

*Kristin Henriksen, Lars Østby og
Dag Ellingsen (eds.)*

Immigration and immigrants 2010

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.

© Statistics Norway, May 2011
When using material from this publication,
Statistics Norway shall be quoted as the source.

ISBN 978-82-537-8093-1 Printed version
ISBN 978-82-537-8094-8 Electronic version
ISSN 0804-3221

Topics
02

Design: Siri Boquist
Printed: Statistics Norway

Standard symbols in the tables	Symbol
Category not applicable	.
Data not available	..
Data not yet available	...
Not for publication	:
Nil	-
Less than 0.5 of the unit employed	0
Less than 0.05 of the unit employed	0.0
Provisional or preliminary figure	*
Break in the homogeneity of a vertical series	—
Break in the homogeneity of a horizontal series	
Revised since the previous issue	r

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 publication is updated every two years. The previous publication was SA 103 (Daugstad 2008). The publication is also published on Statistics Norway's website: <http://www.ssb.no/innvandring>.

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.

Kristin Henriksen, coordinator for migration related statistics, was the editor of this publication on immigration and immigrants until she went on maternity leave. Lars Østby has been the co-editor throughout, while Dag Ellingsen was in charge in the last months of 2010. Kristina Kvarv Andreassen and Minja Tea Dzamarija wrote the chapter on immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, and Geir Nygård wrote the chapter on education. The chapter on immigrants and the labour market was written by Bjørn Olsen, and Anette Enes and Maja Kalcic penned the chapter on income. Svein Blom wrote two chapters on attitudes towards immigrants. 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 the editors.

Emphasis has been placed on presenting key figures, and on making the content easily accessible, with clearly set out tables and figures.

The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has sponsored the publication.

Statistics Norway
Oslo/Kongsvinger, 19 May 2011

Olav Ljones

Summary

This publication deals with the scope of immigration to Norway, and the living conditions of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. By comparing the living conditions of immigrants and non-immigrants, and examining long-term trends for immigrants, a picture can also be formed of integration, and how this develops. The publication is largely based on corresponding publications in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008. When creating such a collection of publications on immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, it is important to remember that this group is the most heterogeneous group in social statistics. At the start of 2010, the immigrant population in Norway was made up of immigrants from no less than 215 countries and autonomous regions. Living conditions vary with age, gender, level of education and social background. The living conditions of immigrants are additionally affected by factors such as country of origin, their reason for immigrating to Norway, age at immigration and length of stay in Norway.

The analysis first describes the population structure by country background, gender, age etc. Population changes through immigration, emigration and population growth are then described. Finally, the reasons for immigration are explained. One important feature is the recent increase in labour immigration, only slightly affected by the financial crisis. How long the large influx from Central and Eastern Europe and Sweden will continue is not known, and the question of what will eventually happen with regard to family immigration or return migration remains unanswered.

We examine immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents' path through the education system. We consider the scope of language-stimulating initiatives that are implemented at kindergarten, language teaching in primary and lower secondary schools, and immigrants' participation and completion rate at upper secondary schools and in higher education. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents generally have poorer results in their compulsory schooling than other pupils. However, it should be noted that increasing numbers of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are going on to higher education, and that, on average, this group now has a much higher rate of participation than other adolescents in Norway.

The labour market and education are considered to be the most important arenas for the integration of immigrants. The analysis describes differences in employment levels among men and women by country background and length of stay in Norway. We also examine the employment among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. A major increase in employment is found among immigrants up until 2008, after which a certain decline is observed. However, the gap with the rest of the population is less than pre-2005. The increase in unemployment due to the financial crisis was particularly applicable to immigrants from the new EEA member countries (such as Poland), and was perhaps just as much a reflection of the employment problems in the building and construction industry as of immigrants' problems in the labour market.

We also look at incomes and the low-income group share in different immigrant groups, and particularly long-term low incomes. Many immigrant children grow up in families with a low income, and this situation often persists for a long period of time.

Norwegian attitudes to immigration and immigrants in the period 2001-2009 are relatively stable, but are partly influenced by fluctuations in the economy. The analysis includes comparative data on European attitudes to immigrants. Norwegians are one of the most liberal groups in Europe, but the Swedes are far more liberal than us in relation to almost all areas of immigration.

The analysis concludes with an overview of the data used for immigrant-related statistics, and presents a comprehensive overview of other immigrant-related statistics and analyses published by Statistics Norway.

Contents

Summary.....	5
1. Statistics of importance.....	9
2. Population	15
3. Education.....	47
4. Labour.....	77
5. Income	103
6. Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration	133
7. Comparison of attitudes in Norway and other European countries.....	151
8. The data basis for Statistics Norway's migration-related statistics.....	163
Overview of immigrant-related statistics	169
List of figures	175
List of tables.....	178

Dag Ellingsen

1. Statistics of importance

Statistics on immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents are important for a number of reasons. A solid knowledge base is important for politicians when making decisions regarding the scale of immigration and immigrants' situation in Norway. Lack of knowledge can give rise to unfounded opinions and false presumptions in public debates on immigration issues. Greater knowledge about the immigrants' background and living conditions can bring about a greater understanding between immigrants and other Norwegians. The increase in immigration in recent years; a development mostly fuelled by immigrants coming to Norway to work, reminds us that this is a field where living conditions are changing rapidly, and thus a field to be studied on an ongoing basis and in detail.

This publication is about immigration to Norway and the living conditions of immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents. The publication is preceded by similar publications in 2008 and 2006 (Daugstad), 2004 (Tronstad) and 2002 (Lie). When presenting publications on immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, it is very important to bear in mind that this is probably the most heterogeneous group in the social statistics. At the beginning of 2010, Norway was home to immigrants from 215 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 influenced by additional factors. For immigrants, circumstances such as length of stay in Norway, country of origin and reason for immigration are all of significance. Age at immigration and how long they have stayed in Norway are also

of importance. It is therefore important to clarify these differences in the statistics as far as possible.

Statistics on immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents can give us an idea of whether or not there are significant differences between these groups and the population in Norway in general. Statistics Norway believes it is important to describe and understand the development in living conditions between relevant groups (Østby 2006). The living conditions of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from different parts of the world differ between groups, and will often be different from the average in Norway as a whole (Østby 2004b). 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.

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

This publication relates to 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 statistics on Norwegian-born persons with two immigrant parents. In many cases it is relevant to study immigrants and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents separately. Only immigrants are defined as having immigrated to Norway. Those born in Norway to refugee parents have not fled themselves, and children of illiterate immigrants have attended school in Norway. However, those with immigrant parents have a cultural capital that is different from the rest of the population.

For many reasons it is therefore more appropriate to look at the two groups separately. In this publication this has been done where possible and practical. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is, however, still a young group and not relevant in all cases. As of 1 January 2010, slightly below 85 per cent (77 600) of them were still under 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 like that for the Norwegian population in general.

1.2. How many immigrants are there in Norway?

As of 1 January 2010, there were 460 000 immigrants in Norway, which constitutes almost 9.5 per cent of the total population. In addition, there were 93 000 Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents residing here (Table 1.1.). In total, the immigrants and their Norwegian-born children constitute more than 550 000 persons, or more than 11 per cent of the whole population at the beginning of 2010. Table 1.1 gives an overview of the population by citizenship and immigrant background.

If we look at foreign citizens instead, the numbers are lower. As of 1 January 2010, there were about 332 000 foreign citizens in Norway. When citizenship is used as a criterion, persons who have denounced their foreign citizenship and become Norwegian citizens will not be included. Among immigrants, 35 per cent were Norwegian citizens at the beginning of 2010.

Our point of departure could also be the foreign-born. As of 1 January 2010, there were close to 527 000 foreign-born living

Table 1.1. Persons by immigration background and citizenship. 1 January 2010

	Immigration background, total	Foreign citizens	Foreign-born
Total population: 4 858 199			
Persons with an immigration background	826 394	332 307	526 800
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	552 313	319 737	459 346
Immigrants	459 346	299 088	459 346
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	92 967	20 649	-
Persons with another immigration background	274 081	12 570	67 454
Foreign-born with one Norwegian-born parent	30 766	3 830	30 766
Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent	206 627	8 250	-
Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents	36 688	490	36 688

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

in Norway, but almost 37 000 of these were born abroad to two Norwegian-born parents. This group also consists of children adopted abroad, since we count their social and not their biological parents. In addition, 31 000 of the foreign-born had one Norwegian-born parent. For more on these different categories, see Østby 2006b for an in-depth discussion.

1.3. Terminology is regularly reviewed

Society and the demographic structure of the population changes over time, as does terminology, its content, and the need for statistics on different groups. Statistics Norway reviews the terminology and categorisations regularly. More extensive revisions are also carried out from time to time. Statistics Norway strives to be as non-biased in its presentations of data as possible. The statistical standard for classification of persons by immigrant background was adopted in 1994 (Statistics Norway 1994).

The terminology of 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 with «Norwegian-born to immigrant parents». Furthermore, Statistics Norway no longer uses 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 labelling of categories, and to a lesser extent their content.

1.4. Country background

When studying people with different country backgrounds, significant differences are often found in living conditions between groups. These are related to differences in length of stay in Norway and reasons for immigrating, that people come from a wide range of societies and that they have different preconditions for coping in Norwegian society.

Statistics Norway does not gather information or produce statistics on ethnicity, race or colour, or on whether persons in any other physical way differ from the majority of the population.

For some purposes, countries of origin are categorised into larger groups. Since 2008, Statistics Norway has departed from the terms «western» and «non-western» countries. People from countries in the previous Warsaw pact that have since joined the EU, are no longer subject to the same strict regulations on immigration as previously. These countries can no longer be termed «non-western». Instead we publish statistics on world regions; Europe, North America, Oceania, Asia, Africa, and South and Middle America (Høydahl 2008) – whenever possible.

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 following the old political borders. Following this division, 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.

Before 2004, when eight Eastern European countries became members of the EU, 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 in some instances been necessary to look at the EU/EEA countries as a whole, and in other settings make a distinction between Western Europe, new EU countries in Eastern Europe and the rest of Eastern Europe. The division chosen will differ from chapter to chapter in this publication.

In some chapters the dichotomy of «EU etc.» versus «Asia, Africa etc.» is used. The first group consists of Europe, excluding the eastern states that are not members of the EU/EEA, together with North America (USA and Canada), Australia and New Zealand. The second group consists of Asia including Turkey), Africa, Latin America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except the EU/EEA.

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

Concepts and definitions

In the statistics presented here, only persons registered as residing in Norway are included, i.e. persons who are given a Personal Identification Number (PIN) and are registered in the Central Population Register (CPR).

Immigrants are persons who have moved to Norway and were born abroad to two foreign-born parents.

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

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.

1.5. 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. 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. Norwegian-born with immigrant parents are in general so young that there is no reason to include them as a separate group in all the fields of statistics.

Chapter two describes the demographic structure by country of origin, age, immigrant category and gender. This is followed by a presentation of demographic changes, including immigration, emigration and population growth. The last part of the chapter includes figures on immigration by reason for immigration. We highlight the remarkable increase in labour immigration in recent years, which is influenced by the global financial crisis only to a certain extent. How long will this influx of immigrants from Sweden and Eastern Europe last? What will eventually happen in terms of moving back? Or will there be more family reunification? These are important questions that are yet to be answered.

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 general, immigrants

and Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents perform below average in primary school. At the same time, it should be noted that Norwegian-born with immigrant parents are more and more often attending higher education.

Chapter four deals with employment and unemployment. Together with the education system, the labour market is probably one of the most important arenas for the 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 to immigrant parents. We find a strong increase in employment rates among immigrants until 2008, followed by a slight decrease. However, the difference in employment rate compared to the rest of the population is smaller than in the years before 2005.

Chapter five covers the differences in income levels for immigrants by country of origin. We also look at long-term low income. Many immigrant children grow up in families with a low income, and the situation is often of a more permanent nature.

Chapter six describes the attitudes in Norway towards immigrants and immigration from 2001-2009. The attitudes presented are by and large rather stable over time, although to some extent affected by changes in economic cycles.

Chapter seven describes attitudes towards immigrants in a number of European countries. Norwegians are among the more liberal in Europe, while Swedes generally have even more liberal attitudes on most aspects.

Chapter eight gives a presentation of the data sources on statistics on immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. For an overview of immigrant-related statistics published by Statistics Norway, see the list of publications.

Kristina Kvarv Andreassen and Minja Tea Dzamarija

2. Population

Since the expansion of the EU in 2004, we have experienced significant changes in immigration flows to Norway. The immigration has set new records almost every year, and the highest net migration to date was registered in 2008 (43 300). In 2009, net migration was lower than the previous year; 38 600, but still one of the highest ever registered. Since 2006, the number of immigrants in Norway has increased by 141 000 persons, and one out of four immigrants came from Poland.

2.1. Who are immigrants in Norway?

- At the beginning of 2010, there were 460 000 immigrants and 93 000 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway.
- Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents constituted 11.4 per cent of Norway's population.
- The largest groups of immigrants had country backgrounds from Poland, Sweden, Germany and Iraq. Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents the largest groups had country backgrounds from Pakistan, Vietnam, Somalia and Iraq.
- Twenty-seven per cent of the population in Oslo are immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Twenty-nine per cent of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway live in Oslo. Forty-two per cent in the area, if Akershus is included.
- There are major differences in the length of stay depending on country background. Immigrants from Poland and Latvia have the shortest stays; 9 out of 10 have lived here less than 5 years. Nearly half of the Danes and Pakistanis have been resident in Norway for more than 20 years.
- Eight out of ten Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have country backgrounds from countries outside the EU etc.
- When including persons with at least one Norwegian-born parent or those born abroad to Norwegian-born parents, the total is 826 000 persons, or 17 per cent of the population.

This chapter describes immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the composition and structure of these groups. Under the heading *population structure* (chapter 2.1) we will look at some demographic aspects of immigrants

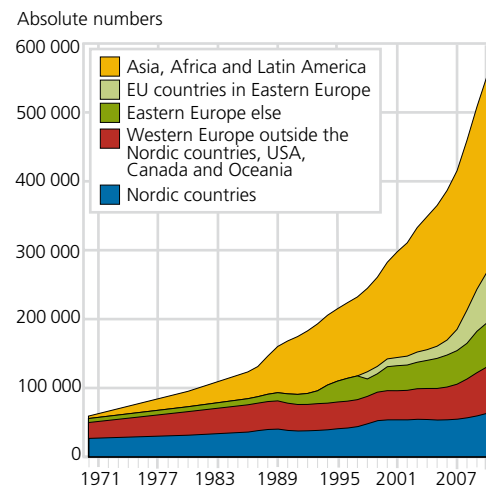
and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents with regard to gender, age, country of origin, length of stay in Norway, where in the country they live etc.

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 marital status. In the last part of the chapter we present immigrants by reason for immigration, which is divided into labour, refugee, family and education (chapter 2.3).

One out of nine with immigrant background

At the beginning of 1970, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents totalled up to 59 200 persons or 1.5 per cent of Norway's population. At the beginning of 2010, these groups had risen to 552 000 persons or 11.4 per cent of the population.

Figure 2.1.1. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background 1970-2010. Absolute numbers

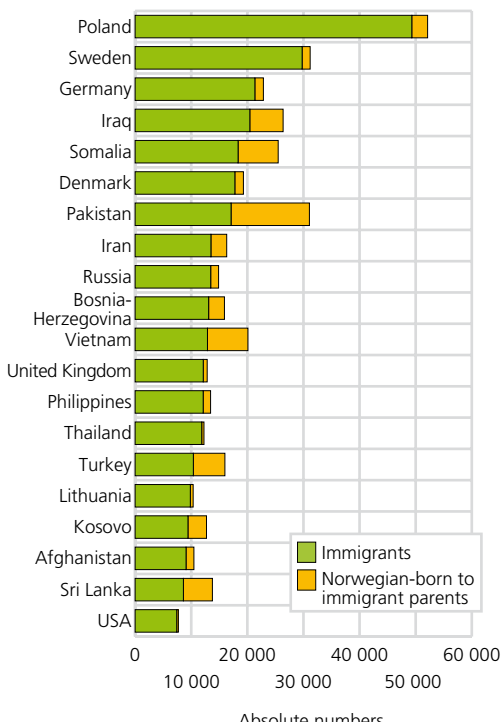


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in immigration from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe, especially from Poland. A total of 74 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have a background from this area. This group accounts for about as many as the other areas we can divide Europe into: the Nordic countries (63 000), Western Europe (56 000) and countries in Eastern Europe outside of the EU (64 000).

The number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa and Latin America has doubled since 2000. They now account for 284 000 persons, compared with 140 000 persons in 2000. The proportion of all immigrants and Norwegian-born

Figure 2.1.2. The 20 largest groups among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Absolute numbers. 1. January 2010



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

to immigrant parents coming from these countries has increased from 6 per cent in 1970 to 51 per cent at the beginning of 2010. The majority of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have a background from Europe; 257 000. Asia is next with 199 000 and Africa with 67 000 persons.

93 000 are Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

A total of 459 000 immigrants lived in Norway as per 1 January 2010. In addition, there are 93 000 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents resident in Norway. At the beginning of 2010, the majority of immigrants had a country background from Poland (49 000), Sweden (30 000), Germany (21 000) or Iraq (20 000).

Those with Pakistani parents made up the largest group of all Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, with 14 000. Norwegian-born to Vietnamese parents were the second largest group (7 200), followed by those with parents from Somalia (7 100), Iraq (5 900) and Turkey (5 600). The reason 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. The majority of immigrants from Thailand and Philippines are women who marry a man without an immigrant background, and consequently their children are not regarded as Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the statistics. The differences in the number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the various country groups can partly be explained by different age structure and by length of stay in Norway. Many of the immigrants from Pakis-

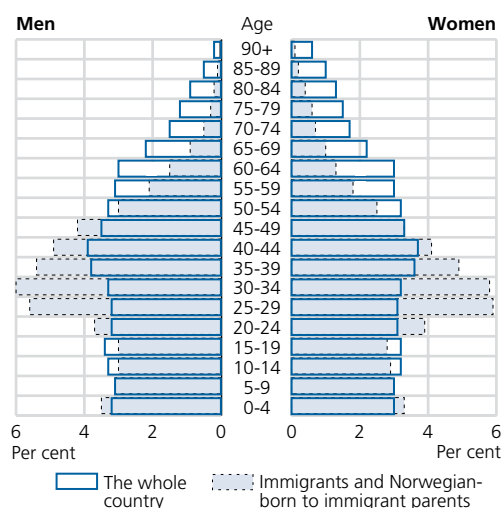
tan and Vietnam have lived in Norway for a long time, while the immigrants from Poland and Afghanistan are among the newly arrived groups.

Of the largest groups, Norwegian-born to Pakistani parents have the highest proportion of all the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, with 45 per cent. The proportion is approximately 36 per cent among persons with backgrounds from Sri Lanka, Turkey and Vietnam. Among persons with backgrounds from Thailand, USA and Sweden, the percentage is less than 5 per cent.

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 start of 2010, 54 per cent of all immigrants were aged 20-44 years, while the corresponding figure for the population as a whole was 34 per cent. For people younger than 20 years old, the

Figure 2.1.3. **Total population, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by gender and age. Per cent. 1 January 2010**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

distribution was equal among the two groups.

Thirty-three per cent of the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were 5 years or younger at the start of 2010, and 71 per cent were below 15 years. Fifteen per cent were aged 20-44 years, while almost no Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were older than 60 years.

Among immigrants, two per cent were 5 years or younger, and eight per cent were below 15 years of age. More than half ; 57 per cent, were aged 20-44 years, while one out of ten immigrants had reached 60 years or older.

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

Figure 2.1.4. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by gender and age. Per cent. 1 January 2010



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

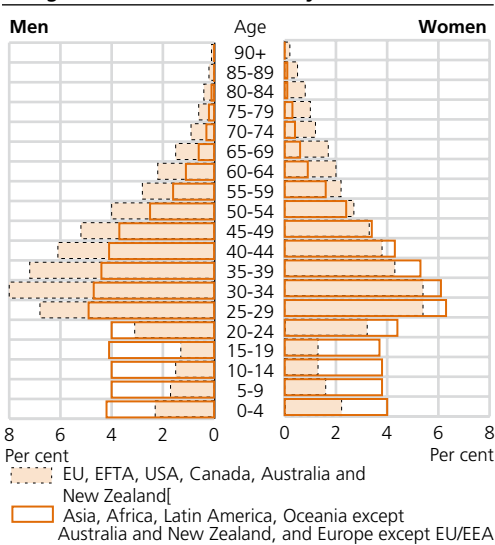
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are getting older. This depends on the future level of immigration, and of fertility patterns in the different groups.

Age differences depend on country background

We also find differences in the age composition when we compare immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by 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 without Australia and New Zealand and Europe without 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.

About 13 per cent of persons with country backgrounds from the EU etc. were young-

Figure 2.1.5. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background, age and gender. Per cent. 1 January 2010



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

ger than 20 years of age, while the corresponding figure was 32 per cent for the group from Asia, Africa etc. This difference is partly because there are more persons born in Norway among the latter group. The former group marries more often with a person from the rest of the population. 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.

Among 20-60 year olds the age structure is quite similar in the two country-groups. Among those older than 60 years, a larger proportion is found among those from the EU etc. than Asia, Africa etc. (13 and 5 per cent respectively). Most immigrants arrive in Norway at a working age and many stay for a long time. However, some are older when they arrive, such as many Bosnians during the crisis in the Balkans in the early 1990's. In January 2010 the proportion of people aged 60 years and older was 15 per cent among Bosnians, and 12 per cent among Pakistanis living in Norway.

Since the immigration to Norway from Asia, Africa, etc. 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 etc. often have children with persons from the rest of the population, it could be expected that the group from Asia, Africa etc. 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 in total; 236 000 men and 224 000 women. 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. A common pattern of refugee migration is that the men often are the first to flee while the rest of the family follows later. Also among the migrant workers, men are the «pioneers». This applies to Poland (66 per cent men), the United Kingdom (62 per cent), Afghanistan, Lithuania and Iraq (61, 59 and 57 per cent respectively).

Women made up a large share of those from Thailand (84 per cent), The Philippines (81 per cent) and Russia (66 per cent). Immigration from the first two countries mentioned has been mainly family immigration; mostly family establishment to men in the rest of the population. Among immigrants from Russia, the distribution is more complex, with both refugees (mostly from Chechnya) and labour immigrants.

Noticeable variation in the duration of residence

A result of high immigration in recent years is that a larger proportion of immigrants now have a short duration of residence in Norway. About 40 per cent have lived in Norway less than 5 years at the start of 2010 compared with 33 per cent with the same duration of stay at the start of 2005. Twenty-nine per cent have lived in Norway 5-14 years and 31 per cent have been resident in the country for at least 15 years.

Duration of residence in Norway varies between the groups with different country backgrounds. Among the largest immi-

grant groups, immigrants from Poland and Lithuania have the shortest stay, with 9 out of 10 having resided in Norway for less than five years. Among immigrants from Germany, Thailand, Philippines and the Netherlands, half of them have stayed for less than 5 years. Among the immigrants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia, one third have arrived in the last five years.

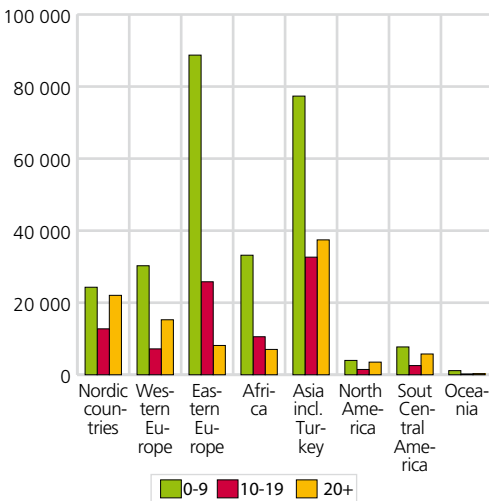
Among those with the longest stay in Norway, there were many immigrants from Pakistan and Denmark; more than half of them have been resident in Norway for 20 years or more.

35 municipalities are higher than the national average

There were immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in all the municipalities in Norway. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents constituted 11.4 per cent of Norway's population; 7 per cent were from Africa, Asia etc. and 4.3 from the EU etc. Thirty-six out of Norway's 430 municipalities had a

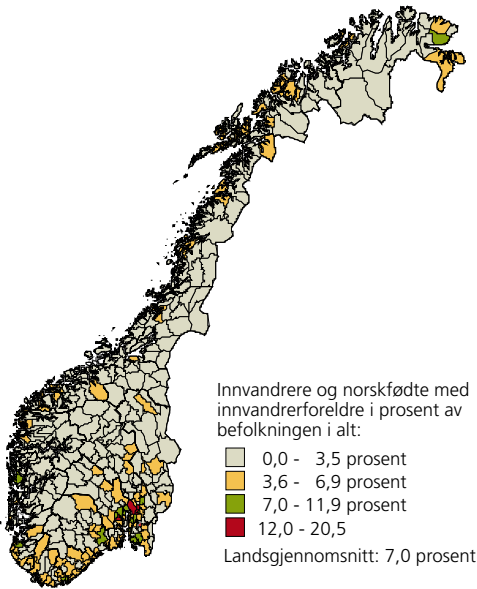
higher proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents than the national average. These municipalities are spread across the country, and include both large cities and some of the smaller municipalities. Eight of these municipalities are situated in Akershus, five are located in Buskerud and Rogaland respectively. In 19 of these 36 municipalities, the majority of persons with an immigrant background had backgrounds from Africa, Asia etc., while in the remaining 16 municipalities the majority came from the EU etc. Most persons with immigrant backgrounds live in Eastern Norway. One of the explanations is that the first labour immigrants from Pakistan and Turkey who came at the end of the 1960s settled here. Another explanation is that refugees often move from the municipality they first became resident

Figure 2.1.6. Immigrants, by length of stay and country background. 2010. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.1.7. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe excluding EU/EEA and Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand, as a percentage of the population. 1 January 2010



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

in, to the central municipalities in Eastern Norway (Høydahl 2010).

Most immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway live in Oslo, both in relative and absolute figures. They account for 27 per cent, in total 160 000 persons. There were also high proportions in Drammen (22 per cent), Lørenskog (19 per cent) and Skedsmo (18 per cent).

All suburbs in Oslo were above the national average of 11.4, excluding the suburb Marka. The suburbs with the highest proportions of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are Søndre Nordstrand with 16 600 persons (46 per cent), Alna 20 700 (44), Stovner 13 200 (45) and Grorud 10 700 (41 per cent). Nordstrand and Vestre Aker had the lowest shares with 13 and 14 per cent respectively.

Continued high immigration expected

Statistics Norway's projection of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents shows that the number of immigrants is expected to increase sharply in the coming years, from 460 000 today to between 1 and 1.8 million in 2060. The number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents will increase from 93 000 to between 300 000 and 500 000. The sum of these two groups is estimated to be between 1.3 and 2.3 million in 2060, or between 22 and 28 per cent of the total population (Population projections).

The immigration to Norway has changed considerably over time, and has been particularly high in recent years. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the level of the future immigration. This uncertainty is primarily related to developments in the labour market in Norway and other countries, as well as the Norwegian immigration policy. Therefore, the projection of

the number of immigrants in Norway and the composition of the immigrant population is very uncertain, especially over the long term.

Table 2.1.1. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Immigration category and country background. 1 January 2010

Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	552 313	Immigrants	459 346	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	92 967
Poland	52 125	Poland	49 309	Pakistan	13 963
Sweden	31 193	Sweden	29 763	Vietnam	7 208
Pakistan	31 061	Germany	21 341	Somalia	7 147
Iraq	26 374	Iraq	20 443	Iraq	5 931
Somalia	25 496	Somalia	18 349	Turkey	5 620
Germany	22 859	Denmark	17 774	Sri Lanka	5 166
Vietnam	20 100	Pakistan	17 098	Kosovo	3 302
Denmark	19 298	Iran	13 508	Morocco	3 197
Iran	16 321	Russia	13 470	India	2 859
Turkey	15 998	Bosnia-Herzegovina	13 103	Poland	2 816
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 918	Vietnam	12 892	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 815
Russia	14 873	United Kingdom	12 140	Iran	2 813
Sri Lanka	13 772	Philippines	12 128	Chile	1 578
Philippines	13 447	Thailand	11 872	Denmark	1 524
United Kingdom	12 843	Turkey	10 378	Germany	1 518
Kosovo	12 719	Lithuania	9 838	Sweden	1 430
Thailand	12 268	Kosovo	9 417	Russia	1 403
Afghanistan	10 475	Afghanistan	9 074	Afghanistan	1 401
Lithuania	10 341	Sri Lanka	8 606	Philippines	1 319
India	9 747	USA	7 414	China	1 139
Morocco	8 058	India	6 888	Eritrea	1 030
USA	7 707	The Netherlands	6 270	Macedonia	949
Chile	7 607	China	6 187	Ethiopia	937
China	7 326	Finland	6 163	Lebanon	767
The Netherlands	6 926	Chile	6 029	United Kingdom	703
Finland	6 665	Morocco	4 861	The Netherlands	656
Eritrea	5 789	Eritrea	4 759	Syria	606
Ethiopia	5 156	Iceland	4 540	Croatia	559
Iceland	4 966	Romania	4 235	Serbia	533
Romania	4 533	Ethiopia	4 219	Ghana	530
France	3 930	France	3 684	Lithuania	503
Croatia	3 244	Brazil	2 728	Finland	502
Macedonia	3 117	Latvia	2 710	Iceland	426
Burma	3 015	The Palestinian Territory	2 702	Hungary	425
The Palestinian Territory	2 939	Burma	2 699	Algeria	397
Latvia	2 856	Croatia	2 685	Gambia	397
Brazil	2 814	Ukraine	2 440	Thailand	396
Serbia	2 748	Serbia	2 215	Burma	316
Ukraine	2 604	Macedonia	2 168	Romania	298
Lebanon	2 397	Spain	2 070	USA	293

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.2. Immigration category¹, country of birth and citizenship, by country background and gender. 1 January 2010

	Immigration background			Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Country of birth ¹	Citizenship
	Country background ²	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents ³	Immigrants ⁴			
Both sexes						
Abroad, total	826 394	552 313	459 346	92 967	526 800	333 873
EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand	402 518	210 725	197 963	12 762	240 577	204 666
Africa, Asia, South and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oceania except Australia og New Zealand²						
	423 876	341 588	261 383	80 205	286 223	129 207
The Nordic countries	151 699	63 040	59 087	3 953	76 974	67 865
Western Europe	117 424	56 425	52 707	3 718	65 993	54 416
EU countries in eastern Europe	82 090	73 511	69 245	4 266	69 877	65 748
Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	72 711	64 061	53 425	10 636	53 802	27 864
Africa	81 080	67 169	50 769	16 400	53 579	29 319
Asia including Turkey	243 686	198 722	147 439	51 283	162 516	66 144
North-America ⁵	38 885	9 309	8 962	347	18 846	10 210
South and Central America	34 797	18 355	16 035	2 320	22 804	7 842
Oceania	4 022	1 721	1 677	44	2 408	1 524
Stateless	-	-	-	-	-	2 860
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	81
Men						
Abroad, total	423 079	283 261	235 555	47 706	268 503	176 858
The Nordic countries	76 608	30 868	28 835	2 033	38 044	34 898
Western Europe	63 314	31 828	29 870	1 958	36 734	31 663
EU countries in eastern Europe	50 457	45 970	43 799	2 171	44 159	42 956
Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	34 019	29 523	24 087	5 436	24 313	12 326
Africa	42 894	35 701	27 314	8 387	28 820	15 288
Asia including Turkey	117 245	96 011	69 727	26 284	75 427	28 969
North-America ⁵	19 517	4 285	4 108	177	9 061	4 921
South and Central America	16 818	8 039	6 802	1 237	10 551	3 101
Oceania	2 207	1 036	1 013	23	1 394	933
Stateless	-	-	-	-	-	1 756
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	47
Women						
Abroad, total	403 315	269 052	223 791	45 261	258 296	157 015
The Nordic countries	75 091	32 172	30 252	1 920	38 930	32 967
Western Europe	54 110	24 597	22 837	1 760	29 259	22 753
EU countries in eastern Europe	31 633	27 541	25 446	2 095	25 718	22 792
Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	38 692	34 538	29 338	5 200	29 489	15 538
Africa	38 186	31 468	23 455	8 013	24 759	14 031
Asia including Turkey	126 441	102 711	77 712	24 999	87 089	37 174
North-America ⁵	19 368	5 024	4 854	170	9 785	5 289
South and Central America	17 979	10 316	9 233	1 083	12 253	4 741
Oceania	1 815	685	664	21	1 014	591
Stateless	-	-	-	-	-	1 104
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	35

¹ General definition: own, mothers or fathers country of birth if it is foreign, otherwise Norway. ² Own, mothers or fathers country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway. ³ His/her own, mothers or fathers country of birth (if it is foreign) for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway. ⁴ Own, mothers or fathers country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway. USA and Canada.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.3. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by country background¹. Counties. 1 January 2010

County	Total	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents									
		Total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe	EU countries in eastern Europe	Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	Africa	Asia including Turkey	North America ²	South and Central America	Oceania
Total	4 858 199	552 313	63 040	56 425	80 196	57 376	67 169	198 722	9 309	18 355	1 721
01 Østfold	271 662	30 869	3 933	1 923	4 606	5 787	3 188	10 506	301	591	34
02 Akershus	536 499	70 383	10 255	7 148	10 186	6 339	5 572	27 384	1 335	1 948	216
03 Oslo	586 860	160 489	15 724	10 810	13 973	11 655	28 641	71 910	2 044	5 216	516
04 Hedmark	190 709	11 770	2 086	1 321	1 690	1 597	1 368	3 247	168	274	19
05 Oppland	185 216	11 678	1 610	1 455	1 893	1 664	1 321	3 313	164	222	36
06 Buskerud	257 673	32 343	3 773	2 840	4 986	3 768	2 760	12 844	351	949	72
07 Vestfold	231 286	22 133	2 935	2 384	3 941	2 965	1 785	7 130	409	510	74
08 Telemark	168 231	14 377	1 662	1 684	1 683	1 980	2 066	4 492	210	570	30
09 Aust-Agder	108 499	9 129	1 123	1 358	1 537	1 222	734	2 652	258	217	28
10 Vest-Agder	170 377	17 685	1 698	2 255	1 962	3 004	1 470	5 494	566	1 190	46
11 Rogaland	427 947	48 991	4 447	7 465	9 759	5 230	4 391	14 334	1 370	1 758	237
12 Hordaland	477 175	42 374	3 405	5 325	8 985	3 307	4 740	13 065	872	2 497	178
14 Sogn og Fjordane	107 080	6 990	710	1 256	1 936	553	667	1 417	103	331	17
15 Møre og Romsdal	251 262	16 785	1 541	2 680	4 543	1 600	1 287	4 338	243	496	57
16 Sør-Trøndelag	290 547	22 815	2 267	2 751	3 821	2 217	2 491	7 897	431	873	67
17 Nord-Trøndelag	131 555	5 942	755	660	1 246	551	925	1 591	88	107	19
18 Nordland	236 271	11 938	1 782	1 303	1 540	1 550	1 642	3 640	172	280	29
19 Troms Romsa	156 494	9 860	1 815	1 434	1 217	1 117	1 531	2 261	198	250	37
20 Finnmark Finnmarkku	72 856	5 762	1 519	373	692	1 270	590	1 207	26	76	9

Table 2.1.3 (cont.). **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by country background¹. Counties. 1 January 2010**

County	Total	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents									
		Total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe	EU countries in eastern Europe	Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	Africa	Asia including Turkey	North America ²	South and Central America	Oceania
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background ¹ . Counties											
Total	4 858 199	11,4	1,3	1,2	1,7	1,2	1,4	4,1	0,2	0,4	0,0
01 Østfold	271 662	11,4	1,4	0,7	1,7	2,1	1,2	3,9	0,1	0,2	0,0
02 Akershus	536 499	13,1	1,9	1,3	1,9	1,2	1,0	5,1	0,2	0,4	0,0
03 Oslo	586 860	27,3	2,7	1,8	2,4	2,0	4,9	12,3	0,3	0,9	0,1
04 Hedmark	190 709	6,2	1,1	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,7	1,7	0,1	0,1	0,0
05 Oppland	185 216	6,3	0,9	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,7	1,8	0,1	0,1	0,0
06 Buskerud	257 673	12,6	1,5	1,1	1,9	1,5	1,1	5,0	0,1	0,4	0,0
07 Vestfold	231 286	9,6	1,3	1,0	1,7	1,3	0,8	3,1	0,2	0,2	0,0
08 Telemark	168 231	8,5	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,2	2,7	0,1	0,3	0,0
09 Aust-Agder	108 499	8,4	1,0	1,3	1,4	1,1	0,7	2,4	0,2	0,2	0,0
10 Vest-Agder	170 377	10,4	1,0	1,3	1,2	1,8	0,9	3,2	0,3	0,7	0,0
11 Rogaland	427 947	11,4	1,0	1,7	2,3	1,2	1,0	3,3	0,3	0,4	0,1
12 Hordaland	477 175	8,9	0,7	1,1	1,9	0,7	1,0	2,7	0,2	0,5	0,0
14 Sogn og Fjordane	107 080	6,5	0,7	1,2	1,8	0,5	0,6	1,3	0,1	0,3	0,0
15 Møre og Romsdal	251 262	6,7	0,6	1,1	1,8	0,6	0,5	1,7	0,1	0,2	0,0
16 Sør-Trøndelag	290 547	7,9	0,8	0,9	1,3	0,8	0,9	2,7	0,1	0,3	0,0
17 Nord-Trøndelag	131 555	4,5	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,4	0,7	1,2	0,1	0,1	0,0
18 Nordland	236 271	5,1	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	1,5	0,1	0,1	0,0
19 Troms Romsa	156 494	6,3	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,7	1,0	1,4	0,1	0,2	0,0
20 Finnmark Finnmarkku	72 856	7,9	2,1	0,5	0,9	1,7	0,8	1,7	0,0	0,1	0,0

¹ Own, mothers or fathers country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.² USA and Canada.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.2. Demographic changes

- From 1 January 2005 until 1 January 2010, the number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents increased by 188 000 persons. During the same period, the population as a whole increased by 252 100. This means that three out of four new residents in Norway had an immigrant background.
- Net migration of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 37 500 in 2009. Those with a Polish country background had the highest net migration.
- The number of marriages involving one or two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents has increased every year. During the year 1990, 920 marriages were contracted between persons with an immigrant background, and in 2009 the number was 4 100 of a total of 26 000.
- Total fertility rate (TFR) was 2.26 for immigrant women and 1.98 for all women in Norway. Women with an African background have the highest TFR, at 3.27.

Record growth in immigration over the last five years

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 2005-2010, the Norwegian population increased by 252 000. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents increased by 188 000. This accounted for 75 per cent of the population growth in Norway in the last five years.

The excess of births for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was

25 000, and the immigration surplus in the period 1 January 2005-1 January 2010 was record high, with a total of 163 000 (table 2.2.1).

High birth surplus among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

The birth surplus for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 6 600 in 2009, and was highest among people with Asian and Eastern European backgrounds; 2 700 and 2 000 respectively. Persons with Nordic and North American immigrant background had a small birth surplus (table 2.2.2). Immigrants are relatively young, so there are few deaths during the course of a year. This is the main reason for the high birth surplus.

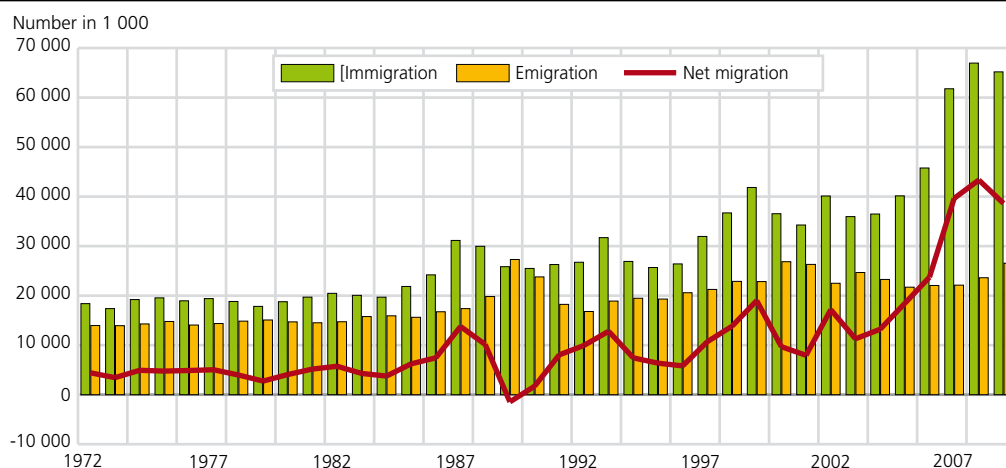
High immigration and emigration in 2009

Until the 1970s, Norway was an emigration country, more people moved out than in. Since 1971, Norway has definitely become an immigration country, with a migration surplus in all years except 1989 (figure 2.2.1). In the period 2005-2010, the net migration to Norway was record high with 164 000. Net migration is the number of people who have immigrated minus those who have emigrated.

In 2009, 65 200 immigrations and 26 600 emigrations were registered. This was the second highest immigration ever, and third highest emigration.

The net migration in 2009 among the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 37 500. Polish citizens accounted for the most immigrations and emigrations. Europeans still dominate immigration to Norway. Of the 57 500 immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who immigrated in 2009, 32 000 (57 per cent) had a background from an EU/EEA country, and 2 600 (five per cent)

Figure 2.2.1. Immigration and emigration. 1972-2009



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

had a background from another European country. The second largest group, Asians, accounted for 24 per cent of all immigrations in 2009. Polish immigrants made up the largest group (10 500), followed by Swedish (5 100).

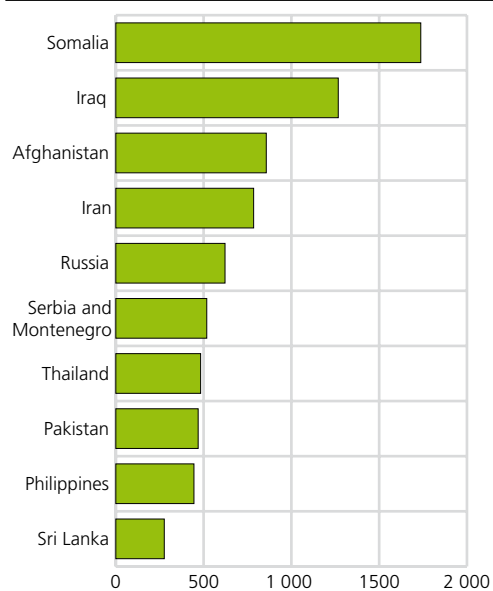
Of the 20 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who emigrated in 2009, 12 300 or 62 per cent were from an EU/EEA country. Polish immigrants made up the largest group of emigrants with 3 600, followed by Swedish with 2 700. The emigration of Polish immigrants was three times as high as in 2007. The change towards lower immigration and higher emigration, especially among Polish immigrants, started towards the end of 2008, at the start of the financial crisis, and was particularly noticeable during the first half of 2009.

11 400 new Norwegian citizens

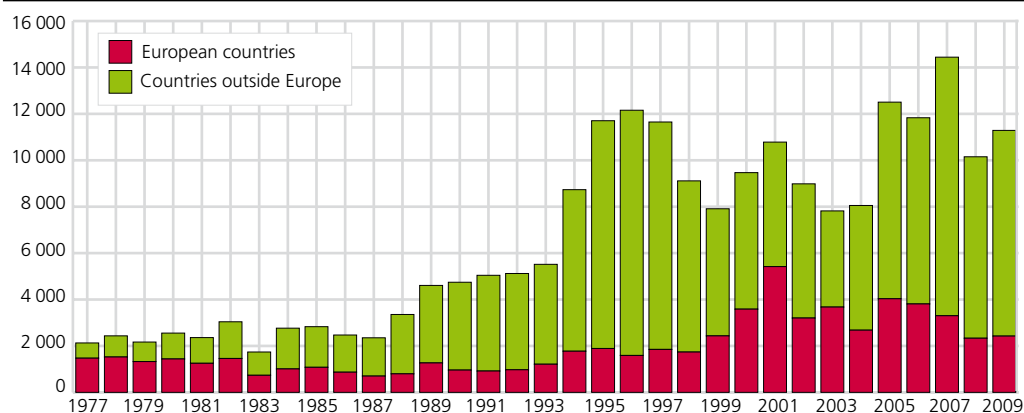
A total of 11 400 persons were naturalised in 2009. Around half of all Norwegian citizenships granted went to Asians. The second largest group was Africans, whose total number of naturalisations accounted

for 25 per cent of all naturalisations in 2009. Former European citizens made up 21 per cent of all naturalisations (figure 2.2.3). The largest group of foreign citizens who were granted Norwegian

Figure 2.2.2. The ten largest groups of naturalisations by previous citizenship. 2009



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.2.3. **Naturalisations. 1977-2009**

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

citizenship in 2009 (1 740 in total) were from Somalia. Iraqis were the second largest group with 1 270 naturalisations. The third largest group was from Afghanistan, with 860 naturalisations (figure 2.2.2).

