording of the question is not chosen by Statistics Norway, but by planners in ESS. As stated in the introductory chapter (chapter 1), ethnic belonging is not a part of Statistics Norway's standard for immigrant categorisation. Norway takes a shared 5th place with Ukraine with regard to this question, behind Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Poland, when the nations are ranked according to their degree of hospitality (figure 7.1). In the survey rounds in 2002 and 2004, Norway obtained 6th place. Switzerland is accustomed to large numbers of immigrant guest workers, whereas Poland is primarily an emigration country. Ukraine has a major share of inhabitants with a Russian background. Of the Nordic countries, Finland has the lowest ranking (16th place). Finland is the Nordic country with the smallest proportion of foreign born; 3.8 per cent by the end of 2007 (Statistikcentralen 2008).

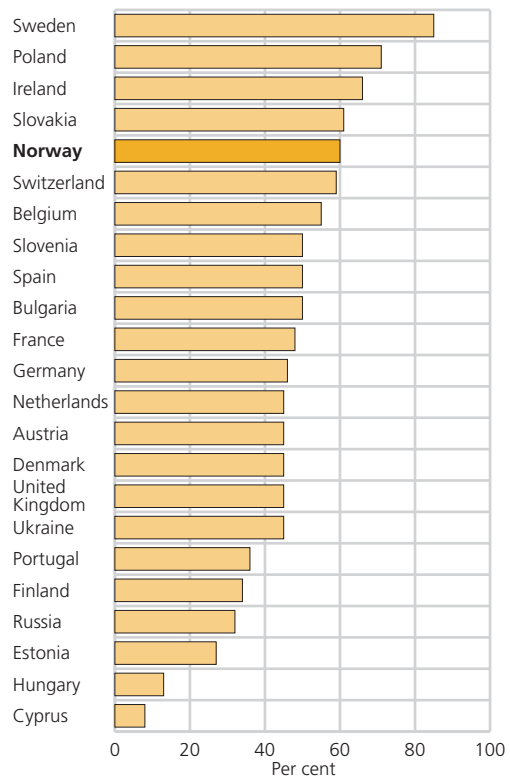
Norway retains 5th place on the ranking list regarding its willingness to receive many or some immigrants with a «different race or ethnic group from most people in Norway» (figure 7.2). The rank is retained even though the proportion in Norway wanting to receive immigrants falls by 19 percentage points (from 79 to 59 per cent). In the two previous rounds, Norway held 7th place in 2002 and 8th place in 2004 with regard to this question.

Sweden also retains 1st place on the list when it comes to giving residence to immigrants with an ethnicity other than the majority. The share of the Swedish population willing to receive many or some im-

migrants with such a background is only 5 percentage points lower than when the question related to persons with the same kind of ethnic background as the majority.

However Denmark, on the other hand, falls from 2nd place among the nations to 11th place when the question changes from relating to persons with the *same* ethnic background to persons with a *different* ethnic background from the majority. The proportion wanting to receive many or some immigrants at the same time falls by 32 percentage points (from 85 to 53 per cent) among the Danish. Similar changes in responses also appear in the Cypriote, Russian and Hungarian population when

Figure 7.3. Proportion allowing many or some immigrants from poor countries outside Europe to come and live in the country, 2006. Per cent



Source: European Social Survey 2006.

the question is altered from referring to persons with the same ethnicity to immigrants with an ethnic background other than the majority.

Norway also held 5th place among the countries in 2006 regarding the attitude towards receiving immigrants «from poor countries outside Europe» (figure 7.3). It is obvious that the population in most of the countries perceive the receipt of immigrants of a different ethnicity and immigrants from poor countries outside Europe as by and large the same thing. Hence, it is also the same four countries that in both instances rank above Norway: Sweden, Poland, Ireland and Slovakia, even if the ranking between Ireland and Poland can vary. Also further down the list there is a large degree of convergence in the ranking of the countries and in the size of the percentage displayed for each country.

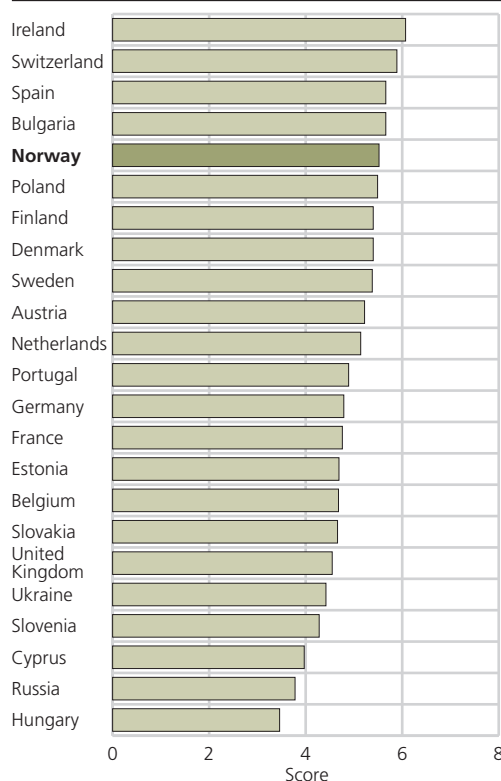
The questions above are not directly comparable to the question in our own attitude survey regarding access to residence permits for *refugees and asylum seekers*. The ESS questions are less precise in that they do not contain anything about reason for immigration, and referring to ethnicity in our context is also unprecedented. Furthermore, the questions do not refer to a defined level (e.g. «remain the same as today») as our own attitude question does. How many people that are regarded as covered in concepts such as «many», «some» and «a few» is also unclear.

7.15. Irish have strongest belief that immigration is good for the economy

In the next three questions, where the answers are framed like scores on an 11-point scale, the countries are ranked according to their mean scale values. The first question is about whether immigration is «bad or good» for the country's economy.

Norway takes 5th place among the countries regarding the belief that immigration is good for the country's economy (figure 7.4). In 2002 and 2004, the rankings were 5th and 6th place respectively. Finland, Denmark and Sweden all had a somewhat weaker belief in this than Norway in 2006. Sweden has a lower position than Norway here for the first time. We notice that Ireland rises the most among the countries that believe that immigration is beneficial for the economy. From originally being a poor emigration country, Ireland has recently experienced significant economic growth and also attracted many foreign

Figure 7.4. «Would you say it is generally bad or good for the country's economy that people come to live here from other countries?» (0: Bad for the economy, 10: Good for the economy). 2006. Mean score on 11-point scale



Source: European Social Survey 2006.

labour immigrants. The responses of the Irish seem to indicate that they regard immigration as an important factor behind the economic progression.