Many Somalis and Iraqis moved to Norway in 2001 and 2002, which means that they had the opportunity to apply for Norwegian citizenship in 2009. In order to become a Norwegian citizen a person must generally have lived in Norway for the past seven years consecutively.

Higher proportion of marriages between persons with immigrant background

The number of contracted marriages between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents has risen every year. In 1990, 920 marriages were contracted between persons with an immigrant background (Tronstad 2004). In 2009, 4 100 out of 26 000 marriages were between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (table 2.2.3).

The number of contracted marriages between persons with an immigrant

background and the rest of the population has also clearly increased in recent years. In 2009, 6 600 out of 26 000, or one in four contracted marriages, were between an immigrant or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and a person from the rest of the population. In 1990, only 2 600 out of 22 000, or 12 per cent, such marriages were contracted. In 2009, 15 000 out of 26 000 marriages were between two persons with a country background from Norway.

More married among immigrants than in the whole population

Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents account for an increasingly higher proportion of the population because they increase in numbers and more often choose marriage as a way of living together. The number of marriages between two persons from the rest of the population is steadily decreasing.

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, in the same age group, 4 per cent

were cohabitants and 32 per cent were married (Daugstad 2008).

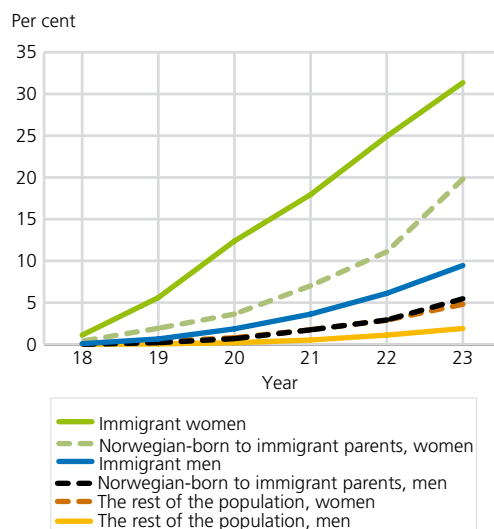
Lower proportion of young people married than before

It has become less common for young immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents to marry, compared with previous years (Henriksen 2010). In the age group 18-23 years, for example, 18 per cent of immigrant women were married at the beginning of 2010, while the corresponding proportion in 2000 was 27 per cent. The corresponding proportion for male immigrants was 4 and 11 per cent (table 2.2.4). There are major differences in the proportions of married persons depending on country background. The group with the highest proportion of married young people is immigrants from Turkey. Fifty-three per cent of the women and 21 per cent of the men aged 18-23 years were married as of 1 January 2010. This is still a significantly lower proportion than in 2000 when 70 per cent of Turkish immigrant women and 50 per cent of men under 24 years were married.

If we look at young people in the groups with the highest number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, we notice a constant lower proportion of the married population (table 2.2.4). Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Turkey is still the group with the most married young people. Among people aged 18-23, 17 per cent of the women and 4 per cent of the men were married in this group. In comparison, only 2 per cent of women and 1 per cent of men under 24 years in the rest of the population were married, but cohabitation is more common here.

Figure 2.2.4 shows the percentage of women and men aged 18-23 years who were married as of 1 January 2010, by immigrant category. All groups have a higher

Figure 2.2.4. Shared married in age group 18-23 years, by immigrant category, age and sex. Per cent. 1 January 2010



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

proportion of young women than young men who are married.

About 10 800 marriages ended in divorce in 2009. In 1 400, or 13 per cent of these, both spouses were immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (table 2.2.5). Marriages between two immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents seem to be stable, while marriages between an immigrant man and a woman from the rest of the population seem to have the highest probability of being dissolved (Daugstad 2006).

Higher fertility rate among immigrant women

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a measure of fertility in a population (see also the text box). Table 2.2.6 shows the total fertility rate for the most common world regions we use in the statistics. When the fertility rate is used to compare levels of fertility in different groups, it assumes that the groups being analyzed do not signifi-

cantly change composition over time. The TFR is therefore not suitable to describe groups where there is either a large immigration or emigration, or where there is a large-scale replacement of the population in the group (Østby 2004). These changes are of minor significance when we look at large groups. We shall therefore present the TFR for world regions and not for individual countries (table 2.2.6).

In 2009, the total fertility rate (TFR) was at 1.98 children per woman, while the TFR for immigrant women was 2.26. Without immigrant women, the TFR would be 1.93 children per women. This means that the TFR for the whole population is only 0.05 higher due to the immigrant women. The difference in rates is relatively small since only immigrant women from Africa have a fertility rate that is significantly higher than the whole population.

As in previous years, women with an African background had the highest TFR (table 2.2.6), while the other immigrant groups had a TFR which, on average, was at a fairly similar level to all residents in Norway.

To prevent a decrease in the population in a long-term perspective, the TRF should be around 2.08, and we see that Norway in 2009 was 0.10 below this level. Without immigrants, the TFR would be 0.15 below the level. However, the fertility rate in Norway is higher than in most European countries. The figures from Eurostat show that in 2008 only Iceland, Ireland and France had a higher fertility rate than Norway.

Definition of Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Average number of children 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.

Table 2.2.1. **Population 1 January 2005 and 2010 and changes for the period 2005-2010, by immigrant category and country background. Absolute numbers**

Country background	Population 1.1.2005	Live births	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Increase in population ¹	Population 1.1.2010
Population, total	4 606 363	296 064	207 599	88 464	279 845	116 048	163 797	252 261	4 858 199
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	364 981	31 563	6 774	24 789	241 698	78 921	162 777	187 566	552 313
The rest of the population	4 241 382	264 501	200 825	63 676	38 147	37 127	1 020	64 696	4 305 886
Immigrants	301 045	² 75	6 540	-6 465	239 397	73 793	165 604	159 139	459 346
Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	63 936	31 488	234	31 254	2 301	5 128	-2 827	28 427	92 967
Foreign-born with one parent born in Norway	26 468	7	272	-265	6 546	2 156	4 390	4 125	30 766
Born in Norway with one foreign-born parent	173 741	35 820	2 015	33 805	3 756	5 448	-1 692	32 113	206 627
Born abroad with both parents born in Norway ³	33 630	6	218	-212	3 230	686	2 544	2 332	36 688
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, by country background									
	Total	31 563	6 774	24 789	241 698	78 921	162 777	187 566	552 313
Nordic countries	53 201	1 435	2 045	-610	31 112	20 503	10 609	9 999	63 040
Eastern Europe	61 342	7 102	1 123	5 979	87 248	16 927	70 321	76 300	137 572
Western Europe	36 960	1 601	1 207	394	31 352	11 857	19 495	19 889	56 425
Asia including Turkey	146 851	13 647	1 224	12 423	55 612	16 275	39 337	51 760	198 722
Africa	43 794	7 127	350	6 777	23 166	6 998	16 168	22 945	67 169
South and Central America	13 657	453	148	305	6 764	2 370	4 394	4 699	18 355
North America	8 092	166	653	-487	4 959	3 135	1 824	1 337	9 309
Oceania	1 084	32	24	8	1 485	856	629	637	1 721

¹ The difference in population in the 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, deviations can occur for the population growth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.2. **Population 1 January 2009 and 2010 and changes for 2009, by immigration category and country background. Absolute numbers**

Country background	Population 1.1.2009	Live births	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigra- tion	Emigra- tion	Net Increase in migration	Net Increase in popula- tion ¹	Popu- lation 1.1.2010
Population, total	4 799 252	61 807	41 449	20 358	65 186	26 549	38 637	58 995	4 858 199
Persons without immi- grant background	4 025 208	46 186	39 488	6 698	4 879	4 970	-91	6 607	4 031 805
Immigration background	774 044	15 621	1 961	13 660	60 307	21 579	38 728	52 388	826 394
Immigrants	422 595	3	1 387	-1 384	57 024	18 856	38 168	36 784	459 346
Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	85 604	8 012	63	7 949	522	1 134	-612	7 337	92 967
Foreign-born with one parent born in Norway	29 882	-	53	-53	1 386	433	953	900	30 766
Born in Norway with one foreign-born parent	199 687	7 602	423	7 179	800	1 030	-230	6 949	206 627
Born abroad with both parents born in Norway ³	36 276	-	35	-35	575	126	449	414	36 688
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	508 199	8 015	1 450	6 565	57 546	19 990	37 556	44 121	552 313
The rest of the population	4 291 053	53 792	39 999	13 793	7 640	6 559	1 081	14 874	4 305 886
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents by country background total	508 199	8 015	1 450	6 565	57 546	19 990	37 556	44 121	552 313
The Nordic countries	59 308	365	407	-42	8 284	4 517	3 767	3 725	63 040
The rest of Western Europe	52 356	466	256	210	6 495	2 623	3 872	4 082	56 425
Eastern Europe	121 151	2 196	242	1 954	20 413	5 953	14 460	16 414	137 572
Asia including Turkey	186 355	2 965	301	2 664	13 640	3 911	9 729	12 393	198 722
Africa	61 191	1 846	84	1 762	5 740	1 534	4 206	5 968	67 169
South and Central America	17 292	128	28	100	1 535	574	961	1 061	18 355
North America	8 943	42	129	-87	1 119	672	447	360	9 309
Oceania	1 603	7	3	4	320	206	114	118	1 721
Selected groups									
Poland	44 482	833	75	758	10 511	3 618	6 893	7 651	52 125
Pakistan	30 161	399	69	330	949	374	575	905	31 061
Sweden	28 730	217	147	70	5 101	2 720	2 381	2 451	31 193
Iraq	24 505	646	32	614	1 627	363	1 264	1 878	26 374
Somalia	23 633	919	27	892	1 471	504	967	1 859	25 496
Germany	20 916	229	78	151	2 750	951	1 799	1 950	22 859
Vietnam	19 726	284	45	239	276	140	136	375	20 100
Denmark	19 284	59	211	-152	1 083	915	168	16	19 298
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 683	190	61	129	222	113	109	238	15 918
Iran	15 666	160	17	143	706	191	515	658	16 321
Turkey	15 436	238	18	220	527	181	346	566	15 998
Sri Lanka	13 436	201	14	187	302	150	152	339	13 772
Russia	13 914	257	22	235	1 107	389	718	953	14 873

¹ The difference in population in the 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.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.3. **Marriages contracted¹, by country background² of male and female. 2009**

Country back-ground of 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	25 829	17 333	824	1 648	727	3 101	641	292	533	730
Norway	19 514	15 120	621	637	490	1 562	160	215	391	318
The rest of the Nordic countries	995	670	112	33	24	83	14	17	19	23
Eastern Europe	1 048	93	3	780	17	24	3	5	5	118
Western Europe	921	567	36	58	131	64	15	14	24	12
Asia including Turkey	1 709	226	14	48	19	1 188	21	15	6	172
Africa	664	175	7	9	10	14	372	3	1	73
North America and Oceania	320	218	16	10	12	23	10	16	5	10
South and Central America	224	115	7	6	15	2	0	3	72	4
Stateless and unknown	434	149	8	67	9	141	46	4	10	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 2.2.4. **Marital status, by gender and country background. 18-23 years. 1 January 2010. Per cent**

	2000			2005			2010		
	Married	Never married	Total, Absolute numbers	Married	Never married	Total, Absolute numbers	Married	Never married	Total, Absolute numbers
Immigrants, 18-23 years									
Men	10,8	88,6	9 186	8,5	90,7	12 432	4,3	95,6	17 148
Women	27,2	71,4	11 182	26,2	72,0	13 829	18,2	80,9	18 078
From									
Pakistan									
Men	24,9	74,4	622	20,1	78,8	676	12,9	86,9	482
Women	53,1	45,5	719	46,8	49,7	823	42,1	56,9	575
Turkey									
Men	49,6	48,5	538	32,9	66,3	498	21,4	77,8	365
Women	69,5	27,9	574	61,5	35,8	561	53,2	44,9	372
Morocco									
Men	12,7	86,7	165	10,7	86,8	121	4,4	95,6	91
Women	62,8	35,7	207	53,7	42,2	147	39,3	57,8	135
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 18-23 years									
Men	6,5	93,2	1 881	4,9	94,7	2 739	1,4	98,6	4 837
Women	15,1	83,9	1 737	12,7	86,2	2 536	5,9	93,7	4 703
From									
Pakistan									
Men	9,8	89,8	825	6,6	92,4	1 038	2,9	97,0	1 365
Women	22,5	75,8	719	16,2	82,8	965	9,1	90,4	1 319
Turkey									
Men	13,0	86,2	138	14,2	85,8	246	3,9	96,1	438
Women	38,5	60,8	148	36,0	61,2	258	17,1	81,4	414
Morocco									
Men	4,2	95,8	96	4,3	95,7	161	1,4	98,1	214
Women	15,9	81,8	88	10,4	86,8	144	12,5	87,1	224
The rest of the population, 18-23 years									
Men	0,9	99,0	154 922	0,7	99,2	152 392	0,6	99,4	170 532
Women	2,8	96,9	147 640	2,4	97,4	144 502	1,7	98,2	161 478

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.5. **Divorces¹, by country background² of men and women. 2009**

Country background of male	Country background of female							
	Total	Norway	Europe except Turkey	Asia including Turkey	Africa	North America and Oceania	South and Central America	Unknown
Total	10 765	7 853	1 154	982	334	131	194	117
Norway	8 128	6 662	775	388	68	105	121	9
Europe except Turkey	1 012	640	261	45	11	8	19	28
Asia including Turkey	803	201	46	505	7	2	5	37
Africa	433	142	26	12	206	3	3	41
South and Central America	117	65	10	1	.	1	39	1
North America and Oceania	156	122	14	6	3	9	1	1
Unknown	116	21	22	25	39	3	6	.

¹ At least one of the spouses resident in Norway, and at least one of the spouses with two parents born in a foreign country.

² If born in a foreign country, own, mother's or father's country of birth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.6. **Total fertility rate¹ 1998-2009**

Country background	1998	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total population	1,81	1,85	1,84	1,90	1,90	1,96	1,98
Immigrants, total	2,36	2,54	2,34	2,37	2,31	2,25	2,26
The rest of the population ²	1,77	1,78	1,77	1,84	1,84	1,91	1,93
Country background of immigrants							
EU/EEA	1,72	1,92	1,87	1,94	1,97	1,97	2,06
The rest of the Europe	1,95	2,59	2,13	2,26	2,09	2,05	2,11
Asia including Turkey	2,84	2,91	2,46	2,41	2,35	2,21	2,15
Africa	3,53	3,38	3,31	3,18	3,19	3,17	3,27
South and Central America	1,97	2,08	1,99	2,20	2,22	2,25	2,33
North America and Oceania	1,73	2,07	1,62	2,41	1,95	2,04	2,14

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth if it is foreign, otherwise Norway.

² The group includes persons born in Norway to Norwegian-born parents, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, foreign-born with one Norwegian-born parent, Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent and foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents.

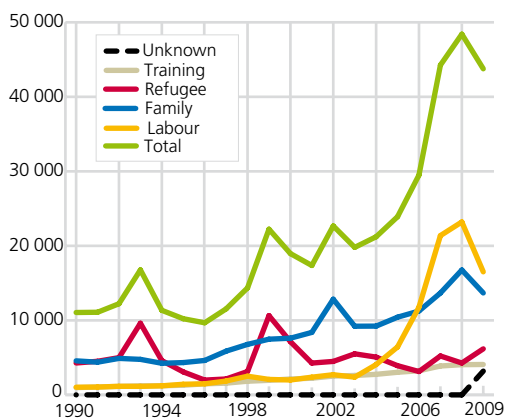
Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.3. Why do they immigrate?

- Four out of ten first-time immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship, who immigrated to Norway in the period between 1990 and 2009, were family immigrants. Three out of ten came for work purposes, while two out of ten came as refugees. One out of ten were granted permission to stay for educational reasons.
- The majority of the family immigrants came from Poland, Thailand, Iraq and Somalia in the period 1990-2009.
- More than half of all labour immigrants came from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe. The largest group of labour immigrants came from Poland.
- One out of three of the 98 200 who came to Norway as refugees had a background from the former Yugoslavia.
- Two out of three of those who immigrated in the period 1990-2000 were still resident in Norway on 1 January 2010. Refugees and family immigrants had the highest proportion of residents.

The statistics concerning reason for immigration include all immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2009. A total of 420 400 persons immigrated to Norway in this period (table 2.3.1). About 165 000 (39 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. Twenty-six per cent immigrated due to labour, while 23 per cent arrived as refugees. Eleven per cent were granted permission to stay for educational reasons in the period between 1990 and 2009. In addition, 123 500 immigrations from Nordic countries have been registe-

Figure 2.3.1. Immigration from non-Nordic countries, by reason for and year of immigration. 1990-2009



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

red 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.

In 2009, 44 000 immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship immigrated to Norway for the first time. This is a decrease of almost 5 000 persons compared with the record year 2008, but immigration was still one of the highest ever registered. Both labour immigration and family immigration declined from 2008 to 2009 (table 2.3.1). The decline is not as great as figure 2.3.1 shows. In 2009, 3 200 persons had an unknown reason for immigration. This is a result of the new registration rule for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals, where they no longer need to apply for a residence permit. The figures for labour immigration, family immigration and education are therefore higher in reality. The majority of those with an unknown reason for immigration came from Poland; 1 400 persons. Around 400 persons came from Lithuania and Germany. Twenty per cent (650 persons) were children under 18 years. Sixty

The statistics on reason for immigration include all immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2009. Persons who have come to Norway as family immigrants to persons with a 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 regarded 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.

per cent of those with an unknown reason for immigration were aged 20-39 years.

Family immigration - the most common reason for immigration

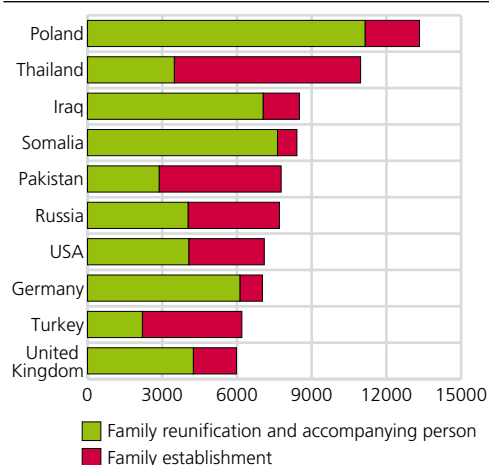
Family immigration was the most common reason for immigration in the period 1990-2009, with 165 000 persons. Family immigration includes both persons who immigrate through family reunification and those who immigrate through family establishment. During the period 1990-2000, almost 98 000 persons came on family reunification, of whom 40 000 came as family reunified to a refugee. A total of 67 000 persons immigrated for family establishment through marriage.

Out of those who came to Norway due to family reasons, immigrants from Poland were the largest group (13 300), followed by persons from Thailand (11 000), Iraq (8 500), Somalia (8 400) and Pakistan (7 800), figure 2.3.2.

Many establish family with a person from the rest of the population

Of the people who immigrated for family establishment through marriage in

Figure 2.3.2. Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with "family" as reason for immigration. 1990-2009. Ten most common country backgrounds

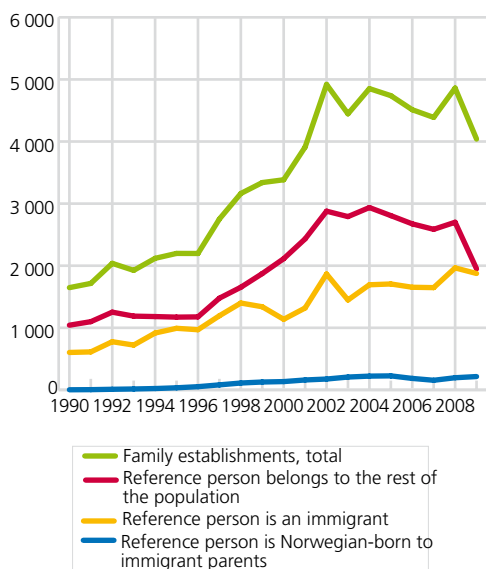


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

the period between 1990 and 2009, the majority came from Thailand, Pakistan, Turkey, Philippines and Russia (table 2.3.3). 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. There were many women from Thailand, Russia and Philippines among the immigrants who family-immigrated to a man from the rest of the population. Men from the USA and United Kingdom dominated among the family immigrants to a woman from the rest of the population.

Of the 67 000 persons who immigrated for family establishment through marriage, 39 000 (58 per cent) married a person from the rest of the population (figure 2.3.3). Despite the increase in the number

Figure 2.3.3. **Family establishments, by immigrant category of reference person, 1990-2009**



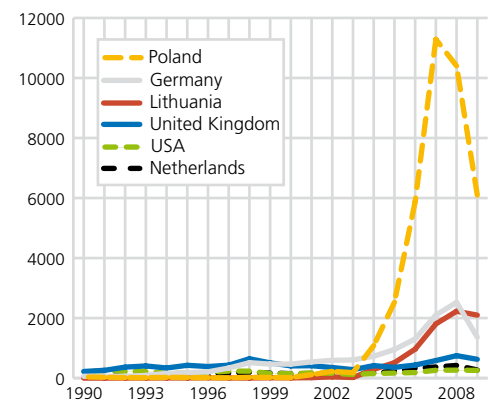
Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

of unmarried adults among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the number of persons who immigrate to Norway through marriage with this group does not increase. Since 2000, around 200 persons come to Norway each year for this reason. Sixty per cent of them have a background from Pakistan.

Reduced labour immigration

During the period 1990-2009, almost 108 000 persons immigrated to Norway due to labour. More than half of all labour immigrants came from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe. The majority of immigrant workers had a background from Poland, Germany, UK and Lithuania. There has been a substantial increase in the number of labour immigrants from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe since 2004. Norway has been a popular destination for labour immigrants from Poland for the last four years (figure 2.3.4). The number of immigrants with a

Figure 2.3.4. **Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with labour as reason for immigration. Six most common country backgrounds. 1990-2009**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

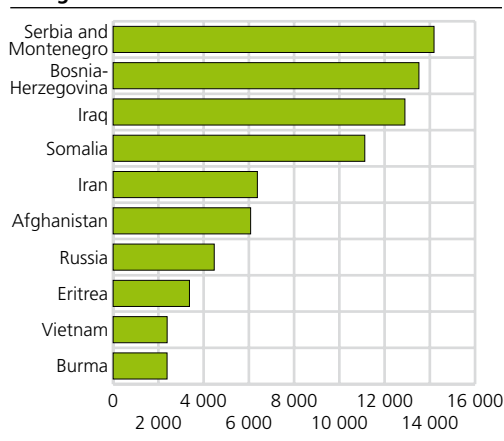
work permit in Norway increased in 2009, but on a smaller scale than before. Labour migration fell about 20 per cent from 2008 to 2009.

Two out of ten with refugee background

The effects of the Balkan conflicts are obvious when we look at the people who immigrated to Norway as refugees (excluding family immigrants to refugees). 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 largest groups with flight as a reason for immigration are from Serbia (Kosovo), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq and Somalia (figure 2.3.5).

In the period between 1990 and 2009, 98 200 immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship were granted a residence permit in Norway due to flight, i.e. 23 per cent of all immigration in the given period. In addition, 40 200 persons came to Norway as family immigrants to persons with a refugee background (table 2.3.2). As a

Figure 2.3.5. **Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with flight as reason for immigration. 1990-2009. Ten most common country backgrounds**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

whole, these two groups made up 3 per cent of the immigration from non-Nordic countries in this period.

Compared with 2008, 1 900 more persons came to Norway due to flight. Most of them came from Eritrea and Afghanistan.

More people immigrate for education

The number of persons who immigrate for education has risen slowly but significantly through the period 1990-2009. Eleven per cent (44 300 persons) of those who immigrated from non-Nordic countries in this period did so because of education. A total of 42 per cent came from Europe. There has been a noticeable rise in the number of immigrations for education from China, Russia, USA and the Philippines.

Not everyone stays in the country

Not everyone immigrating to Norway stays here for the rest of their lives. A total of 420 400 people immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2009, and 75 per cent still lived in the country at the start of 2010 (figure 2.3.6).

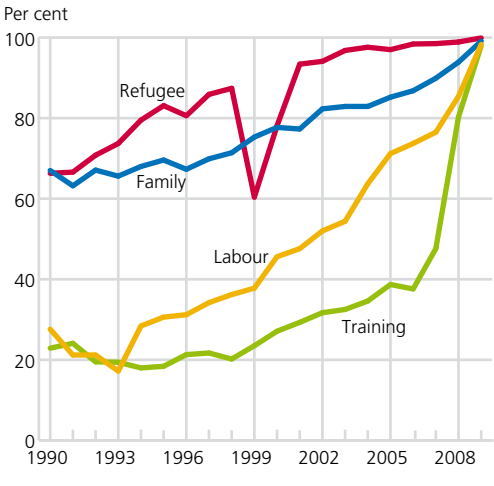
The reason for immigration has a bearing on the degree to which they leave the country. Of those who immigrated as refugees, 83 per cent still lived in the country by 1 January 2010. Also among family immigrants, there are many who still live in Norway; 81 per cent.

The low number of remaining residents for 1999 is related to the fact that many Albanians from Kosovo returned to their home country. Albanians from Kosovo have been granted collective protection. This type of protection is basically temporary, and the assumption was that the refugees have to return to their home country when the situation is considered safe. The collective protection for Kosovo Albanians was abolished in the autumn of 1999. The vast majority of Kosovo Albanians who applied for asylum after the abolition of the collective protection were rejected (Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, 2001). There were also some refugees from Iraq among the returnees in 1999.

A residence permit for students does not entitle them to a permanent residence permit. The intention is that foreign students return home after finishing their education in Norway. Most students do return home, but some of them remain in Norway for various reasons. Of those who immigrated for education in 1999, only 27 per cent remained in Norway at the start of 2010. The corresponding proportion of residents for those who immigrated for education in 2004 was 39 per cent (table 2.3.4).

The proportion of residents is falling steadily for labour immigrants as the years pass. Among those who immigrated for labour in 1990, only one out of four remained in Norway in 2009. 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.

Figure 2.3.6. Resident immigrants per 1.1.2010, by reason for and year of immigration. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.1. **Immigration¹ by reason for immigration and year of immigration.1990-2009**

Year of immigration	Total	Labour	Family	Refugee	Training ²	Other	Unknown reason for immigration ⁴
Total, 1990-2009	420 387	107 767	165 003	98 185	44 284	1 958	3 190
1990	11 055	1 027	4 567	4 278	975	208	-
1991	11 089	1 050	4 389	4 509	1 057	84	-
1992	12 234	1 152	4 896	4 997	1 138	51	-
1993	16 773	1 140	4 767	9 613	1 210	43	-
1994	11 348	1 215	4 242	4 596	1 225	70	-
1995	10 222	1 427	4 335	3 085	1 296	79	-
1996	9 675	1 487	4 621	1 988	1 485	94	-
1997	11 541	1 858	5 870	2 135	1 574	104	-
1998	14 359	2 508	6 777	3 137	1 834	103	-
1999	22 237	2 076	7 477	10 634	1 953	97	-
2000	18 964	1 997	7 607	7 143	2 131	86	-
2001	17 365	2 376	8 385	4 270	2 237	97	-
2002	22 673	2 706	12 839	4 492	2 526	110	-
2003	19 795	2 379	9 215	5 509	2 605	87	-
2004	21 218	4 063	9 229	5 071	2 759	96	-
2005	23 910	6 433	10 426	3 920	3 034	97	-
2006	29 504	11 778	11 253	3 132	3 237	104	-
2007	44 253	21 377	13 670	5 223	3 875	108	-
2008	48 410	23 205	16 760	4 274	4 052	119	-
2009	43 762	16 513	13 678	6 179	4 081	121	3 190

First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oceania except Australia and New Zealand and stateless

Total, 1990-2009	248 137	11 153	112 454	97 188	26 853	489	-
1990	7 990	241	3 057	4 006	567	119	-
1991	7 852	193	2 724	4 350	532	53	-
1992	8 825	195	3 091	4 929	581	29	-
1993	13 256	133	3 043	9 508	560	12	-
1994	8 105	154	2 778	4 562	610	:	-
1995	6 634	126	2 867	3 055	584	:	-
1996	5 860	152	3 016	1 970	719	3	-
1997	7 040	155	3 950	2 119	806	10	-
1998	9 112	249	4 757	3 111	994	:	-
1999	17 570	192	5 771	10 606	991	10	-
2000	14 418	242	5 890	7 112	1 158	16	-
2001	12 192	364	6 432	4 247	1 139	10	-
2002	17 053	496	10 726	4 459	1 346	26	-
2003	14 941	448	7 486	5 488	1 488	31	-
2004	14 191	427	7 021	5 051	1 679	13	-
2005	14 334	656	7 725	3 899	2 027	27	-
2006	13 659	980	7 361	3 116	2 171	31	-
2007	17 214	1 856	7 422	5 184	2 724	28	-
2008	18 278	2 148	8 830	4 242	3 027	31	-
2009	19 613	1 746	8 507	6 174	3 150	36	-

Table 2.3.1 (cont.). Immigration¹ by reason for immigration and year of immigration. 1990-2009

First citizenship from new EU countries in Eastern Europe ³							
Total, 1990-2009	85 559	55 881	20 945	653	5 821	101	2 158
1990	782	93	355	245	70	19	-
1991	646	72	354	129	84	7	-
1992	610	43	395	38	131	3	-
1993	546	40	353	34	116	3	-
1994	562	51	321	13	173	4	-
1995	592	54	312	13	211	:	-
1996	600	54	303	10	233	-	-
1997	680	55	385	5	231	4	-
1998	726	88	368	10	258	:	-
1999	827	86	370	12	359	-	-
2000	918	81	432	26	377	:	-
2001	1 280	195	523	10	550	:	-
2002	1 732	432	670	23	605	:	-
2003	1 475	294	573	8	598	:	-
2004	2 835	1 615	730	10	475	5	-
2005	4 865	3 438	1 013	14	395	5	-
2006	9 893	7 674	1 906	10	298	5	-
2007	18 767	15 052	3 425	23	260	7	-
2008	20 565	15 476	4 890	16	173	10	-
2009	16 658	10 988	3 267	4	224	17	2 158

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

² Au pairs have training as reason for immigration

³ The group consists of the new members in EU from eastern Europe; Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania

⁴ 3 190 persons from an EU/EEA/EFTA country have an unknown reason for immigration due to the new registration rule. For more information about right of residence in Norway for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals: <http://www.udi.no/>

Table 2.3.2. **Immigration¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2009**

Citizenship	Total	Labour	Family		Refugee	Training	Other	Unknown reason for immigration
			Family, total	Family reunified with refugee				
Total	420 387	107 767	165 003	40 227	98 185	44 284	1 958	3 190
Europe	210 271	93 284	58 566	4 649	35 360	18 659	1 212	3 190
Asia including Turkey	123 453	6 197	65 900	22 124	36 825	14 262	269	-
Africa	51 355	1 211	21 074	11 312	23 139	5 831	100	-
North America	16 213	4 725	8 445	134	101	2 641	301	-
South and Central America	12 294	1 094	8 488	949	586	2 079	47	-
Oceania	3 204	1 232	1 212	19	16	717	27	-
Stateless	3 597	24	1 318	1 040	2 158	95	:	-
First citizenship from Africa, Asia including Turkey, South and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand and stateless]								
	248 137	11 153	112 454	39 360	97 188	26 853	489	-
EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand	172 250	96 614	52 549	867	997	17 431	1 469	3 190
Selected countries								
Poland	54 315	38 021	13 329	209	214	1 330	42	1 379
Germany	24 552	13 290	7 023	62	50	3 436	366	387
Iraq	21 468	34	8 507	7 879	12 899	13	15	-
Somalia	19 561	8	8 407	7 662	11 125	3	18	-
Serbia and Montenegro ³	17 228	290	2 488	1 331	14 186	250	14	-
Serbia ⁴	1 195	236	498	187	356	104	:	-
Kosovo ⁵	292	10	226	136	38	18	-	-
Montenegro ⁴	51	14	26	10	5	6	-	-
Russia	16 132	1 304	7 705	647	4 469	2 615	39	-
United Kingdom	15 669	8 596	5 982	51	62	606	281	142
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 152	195	1 341	1 029	13 518	92	6	-
USA	13 527	3 936	7 097	78	91	2 137	266	-
Lithuania	11 825	8 021	2 407	19	17	960	16	404
Thailand	11 777	112	10 964	101	136	542	23	-
Philippines	11 719	913	5 782	72	199	4 794	31	-
Iran	10 009	237	3 144	2 343	6 376	245	7	-
Afghanistan	9 110	9	3 014	2 805	6 078	6	3	-
Pakistan	8 998	224	7 774	798	426	501	73	-
China	7 763	984	3 096	215	425	3 243	15	-
The Netherlands	7 710	3 559	3 352	47	18	503	163	115
Turkey	7 206	240	6 196	899	445	292	33	-
France	6 933	3 300	2 339	30	30	1 084	64	116
Vietnam	6 800	104	3 976	2 363	2 387	311	22	-
Sri Lanka	6 646	89	4 116	2 736	1 968	467	6	-
India	6 103	1 943	3 239	206	104	800	17	-
Romania	4 918	2 158	1 632	107	234	882	12	-
Ethiopia	4 875	53	1 639	1 119	2 296	884	3	-

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

² 3 190 persons from an EU/EEA/EFTA country have an unknown reason for immigration due to the new registration rule. For more information about right of residence in Norway for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals: <http://www.udi.no/>

³ For the years 1996-2006 this figure also includes citizens from Montenegro. For 1990-2007 it includes Kosovo.

⁴ From 2007. On 1 November 2006 Serbia and Montenegro was separated into two parts; Serbia and Montenegro.

⁵ from 2008.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.3. **Family immigration¹**, by type of family unification, immigrant category of reference person and citizenship. 2009 and 1990-2009

Citizenship	Total	Family reunification and accompanying person	Family establishment			Unknown
			Total	Family reunification and accompanying person	Family establishment	
Total, 2009	13 678	9 638	4 040	2 090	1 902	48
Selected countries						
Poland	2 160	1 983	177	161	14	2
Thailand	1 105	490	615	31	580	4
Germany	654	623	31	16	15	-
Somalia	582	492	90	90	-	-
Iraq	555	360	195	191	3	1
Lithuania	456	429	27	18	6	3
Philippines	444	245	199	21	172	6
Pakistan	432	155	277	275	2	-
Russia	422	274	148	44	104	-
USA	349	207	142	23	114	5
India	334	245	89	81	4	4
Turkey	322	109	213	145	68	-
Brazil	297	137	160	10	149	1
Afghanistan	288	172	116	114	1	1
China	251	184	67	21	46	-
Romania	245	214	31	17	14	-
United Kingdom	207	151	56	8	45	3
Ethiopia	183	146	37	32	5	-
The Netherlands	181	164	17	10	7	-
Ukraine	169	113	56	12	43	1
Iran	149	96	53	49	3	1
Latvia	144	131	13	5	7	1
Total 1990-2009	165 003	97 858	67 145	28 164	38 933	48
Selected countries						
Poland	13 329	11 142	2 187	678	1 507	2
Thailand	10 964	3 483	7 481	313	7 164	4
Iraq	8 507	7 049	1 458	1 405	52	1
Somalia	8 407	7 627	780	769	11	-
Pakistan	7 774	2 874	4 900	4 720	180	-
Russia	7 705	4 035	3 670	364	3 306	-
USA	7 097	4 065	3 032	185	2 842	5
Germany	7 023	6 117	906	175	731	-
Turkey	6 196	2 201	3 995	2 518	1 477	-
United Kingdom	5 982	4 248	1 734	258	1 473	3
Philippines	5 782	2 056	3 726	429	3 291	6
Sri Lanka	4 116	2 026	2 090	2 007	83	-
Vietnam	3 976	1 954	2 022	1 700	322	-
The Netherlands	3 352	2 960	392	84	308	-
India	3 239	1 849	1 390	1 186	200	4
Iran	3 144	1 744	1 400	1 255	144	1
China	3 096	1 960	1 136	585	551	-
Afghanistan	3 014	2 451	563	533	29	1
Morocco	2 720	688	2 032	1 215	816	1
Serbia and Montenegro ²	2 488	1 133	1 355	996	359	-
Serbia ³	498	256	242	210	32	-
Kosovo ⁴	226	65	161	154	7	-
Montenegro ³	26	5	21	16	5	-

¹ First-time immigration by family unification among immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship. ² For the years 1996-2006 this figure also includes citizens from Montenegro. For 1990-2007 it includes Kosovo. ³ From 2007. On 1 November 2006 Serbia and Montenegro was separated into two parts; Serbia and Montenegro. ⁴ From 2008.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.4. **Immigration¹ by reason for immigration, year of immigration and immigrants still resident on 1 January 2010. 1990-2009. Absolute numbers and per cent**

Year of immigration	Total		Still resident 1.1. 2010						
	Total		Reason for immigration					Other	Unknown reason for immigration ²
			Labour	Family	Refugee	Training			
Absolutte tall									
1990-2009	420 387	316 153	77 504	134 302	81 786	18 205	1 168	3 188	
1990	11 055	6 474	283	3 059	2 838	223	71	-	
1991	11 089	6 303	223	2 774	3 004	255	47	-	
1992	12 234	7 324	244	3 284	3 540	222	34	-	
1993	16 773	10 655	196	3 125	7 082	235	17	-	
1994	11 348	7 132	345	2 886	3 652	221	28	-	
1995	10 222	6 291	437	3 016	2 565	239	34	-	
1996	9 675	5 533	464	3 108	1 603	316	42	-	
1997	11 541	6 968	635	4 105	1 833	341	54	-	
1998	14 359	8 903	907	4 838	2 742	370	46	-	
1999	22 237	13 339	785	5 631	6 418	459	46	-	
2000	18 964	13 023	911	5 909	5 579	578	46	-	
2001	17 365	12 301	1 131	6 485	3 987	656	42	-	
2002	22 673	17 073	1 406	10 562	4 229	801	75	-	
2003	19 795	15 171	1 295	7 638	5 334	847	57	-	
2004	21 218	16 210	2 587	7 650	4 948	955	70	-	
2005	23 910	18 500	4 581	8 880	3 803	1 173	63	-	
2006	29 504	22 831	8 678	9 769	3 083	1 216	85	-	
2007	44 253	35 731	16 361	12 293	5 143	1 845	89	-	
2008	48 410	43 127	19 807	15 734	4 229	3 252	105	-	
2009	43 762	43 264	16 228	13 556	6 174	4 001	117	3 188	

Table 2.3.4 (cont.). **Immigration¹ by reason for immigration, year of immigration and immigrants still resident on 1 January 2010. 1990-2009. Absolute numbers and per cent**

Year of immigration	Total	Still resident 1.1. 2010							
		Total	Reason for immigration					Other	Unknown reason for immigration ²
			Labour	Family	Refugee	Training			
Per cent									
1990-2009	100,0	75,2	71,9	81,4	83,3	41,1	59,7	99,9	
1990	100,0	58,6	27,6	67,0	66,3	22,9	34,1	-	
1991	100,0	56,8	21,2	63,2	66,6	24,1	56,0	-	
1992	100,0	59,9	21,2	67,1	70,8	19,5	66,7	-	
1993	100,0	63,5	17,2	65,6	73,7	19,4	39,5	-	
1994	100,0	62,8	28,4	68,0	79,5	18,0	40,0	-	
1995	100,0	61,5	30,6	69,6	83,1	18,4	43,0	-	
1996	100,0	57,2	31,2	67,3	80,6	21,3	44,7	-	
1997	100,0	60,4	34,2	69,9	85,9	21,7	51,9	-	
1998	100,0	62,0	36,2	71,4	87,4	20,2	44,7	-	
1999	100,0	60,0	37,8	75,3	60,4	23,5	47,4	-	
2000	100,0	68,7	45,6	77,7	78,1	27,1	53,5	-	
2001	100,0	70,8	47,6	77,3	93,4	29,3	43,3	-	
2002	100,0	75,3	52,0	82,3	94,1	31,7	68,2	-	
2003	100,0	76,6	54,4	82,9	96,8	32,5	65,5	-	
2004	100,0	76,4	63,7	82,9	97,6	34,6	72,9	-	
2005	100,0	77,4	71,2	85,2	97,0	38,7	64,9	-	
2006	100,0	77,4	73,7	86,8	98,4	37,6	81,7	-	
2007	100,0	80,7	76,5	89,9	98,5	47,6	82,4	-	
2008	100,0	89,1	85,4	93,9	98,9	80,3	88,2	-	
2009	100,0	98,9	98,3	99,1	99,9	98,0	96,7	99,9	

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

² Unknown reason for immigration is a result of the new registration rule for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals. For more information about right of residence in Norway for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals: <http://www.udi.no/>

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Geir Nygård

3. Education

Immigrant pupils and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents achieved lower scores than other pupils in most of the national tests held in 2009, in both 5th and 8th grade. Nuances were introduced when country background was taken into account. The marks of pupils that completed lower secondary education gave the same picture. A larger proportion of immigrant pupils than Norwegian-born pupils dropped out from upper secondary education. However, immigrant pupils who did complete upper secondary education were more likely than other pupils to continue directly to higher education.

3.1. One out of ten children in kindergartens from a linguistic minority

Close to 270 200 children were attending kindergartens in Norway in 2009. Almost 25 100 children had origins from a linguistic and cultural minority, see textbox. The proportion of children with a minority background increased from 6 per cent in 2005 to 9 per cent in 2009 (table 3.1).

In 2009, the proportion of children aged 1-5 years from linguistic minorities in kindergartens was 68 per cent, and 88 per cent of all children aged 1-5 attended kindergarten. The participation rate in kindergartens among children from linguistic minorities increased during 2005-2009, in line with the overall participation rate (figure 3.1). The calculation of participation rates in kindergartens is approximate since the definition used in the denominator differs from the definition used in the numerator.

An increasing participation rate among children from linguistic minorities is partly

Children from linguistic minorities in kindergartens

Children from a linguistic and cultural minority are defined here as children whose native language is not Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English, and whose parents' native language is also not Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English. Information about children from linguistic minorities is compiled from the forms "Annual reports for kindergartens as of 15 December".

The same information also gives grounds for how municipalities allocate subsidies for language stimulation to children from linguistic minorities below the age of six, as kindergartens are considered to be the most important arena for language training for children this age.

Children who have Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English as their native language, are not considered to be from a linguistic minority.

Source: Rundskriv F-02-10 from the Ministry of Education and Research.

due to an initiative that provides free core hours for 4 and 5 year-olds in kindergartens in five Oslo city districts. These dis-

tricts have a large number of children with a minority language background.

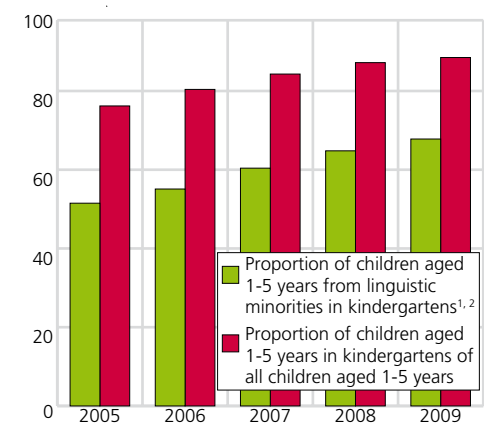
The same pattern is found among children aged 1-2 years old – an age group where parents may benefit from cash-for-care. As the participation rate for children this age has increased, the number of parents to benefit from cash-for-care has decreased, for children with and without an immigration background. Children with an immigration background from Asia, Africa etc. are most likely to be paid cash-for-care benefit. However, the proportion of children aged 1-2 years old with this background who receive this benefit dropped from 76 per cent in 1999 to 53 per cent in 2009. For all children this age, 73 per cent took benefit in cash-for-care in 1999 and 27 per cent in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, the proportion of children with a minority language background has increased, both in public and private

kindergartens. In public kindergartens the proportion of children with a minority language background increased from 8 per cent in 2005 to 12 per cent in 2009, and from 3 per cent to 6 per cent in private kindergartens (table 3.2). At county level, 31 per cent of children in kindergartens in Oslo had a different native language from Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English, followed by 18 per cent in Buskerud. The high proportion in Oslo has a major impact on the country average.

The subsidies given to municipalities to provide bilingual assistance to children in kindergartens with a minority background were no longer earmarked for initiatives aimed at children in kindergartens from 2004. Subsidies provided after 2004 can also be used for initiatives aimed at children who do not attend kindergartens, and subsidies can now be included in the municipal service aimed at all minority children aged 1 to 5. In 2000, bilingual assistance was provided to 44 per cent of the children with a minority background in kindergartens. This proportion was reduced to 37 per cent in 2003, and then peaked at 45 per cent in 2005 and fell back to 37 per cent in 2009 (table 3.1).

Figure 3.1. **Children aged 1-5 years in kindergarten. 2005-2009. Percent**



¹ Children with immigrant backgrounds includes immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (denominator in the calculation of proportion)

² Children from linguistic minorities in kindergartens are children with a native language other than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English (numerator in the calculation of proportion).

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

3.2. Seven per cent of pupils in compulsory education received special training in Norwegian

As with the statistics on kindergartens, the statistics on primary and lower secondary education are not individually based. This means there are no accurate figures available on how many immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are attending compulsory education. As primary and lower secondary education are compulsory in principle, most children aged 6-15 years are in attendance. By the beginning of 2010, there were close to 65 600 immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 6-15

years. This corresponds to 11 per cent of all children in this age group. The highest proportion of children in this age group with an immigrant background was in Oslo, with 34 per cent. The proportion in Buskerud was 13 per cent and 12 per cent in Østfold. This pattern reflects the settlement patterns among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

Of nearly 614 000 pupils in compulsory education in 2009/2010, about 7 per cent received special training in Norwegian. The number of pupils receiving special training in Norwegian has increased steadily in recent years, but by 50 per cent in the last decade. The number of immigrant children and Norwegian-born children to immigrant parents aged 6-15 years increased by 75 per cent in this decade.

Less than 4 per cent of pupils in compulsory education attended native language training and/or bilingual training in 2009/2010. The most common languages being taught as special language training were Somali, Urdu, Arabic and Polish – all languages had more than 2 000 attendants each.

There are major differences between counties with regard to the number of pupils who receive special training in Norwegian, native language learning and/or bilingual training. In Oslo, 23 per cent of pupils in compulsory education received special training in Norwegian, while 7 per cent received native language learning and/or bilingual training or adapted education. In comparison, 8 per cent of compulsory pupils in Buskerud and Østfold received special training in Norwegian, while almost 4 per cent received native language learning and/or bilingual training or adapted education in Buskerud and 6 per cent in Østfold. In Akershus, Hordaland and Rogaland there are many pupils in compulsory education, and 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 pupils in compulsory education, and here a little more than 5 per cent received special training in Norwegian, whereas 3 per cent received native language learning and/or bilingual training or adapted education.

Pupils from linguistic minorities in compulsory education

Number of pupils in compulsory education from linguistic minorities is a concept no longer in use. As from 2001, number of pupils from linguistic minorities only covers pupils who actually participate in different language training initiatives. Pupils with native languages other than Norwegian and Sami are defined as linguistic minorities in compulsory education – including Scandinavians and other West Europeans. Native languages are languages spoken daily in the home of the person, and pupils with native languages other than Norwegian and Sami have the same right to adapted training as other pupils in compulsory education.

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 if necessary, according to the Education Act. Adults from linguistic minorities who attend compulsory education are not included in the system of native language training.

Special training in Norwegian for linguistic minorities

Special training in Norwegian 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 in order to help them attain the skills needed to pursue ordinary schooling.

3.3. Immigrant pupils perform weaker in national tests

In 2009, immigrant pupils and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents achieved lower scores than other pupils in most of the national tests – in both 5th and 8th grade. The only exception is English in 5th grade, where Norwegian-born to immigrant parents had the highest scores on average. Close to 48 per cent of the immigrant pupils in 5th grade scored at the lowest mastering levels in reading, whereas 44 per cent of the pupils with immigrant parents and almost 25 per cent of the pupils with non-immigrant parents performed at the lowest level. The gap is almost equally pronounced in mathematics. Close to 44 per cent of the immigrant pupils performed at the lowest level, 38 per cent of the pupils with immigrant parents and 26 per cent of the pupils with non-immigrant parents performed at this level in 5th grade.

In 8th grade, 60 per cent of the immigrant pupils scored at the two lowest mastering levels in reading – compared with 50 per cent among Norwegian-born pupils with immigrant parents and 25 per cent for pupils with non-immigrant parents. In mathematics, approximately 45 per cent of the immigrant pupils performed at the two lowest levels. Thirty-two per cent of the Norwegian-born pupils with immigrant parents and 26 per cent of the other pupils performed at these levels. The results in English were very close to those in mathematics.

Nuances are introduced when country background and parents' educational attainment are taken into account. Among pupils in 8th grade whose parents have less than tertiary education, there are only minor differences in the results achieved in English and mathematics between Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant pa-

National tests

National tests in 5th and 8th grade have been conducted annually since 2007 in reading, mathematics and English. The tests in 5th grade have three mastering levels, where '3' represents the highest score and '1' the lowest. The tests in 8th grade have five mastering levels, where '5' is the highest score and '1' the lowest.

EU etc.

EU etc. = EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Africa, Asia etc.

Africa, Asia etc. = Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

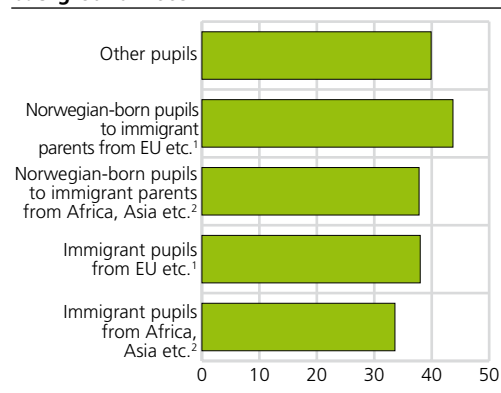
rents and pupils with non-immigrant parents. Differences in results in English and mathematics between immigrant pupils and pupils with no immigrant background were more marked.

There are pronounced variations in the results from 2009 of pupils with different country backgrounds within the two groups 'immigrant pupils' and 'Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents'. It is particularly immigrant pupils from Asia, Africa etc. who attained lower results than other pupils. Immigrants from the EU etc. achieved equal results to pupils with non-immigrant backgrounds in both English and mathematics, and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents from the EU etc. scored highest in all tests.

3.4. Immigrant pupils get lower marks after completed compulsory education

Results from national tests in 8th grade showed a close resemblance to the marks of pupils who completed lower secondary education. On average, immigrant pupils got lower marks than other pupils in 2009. The difference was most apparent in first-choice form of Norwegian and writ-

Figure 3.2. **Average lower secondary school points³, by immigration category and country background. 2009**



¹ EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

² Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

³ Zero points not included

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

ten English, where immigrant pupils on average got the overall achievement mark of 3.2, compared to an average of 3.9 for pupils whose parents are not immigrants. Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents scored higher than immigrant pupils, but slightly lower than other pupils. The smallest difference between the three immigration categories was in second-choice form of Norwegian, where immigrants on average got the overall achievement mark 3.4, and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents and other pupils got 3.7.

There were pronounced variations in the average school points of pupils with different country backgrounds within the two groups 'immigrant pupils' and 'Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents' (figure 3.2). It was immigrant pupils and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents from Africa, Asia etc. in particular who attained fewer school points than other pupils. Immigrants from Africa, Asia etc. achieved on average 33.6 school points when graduating from lower secondary education in 2009, whereas immigrants

Lower secondary school points can be viewed as a combined measurement for all marks. The lower secondary school point score summarises the pupil's results in all the different subjects, and is part of the admission criteria for upper secondary school. A pupil's school points are calculated by adding up each individual mark attained (overall achievement or examination), represented by numbers. This outcome is then divided by the number of marks, resulting in an average mark. The final score is calculated by multiplying this average, with two decimals, by 10. If the pupil has attained marks in less than half of his/her subjects, the lower secondary school point score is set to zero. In these statistics, pupils with zero school points are excluded.

from the EU etc. achieved 38 school points. Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents from Africa, Asia etc. had on average 37.8 points, and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents from the EU etc. had the highest average of all by 43.7 points – compared to 39.9 points as an average among pupils with no immigrant background.

Girls had on average more school points than boys, regardless of immigration category and country background. Norwegian-born girls to immigrant parents from the EU etc. achieved on average the most school points by 45.6.

3.5. Almost all continue in upper secondary education

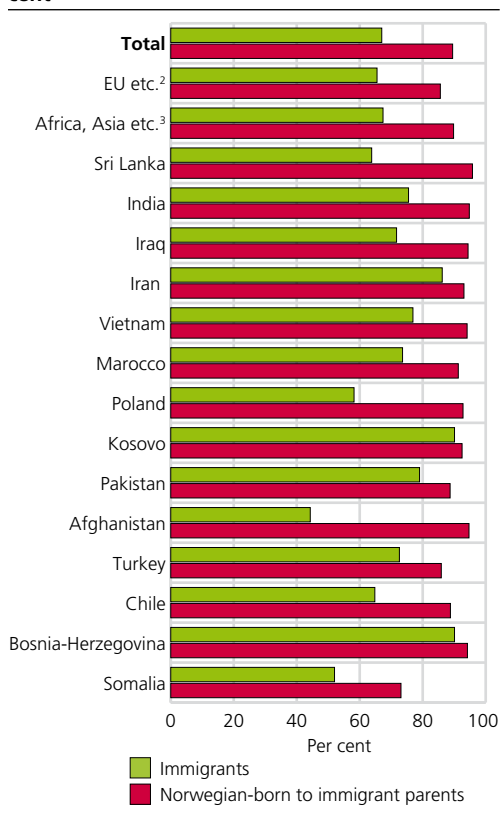
Figures from 2009 show that 97 per cent of all pupils completing compulsory education started upper secondary education within the same calendar year – and there was practically no difference between genders. The transition rate among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was more than 96 per cent for both men and women. Among immigrants, the rate was 84 per cent, and there were no gender differences in this group either (table 3.4).

In 2009, 91 per cent of all 16-18 year-olds attended upper secondary education and there was only a marginal difference between men and women (table 3.5). While this proportion of the population has been stable since 2000, the proportion of 16-18 year old immigrants attending upper secondary has fluctuated during the same period – reaching a peak in 2006 of 71 per cent, and close to 67 per cent in 2009. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the same age group attending upper secondary education have increased from 82 per cent in 2000 to more than 89 per cent in 2009 (table 3.5).

The enrolment rates among 16-18 year-old Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is higher than among immigrants, regardless of country background (figure 3.3). Enrolment rates among Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents from certain country backgrounds exceed the enrolment rate for the population as a whole aged 16-18 years. The small proportions of immigrants in upper secondary education compared with Norwegian-born to immigrant parents must be viewed in respect of the complexity of the immigrant population (table 3.6 and figure 3.3). Immigrants may have migrated to Norway before or during compulsory education, and could have different preconditions related to language and education background. Some immigrants have been resident in Norway for a very short period and are not ready for upper secondary schooling. Immigrants are more likely to attend upper secondary education when they are older.

In the age group 19-21 years, a higher proportion of immigrants than Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents were enrolled in upper secondary education. Approximately 20 per cent of immigrants in this age group were in upper secondary education and 15 per cent of the Norwe-

Figure 3.3. **Pupils and apprentices aged 16-18 years in upper secondary education¹, by country and immigrant background. 1 October, 2010. Per cent**



¹ Pupils and apprentices under the Upper Secondary Education Act.

² EU etc. = EU/EEA, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

³ Africa, Asia etc. = Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

gian-born pupils to immigrant parents. Differences among immigrants appear when considering country background. Twenty-five per cent of immigrants from Africa, Asia etc. were in upper secondary education in 2009, and only 9 per cent of immigrants from the EU etc. were in education.

For Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents within the age group 19-21, there

was little difference with regard to parental country background. The number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in this age group is relatively small, and comparisons based on country background must be made with caution.

3.6. Most pupils in upper secondary with Pakistani background

At the start of the school year 2009, 13 000 pupils in upper secondary education were immigrants; an increase from 11 700 in 2005. Another 6 600 pupils were Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents; an increase from 4 300 in 2005.

Among immigrants in upper secondary education, pupils from Iraq, Somalia, Afghanistan, Russia and Iran formed the largest groups in 2009. Among Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents, the largest groups had origins from Pakistan, Vietnam, Turkey and Sri Lanka (table 3.8). Norwegian-born pupils to Pakistani parents have far outnumbered pupils with other origins for several years, resulting in pupils with a Pakistani background forming the largest group if we include both immigrant pupils and Norwegian-born pupils. However, the gap is closing as 3 out of 10 Norwegian-born pupils had Pakistani parents in 2005, and 2 out of 10 in 2009.

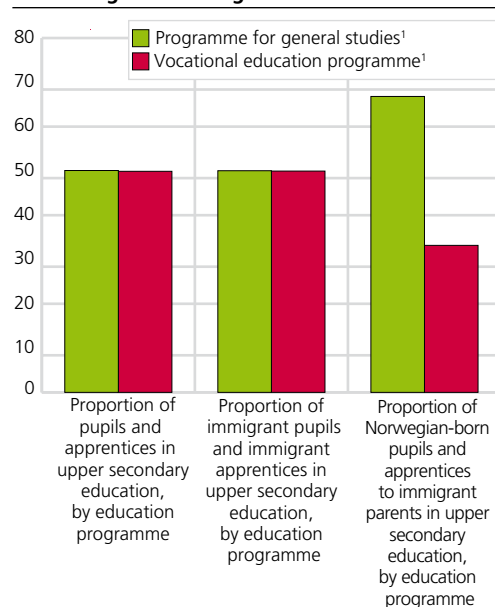
Compared with the pupils in the rest of the population, immigrant pupils in upper secondary education were older. Almost 11 per cent of immigrant pupils were 30 years or older, and as many as 14 per cent of female immigrant pupils were 30 years or older.

Over 90 per cent of all Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents aged 16-17 years were enrolled in upper secondary education in 2009; the same as for 16-17 year-old pupils with no immigration background. The proportion of immigrant

pupils this age in upper secondary education was much smaller. Six out of 10 16 year-old immigrants and 7 out of 10 17 year-olds attended this level of education in 2009. As mentioned earlier, many immigrants coming to Norway may lack education from their country of origin. Their education in Norway may start elsewhere, with no regard to age. More immigrants than others attend upper secondary education later in life and at a higher age. Almost 15 per cent of all 20 year-old immigrants were in upper secondary education in 2009, compared to 8 per cent of all Norwegian-born to immigrant parents this age and 7 per cent of all 20 year-olds (table 3.10).

About half the pupils pursuing the new structure in upper secondary education (The Knowledge Promotion from

Figure 3.4. Pupils and apprentices in upper secondary education¹, by education programme and immigration background. 2009



¹ Includes pupils pursuing new structure in upper secondary education (The Knowledge Promotion from 2006/07). Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

2006/07) were attending the programme for general studies, and half were attending the vocational education programme in 2009 (figure 3.4). This was also true for immigrants, but not for Norwegian-born pupils with immigrant. Almost 70 per cent of the Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents were enrolled in the programme for general studies, whereas 30 per cent attended the vocational education programme.

3.7. Three out of ten immigrants quit 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 throughput of pupils in upper secondary education shows that the percentage of pupils dropping out from upper secondary education is higher for immigrant pupils than Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents, and boys are in general more likely to quit than girls.

Three out of 10 immigrant pupils who started upper secondary education in 2004 did not complete general or vocational education, and dropped out within five years. Male immigrants dropped out more frequently than female immigrants – 37 per cent of male immigrant pupils who started a basic course in upper secondary education in 2004 dropped out within five years, and 23 per cent of the female immigrant pupils (table 3.11).

Among Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents who started upper secondary education in 2004, 16 per cent dropped out within five years, and male pupils dropped out more often than female pupils. Twenty-two per cent of Norwegian-born male pupils to immigrant parents quit upper secondary education, and 11 per cent of female pupils. The throughput

of students for Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents reflects the level for the total population.

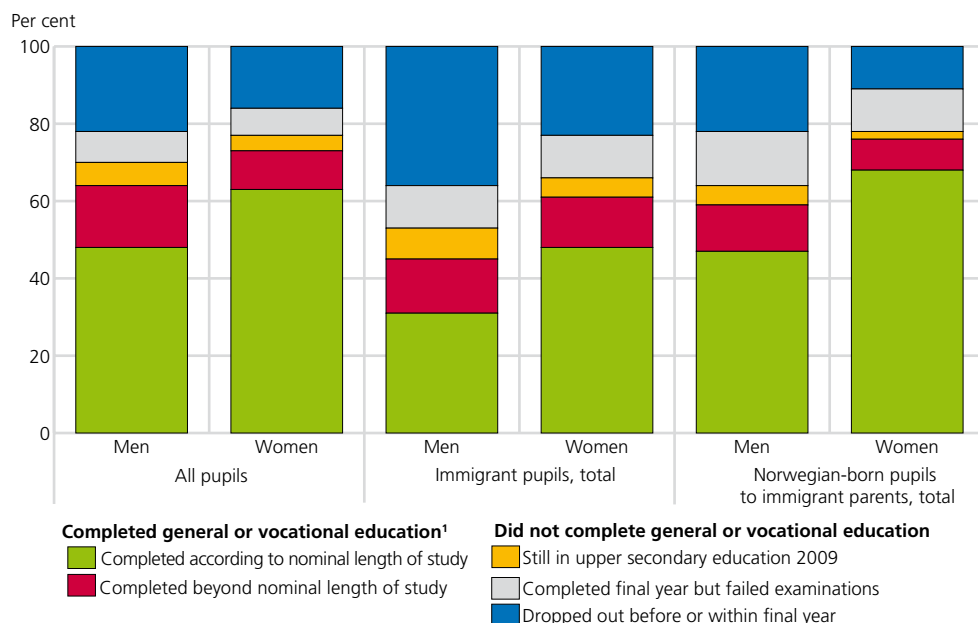
3.8. Better throughput in programme for general studies

In general, the throughput of pupils in the programme for general studies is higher than for pupils undertaking the vocational education programme in upper secondary education (table 3.13). Among all pupils who started their studies in 2004 in the programme for general studies, 86 per cent of the girls and 78 per cent of the boys completed upper secondary education within five years. The throughput was 60 and 52 per cent respectively for girls and boys in the vocational education programme.

Also among immigrants, the throughput is lower among those in the vocational education programme, and 53 per cent of immigrant girls in the vocational education programme had completed within five years. The corresponding completion rate for boys was 35 per cent. For both genders there was an increase of 6 percentage points compared with the cohort who started upper secondary education in 2001 (Daugstad 2001). Among immigrants in the programme for general studies, the throughput was better; 70 per cent for girls and 57 per cent for boys. The throughput of immigrants in the programme for general studies is unchanged compared with the 2001 cohort.

Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started in the vocational education programme in 2004, 61 per cent of the girls and 36 per cent of the boys had completed within five years. For the Norwegian-born girls to immigrant parents in the 2004 cohort, the throughput was reduced by 9 percentage points from the 2001 cohort. The completion rate among boys in the vocational education

Figure 3.5. **Pupils who started upper secondary education for the first time in 2004, by completion status within five years, sex and country background. Per cent**



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.

programme remained unchanged from the 2001 cohort to the 2004 cohort. As for the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started in the programme for general studies in 2004, 83 per cent of the girls and 76 per cent of the boys had completed within five years. Since the number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education is quite small, even small changes may have a large effect on calculations.

The profile of immigrants in the Norwegian education system is ambiguous. The length of time a person has lived in Norway has a major bearing on whether that person is attending education, but is less significant when it comes to performance. Different social backgrounds, such as education level of parents, income and labour market connection, explain some

of the difference in performance between people with an immigrant background and others. Among those completing upper secondary education, the share pursuing higher education among immigrants is just as high or higher compared to those with no immigration background (Støren 2005).

Completed education

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.

3.9. Many pupils with an immigrant background directly to tertiary 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 who completed upper secondary education in spring 2009 continued in tertiary education in autumn 2009, where the transition rate for all pupils was 25 per cent. For Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the transition rate from upper secondary education to tertiary education in Norway was 42 per cent, and another 5 per cent continued education abroad (table 3.14). For all pupils and immigrant pupils, about 1 per cent continued education abroad. On the other hand, immigrant pupils and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents tend not to attend folk high schools after completing upper secondary education to the same extent as for pupils with no immigration background.

Girls continue to a greater extent than boys directly to tertiary education the same year they finish upper secondary education. It is also more common for girls than boys to undergo some kind of education directly after completing upper secondary education. Among all pupils, 53 per cent of the girls and 67 per cent of the boys were not registered in any education in autumn 2009. Among immigrant pupils, 60 per cent of the females and 66 per cent of the males were not registered in any education in the same autumn they finished upper secondary education. Additionally, among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 39 and 47 per cent of girls and boys were not registered in any form of education.

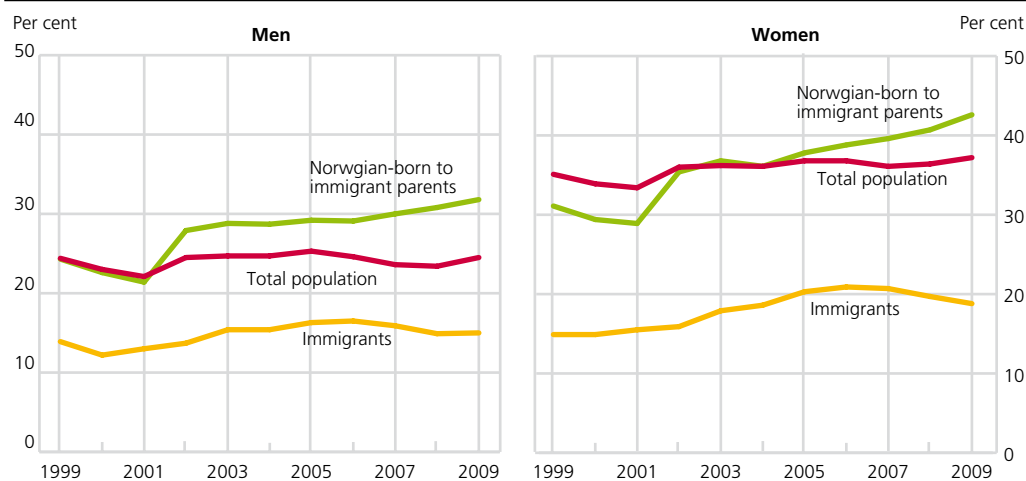
3.10. Highest proportion of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in tertiary education

Three out of ten students aged 19-24 years were enrolled in tertiary education in Norway in 2009 and 37 per cent of all Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in this age group – 7 percentage points more than for all pupils. For immigrants, the corresponding enrolment rate was 17 per cent (table 3.15). 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, where few immigrants start upper secondary education and many drop out. The basis for recruitment to tertiary education is consequently smaller.

During 1999-2009, the proportion of students aged 19-24 years in tertiary education was almost unchanged at 30 per cent. In the same period, the proportion of immigrants in the same age group grew from 14 per cent in 1999 to 17 per cent in 2009. Among Norwegian-born students to immigrant parents, an even larger growth has occurred – from 27 per cent in 1999 to 37 per cent in 2009.

3.11. Women study more often – regardless of background

Women are better represented than men in tertiary education. This is true for immigrants, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the population in total when considering proportions of the cohort aged 19-24 years. Figures from the total population show that 37 per cent of the women and 25 per cent of the men in this age cohort were enrolled in tertiary education in 2009. Figures from 1999-2009 indicate that women were better represented during this period. The relative difference between men and women was slightly

Figure 3.6. **Students in tertiary education¹ by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 19-24 years. 1999-2009**

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway

higher at the end of the 90s, and has been stable since 2001 (figure 3.6).

Among immigrants before 1998, the proportion of men studying in tertiary education was greater than that of women. In 1998 the gender difference levelled out, where 13 per cent of both immigrant men and women aged 19-24 years were in tertiary education. Since 1998, the proportion of immigrant women in tertiary education has gradually been increasing, and at a higher pace than that of men. In 2009, 19 per cent of immigrant women aged 19-24 years were in tertiary education and 15 per cent of immigrant men.

Norwegian-born women aged 19-24 years to immigrant parents had the highest participation rate in tertiary education in 2009 with 43 per cent. For the Norwegian-born men to immigrant parents, the proportion was 32 per cent in this age group. Both Norwegian-born women and men participated in tertiary education to a greater extent than the population in total for both genders. The male participation

rate among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in 2009 was 7 percentage points higher than for men in the total population. For women, the difference was 6 percentage points.

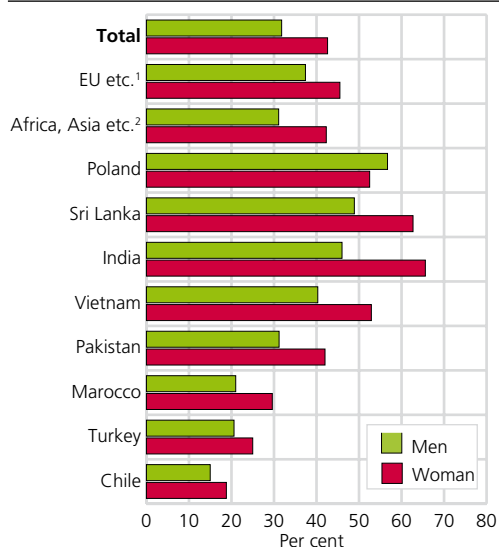
The same gender differences appear in the age group 25-29 years as in the age group 19-24, but the relative difference in participation rates between immigrants aged 25-29 years, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the population in total is smaller in this age group. Again, the time an immigrant student has lived in the country, age when immigrating and reason for immigration will often influence another study progression than Norwegian-born.

3.12. Norwegian-born to Chinese immigrant parents study the most

Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is the group most eager to study, but the average conceals large differences between parental country backgrounds. From the cohort aged 19-24 years in 2009, Norwegian-born to Chinese, Sri-Lankan, Indian and

Polish immigrant parents had the largest enrolment rates in tertiary education, with 57, 56, 55 and 55 per cent respectively (table 3.17). Among the largest groups in numbers of Norwegian-born; those with Pakistani and Vietnamese parents, the enrolment rates were 36 and 46 per cent. There are considerable gender differences, and the enrolment rate is higher among women in almost all groups (table 3.17 and figure 3.7). Among Norwegian-born aged 19-24 years to immigrant parents from China, India and Sri Lanka, about 65 per cent of the women participated in tertiary education in 2009. The participation rates for men with these three country backgrounds were 47, 46 and 49 per cent respectively. Among females aged 19-24 whose parents are immigrants from Vietnam, 53 per cent participated in tertiary education compared with 40 per cent of men.

Figure 3.7. **Proportion of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-24 years in higher education, by sex and country background. Per cent. 2009**



¹ EU etc. = EU/EEA, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

² Africa, Asia etc. = Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Country background = for immigrants this is their own country of birth. For Norwegian-born with immigrant parents this is the parents' country of birth.

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 to study are included under immigrants together with persons who have stayed in Norway for other reasons, for instance refugees (table 3.17). Among immigrants aged 19-24 years in 2009, Chinese, Bosnian and Russians were most likely to study. However, young Chinese and Russians have come to Norway with the intention to study, and this will have a positive effect in the statistics. In 2009, close to 2 900 Chinese citizens came to Norway on study permission, plus another 2 400 Russian citizens. Only from Germany and the Philippines were more students granted study permission in 2009. For Bosnian immigrants, the situation is quite different, as they were young people coming to Norway during the wars in the 1990s, but still have a high participation rate in tertiary education.

Newly arrived refugees are also obliged to participate in the Introduction programme for new immigrants, but participants in these programmes are not included in the education statistics. The Introduction programme is covered in more detail in section 3.15.

3.13. Pharmacists – not teachers

There are some differences in the choice of field of education between students with different immigrant backgrounds (Henriksen 2006). Pharmacy and dentistry were the most popular fields for students with an immigrant background. In these two fields of education, 20 and 14 per cent of all students who enrolled were either

immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in 2005. Fields in science and technology such as mathematics, physics, statistics and chemistry attracted immigrant students and Norwegian-born students to immigrant parents more than any other students.

An outstanding feature of the choice of academic environment is the small proportion of students with an immigrant background who choose 'Education' as a field of education, including kindergarten teacher, general teacher or the vocational teacher programme. Most evident is the low enrolment rate of male students with an immigrant background from Africa, Asia etc. in this field. Only 3 per cent chose a teaching programme, compared with 6 per cent of men in total. For women with the same background, the proportion was 6 per cent, while the proportion for all women was 13 per cent.

3.14. Large differences in level of education

In 2009, 40 per cent of the population aged 16 years and older had attained upper secondary education, and 25 per cent had attained tertiary level of education (table 3.18). For immigrants the same age, 17 per cent had attained upper secondary education and 18 per cent had tertiary level of education (table 3.19). Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 30 per cent had upper secondary education and 17 per cent had tertiary level of education (table 3.20).

The education level among immigrants varies in relation to country background. Immigrants from the Nordic countries had the highest proportion of attained upper secondary level at 22 per cent, whereas 13 per cent of immigrants from Eastern Europe had the lowest proportion of attained upper secondary level. Immigrants

Proportions on attained level of education in this article will deviate from the official statistics on the population's level of education by Statistics Norway. The reason for deviation is due to the inclusion of persons in this article where information about education level is unknown; to better highlight the challenges on large proportions of persons with an unknown level of education – for immigrants in particular. In the official statistics on the population's level of education by Statistics Norway, persons with an unknown level of education are excluded when calculating proportions.

See classification of educational attainment:
<http://www.ssb.no/english/magazine/>

from North America and Oceania had the highest proportion of tertiary level of education at 31 per cent, compared with 13 per cent among immigrants from Eastern Europe. Further interpretation of the numbers concerning educational attainment among immigrants is problematic due to a lack of information on education completed abroad for 4 out of 10 immigrants (table 3.19).

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, there is information on education level from the immigrant's country of origin (Blom and Henriksen 2008). From the Living Conditions Survey among Immigrants 2005/2006, 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 prior to immigration. Among Iranian women who immigrated to Norway at the age of 18 or older, 47 per cent reported to have completed a tertiary education. The proportion was also high among men from Iraq, at 43 per cent. Immigrants from Vietnam, Somalia and Turkey had the lowest proportions with tertiary education – 9, 14 and 19 per cent respectively (Blom and Henriksen 2008).

For Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, information about education level is often available, but almost half have attained primary and lower secondary level of education (table 3.20). This large proportion with compulsory education as attained level must be seen together with the fact that few Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have become 16 years and older. Approximately 69 000, or 75 per cent, from the total of 93 000 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are in the age group

0-15 years. Another 20 per cent are within the age group 16-29 years.

3.15. 63 per cent from the Introduction programme to employment or education

The Introduction programme for new immigrants is aimed at ensuring better and faster integration of newly arrived immigrants to the Norwegian society. All municipalities are obliged to provide Introduction programmes to newly arrived immigrants who have become resident in the municipality.

The Introduction programme aims to provide basic Norwegian language skills for immigrants and refugees, as well as basic insight into Norwegian social conditions. Participants should also be prepared for an active working life and be motivated for education.

The Introduction programme has had a positive effect as newly arrived refugees

About the statistics

The kindergarten statistics include all approved kindergartens and all forms of ownership; municipalities, county municipalities, public and private kindergartens.

Data concerning compulsory education are retrieved from the information system for primary and lower secondary education. Statistics on compulsory education include all compulsory schooling that takes place according to the Education Act, and adult education at compulsory 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 include 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 residents 16 years and older in Norway as of 1 October.

In areas where good administrative systems exist, these are the main source for the education statistics. The educational 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 educational institutions.

become participants in the labour market sooner compared with the period prior to the Act on an introductory programme (Henriksen 2010). Sixty-three per cent from the Introduction programme in 2007 were labour market participants or enrolled in education by November 2008 (Henriksen and Kraakenes 2010).

Men have better results from the Introduction programme than women due to the fact that many women are on parental leave during the programme. Nevertheless, women have a stronger participation in the labour market over time. Forty-three per cent of the women in the 2005 cohort were in employment and/or education in November 2006, which increased to 57 per cent in November 2008. Country background, age, type of programme and municipality have an effect on whether programme participants join the labour market or enrol in education after completing the programme (Henriksen and Kraakenes 2010).

Summary

- Close to 270 200 children were attending kindergartens in Norway in 2009. Almost 25 100 children had origins from a linguistic and cultural minority. Proportions of children from linguistic and cultural minorities have increased over several years, in both public and private kindergartens.
- Results from national tests in 5th and 8th grade in 2009 showed that immigrant pupils and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents achieved lower scores than other pupils on most of the national tests. There were also pronounced variations in the average school points of pupils completing lower secondary education with different country backgrounds within the two groups ‘immigrant pupils’ and ‘Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents’.
- Among pupils completing compulsory education in 2009, 97 per cent started upper secondary education in autumn 2009. The transition rate among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was more than 96 per cent, but immigrants had a lower transition rate at 84 per cent.
- Three out of ten immigrant pupils who started upper secondary education in 2004 did not complete general or vocational education and dropped out within five years. Among Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents who started upper secondary education in 2004, 16 per cent dropped out within the same period. For all pupils, 18 per cent quit during this period.
- 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 who completed upper secondary education in spring 2009 continued in tertiary education in autumn 2009, where the transition rate for all pupils was 25 per cent. For Norwegian-born to immigrant parents the transition rate from upper secondary education to tertiary education in Norway was 42 per cent.
- Women are better represented than men in tertiary education. This is true for immigrants, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the population in total when considering proportions of the cohort aged 19-24 years

Table 3.1. **Children in kindergartens from linguistic and cultural minorities¹. Absolute figures and per cent. 2000-2009**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Absolute figures										
All children	189 837	192 649	198 262	205 172	213 097	223 501	234 948	249 815	261 886	270 174
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities	8 992	9 784	10 953	12 069	12 572	13 958	15 721	18 885	22 167	25 079
Those of which received bilingual assistance	3 931	3 801	4 147	4 400	4 899	6 339	7 011	8 116	9 136	9 348
Per cent										
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities, per cent	4,7	5,1	5,5	5,9	5,9	6,2	6,7	7,6	8,5	9,3
Those of which received bilingual assistance, per cent	43,7	38,8	37,9	36,5	39,0	45,4	44,6	43,0	41,2	37,3
Proportion of children in kindergartens from linguistic and cultural minorities to children with an immigrant background ² aged 0-5 years	36,8	38,4	39,4	41,5	41,1	43,9	46,1	50,9	54,4	55,9

¹ Children with mother-tongues other than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English (numerator).

² Children with an immigrant background includes both immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (denominator)

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.2. **Children in public and private kindergartens from linguistic and cultural minorities¹. 2000-2009**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All children	189 837	192 649	198 262	205 172	213 097	223 501	234 948	249 815	261 886	270 174
Children in public kindergartens	112 999	115 427	116 229	118 642	120 401	122 455	127 252	134 376	141 502	145 046
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities	7 243	8 058	8 815	9 565	9 787	10 452	11 733	13 797	15 830	17 573
Those of which receive bilingual assistance	3 320	3 291	3 571	3 708	4 104	5 124	5 680	6 449	7 220	7 270
Children in private kindergartens	76 838	77 222	82 033	86 530	92 696	101 046	107 696	115 439	120 384	125 128
Children from linguistic and cultural minorities	1 749	1 726	2 138	2 504	2 785	3 506	3 988	5 088	6 337	7 506
Those of which receive bilingual assistance	611	510	576	692	795	1 215	1 331	1 667	1 916	2 078

¹ Children with mother-tongues other than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English (numerator).

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.3. **Children in kindergartens. Children from linguistic and cultural minorities¹. Children with bilingual assistance, by county. 2009**

	Children in kindergartens	Children from linguistic and cultural minorities without bilingual assistance	Children from linguistic and cultural minorities with bilingual assistance
Østfold	13 605	1 289	621
Akershus	33 041	3 049	976
Oslo	33 189	7 655	2 746
Hedmark	8 963	539	177
Oppland	8 755	528	232
Buskerud	14 008	1 686	842
Vestfold	12 043	984	358
Telemark	8 202	727	411
Aust-Agder	5 783	443	155
Vest-Agder	9 705	857	246
Rogaland	26 329	2 084	891
Hordaland	27 372	1 732	354
Sogn og Fjordane	6 048	366	159
Møre og Romsdal	13 792	710	249
Sør-Trøndelag	17 057	1 000	448
Nord-Trøndelag	7 431	293	109
Nordland	12 051	560	184
Troms Romsa	8 864	371	121
Finnmark Finnmarku	3 804	205	69

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

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.4. **Transition from lower secondary school to a higher level of education, by sex and immigration background. Absolute figures and per cent. 2009**

Immigration background and sex	Total Upper secondary school ¹	Folk high school	Other upper secondary education ²	Not in education	
Absolute figures					
All pupils	63 004	60 832	49	214	1 909
Men	32 198	31 068	21	117	992
Women	30 806	29 764	28	97	917
Immigrants	3 815	3 056	3	157	599
Men	1 980	1 579	2	89	310
Women	1 835	1 477	1	68	289
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	2 301	2 207	-	7	87
Men	1 172	1 122	-	5	45
Women	1 129	1 085	-	2	42
Per cent					
All pupils	100	96,6	0,1	0,3	3,0
Men	100	96,5	0,1	0,4	3,1
Women	100	96,6	0,1	0,3	3,0
Immigrants	100	80,1	0,1	4,1	15,7
Men	100	79,7	0,1	4,5	15,7
Women	100	80,5	0,1	3,7	15,7
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	100	95,9	-	0,3	3,8
Men	100	95,7	-	0,4	3,8
Women	100	96,1	-	0,2	3,7

¹ Consists of pupils and apprentices, including pupils studying abroad.² Includes employment training courses.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.5. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education¹, by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 16-18 years. 2000-2009**

	Pupils in percentage of population aged 16-18 years			Immigrant pupils in percentage of immigrant population aged 16-18 years			Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents in percentage of all Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 16-18 years		
	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
2008	90,8	90,6	91,1	69,5	67,8	71,2	88,8	88,4	89,3
2009	91,0	90,6	91,5	66,9	64,4	69,7	89,5	89,0	90,0

¹ Pupils and apprentices under the Upper Secondary Education Act.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.6. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 16-18 years in upper secondary education¹, by country background. Per cent of registered cohort, 16-18 years. 2009

	Proportion of pupils of registered cohort		Number of pupils	
	Inn- vandrerne	Norskfødte med innvan- drerforeldre	Inn- vandrerne	Norskfødte med innvandrerforeldre
Total	67,0	89,5	8 015	6 022
EU etc.²	65,5	85,6	1 655	417
Of which				
Denmark	70,8	87,5	97	70
Iceland	78,2	90,0	122	27
Sweden	75,4	84,0	202	42
Netherlands	82,7	90,3	129	28
Poland	58,2	92,8	387	90
United Kingdom	50,6	84,4	45	38
Germany	70,0	86,5	271	32
USA	38,6	72,2	32	13
Africa, Asia etc.³	67,4	89,8	6 360	5 605
Of which				
Croatia	91,1	77,8	112	21
Russia	77,9	88,9	498	8
Turkey	72,6	85,9	122	463
Bosnia-Herzegovina	90,1	94,2	510	65
Macedonia	82,7	90,2	43	101
Serbia	80,6	100,0	50	27
Kosovo	90,1	92,5	547	233
Eritrea	32,5	96,5	38	82
Ethiopia	55,7	95,8	83	46
Congo	69,1	69,2	85	9
Marocco	73,6	91,3	53	283
Somalia	52,0	73,1	526	158
Afghanistan	44,3	94,7	421	36
Sri Lanka	63,8	95,8	97	431
Philippines	77,2	90,8	132	118
India	75,5	94,8	40	275
Iraq	70,8	88,8	947	71
Iran	86,2	93,1	344	270
China	67,2	91,1	82	113
Pakistan	79,0	88,7	230	1 247
Thailand	57,9	87,0	305	20
Vietnam	76,9	94,1	120	870
Chile	64,8	88,8	35	223

¹ Pupils and apprentices under the Upper Secondary Education Act.² EU etc. = EU/EEA, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.³ Africa, Asia etc. = Africa, Asia, Latin-America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.7. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-21 years in upper secondary education¹, by country background. Per cent of registered cohort, 19-21 years. 2009**

	Proportion of pupils of registered cohort		Number of pupils	
	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents
Total	20,4	15,7	3 042	815
EU etc.²	9,0	14,5	369	75
Of which				
Denmark	7,3	22,7	14	17
Iceland	15,4	29,6	25	8
Sweden	3,7	15,9	47	7
Netherlands	13,8	9,5	13	4
Poland	14,9	12,3	100	15
United Kingdom	9,3	17,0	10	8
Germany	19,0	11,8	72	4
USA	4,2	4,5	6	1
Africa, Asia etc.³	24,7	15,8	2 673	740
Of which				
Croatia	21,3	15,4	26	4
Russia	23,6	25,0	175	1
Turkey	18,2	18,5	56	90
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12,4	-	86	-
Macedonia	14,3	16,3	14	13
Serbia	23,0	23,1	17	6
Kosovo	21,4	24,7	143	21
Eritrea	14,1	13,8	20	8
Ethiopia	33,0	9,1	62	2
Congo	52,0	-	77	-
Marocco	26,4	18,1	24	42
Somalia	26,4	11,5	283	9
Afghanistan	37,4	44,4	254	4
Sri Lanka	20,4	15,7	45	33
Philippines	24,4	11,4	60	15
India	13,8	7,1	11	19
Iraq	27,0	19,4	370	6
Iran	25,7	12,2	143	22
China	18,9	14,9	43	11
Pakistan	19,1	15,5	80	213
Thailand	32,3	21,1	139	4
Vietnam	18,8	14,8	51	91
Chile	21,6	21,1	24	66

¹ Pupils and apprentices under the Upper Secondary Education Act.