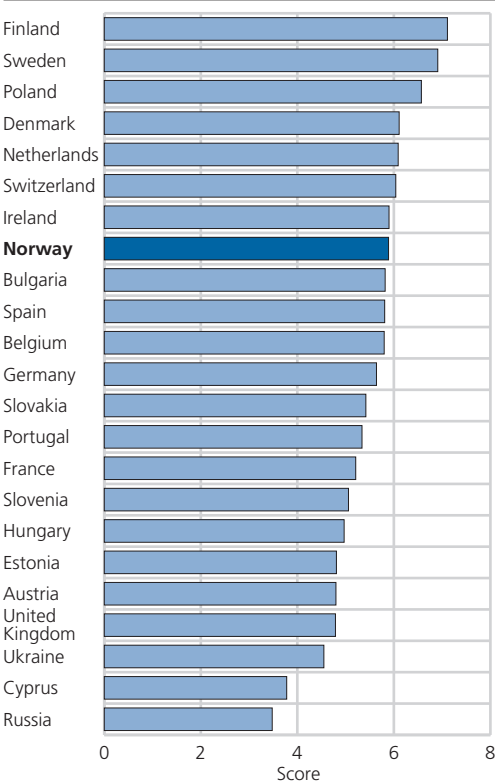
7.16. Finland has few immigrants, but values its culture

In Norway there are more people who think that the country’s culture is enriched by immigrants than who think that the country benefits economically from immigration (additional table 7.2). The same is also found in many other countries in Europe. Norway consequently enters 8th place when the countries are ranked according to the extent they value im-

migrants’ cultural contribution (figure 7.5), although the proportion thinking that the country is culturally enriched by immigrants is larger than the proportion believing that the country benefits economically from immigration. Norway’s place compared to the other countries in 2002 and 2004 was 10th and 8th respectively.

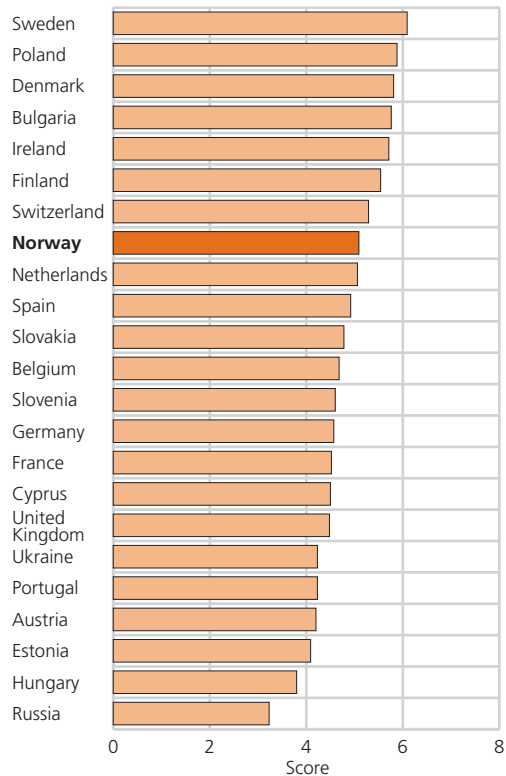
The other Nordic countries rank at the top together with Poland when it comes to perceptions of cultural enrichment. Finland, as the Nordic country with the least immigrants, rather surprisingly takes 1st place in relation to the valuation of immigrant culture. Both Ireland and Swit-

Figure 7.5. «Would you say that the country’s cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?» (0: Cultural life undermined, 10: Cultural life enriched). 2006. Mean score on 11-point scale



Source: European Social Survey 2006.

Figure 7.6. «Is the country made a worse or a better place to live by people coming to live here from other countries?» (0: Worse place to live, 10: Better place to live). 2006. Mean score on 11-point scale



Source: European Social Survey 2006.

zerland, ranking ahead of Norway with regard to the perception of immigrants' economic significance, are also ahead of Norway regarding the value assigned to their cultural contribution. In addition, the Netherlands has also overtaken Norway in this respect.

7.17. Does immigration make the country a better place to live?

On the question of whether the country is made a worse or a better place to live by immigration, between 5 and 6 out of 10 in Norway give a rather neutral response, whereas the rest of the population (more than 4 out of 10) are divided almost at the middle between those who think that immigration has been positive and those who think it has been negative for the country (additional table 7.2). This is nevertheless enough for Norway to take 8th place among the countries believing that immigration has made the country a better place to live (figure 7.6). This is higher on the list than in 2002 and 2004 when Norway was placed 9th and 11th respectively. The other Nordic countries in the survey in 2006 are all above Norway, with Sweden once again at the top.

It should furthermore be mentioned that the three largest and most important countries in Europe that participated in this survey, United Kingdom, Germany and France, all have lower scores than Norway on all six questions in the survey – i.e. both regarding willingness to receive new immigrants and regarding appreciation of immigrants' social efforts. We also note that countries like Cyprus, Hungary, Estonia, Russia and Ukraine represent the most restrictive countries. Several of them have their own minority problems, which can partly explain the positions they take.

The conclusion for the Norwegian part regarding attitudes to immigrants in a comparative perspective, is that the country ends up in the liberal or «immigrant accepting» third of the countries on all six questions in the third round of the European Social Survey. Sweden takes 1st place for a total of four questions and 2nd place for a fifth question. However, only a very limited number of topics are dealt with in the six questions about immigration in the second and third ESS round. For instance, topics such as crime, demands for integration, immigrants' civil rights and duties, and use of social welfare benefits etc. are not covered.

Annex

Table 7.1. **Attitudes towards reception of various categories of immigrants. Norway. 2002, 2004 and 2006. Per cent**

«To what extent do you think Norway should allow people of the same race or ethnic group as most Norwegian people to come and live here?»						
Year	All	Allow many to come and live here	Allow some	Allow a few	Allow none	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	20	52	26	2	2 019
2004	100	21	56	20	2	1 754
2006	100	25	53	20	2	1 739
«What about people of a different race or ethnic group from most Norwegian people?»						
Year	All	Allow many to come and live here	Allow some	Allow a few	Allow none	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	11	45	38	6	2 018
2004	100	12	46	35	7	1 753
2006	100	14	45	36	6	1 741
«What about people from the poor countries outside Europe?»						
Year	All	Allow many to come and live here	Allow some	Allow a few	Allow none	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	12	49	34	1	2 019
2004	100	12	47	35	1	1 753
2006	100	14	46	36	1	1 743

Source: The European Social Survey 2002, 2004 and 2006.

Table 7.2. **Supposed social consequences of immigration. Norway. 2002, 2004 and 2006. Per cent**

«Would you say it is generally bad or good for Norway's economy that people to come and live here from other countries?»						
Year	All	Bad for the economy (0-3)	Neither good nor bad (4-6)	Good for the economy (7-10)	Mean score	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	17	52	31	5,41	1 994
2004	100	21	50	29	5,16	1 737
2006	100	17	47	36	5,52	1 727
«Would you say that Norway's cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by people coming to live here from other countries?»						
Year	All	Allow many to come and live here	Allow some	Allow a few	Allow none	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	16	41	43	5,83	2 019
2004	100	16	40	44	5,84	1 747
2006	100	16	40	45	5,89	1 740
«Is Norway made a worse or a better place to live by people coming to live here from other countries?»						
Year	All	Worse place to live (0-3)	Neither worse nor better (4-6)	Better place to live (7-10)	Mean score	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	21	62	17	4,82	2 022
2004	100	24	56	20	4,84	1 745
2006	100	21	55	24	5,09	1 740

Source: The European Social Survey 2002, 2004 and 2006.