² EU etc. = EU/EEA, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

³ Africa, Asia etc. = Africa, Asia, Latin-America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.8. **Pupils in upper secondary education¹, by immigration background and country of origin.**
1 October 2005, 2007 and 2009

Country of origin	Immigrant pupils and Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents, total			Immigrant pupils			Norwegian-born pupils to immigrant parents		
	2005	2007	2009	2005	2007	2009	2005	2007	2009
Total	15 946	17 097	19 576	11 658	11 679	13 022	4 288	5 418	6 554
Of which									
Pakistan	1 779	1 680	1 794	461	334	359	1 318	1 346	1 435
Iraq	1 296	1 356	1 537	1 277	1 321	1 463	19	35	74
Somalia	1 010	986	1 275	977	905	1 107	33	81	168
Vietnam	858	958	1 092	352	262	195	506	696	897
Iran	1 032	935	940	916	701	657	116	234	283
Russia	630	766	784	628	761	774	2	5	10
Afghanistan	587	731	840	582	718	801	5	13	39
Bosnia-Herzegovina	684	710	619	672	704	554	12	6	65
Turkey	609	669	720	260	209	214	349	460	506
Sri Lanka	476	515	653	354	232	197	122	283	456
Chile	458	421	357	230	127	92	228	294	265
India	327	347	357	92	63	66	235	284	291
Thailand	293	345	520	282	323	499	11	22	21
Poland	276	345	614	177	231	513	99	114	101
Philippines	339	340	385	224	212	254	115	128	131
Morocco	360	315	425	116	75	102	244	240	323
Sweden	262	293	299	226	248	251	36	45	48
Germany	197	242	371	166	208	335	31	34	36
Ethiopia	274	233	271	261	203	223	13	30	48
China	168	220	265	123	134	148	45	86	117
Denmark	192	201	188	122	125	116	70	76	72
Iceland	146	167	162	125	137	134	21	30	28
Eritrea	153	160	214	102	91	127	51	69	87
Croatia	152	144	149	131	126	126	21	18	23
Congo	87	143	244	80	138	235	7	5	9
Macedonia	141	143	157	85	63	56	56	80	101
Serbia and Montenegro	94	133	-	67	94	-	27	39	-
Serbia	-	-	99	-	-	69	-	-	11
Montenegro	-	-	15	-	-	11	-	-	4
Cosovo	-	-	857	-	-	619	-	-	238
Netherlands	107	124	172	65	89	140	42	35	32
Burundi	83	110	121	83	110	121	-	-	-
United Kingdom	104	105	100	61	60	55	43	45	45
Burma	27	104	227	27	104	226	-	-	1

¹ Includes pupils under the Upper Secondary Act.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.9. **Students in upper secondary education¹ by immigration background, age and sex.**
1 October 2009

	Total	Immigration background		
		Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	The rest of the population
Men and women, total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
-16 years	31,6	18,2	33,4	32,5
17 years	31,0	21,8	31,2	31,7
18 years	25,0	19,8	25,9	25,4
19 years	4,7	9,5	5,5	4,3
20 years	2,2	5,4	2,0	1,9
21 years	1,1	3,6	0,7	1,0
22-24 years	1,4	5,5	0,6	1,1
25-29 years	1,1	5,3	0,5	0,8
+30 years	2,0	10,8	0,2	1,4
Men	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
-16 years	32,5	19,5	33,2	33,4
17 years	32,6	23,2	31,7	33,3
18 years	23,5	20,8	24,9	23,7
19 years	4,7	10,0	5,9	4,3
20 years	2,2	5,7	2,4	1,9
21 years	1,2	3,8	0,7	1,0
22-24 years	1,3	5,5	0,5	1,0
25-29 years	0,9	4,4	0,6	0,6
+30 years	1,3	7,1	0,2	0,9
Women	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
-16 years	30,7	17,1	33,7	31,6
17 years	29,4	20,5	30,6	30,1
18 years	26,4	18,8	27,0	27,0
19 years	4,6	9,1	5,0	4,2
20 years	2,2	5,1	1,6	1,9
21 years	1,1	3,5	0,8	0,9
22-24 years	1,5	5,5	0,7	1,2
25-29 years	1,3	6,2	0,4	1,0
+30 years	2,8	14,2	0,2	1,9

¹ Apprenticeships and other upper secondary education are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.10. Proportion of students in upper secondary education¹ by immigration background, age and sex². 1 October 2009. Per cent

	Total	Immigration background		
		Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	The rest of the population
Men and women, total				
16 years	94,4	63,9	90,3	96,6
17 years	91,8	71,2	91,3	93,2
18 years	73,0	61,9	82,1	73,5
19 years	13,6	28,3	18,7	12,3
20 years	6,5	14,6	7,6	5,7
21 years	3,5	8,5	3,1	3,0
22-24 years	1,5	3,1	1,2	1,3
25-29 years	0,7	1,2	0,8	0,6
+30 years	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,1
Men				
16 years	94,1	63,1	89,9	96,3
17 years	92,0	68,5	91,4	93,7
18 years	66,0	57,7	79,6	66,1
19 years	13,3	28,3	19,9	11,9
20 years	6,3	15,4	9,0	5,5
21 years	3,4	8,9	2,7	2,9
22-24 years	1,3	3,1	1,0	1,1
25-29 years	0,5	1,0	0,9	0,4
+30 years	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0
Women				
16 years	94,8	64,7	90,7	96,9
17 years	91,5	74,3	91,3	92,6
18 years	80,5	66,9	84,6	81,3
19 years	13,9	28,4	17,4	12,7
20 years	6,7	13,8	6,1	6,0
21 years	3,5	8,1	3,5	3,0
22-24 years	1,7	3,2	1,4	1,4
25-29 years	0,9	1,4	0,6	0,7
+30 years	0,1	0,6	0,0	0,1

¹ Apprenticeships and other secondary education are not included.

² Reading the first row: 63.9 per cent of all 16-year-old immigrants in Norway were enrolled in upper secondary education in 2009. 90.3 per cent of all 16-year-olds Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were enrolled in upper secondary education in 2009 etc.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.11. **Immigrants who started a basic course for the first time in 2004 by completed upper secondary education within five years, sex and country background. Per cent**

Sex and country background	Total	Completed general or vocational education ¹		Did not complete general or vocational education		
		Completed according to nominal length of study	Completed beyond nominal length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2009	Completed final year but failed examinations	Dropped out before or within final year
Immigrants, total	3 268	39	13	7	11	30
EU etc. ²	378	55	10	4	8	24
Africa, Asia etc. ³	2 890	37	14	7	11	31
Men	1 749	31	14	8	11	37
EU etc. ²	192	47	11	6	8	28
Africa, Asia etc. ³	1 557	29	14	8	11	38
Women	1 519	48	13	5	11	23
EU etc. ²	186	62	8	2	8	20
Africa, Asia etc. ³	1 333	46	14	6	11	23

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

² EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

³ Asia, Africa, Latin-America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.12. **Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started a basic course for the first time in 2004 by completed upper secondary education within five years, sex and country background. Per cent**

Sex and country background	Total	Completed general or vocational education ¹		Did not complete general or vocational education		
		Completed according to nominal length of study	Completed beyond nominal length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2009	Completed final year but failed examinations	Dropped out before or within final year
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, in total	1 408	57	10	4	13	16
EU etc. ²	166	61	13	4	9	13
Africa, Asia etc. ³	1 242	57	10	4	13	17
Men	722	47	12	5	14	22
EU etc. ²	92	50	18	5	11	15
Africa, Asia etc. ³	630	46	11	5	15	23
Women	686	68	8	2	11	11
EU etc. ²	74	74	7	3	7	9
Africa, Asia etc. ³	612	67	8	2	11	11

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

² EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

³ Asia, Africa, Latin-America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.13. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started upper secondary education for the first time in 2004, by completed upper secondary education within five years, education programme and sex. Per cent

Sex and country background	Total	Completed general or vocational education ¹		Did not complete general or vocational education		
		Completed according to nominal length of study	Completed beyond nominal length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2009	Completed final year but failed examinations	Dropped out before or within final year
Programme for general studies, total	27 571	75	8	2	8	7
Men	12 904	70	8	3	9	9
Women	14 667	79	7	2	6	6
Immigrants, total	1 589	50	13	4	12	21
Men	805	44	13	6	13	25
Women	784	57	13	3	11	16
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, total	856	73	7	2	11	7
Men	404	67	9	3	11	9
Women	452	77	6	2	10	5
Vocational education programme, total	31 663	40	17	8	8	28
Men	17 502	32	20	9	7	31
Women	14 161	48	12	7	9	24
Immigrants, total	1 679	28	14	9	10	39
Men	944	20	15	10	9	46
Women	735	39	14	7	10	30
Norskfødte med innvandrereforeldre, i alt	552	33	14	6	16	31
Men	318	21	15	8	18	38
Women	234	49	12	4	13	22

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

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.14. **Transition from upper secondary education¹ to a new educational activity, by sex and immigration background. Absolute figures and per cent. 2009**

	Total	Total, per cent	Apprenticeship	Folk high schools	Upper secondary education	Tertiary vocational education	Universities and colleges	Education abroad	Not in education 1 October 2009
All pupils	62 046	100	1,2	6,1	4,7	2,0	24,9	1,3	59,8
Men	28 512	100	1,4	4,6	4,0	2,9	18,9	0,8	67,4
Women	28 763	100	0,9	8,4	5,2	1,2	29,9	1,7	52,7
Immigrants	3 453	100	0,9	0,6	5,9	1,3	27,1	1,4	62,7
Men	1 414	100	1,6	0,4	4,2	1,7	24,5	1,1	66,3
Women	2 039	100	0,4	0,7	7,1	1,0	28,9	1,6	60,2
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	1 318	100	0,5	1,8	7,2	0,9	41,7	5,1	42,8
Men	607	100	0,7	2,0	5,6	0,8	39,4	4,1	47,4
Women	711	100	0,3	1,7	8,6	1,0	43,7	5,9	38,8

¹ Includes pupils who successfully completed final year of upper secondary education.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.15. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-24 years in tertiary education¹, by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 19-24 years. 1999-2009**

	Total student population			Immigrants			Norwegian-born to immigrant parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
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
2008	29,7	23,4	36,4	17,3	14,9	19,7	35,6	30,8	40,7
2009	30,7	24,5	37,2	16,9	15,0	18,8	37,1	31,8	42,6

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.16. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 25-29 years in tertiary education¹, by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 25-29 years. 1999-2009

	Total student population			Immigrants			Norwegian-born to immigrant parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
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
2008	14,4	12,6	16,4	9,2	7,9	10,3	15,9	15,9	15,9
2009	14,7	13,0	16,5	9,3	8,1	10,4	17,1	17,3	17,0

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.17. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-24 years in tertiary education, by country background and sex. Absolute figures and per cent. 2009

Country background	Immigrants			Norwegian-born to immigrant parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Absolute figures						
Total	6 403	2 740	3 663	3 114	1 366	1 748
EU etc.¹	1 326	482	844	359	170	189
Denmark	99	38	61	32	11	21
Sweden	242	70	172	26	13	13
Poland	151	61	90	111	59	52
Germany	199	71	128	20	13	7
Africa, Asia etc.²	5 077	2 258	2 819	2 755	1 196	1 559
Russia	562	204	358	4	3	1
Turkey	115	64	51	177	84	93
Bosnia-Herzegovina	560	239	321	9	3	6
Kosovo	220	93	127	15	6	9
Marocco	26	10	16	102	43	59
Somalia	204	94	110	29	11	18
Sri Lanka	193	81	112	150	66	84
India	64	39	25	253	110	143
Iraq	367	165	202	10	6	4
Iran	413	194	219	82	29	53
China	424	176	248	58	20	38
Pakistan	259	136	123	932	409	523
Vietnam	202	87	115	465	210	255
Chile	70	35	35	67	31	36
Percentage of persons 19-24 years						
Total	16,9	15,0	18,8	37,1	31,8	42,6
EU etc.¹	10,9	8,0	13,8	41,3	37,4	45,5
Denmark	21,5	18,1	24,4	25,4	14,7	41,2
Sweden	7,4	4,9	9,2	36,6	34,2	39,4
Poland	5,5	4,0	7,5	54,7	56,7	52,5
Germany	20,4	14,9	25,7	41,7	44,8	36,8
Africa, Asia etc.²	19,8	18,4	21,0	36,6	31,1	42,3
Russia	35,5	29,0	40,7	80,0	75,0	100,0
Turkey	12,6	14,3	11,0	22,7	20,6	25,0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	38,6	33,9	43,0	40,9	42,9	40,0
Kosovo	15,2	12,5	18,0	17,0	13,6	20,5
Marocco	9,9	9,5	10,2	25,2	21,0	29,6
Somalia	8,7	7,7	9,9	34,1	29,9	46,2
Sri Lanka	31,8	25,4	38,9	55,8	48,9	62,7
India	21,8	26,9	16,9	55,4	46,0	65,6
Iraq	13,3	11,1	15,8	29,4	31,6	26,7
Iran	29,6	26,3	33,3	40,8	28,7	53,0
China	59,6	55,2	63,1	56,9	46,5	64,4
Pakistan	21,2	24,1	18,7	36,4	31,2	42,0
Vietnam	26,1	24,6	27,3	46,4	40,3	52,9
Chile	15,5	15,6	15,4	16,8	15,0	18,8

¹ EU etc. = EU/EEA, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.² Africa, Asia etc. = Africa, Asia, Latin-America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except EU/EEA.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.18. **Population 16 years and older, by level of education and country background grouped by region. 2009. 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	3 877 727	4,9	0,2	28,3	40,7	19,7	6,2
Norway	3 288 414	0,4	0,1	29,0	44,0	20,4	6,1
Abroad, total	589 313	30,0	0,9	24,3	22,5	15,6	6,8
Nordic countries	117 294	18,3	0,2	21,5	30,8	21,1	8,0
Western Europe (except Turkey)	88 448	26,6	0,1	16,4	24,7	20,9	11,2
Eastern Europe	114 585	55,3	0,2	15,3	14,8	9,6	4,8
North America and Oceania	33 312	15,1	0,2	18,4	31,8	23,2	11,2
Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey	235 674	26,8	1,9	33,8	20,0	12,7	4,8

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

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

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.19. **Immigrants 16 years and older, by level of education and country background grouped by region. 2009. 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	402 596	42,9	1,2	20,9	16,6	12,5	5,8
Nordic countries	55 308	37,6	0,3	13,6	22,4	19,0	7,1
Western Europe (except Turkey)	46 489	48,9	0,2	9,0	15,4	15,8	10,7
Eastern Europe	105 437	59,9	0,3	13,2	13,1	8,8	4,6
North America and Oceania	9 830	44,7	0,2	8,3	15,4	18,7	12,7
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	185 532	33,3	2,4	31,1	17,3	11,5	4,4

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

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

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.20. **Norwegian-born to immigrant parents 16 years and older, by level of education and country background grouped by region. 2009. 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	23 928	4,8	0,0	48,5	29,5	12,5	4,7
Nordic Countries	1 796	3,3	0,2	29,6	38,5	19,7	8,7
Western Europe (except Turkey)	1 287	4,9	0,0	24,0	36,1	24,6	10,4
Eastern Europe	2 330	3,0	0,0	46,8	31,1	13,9	5,2
North America and Oceania	211	6,6	0,0	24,6	30,8	27,5	10,4
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	18 304	5,1	0,0	52,6	27,9	10,6	3,8

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

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

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Bjørn Olsen

4. Labour

- The employment rate among immigrants increased substantially during the economic recovery from 2005 to 2008, and the distance between the level of employment for immigrants and the population as a whole was reduced.
- Labour immigrants from EU countries in Eastern Europe constituted an important part of the employment growth, but also groups from Africa and Asia had a considerable increase in employment in this period.
- From 2008 to 2009, the economic cycle turned, and the level of employment decreased in all groups, and mostly among men. The decrease was somewhat stronger among immigrants than the population as a whole. The distance has thus increased somewhat again, but it is still far smaller than in the years preceding 2005.
- The decrease in level of employment is greatest in the African group, but was also substantial among immigrants from EU countries in Eastern Europe and those from Asia.
- The differences in levels of employment between the immigrant groups stay fairly stable through changing economic cycles. Immigrants from EEA countries and North America have the highest level; often above the average for the population as a whole. Immigrants from countries outside this sphere are well below, and here there is a division between those from Latin America and Eastern Europe outside the EU on the one side with a somewhat higher level of employment, and those from Asia and Africa on the other side with the lowest level of employment. The African group generally has the lowest level of employment.
- The composition of the different immigrant groups is a major determining factor for the level of employment. Groups dominated by labour immigrants, like those from the EEA countries and North America, will naturally have a high level of employment. In immigrant groups from other world regions, refugees and family reunited persons make up the majority. As these immigrants need time to establish themselves on the Norwegian labour market, their period of residence is a significant factor.
- Some refugee-dominated nationalities have a level of employment on a par with many Western European immigrants and close to the national average. This is true for those from Sri Lanka and Chile among others. A long period of residence in Norway is a common feature in these immigrant groups. In addition,

there are small differences between men and women. Immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vietnam also have a relatively high level of employment and have some similar features to the other two groups.

- At the lower end of the employment scale, the strongly refugee-dominated groups from Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan are found, from where immigration chiefly found place after year 2000. In addition, there is a particularly low level of employment among women in these groups.
- Immigrants from Pakistan and Morocco also have a low level of employment; about the same as the Afghan group. These are however groups with a long period of residence in Norway and few refugees. In these groups, the women in particular pull the level down.
- The share in full-time employment varies across the immigrant groups and is closely concurrent with the differences in level of employment. It is in the groups with the lowest level of employment we find fewest in full-time employment, which emphasises their marginal position in the labour market.
- We find high shares in full-time employment among immigrants from Vietnam, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile and Sri Lanka, and in these groups the gender difference is similar to that of the population as a whole.
- If we exclude the primary industries, there is almost no difference in the share of self-employed persons between the total employed population and immigrants. It is in the groups with the highest levels of employment we find most self-employed persons, i.e. among

immigrants from the Nordic countries, the remainder of Western Europe and North America.

- There are considerable gender differences in favour of men when it comes to self-employment both in the population as a whole and among immigrants. Immigrant women do not differ much from women in total in the share of self-employed persons.
- Immigrants from Pakistan have the highest share of self-employed persons. However, this group does not have a particularly high level of employment. We mainly find men as self-employed persons in this group.
- «Food service activities» is the most immigrant-dominated industry with regard to self-employment, as half of the self-employed persons in this industry are immigrants. Next is «Cleaning industry» and «Land passenger transport».

4.1. Employment 2001-2009

The period 2001-2009¹ covers a time with changing economic cycles in Norwegian working life. At the beginning of the period, the level of employment decreases in most immigrant groups and in the population as a whole (figure 4.1 and appendix table 4.1a). The decrease stagnates in 2004, and from 2005 a period of strong growth in Norwegian working life begins. This economic recovery ends in conjunction with the start of the financial crisis in 2008. From then, the total level of employment stagnates, while there is still a small increase among immigrants. In 2009, the level of employment decreases in all groups, and the decrease is relatively stronger among immigrants than in the population as a whole.

¹ This period is covered by Statistics Norway's register-based employment statistics.

About the statistics:**Definitions**

Immigrants: Immigrants are defined as persons born abroad to foreign-born parents. In this chapter on labour, only the group of immigrants registered as residents in Norway are included. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are not considered to be immigrants.

Employed: Persons who performed a minimum of one hour of income-earning work during the reference week and persons who have such work, but were temporarily absent due to illness, holiday, leave of absence with pay etc. are defined as employed. This corresponds with the definition of work in the Labour Force Survey and national accounts.

Sources

Immigrants: Information about immigration category, country background, country of birth, length of residence in Norway, gender and age is 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 self-employed persons, which are obtained from the *Tax Returns Register*. Furthermore, the *End of 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.

Strong growth from 2005 to 2008

A distinctive feature of the development of the Norwegian labour market is the strong increase in employment among immigrants from 2005 to 2008. During this period we see an increase of 7 percentage points for this population group, from 57.1 to 64.2 per cent in employment. This is a considerably stronger growth than in the population as a whole, which had an increase of 3 percentage points. An important force in this development has of course been the influx of labour immigrants from the EU countries in Eastern Europe since the expansion of the EU in 2004, and the high demand for labour within the construction industry in the following years. On the other hand, other groups dominated by refugees and family immigrants also had a strong growth from 2005 to 2008. The employment rate in the African group had, for instance, an increase of 8 percentage points, from ca. 41 per cent to nearly 50 in 2008.

There has also been a strong growth in the Asian group from 50 to 57 per cent, i.e. an increase of 7 percentage points. This group is somewhat more complex than the African group with regard to immigrant background. Among the Africans, most people are refugees or family reunited immigrants, while among the Asian group, many are labour immigrants who came 35 to 40 years ago, and their families are reunited immigrants. In addition there are many refugees, both settled groups like those from Vietnam and Sri Lanka and more recently arrived like those from Afghanistan and Iraq.

Immigrants from Eastern Europe outside the EU and from Latin America also had a strong growth in the employment rate of respectively 7.6 and 6.2 percentage points from 2005 to 2008. Both these groups are dominated by refugees and family reunited immigrants. From the Balkans, immigration was greatest during the wars of the 1990s, while Chileans mainly immigrated during the 1970s and 1980s.

The groups from Western Europe and the Nordic countries have a slightly weaker growth in the employment rate than the other groups, with 5 and 3.5 percentage points respectively. These groups are dominated by labour immigrants and traditionally have a higher level of employment than the groups with many refugees. Thus the level differences between the immigrant groups have not changed significantly during these years.

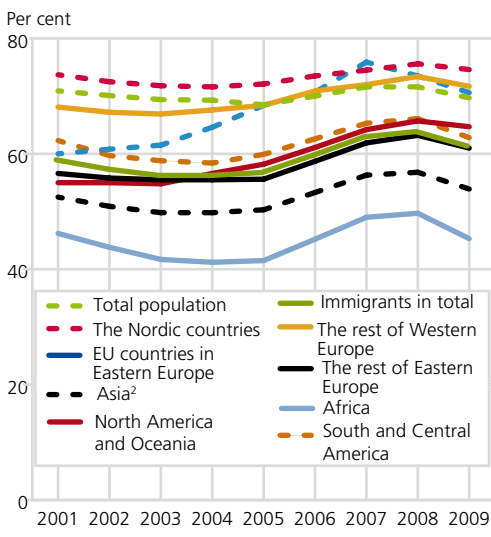
The distance in level of employment between the immigrant group as a whole and the population as a whole has on the other hand lessened during this period. In 2008 the difference was 7.4 percentage points in favour of the population as a whole, while the difference in the years before 2005 stayed around 13 percentage points.

Decline from 2008 to 2009

From 2008 to 2009 the economic cycle turned, and the employment rate decreased in all groups. In the population as a whole (15-74 years) the decrease was from 71.6 to 69.7 per cent, while among immigrants the rate decreased from 64.2 to 61.7 per cent. The difference in level of employment has thus increased slightly (to 8 percentage points), but is still far smaller than the difference that made itself felt before 2005. In spite of a reduction in the employment rate from 2008 to 2009, the number of employed among the immigrant group still increased by 10 100, as opposed to the population as a whole where we see a decrease of 28 000 (appendix table 4.3).

The employment rate among immigrants from Africa had the largest decrease, with over 4 percentage points, while in the groups from the EU countries in Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America the share of employed went down by 3 percentage points (appendix table 4.3). In the other

Figure 4.1. **Employed by region of birth. Per cent of persons aged (15) 16-74 years. Q4 2001 and Q4 2009**



¹ 15 years from 2005.

² Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

groups, the decrease was between one and two percentage points. However, there was no reduction in the number of employed persons in any of the immigrant groups, rather an increase in all of them – though to varying degrees; from 5 200 among those from the EU countries in Eastern Europe to only 90 in the African group. These were the two groups with the largest population growth in the last year – particularly the Eastern European (appendix table 4.2).

In spite of the decrease from 2008 to 2009, the immigrants from the EEA area had a rate of employment slightly above the level in the population as a whole, which was almost 70 per cent. Employment was highest among the Nordic immigrants, with close to 75 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2009. Immigrants from Western Europe in general follow with approximately 72 per cent and those from the EU countries in Eastern Europe with ca. 71 per cent. For

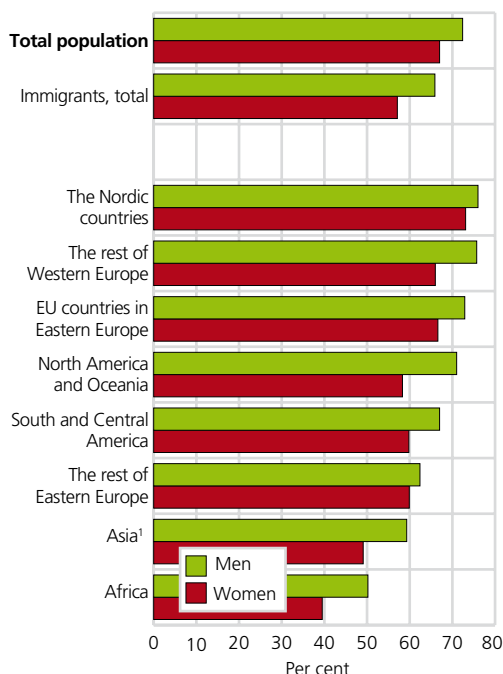
the other immigrant groups the rates of employment were as follows: North America and Oceania: 65 per cent; South and Central America: nearly 63 per cent; Eastern Europe outside the EU: 61 per cent; Asia: 54 per cent and Africa: slightly in excess of 45 per cent. In other words, most groups are back to the level they were at in 2006, during the first growth phase. At the same time we see that the level differences between the country groups are fairly stable independent of the economic cycles of the labour market.

Largest decline in employment among men, but gender differences persist

From 2008 to 2009 the rate of employment decreased most among men, both among immigrants and in the population as a whole (appendix table 4.3). This has

to do with the fact that since 2008, the recession has hit mainly male-dominated industries, like construction and manufacturing. Among immigrants there was a reduction of 3.4 percentage points among men compared to 1.6 percentage points among women. In the whole population, the decline in the employment rate was 2.1 and 1.5 percentage points respectively. However, this tendency has not affected the gender differences in employment to any extent (figure 4.2). In the immigrant group, this difference was 9 percentage points, i.e. 66 per cent among men compared to 57 per cent among women in 2009. Also in the population as a whole there always been a difference in favour of men, although to a lesser extent, i.e. 72.4 per cent compared to 67 per cent and thus a difference of 5.4 percentage points.

Figure 4.2. **Employed by world region and sex. Absolute figures and percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2009**



¹ Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

The biggest difference in the employment rate between men and women is found among immigrants from Africa and Asia, where the rate for men was 10 percentage points higher than the women's rate in 2009. This indicates that women from these two world regions have a particularly low employment rate, with 39.5 per cent and slightly more than 49 per cent respectively. However, also in a group such as Western Europe (excluding the Nordic countries), the gender difference is close to 10 per cent in favour of men. The level of employment is however high in this group, so women, with their 66 per cent in employment, are only one percentage point below the population as a whole. The group with the least gender differences with regard to employment is the one from Eastern Europe outside the EU, with only 2.5 percentage points in favour of men, closely followed by the Nordic countries with ca. 3 percentage points. In other words, these two immigrant groups are more equal than the population as a whole when it comes to employment.

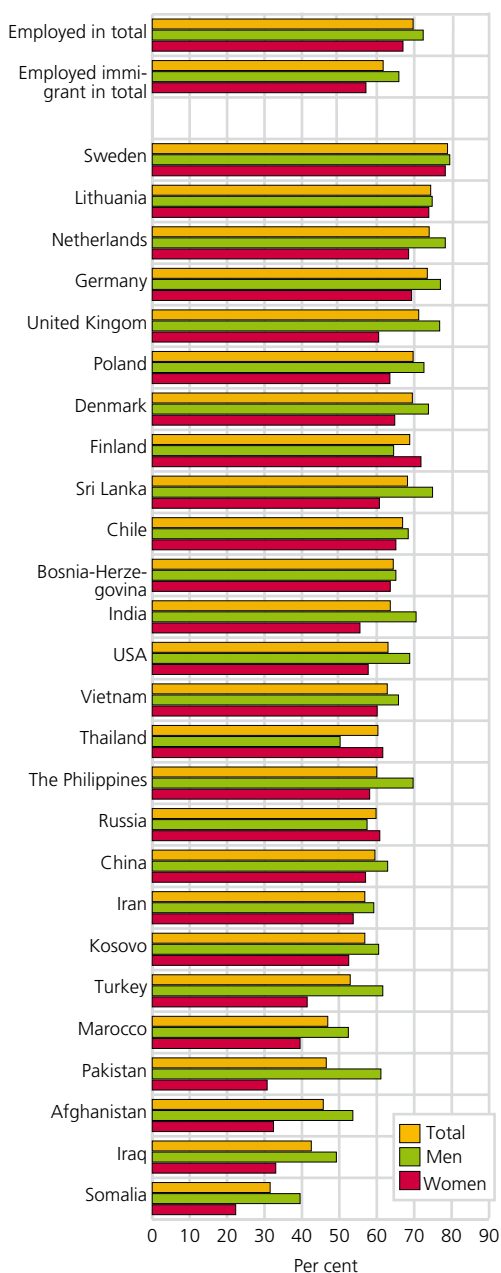
4.2. Great differences between nationalities

When considering the larger groups of immigrant nationalities (figure 4.3 and appendix table 4.4), the level of employment is naturally higher in nationalities dominated by labour immigrants. Immigrants from Sweden are on top with an employment level of almost 79 per cent, which is 9 percentage points above the average in Norway. Then come immigrants from EU countries such as Lithuania, the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom with a few percentage points above the total level of employment, while immigrants from Poland, Denmark and Finland are on the same level as the population as a whole. However, refugee-dominated groups such as those from Sri Lanka and Chile also have to be included in the top stratum, as they have a level of employment close to the national average. These are groups with long periods of residence in Norway, since most of the immigration took place during the 1980s and early 1990s.

Furthermore, there are examples of other refugee-dominated groups with levels of employment above that of all immigrants. Among these are those from Bosnia and Herzegovina (64.4 per cent) and Vietnam (62.8 per cent). These are groups where immigration mainly took place during the 1990s and 1980s respectively. Immigrants from India are also on the same level (63.6 per cent), but this group consists of fewer refugees and more labour and family immigrants. This is also the case for the groups from Thailand and the Philippines, which each has around 60 per cent in employment.

One would perhaps expect to find the group from the USA in the same stratum as the Western European immigrants. However, the employment rate of 63 per cent

Figure 4.3. **Employed immigrants by country of birth and sex. In per cent of persons aged 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009**



Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

is almost the same as that of immigrants from Vietnam and India. This is first and foremost due to a fairly high average age in the American group, which sets it apart from many of the others. Consequently, there will be a larger share of retirement pensioners in this group than in most of the nationalities dealt with here.

In the lower stratum of the employment scale, immigrants from Somalia are found with the lowest level of employment; 31.5 per cent. From there we can see a certain distance to the groups from Iraq and Afghanistan, with 42.5 and almost 46 per cent in employment respectively. These three groups mainly consist of refugees (including family-reunited) who arrived after 2000. In other words, refugee background and shorter period of residence in Norway are two factors that contribute to pulling the level of employment down in these three groups. However, as the table shows, immigrants from Pakistan and Morocco are at approximately the same level as the Afghan group. With few refugees, a much longer period of residence in Norway and a higher average age, these two groups are quite different from the Afghan group.

Low employment among women affects the average

An important aspect of the Pakistani group is the particularly low level of employment among women, which pulls the average down. The rate of employment among Pakistani men is double that of the women, i.e. 61 compared to nearly 31 per cent (figure 4.3 and appendix table 4.4). In the Moroccan group, men had an employment rate of slightly more than 52 per cent and women 39.5 per cent. In other words, the gender difference is not as large as in the Pakistani group, since the percentage for Moroccan men is slightly lower and for women slightly higher. Also in the three aforementioned refugee-dominated

groups with the lowest level of employment, there is a considerable difference between men and women. Among those from Afghanistan, the employment rates are slightly below 55 per cent and slightly more than 32 per cent respectively, those from Iraq slightly more than 49 and 33 per cent, and finally those from Somalia are 39.5 and slightly more than 22 per cent. In other words, women from these three countries and Pakistan are among the least integrated in the labour market.

In the aforementioned groups from Chile, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vietnam on the other hand, gender differences in employment are moderate and to some extent smaller than in the population as a whole. Women from these countries have a much stronger representation in the labour market. In other words, equality between the genders is also an important factor for a high level of employment, in addition to period of residence and immigration background. The women contribute to pulling the average up. The group from Sri Lanka represents an exception however, in that they have a slightly greater gender difference than the other refugee-dominated immigrant groups with high levels of employment. However, this difference is primarily due to an unusually high level among the men, with nearly 75 per cent in employment compared to women's 61 per cent, which is close to the level of the women in the other groups mentioned.

4.3. Full-time and part-time working immigrants

In addition to the status of employment itself, the time actually spent in the workplace is another aspect of people's connection to work life. We will in the following take a closer look at the distribution of part-time and full-time work among immigrants compared to the working population as a whole. The starting point

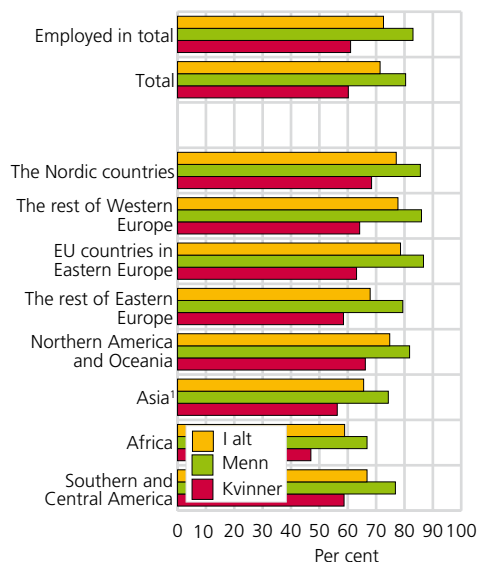
is the contractual working hours per week, and full time is defined here as 30 hours or more per week. From the main figures in figure 4.4 and appendix table 4.5 it is clear that the difference between immigrants and the working population as a whole is quite small with regard to full-time employment, in that 71.4 and 72.6 per cent respectively have working hours of 30 and more per week.

Share in full-time employment follows the level of employment to a large extent

However, there are greater differences between the immigrant groups with regard to full-time and part-time employment, and this pattern is largely concurrent with the differences in level of employment shown in the previous sections. Among the groups from the EEA/EFTA countries (i.e. the Nordic countries, Western Europe and EU countries in Eastern Europe) and North America and Oceania, the level of full-time employment is higher than the average for the working population as a whole (72.6 per cent), which must be seen in light of the high proportion of labour immigrants in these groups (figure 4.4 and appendix table 4.4). It is reasonable to assume that these immigrants in particular prefer full-time employment. The share in full-time employment in the said groups varies from 74.8 per cent (North America and Oceania) to 78.6 per cent (EU countries in Eastern Europe).

With regard to the other groups, which are primarily dominated by refugees and family-reunited immigrants, the level of full-time employment is generally below the average for immigrants in total. There are variations from 59 per cent in the African group to 68 per cent among those with backgrounds from Eastern Europe outside the EU, with the groups from Asia and Latin America close to the Eastern

Figure 4.4. **Employed with 30 hours or more per week, by sex and region of birth. In per cent of employed in total within each group. Q4 2009**



¹ Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

European level. In other words, there is a certain proportionality between level of employment and distribution of full-time employment among the immigrant groups discussed here. This implies that the groups with the lowest level of employment also have the fewest full-time workers, which emphasises their marginal position in the labour market. This is particularly true for the African group and also to a certain extent the Asian group.

African women are least integrated in the labour market

So how does the distribution of full-time and part-time employment differ between men and women? In figure 4.4 (and appendix table 4.5) we can see a striking similarity between immigrants and the working population as a whole with regard to men and women's share in full-time employment (the way it is defined here). Among employed men in the population as a whole, the share working 30 hours or

more per week was 83 per cent compared to slightly more than 80 per cent for male immigrants.

Among women in employment, this difference is even smaller; 61 per cent (total population) and 60.2 per cent (immigrants). This shows that there is nearly no difference between immigrant women and women in total, and that gender differences are much the same.

When considering the underlying immigrant groups, both men and women from the Nordic countries, the EEA countries and North America and Oceania have higher shares in full-time employment than the population as a whole. Among those who diverge the most are men from the EU countries in Eastern Europe (86.7 per cent) and women from the Nordic countries (68.4 per cent). In the other groups, the share in full-time employment varies from almost 67 per cent in the African group to slightly more than 79 per cent among those from Eastern Europe outside the EU. Among immigrant women, Africans have the lowest level of full-time workers, i.e. 47 per cent, and those from Eastern Europe outside the EU have the highest, with a share of 58 per cent. In other words, women from Africa have the weakest position in the labour market out of the groups discussed here. They also have the lowest employment rate (39 per cent) and less than half of them work full time. These are followed by Asian women, who are nevertheless around 10 percentage points above the African women both with regard to employment rate (49 per cent) and share in full-time employment (56.3 per cent).

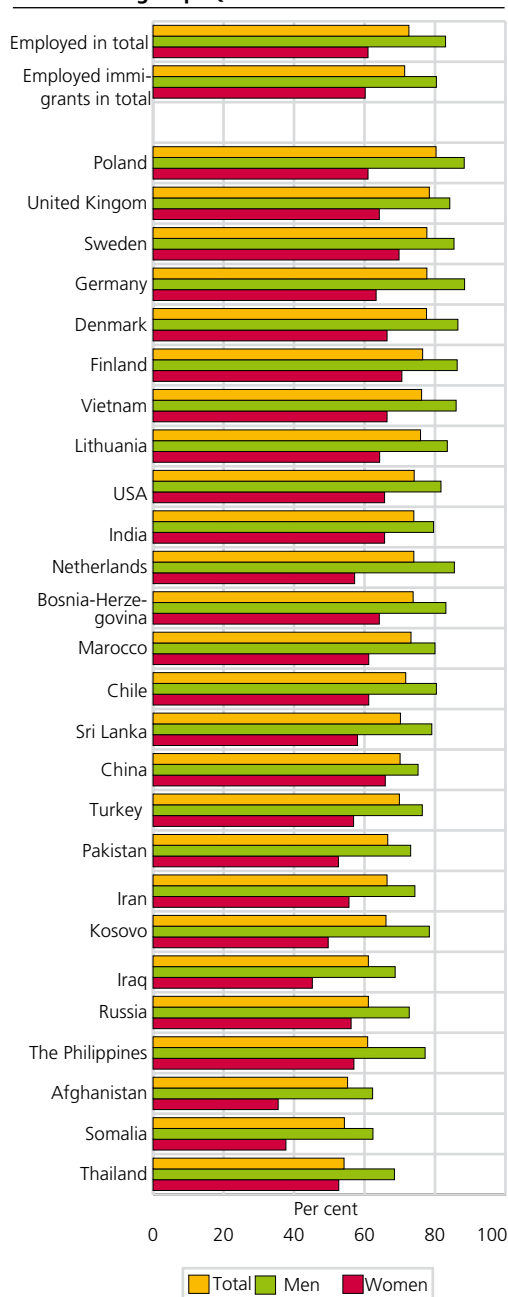
Some refugee-dominated groups with a high share in full-time employment

When considering the larger single nationalities, the level in full-time employment

here too concurs with the level of employment. Immigrants from the Nordic and EEA countries are on a level that surpasses the total average for full-time workers of 72.6 per cent (figure 4.5 and appendix table 4.5). The shares for both men and women in these groups are above the total average. However, immigrants from Vietnam, with more than 76 per cent, are also in this highest stratum of full-time employed, and in addition, those from Bosnia and Herzegovina have a share of close to 74 per cent. Also in these two groups, both men and women are above the total level of employment and there are only small gender differences. These two groups have thus a relatively strong position in the labour market among immigrants from outside the EEA countries and North America. In addition, immigrants from Morocco and Turkey also have high shares in full-time employment (73.2 and 70 per cent), but these groups have a fairly low level of employment and are thus more weakly represented in the labour market.

The proportion among immigrants from Chile and Sri Lanka is also quite high, with nearly 72 and slightly more than 70 per cent in full-time employment. Since both groups have a relatively high level of employment, these two must also be considered as fairly well integrated in the labour market. The groups from Pakistan, Iran and Kosovo have a somewhat lower share in full-time employment; slightly more than 66 per cent. These are groups that also have a lower level of employment than immigrants in total, so all in all, they have a weaker position in the labour market. This is especially true for Pakistani women, who have a rate of employment just below 31 per cent, as mentioned previously, and only just over half of these are in full-time employment.

Figure 4.5. **Employed with 30 hours or more per week by country of birth and sex. Absolute numbers and in per cent of employed in total within each group. Q4 2009**



Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

In the next lowest stratum of figure 4.5, immigrants from Iraq, Russia and the Philippines are found with around 61 per cent in full-time employment. For the Iraqi group, with an employment rate of only 42.5 per cent, the impression of a marginal group in the labour market is strengthened. This is particularly apparent among women, who have an employment rate of 33 per cent and a share in full-time employment of 45 per cent. The other two groups, on the other hand, have a higher level of employment (around 60 per cent), and the low share in full-time employment must primarily be seen as concurrent with the female dominance in these groups – above all in the Philippine group.

In the lowest stratum, only slightly more than half are in full-time positions. This is where we find the refugee-dominated groups from Afghanistan and Somalia, which also have a very low share in employment (45.7 and 31.5 per cent respectively). In other words, these groups are the weakest in the labour market. Once again, it is the women who have the most marginal position with very low employment rates (32.4 and 22.3 per cent respectively) and the lowest shares in full-time employment (35.5 and 37.7 per cent respectively).

Somewhat surprisingly, the group from Thailand is on a par with the Somali group with regard to share in full-time employment. With a level of employment of 60 per cent and barely any refugees, this group diverges considerably from the Somali group. The low level of full-time workers among the Thai immigrants must first and foremost be seen in connection with the strong dominance of women in this group, who are mainly family-immigrants, with many taking care of small children.

4.4. Self-employed persons

There seems to be a common belief that immigrants who struggle in the labour market as jobseekers, establish their own business instead. Not least in some parts of Oslo where the density of immigrant-run businesses is high, it is easy to envisage self-employed business activity as an alternative arena for some immigrant groups. On the other hand, establishing your own business requires an understanding of complex regulations and good knowledge of Norwegian. These factors should, on the contrary, contribute to a lower share of self-employed persons among immigrants.

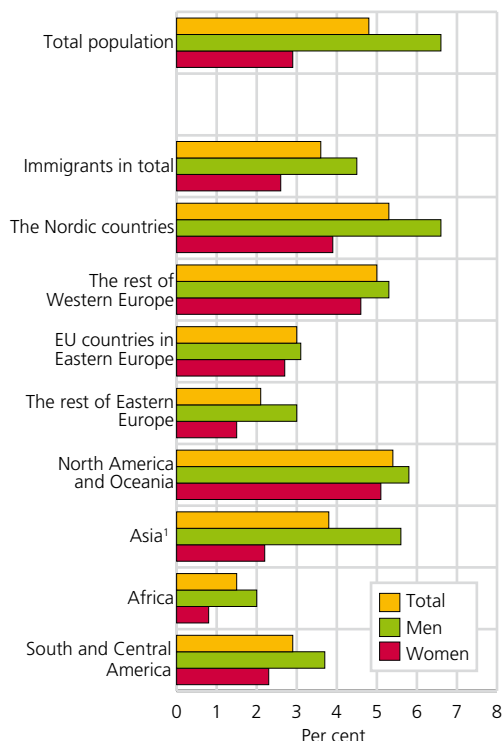
With regard to the employment numbers for immigrants from the 4th quarter of 2009 in figure 4.6 (and in appendix table 4.7), self-employed persons constituted 3.6 per cent of the immigrants. In the population as a whole (between 15 and 74 years), the share of self-employed was 4.8 per cent. Self-employed business activity is in other words less widespread among immigrants than in the total Norwegian population. However, there are very few immigrants in the primary industries, where many of the self-employed persons from the rest of the population are found. If we exclude the primary industries (i.e. agriculture, forestry and fishery), the differences with regard to self-employment are almost eradicated. The share of self-employed persons then constitutes 3.4 per cent of immigrants and 3.5 per cent of the population as a whole.

Most self-employed persons among Western European and North American immigrants

Self-employed business activity is thus no more or less widespread among immigrants as a whole compared to the population as a whole when primary industries are excluded. But how does this business vary between the different immigrant

groups? When considering the groups by world region (figure 4.6), there seems to be little indication that self-employment compensates for a low share of employees, rather it is the opposite. It is in the groups with the highest level of employment that most self-employed persons are found. For instance, immigrants from the Nordic countries and Western Europe in general have 5.3 and 5 per cent self-employed persons respectively and are thus above the national average. However, it is the group from North America and Oceania that has the highest share with 5.4 per cent, even though it has a somewhat lower level of employment compared to the two aforementioned groups.

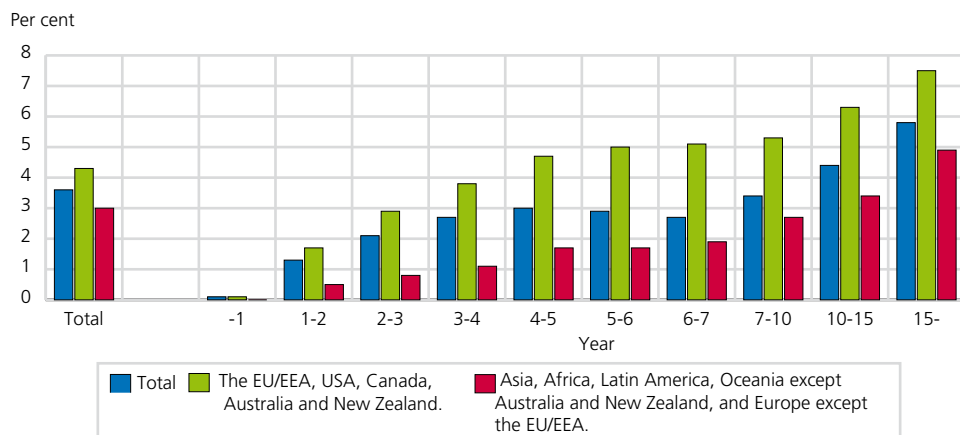
Figure 4.6. **Self-employed by region of birth and sex. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009**



¹Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 4.7. Immigrants who are self-employed by duration of residence in Norway and region of birth. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009



Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

The immigrant group with the lowest level of employment; the African group, is also the one with the lowest level of self-employed persons; 1.5 per cent. Immigrants from Eastern Europe outside the EU have 2.1 per cent and those from Latin America have 2.9 per cent self-employed persons. Immigrants from EU countries in Eastern Europe are somewhat below the average for immigrants, since they have a share of self-employed persons of 3 per cent, but this group is to a larger extent than the others dominated by employees as a result of the labour immigration over the last few years. Immigrants from Asia on the other hand, were somewhat above the immigrant average, with a share of self-employed persons of 3.8 per cent.

Among the self-employed immigrants, the Asian group constitutes the largest single group with slightly more than 5 000 (appendix table 4.7). The Nordic immigrants are in the next largest group with almost 2 800 self-employed persons. If we add the Western European group with 2 300 self-employed persons, these three groups together constitute nearly 70 per cent of

all self-employed immigrants. It must be emphasised that those from North America and Oceania, who had the highest share of self-employed persons, do not constitute more than 474 persons. This immigrant group is the smallest overall when we divide immigrants by world region.

Self-employment most common among established immigrants

It is reasonable to assume that self-employed business activity demands some work experience, a social network and not least a certain understanding for rules and regulations for establishing business activity in Norway, something that is developed over time. That is why self-employment is less widespread in groups with a shorter period of residence in Norway (figure 4.7). This is especially true for immigrants from Africa, Asia etc.² where the level is fairly low among those with length of residence of less than seven years. Among those with 7 to 10 years, the share of self-employed

² Eastern Europe outside the EU, South and Central America and Oceania outside Australia and New Zealand.

persons is 2.7 per cent, and in the group with 10 to 15 years, 3.4 per cent, i.e. close to the immigrant average. If we look at the group with the longest period of residence, we find a share of 4.9 per cent, which is the same level as the total average for self-employed persons in Norway (all industries included).

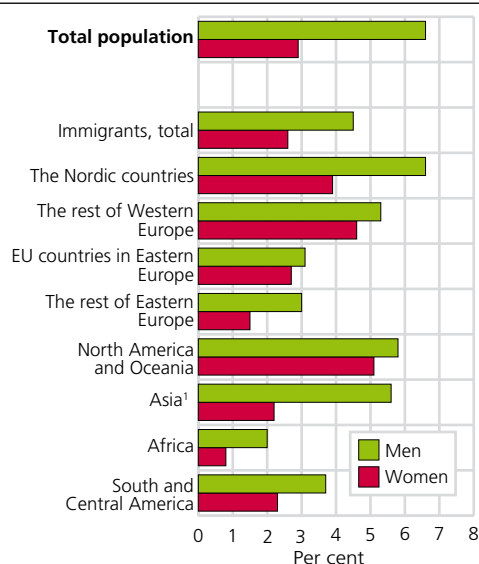
In the group from the EEA countries, North America, Australia and New Zealand, the level is generally somewhat higher, but also in this population, the level is relatively low among those with a shorter period of residence, in this case less than four years. In the group with a period of residence between 4 and 5 years the share is 4.7 per cent, i.e. fairly close to the total average, which is exceeded in the groups with a period of residence of more than 5 years. Among those with the longest period of residence in this population, the level is as high as 7.5 per cent

self-employed persons. (See also appendix table 4.8.)

Small difference between immigrant women and women in total

When we look at the share of self-employed persons, the gender differences are quite striking, and it is in the population as a whole that the biggest difference occurs (figure 4.8). Here men had a share of 6.6 per cent self-employed persons, while women only had 2.9 per cent. In other words, there are more than twice as many men in self-employment as there are women. This is partly explained by the traditional male dominance within the primary industries. Among immigrants, primary industries are marginal and the gender differences among self-employed persons are somewhat smaller. Here men had a share of 4.5 per cent and women 2.6 per cent in self-employment. The difference between immigrant women and women in total is thus not very extensive with regard to self-employment.

Figure 4.8. **Self-employed by region of birth and sex. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009**



¹ Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Male immigrants from the Nordic countries had the highest share in self-employment with 6.6 per cent, which is the exact same level as the male population as a whole. Then men from North America and Oceania follow with a share in self-employment of 5.8 per cent. Close to this level, Asian men are found with 5.6 per cent, who are thus slightly above Western European men, with 5.3 per cent in self-employment. Men in the other groups are below the average for male immigrants (4.5 per cent). The lowest share is among men from Africa, where self-employed persons make up 2 per cent.

Among female immigrants, the highest level of self-employment is found among those with backgrounds from North America and Oceania, with 5.1 per cent. Among women from Western Europe and

the Nordic countries, levels of 4.6 and 3.9 per cent are found respectively. In other words, self-employment is more widespread among these immigrant women than among women in the population as a whole. Except the EU countries in the east, with a share of self-employment of 2.7 per cent, the shares of self-employed persons among other immigrant women were below average for immigrant women. Here too, the African group is lowest with only 0.8 per cent in self-employment.

Men from Pakistan have a high share in self-employment

In figure 4.9, some of the larger groups of immigrant nationalities are sorted based on level in self-employment. Maybe somewhat surprisingly, the Pakistani group is found on top with a share of 7.5 per cent in self-employment, which is higher than the total average (4.8 per cent). Close to this level are immigrants from countries such as the Netherlands and Denmark. However, the level of employees is considerably lower in the Pakistani group, whereby the total employment is far below the level we find in the other two groups. (See also appendix table 4.9.)

Further down on the scale, groups that lie either somewhat above or at the same level as the total national average are found. Many of them have backgrounds from the EEA area and North America, but not everyone. For instance, immigrants from China have a share of 6 per cent in self-employment. Furthermore, immigrants from India and Iran are on a par with total average, with 4.8 per cent in self-employment in each group. Also those from countries such as Turkey and Vietnam score relatively high, with 4.3 and 4 per cent respectively. Immigrants from Turkey have a lower share of employees however, so the level of employment for

this group is below the other Asian groups mentioned here.

Asian and African countries dominate among the groups that are below the immigrant average of self-employment, but two EEA countries are also found in this lower stratum, namely Poland and Lithuania, with 3.2 and 1.9 per cent respectively. However, these are groups with a high level of employees (above national average), and they are thus very different from the other nationality groups found here. This indicates that labour immigrants mainly come to Norway as employees and to a lesser extent as self-employed. In addition, many in these groups have relatively short periods of residence in Norway and have thus not had time to establish their own business yet.

In addition, established groups such as those from Chile and Sri Lanka have an unexpectedly low level of self-employed persons (2.6 and 2.4 per cent respectively). As these are immigrants who still have a high level of employment, being an employee is most common in these groups. There are also other groups with relatively high levels of employment, but low shares of self-employment to be found, like those from Thailand, the Philippines and Bosnia and Herzegovina. With the two former Asian groups, the female dominance probably affects the pattern of employment. It is only among immigrants from Afghanistan and Somalia that we see a low level of both self-employed and employees. These two groups had 1.6 and 0.9 per cent self-employed persons respectively and 44 and around 31 per cent employees.

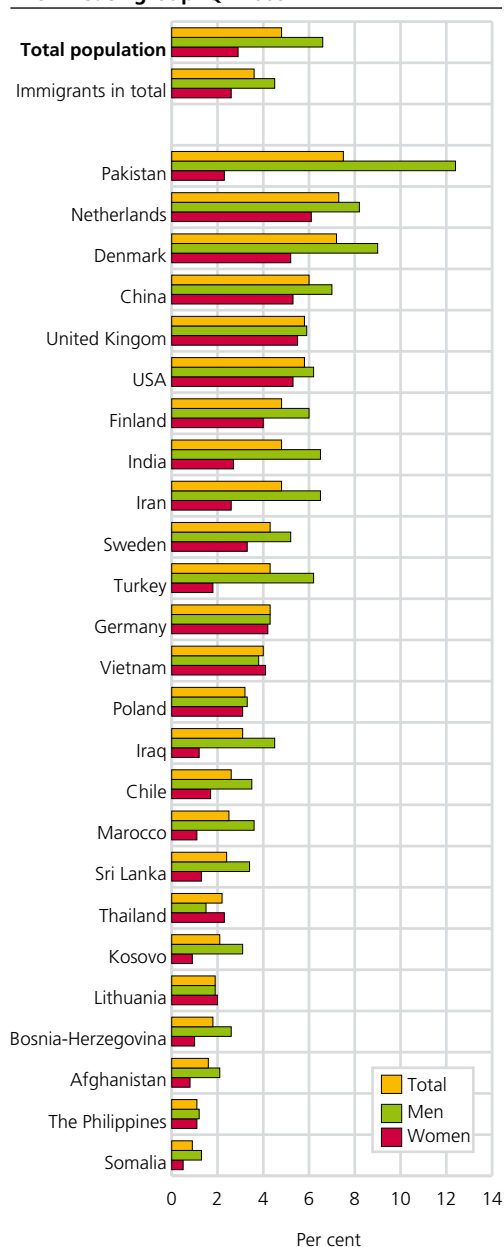
The numbers broken down by gender in figure 4.9 clearly show that it is the men in the Pakistani group who pull the level of self-employed persons up. With a share of 12.4 per cent, the level is nearly twice as high as for the male population in total. On

the other hand, they have a fairly low level of employees so that the total level of employment among Pakistani men reaches no higher than 61 per cent and is thus below the average for male immigrants (ca. 66 per cent). Among Pakistani women, the share in self-employment is 2.3 per cent, which is only 1/6 of the share observed for men. (See also appendix table 4.9.)

Furthermore, as expected, a clear male majority among the self-employed persons in most groups can be seen in figure 4.9, though not as large as the Pakistani majority. In the upper stratum, men from the EEA area and the USA dominate (together with those from Pakistan), but we also find examples of men from other world regions who have shares of self-employed on a par with the average for men in the population as a whole. This is first and foremost true for those from China, India, Iran and Turkey.

Most immigrant women who are above the national average for women have a background from EEA countries and the USA. Those with a background from the Netherlands have the highest share in self-employment, at slightly more than 6 per cent, which is twice as high as the average for women in total. In addition, it can be seen that the share of women from China in self-employment is high; at 5.3 per cent. It must also be noted that women from Vietnam diverge somewhat from the main pattern, in that they have a share in self-employment of 4.1 per cent, which is well above the average for women in total and around the same level as women from countries such as Germany and Finland. The Vietnamese group is moreover one of the very few groups where the share of women in self-employment is slightly higher than for the men, i.e. 4.1 compared to 3.8 per cent. However, men have a somewhat higher share of employees.

Figure 4.9. **Self-employed by country of birth and sex. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009**



Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Nonetheless, the gender difference in level of employment in this group is no larger than in the population as a whole.

Many from Asia, Africa etc.³ occupied with food service activities and passenger transport

When considering self-employed immigrants based on industry group (appendix table 4.10), a few differences become clear, both with regard to self-employed persons in total and between the two country groups we use here. If we exclude the primary industries, which is a marginal industry among immigrants but quite large otherwise (27.5 per cent of self-employed persons in the population as a whole), we can note marked divergences between immigrants and self-employed persons in total within «Food service activities», for example. Only 1.5 per cent of the self-employed persons in total were occupied with such business activity compared to 9 per cent among immigrants. Here it is first and foremost immigrants from Asia, Africa etc.³ that pull the level up. Seventeen per cent in this immigrant group are in «Food service activities». Immigrants from countries outside these world regions on the other hand, do not have a share much larger than self-employed persons in total.

The industry branch «Land passenger transport» (mainly taxi transport) shows the same pattern. Among self-employed persons from Asia, Africa etc.,³ a share of around 17 per cent compared to 3 per cent among self-employed persons in total is also found, while the other immigrants have a share of less than 1 per cent. In other words, these immigrants occupy themselves very little with passenger transport, but are over-represented in «Construction industry». We find 22 per cent of self-employed persons from the EEA countries and North America, Australia and New Zealand engaged in such

business activity compared to 12 per cent among self-employed persons in total and only 4.6 in the country groups from Asia, Africa etc.³ Also when it comes to «Health and social services», immigrants from the EEA countries and North America, Australia and New Zealand have a higher share than self-employed persons in total, i.e. 16.2 compared to 9.2 per cent. The group from Asia, Africa etc. are, for their part, fairly close to the total share with regard to this industry.

Furthermore, there is a fairly high share in the country groups from Asia, Africa etc. occupied with «Retail trade», more specifically 10 per cent compared to 4.5 among self-employed persons in total. The group from the EEA countries and North America, Australia and New Zealand, who have a share of 3 per cent, are thus less engaged in this type of business. Moreover, there is a marked divergence between immigrants and self-employed persons in total with regard to «Industrial cleaning», with 4 and 0.9 per cent respectively. Here there is no significant difference between the two country groups.

It can also be interesting to see how the immigrant representation is within each single industry branch (appendix table 4.11). Here the immigrant dominance in the «Food service activities» appears clearly, in that half of all self-employed persons in this industry branch are immigrants. As previously mentioned, it is especially those with Asian backgrounds that are found here. Another striking feature is the high share of immigrants within «Industrial cleaning», of nearly 38 per cent, and «Land passenger transport» with 23 per cent immigrants. As a comparison, immigrants constitute 8.5 per cent of all self-employed persons in Norway.

³ Eastern Europe outside the EU, South and Central America and Oceania outside Australia and New Zealand.

Appendix table 4.1. **Employed by world region. As a percentage of persons aged (15)16-74 years¹. Q4 2001 to Q4 2009**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total population	70,9	70,1	69,4	69,3	68,5	70,0	71,6	71,6	69,7
Immigrants in total	59,3	57,7	56,6	56,6	57,1	60,1	63,3	64,2	61,7
The Nordic countries	73,7	72,5	71,8	71,6	72,1	73,5	74,5	75,6	74,6
The rest of Western Europe	68,1	67,2	66,9	67,6	68,4	70,9	72,0	73,4	71,7
EU countries in Eastern Europe	60,0	60,8	61,5	64,6	68,4	70,7	75,9	73,5	70,6
The rest of Eastern Europe	56,6	55,8	55,5	55,5	55,6	58,7	61,9	63,2	61,0
North America and Oceania	55,0	55,0	54,8	56,6	58,2	61,1	64,2	65,7	64,7
Asia ²	52,5	50,9	49,8	49,8	50,3	53,3	56,3	56,8	53,9
Africa	46,2	43,8	41,7	41,2	41,5	45,2	49,0	49,7	45,3
South and Central America	62,3	59,7	58,8	58,4	59,9	62,6	65,3	66,1	62,8

¹ 15 years from 2005.² Turkey including.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.2. **The whole population 15-74 years and the immigrant population 15-74 years by world region. Q4. 2008-2009**

	The population				Thereof: employed			
	2008	2009	Change 2008-2009		2008	2009	Change 2008-2009	
				Per cent				Per cent
Total population	3 528 773	3 582 114	53 341	1,5	2 525 000	2 497 000	-28 000	-1,1
Immigrants in total								
The Nordic countries	375 563	407 174	31 611	8,4	241 036	251 134	10 098	4,2
The rest of Western Europe	49 749	52 858	3 109	6,2	37 589	39 412	1 823	4,8
EU countries in Eastern Europe	42 657	45 870	3 213	7,5	31 308	32 884	1 576	5,0
The rest of Eastern Europe	56 470	66 170	9 700	17,2	41 478	46 699	5 221	12,6
North America and Oceania	40 585	42 352	1 767	4,4	25 663	25 837	174	0,7
Asia ¹	8 360	8 744	384	4,6	5 489	5 659	170	3,1
Africa	124 510	133 107	8 597	6,9	70 739	71 700	961	1,4
South and Central America	39 158	43 134	3 976	10,2	19 468	19 559	91	0,5
Sør- og Mellom-Amerika	14 074	14 939	865	6,1	9 302	9 384	82	0,9

¹ Turkey including.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.3. **Employed by world region and sex . Absolute figures and as a percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2008 and 2009**

	2008			2009			Change 2008-2009		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total population	2 525 000	1 334 441	1 190 559	2 497 000	1 315 147	1 181 853	-28 000	-19 294	-8 706
Thereof:									
Immigrants, total	241 036	134 964	106 072	251 134	139 012	112 122	10 098	4 048	6 050
The Nordic countries	37 589	19 065	18 524	39 412	20 048	19 364	1 823	983	840
The rest of Western Europe	31 308	19 585	11 723	32 884	20 433	12 451	1 576	848	728
EU countries in Eastern Europe	41 478	28 257	13 221	46 699	30 695	16 004	5 221	2 438	2 783
The rest of Eastern Europe	25 663	11 775	13 888	25 837	11 600	14 237	174	-175	349
North America and Oceania	5 489	2 993	2 496	5 659	3 131	2 528	170	138	32
Asia ¹	70 739	37 127	33 612	71 700	37 108	34 592	961	-19	980
Africa	19 468	11 899	7 569	19 559	11 777	7 782	91	-122	213
South and Central America	9 302	4 263	5 039	9 384	4 220	5 164	82	-43	125
	Per cent								
Total population	71,6	74,5	68,5	69,7	72,4	67,0	-1,9	-2,1	-1,5
Thereof:									
Immigrants, total	64,2	69,3	58,7	61,7	65,9	57,1	-2,5	-3,4	-1,6
The Nordic countries	75,6	77,5	73,6	74,6	76,0	73,1	-1,0	-1,5	-0,5
The rest of Western Europe	73,4	78,2	66,6	71,7	75,7	66,0	-1,7	-2,5	-0,6
EU countries in Eastern Europe	73,5	76,4	67,8	70,6	72,9	66,6	-2,9	-3,5	-1,2
The rest of Eastern Europe	63,2	65,9	61,1	61,0	62,4	59,9	-2,2	-3,5	-1,2
North America and Oceania	65,7	72,1	59,3	64,7	71,0	58,3	-1,0	-1,1	-1,0
Asia ¹	56,8	63,2	51,1	53,9	59,3	49,1	-2,9	-3,9	-2,0
Africa	49,7	55,4	42,8	45,3	50,2	39,5	-4,4	-5,2	-3,3
South and Central America	66,1	71,5	62,1	62,8	67,0	59,8	-3,3	-4,5	-2,3

¹ Turkey including.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.4. **Employed immigrants by country background and sex. In per cent of persons aged 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009**

	Total	Men	Women
Employed in total	69,7	72,4	67,0
Employed immigrants in total	61,7	65,9	57,1
Thereof:			
Sweden	78,9	79,5	78,3
Lithuania	74,4	74,8	73,9
Netherlands	74,0	78,3	68,5
Germany	73,5	77,0	69,3
United Kingdom	71,2	76,8	60,5
Poland	69,7	72,6	63,5
Denmark	69,5	73,8	64,8
Finland	68,8	64,5	71,8
Sri Lanka	68,2	74,9	60,7
Chile	66,9	68,4	65,1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	64,4	65,1	63,6
India	63,6	70,5	55,5
USA	63,0	68,8	57,7
Vietnam	62,8	65,8	60,1
Thailand	60,3	50,2	61,6
The Philippines	60,0	69,7	58,1
Russia	59,8	57,4	60,8
China	59,5	62,9	57,0
Iran	56,8	59,2	53,7
Kosovo	56,8	60,5	52,5
Turkey	52,9	61,6	41,4
Morocco	46,9	52,4	39,5
Pakistan	46,5	61,1	30,7
Afghanistan	45,7	53,6	32,4
Iraq	42,5	49,2	33,0
Somalia	31,5	39,5	22,3

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway. .

Appendix table 4.5. **Employed 15-74 years by sex, working hours per week and world region. Absolute numbers and in per cent. Q4. 2009**

	Employed in total	Employed immigrants								
		Total	The Nordic countries	The rest of Western Europe	EU countries in Eastern Europe	The rest of Eastern Europe	North Ame- rica and Oceania	Asia ¹	Africa	South and Central America
Absolute figures										
Total	2 497 000	251 134	39 412	32 884	46 699	25 837	5 659	71 700	19 559	9 384
4-19 hours	474 664	50 284	5 941	4 933	7 303	5 874	1 032	17 310	5 815	2 076
20-29 hours	210 170	21 584	3 078	2 397	2 673	2 427	392	7 361	2 221	1 035
30 hours or more	1 812 166	179 266	30 393	25 554	36 723	17 536	4 235	47 029	11 523	6 273
Men	1 315 147	139 012	20 048	20 433	30 695	11 600	3 131	37 108	11 777	4 220
4-19 hours	180 377	20 955	2 213	2 172	3 408	1 881	439	7 221	2 917	704
20-29 hours	43 594	6 275	683	698	664	510	130	2 323	992	275
30 hours or more	1 091 176	111 782	17 152	17 563	26 623	9 209	2 562	27 564	7 868	3 241
Women	1 181 853	112 122	19 364	12 451	16 004	14 237	2 528	34 592	7 782	5 164
4-19 hours	294 287	29 329	3 728	2 761	3 895	3 993	593	10 089	2 898	1 372
20-29 hours	166 576	15 309	2 395	1 699	2 009	1 917	262	5 038	1 229	760
30 hours or more	720 990	67 484	13 241	7 991	10 100	8 327	1 673	19 465	3 655	3 032
Per cent										
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4-19 hours	19,0	20,0	15,1	15,0	15,6	22,7	18,2	24,1	29,7	22,1
20-29 hours	8,4	8,6	7,8	7,3	5,7	9,4	6,9	10,3	11,4	11,0
30 hours or more	72,6	71,4	77,1	77,7	78,6	67,9	74,8	65,6	58,9	66,8
Men	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4-19 hours	13,7	15,1	11,0	10,6	11,1	16,2	14,0	19,5	24,8	16,7
20-29 hours	3,3	4,5	3,4	3,4	2,2	4,4	4,2	6,3	8,4	6,5
30 hours or more	83,0	80,4	85,6	86,0	86,7	79,4	81,8	74,3	66,8	76,8
Women	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4-19 hours	24,9	26,2	19,3	22,2	24,3	28,0	23,5	29,2	37,2	26,6
20-29 hours	14,1	13,7	12,4	13,6	12,6	13,5	10,4	14,6	15,8	14,7
30 hours or more	61,0	60,2	68,4	64,2	63,1	58,5	66,2	56,3	47,0	58,7

¹ Turkey including.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.6. **Employed with 30 hours or more per week by country background and sex. As a percentage of employed in total within each group. Q4 2009**

	I alt	Menn	Kvinner
Employed, total	72,6	83,0	61,0
Employed immigrants, total	71,4	80,4	60,2
Poland	80,3	88,3	61,0
United Kingdom	78,4	84,2	64,2
Sweden	77,7	85,4	69,8
Germany	77,7	88,4	63,3
Denmark	77,6	86,5	66,4
Finland	76,5	86,3	70,6
Vietnam	76,2	86,0	66,4
Lithuania	75,9	83,5	64,3
USA	74,1	81,7	65,7
India	74,0	79,6	65,7
Netherlands	74,0	85,5	57,2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	73,8	83,1	64,2
Morocco	73,2	80,0	61,2
Chile	71,7	80,4	61,2
Sri Lanka	70,2	79,1	58,0
China	70,1	75,2	65,9
Turkey	69,9	76,4	56,9
Pakistan	66,6	73,1	52,6
Iran	66,4	74,3	55,6
Kosovo	66,1	78,4	49,7
Iraq	61,1	68,7	45,2
Russia	61,1	72,7	56,2
The Philippines	60,9	77,2	57,0
Afghanistan	55,2	62,3	35,5
Somalia	54,3	62,4	37,7
Thailand	54,2	68,5	52,7

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway. .

Appendix table 4.7. **Employed by world region, sex and labour market status. Absolute figures and as a percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2009**

	Total			Men			Women		
	Employed, total	Employees	Self employed	Employed, total	Employees	Self employed	Employed, total	Employees	Self employed
Total population	2 497 000	2 326 000	171 000	1 315 147	1 194 687	120 460	1 181 853	1 131 313	50 540
Thereof:									
Immigrants, total	251 134	236 625	14 509	139 012	129 539	9 473	112 122	107 086	5 036
The Nordic countries	39 412	36 638	2 774	20 048	18 298	1 750	19 364	18 340	1 024
The rest of Western Europe	32 884	30 584	2 300	20 433	19 002	1 431	12 451	11 582	869
EU countries in Eastern Europe	46 699	44 742	1 957	30 695	29 395	1 300	16 004	15 347	657
The rest of Eastern Europe	25 837	24 929	908	11 600	11 041	559	14 237	13 888	349
North America and Oceania	5 659	5 185	474	3 131	2 876	255	2 528	2 309	219
Asia ¹	71 700	66 668	5 032	37 108	33 634	3 474	34 592	33 034	1 558
Africa	19 559	18 921	638	11 777	11 305	472	7 782	7 616	166
South and Central America	9 384	8 958	426	4 220	3 988	232	5 164	4 970	194
	Per cent								
Total population	69,7	64,9	4,8	72,4	65,7	6,6	67,0	64,1	2,9
Thereof:									
Immigrants, total	61,7	58,1	3,6	65,9	61,4	4,5	57,1	54,6	2,6
The Nordic countries	74,6	69,3	5,3	76,0	69,4	6,6	73,1	69,2	3,9
The rest of Western Europe	71,7	66,7	5,0	75,7	70,4	5,3	66,0	61,4	4,6
EU countries in Eastern Europe	70,6	67,6	3,0	72,9	69,8	3,1	66,6	63,8	2,7
The rest of Eastern Europe	61,0	58,9	2,1	62,4	59,4	3,0	59,9	58,5	1,5
North America and Oceania	64,7	59,3	5,4	71,0	65,3	5,8	58,3	53,3	5,1
Asia ¹	53,9	50,1	3,8	59,3	53,7	5,6	49,1	46,9	2,2
Africa	45,4	43,9	1,5	50,2	48,2	2,0	39,5	38,7	0,8
South and Central America	62,8	60,0	2,9	67,0	63,3	3,7	59,8	57,5	2,3

¹ Turkey including.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.8. **Immigrants who are self employed by length of residence in Norway and world region. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009**

	In total	The EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand	Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except the EU/EEA
	Absolutte tall		
Total	14 509	7 504	7 005
1 year or less	21	19	2
1-2 years	519	443	76
2-3 years	716	613	103
3-4 years	580	472	108
4-5 years	523	352	171
5-6 years	438	261	177
6-7 years	400	190	210
7-10 years	1 477	596	881
10-15 years	2 100	1 012	1 088
15 years or more	7 735	3 546	4 189
	Prosent		
Total	3,6	4,3	3,0
1 year or less	0,1	0,1	0,0
1-2 years	1,3	1,7	0,5
2-3 years	2,1	2,9	0,8
3-4 years	2,7	3,8	1,1
4-5 years	3,0	4,7	1,7
5-6 years	2,9	5,0	1,7
6-7 years	2,7	5,1	1,9
7-10 years	3,4	5,3	2,7
10-15 years	4,4	6,3	3,4
15 years or more	5,8	7,5	4,9

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.9. **Employed by country background, sex and labour market status. As a percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2009**

	Total			Men			Women		
	Em- ployed, total	Em- ployees	Self em- ployed	Em- ployed, total	Em- ployees	Self em- ployed	Em- ployed, total	Em- ployees	Self em- ployed
Employed, total	69,7	64,9	4,8	72,4	65,7	6,6	67,0	64,1	2,9
Thereof:									
Immigrants	61,7	58,1	3,6	65,9	61,4	4,5	57,1	54,5	2,6
Thereof:									
Pakistan	46,5	39,0	7,5	61,1	48,8	12,4	30,7	28,4	2,3
Netherlands	74,0	66,7	7,3	78,3	70,1	8,2	68,5	62,5	6,1
Denmark	69,5	62,3	7,2	73,8	64,8	9,0	64,8	59,6	5,2
China	59,5	53,5	6,0	62,9	55,9	7,0	57,0	51,7	5,3
United Kingdom	71,2	65,4	5,8	76,8	70,8	5,9	60,5	55,0	5,5
USA	63,0	57,3	5,8	68,8	62,6	6,2	57,7	52,4	5,3
Finland	68,8	64,0	4,8	64,5	58,5	6,0	71,8	67,8	4,0
India	63,6	58,8	4,8	70,5	64,0	6,5	55,5	52,8	2,7
Iran	56,8	52,0	4,8	59,2	52,7	6,5	53,7	51,1	2,6
Sweden	78,9	74,6	4,3	79,5	74,3	5,2	78,3	75,0	3,3
Turkey	52,9	48,6	4,3	61,6	55,4	6,2	41,4	39,6	1,8
Germany	73,5	69,2	4,3	77,0	72,7	4,3	69,3	65,1	4,2
Vietnam	62,8	58,8	4,0	65,8	62,0	3,8	60,1	56,0	4,1
Poland	69,7	66,5	3,2	72,6	69,3	3,3	63,5	60,5	3,1
Iraq	42,5	39,3	3,1	49,2	44,7	4,5	33,0	31,7	1,2
Chile	66,9	64,3	2,6	68,4	65,0	3,5	65,1	63,4	1,7
Morocco	46,9	44,4	2,5	52,4	48,8	3,6	39,5	38,4	1,1
Sri Lanka	68,2	65,7	2,4	74,9	71,5	3,4	60,7	59,3	1,3
Thailand	60,3	58,1	2,2	50,2	48,7	1,5	61,6	59,3	2,3
Kosovo	56,8	54,7	2,1	60,5	57,4	3,1	52,5	51,6	0,9
Lithuania	74,4	72,5	1,9	74,8	72,9	1,9	73,9	71,9	2,0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	64,4	62,5	1,8	65,1	62,5	2,6	63,6	62,5	1,0
Afghanistan	45,7	44,1	1,6	53,6	51,5	2,1	32,4	31,6	0,8
The Philippines	60,0	58,9	1,1	69,7	68,5	1,2	58,1	57,0	1,1
Somalia	31,5	30,6	0,9	39,5	38,1	1,3	22,3	21,8	0,5

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.10. **Self-employed by industry group and world region. Per cent. Q4 2009**

	Self-employed, total	Immigrants		
		Total	The EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand	Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand, and Europe except the EU/EEA
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
01-03 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,5	4,9	7,1	2,6
05-09 Quarrying and mining	0,1	0,0	0,0	-
10-33 Manufacturing	3,4	2,9	4,0	1,8
Electricity, water supply, sewerage, waste	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
41-43 Construction	11,9	13,8	22,4	4,6
45-47 Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	7,6	9,9	5,9	14,2
Thereof:				
47 Retail trade	4,5	6,5	3,1	10,1
49-53 Transportation and storage	7,0	11,5	2,1	21,5
Thereof:				
49.3 Land passenger transport	3,1	8,5	0,8	16,7
55 Accommodation activities	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,1
56 Food service activities	1,5	9,0	1,7	16,9
58-63 Information and communication	2,0	1,4	1,8	0,9
64-66 Financial and insurance activities	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
68-75 Real estate and technical activities	9,2	6,8	9,8	3,5
77-82 Administrative, support service activities	3,0	6,4	6,7	6,1
Thereof:				
78.2 Provision of personnel	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
81.2 Industrial cleaning	0,9	4,1	3,9	4,2
85 Education	1,6	2,1	2,9	1,2
86-88 Human health and social work activities	9,2	12,6	16,2	8,6
90-99 Other service activities, extraterritorial	9,4	10,1	11,4	8,8
Not reported	5,8	8,2	7,3	9,3

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 4.11. **Self-employed in total by industry group and the percentage of immigrants within each group. Q4 2009**

	Selvstendig næringsdrivende i alt	Innvandrere i prosent av selvstendige i hver gruppe
Total	171 000	8,5
01-03 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46 973	1,5
05-09 Quarrying and mining	167	0,6
10-33 Manufacturing	5 856	7,2
Electricity, water supply, sewerage, waste	144	2,8
41-43 Construction	20 386	9,8
45-47 Wholesale, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	13 075	11,0
Thereof:		
47 Retail trade	7 653	12,3
49-53 Transportation and storage	12 013	13,9
Thereof:		
49.3 Land passenger transport	5 355	22,9
55 Accommodation activities	719	6,4
56 Food service activities	2 622	50,0
58-63 Information and communication	3 482	5,6
64-66 Financial and insurance activities	198	4,0
68-75 Real estate and technical activities	15 697	6,3
77-82 Administrative, support service activities	5 145	18,2
Thereof:		
78.2 Provision of personnel	91	13,2
81.2 Industrial cleaning	1 556	37,8
85 Education	2 783	10,7
86-88 Human health and social work activities	15 730	11,6
90-99 Other service activities, extraterritorial	16 037	9,2
Not reported	9 973	12,0

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Anette Walstad Enes and Maja Kalcic

5. Income

The income level of immigrants in Norway varies depending on where they are from and for how long they have lived here. However, the majority of immigrants have a lower income level than the general income level. In particular, there are many children with an immigrant background who live in households with low income – also for a longer period of time. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in general have a higher level of income than those who immigrated themselves.

- Many immigrants' income level increases with length of stay, but there are great variations across different countries of immigration
- For immigrants from Poland and Sri Lanka, income from work constitutes more of the total income than is typical in the entire population
- Immigrants from Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan generally have low income, both compared to other immigrants and the population as a whole
- More than 30 000 children of immigrants live in households with a persistent low income

5.1. Income level depends on where the immigrants are from

In general, immigrants have lower incomes than the rest of the population. As figure 5.1 shows, the immigrants have less than 80 per cent of the general income level. Immigrants, as a whole, are a very heterogeneous group, and the incomes vary considerably between the different

immigrant groups. The underlying reason for immigration is of great significance to the income level. For immigrants from countries where people immigrate on the basis of work or studies, such as Sweden, the UK and Poland, we see that the incomes are relatively high. On the other hand, for immigrant groups that come to Norway as refugees or for family reunification, the incomes are at a far lower level. For immigrants from Africa, Asia etc. who came to Norway after 1990, 85 per cent came as refugees or due to family reunification.¹

There are clear variations between immigrants from the EU etc. and from Africa, Asia etc. Immigrants from European countries such as Denmark and Sweden have a corresponding or higher income level compared with the whole population (see appendix table 5.1). Similarly, we see that other groups have far lower incomes – for example immigrants from Somalia, Afghanistan and Iraq. Immigrants from other countries within the group Africa, Asia

¹ For more about different reasons for immigration, see chapter 2.

Data

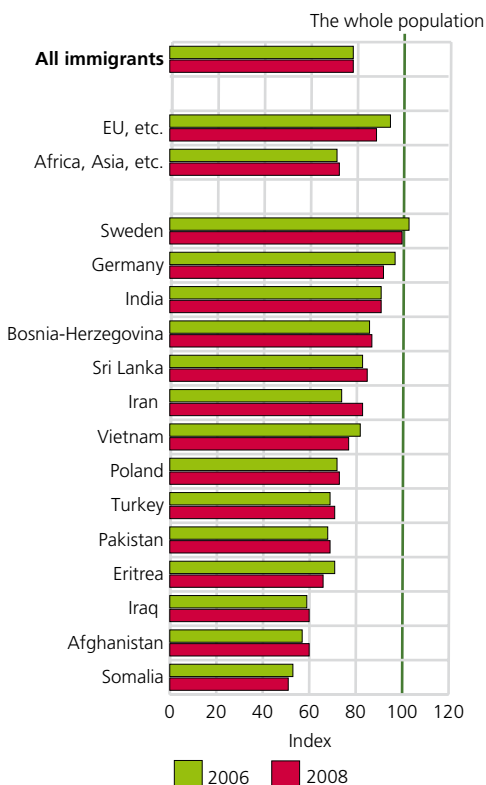
Income statistics for households include all registered income in cash received by Norwegian households during the year. Income data are constructed by linking different administrative registers and statistical data sources. The statistics cover the whole population living in private households resident in Norway at the end of the year.

Persons in student households are excluded in all figures and tables in this chapter. The criteria for being classified as a student in the income statistics are that a person does not belong to a household where the main income earner is economically active or a recipient of social security, and that the person in question receives a student loan from the Norwegian State Education Fund. This means that students who do not receive a student loan will be included in the income statistics.

etc. have a higher income level than the average of the group. This relates to, for example, immigrants from India, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Sri Lanka, with a median income at 80 to 90 per cent of the median in Norway.

The income level of immigrants from the EU etc. decreased in relation to the population in general from 2006 to 2008. Among other things, we see that the level among Swedish and German immigrants has decreased. Changes in the regulations in relation to immigration from the EU have led to increased labour immigration from these countries, in particular in 2007. Immigrants will often be registered with a very low annual income for the first year after arriving in Norway due to the fact that they have arrived some time into the income year. Moreover, a number of the immigrants from the EU countries are students with low registered incomes in Norway. However, we see an opposite trend for immigrants from Africa, Asia etc., who had a modestly increasing income level in relation to the population

Figure 5.1. **Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants. 2006 and 2008. The whole population¹ = 100**



¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

in general. More immigrants from these countries increased their attachment to the labour market during this period of time. The unemployment among Africans, for example, fell from 13 per cent in 2006 to 10 per cent in 2008, and from 8 to 6 per cent among Asians in the same period (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/06/01/innvregsys_en/). The income level is still far lower than for the population in general, but we see that immigrants from several countries in this group have had a positive development. For instance, immigrants from Iran and Pakistan are approaching the general income level in the population.

Median after tax income per consumption unit

Income after tax includes the household's wages, net income from self-employment, capital income (interest received, share dividend received etc.), and various transfers (pensions, social security benefits, dwelling support, social assistance, introduction benefits for new immigrants 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.

Median income is the income amount that divides a group into two equal halves, after the income has been sorted into ascending order (or descending). Thus, there will be just as many persons with an income above the median as below.

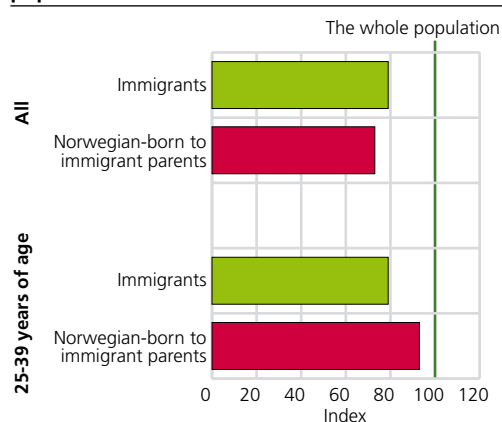
In order to be able to compare the incomes of different types of households, the household income is normally adjusted using equivalence scales or consumption weights. In this way, the income is calculated after tax per consumption unit. These consumer weights take into account that large households need higher incomes than small households in order to have an equivalent standard of living, and also that large households will benefit from economies of scale with regard to some goods (e.g. TV, washing machine, newspapers, electricity costs etc.). There are numerous types of equivalence scales. Here, we use the so called EU scale, which gives the first adult member of the household a weight of 1.0, the next adult a weight of 0.5, and children a weight of 0.3. In this equivalence scale therefore, a two-child family would need a total income equivalent to 2.1 times the income of a single person in order to have the same standard of living.

5.2. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have higher income than their parents

Many immigrants who have been in Norway for a while have established families and had children who have grown up in Norway. Children of labour immigrants from the 1970s are now starting to establish their own households. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents mainly consist of persons of a young age (see chapter 2). If we consider all Norwegian-born, we will include many children and young people who still live with their parents. After-tax income per consumption unit, which is estimated by total household income (see textbox), will thus, to a large extent, reflect their parents' income. We therefore choose to include all Norwegian-born aged 25-39 and compare them to the general population at the same age. The purpose is to separate persons who in all likelihood have their own household, at the same

time as we know that there are very few Norwegian-born with immigrant backgrounds over 40 years old. The relationship is illustrated in figure 5.2, which shows

Figure 5.2. **Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. 2008. The whole population¹ = 100**



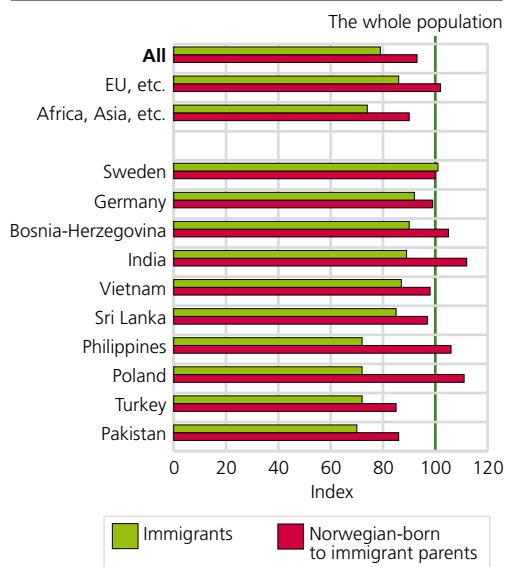
¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

that the income of all Norwegian-born with immigrant parents is somewhat lower than for immigrants. Thus, we see here a group consisting of many small children of immigrant parents and young students who are still living with their parents and who do not have a student loan. Conversely, when we only observe Norwegian-born aged 25-39, we see that they mainly have higher incomes than the parental generation. If we compare the corresponding age group in the whole population, we see that immigrants have 79 per cent of the general income level in the population, while Norwegian-born with an immigrant background have over 93 per cent.

An immigrant's country of origin has a major impact on the income of his/her children born in Norway. Figure 5.3 shows that Norwegian-born with parents from the EU etc. have an income level that is somewhat higher than for the population

Figure 5.3. **Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years. All persons 25-39 years¹ = 100**



¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

in general in the same age group (102 per cent). For Norwegian-born with parents from Africa, Asia, etc., the level is, on the other hand, somewhat lower (90 per cent). We observe interesting differences between immigrants and Norwegian-born. Polish immigrants in this age group (25 to 39 years old) for instance, have 72 per cent of the income level of the entire population, while Norwegian-born with parents from Poland have a higher income than the general population (111 per cent).

Also among Norwegian-born with backgrounds from Africa, Asia etc. there are some groups that stand out by having a relatively high income level. Persons with a background from India, for example, have an income level that is somewhat higher than the comparable level of the entire population (112 per cent). Those with parents from the Philippines and Bosnia-Herzegovina also have higher incomes than the whole population in the same age group. The two latter groups also have incomes that are far higher than the incomes of the immigrants from the same countries. Norwegian-born with parents from Turkey and Pakistan have, on the other hand, relatively low incomes compared with the corresponding age group in the entire population (85 and 86 per cent respectively). Nevertheless, both Norwegian-born with a background from Turkey and Pakistan have higher incomes than those who have emigrated from the same countries.

5.3. Families with children from Somalia and Iraq have low income levels

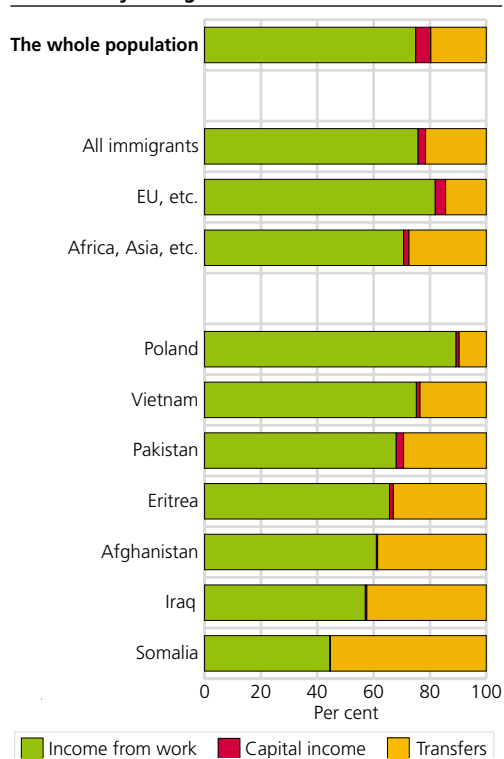
In some immigrant groups it is common to have large families with children (see chapter 2). It is therefore interesting to further examine these immigrant house-

holds². Immigrant children from Pakistan, Somalia and Iraq constitute relatively large groups, with more than 7 000 children in Norway. Appendix 5.2 shows income after tax per consumption unit for children under 18 years of age, with incomes adjusted for household size. Here we observe both children who have immigrated to Norway and children born in the country to immigrant parents. Immigrant families with children from our neighbouring Nordic countries of Denmark and Sweden have about the same income level as all families with children in Norway. Conversely, children of immigrants from Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan live in households where the income level is below 60 per cent of the general income level of families with children in Norway. Households with children from other countries in the group Africa, Asia etc. have higher incomes. For instance, families with children with backgrounds from Sri Lanka and Bosnia-Herzegovina have an income level equivalent to 87 per cent of the income level of children in the entire population.