Kristian Rose Tronstad

8. Living conditions among immigrants

- The proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents living in detached houses has doubled over the last ten years.
- Two out of three immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents own their own home.
- Almost half of the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents live under cramped housing conditions, whereas only one out of ten in the whole population live under such conditions.
- Religion plays a more important role in the lives of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents than in the population at large.
- There is a considerable degree of diversity in religious activity between different countries of origin, but also between people with similar religious beliefs.
- Six out of ten consider it easy or very easy to practise their religion in Norway.

In 2008, Statistics Norway published findings from a living conditions survey among immigrants and persons born in Norway with immigrant parents (Blom and Henriksen 2008). A similar living conditions survey was conducted simultaneously on a special sample of young im-

migrants aged 16-24 years who immigrated before the age 5, and persons born in Norway with immigrant parents also aged 16-24 years (Løwe 2008). The aim of these two surveys was to gain more knowledge on the living conditions of these groups. Statistics Norway has conducted extensive living conditions surveys on representative samples of the population since the 1970s. Surveys targeted at the whole population do not cover a sufficient number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents to provide relevant descriptions of the differences in living conditions among different immigrant groups. In addition, there is a considerable non-response rate among newly-arrived groups to the country with little or no knowledge of the Norwegian language and with limited contact with the Norwegian society.

8.1. Third living conditions survey among immigrants

This is the third survey targeting immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents conducted by Statistics Norway. The first survey was conducted in 1983 (Støren 1987), and included foreign nationals from United Kingdom, Turkey, Pakistan, Vietnam and Chile. The second survey was carried out in 1996 and excluded immigrants from United Kingdom but added new groups such as those from the former Yugoslavia (excluding Bosnia-Herzegovina), Iran, Sri Lanka and Soma-

lia. In the third and most recent survey, the eight groups from the 1996 survey were included, along with immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Iraq.

Most of the analyses of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents carried out by Statistics Norway are based on register data (Østby 2004a and 2004 b, Aalandslid 2007, Henriksen 2007 and Daugstad 2006 and Mathisen 2006). The central national population register is a register of all individuals in Norway, and when linked to other registers it is possible to analyse the differences between immigrant groups and also between immigrants and the whole population with regard to demographics, the labour market and education, for example. However living conditions also includes dimensions not covered by administrative registers. In the third living conditions survey among immigrants the following are examples of topics analysed and published (Blom and Henriksen 2009): background and ties with country of origin, family and friends in Norway, housing, religion, education, work and work environment, income and expenses, childcare, Norwegian language skills, threats and violence, participation in organisations and perceived discrimination. The survey also included questions on health, and this topic was covered in a

special report (Blom 2008). Of all the topics covered in the survey, we have limited the topics in this chapter to housing and religion.

8.2. Housing and living conditions

Living conditions are affected by factors such as the type of dwelling people live in, whether they own their home or not, the size of the dwelling relative to the number of people living there and the standard of the building. Ideally, the different types of dwelling and different forms of ownership can be perceived as a hierarchy, with freehold detached houses at the top and private bed-sits or municipal rental accommodation at the bottom. In this kind of model, it is primarily the housing seeker's financial resources that determine where in the hierarchy he or she ends up. Normally, as a household's economy improves, they move up the housing hierarchy. Although the hierarchical dimension identifies a central aspect of the housing market, there are several other factors that also affect the individual's choice of dwelling. Household size, dwelling size, personal preferences and expectations of the individual's future life path all serve to add nuance to the picture. In urban areas, young, single people often prefer to live in a small dwelling close to the centre of town, whereas families with children

Comparison between immigrants and the population as a whole

In this chapter we compare housing conditions among immigrants and for the population as a whole. In order to do this, the same questions from the living conditions survey among immigrants and from general living conditions surveys are used. The 2004 living conditions survey asked a cross section of the population questions on housing type and home ownership. By comparing findings from the two surveys we can analyse the differences between immigrants and the whole population. In order to ensure that differences in immigrants' settlement patterns around the country, as well as differences in distribution by sex and age do not impede comparison of the immigrants' responses with the responses for the population as a whole, we have chosen to weight the results for the population as a whole so that they have the same distribution by sex, age and geographical location as the immigrants (the ten nationalities together). It is thus not relevant to explain any differences between the immigrants and the population as a whole by referring to differences in the composition of the two populations in terms of these three dimensions.

often prefer large detached houses with a garden on the outskirts of town.

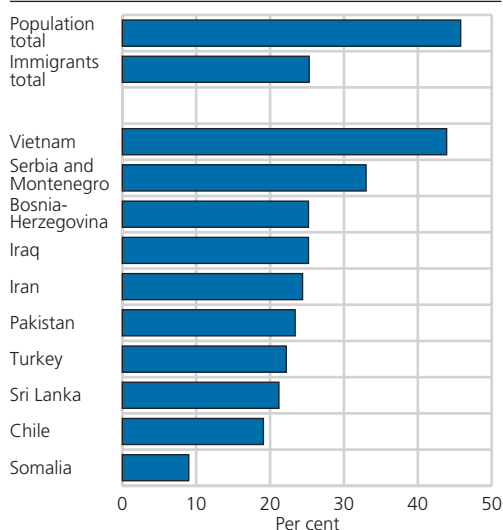
In addition to being a status indicator and an investment in periods with rising house prices, the dwelling also forms the material frame around the lives of its occupants. Dwellings that are in a poor condition and have a low standard in terms of lighting, heating, sanitary conditions, cleanliness and structure will have a negative effect on the quality of life of the inhabitants. In this chapter we will describe and compare the housing types occupied by immigrants and persons born in Norway with immigrant parents, the ownership and if their homes are cramped compared to the homes of others.

8.3. Most people from Vietnam live in detached houses...

When asked in the survey Living Conditions Among Immigrants 2005/2006 abo-

ut the type of dwelling they lived in, 45 per cent of the respondents answered «Large building with a lot of apartments», which in practice means a block of flats or tenement building. The percentage of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents living in a block of flats was largest among people with backgrounds from Turkey, Pakistan and Somalia, at between 50 and 60 per cent. These are groups of immigrants that tend to live in urban areas, predominantly Oslo (Henriksen 2007). Among the various categories of housing, «detached house» came in second, at 25 per cent on average for all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. People with a background from Vietnam and Serbia and Montenegro – who tend to live all over Norway (Henriksen 2007) – had the highest share of people living in a detached house, at 44 and 33 per cent respectively. Somalians were the least represented in the category «detached house» at 9 per cent (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1. Proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents living in detached houses, aged 16-70, by year and country background



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006 and Survey of Living Conditions 2004, Statistics Norway.

Compared with the situation for the population as a whole, the differences in type of housing remain apparent even if we «neutralise» the differences that are due to the fact that immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have a different regional distribution to the rest of the population. According to the 2004 Survey of Living Conditions (cross section), the proportion of people living in a detached house in the population as a whole is 46 per cent, i.e. 20 percentage points higher than among the immigrants (25 per cent). At the other end of the scale, a smaller proportion of the general population lives in a block of flats (just over three out of ten). With regard to living in a terraced/row house or a house containing two, three or four apartments, there is less of a difference between the immigrant sample and the population as a whole.