More than one third of Somali children only live with their mother or father (3 700 children). Iraqi children of single parents are also a relatively large group (1 200 children). For children of single parents, the income inequalities are not as large. Benefits aimed at this group (e.g. extended family allowance, transitional benefit etc.) have a certain equalizing effect. For example, households with single parents from Somalia and Iraq have income that constitutes over 70 per cent of the income level of households with children of all single parents in Norway.

² For supplementary information on income of immigrant households with children, see Epland and Kirkeberg (2009) and Kirkeberg (2010a).

Figure 5.4. **Composition of total household income. Average. Immigrants, by world region and country background¹. 2008. Per cent**



¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Among children who live with two adults, there are greater differences between the immigration countries. Whether the family has one or two working is of course of great importance for the household income. In the Nordic countries there is high labour force participation among women. For instance, we observe that Swedish and Danish two-parent families have an income level that is higher than the general income level in the population. Among women from Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan who are resident in Norway, the labour force participation rate is considerably lower. We see that children with backgrounds from these countries, who live with two adults, have fewer than 60

per cent of the income of all households with children. Some higher income levels can be found for Polish and Pakistani immigrants who live with two adults, who have more than 60 per cent of the income of two-parent households in Norway.

5.4. Immigrants from Poland have a high share of income from work

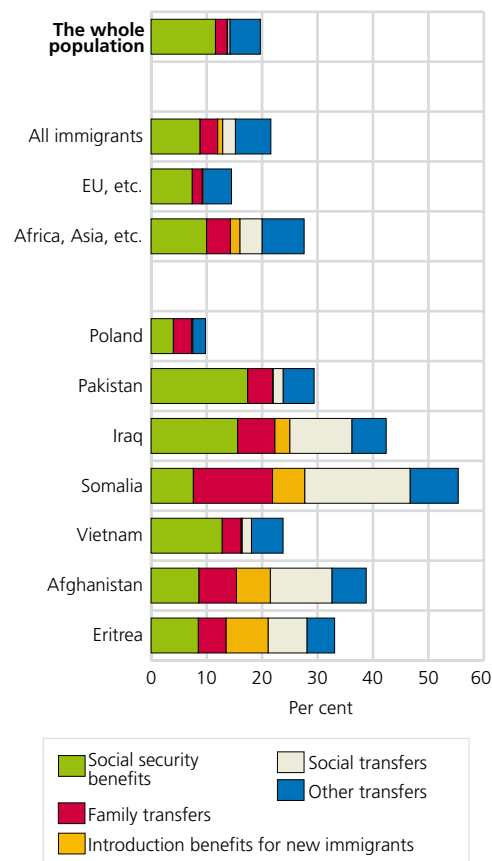
The households' incomes consist of income from work, capital income and different transfers, such as pensions and benefits. Figure 5.4 illustrates this composition for the entire population and for immigrants with different countries of origin. For the entire population, income from work constitutes almost 75 per cent of total income, capital income 5 per cent and different transfers 20 per cent.

The Norwegian population includes a large proportion of elderly people. Among immigrants, there is a predominance of young people, the majority of working age (see chapter 2). Consequently, we see among other things that many immigrants' income from work constitutes a higher proportion of total income than the average population. For Polish immigrants, for example, income from work constitutes almost 90 per cent of total income. Immigrants from Poland primarily come to Norway as labour immigrants and the income mainly consists of income from work. For other immigrants, we see that income from work represents a relatively small share of total income. Among immigrants from Somalia, income from work constitutes less than half the households' total income. Also among immigrants from Iraq, Afghanistan and Eritrea, income from work has a somewhat lower share of total income (below 70 per cent) compared with the population. The percentage of different transfers is correspondingly high. Immigrants from these countries come to Norway as refugees and many are depen-

dent on public transfers, at least when they first arrive in the country.

Figure 5.5 shows major income items included in the collective term transfers. For the entire population, transfers constitute 20 per cent of total income. Retirement pensions are the largest transfer of 5 per cent. Other social security benefits, including disability benefits, sickness benefits and medical and occupational rehabilitation benefits, make up 7 per cent, where disability benefits and sickness benefits

Figure 5.5. **Share of transfers¹ in total household income. Average. Immigrants, by world region and country background². 2008. Per cent**



¹ See box .

² Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

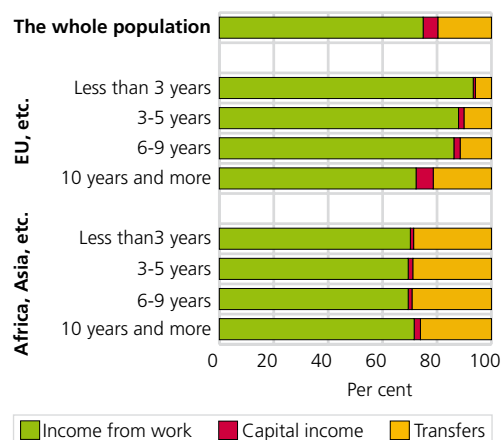
Transfers

In the collective term transfers we include tax-free and taxable cash transfers to households. These are assembled in some main concepts in the figures and tables in this publication: social security benefits include retirement pensions, disability benefits (time limited disability benefits and disability pensions), sickness benefits together with medical and occupational rehabilitation benefits. Family transfers include family allowances, cash for care and lump sum at birth, as well as benefits to single parents as transitional benefits, child care benefits and education benefits. The category *social transfers* includes economic social security, dwelling support and qualification assistance. The residual category *other transfers* includes maternity/adoption grants, unemployment benefits and supplementary benefits to the elderly with no accrued pension rights.

amount to 3 per cent each (see appendix table 5.4). Family transfers, which include family allowance, cash for care, lump sum maternity grants and benefits to single parents, make up 2 per cent.

Immigrants receive 22 per cent of total income as transfers; a somewhat higher proportion than in the whole population. As previously mentioned, the age composition of immigrants differs from the entire population, as immigrants are generally younger. Few immigrants receive retirement pensions and many immigrants over 67 years of age have not earned enough points in the National Insurance Scheme to receive retirement pensions. Many are also eligible to receive family transfers. There are clear differences in the composition of transfers between immigrants from the EU etc., and from Africa, Asia, etc. Immigrants from the first group are mainly labour immigrants, and as we have seen, income from work therefore constitutes the largest share of total income. Transfers account for 14 per cent, where retirement pensions account for 3

Figure 5.6. **Composition of total household income. Average. Immigrants¹, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**



¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

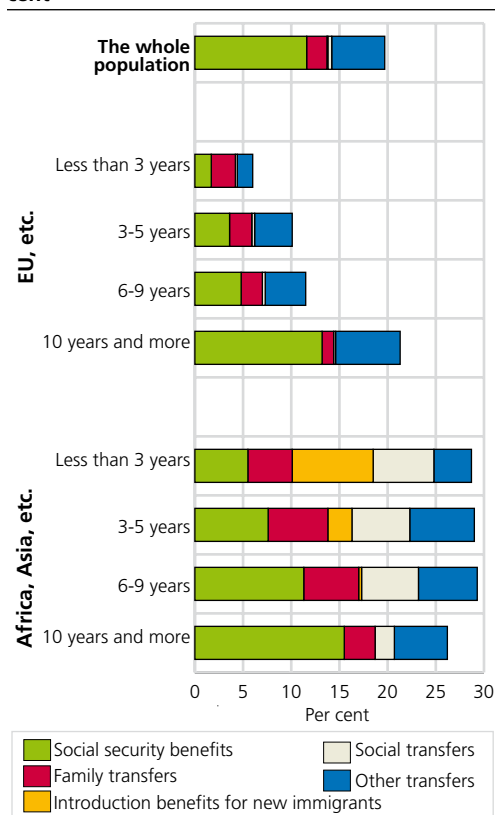
per cent and social security benefits for 4 per cent. For immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. transfers constitute twice as much (28 per cent). Here, disability benefits, family and social transfers (social assistance and dwelling support) dominate, with 4 per cent each. The introduction benefits for new immigrants³ constitute 2 per cent of total income for this group, but the benefit is a very important source of income for newly arrived immigrants with few other income sources. The residual category other transfers is also large (8 per cent) and includes maternity/adoption grants, unemployment benefits and supplementary benefits to the elderly with no accrued pension entitlement.

³ Introduction benefits are disbursed to immigrants who participate in the introduction programme. The scheme is for newly arrived refugees and their families, and involves lessons in Norwegian and social studies. The introduction benefits in 2008 corresponded to NOK 138 000 (2 times the basic rate of National Insurance). The allowance is given to ensure that as few immigrants as possible shall rely on social assistance when they come to Norway.

5.5. Income composition changes with increasing length of residence, but not for all

The share of earned income in total income will naturally vary according to age, stage of life and how long a person has lived in Norway. Figure 5.6 shows the composition of total income by length of residence for immigrants from the EU, etc., and from Africa, Asia, etc. Clear differences are seen between the two groups. For immigrants from the EU, etc. who have lived in Norway for less than 3 years, income from work constitutes 93 per cent of total income. For the whole population, the corresponding share is 75 per cent. Thus, we see that immigrants from this group have income from work that constitutes a larger share of total income than is the case for the entire population. Again, some of the explanation is due to the different age distribution among immigrants and the general population, where the latter has far more elderly persons. Newly arrived immigrants are mainly labour immigrants who have not yet accumulated social security rights in this country. The tendency applies to those who have lived in Norway for up to 9 years. For those who have resided in Norway for 10 years or more, we see however, that income from work as a percentage of total income is slightly below average for the entire population. Further, we see that the proportion of capital income and transfers increases. The development is reasonable, considering that this group includes some elderly persons who receive retirement pensions because they have been in the country long enough to have accrued social security rights. We also see that these immigrants have a somewhat higher proportion of income than the average in the population (6 and 5 per cent of total income respectively). This can be due to two factors; first, this group has a high income with the opportunity to save capital, and second,

Figure 5.7. Share of transfers¹ in total household income. Average. Immigrants², by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent



¹ See box .

² Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

the immigrants who arrived more than 10 years ago had a different background to those who are immigrating to the country today.

However, when we look at immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. we see a somewhat different trend. Regardless of length of residence, their proportion of income from work in relation to total income is lower than the whole population, and correspondingly they also have a higher proportion of transfers. Capital income constitutes a small proportion of total income

in general. For immigrants in this group whose length of residence is less than 3 years, income from work constitutes 70 per cent of total income and for those with length of residence of 10 years this makes up 72 per cent. For immigrants from these countries who have lived in Norway for more than 10 years, many have a higher income from work compared to the first few years they lived in the country. At the same time, this group is made up of some older people who naturally have finished their working lives.

We will look at how the transfers are made up for the various immigrant groups according to how long they have lived in Norway (see figure 5.7 and appendix table 5.4). Retirement pensions make up increasingly more of the proportion of total income for immigrants from the EU, etc. in line with how long they have lived in Norway and as they grow older. Many immigrants from these countries have lived in Norway most of their life. For immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. retirement pensions constitute a small share of total income, even for those who have lived in the country for over 10 years. Part of the reason is that fewer have reached the age of retirement and that some who have come to Norway in their old age have not earned sufficient rights in the National Insurance Scheme to receive retirement pension. Some of these will receive supplementary benefits that are given to elderly persons with no accrued pension rights.⁴

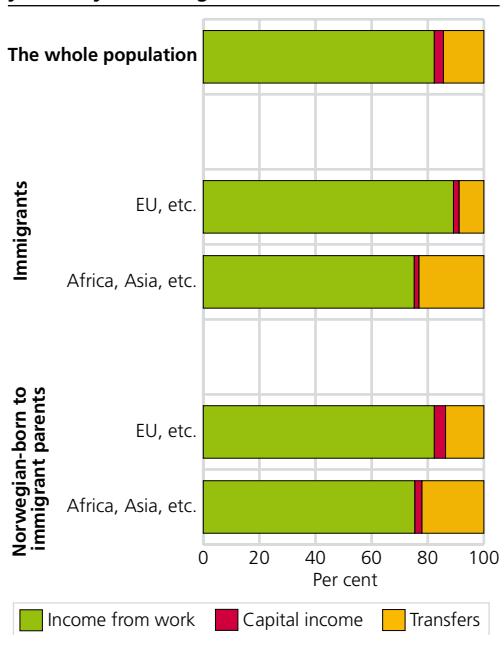
⁴ Supplementary benefits are given to persons 67 years and older with little or no retirement pension. Elderly immigrants and Norwegians with long stays abroad who do not have the full entitlement period in the National Insurance Scheme (40 years) may therefore be entitled to receive supplementary benefits. The purpose of the benefit is to secure a minimum income for them at the level of the minimum pension. For more on supplementary benefits, see nav.no and Enes (2010).

Supplementary benefits are included in the residual category of other transfers. The percentage of disability benefits is relatively low for immigrants from the EU, etc., but for immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc., this type of benefit is much higher for those who have lived in Norway for over 6 years. For those who have lived in Norway for 6 to 9 years, the percentage of disability benefits constitutes 3 per cent of total income and for those who have been in the country for over 10 years the corresponding share is 7 per cent.

Medical and occupational rehabilitation benefits for immigrants from the EU, etc. in general constitute less of total income than for the entire population. Immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. who have lived in Norway for more than 3 years have a higher proportion of transfers than the entire population. For those who have been in the country for more than 6 years, medical and occupational rehabilitation benefits constitute 4 per cent of total income, compared with 1 per cent for the whole population. Immigrants from the EU, etc. have a smaller or similar share of sickness benefit as the total population.

For immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. who have lived in Norway for over 3 years, the share of sickness benefit is larger than for the entire population. One reason for this might be that many immigrants from these countries are classified as unskilled labour and have occupations that are physically stressful (Claussen, Dalgår and Bruusgaard 2009). Family transfers (family allowances, cash for care, lump sum maternity grants and benefits to single parents) constitute a relatively high proportion of total income for immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. Naturally, introduction benefits for new immigrants constitute a high proportion of total income for immigrants from Africa, Asia etc. who have lived in

Figure 5.8. **Composition of total household income. Average. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years¹, by world region. 2008. Per cent**



¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Norway for less than 3 years (8 per cent) and slightly less for those who have been here for 3 to 5 years (3 per cent). Social transfers make up about 6 per cent of total income for immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. who have been in the country for less than 10 years. For those who have been in the country for more than 10 years, we see that the introduction benefits cease, receipt of family and social benefits decreases, and the retirement pension increases somewhat. Furthermore, the share of social benefits drops to 2 per cent of total income.

5.6. Many Norwegian-born immigrants live with their parents

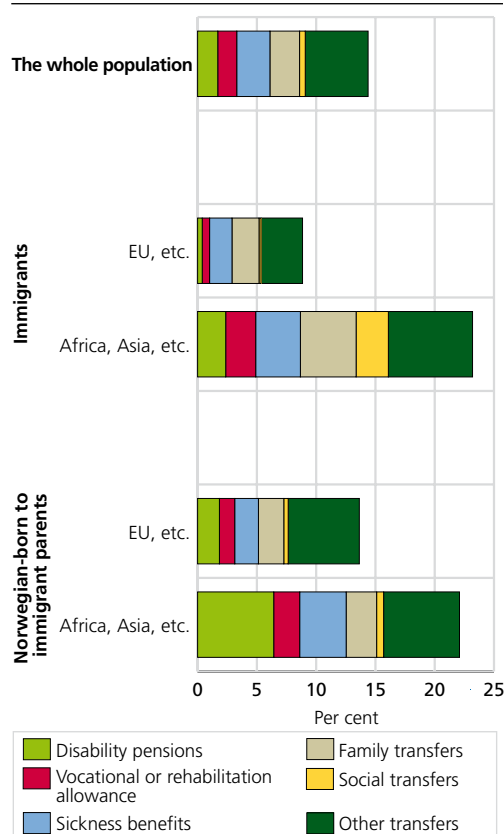
Figure 5.8 shows that people aged 25 to 39 years have an income from work that constitutes 82 per cent of total household

income. Immigrants from the EU etc. in the same age group have a higher share of income from work (89 per cent), but for immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. income from work makes up a lower share of total income. Income from work for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from the EU, etc. is the same as for the entire population of the same age group. For Norwegian-born with backgrounds from Africa, Asia, etc., income from work constitutes a similar share of total income as immigrants from the same countries in this age group, which is slightly less than the share for the whole population. Capital income constitutes a somewhat larger share of total income for the Norwegian-born than for immigrants (2 percentage points more).

Figure 5.9 shows what is included in transfers for the entire population, immigrants and Norwegian-born aged 25 to 39 years. For the whole population in this age group we see that the sickness benefit and family benefits represent the largest transfers, with 3 per cent each. For immigrants from the EU etc. in the same age group, the share of transfers of total income is, as we have seen, small by the very fact that income from work is relatively high. Here too, family benefits and sickness benefits account for the largest transfers at 2 per cent each. Percentage transfers of total income to immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. in the same age group are much higher. Family benefits comprise the largest share of transfers at 5 per cent, sickness benefit constitutes 4 per cent and social benefits account for 3 per cent. Medical and occupational rehabilitation benefits and disability benefits together account for 5 per cent of total income. Introduction benefits make up about 2 per cent of total income for immigrants in this group.

When we look at Norwegian-born with immigrant parents aged 25 to 39 years,

Figure 5.9. **Share of transfers¹ in total household income. Average. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years², by world region. 2008. Per cent**



¹ See box .

² Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

we see that transfers to those with backgrounds from the EU, etc. differ little from the whole population in the same age group. However, for those from Africa, Asia, etc. the picture is somewhat different. As we have seen, transfers make up more than one fifth of total income for this group. Disability benefits are the largest transfer of 6 per cent, while sickness benefits account for 4 per cent. Family and social benefits are at the same level as the entire population in the corresponding age group. The household composition provi-

des an explanation for these differences. There are no more recipients of disability benefits among Norwegian-born with a background from Africa, Asia, etc. than among the whole population in this age group. However, these people often live in households where other household members (parents or grandparents) receive such benefits.

5.7. Majority of immigrants in lower part of the overall income distribution

One way of illustrating income differences is to look at the decile distribution. All individuals in the whole population are sorted according to their respective after tax income per consumption unit, and divided into 10 equally-sized groups, i.e. deciles. Income distribution can be analysed further by observing the shares of a particular group, for example immigrants, in each decile of the overall distribution. If income distribution among immigrants followed the income distribution for the whole population, there would be an equal share of immigrants in each decile, i.e. 10 per cent. However, table 5.1 shows that 30 per cent of immigrants are in the lowest and only 6 per cent are in the top decile. This indicates that many in this group have relatively low incomes compared to the population in general.

There is a wide dispersion of incomes among immigrants from the EU, etc. On one side, nearly one out of four has an income in the bottom decile, and 60 per cent have an income below the population's median income (within five lowest deciles). On the other side, the immigrants' share in the top decile is the same as for the whole population (10 per cent). Polarisation at the highest and lowest ends of the distribution can be explained by types of immigrants coming from these countries and different reasons for immi-

Table 5.1. **The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants, by world region and country background. 2008. Per cent**

	Desil 1	Desil 2	Desil 9	Desil 10	Desil 1-5
The whole population¹	10	10	10	10	50
Immigrants	30	14	5	6	70
EU, etc.	24	11	8	10	60
Africa, Asia, etc.	34	16	4	3	77
Poland	35	14	6	3	72
Pakistan	35	21	5	2	77
Sweden	18	8	8	13	52
Iraq	48	20	3	1	85
Somalia	67	17	1	0	93
Germany	22	10	8	10	57
Vietnam	24	14	9	3	63
Bosnia-Her- zegovina	21	12	10	3	60
Turkey	32	20	6	2	76
Iran	28	17	7	5	68
Russia	30	16	7	5	69
Sri Lanka	19	14	9	3	62
Kosovo	27	19	6	1	74
India	23	9	8	8	58
Afghani- stan	48	23	2	0	87
Eritrea	43	16	5	1	79

¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

gration. This group includes students and young people with low paid jobs, as well as established individuals with high capital and working income.

In contrast to immigrants from the EU, etc., the majority of immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. have an income at the bottom end of the distribution. One third has an income in the bottom decile, almost 80 per cent in the lower half and only 3 per cent in the top decile. For example, 70 per cent of immigrants from Somalia and

almost half of immigrants from Iraq and Afghanistan are among the 10 per cent of individuals with the lowest income (decile 1). Among immigrants from other large immigrant countries such as Poland and Pakistan, one third are in the lowest deciles. 76 per cent of immigrants from Poland are in the lower half of the income distribution, and for immigrants from Pakistan this applies to 84 per cent.⁵

Some immigration countries are over-represented in the low income group

Low income threshold, commonly referred to as the poverty line, can be estimated by several methods. The EU method uses 60 per cent of the median after tax income (per consumption unit) for the whole population. In 2008, approximately 10 per cent of the population were below the low income threshold (EU scale)⁶, which means that the low income threshold coincides with the lowest decile of the income distribution. Thus, 30 per cent of all immigrants are in the low income group.

In recent years there has been an increase in the share of the population below the low income threshold; from 9 per cent in 2004 to 10 per cent in 2008⁷. Although much of this increase is due to increased immigration (Kirkeberg 2010b:82), there are wide variations among immigrants according to their country of origin. Two out of three Somalis and half of Iraqis have low incomes. There are also large shares of immigrants with low incomes from Po-

⁵ These percentages were incorrect in the printed Norwegian version, but corrected here.

⁶ OECD method uses 50 per cent of the median after tax income (per consumption unit) and gives a smaller share; approximately 5 per cent of the whole population. Various low income definitions are described in Enes (2010).

⁷ According to the OECD definition, it increased from 4 per cent in 2004 to 5 per cent in 2008.

land, Russia, Turkey and Pakistan. While the share of low income immigrants from Poland and Russia decreases significantly after they have lived in Norway for more than two years, it remains high among Turkish and Pakistani immigrants (Østby 2010).

Appendix table 5.5 shows income for immigrants depending on their length of residence in Norway. Over half of immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. residing in Norway for less than 3 years have an income in the bottom decile, and very few (3 per cent) in the top decile. Regardless of length of residence, immigrants from this group are overrepresented in the bottom of the income distribution and some of them remain there even after many years in Norway. After 10 years in Norway, for example, 60 per cent of Somalis still have an income in the first decile and a whole 94 per cent are still below the population's median. Among immigrants from Pakistan, with the same length of residence, one third have an income in the bottom decile and 80 per cent are below the population's median.

More and more immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents with low incomes live in households where income from work is the largest income source. Furthermore, there is a declining share of immigrants and Norwegian-born with low incomes who live in households without any attachment to the labour market (Kirkeberg 2010b). In Norway, people with low incomes have traditionally been the ones outside the labour market. These figures show, however, that some immigrants and Norwegian-born live in households with working members and still have incomes below the low income threshold. Some of them also have a persistent low income (see box), even though they have full-time jobs. This also affects some fami-

lies with children where both parents are working full time (Bhuller and Aaberge, 2010), but it does not apply to persons without an immigrant background. Part of the reason for this phenomenon can be that many immigrants have low salaries and that they live in large households with many children.

Children in low income families - an immigrant phenomenon

Over 70 000 children live in households with a persistent low income. Four out of ten, or over 30 000, of these children are immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. This means that more than one third of children in immigrant families have chronically low incomes, compared with only one out of thirteen among all children in Norway. The share has been stable over the last two three-year periods (see table 5.2), but Somali families stand out. More than seven out of ten children with a Somali background have a persistent low income and the share has increased by five percentage points from the previous three-year period. As previously mentioned, there are many single parents among Somali immigrants and more than one third of all Somali children in Norway live with only one adult (see appendix table 5.2). Almost 60 per cent of children in immigrant families from Iraq and Afghanistan have a persistent low income. There are fewer low income families from Sri Lanka, India and the Philippines, where the share of children with a persistent low income is around 15 per cent. Nevertheless, these shares are still much higher than for all children in Norway.

Immigrant families from Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan generally have a low participation rate in the labour market (see figure 5.4), with rarely more than one household member in employment. They are also characterised as having larger

Table 5.2. **Children living in households with persistent low income (EU scale)¹. Per cent. 2005-2007 and 2006-2008**

	EU 60 percent		Total number of children	
	2005- 2007	2006- 2008	2005- 2007	2006- 2008
All children 0-17 years	7,3	7,6	959 000	961 000
Immigrant children and Norwegian- born to immi- grant parents 0-17 years	36,4	36,4	78 000	83 000
Country background				
Poland	24	28	1 200	1 800
Pakistan	46	44	7 900	7 900
Iraq	61	59	6 900	7 400
Somalia	69	72	6 800	7 700
Vietnam	22	20	5 200	5 200
Bosnia- Herzegovina	13	10	3 100	3 000
Turkey	42	41	4 000	4 000
Iran	28	26	3 100	3 000
Russia	41	38	2 400	2 600
Sri Lanka	14	13	4 400	4 400
Kosovo	30	31	3 600	4 000
Philippines	12	15	1 100	1 200
India	14	14	1 600	1 700
Afghanistan	63	58	2 300	2 600
Lithuania	23	27	200	400
Chile	18	18	1 100	1 100
China	35	34	900	1 000
Eritrea	25	26	800	900

¹ Average income (per consumption unit) over a three-year period is below low-income threshold. Age refers to the last year in the period.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

families, which means a lower share of income per household member. As the study of immigrant children living in low income families 2004-2007 shows (Epland and Kirkeberg 2009), all immigrant groups with a large share of low incomes typically have a large number of children in the

Persistent low income

Persons are considered to have a persistent low income when their average income (per consumption unit) over a three-year period falls below the low income threshold for the same period, i.e. the sum of equivalent income across the three years is less than the sum of the low income threshold for the same three years.

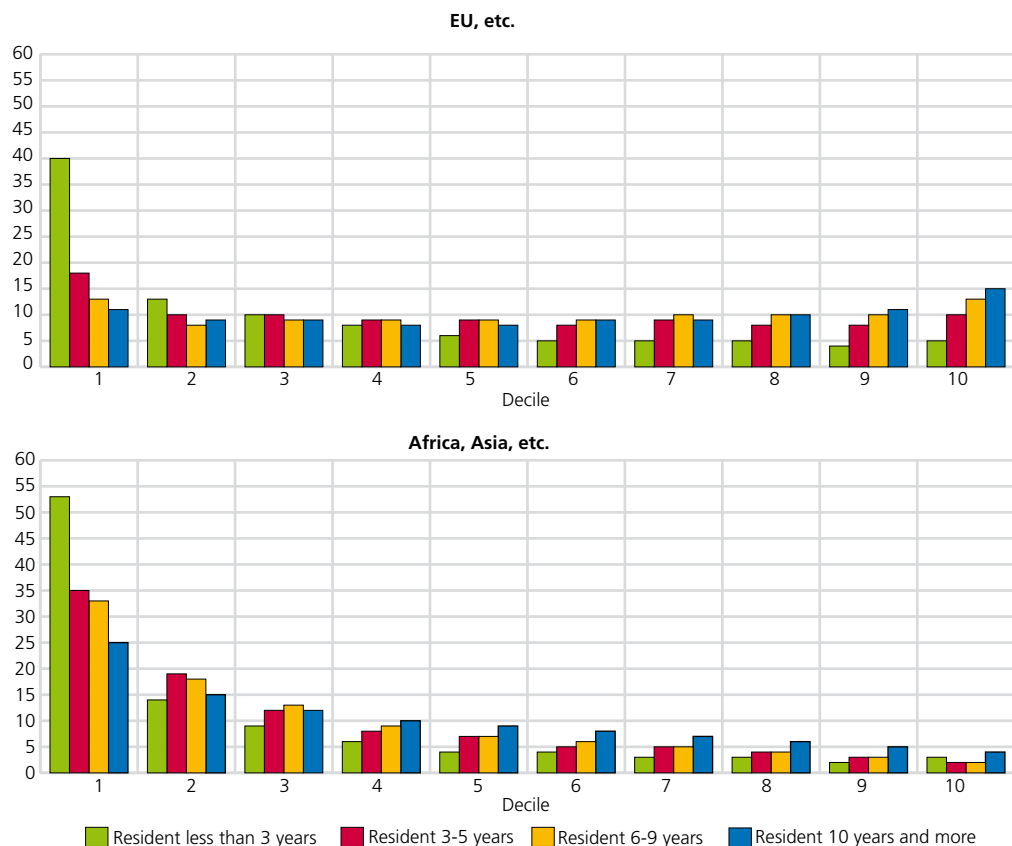
The EU scale defines the low income threshold as 60 per cent of the median income.

household. For families analysed in the study, the average number of children was 2.7. Low-income Somali families with children had an average of 4.6 children, while the corresponding figure for those without a persistent low income was 3.5 children. For children in low-income families from Iraq and Afghanistan, the average number per family was 3.6 and 3.9 children respectively.

5.8. Some immigrants are at the top of the income distribution

Some immigrants have relatively high incomes. After a few years of residence, income distribution for immigrants from the EU, etc. is almost the same as for the population in general (see figure 5.10a). There is an asymmetrical distribution among immigrants who have lived in Norway for less than 3 years, with larger shares within the bottom deciles. However, as the length of residence increases to 3 or 5 years, we can observe the income mobility across deciles. The share of immigrants in the lower half of the distribution decreases, while increasing in the upper half. However, shares in the bottom two deciles remain somewhat higher than in other deciles, forming a U-shaped pattern. In other words, there are many with low incomes and quite a few with high incomes. After six years or more, over 50 per cent of immigrants from the EU, etc. have an income in the upper half of the income

Figure 5.10. **The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants¹, by length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**



¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

distribution and 15 per cent of these are in the top decile.

For immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. we see a different distribution of income (see figure 5.10b). There are far more people with low incomes than with high incomes. Among immigrants who have lived in Norway for 9 years or less, more than half have an income in the bottom two deciles and over 80 per cent have incomes in the bottom half of the income distribution. The shares of those who have lived in Norway for more than 10 years are more

equally distributed among deciles, but incomes in this group are still much lower than among the whole population.

Some countries are set apart by having nearly equal shares of immigrants across the deciles in the income distribution. This mainly applies to EU countries such as the UK, Sweden and Denmark. About 45 per cent of immigrants from these countries have an income in the upper half of the income distribution (see appendix table 5.5). However, there are also immigrants from outside the EU with an income distri-

bution similar to that of the entire population. More than 40 per cent of immigrants from India and Bosnia-Herzegovina have an income above the population's median.

Immigrants from countries mentioned above change their position in the income distribution as their length of residence increases (appendix table 5.6). We can observe the same mobility among immigrants from other countries. After 3 years in Norway, one out of two immigrants from the USA have an income in the top 5 deciles. Furthermore, over 45 per cent of Polish immigrants who have lived in Norway for more than 6 years have an income in the top half of the income distribution. The same applies to immigrants from Russia and Lithuania when length of residence exceeds 10 years.

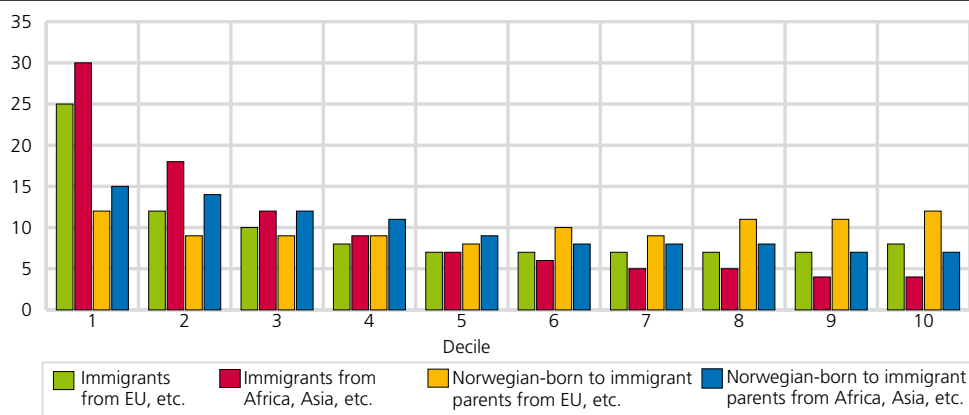
5.9. More equal income distribution among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

As we have seen, immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. are overrepresented in the lowest deciles and their share in the top decile is very small. Norwegian-born with

backgrounds from these countries have a far more even distribution of income. However, they are also overrepresented at the bottom of the income distribution. While 77 per cent of immigrants from Africa, Asia etc. have an income in the bottom half of income distribution, this applies to 60 per cent of Norwegian-born with the same country background.

Even among immigrants from the EU, etc., there is a significant share with an income in the bottom decile of the overall income distribution. Income distribution for this group is more evenly dispersed compared to the distribution among immigrants from Africa, Asia, etc. Figure 5.11 shows a U-shaped distribution of income for the Norwegian-born with a background from the EU, etc., which means larger shares at both ends and smaller shares in the middle of the overall distribution. While 36 per cent of immigrants from EU, etc. have an income above the population's median, more than half (53 per cent) of the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have an income in this part of the distribution.

Figure 5.11. **The proportion of immigrants across the over-all distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years¹, by world region.2008. Per cent.**



¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

References

- Bhuller, M. and R. Aaberge (2010): *Vedvarende økonomisk fattigdom blant innvandrere. En empirisk analyse for perioden 1993-2007*. Reports 32/2010. Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/05/01/rapp_201032/rapp_201032.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract)
- Claussen, B., Dalgård, O.S. and Bruusgaard, D. (2009): Disability pensioning: Can ethnic divides be explained by occupation, income, mental distress, or health? *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health* (published online 3 April 2009, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19346283>)
- Enes, A.W. (red.) (2010): *Økonomi og levekår for ulike lavinntektsgrupper, 2009*. Reports 3/2010. Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/05/01/rapp_okonomi_levekaar/rapp_201003/rapp_201003.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract)
- Epland, J. and Kirkeberg, M.I., in Fløtten, T. (red.) (2009): *Barnefattigdom* (in Norwegian only), Gyldendal Akademisk, Oslo
- Kirkeberg, M.I. (2010a): «Inntekt» in Dzamarija, M.T. (red.): *Barn og unge med innvandrereforeldre – demografi, utdanning, inntekt og arbeidsmarked* Reports 12/2010. Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/01/10/rapp_201012/rapp_201012.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).
- Kirkeberg, M.I. (2010b): «Sosiale indikatorer for innvandrere og norskfødte med innvandrereforeldre» in Enes, A.W. (red.): *Økonomi og levekår for ulike lavinntektsgrupper, 2009*, Reports 3/2010. Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/05/01/rapp_okonomi_levekaar/rapp_201003/rapp_201003.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).
- Østby, L. (2010): *Innvandrere med lavinntekt* (in Norwegian only). Reports 05/2010. Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/05/01/rapp_201005/rapp_201005.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract)

Appendix table 5.1. **Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants. 2006 and 2008. The whole population¹ = 100**

	Index		Median	
	2006	2008	2006	2008
Total population	100	100	244 500	285 700
All immigrants	79	79	193 700	224 900
EU, etc.	95	89	232 900	254 200
Africa, Asia, etc.	72	73	175 700	207 300
Poland	72	73	176 300	208 600
Pakistan	68	69	165 300	196 900
Sweden	103	100	251 100	285 500
Iraq	59	60	144 600	172 100
Somalia	53	51	129 400	146 500
Germany	97	92	238 100	262 000
Vietnam	82	77	201 400	219 300
Denmark	101	101	248 000	288 400
Bosnia-Herzegovina	86	87	209 900	249 000
Turkey	69	71	169 700	202 900
Iran	74	83	181 700	237 200
Russia	74	77	181 200	219 600
Sri Lanka	83	85	202 800	242 000
Kosovo	-	74	-	211 900
Philippines	86	81	209 600	232 000
United Kingdom	110	110	269 100	313 900
India	91	91	222 400	260 200
Afghanistan	57	60	139 100	171 500
Lithuania	66	68	160 700	194 700
Chile	85	87	207 800	247 200
USA	95	95	232 800	271 600
China	68	72	165 600	204 200
Eritrea	71	66	172 300	188 400

¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Appendix table.5.2. **Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. All children and children with immigrant parents 0-17 years¹, by country background and type of household. 2008**

	All children 0-17 years		Children 0-17 years, in various households					
	Number of children	Share of income to all children in Norway	Single parents		Couples with children		Other types of household	
			Number of children	Share of income to all children in Norway	Number of children	Share of income to all children in Norway	Number of children	Share of income to all children in Norway
The whole population	1 097 789	100	161 066	100	885 431	100	51 292	100
Poland	5 962	65	546	77	5 232	63	184	75
Pakistan	9 182	66	718	75	7 114	63	1 350	73
Sweden	1 879	96	383	84	1 433	102	63	69
Iraq	8 978	58	1 215	74	7 354	56	409	64
Somalia	10 383	53	3 739	72	6 040	49	604	56
Germany	3 241	82	295	90	2 900	81	46	76
Vietnam	5 805	82	963	81	4 154	82	688	92
Denmark	1 248	102	200	92	1 023	106	25	82
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3 441	87	327	89	2 763	86	351	89
Turkey	4 557	68	568	79	3 552	66	437	75
Iran	3 482	76	717	89	2 574	76	191	74
Russia	3 607	68	769	78	2 680	67	158	76
Sri Lanka	4 953	87	260	85	4 374	84	319	89
Kosovo	4 687	72	511	74	3 842	70	334	83
Philippines	1 686	87	213	94	1 366	86	107	92
United Kingdom	948	106	99	68	810	114	39	91
India	2 171	93	165	91	1 849	90	157	94
Afghanistan	3 271	59	279	77	2 771	57	221	59
Lithuania	1 189	68	169	72	979	67	41	81
Chile	1 201	82	281	86	818	83	102	80
USA	491	94	70	69	395	106	26	73
China	1 231	75	168	74	964	74	99	86
Eritrea	1 245	73	447	75	752	75	46	73

¹ Includes both immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, but not from student households.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 5.3. **Composition of total household income and household size. Average. Immigrants¹, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Income from work	Capital income	Transfers	Total income (avg.)
The whole population	75	5	20	752 500
Immigrants	76	3	22	567 100
EU, etc.	82	4	14	607 800
Resident less than 3 years	93	1	6	429 000
Resident 3-5 years	88	2	10	647 400
Resident 6-9 years	86	2	11	746 200
Resident 10 years and more	72	6	21	761 400
Africa, Asia, etc.	71	2	28	537 000
Resident less than 3 years	70	1	29	399 100
Resident 3-5 years	69	2	29	517 900
Resident 6-9 years	69	1	29	535 800
Resident 10 years and more	72	2	26	605 000
Poland	89	1	10	414 900
Resident less than 3 years	93	0	7	358 500
Resident 3-5 years	88	2	10	505 200
Resident 6-9 years	84	3	13	648 200
Resident 10 years and more	77	3	20	662 700
Pakistan	68	3	29	615 400
Resident less than 3 years	72	2	26	478 400
Resident 3-5 years	70	2	28	573 500
Resident 6-9 years	71	2	27	562 800
Resident 10 years and more	67	3	30	645 000
Sweden	81	4	14	687 000
Resident less than 3 years	93	1	6	432 300
Resident 3-5 years	87	2	11	648 900
Resident 6-9 years	86	2	12	733 700
Resident 10 years and more	76	6	18	824 300
Iraq	57	1	42	444 000
Resident less than 3 years	48	0	52	295 600
Resident 3-5 years	55	0	45	450 400
Resident 6-9 years	60	1	39	469 200
Resident 10 years and more	55	1	44	489 900
Somalia	44	0	55	350 100
Resident less than 3 years	36	0	64	318 600
Resident 3-5 years	40	0	60	355 100
Resident 6-9 years	42	0	57	367 900
Resident 10 years and more	58	0	41	354 500

Appendix table 5.3 (cont.). **Composition of total household income and household size. Average. Immigrants¹, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Income from work	Capital income	Transfers	Total income (avg.)
Germany	83	3	13	622 100
Resident less than 3 years	94	1	5	466 100
Resident 3-5 years	89	2	9	650 700
Resident 6-9 years	89	2	9	814 300
Resident 10 years and more	70	7	23	756 700
Vietnam	75	1	24	611 100
Resident less than 3 years	77	0	24	432 300
Resident 3-5 years	77	1	23	562 600
Resident 6-9 years	75	0	24	538 100
Resident 10 years and more	75	1	24	634 000
Denmark	72	5	23	713 300
Resident less than 3 years	92	2	6	622 500
Resident 3-5 years	88	1	11	728 600
Resident 6-9 years	86	3	12	768 800
Resident 10 years and more	66	7	27	718 900
Bosnia-Herzegovina	76	1	22	600 800
Resident less than 3 years	84	1	15	442 400
Resident 3-5 years	80	1	20	614 000
Resident 6-9 years	74	1	25	589 600
Resident 10 years and more	76	1	23	610 200
Turkey	67	1	32	527 800
Resident less than 3 years	76	1	23	452 900
Resident 3-5 years	72	1	27	499 900
Resident 6-9 years	72	1	28	498 400
Resident 10 years and more	64	2	34	551 700
Iran	72	1	27	542 300
Resident less than 3 years	77	0	23	382 200
Resident 3-5 years	69	0	30	468 700
Resident 6-9 years	68	0	32	507 500
Resident 10 years and more	73	2	25	588 500
Russia	75	2	23	545 100
Resident less than 3 years	71	2	27	414 400
Resident 3-5 years	71	1	28	543 700
Resident 6-9 years	78	3	19	628 600
Resident 10 years and more	80	3	17	646 800

Appendix table 5.3 (cont.). **Composition of total household income and household size. Average. Immigrants¹, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Income from work	Capital income	Transfers	Total income (avg.)
Sri Lanka	77	1	21	615 800
Resident less than 3 years	75	0	24	380 200
Resident 3-5 years	73	1	26	534 700
Resident 6-9 years	75	1	24	568 300
Resident 10 years and more	78	1	20	656 900
Kosovo	67	1	32	596 400
Resident less than 3 years	64	0	36	432 000
Resident 3-5 years	71	1	28	574 600
Resident 6-9 years	67	1	32	594 100
Resident 10 years and more	68	1	32	640 200
India	80	3	17	674 400
Resident less than 3 years	95	1	5	496 500
Resident 3-5 years	80	3	17	626 500
Resident 6-9 years	81	2	17	691 300
Resident 10 years and more	74	4	22	789 900
Afghanistan	61	0	39	468 200
Resident less than 3 years	52	0	47	361 200
Resident 3-5 years	62	0	37	450 400
Resident 6-9 years	61	1	38	541 100
Resident 10 years and more	74	1	25	606 600

¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 5.4. **Share of transfers in the total household income. Average. Immigrants¹, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Social security benefits	Disability pensions	Vocational or rehabilitation allowance	Sickness benefits	Family transfers ²	Introduction benefits for new immigrants	Social transfers ³	Other transfers
The whole population	5	3	1	2	2	0	0	6
Immigrants	2	3	1	3	3	1	2	6
EU, etc.	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	5
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Resident 3-5 years	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	4
Resident 6-9 years	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	4
Resident 10 years and more	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	7
Africa, Asia, etc.	1	4	1	4	4	2	4	8
Resident less than 3 years	1	2	1	2	5	8	6	4
Resident 3-5 years	1	2	2	3	6	2	6	7
Resident 6-9 years	0	3	4	4	6	0	6	6
Resident 10 years and more	2	7	4	4	3	0	2	5
Poland	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	2
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1
Resident 3-5 years	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3
Resident 6-9 years	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	4
Resident 10 years and more	4	4	2	3	1	0	1	5
Pakistan	1	9	4	4	4	0	2	6
Resident less than 3 years	1	5	2	4	5	1	3	6
Resident 3-5 years	1	4	3	5	7	0	2	6
Resident 6-9 years	1	3	3	5	6	0	3	5
Resident 10 years and more	2	10	4	3	4	0	1	6
Sweden	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	5
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
Resident 3-5 years	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	5
Resident 6-9 years	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	5
Resident 10 years and more	4	3	1	2	1	0	0	6
Iraq	0	5	6	5	7	3	11	6
Resident less than 3 years	0	1	2	4	7	18	16	4
Resident 3-5 years	0	1	5	5	8	4	14	7
Resident 6-9 years	0	3	6	5	7	0	11	6
Resident 10 years and more	1	13	6	4	6	0	7	6

Appendix table 5.4 (cont.). **Share of transfers in the total household income. Average. Immigrants¹, by world region and length of residence in Norway, 2008. Per cent**

	Social security benefits	Disability pensions	Vocational or rehabilitation allowance	Sickness benefits	Family transfers ²	Introduction benefits for new immigrants	Social transfers ³	Other transfers
Somalia	0	2	3	3	14	6	19	9
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	2	2	14	18	22	6
Resident 3-5 years	0	0	2	2	17	7	22	9
Resident 6-9 years	0	1	4	3	16	1	21	10
Resident 10 years and more	0	4	4	3	10	0	11	9
Germany	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	4
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Resident 3-5 years	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	4
Resident 6-9 years	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	3
Resident 10 years and more	9	3	1	2	1	0	0	8
Vietnam	2	5	3	3	3	0	2	6
Resident less than 3 years	1	4	1	2	4	3	3	5
Resident 3-5 years	1	4	2	3	5	0	2	7
Resident 6-9 years	0	3	2	3	6	0	3	7
Resident 10 years and more	2	6	3	3	3	0	2	6
Denmark	9	3	1	2	1	0	0	7
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Resident 3-5 years	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	4
Resident 6-9 years	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	4
Resident 10 years and more	12	3	1	2	1	0	0	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	3	4	5	2	0	2	6
Resident less than 3 years	0	1	1	4	2	1	1	4
Resident 3-5 years	0	1	2	6	3	1	1	5
Resident 6-9 years	0	3	4	7	3	0	2	6
Resident 10 years and more	1	4	4	5	2	0	2	6
Turkey	1	9	5	5	4	0	2	5
Resident less than 3 years	0	3	2	5	3	1	2	6
Resident 3-5 years	0	3	3	6	5	0	3	7
Resident 6-9 years	0	2	5	6	5	0	3	5
Resident 10 years and more	1	12	6	5	4	0	2	5
Iran	1	6	5	4	3	1	3	5
Botid under 3 år	0	1	1	2	3	6	6	3
Botid 3-5 år	0	2	4	4	4	2	7	7
Botid 6-9 år	1	6	6	4	4	0	5	5
Botid 10 år +	1	7	5	4	2	0	2	4

Appendix table 5.4 (cont.). **Share of transfers in the total household income. Average. Immigrants¹, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Social security benefits	Disability pensions	Vocational or rehabilitation allowance	Sickness benefits	Family transfers ²	Introduction benefits for new immigrants	Social transfers ³	Other transfers
Russia	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	5
Resident less than 3 years	1	2	1	1	4	9	6	3
Resident 3-5 years	1	1	2	3	6	3	5	6
Resident 6-9 years	1	2	2	3	3	0	1	6
Resident 10 years and more	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	6
Sri Lanka	0	2	4	5	3	0	1	6
Resident less than 3 years	0	1	2	4	3	6	4	5
Resident 3-5 years	0	1	3	6	4	0	2	9
Resident 6-9 years	0	1	4	5	4	0	2	7
Resident 10 years and more	0	3	4	4	3	0	1	5
Kosovo	0	4	6	6	5	1	4	5
Resident less than 3 years	0	1	2	4	5	12	7	4
Resident 3-5 years	0	1	2	6	5	2	5	6
Resident 6-9 years	0	2	6	7	5	0	5	5
Resident 10 years and more	0	7	7	6	4	0	2	5
India	1	4	2	3	2	0	0	4
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Resident 3-5 years	0	2	2	4	3	0	1	6
Resident 6-9 years	0	2	2	3	3	0	1	6
Resident 10 years and more	2	7	3	3	2	0	0	5
Afghanistan	0	3	3	3	7	6	11	6
Resident less than 3 years	0	0	1	2	7	19	13	4
Resident 3-5 years	0	1	2	2	8	6	12	6
Resident 6-9 years	1	5	4	3	6	1	11	7
Resident 10 years and more	1	7	3	3	4	0	2	5

¹ Student households are not included.² Family allowances, cash for care, transitional benefit, maternity grant on birth and adoption, child care benefit and education benefit (single parent).³ Social assistance, basic and additional amounts, and qualification assistance (person attending qualification programme).

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 5.5. **The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants¹, by world region and country background. 2008. Per cent**

	Number of people	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10
The whole population	4 652 105	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0
Immigrants	411 563	29,6	13,8	10,6	8,6	7,4	6,6	6,1	5,8	5,4	6,0
EU, etc.	174 868	24,1	10,6	9,4	8,3	7,6	7,3	7,4	7,5	7,8	10,1
Africa, Asia, etc.	236 695	33,7	16,1	11,5	8,8	7,3	6,1	5,2	4,5	3,7	3,1
Poland	42 010	35,0	14,3	10,8	4,1	7,3	5,1	8,9	5,5	6,3	2,7
Pakistan	16 335	35,0	20,5	12,2	2,2	6,9	3,3	9,2	3,8	5,3	1,7
Sweden	27 008	17,8	8,1	8,2	10,3	7,9	9,1	8,1	8,9	8,4	13,2
Iraq	18 417	48,1	20,2	11,4	1,2	4,6	1,5	6,8	2,3	3,1	0,9
Somalia	16 586	67,0	17,3	7,1	0,4	1,7	0,7	3,5	0,9	1,4	0,2
Germany	19 290	22,2	9,7	9,2	8,0	8,2	7,8	8,7	8,1	7,8	10,3
Vietnam	12 477	23,6	13,9	11,9	4,7	9,1	6,1	11,1	7,4	9,0	3,3
Denmark	17 488	13,1	9,4	9,7	10,4	8,4	9,4	8,5	9,2	8,2	13,7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12 631	20,7	11,6	11,8	5,0	11,0	7,4	11,3	8,9	9,7	2,7
Turkey	9 895	32,2	19,8	14,8	2,2	6,7	3,4	9,1	4,2	5,6	1,9
Iran	12 415	28,0	16,6	11,2	4,8	7,9	5,3	8,9	5,7	6,6	5,2
Russia	12 178	29,7	15,5	10,7	5,3	7,8	6,1	8,2	5,4	6,5	4,7
Sri Lanka	8 235	19,5	13,9	13,6	4,3	11,2	6,3	12,7	7,4	8,7	2,6
Kosovo	9 056	27,1	19,5	16,4	2,1	9,1	3,0	11,8	4,2	5,8	1,1
Philippines	10 940	29,4	11,5	10,4	5,5	8,5	6,7	9,3	7,0	8,2	3,6
United Kingdom	11 431	12,9	7,5	7,6	11,3	6,6	8,9	7,0	8,1	7,7	22,5
India	6 516	23,1	9,4	9,2	8,4	8,0	7,9	8,8	8,6	8,2	8,5
Afghanistan	7 382	48,2	22,8	12,3	0,7	3,4	0,9	7,3	1,9	2,1	0,4
Lithuania	7 147	39,8	15,3	11,3	3,1	6,5	3,8	8,5	4,5	5,3	1,9
Chile	5 772	19,1	13,3	13,0	4,8	10,4	6,9	11,7	9,0	9,4	2,5
USA	6 961	22,9	9,8	8,0	8,3	6,3	7,9	6,5	7,0	6,2	17,3
China	5 305	38,1	12,8	9,0	5,4	6,5	5,1	7,3	4,7	5,6	5,6
Eritrea	3 092	42,9	15,8	12,4	1,9	6,0	3,0	8,3	4,3	4,6	1,0

¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Appendix table 5.6. **The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants¹, by world region, country background and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Decile 1-5	Decile 6-10	Number of persons	Size of household (avg.)
Immigrants	70	30	411 563	2,0
EU, etc.	60	40	174 868	1,7
Resident less than 3 years	77	24	73 850	1,6
Resident 3-5 years	56	44	18 277	1,9
Resident 6-9 years	48	52	15 480	2,1
Resident 10 years and more	46	54	67 261	1,9
Africa, Asia, etc.	77	23	236 695	2,3
Resident less than 3 years	86	14	47 079	2,0
Resident 3-5 years	81	19	36 326	2,4
Resident 6-9 years	80	20	46 564	2,5
Resident 10 years and more	71	29	106 726	2,3
Poland	76	24	42 010	1,6
Resident less than 3 years	82	18	31 923	1,5
Resident 3-5 years	65	35	4 328	1,7
Resident 6-9 years	56	45	1 062	2,0
Resident 10 years and more	53	48	4 697	1,9
Pakistan	84	16	16 335	3,0
Resident less than 3 years	90	11	1 444	2,4
Resident 3-5 years	86	14	1 339	3,1
Resident 6-9 years	86	14	1 808	3,1
Resident 10 years and more	82	17	11 744	3,1
Sweden	50	50	27 008	1,7
Resident less than 3 years	69	31	7 455	1,4
Resident 3-5 years	50	50	2 636	1,7
Resident 6-9 years	47	53	3 556	1,9
Resident 10 years and more	41	59	13 361	2,0
Iraq	91	9	18 417	2,5
Resident less than 3 years	97	3	2 892	2,2
Resident 3-5 years	94	6	2 637	2,8
Resident 6-9 years	90	10	8 652	2,5
Resident 10 years and more	88	12	4 236	2,5
Somalia	97	4	16 586	2,2
Resident less than 3 years	99	1	3 888	2,3
Resident 3-5 years	97	3	3 587	2,4
Resident 6-9 years	97	3	4 817	2,4
Resident 10 years and more	94	7	4 294	1,9

Appendix table 5.6 (cont.). **The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants¹, by world region, country background and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Decile 1-5	Decile 6-10	Number of persons	Size of household (avg.)
Germany	58	42	19 290	1,8
Botid under 3 år	73	27	8 435	1,7
Botid 3-5 år	52	48	2 553	1,9
Botid 6-9 år	44	57	2 188	2,2
Botid 10 år +	45	55	6 114	1,8
Vietnam	70	30	12 477	2,4
Botid under 3 år	86	14	788	2,2
Botid 3-5 år	74	26	671	2,5
Botid 6-9 år	76	24	824	2,4
Botid 10 år +	68	33	10 194	2,4
Denmark	49	51	17 488	1,8
Botid under 3 år	60	40	1 930	1,6
Botid 3-5 år	47	53	1 230	1,9
Botid 6-9 år	43	57	1 523	2,0
Botid 10 år +	48	52	12 805	1,8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	66	34	12 631	2,2
Botid under 3 år	81	19	579	1,9
Botid 3-5 år	68	32	460	2,6
Botid 6-9 år	74	26	1 136	2,6
Botid 10 år +	65	36	10 456	2,2
Turkey	83	17	9 895	2,5
Botid under 3 år	85	15	997	2,2
Botid 3-5 år	82	19	1 129	2,4
Botid 6-9 år	82	18	1 488	2,3
Botid 10 år +	83	17	6 281	2,7
Iran	73	28	12 415	2,1
Botid under 3 år	86	15	1 080	1,8
Botid 3-5 år	81	20	1 226	2,1
Botid 6-9 år	81	19	2 519	2,3
Botid 10 år +	67	34	7 590	2,0
Russia	72	28	12 178	2,2
Botid under 3 år	84	16	3 284	2,0
Botid 3-5 år	79	21	4 116	2,6
Botid 6-9 år	62	39	2 841	2,2
Botid 10 år +	53	48	1 937	2,0

Appendix table 5.6 (cont.). **The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants¹, by world region, country background and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent**

	Decile 1-5	Decile 6-10	Number of persons	Size of household (avg.)
Sri Lanka	71	29	8 235	2,6
Botid under 3 år	85	15	637	2,0
Botid 3-5 år	72	28	579	2,2
Botid 6-9 år	75	25	1 028	2,4
Botid 10 år +	68	32	5 991	2,8
Kosovo	84	16	9 056	3,0
Botid under 3 år	89	11	940	2,5
Botid 3-5 år	81	19	825	2,9
Botid 6-9 år	86	14	3 180	3,1
Botid 10 år +	82	18	4 111	3,0
India	59	42	6 516	2,2
Botid under 3 år	66	34	2 146	1,7
Botid 3-5 år	66	34	453	2,3
Botid 6-9 år	59	42	497	2,4
Botid 10 år +	53	47	3 420	2,7
Afghanistan	94	6	7 382	2,6
Botid under 3 år	97	3	1 796	2,1
Botid 3-5 år	95	5	2 661	2,5
Botid 6-9 år	93	7	2 521	3,1
Botid 10 år +	78	23	404	2,6

¹ Student households are not included.

Source: Income statistics for households. Statistics Norway.

Svein Blom

6. Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration

Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration appear to be affected by fluctuations in economic cycles. This is especially the case in the labour market domain. In spite of this, attitudes towards immigrants in Norway have nonetheless changed very little in the wake of the financial crisis. However, the financial crisis only hit Norway to a limited degree. High numbers of asylum seekers leads to increased support for more restrictive attitudes regarding access to residence permits in the country. The long-term tendency in many indicators of attitudes is nevertheless stability or a certain liberalisation over time.

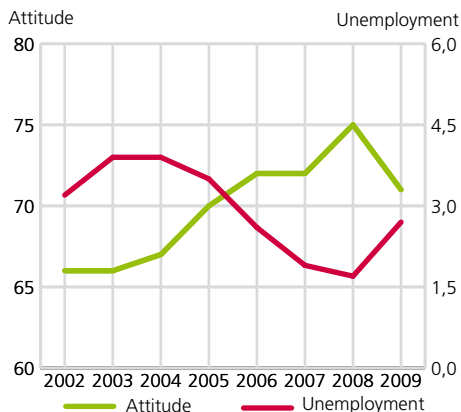
- Seven out of 10 appreciate immigrants' culture and labour efforts and believe that labour immigration from non-Nordic countries makes a positive contribution to Norwegian economy.
- Nine out of 10 also think that immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians.
- Nine out of 10 do not mind having immigrants as neighbours or domestic helps, but 1 out of 4 would feel uncomfortable having an immigrant as a son-in-law or daughter-in-law.
- Three out of 10 suspect that immigrants abuse the social welfare system, and
- 1 out of 3 believe immigrants represent a source of insecurity.
- The attitude towards new asylum seekers is less positive than towards already established immigrants.
- Five out of 10 believe that refugees and asylum seekers' access to obtaining a residence permit should be made more difficult. Scarcely 1 out of 10 believe that it should be made easier.
- Highly educated persons below the age of 45 who live in the most urbanised areas and have contact with immigrants, are generally among the most positive towards immigrants and immigration.

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 ministry in charge, which is currently the Ministry of Children, Equality 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 holiday survey in 2005. However, this did not entail any serious change in the framework of the mapping.

6.1. Immigrants' labour efforts and cultural contributions are appreciated ...

There is widespread agreement on the benefit of immigrants' labour efforts. From 2005 and onwards, no less than 7 out of 10 have agreed strongly or on the whole that «Most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life». When the economic optimism was at its peak during the first half of 2008; a few months before the financial crisis hit the world economy, 75 per cent supported this statement. The share disagreeing was as low as 9 per cent. Norway had received a considerable influx of foreign workers from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe beforehand. Many of them were employed in the expanding Norwegian manufacturing and construction industry. In summer 2009, after 9 months of economic crisis, the attitude towards immigrants' labour efforts had returned to roughly the same level as before the crisis (table 6.1, upper panel).

Figure 6.1. **Attitudes towards immigrants' labour effort¹ and the share of registered unemployed². 2002-2009. Per cent**



¹ Share agreeing strongly or on the whole that «Most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life».

² Fully unemployed as a percentage of the labour force, year average.

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009) and NAV (2010).

What are attitudes?

An attitude is a judgement that reflects our response to a particular phenomenon. Attitudes simplify the assessment of new phenomena by activating existing likes and dislikes. Attitudes affect both the emotional and cognitive aspects of our consciousness. They also, to varying degrees, form the basis for actions.

A graphic presentation of the share agreeing with the statement about the benefit of immigrants' contribution to working life, together with the share of officially registered unemployed, is given in figure 6.1. The figure shows a reverse correlation between the two factors. When the unemployment rises (during slumps in the economy), the share agreeing with the statement falls, and when the unemployment falls (during economic booms), the share appreciating immigrants' labour efforts rises. It should be noted, however, that the variation in attitudes remains within an interval of 10 percentage points. Although the figure as such does not prove that there is any causal relation between the unemployment rate and the attitude towards immigrants' contribution to working life, it is very easy to believe that there is.

The attitude towards the statement «Most immigrants enrich the cultural life in Norway» has also fluctuated, but not in the same systematic way as with the aforementioned statement. In the first opinion poll in 2002, about 6 out of 10 agreed that immigrants enrich the cultural life of the country. Later, the respective share has varied between 66 and 71 per cent. All in all, the long-term trend has been one of increasing acceptance. Both in 2008 and 2009, 7 out of 10 agreed strongly or on the whole that immigrants enrich the culture (table 6.1, lower panel).

Table 6.1. **Attitudes to two statements on immigrants' labour effort and cultural contribution. 2002-2009. 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
2008	100	75	15	9	1	1 113
2009	100	71	15	13	1	1 104

«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
2008	100	71	12	15	2	1 111
2009	100	70	14	15	1	1 105

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

6.2. ...and 9 out of 10 support equal job opportunities for immigrants

Nine out of 10 agreed strongly or on the whole during the years 2007-2009 that «All immigrants in Norway should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians»

(table 6.2). Also here it is convenient to relate the development in attitudes to the changes in the economic cycles. Despite the financial crisis, the average registered unemployment rate in Norway in 2009 did not exceed 2.7 per cent. At the same time, the share supporting the principle

Table 6.2. **Attitudes towards a statement on immigrants' job opportunities. 2002-2009. 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
2008	100	90	5	5	0	1 113
2009	100	89	4	6	1	1 104

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

of equal job opportunities amounted to approximately 90 per cent; the same as during the economic boom at the end of the 1990s when the unemployment rate was at the same low level as 10 years later. A couple of years into the millennium, the unemployment rate was higher and the support for the statement about equal job opportunities for immigrants was lower (85 and 83 per cent in 2002 and 2003 respectively).

The statement on equal opportunities for immigrants in the labour market is one of the few statements that Statistics Norway did not change at the start of the new millennium. We therefore have a series of indicators of this statement dating all the way back to 1993. In 2001, no survey was conducted, but we have taken the liberty of entering the average of the results from the 2000 and 2002 surveys. Figure 6.2 shows the correlation between the share agreeing with the principle of equal

opportunities for immigrants in the labour market and the respective unemployment figures.

As we can see, the support for the statement was considerably lower in the early 1990s than it is today. In 1993, when the question was asked for the first time, only 3 out of 4 agreed with the statement. The slump caused by the stock market crash in 1987 was also at its worst in 1993. Registered unemployment at that point was 5.5 per cent. Unemployment then fell gradually throughout the remainder of the decade, as shown in the figure, simultaneous to an increasingly greater share supporting the statement on equal opportunities for immigrants. In 1998, the share agreeing with the statement peaked at 92 per cent. The figure reinforces the impression from figure 6.1: the goodwill in society towards immigrants in the labour market is related to developments in economic cycles and unemployment.

Figure 6.2. **Attitudes towards equal job opportunities for immigrants¹ and the share of registered unemployed². 1993-2009. Per cent**



¹ Share agreeing strongly or on the whole that «All immigrants in Norway should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians». The value for 2001 is interpolated.

² Fully unemployed as a percentage of the labour force, year average.

Sources: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007, 2009) and unemployment statistics (Aetat 2001, NAV 2010).

6.3. ...but some fear abuse of welfare system and greater insecurity

In 2009, 3 out of 10 feared that «Most immigrants abuse the social welfare system» (table 6.3, upper panel). This is 12 percentage points lower than in 2002 when the question was included in the survey for the first time. Half of the population disagreed with the statement in both 2008 and 2009. The share who disagreed with the statement is therefore 20 percentage points higher than the share who agreed with it in 2009. In 2002, the share for these two groups was roughly equal.

The respondents were also asked their opinion on the statement «Most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society». In 2008 and 2009, 1 out of 3 agreed strongly or on the whole with this statement, while half disagreed strongly or on the whole. As for the statement on abuse

Table 6.3. **Attitudes towards two statements on immigrants' abuse of the social welfare system and their contribution to insecurity in society. 2002-2009. 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
2008	100	27	19	51	3	1 113
2009	100	29	19	50	2	1 103

«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
2008	100	32	18	49	1	1 110
2009	100	33	15	51	1	1 103

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

of the social welfare system, the share agreeing dropped by 12 percentage points from 2002 (table 6.3, lower panel).

The question on immigrants being a «source of insecurity» probably reflects the fear of crime to a large extent. The European Social Survey (ESS) 2002 included a question on crime among immigrants. The Norwegian population proved to be more sceptical here than the population of most other countries in Europe who took part in the survey. Only the population in two other countries; Greece and the Czech Republic, were more sceptical in relation to the degree to which immigrants are law-abiding (Blom 2005a). The question has not been repeated in subsequent European Social Surveys.

6.4. The majority prefer immigrants to assimilate with the majority population

One of the questions in Statistics Norway's survey of attitudes towards immigrants and immigration shows that almost half (47 per cent) in 2009 think that «Immigrants in Norway should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible» (table 6.4). Almost 4 out of 10 (39 per cent) disagree with this, while 1 out of 10 neither agreed nor disagreed. The share who disagreed with the statement has remained the same since 2003, but the share who agrees has fallen somewhat (7 percentage points). The fall in the share who agreed with the statement is offset by an increase in the share who neither agreed nor disagreed.

Table 6.4. **Attitudes towards a statement on immigrants in Norway endeavouring to become as similar to Norwegians as possible. 2003-2009. 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
2008	100	46	15	40	0	1 110
2009	100	47	13	39	1	1 103

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

The leading policy in this field has been that immigrants should retain key parts of their culture, while simultaneously learning skills, gaining knowledge and forming attitudes that are necessary to live and take part in Norwegian society. This mixture of elements from two cultures, which goes under the term «multi-culturalism», has been interpreted as an essential component in the concept of «integration». Earlier attempts by the Norwegian authorities to «Norwegianise» Samis and other ethnic minorities in Norway have in retrospect been branded as an injustice. A policy that is aimed at obliterating the minorities' original culture has been regarded as an unwanted «assimilation

policy» (from *assimilare*; Latin for «to make similar»).

In recent years, however, the idea of «multi-culturalism» has been subject to criticism, as its supporters have been accused of yielding to male-dominated and anti-democratic features of some immigrants' actions and values. The critics believe it is imperative that such trends are prevented from developing in our society. Immigrant women's use of headscarf has also been debated in recent times. The degree of tolerance towards such cultural expression varies within Europe. Norway has so far only rejected the use of scarves among employees in the police and in the courts. In the event there is no longer a fall in the

Table 6.5. **Attitudes towards a statement on refugees' access to residence permits in Norway. 2002-2009. Per cent**

«Compared to today, should it be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway, 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
2008	100	7	51	38	4	1 108
2009	100	7	41	49	3	1 101

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

share who wants immigrants in Norway to assimilate to the majority population, this may be due to debates of this type.

6.5. Five out of 10 want to reduce refugee immigration

In answer to a question on refugees' access to residence permits in Norway, half of the respondents in 2009 thought that it should be more difficult to obtain a permit, while 4 out of 10 were of the opinion that the access to residence permits should remain the same as it is today. One out of 10 held the view that it should be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway. The reaction to this question has fluctuated since 2002 (table 6.5). For the first two years, more than half of the population was in favour of a more restrictive policy aimed at refugees and asylum seekers obtaining a residence permit, and the corresponding figure in 2003 was 56 per cent. The share then sank to less than 40 per cent in the years that followed (with a slight increase again in 2006) until 2008, when only 38 per cent wanted to have tighter controls on immigrants' opportunities to gain asylum or a residence permit on humanitarian grounds in Norway. In 2009, there was a major increase of 11 percentage points in the share who wanted to make it more difficult to obtain a residence permit. The share in 2009 who believed that the access to permits should not be changed had returned to roughly the same level as in 2002.

The question of how many refugees and asylum seekers Norway should accept is the other question we can measure dating all the way back to 1993. However, at that time the question was worded differently. From 1993-2000, the respondents were asked their opinion on the statement «Norway should give residence to refugees

and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today». The response alternatives were: strongly agree, agree on the whole, neither agree nor disagree, disagree on the whole and strongly disagree. One of the reasons the question was changed was that the construction «at least» did not make it possible to distinguish between those who actually wanted to increase the intake and those who wanted to keep it at the same level «as today». The new question on the other hand, which was introduced in 2002, does allow such a differentiation to be made.

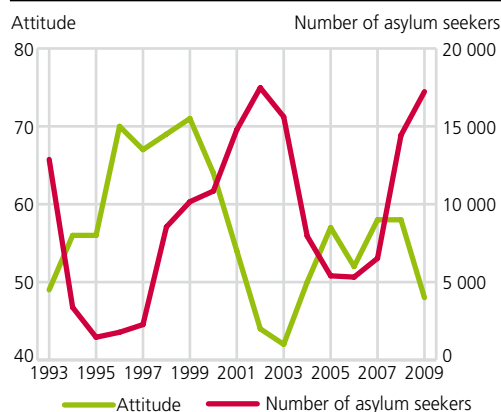
Logically, it should also therefore be possible to «translate» the results from the new question to fit in with the structure from the old question. By summarising, for each year, the share who believe it should be easier to gain a residence permit, and the share who think the access to obtaining a permit should be as today, we can estimate the share who think that refugees and asylum seekers should be given residence to at least the same extent as today. In order to test this hypothesis, we conducted experiments in 2004 and 2005 for both of the question formulations and compared the results. The hypothesis that new data can fit into the series of figures from the old question was clearly strengthened (Blom 2004, 2005b).

Thus we have an annual estimate of the share agreeing that «Norway should give residence to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today» for the period 1993 to 2009. For the year 2001, the average for the indicators in 2000 and 2002 has been used.

The aforementioned statement includes an explicit reference to the scope of refugees and asylum seekers who obtain residence permits «today». It is therefore conveni-

ent to see the outcome of the indicators of attitudes in light of this. Figures on residence permits granted are published every year in the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration's (UDI) annual report, but get relatively little coverage in the media. Far greater media attention is directed towards the number who seek asylum, and there is reason to believe that it is this figure that the respondents have in mind when they answer the question on residence permits for refugees and asylum seekers. Further analyses show that there is a reverse correlation between the share with a positive view on granting residence permits to refugees and asylum seekers, and the number of asylum seekers. Thus, the tendency is for attitudes to be more benevolent when the flow of asylum seekers diminishes and vice versa.

Figure 6.3. **Attitudes towards receiving refugees and asylum seekers («to at least the same extent as today»)¹ and number of asylum seekers arrived in Norway. 1993-2009. Per cent**



¹ For the years 1993-2000: The share agreeing strongly or on the whole that «Norway should give residence to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today». For the years 2002-2009: The share answering «easier» or «as today» to the question: «Compared with 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?» The value for the year 2001 is interpolated.

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2007, 2009), asylum seekers arrived in Norway (UDI 2001, 2010).

Additionally, we should not forget that the wording of the actual question put to the respondents calls on the answer to be related to actual or perceived figures on how many are granted a residence permit (or who applies for a residence permit). It is not, therefore, completely surprising that a pattern of the kind shown in figure 6.3 can be observed.

Upon further examination of the illustration, examples can of course be found of years when the «reverse logic» between the two series of figures is broken. The year 2006 is one example of this (Blom 2006). The goodwill towards receiving refugees and asylum seekers at that time was at a relatively low level, while the asylum seeker figures were also low. Sometimes the explanation may be that the population takes time to notice changes in the asylum seeker figures, but it may also be the case that major events during the year have influenced opinion. Around the time of the data collection in 2006, there was considerable media attention surrounding the criticism of the UDI for having acted «kindly» and granting asylum to 200 Iraqi «MUFs» (persons with a temporary residence permit with no right to family reunification) when there was allegedly no basis for this in the Immigration Act. Also in 2006, a group of asylum seekers from Afghanistan, whose asylum applications were rejected, resisted compulsory return and went on hunger strike outside Oslo Cathedral. Events of this nature may have diminished the population's goodwill towards asylum seekers.

6.6. Seven out of 10 positive to labour immigration

The expansion of the EEA area in 2004 and 2007 combined with a thriving Norwegian economy resulted in an increase in labour immigration from 2004-2005. The largest immigrant groups were

Table 6.6. **Attitudes towards labour immigration. 2009. Per cent**

«Labour immigration from non-Nordic countries makes a mainly positive contribution to Norwegian economy»						Number of persons that answered
Year	All	Easier	As today	More difficult	Don't know	
2009	100	68	17	14	2	1 101

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

gradually arriving from European countries such as Poland, Germany, Sweden and Lithuania. In 2008, immigrants from Poland all of a sudden became our largest immigrant group. After many years of measuring attitudes towards refugee immigration, it eventually became relevant to direct the attention towards the new labour immigration. Our hypothesis is that labour immigrants will be made especially welcome because they will take part in the Norwegian labour market almost as soon as they arrive, and will help address the shortage of labour within expanding sectors. Their European backgrounds will also mean that they are less culturally different from the majority population than many refugees.

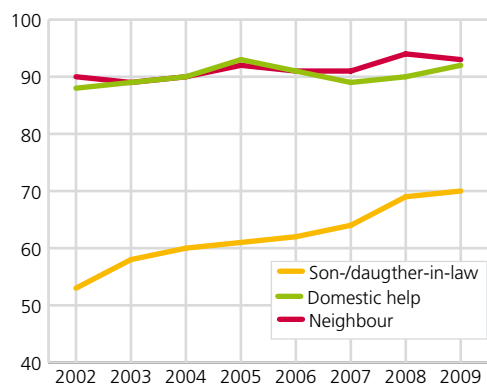
The statement we arrived at in order to capture the mood of the population with regard to labour immigration was «Labour immigration from non-Nordic countries makes a mainly positive contribution to Norwegian economy. Do you agree strongly, agree on the whole, disagree on the whole or disagree strongly about this?» We found it appropriate to distinguish between labour immigration from the Nordic countries and those outside the Nordic region since the Nordic countries have had a common labour market since 1954,

and immigrants from these countries can hardly be conceived as immigrants.¹

Unfortunately, we were not prepared to ask the new question until 2009, by which time the financial crisis had manifested itself and had been throwing a shadow on the Norwegian and foreign economy for nine months. We do not know, therefore, what attitudes would have been previously, when all indicators for the economy were still positive. We assume that the appreciation of labour immigration would have been even higher then. However, in 2009, almost 7 out of 10 believed that labour immigration from non-Nordic countries would have a positive effect on the Norwegian economy. Fourteen per cent disagreed with this, and almost 2 out of 10 neither agreed nor disagreed (table 6.6). This distribution of responses is roughly the same as for the statement «Most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life» (cf. table 1). When compared with the result showing that 5 out of 10 think it should be more

¹ The word "immigrant" is mentioned in most of the questions without being defined. Thus, it is up to the respondent to answer based on his own perceptions of the word. We assume that many are thinking of someone from Asia, Africa, Latin America or Eastern Europe when giving their answer, without this being mentioned in the question. The interviewers' instructions, however, state that such a definition may be given if the respondent asks for it. The new question on labour immigration enables the inclusion of western countries outside the Nordic region. In order that this does not affect the understanding of the other questions, the question on labour immigration is placed at the end of the interview.

Figure 6.4. **Share refuting that they would feel uncomfortable having an immigrant as a domestic help, neighbour or son/daughter-in-law. 2002-2009. Per cent**



Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

difficult for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway, the data indicate – as expected – that attitudes towards labour immigration are more benevolent than towards refugee immigration. The wording of the two questions, however, differs to the point that it can be difficult to draw comparisons.

6.7. Nine out of 10 would not mind having immigrants as neighbours or domestic helps

Approximately 9 out of 10 would have no objections to an immigrant working as a domestic help for themselves or a close family member. The introduction to the question defines the immigrant as being able to communicate well in Norwegian. Nine out of 10 also have no objections to having an immigrant as a new neighbour. The share with these points of view varies somewhat every year. In 2008, for example, 94 per cent of respondents denied that having an immigrant as a neighbour would make them feel uncomfortable, while «only» 88 per cent would not mind having an immigrant as a home help. The variation in the answers from year to year

does not follow any apparent systematic pattern.

However, there is less tolerance for a son or daughter wanting to marry an immigrant, with 1 out of 4 stating in 2009 that they would not be comfortable with this. Seven out of 10 refute this opinion. A clear tendency for change over time can be traced in relation to this question. From 2002-2009, the share accepting the idea of having an immigrant as a son-in-law or daughter-in-law increased by 17 percentage points (figure 6.4).

6.8. Three out of 4 have contact with immigrants

Three out of 4 of the adult population have contact with immigrants (appendix table 6.1, upper panel). The share has steadily increased from 67 to 75 per cent during the years when the question has been asked (2002-2009). During this period, the share of immigrants in the population has also increased; from 5.7 per cent to 8.8 per cent. If we include Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, the increase has been from 6.9 to 10.6 per cent (Statistics Norway 2010). Part of the increase in the share who has contact with immigrants may be related to the fact that the share of immigrants has increased, but it is also likely to be due to the expansion of social interaction arenas.

As regards the follow-up question regarding the context of the contact, half now respond that it is at work (appendix table 6.1, middle panel). A further 4 out of 10 also have contact with immigrants through friends and acquaintances, and 3 out of 10 have contact in their neighbourhood.² Moreover, 14 per cent have contact with immigrants in their immediate

² More than one response alternative could be selected.

family. Contact at work, among friends/acquaintances and in the neighbourhood has increased 10 percentage points since 2002. The increase has been smaller for contact in the family, at just 5 percentage points.

If we count up the number of arenas where respondents report meeting immigrants, we find – including the quarter who do not have contact with any immigrants – a third with one arena where they have contact with immigrants and a quarter who have contact with immigrants in two arenas (appendix table 6.1, lower panel). Twelve per cent have contact with immigrants in three arenas, and the remaining 6 per cent have four or five arenas. The trend over time here – in addition to the fall in the share that does not have any contact with immigrants – is that the share that has contact with immigrants in just one arena is falling. In its place, there has been an increase of 14 percentage points since 2002 in the share that has contact with immigrants in two or more arenas.

Of the respondents who have contact with immigrants, it is fairly unusual for the contact only to relate to one person; only 6 per cent (appendix table 6.2, upper panel). It is more common for the contact to relate to two to four people. One out of 3 respondents who have contact with immigrants have contact with 2-4 immigrants, and roughly as many report having contact with 5-10 immigrants. An increase in the scope of contact over time can also be traced here. In 2003, half of all respondents who had contact with immigrants had contact with four or fewer people.

In recent years, we have also asked how frequent the contact with immigrants is, and how it is perceived. Among respondents who have contact, weekly contact

and daily contact are the most common (appendix table 6.2, middle panel), with 4 out of 10 having weekly contact, and just as many having daily contact. In 2003, when the question was asked for the first time, daily contact was the most common. With regard to personal experience of the contact, 3 out of 4 report it as mainly positive (appendix table 6.2, lower panel). One out of 4 have mixed experiences, while almost no one considered the contact to be mainly negative.

6.9. Social conditions influence attitudes ...

It goes without saying that various social conditions affect the population's attitudes to immigrants and immigration over time. We have already discussed some such factors. Economic booms appear to play a role in the relaxing of attitudes, particularly towards immigrants in the labour market. Economic growth leads to a need for more labour and paves the way for both new and more established immigrants to find work. Other European studies (Semyonov, Rajzman and Gorodzeisky 2006) support this finding. High asylum seeker figures also appear to influence attitudes. The more asylum seekers there are, the greater the demand for the authorities to regulate and limit the influx of immigrants. The majority of the population seem to have a fundamental fear of major and uncontrolled immigration.

The formulation of the authorities' refugee policy also appears to have an effect on opinion. Whilst immigration should be kept under control, the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers must not be regarded as unreasonable or inhumane. Otherwise, this could trigger a demand for a policy with a more «human» face. This is probably what happened in the mid-1990s in connection with the media's frequent

reports on «heartless» decisions in asylum cases, innocent asylum children camped out in churches and brutal deportations. A more «immigrant-friendly» attitude was clearly in evidence from 1995 to 1996, which may have been related to this (Blom 1996).

On the other hand, all crime committed by immigrants contributes to the undermining of «immigrant-friendly» attitudes (Blom 1999). This applies to terrorist threats, gang fights, «honour killings», forced marriages, economic crimes, drug trafficking and human trafficking. Crime of this nature that are committed by immigrants, can lead to the stigmatisation of all immigrants. In particular, persons with no personal contact with immigrants, but who are influenced by reports in the media, could easily form a one-dimensional view of immigrants from this.

6.10. ...as do personal characteristics

Macro conditions in society, combined with social and demographic characteristics of individuals, help form attitudes towards immigrants and immigration.

Person-related factors that have proven to have a bearing on attitudes are education, age, place of residence, contact with immigrants and political beliefs. Unless otherwise specified, the figures referred to below are from 2009.

Level of education is one of the most determining person-related factors. Highly educated people, without exception, have a more positive attitude towards immigrants and immigration than those with a medium or low level of education. While 44 per cent of the population educated to lower secondary level believe that most immigrants are a source of insecurity in society, 38 per cent of persons with an upper

secondary education share this opinion, and 17 per cent of those with an extended education (over 4 years) at university/university college. Furthermore, 8 per cent of the respondents educated to lower secondary level would feel uncomfortable with an immigrant domestic help, compared with 2 per cent of the highly educated.

The most significant tendency in connection with age is that the most elderly have the least positive attitudes. For example, 46 per cent of the oldest age group (67-79 years) believe that most immigrants abuse the social welfare system, compared with 25 per cent of the youngest group (16-24 years). We also find that 12 per cent of the oldest group dislikes having an immigrant as a neighbour, compared with 4 per cent of the youngest.

Notwithstanding, the second youngest group (25-44 years) are found to be more liberal than the youngest in relation to several questions. This is probably related to the fact that they haven't yet achieved the same level of education as their elders. For instance, 36 per cent of the 16-24 year-olds agree that «most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society», compared with 28 per cent of the 25-44 year-olds. However, more than half of the oldest group shares this view.

Nevertheless, the youngest group is more liberal than the second youngest group in some questions, such as the question on whether immigrants should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible.

6.11. Less scepticism in the cities and larger towns

A person's area of residency also appears to have a bearing on his/her attitude. Residents of built-up areas with more than 100 000 inhabitants, i.e. the cities and

largest towns and their surrounding area, generally have more liberal or «immigrant-friendly» attitudes than persons in smaller urban areas. For example, 11 per cent in built-up areas with more than 100 000 inhabitants would like to make it easier for refugees and asylum seekers to be granted a residence permit in Norway, compared with only 1 per cent in built-up areas with less than 2 000 residents, and 4 per cent in sparsely populated areas. We also find less resistance to marriages between immigrants and family members in the cities and largest towns, and to a certain extent also in sparsely populated areas, than is otherwise the case in Norway.

The goodwill towards immigrants and immigration by geographic region is normally greatest in Akershus and Oslo. However, this was less evident in the 2009 data than in previous surveys. The clearest example is that 12 per cent of the population in Akershus and Oslo would like it to be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to be granted residence permits, while a maximum of 6 per cent in the remaining parts of the country shared this view. The share that has daily contact with immigrants is furthermore higher in Akershus and Oslo than other parts of the country, and the share that has contact with many (more than 10) immigrants is also higher here. The share of immigrants is admittedly higher in Akershus and Oslo as well. Surprisingly, the inhabitants of North Norway were in 2009 however least likely to think that most immigrants abuse the social welfare system.

Which part of the country is the least positive towards immigrants and immigration varies from question to question. Possible «candidates» can be Hedmark/Oppland, the remainder of Østlandet (i.e. Østfold, Buskerud, Vestfold and Telemark)

or Agder/Rogaland. The tendency is not particularly clear, and can vary from year to year.

The effect of geographic region and area of residency is diminished or eliminated for some questions when differences in education level or degree of contact with immigrants are included in the analysis.

6.12. Does limited contact lead to less goodwill?

Persons who have contact with immigrants generally have more «immigrant-friendly» attitudes than persons without such contact. The more arenas in which the contact is made, the greater the goodwill. For example, the share believing that most immigrants abuse the social welfare system drops from 40 to 18 per cent from persons with no contact with immigrants to persons who have contact with immigrants in three or more arenas. Correspondingly, the share who believe that most immigrants make an important contribution to working life increases from 60 per cent among persons with no contact with immigrants to 83 per cent of persons with contact in three or more arenas. Similar tendencies can be observed with regard to the significance of the number of immigrants that persons have contact with as well as the frequency of the contact. Generally speaking, attitudes are more positive among respondents who know a large number of immigrants, and who have frequent contact with them (daily). Whether it is the contact with immigrants that generates positive attitudes, or whether it is the positive attitudes that generate contact is unclear. It is most likely to be both.

Since our question on attitudes was moved to the travel and holiday survey in 2005, political affiliation has not been inclu-

ded in background variables. However, voting data is available for the last general election in the Norwegian section of the European Social Survey 2008. This can be combined with one or more questions on attitudes towards immigrants. We have chosen to use a question on whether immigrants from poor non-European countries should be allowed to come to Norway and settle here, and a question on whether living in Norway has improved or worsened as a result of immigration. Based on the answers to these two questions, it is clear that voters who voted for Red (Rødt), formerly the Red Electoral Alliance (Rød Valgallianse), or the Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti) are the most «immigrant-friendly», followed by voters of the Liberal Party (Venstre) and the Norwegian Labour Party (Arbeiderpartiet). On the question of immigration's bearing on living in Norway, the Liberal Party voters had an even more positive attitude than the Socialist Left Party voters. Next were the Centre Party (Senterpartiet), Conservative Party (Høyre) and Christian Democratic Party (Kristelig Folkeparti). The answers here were also varied depending on which question was asked. The aforementioned order relates to the attitude towards accepting immigrants from poor countries. For the other question, the Conservative Party voters took a more «immigrant-friendly» view than both the Centre party and Christian Democratic Party voters. The Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet) voters had the least positive attitudes towards immigrants and immigration.

Gender is generally of little significance to attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, but it does play a part in questions that relate to immigrants' cultural significance and whether they should try to be as similar to Norwegians as possible. Women have a greater appreciation than men of

the immigrants' cultural contribution, and believe to a lesser extent that they need to be as similar to the majority population as possible. They are also less interested in limiting refugees and asylum seekers' opportunities to obtain a residence permit in Norway. On the other hand, men are more disposed than women to appreciate the economic significance of labour immigration.

References

- Aetat (2001): Månedssstatistikk om arbeidsmarkedet, nr. 12/desember 2001.
- Blom, S. (1996): Holdning til innvandrere og innvandringspolitikk. Spørsmål i SSBs omnibus i mai/juni 1996, Notater 96/49, Statistics Norway.
- Blom, S. (1999): Holdning til innvandrere og innvandringspolitikk. Spørsmål i SSBs omnibus i mai/juni 1999, Notater 1999/61, Statistics Norway.
- Blom, S. (2004): Holdninger til innvandrere og innvandring 2004, Notater 2004/75, Statistics Norway.
- Blom, S. (2005a): Den europeiske samfunnsundersøkelsen 2002/2003: Svenskene mest positive til innvandrere. http://www.ssb.no/magasinet/slik_lever_vi/art-2005-03-04-01.html
- Blom, S. (2005b): Holdninger til innvandrere og innvandring 2005, Notater 2005/51, Statistics Norway.
- Blom, S. (2006): Holdninger til innvandrere og innvandring 2006. Med komparative data fra Den europeiske samfunnsundersøkelsen, Notater 2006/77, Statistics Norway.

Blom, S. (2007): «Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration», in B. Mathisen (ed.): *Immigration and immigrants 2006*, Statistical Analyses 87, Statistics Norway, pp. 125-137.

Blom, S. (2009): *Holdninger til innvandrere og innvandring*, Reports 2009/44, Statistics Norway.

NAV (2010): *Månedssstatistikk om arbeidsmarkedet*, no. 5/May 2010, The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Service.

Semyonov, M., R. Raijman og A. Gorodzeisky (2006): *The rise of anti-foreigner sentiment in European societies, 1988-2000*, *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 71, s. 426-449.