Table 8.1. **Home ownership among the population as a whole and among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, aged 16-70, by year and country background. Per cent**

Eie-/disposisjons- form til bolig?	The popula- tion as a whole	Immigrants and persons born in Norway to immigrant parents									
		Total	Former Yugo- slavia	Tyrkia	Iraq	Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Sri Lanka	Soma- lia	Chile	
	1995	1996									
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Owner occupied	52,6	22,0	27,2	22,2	22,0	25,2	20,0	19,1	2,9	23,2	
Housing cooperative or housing company	18,8	32,4	18,5	42,8	18,0	48,0	31,8	32,6	4,5	32,7	
Rents or has the right to use the dwelling by some other arrangement	28,7	45,7	54,4	35,0	60,0	26,7	48,2	48,4	92,5	44,1	
Number of people (N))	3 567	2 552	335	257	295	298	355	387	310	315	
	The popula- tion as a whole	Immigrants and persons born in Norway to immigrant parents									
		Total	Bosnia- Herze- govina	Serbia- Monte- negro	Tyrkia	Iraq	Iran	Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Sri Lanka	Soma- lia	Chile
	2004	2005									
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Owner occupied	56,0	45,3	60,1	49,3	47,1	22,7	40,7	49,4	63,4	58,9	6,5
Housing coope- rative or housing company	19,5	17,8	7,8	14,6	16,2	4,5	23,7	36,4	15,3	26,1	8,6
Rents or has the right to use the dwelling by some other arrange- ment	22,5	36,5	31,5	35,1	36,7	72,0	34,8	14,3	20,7	15,0	84,1
Don't know	1,9	0,5	0,6	1,0	-	0,8	0,7	-	0,6	-	0,8
Number of people (N)	3 015	3 053	333	288	297	357	270	308	314	353	245

Source: Living Conditions Survey Among Immigrants 2005/2006 and Living Conditions Survey 2004, Statistics Norway.

Since the question concerning type of dwelling was also included in the survey Living Conditions Among Immigrants 1996, we can look at developments over time in this respect. The figures indicate that the proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents living in a detached house has risen, while the proportion living in a block of flats or tenement building has fallen. On average for all the national groups, the proportion

living in a detached house has doubled from 13 to 25 per cent, whereas the proportion living in an apartment block has dropped from 60 to 45 per cent. This trend suggests that the people concerned have more money now – and this financial progress is probably a result of their having been in Norway longer.

8.4. ... and more own their own homes

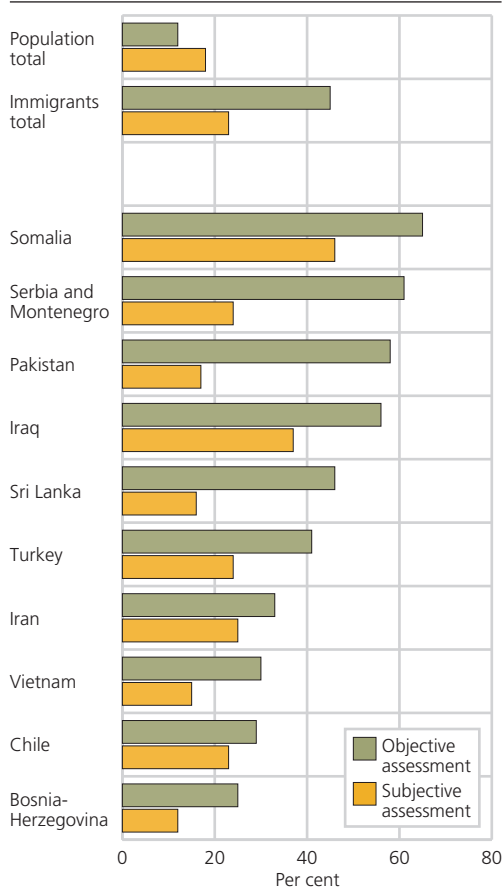
To the question in the 2005/2006 survey on whether they own the home they live in, 45 per cent of the interviewees said that they own their home. This is double the share in 1996, when on average 22 per cent of the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents stated that they owned their home. The largest increase in home ownership was found among Vietnamese and Sri Lankans from two out of ten in 1996, to six out of ten years later. Whereas renting was most common in 1996, our data show that home ownership has now moved up to first place.

8.5. Almost half of immigrants live in cramped conditions....

One characteristic of the home that has a direct impact on living conditions is the size of the dwelling in relation to the number of people who live there. However, the definition of what constitutes a sufficient number of rooms for a given number of people is historically and culturally determined. Most of us have heard tales of families of ten living in two rooms and a kitchen in the period between the two world wars. Nowadays, we define a household as cramped if the dwelling has fewer rooms than household members.

Using this definition, 45 per cent of the population in the ten groups of immigrants live in cramped conditions (figure 8.2). There is a large variation among the groups, from six out of ten from Somalia and Serbia and Montenegro to three out of ten from Iran, Vietnam and Chile and one in four from Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the population of Norway as a whole, only 12 per cent on average live in cramped conditions according to these criteria. This percentage has remained fairly stable since 1995. By contrast, the table shows that the percentage of immigrants and

Figure 8.2. Subjective and objective assessment of the size of the dwelling among the population as a whole and among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, aged 16-70, by year and country background. Per cent



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006 and Survey of Living Conditions 2004, Statistics Norway.

Norwegian-born to immigrant parents living in cramped conditions has sunk by an average of 10 per cent from 1996 to 2005. The decline in the percentage of people living in cramped conditions has been largest among people with backgrounds from Vietnam, Turkey and Pakistan.

8.6. ... but far fewer think their home is too small

The fact that the perception of overcrowding varies between cultures and communities is clearly illustrated in figure 8.2. When asked whether their home is the right size, too small or too large, 18 per cent of the population as a whole state that it is too small. This is 6 percentage points higher than the results yielded by the objective criteria for overcrowding. By contrast, only 23 per cent of immigrants and persons born in Norway to immigrant parents on average think their home is too small. This share is 22 percentage points lower than the share that live in cramped conditions according to the objective criteria.

8.7. Religion and integration

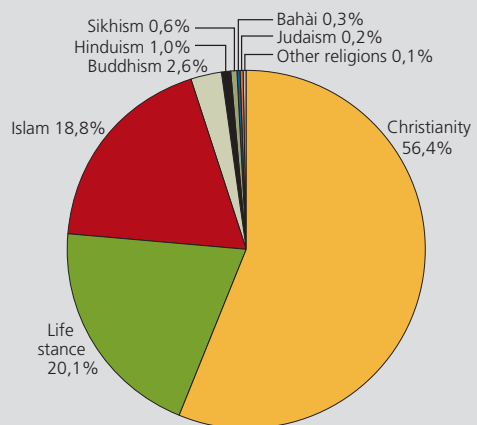
The Norwegian Constitution states that all inhabitants shall have the right to freely practise their religion. However, The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the official religion of the State. Although many of the respondents in the living conditions survey among immigrants have a religion other than the state religion, the majority states that it easy or very easy to practise their religion in Norway. Among the ten immigrant groups covered in this survey more than 6 out of 10 were raised as Muslims.

Religion and religious practice are topics that usually belong to the private sphere, in the sense that individuals are free to believe in what they choose. The fact that immigrants have different religious convictions than the majority population may pose a challenge for the authorities and for the people belonging to a religious minority. With an increase in diversity and membership of religious communities outside the Church of Norway (see textbox), the «neutral state» can be challenged. In Norway, implementation of the obligatory school subject «Christian education,

Membership of religious communities outside the Church of Norway on the rise

Increased immigration over the last 30 years is one of the reasons for the rise in the number of members of alternative religious and life-stance communities outside the Church of Norway. In 1971, approx. 100 000 people were members of religious and life-stance communities other than the Church of Norway, whereas at the beginning of 2006 almost 400 0000 people, or roughly 8 per cent of the population, stated they were not a member of the Church of Norway. Christian congregations outside the Church of Norway had a total of 216 100 members and constitute 56 per cent of all the members of alternative religious and life-stance communities. The largest is the Roman Catholic Church with more than 45 000 members, followed by Pentecostal congregations with almost 40 000 members. Islam is the religious community that has seen the greatest growth. In 1971, there was almost no one registered in Muslim religious communities, but in 2006 they had almost 72 000 members – almost 19 per cent of all the people registered. The Norwegian Humanist Association was the largest life-stance community by some 20 per cent, with 77 200 members.

Members of religious and life-stance communities outside the Church of Norway 2006



Source: Religious and Life Stance Communities outside the Church of Norway 2006, Statistics Norway.

religion and lifestyle» (KRL) in primary and lower secondary schools and the debate surrounding the right to wear religious headwear are manifestations of the fact that religious minorities and philosophical communities feel their freedom of faith is being compromised.

Since the terrorist attacks in New York, Madrid and London, religion and religious practice have been the subject of much debate. The authorities and the general public in many European countries fear acts of terrorism by Islamic fundamentalists. As a result of increasing scepticism towards Islam, more Muslims are experiencing discrimination (the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights 2006).

8.8. Religiousness in the population

The ordinary surveys of living conditions contain little information about religion and religious practice in the population as a whole. The exceptions here are the survey of people's values (1996) and the Culture and Media Use Survey, which include questions on participation in meetings of religious and philosophical communities (Vaage 2004). The European Society Survey (ESS) is conducted in more than 20 countries with varying topics. In 2006, the respondents were asked about religious activities and the significance of religion in their life. The questions in ESS use a slightly different scale than in the Survey of Living Conditions among Immigrants, but using ESS as our source we can make a few simple comparisons of the significance of religion in the population of Norway as a whole with the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the survey of living conditions.

In the survey of living conditions among immigrants, the respondents were asked about the religious faith they were brought

up with and whether they still adhere to the same religion. The survey also provides an indication of how important religion is in the immigrants' lives, their religious activity, and how easy or difficult it is for them to practise their religion in Norway.

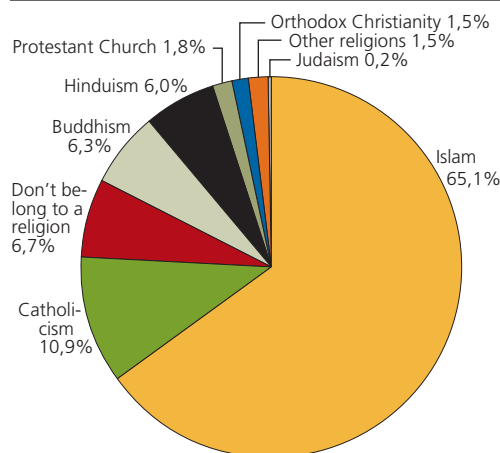
8.9. Most Muslims in the sample

Islam and Catholicism are the two most common religions among the ten groups included in the survey. On average for all the national groups in the survey, more than six out of ten were raised as Muslims, while one in ten were raised as Catholics. Hinduism and Buddhism are two other major world religions that are relatively poorly represented in our sample, at roughly 6 per cent each. Another 6 per cent state that they were not brought up with a religion.

8.10. Tell me where you come from and I'll tell you what you believe...

There is a huge variation in faith among the different national groups. Among

Figure 8.3. Religion the interviewee was brought up in. Per cent



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006, Statistics Norway.

those with backgrounds from Pakistan and Somalia, almost all were raised as Muslims. A large majority (nine out of ten) of the immigrants from Iraq and Turkey were also raised as Muslims. Seven out of ten among those with backgrounds from Iran were raised as Muslims, but half of the Iranians in Norway state that they do not adhere to this religion today.

There is also a relatively large proportion of Muslims among those with backgrounds from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro, at 66 and 77 per cent respectively. In Serbia and Montenegro, orthodox Christianity is the most common religion adhered to by an estimated 65 per cent of the population. However, in our sample, only some 10 per cent of the immigrants from Serbia and Montenegro are Orthodox Christians. The reason for this relatively large difference is that the majority of the immigrants in Norway from Serbia and Montenegro are refugees from the Kosovo province, where most people are Albanians and Muslims. Among immigrants from the former Yugoslavia, we also find a sizeable group who state they were raised without a religion. The immigrants from Chile are an exception, with Catholicism as the dominant faith. More than eight out of ten Chileans in Norway were raised as Catholics. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Vietnam and Sri Lanka have a more varied religious background than the other immigrant groups in the survey of living conditions. Five out of ten Vietnamese were raised as Buddhists and three out of ten as Catholics. Immigrants from Sri Lanka are predominantly Hindus (seven out of ten), but two out of ten are Catholics.

Our sample has a higher proportion of Muslims than in the immigrant population as a whole as the number of Muslim

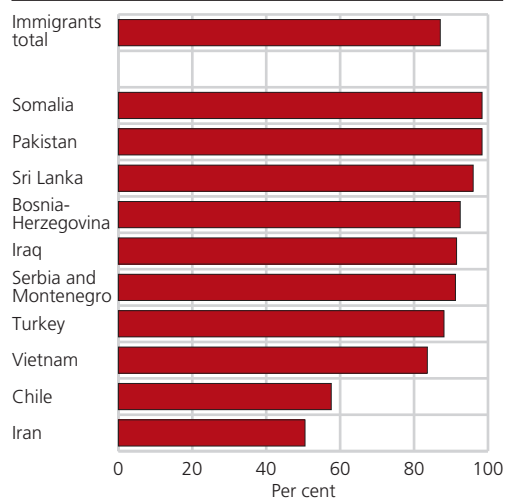
countries among the top ten immigrant countries is relatively high.

8.11. Do they still belong to the same religion?

The immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who were brought up with a religion were asked if they still belonged to this religion. The purpose of asking this question was to find out whether many change their religious conviction after settling in Norway, or if they continue to practise the religion they were brought up with (figure 8.4).

Seven out of eight say that they have kept the religion they grew up with, but there is a large variation between the national groups. Roughly half of all the Iranians say that they no longer belong to the religion they were raised with. This must be seen in the context of the fact that many Iranians in Norway are secular and have fled from a religious regime. Chileans also tend to have a relatively high drop-out rate, with four out of ten saying that they no longer

Figure 8.4. Do you belong to this religion today? By country background. Per cent



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006, Statistics Norway.

belong to the religion they were brought up with. Among immigrants from Serbia-Herzegovina, Turkey, Iraq and Vietnam, approximately one in ten have abandoned their childhood faith, compared with only 1-2 per cent of immigrants from Somalia and Pakistan.

8.12. How important is religion in your life?

In the survey, the respondents were asked to rank how important religion is in their life on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means «not important at all» and 10 means «very important». 5 was taken as the midpoint on the scale. This scale must be taken as running from secular to religious, where a score of 1 means the respondent has a secular world view, and 10 means that religion is a very important part of the person's life. In the survey, one in ten immigrants say that religion is not at all important in their life, while four out of ten say that religion is very important. Roughly one in ten place themselves in the middle of the scale (figure 8.5).

Iranians are the most secular immigrant group, with 40 per cent saying that religion is not important to them. Around 25 per cent of the immigrants from Chile and Bosnia-Herzegovina say the same, compared with just under 20 per cent of the immigrants from Serbia and Montenegro saying that religion is not important in their lives. Somalians represent the other extreme, with nine out of ten saying that religion is very important. A total of 65 per cent of Pakistanis state that religion is very important, whereas slightly less than 50 per cent of Turks and Sri Lankans chose 10 on the scale.

Figure 8.5 shows the mean score for how important religion is for women and men with different national backgrounds. If we look at the immigrant population as a

whole, the mean score is 6.9, and in all the groups, women claim to be more religious than men: 7.3 compared with 6.6 respectively. The gender difference is greatest among Iraqis and Sri Lankans. Immigrants from Somalia and Pakistan are the most religious with an average score of 9.8 and 9.0 respectively, while immigrants from Iran, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and Chile all have a score of 5 or less and are thus the most secular of the immigrants in the survey.

8.13. Religiousness in the population as a whole

As already mentioned, there is no directly comparable data on the importance of religion in the ordinary surveys of living conditions that cover the entire population. However, we can gain an overview of the importance of religion for all Norwegians by looking at the data from the European

Figure 8.5. Ranking how important religion is in your life. 1 = not important at all 10 = Very important. By country background and sex



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006, Statistics Norway.

Society Survey (ESS). In the ESS in 2006, the respondents were asked to plot themselves on a scale from 0-10, where 0 indicated that they are not religious and 10 indicated that religion is very important in their lives. The scale used in ESS is thus slightly different from the one we used in our survey of living conditions among immigrants, where the lowest score was 1. The survey showed that roughly 15 per cent of the Norwegian sample stated that they were not religious (score 0); and with a mean score 3.5 (calculated into a 10 point scale), the population of Norway was ranked as one of the least religious populations in Europe. The corresponding scores in Sweden and Denmark were 3.2 and 3.9, while Cyprus and Poland were the most religious nations with average scores of 6.4 and 5.9 respectively.

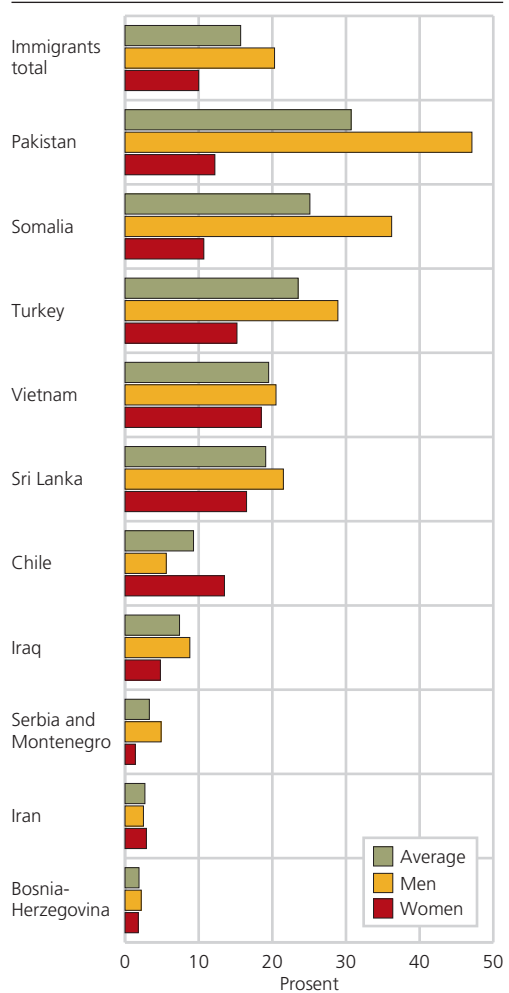
The average score for the ten immigrant groups in our survey was 6.9 per cent. This indicates that religion is generally more important to immigrant groups in our survey than in the population as a whole.

8.14. Religious activity

The question on how important religion is in immigrants' lives revealed that immigrant women are slightly more religious than their male counterparts, but this difference is not reflected in religious activity. On average, men in our survey attend 20 religious gatherings or prayers arranged by a religious community a year (this does not include baptisms, confirmations, weddings or funerals). By contrast, immigrant women attend half as many gatherings on average: 10 a year. On average, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents attend 15 religious gatherings in a year. In the total population, the average is four religious meetings in a year (Vaage 2004).

However, there is greater variation in the degree of religious activity among the national groups than between women and men (figure 8.6). While Bosnians go to the Mosque a couple of times a year, Pakistanis go on average 30 times a year. Somalis and Turks are also frequent Mosque-goers, with an average of 25 visits a year. It

Figure 8.6. Over the last 12 months, how many times have you attended religious gatherings or prayers arranged by a religious community? By country background and gender. Number



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006, Statistics Norway.

should be pointed out that there are major differences between men and women among Pakistanis, Somalis and Turks, with men being far more religiously active than women with the same background. On average, Pakistani men go the Mosque 50 times a year, Somali men 35 times and Turkish men just under 30 times a year, whereas women with the same background attend religious gatherings 12, 11 and 15 times a year respectively. Religious activity is lower in the other national groups, and the gender differences are smaller. Women with a background from Chile stand out here in that they are more religiously active than men with the same background.

Different settlement patterns may also serve to explain some of the huge differences we see in religious activity. While Pakistanis, Turks and Somalis are largely concentrated in Oslo, and many Turks also live in Drammen, Bosnians tend to live all over Norway. For Iraqis, among whom a relatively large proportion state that religion is very important in their lives, duration of residence may help explain the surprisingly low level of religious activity. Many Iraqis have come to Norway quite recently as refugees, and it often takes some time for recent arrivals to establish a religious community or move to a place where there is a Mosque where they feel at home.

8.15. Faith and life

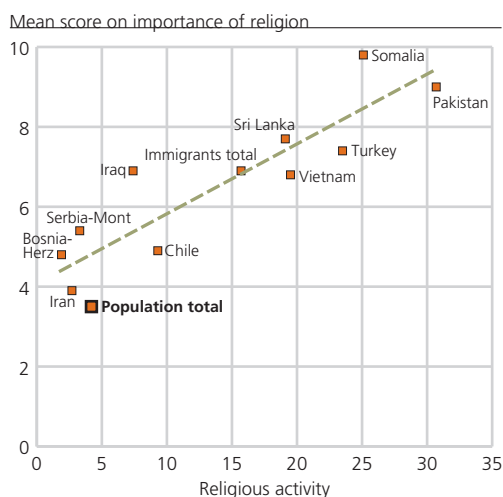
If we look at the two dimensions of religious activity and the importance of religion in the individual's life together (see figure 8.7), we find a clear correlation between faith and life. People who say that religion does not play an important role in their life are also less religiously active.

The findings here indicate that people from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and

Montenegro and Iran, most of whom were raised as Muslims, are more secular than Muslims with backgrounds from Pakistan, Somalia and Turkey. They are less religiously active, consistently state that religion plays a minor role in their life, and many no longer believe in the religion they were raised with.

In the Survey of Living Conditions Among Immigrants 1996, the respondents were also asked about degree of religious activity, but were asked to choose between six predefined groups of frequency of religious activity. It is therefore not possible to compare the results directly. However the figures from 1996 do reveal that Iranians also attended the fewest religious gatherings at that time, along with immigrants from the former Yugoslavia (as it was known at that time, and did not include Bosnia-Herzegovina). Then followed Sri Lankans, Somalians, Chileans and Vietnamese. In 1996, the Somalians were a relatively new refugee population in Norway,

Figure 8.7 **Religious activity and the importance of religion, by country background**



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006 and Culture and Media Use Survey 2004, Statistics Norway; and European Social Survey 2006.

and they appear to have become more religiously active as a group over time, which supports the theory put forward concerning Iraqis in the last paragraph. As in 2006, Pakistanis and Turks were most active in 1996 in terms of attending religious gatherings and organised prayer meetings.

According to the Culture and Media Use Survey from 2004, the population's average level of religious activity, measured in the number of religious gatherings attended, was just over four meetings a year. The average level of religious activity measured in number of gatherings attended is thus three times higher for the immigrants in this survey than in the population as a whole.

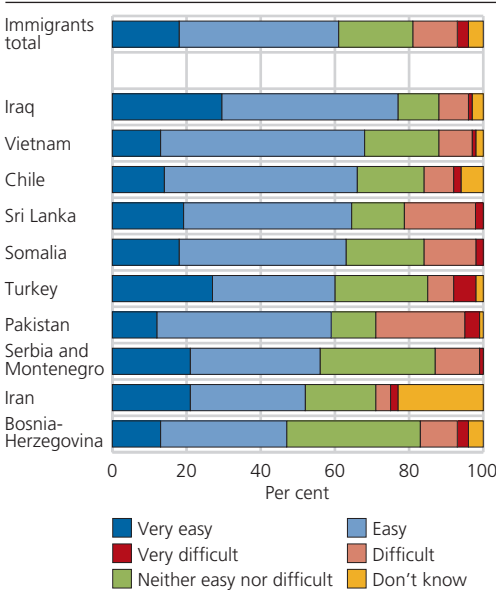
8.16. How easy is it to practise a religion?

On average for all the national groups, slightly more than 60 per cent believe that it is easy or very easy for them to practise their religion in Norway (figure 8.8). Roughly 20 per cent think it is neither easy nor difficult, while 15 per cent think it is difficult.

At 30 per cent, the Pakistanis have the highest proportion of people who think it is difficult to practise their religion, followed by Somalians and Sri Lankans with around 20 per cent. It is interesting that so many immigrants from Sri Lanka, who are not Muslims, report that it is difficult to practise their religion. Sri Lankans are one of the national groups that experience least discrimination in other areas, such as in working life. For the other national groups, the proportion finding it difficult to practise their religion is around 10 per cent. Among Iranians, more than 20 per cent do not know whether it is easy or difficult to practise their religion in Norway. In light of the other findings about the immigrants from Iran, it may be pertinent to take this as indicating that many Iranians are not religious and therefore do not have any opinions on this matter. All the other groups have a much lower share that do not know.

The answers concerning how easy or difficult it is to practise their religion in Norway tend to indicate that it is generally easy to practise a religion in Norway. Nevertheless, we must not overlook the fact that more than a quarter of the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Pakistan think it is difficult or very difficult to practise their religion in Norway.

Figure 8.8. Difficult or easy to practise a religion in Norway? By country background. Per cent



Source: Living Conditions among Immigrants 2005/2006, Statistics Norway.

Kåre Vassenden

9. Data basis for Statistics Norway's migration statistics

Prerequisites for comprehensive and reliable statistics in the field of migration and immigrants («migration statistics») are the existence of relevant data, these data being available for the statistical office, and legal and technical opportunities for processing the data and making them feasible for the production of statistics.

9.1. The data capture

In general, Statistics Norway obtains data for the production of person statistics from

- nationwide administrative registers
- institutions or agencies each covering limited geographical areas
- direct collection from the informants via interviews, postal surveys and complete counts.

The data collection from the registers and institutions is based on the right the Statistics Act gives Statistics Norway to exploit such data sources for the production of statistics.

The administrative register data form the basis for drawing samples, and are subsequently linked to supplement the survey data. In this way the access to good register data is a basic prerequisite for all Norwegian migration statistics, even those that are based on surveys.

In addition to the data retrieved externally, Statistics Norway has considerable

amounts of data from earlier data collections. These data also represent an important source for the production of statistics.

Statistics referring to immigrants are mainly based on counting people. In other cases the unit is events or circumstances related to persons. Almost all accessible data for such statistics are at individual level.

9.2. The most important ID number series

Most of the individual data that Statistics Norway receives has a Personal Identification Number (PIN) as identification. However, the so-called D-number is also used in certain cases, and other number series are used in relation to data from the Immigrant Administration.

PINs are assigned by the Population Registry and registered in the Central Population Register (CPR) database. The population registration system is a part of the Tax Administration. Everyone born in Norway receives a PIN, as do immigrants that meet the conditions for being registered as resident in Norway. In addition, some

smaller categories are given a PIN even if they have never resided in Norway (e.g. children of Norwegian citizens abroad).

At the beginning of 2008 there were almost 7.4 million PINs in the CPR, covering 7.16 million people. In addition to the 4.7 million residents at that time, the CPR contained almost 2 million deceased persons and 440 000 emigrants that have ever resided in Norway since the establishment of the register in 1964. In addition to PINs, the CPR contains of course information related to the population registration.

The D-number is assigned to persons that do not qualify for a PIN, but nevertheless have economic relations with the Norwegian authorities. The Tax Administration is also responsible for this number, and the D-number register forms part of the CPR database. More than 1 million D-numbers have been assigned through the years. The D-number has the same format as the PIN, with the exception of the date of birth (the two first digits), which is increased by 40. If a person that only has a D-number immigrates to Norway (i.e. is registered in the population register as resident), a link from the D-number to the PIN is established. In many ways, the PIN and the D-number belong to one and the same ID number series. Otherwise, very little information is connected to the D-numbers.

In the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, a DUF number is assigned to almost everyone that is registered in the Aliens Register (UDB). For those with both a DUF number and a PIN (or D-number), there are arrangements in place to ensure that this connection is stored in both the UDB and CPR. The coverage of old registrations, however, is not as good as could be hoped.

9.3. Processing the data

The data basis for immigrant statistics is normally only one part of the data basis used for the production of the statistics for the total population, but some data sources are particular to persons with an immigrant background.

When data are received in Statistics Norway they are subject to extensive processing before they can be utilised in the production of statistics and/or as input for other data development projects. Data are checked and repaired or improved in different ways during the processing stage. New variables that are more suitable for the statistics are often produced. Information from previous editions or other sources are often matched up.

The quality can be improved when utilising data from several sources. Matching is also necessary when data from different fields shall be merged. When combining data in new ways, new knowledge can emerge. Extensive matching between different sources can often lead to difficulties in selecting only one specific source for a certain processed variable or complete data set.

The PIN has been a key in the production and development of social statistics in Norway. The existence of this ID number series in practically all relevant input registers enables the simple and secure forming of links.

In Statistics Norway, the base variables are produced in one place and then distributed to the subject areas that need them in their production of statistics. There the variables are linked by means of the PIN. For example, who are classed as immigrants is decided one place, the level of education another place, and income a third.

This exchange of data between subject areas and the preparation of data for research projects mean that in principle there are two objectives with data production in Statistics Norway. The data shall be suitable for both the direct production of statistics and as input to other data development processes. All data in Statistics Norway eventually becomes different kinds of statistics, but prior to that happening, data are needed as individual level data.

From a legal perspective, data from administrative primary registers and separate collections become «statistical registers» as soon as they are received in Statistics Norway. This means that these data shall only be used for the production of statistical data and statistics. The use of registers in Statistics Norway is governed by the Statistics Act and the Personal Data Act.

Technically, registers and variables do not become statistical until they have been through a preparation process that turns them into something other than the original, administrative data.

9.4. The Norwegian register society is integrated and comprehensive

What characterises Norway and some other countries (primarily the Nordic countries) with regard to administrative register sources, is that they cover a relatively large part of society at large, that the quality of the registers is relatively high, and that there is contact between registers that enables a certain degree of coordination. Additionally in the Norwegian society, and not only internally in Statistics Norway, data are exchanged between registers that are responsible for each administration area.

The key role of the CPR for personal data in Statistics Norway has already been

mentioned. For migration statistics, data from the Aliens Register and the Adoption Register are significant, both directly and indirectly (via the CPR).

The education statistics are partly based on administrative systems, partly on data directly from the educational establishments and otherwise from bodies such as the Norwegian State Educational Loan Fund and the Norwegian Welfare and Labour Administration. The latter agency, with its Employees Register, is the most important supplier for the labour market statistics, which also utilises the Tax Return Register and the Register of End-of-the-Year Certificates. The most important sources for the income statistics are various registers in the Tax Administration.

Several other administrative registers are also used in Statistics Norway.

9.5. The sources for the classification of persons by immigrant background

In Statistics Norway, what is classified as immigration and who have immigrant backgrounds is defined in the population statistics system. Central immigrant statistics variables are citizenship, change of citizenship, country of birth, immigrant category and country background, reason for immigration and first date of immigration.

As the source for these variables, notifications received from the CPR are mainly used, but data on country of origin from the Population and Housing Census 1970, for example, are used to supplement the information from the population registration system.

Data from the Aliens Register is used to produce the reason for immigration variable, in addition to demographic data in Statistics Norway.

From the «core» of migration statistics, represented by files with country of birth and other population data, individual level data are forwarded to subject areas such as education, population census, health, national insurance, crime, labour market, income, interview and so on, for linking to the data files of these subject areas.

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Overview of immigrant-related statistics

According to Statistics Norway's general publication strategy where the Internet is the main channel of distribution, all immigrant-related statistics are released on the Statistics Norway website. New statistics are released at www.ssb.no. Statistics Norway has a dedicated web page with an overview of immigrant-related statistics, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/00/10/innvandring_en/, which contains links to the different subject fields and publications.

References to the web pages for the different subject areas are given below, and at the end is a list of immigrant-related articles and special publications.

Population statistics

The following population statistics are produced annually:

- Population statistics. Immigrant population (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/innvbef_en/)
- Population statistics. Population by age, sex, marital status and citizenship (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/folkemengde_en/)
- Population statistics. Naturalisations (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/statsborger_en/)
- Population statistics. Adoptions (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/10/adopsjon_en/)
- Population statistics. Refugees (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/flyktninger_en/)

- Population statistics. Immigration and emigration (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/20/innvutv_en/)
- Population statistics. Immigrant population by reason for immigration (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/innvgrunn_en/)
- Population statistics. Marriages and divorces (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/30/ekteskap_en/)

Education statistics

The following education statistics are produced annually (<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/>):

- Education statistics. Day care centres, pre-schools (<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/10/>)
- Education statistics. Pupils in primary and lower secondary school

(http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/20/utgrs_en/)

- Education statistics. Adult education (<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/50/>)
- Educational statistics. Pupils in upper secondary education. (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/30/utvgs_en/)
- Education statistics. Throughput of pupils in upper secondary education (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/30/vgogjen_en/)
- Education statistics. Pupils and students (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/utelstud_en/)
- Education statistics. Students in universities and colleges (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/40/utuvh_en/)
- Education statistics. Population's level of education (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/01/utniv_en/)

In 1998, a special survey was conducted on immigrants' levels of education. The findings are published here:

- Education statistics. Immigrants' levels of education, 1998 (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/01/utinnv_en/)

Labour market statistics

Unemployment and labour market scheme figures for immigrants are published every quarter. Statistics on employment and ownership by the 4th quarter are produced annually.

- Registered unemployment among immigrants, quarterly (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/06/03/innvarbl_en/)

- Register-based employment statistics for immigrants, 4th quarter (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/06/01/innvreg-sys_en/)
- Ownership and roles – survival and growth in newly-established enterprises (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/01/ner_en/)
- Other Statistics
- Statistics are regularly produced in other areas. Other areas for which immigrant-related statistics are produced on a regular basis:
- Participation in the introduction programme for immigrants (<http://www.ssb.no/en/introinnv/>)
- Political participation (<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/01/>)
- Social assistance (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/03/04/30/soshjelpk_en/)
- Crime and justice (<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/03/05/>)
- Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/01/30/innvhold_en/)

Statistical analysis in English

Four reports regarding immigration and immigrants have been published in English among the publication series Statistical analyses:

Mathisen, Bjørn (ed) (2006): *Immigration and immigrants 2006*. Statistical Analyses 87, Statistics Norway

Tronstad, Kristian Rose (ed) (2004): *Immigration and immigrants 2004*. Statistical Analyses 67, Statistics Norway

Lie, Benedicte (2002): *Immigration and immigrants 2002*. Statistical Analyses 54, Statistics Norway

Lofthus, Eivind (ed) (1998): *Immigrants in Norway. A summary of findings*. Statistical Analyses 27, Statistics Norway

Various publications in English

Various publications have been published in English. This overview presents the different publications published on www.ssb.no, from today and the last ten years.

Blom, Svein and Kristin Henriksen (eds.) (2009): *Living Conditions Among Immigrants 2005/2006*, Reports 2009/2, Statistics Norway.

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