Statistics Norway (2010): *Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents*, 1 January 2010. Tables 1 og 6. http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/innv-bef_en/

UDI (2001): *Årsrapport 2000*, Utlendingsdirektoratet.

UDI (2010): *Årsrapport 2009*. Tall og fakta, Utlendingsdirektoratet.

Appendix table 6.1. **Share with contact with immigrants, type of arena and number of arenas.**
2002-2009. Per cent

Year	Do you have contact with immigrants who live in Norway, for instance at work, in the neighbourhood, among friends, family etc?»									
	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						
2008	100	74	26	1 111						
2009	100	75	25	1 103						

Year	«In what connections do you have contact with immigrants who live in Norway?»								
	All	At work		Among friends/acquaintances		In the neighbourhood		In immediate family	
		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
2008	100	48	52	32	68	26	74	13	87
2009	100	50	50	37	63	30	70	14	86

Year	Number of arenas where contact with immigrants takes place							
	All	Number of arenas						Number of persons that answered
		0	1	2	3	4	5	
2002	100	33	38	19	6	2	1	1 408
2003	100	36	35	18	8	3	1	1 382
2004	100	33	37	20	7	3	0	1 318
2005	100	34	37	19	6	2	0	1 286
2006	100	32	36	21	7	3	1	1 288
2007	100	30	36	22	8	3	1	1 271
2008	100	26	38	23	8	4	1	1 111
2009	100	25	33	24	12	5	1	1 103

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

Appendix table 6.2. **Contact with number of immigrants, contact frequency and perception of the contact. 2003-2009. Per cent**

«How many immigrants have you contact with?»								
Year	All	Number of persons					Don't know	Number of persons that answered
		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
2008	100	26	5	26	26	18	0	1 111
2008 ¹	100	.	6	35	35	24	0	819
2009	100	25	5	25	27	19	0	1 103
2009 ¹	100	.	6	33	36	25	0	831

Year	«How frequent is your contact with immigrants generally?»						
	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
2008	100	26	4	10	29	32	1 111
2008 ¹	100	.	5	13	39	43	819
2009	100	25	3	10	31	30	1 103
2009 ¹	100	.	4	14	41	40	831

Year	«What is your personal experience of this contact?»					
	All	No contact	Mainly positive	Positive/negative	Mainly 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
2008	100	26	58	15	0	1 111
2008 ¹	100	.	78	21	1	819
2009	100	25	56	19	1	1 103
2009 ¹	100	.	74	25	1	831

¹ Only persons who have contact with immigrants.

Source: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration (Blom 2009).

Svein Blom

7. Comparison of attitudes in Norway and other European countries

Norway appears in the liberal or «immigrant-friendly» third of the participating countries in the European Social Survey (ESS). However, we are not completely convinced that immigrants contribute more than they receive.

- Of the six questions on immigration that have been asked in the ESS since 2002, Sweden takes first place on as many as four questions, and second place in a fifth question in 2008 when the countries are ranked according to how liberal or immigrant-friendly their population is.
- Norway is in second place in relation to whether the population believes that immigration is good for the country's economy, and in third place with regard to the willingness to receive immigrants from poor countries outside Europe.
- Probably because we regard our social welfare system to be generous, Norway is only ranked in the middle of the countries with regard to our belief that immigrants contribute more to society through taxes than they receive in social benefits and services.

The European Social Survey (see the text box below) enables a comparison between Norwegian attitudes towards immigrants and immigration and the attitudes in a number of other European countries. To date, the survey has been conducted four

times – each time with some questions on immigrants. Some topics are repeated in every survey, whilst others are replaced with new topics.

Data from the second round of interviews (in 2004) is provided in Blom 2006 and from the third round (in 2006) in Blom 2009. The results from the fourth round of interviews are presented below, and these show Norway's ranking for questions concerning immigrants compared with the other countries that participated in the survey in 2008-2009. Norway's ranking in previous rounds of interviews is referred to in the text to some extent. The appendix tables at the end of the chapter show Norway's distribution of responses to the relevant ESS questions in each of the four rounds.

7.1. Swedes are most benevolent

Eight out of 10 of the adult population of Norway would allow many or some immigrants «of the same race or ethnic group as most Norway's people» to come and live here. This is 10 percentage points more than in 2002 (appendix table 7.1). The wording of the question is not decided by Statistics Norway, but by the ESS planners.

The European Social Survey

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an interview-based survey that is conducted every second year in more than 20 countries throughout Europe, with the aim of mapping the population's attitudes towards political, social, moral and religious issues. The project is financed through the European Commission, the European Science Foundation and national research councils in the participating countries. The ESS is characterised by a standardised sampling methodology, uniform translation from the same questionnaire and uniform execution of field work and file construction in all participating countries. In Norway, the field work is carried out by Statistics Norway. Data is freely available at the website of Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD): <http://ess.nsd.uib.no/>. Ringdal and Kleven (2004) provide further details of the survey.

In the four interview rounds to date, a total of 32 countries have taken part. These are as follows, with the number of times they have participated in brackets: Austria (3), Belgium (4), Bulgaria (2), Croatia (1), Cyprus (2), Czech Republic (3), Denmark (4), Estonia (3), Finland (4), France (4), Germany (4), Greece (3), Hungary (4), Iceland (1), Ireland (3), Israel (2), Latvia (2), Luxemburg (1), Netherlands (4), Norway (4), Poland (4), Portugal (4), Romania (2), Russian Federation (2), Slovakia (3), Slovenia (4), Spain (4), Sweden (4), Switzerland (4), Turkey (2), Ukraine (3), United Kingdom (4). Our presentation of results does not include Israel, since we do not consider this to be a European country.

In the first interview round in 2002, a whole section was dedicated to questions relating to immigration and asylum (Blom 2005, 2007), followed by sections on media use and confidence in others, political interests and participation, well-being, social exclusion, religion and discrimination. Subsequent interview rounds have not had a separate section for questions on immigration. Instead, six of the questions from the first round are included in the section on political interests and participation, after the section on media and confidence in others. We do not consider this change to have had any effect on the answers reported. New sections in the fourth interview round include attitudes towards welfare offers, support schemes and taxation, and also include a few questions on immigrants and immigration, which will be discussed.

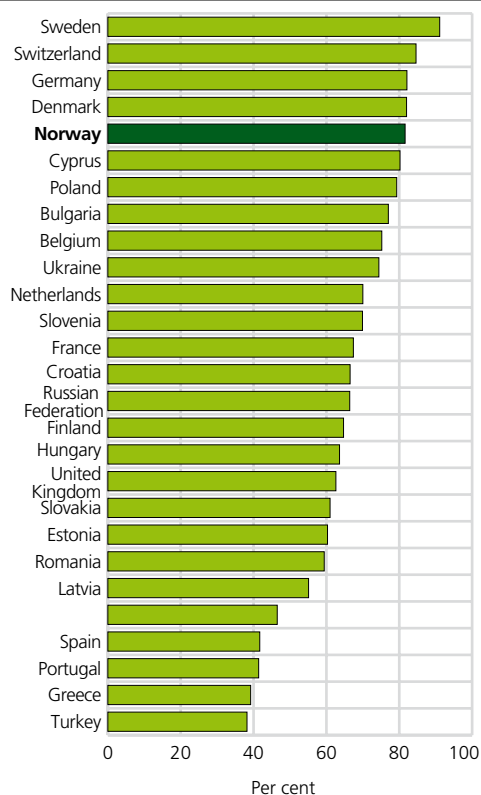
Ethnicity is not part of Statistics Norway's standard for immigrant classification, and neither is «race».

Norway is ranked fifth on this question; behind Sweden, Switzerland, Germany and Denmark, when the countries are ranked by degree of benevolence (figure 7.1), but the distance between third and fifth place is moderate. This is the same ranking we had in 2006, but at that time we shared it with the Ukraine. Sweden was also in first place in 2006. In the first and second interview rounds, Norway took sixth place. Both Switzerland and Germany are accustomed to a large number of labour immigrants. Denmark has a somewhat lower share of immigrants than Norway (7.5 compared with 9.5 per cent) (Statistics Denmark 2010, Statistics Norway 2010), while Sweden has a somewhat higher

share (13.9 per cent) (Statistics Sweden 2010). Among the Nordic countries, Finland is far down the rankings with regard to willingness to receive immigrants with the same ethnicity (16th place in 2008, as in 2006). Finland is the Nordic country (including Iceland) with the lowest share of the population born abroad; 4.4 per cent at the start of 2010 (Statistics Finland 2010).

More than 6 out of 10 in Norway (64 per cent) report that they would accept many or some immigrants with a «different race or ethnic group from most of Norway's people»; 7 percentage points more than in 2002. Norway thereby falls one place in the rankings, to sixth place, when the question is changed to relate to willingness to receive immigrants with a foreign ethnicity (figure 7.2). This also means that

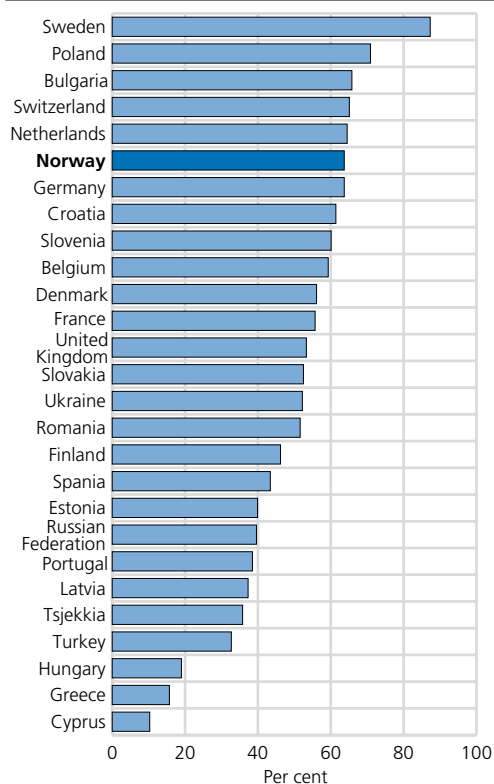
Figure 7.1. **Share who would allow many or some immigrants of the same race or ethnic group as most people in the country to come and live in the country. 2008. Per cent**



Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

the share that shows benevolence falls 18 percentage points compared to when the question relates to persons with the same ethnicity. This is about the same reduction as in 2006, when Norway retained its fifth place in relation to the other countries, despite the question being changed. For whatever reason, the populations of the emigration countries Poland and Bulgaria, in addition to the Netherlands, are more willing to receive immigrants with a foreign ethnicity than Norway. In the 2002 and 2004 surveys, Norway took seventh

Figure 7.2. **Share who are willing to allow many or some immigrants of a different race or ethnic group from most people in the country to come and live in the country. 2008**

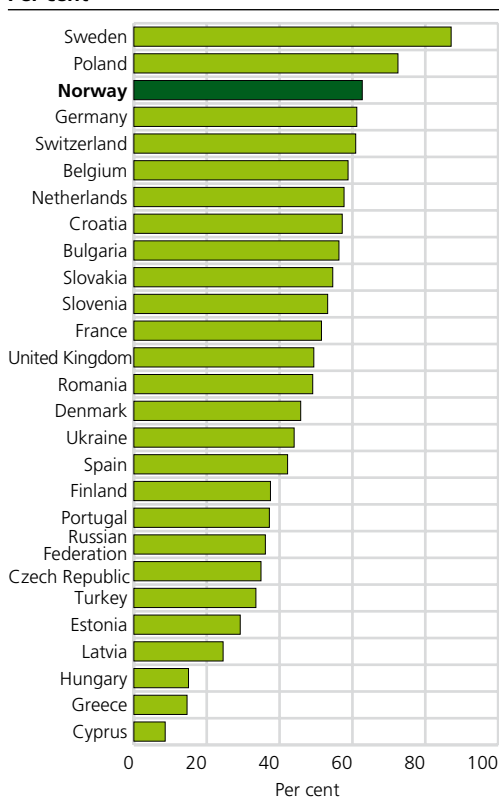


Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

and eighth place respectively on this question.

Otherwise, Sweden retained first place in the rankings in 2008, also with regard to receiving immigrants with a different ethnicity from the majority population. The share of the population that is willing to receive many or some immigrants with a foreign ethnicity is only 4 percentage points lower in Sweden than when the question relates to persons with the same ethnic background as the majority.

Figure 7.3. **Share who are willing to allow many or some immigrants from poor countries outside Europe to come and live in the country. 2008.**
Per cent



Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

Conversely, Denmark fell from fourth place to eleventh place with regard to the question on immigrants with a different ethnicity. Thus, the share in Denmark that is willing to receive many or some immigrants fell by 26 percentage points (from 82 to 56 per cent). The most dramatic change in attitudes was among the Cypriot and Hungarian populations on this occasion. The fall for Cyprus was 70 percentage points and for Hungary 45 percentage points. This can hardly be explained as a result of random current events, since similar tendencies have been observed before. Special circumstances in the geopoliti-

tical situation of these countries are likely to be behind such results. In 1974, Cyprus was split between a Greek-speaking and a Turkish occupied territory, and Hungary has had large numbers of Hungarian-speaking minorities in its neighbouring countries since it had to relinquish two thirds of its territory in 1920 as a punishment for being on the wrong side during World War I.

Sixty-three per cent of the population in Norway think we should allow many or some from «poor countries outside Europe» to come to Norway and take up residence. This is an insignificant increase since the survey in 2002. Overall, the answers clearly indicate a preference to accept some (cf. appendix table 7.1). Compared with other countries, Norway is in third place with regard to how willing the population is to allow immigrants from poor countries outside Europe take up residence in Norway (figure 7.3); this is two places higher than the survey in 2006, and four places higher than in 2004. Indications are that the majority of countries do not perceive there to be any essential difference in receiving immigrants from poor countries outside Europe and receiving immigrants with a different ethnicity. The order of the countries in figures 7.2 and 7.3 is largely coincidental.

The questions above are not directly comparable with the question in Statistics Norway's survey of attitudes towards granting residence permits to refugees and asylum seekers. The questions in the ESS are less precise since they do not include any mention of reason for residency, and the reference to ethnicity is also not used by Statistics Norway. Neither do the questions refer to a specific reference level («compared with today»), in the way that Statistics Norway's questions on attitudes

do. Additionally, it is also unclear how many may be covered by words such as «many», «some» and «a few».

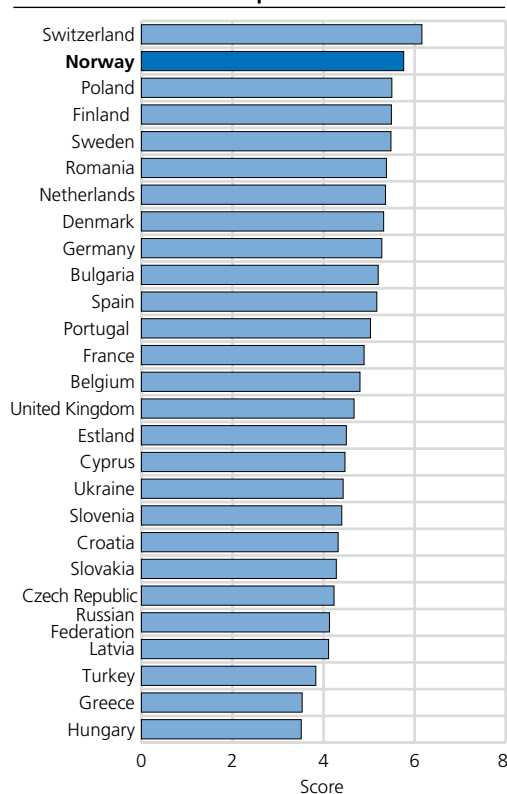
7.2. Population in Norway believes that immigration is good for the economy

The responses to the next three questions are based on an 11-point scale. The extreme points on the scale are allocated key words for the opposite points of view. The first question relates to whether immigration is «good or bad» for the national economy. The extreme points are marked «bad for the economy» (0) and «good for the economy» (10) respectively.

When the scale is divided into three, around the values 0-3, 4-6 and 7-10, it is clear that the majority of the Norwegian answers fall into the neutral middle group («neither good nor bad») and the group to the right («good for the economy») (cf. appendix table 7.2). Since 2002, the share lying in the interval 7-10 has increased by 9 percentage points.

When the countries are ranked according to the average value on the scale, Norway is in second place with regard to the view that immigration is good for the economy (figure 7.4). In 2002 and 2006, Norway was in fifth place out of all the countries and sixth place in 2004. All the populations in the Nordic countries have a high ranking for immigration being good for the economy. It is also worth noting that Norway ranks ahead of Sweden in this question. The greatest belief in the immigrants' positive effect on the economy, however, is held by the population of Switzerland; a country with a high level of labour immigration from 2004-2008 and a foreign-born population of 26 per cent in 2008 (Swiss Statistics 2010). It should further be noted that the field work

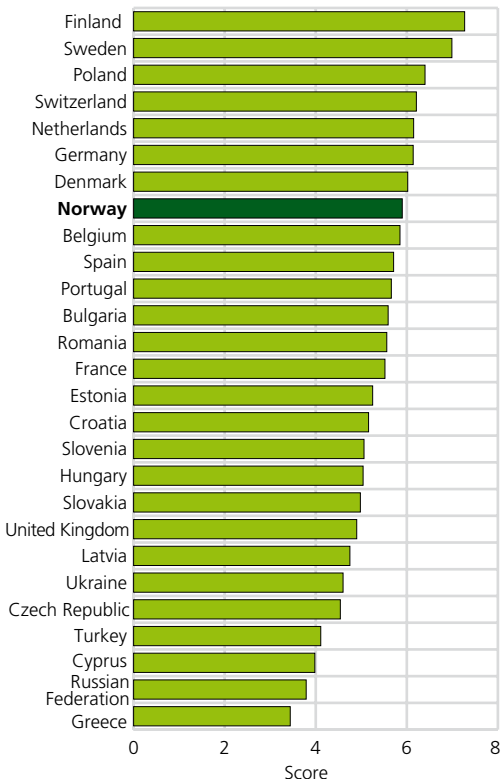
Figure 7.4. «Would you say it is generally bad or good for the country's economy that people come to live here from other countries?» (0: Bad for the economy, 10: Good for the economy). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale



Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

for the survey – with the exception of a few countries – was carried out after the financial crisis was a fact in autumn 2008. In Norway, Germany and Switzerland, interviewing began during the last week of August 2008, followed by Denmark, the Netherlands and Spain in the first half of September. The field work in Sweden was initiated on the date of the global financing company Lehman Brothers' bankruptcy; 15 September 2008.

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). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale

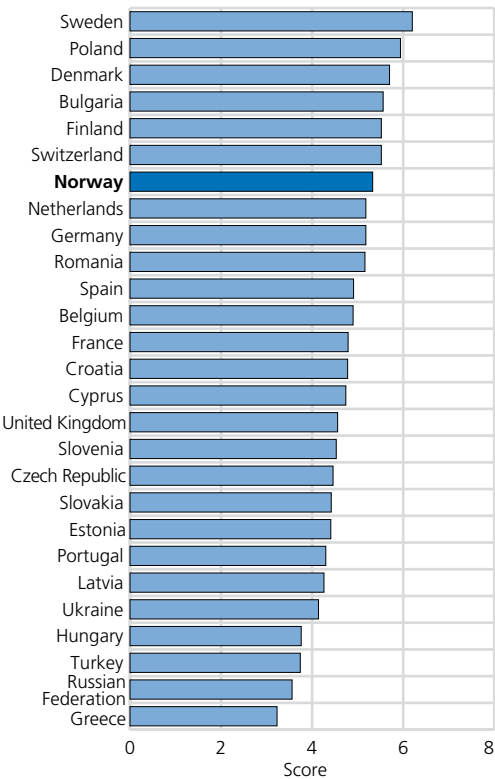


Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

7.3. Finland appreciates the immigrants' culture

In relation to a similar question to the economy question on the immigrants' contribution to the country's culture, Norway lies in eighth place, as in 2004 and 2006 (figure 7.5). In 2002, Norway shared tenth place with Belgium. The question is about whether the culture is undermined or enriched as a result of immigration. The average on the scale for Norway is somewhat higher for the question on culture (5.90) than for the question on the economy (5.76). Nevertheless, Norway is farther down the list compared with the

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). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale



Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

other countries in relation to the question on the immigrants' effect on culture. This is clearly because there are quite a few more countries with a higher score for the question on culture than on the question about the effect on the economy.

According to figure 7.5, the populations of Finland and Sweden have the greatest belief that immigration enriches the culture of the country. Finland and Sweden also took first and second place respectively in this question in 2004 and 2006. Poland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany and Denmark are all higher up the scale than

Norway. In the case of Denmark and the Netherlands, this may seem surprising in light of the more polarised public with regard to Islam that no doubt prevails in these countries (cf. the caricature controversy and murder of the filmmaker Theo van Gogh).

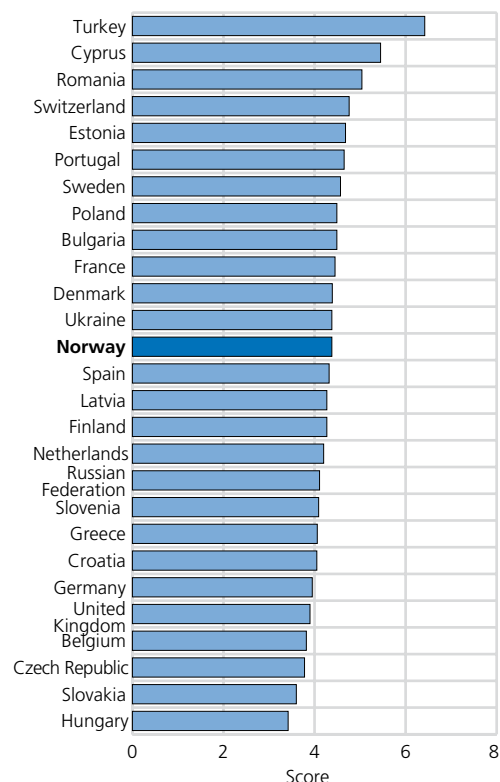
7.4. Does immigration make the country a better place to live in?

On the question of whether it has become «worse» or «better» to live in the country as a result of immigration, between 5 and 6 out of 10 Norwegians have a predominantly neutral attitude. A further 3 out of 10 believe that immigration has made the country a better place to live in, while 17 per cent have the opposite view. The share believing that immigration has made the country better, has increased by 11 percentage points since 2002 (appendix table 7.2). This gives Norway seventh place in the list of countries (figure 7.6); one place higher than in 2006. In 2002 and 2004, Norway had ninth and eleventh place respectively in relation to this question. The three other Nordic countries that took part in the survey in 2008 are all ranked above Norway with regard to their belief in immigration's beneficial effect, again with Sweden at the top. This was also the case in 2006.

7.5. Immigration and the social welfare system

In the fourth round of interviews (2008), a new question module was included on attitudes towards the social welfare system, including some questions relating to immigrants and immigration. One of the questions was worded as follows: «A lot of people who come to live in [country] from other countries pay taxes and make use of social benefits and services. On balance, do you think people who come to live in [country] receive more than they contri-

Figure 7.7. «On balance, do you think people who come to live in [country] receive more than they contribute or contribute more than they receive?» (0: Receive much more than they contribute, 10: Contribute much more than they receive). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale



Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

bute or contribute more than they receive?» The response is given as a score on an 11-point scale, where 0 means «Receive much more than they contribute», and 10 means «Contribute much more than they receive».

Surprisingly, twice as many persons in Norway believe that immigrants receive more than they contribute (32 per cent scored 0-3), than believe that they contribute more than they receive (14 per cent scored 7-10) (appendix table

7.3). More than half of the population was in the middle of the scale (4-6). This gives Norway thirteenth place among the countries when they are ranked by degree of belief that the contribution is greater than the receipt (figure 7.7). Turkey and Cyprus take the top two spots, which are two of the countries with the most negative attitudes towards immigrants and immigration in the other questions. We are not entirely certain how this should be interpreted, but it may of course be connected with how (un-) generous the social welfare system is in many of the countries that come high up the scale.

It may also be considered surprising that 7 out of 10 Norwegians believe that labour immigration makes a positive contribution to the Norwegian economy, and that immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life (cf. Chapter 6), simultaneous to more believing that immigrants receive more than they contribute than who believe the opposite.

However, it is not the first time that the population or individuals have had perceptions that can seem contradictory (Converse 1964, Festinger 1957), but one possible explanation in this case could be that the question on the immigrants' contribution to the Norwegian economy and working life primarily relates to society's production of goods and services, while the question on the relationship between contribution and receipt of social benefits and services is more narrowly related to government spending and income, as implied in the question's introduction.

With regard to the next two questions in the section on the welfare system, one question relates to how quickly and under what circumstances immigrants should be given access to social benefits and services in line with the country's own citizens.

Here it is the populations of Sweden, Denmark and Norway who are the most generous since they are largely willing to give immigrants access to social benefits when they arrive or within a year of their arrival without any requirement for them to have been employed in the country (figure not shown).

The second question is whether social benefits and services «encourage people from other countries to come and live here».

In this case it is Germany, the UK and France who to a large extent (70-80 per cent) agree with this. However, Norway is, perhaps surprisingly, in fourth place (figure not shown). As in the question on whether immigrants contribute more than they receive or vice versa, the response is partly determined based on the degree of generosity of the country's welfare system. The greater the belief that the system is generous, the greater the share of respondents who agree with this question. This question is, therefore, just as much about how the welfare system is perceived as about attitudes to immigration.

References

- Blom, S. (2005): Den europeiske samfunnsundersøkelsen 2002/2003: Svenskene mest positive til innvandrere. http://www.ssb.no/magasinet/slik_lever_vi/art-2005-03-04-01.html
- Blom, S. (2006): Holdninger til innvandrere og innvandring 2006. Med komparative data fra Den europeiske samfunnsundersøkelsen, Notater 2006/77, Statistics Norway.
- Blom, S. (2007): «Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration», in B. Mathisen (ed.): Immigration and immigrants 2006, Statistical Analyses 87, Statistics Norway, pp. 125-137.

- Blom, S. (2009): «Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration», in G. Daugstad (ed.): *Immigration and immigrants 2008*, Statistical Analyses 104, pp. 135-150.
- Converse, P.E. (1964): *The nature of belief systems in mass publics*. I D. E. Apter (red.): *Ideology and Discontent*, The Free Press, New York, pp. 206-261.
- Festinger, L. (1957): *A theory of cognitive dissonance*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- Ringdal, K. and Ø. Kleven (2004): *Den europeiske samfunnsundersøkelsen, Samfunnsspeilet 5/2004*, Statistics Norway.
- Statistics Denmark (2010): *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik*, No. 58 og 59, 10 and 11 February 2010.
- Statistics Finland (2010): *Population Structure 2009* (31.12.).
- Statistics Norway (2010): *Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents*, 1 January 2010. Tables 1 og 6. http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/innvbef_en/
- Statistics Sweden (2010): *Tabeller över Sveriges befolkning 2009* (31.12.), Table 1.2.8., combined with personal message from Annika Klintefelt, Population statistics, SCB, Örebro.
- Swiss Statistics (2010): *Population by place of birth, 2008*.

Appendix table 7.1. **Attitudes towards receiving different categories of immigrants. Norway. 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008. 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
2008	100	28	54	18	1	1 544
«How 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
2008	100	14	49	33	3	1 540
«How about people from the poorer 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	5	2 019
2004	100	12	47	35	6	1 753
2006	100	14	46	36	6	1 743
2008	100	15	48	33	4	1 543

Source: The European Social Survey 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008.

Appendix table 7.2. **Assumed social consequences of immigration. Norway. 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008.**
Percentage distribution and mean score on 11-point scale

Year	All	Bad for the economy (0-3)	Neither bad nor good (4-6)	Good for the economy (7-10)	Mean score	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	17	52	31	5,41	1 994
2003	100	21	50	29	5,16	1 737
2004	100	17	47	36	5,51	1 727
2005	100	14	46	40	5,76	1 534

Year	All	Cultural life undermined (0-3)	Neither undermined nor enriched (4-6)	Cultural life enriched (7-10)	Mean score	Number of persons that answered
2002	100	16	41	43	5,83	2 019
2003	100	16	40	44	5,84	1 747
2004	100	16	40	45	5,89	1 740
2005	100	16	38	46	5,90	1 542

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
2003	100	24	56	20	4,84	1 745
2004	100	21	55	24	5,08	1 740
2005	100	17	55	28	5,33	1 539

Source: The European Social Survey 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008.

Appendix table 7.3. **Attitudes towards relations between social benefits/services and immigrants and immigration. Norway. 2008. Percentage distribution and mean score on 11-point scale**

«A lot of people who come to live in Norway from other countries pay taxes and make use of social benefits and services. On balance, do you think people who come to live in Norway receive more than they contribute or contribute more than they receive? Please use this card to answer.»

Year	All	Receive more than they contribute (0-3)	Neither receive nor contribute more (4-6)	Contribute more than they receive (7-10)	Mean score	Number of persons that answered
2008	100	32	54	14	4,38	1 539

«Thinking of people coming to live in Norway from other countries, when do you think they should obtain the same rights to social benefits and services as citizens already living here? Please choose the option on this card that comes closest to your view.»

Year	All	Immediately on arrival	After living in Norway for a year, whether or not they have worked	Only after they have worked and paid taxes for at least a year	Once they have become a Norwegian citizen	They should never get the same rights
2008	100	13	13	35	37	2

«Using this card please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree that social benefits and services in Norway»

Year	All	Agree strongly or agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree or disagree strongly	Number of persons that answered
2008	100	71	18	11	1 542

Source: The European Social Survey 2008.

Kåre Vassenden

8. The data basis for Statistics Norway's migration-related statistics

Production of comprehensive and reliable statistics in the field of international migration and immigrants requires the existence of relevant data, that the data are available to the statistical office, and that it is legally and technically possible to process the data and make them suitable for the production of statistics.

8.1. The data collection

In general, Statistics Norway obtains data for the production of person statistics from

- nationwide administrative registers
- institutions or agencies 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 Statistics Norway's right pursuant to the Statistics Act and the use of such data sources for the production of statistics.

The administrative register data form the basis for drawing survey samples, and information from the register is also linked to supplement the survey data. Thus, access to good register data is a basic requirement for all Norwegian migration-related 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 (for instance migration events) or other circumstances related to persons. Almost all accessible data for such statistics are at individual level, i.e. the data contain information on each counting unit.

8.2. The Norwegian register 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 many aspects of society, that the quality of the registers is relatively high, and that there is contact between registers that enables a certain degree of coordination. The principle is that only one register is responsible for a certain kind of information, and that the data are then exchanged between the registers that need the data.

The Population Register functions as a hub for all person registers. Both the Aliens Register in the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration and the Adoption Register supply data to, and are users of the Population Register. The system of population registration is a part of the Tax Administration, which is also responsible for other registers related to taxes. Last but not least, the Norwegian Welfare and Labour Administration (NAV) has several large registers related to national insurance and the labour market.

8.3. The population register has a key role

The Population Register plays a key role with regard to person data in Norway. As with similar registers in other countries, the Norwegian Population Register assigns ID numbers, and registers central demographic and legal person information.

Only in a few countries, however, is the concept of residence as strong as in Norway. Not only does it entail citizens having to give notification every time they move, it also means that the Population Register constitutes a public authority, which through legislature decides who is resident in Norway (and where in Norway they are registered as resident). All other public agencies are obliged to base their case handling on this definition of the resident population.

The body of rules on where persons shall be registered as resident is based on where they take their regular night-rest, but there are several exceptions to this main rule. The result is that the registration of residence does not reflect the actual situation as much as it would with another body of rules.

The biggest challenges, however, are linked to moves that are not notified to the

Population Register; this particularly applies to emigration events. Cases are constantly being discovered where someone has left Norway for such a long period that they should have been registered as emigrated.

8.4. The most important ID number series

Most of the individual data that Statistics Norway receives uses the Personal Identification Number (PIN) as identification. The so-called D-number is also used in certain cases, in addition to other number series that 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. Everyone born in Norway receives a PIN, even those who are born on Norwegian soil without resident parents. The same applies to immigrants who 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 2010 there were almost 7.6 million PINs in the CPR, covering 7.4 million people.

The reason for the difference of slightly more than 200 000, is that some people have had more than one PIN during their life. Most of the changes of PIN have taken place in order to correct the date of birth. In particular, such corrections happened in the first years after the establishment of the register and the PIN in 1964. Every year a few dozen cases are discovered where two valid PINs actually are one and the same person.

The CPR contained 4.7 million residents at the beginning of 2010, more than 2 million deceased persons and 470 000 people who had emigrated since 1964.

The D-number is assigned to persons who 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 is part of the CPR database. More than 1.3 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 someone who 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 received at the time of immigration 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 who is registered in the Aliens Register. 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.

8.5. The data sources of the different subject areas

The different subject areas in Statistics Norway use, in most cases, one or a few main sources, in addition to several supplementary and complementary sources.

The CPR is the dominating source for the population (demographic) statistics, but data from the Aliens Register, Adoption

Register and own historical data are also utilised. For instance, data on country of birth from the Population and Housing Census 1970 are used to supplement the information from the Population Register. In order to construct the variable «reason for immigration», data from the Aliens Register are used, in addition to own data.

The education statistics are partly based on administrative systems, partly on data directly from the educational institutions and from bodies such as the Norwegian State Educational Loan Fund and NAV. The latter agency, with its Employees Register, is the most important supplier to the labour market statistics, which also utilise the Tax Return Register and the Register of End-of-the-Year Certificates from the Tax Administration. The income statistics also use other registers from the Tax Administration, such as the Tax database of personal tax payers, and NAV's payment registers.

The major register sources are valuable for the production of statistics, but they are rarely without faults or weaknesses, even in the eyes of the administrative agencies themselves. Some of the weaknesses that the producers of statistics point out are linked to the use of data that have been adopted for the purpose of handling administrative cases. In public administration, no information is recorded unless it is correct within a degree of certainty, because the data may have consequences for individuals at a later stage. In addition, information that is not necessary for the immediate case handling may not be registered. Statistical considerations may easily be given less priority if extra measures are not imposed.

The coverage of registers is rather high, but there are some holes that create

problems for the producers of statistics. One of the biggest problems is the lack of a complete system for collecting information on the education that people bring with them from abroad.

8.6. Processing the data at Statistics Norway

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.

As mentioned above, the administrative data that Statistics Norway receives have properties specific to administrative case processing. When compiling statistical data, considerations other than the administrative ones should and can be taken. In the production of statistics for instance, a low number of non-stated cases are given more weight than the reliability of the data for each single person. The statistician may refer to the law of big numbers, which means that small and random errors are counterbalanced, and for that reason can be ignored.

When data are received by 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, and 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 are 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.

The result of the processing is often important data collections that are given names such as the population statistics system, register-based employment statistics, the income registers or similar. These are the direct sources of the immigrant-related statistics.

8.7. A system of data files

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 classified as immigrants is decided one place, the level of education another place, and income a third.

The system is integrated in the sense that it is technically easy to perform matching when necessary. It does not mean, however, that there is no control of what is matched across the subject areas.

This exchange of data between subject areas and the preparation of data for research projects mean that, in principle, there are three objectives with data production in Statistics Norway: the data shall be suitable for the direct production of statistics, as input to other data development processes and for internal and external research projects and other commissioned projects.

All data at Statistics Norway eventually becomes different kinds of statistics, but prior to that stage data are needed as individual level data and with an ID number series as a linking key. Each of these data files has many uses.

From a legal perspective, data from administrative primary registers and separate collections become «statistical registers» as soon as they are received by Statistics Norway. This means that these data shall only be used for the production of statistical data and statistics.

Technically, registers and variables do not become statistical until they have been through a preparation process that converts them into something other than the original, administrative data.

8.8. The classification of persons by immigrant background

In Statistics Norway, what is classified as immigration and who has an immigrant background is technically 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. New variables are constructed from these, such as the length of residence in Norway and age at immigration.

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.

A prerequisite for this model is that all relevant subject areas have good specific files and that it is easy to match up variables from other subject areas. When that is the case, definitions of immigrants and information about them can be produced in one place and then matched to all the files that are to be used for statistics by immigrant background.

In this way, all person statistics can be distributed by various immigration-relevant variables, which is not always possible in countries with different systems of statistics. In addition, one result is that precisely the same persons with immigrant background occur in the various statistics, which are thereby comparable across the subject areas.

8.9. Personal protection

Statistics Norway has responsibility for many statistical files containing, in part, sensitive information on the total population or parts thereof. The use of registers at Statistics Norway is governed by the Statistics Act and the Personal Data Act. Statistics Norway has its own personal protection ombudsman who ensures that the handling of personal information is performed correctly, and that routines aimed at securing this information on individuals or small groups are not compromised by the publishing of statistics.

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 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 (<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/>)

- Population statistics. Immigrant population (http://www.ssb.no/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/fl_yktninger_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/)
- Education statistics. National tests http://www.ssb.no/nasjprov_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/innvregsys_en/)
- Board and management (http://www.ssb.no/styre_en/)
- Entrepreneurs in business enterprise sector (http://www.ssb.no/etablerere_en/)
- Ownership and roles in business enterprise sector (http://www.ssb.no/eigarskap_en/)

Other Statistics

Other areas where 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:

Daugstad, Gunnlaug (ed.) (2008): *Immigration and immigrants 2008*. Statistical Analyses 104, Statistics Norway, <http://>

www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/sa_innvand_en/sa104/sa104_en.pdf

Mathisen, Bjørn (ed) (2006): *Immigration and immigrants 2006*. Statistical Analyses 87, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/sa_innvand_en/sa87/

Tronstad, Kristian Rose (ed) (2004): *Immigration and immigrants 2004*. Statistical Analyses 67, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/sa_innvand_en/arkiv/sa67/

Lie, Benedicte (2002): *Immigration and immigrants 2002*. Statistical Analyses 54, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/sa_innvand_en/arkiv/sa54/

Lofthus, Eivind (ed) (1998): *Immigrants in Norway. A summary of findings*. Statistical Analyses 27, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/sa_innvand_en/arkiv/sa27.pdf

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.

Enes Walstad, Annette and Kari Kraakenes (2011): *Monitor for introduksjonsordningen 2010*. Reports 2011/10, Statistics Norway http://www.ssb.no/emner/04/02/50/rapp_monitor_introduksjon/rapp_201110/rapp_201110.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Løwe, Torkil (2011): *Innvandrerens bruk av velferdsordninger i 2009 - Mottak av 16 typer trygdeytelser blant ulike Innvandrergrupper*. Reports 2011/07, Statistics Norway, <http://www.ssb.no/emner/03/04/>

[rapp_201107/rapp_201107.pdf](http://www.ssb.no/emner/03/04/rapp_201107/rapp_201107.pdf) (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Epland, Jon, m fl (2011): *Økonomi og levekår for ulike lavinntektsgrupper 2010*. Reports 2011/05, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/05/01/rapp_okonomi_levekaar/rapp_201105/rapp_201105.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Olsen, Bjørn (2011): *Flyktninger og arbeidsmarkedet 4. kvartal 2009*. Reports 2011/01, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/06/rapp_flyktn_arb/rapp_201101/rapp_201101.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Olsen, Bjørn (2010): *Unge med innvandrerbakgrunn i arbeid og Utdanning 2008*. Reports 2010/57, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/06/01/rapp_ung_innv/rapp_201057/rapp_201057.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Blom, Svein (2010): *Holdninger til innvandrere og innvandring 2010*, Reports 2010/56, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/00/01/30/rapp_hold_innv/rapp_201056/rapp_201056.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Blom, Svein (2010): *Sosiale forskjeller i innvandreres helse - Funn fra undersøkelsen Levekår blant innvandrere 2005/2006*, Reports 2010/47, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/03/01/rapp_201047/rapp_201047.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Berge, Christoffer (2010): *Lønnstakere på korttidsopphold og sysselsatte Innvandrere - Tilpasning til arbeidsmarkedet og offentlige velferdsordninger*. Reports 2010/45, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/03/04/rapp_lonnstakere_korttidsopphold/rapp_201045/rapp_201045.pdf

ssb.no/emner/06/01/rapp_201045/rapp_201045.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Høydahl, Even (2010): *Monitor for sekundærflytting - Sekundærflytting blant flyktninger bosatt i Norge i 1999-2008*, Reports 2010/41, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/02/20/rapp_monitor_flytting/index.html/rapp_201041.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Bhuller, Manudeep og Rolf Aaberge (2010): *Vedvarende økonomisk fattigdom blant Innvandrere - En empirisk analyse for perioden 1993-2007*. Reports 2010/32, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/05/01/rapp_201032/rapp_201032.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Villund, Ole (2010): *Overkvalifisering blant innvandrere - En registerbasert undersøkelse for perioden 2007-2009*. Reports 2010/28, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/06/01/rapp_201028/rapp_201028.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Aalandslid, Vebjørn and Kristian Rose Tronstad (2010): *Familieinnvandring, kjønn og sysselsetting*. Reports 2010/23, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/02/20/rapp_201023/rapp_201023.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Løwe, Torkil (2010): *Unge med innvandrerbakgrunn og arbeidsmarkede*. Reports 2010/21, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/00/02/rapp_201021/rapp_201021.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Henriksen, Kristin (2010): *Valgdeltakelsen blant innvandrere ved Stortingsvalget 2009*.

Reports 2010/19, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/00/01/10/rapp_201019/rapp_201019.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Dzamarij, Minja Tea (red.) (2010): *Barn og unge med innvandrereforeldre - demografi, utdanning, inntekt og arbeidsmarkede*. Reports 2010/12, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/01/10/rapp_201012/rapp_201012.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Henriksen, Kristin (2010): *Familieinnvandring og ekteskapsmønster 1990-2008*. Reports 2010/10, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/02/20/rapp_201010/rapp_201010.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Olsen, Bjørn (2010): *Unge med innvandrerbakgrunn i arbeid og Utdanning*. Reports 2010/9, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/06/01/rapp_ung_innv/rapp_201009/rapp_201009.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Henriksen, Kristin and Kari Kraakenes (2010): *Monitor for introduksjonsordningen 2009*. Reports 2010/07, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/04/02/50/rapp_monitor_introduksjon/rapp_201007/rapp_201007.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Henriksen, Kristin (2010): *Levekår og kjønnsforskjeller blant innvandrere fra ti land*. Reports 2010/06, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/00/02/rapp_201006/rapp_201006.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

Østby Lars (2010): *Innvandrere med lav inntekt*. Reports 2010/05, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/05/01/rapp_201005/rapp_201005.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).

- Enes Walstad, Anette (2010): *Økonomi og levekår for ulike lavinntekstgrupper 2009*. Reports 03/2010, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/05/01/rapp_ekonomi_levekaar/rapp_201003/rapp_201003.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).
- Olsen, Bjørn (2010): *Flyktninger og arbeidsmarkedet 4. kvartal 2008*. Reports 2010/02, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/06/rapp_flyktn_arb/rapp_201002/rapp_201002.pdf (in Norwegian only with English abstract).
- Aalandslid, Vebjørn (2009): *A Comparison of the Labour Market Integration of Immigrants and Refugees in Canada and Norway*, Reports 2009/31, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/06/01/rapp_200931_en/rapp_200931_en.pdf
- Blom, Svein and Kristin Henriksen (eds.) (2009): *Living Conditions Among Immigrants 2005/2006*, Reports 2009/2, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/rapp_200902_en/rapp_200902_en.pdf
- Løwe, Torkil (2008): *Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin. Young people who have grown up in Norway with parents from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam*, Reports 2008/51, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/02/rapp_200851_en/rapp_200851_en.pdf
- Olsen, Bjørn (2008): *Employment and education among young immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents*, Reports 2008/44, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/06/01/rapp_200844_en/rapp_200844_en.pdf
- Daugstad, Gunnlaug and Toril Sandnes (2008): *Gender and migration. Similarities and disparities among women and men in the immigrant population*. Reports 2008/10, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/02/10/rapp_200810_en/rapp_200810_en.pdf
- Villund, Ole (2008): *Immigrant participation in the Norwegian Labour Force Survey. 2006-2007*, Documents 2008/7, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/06/90/doc_200807_en/doc_200807_en.pdf
- Zhang, Li-Chun (2008): *Developing methods for determining the numbers of unauthorised foreigners in Norway*, Documents 2008/11, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/emner/00/90/doc_200811/doc_200811.pdf
- Daugstad, Gunnlaug (2008): *Facts about immigrants and their descendants 2007*. Documents 2008/1, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/doc_200801_en/doc_200801_en.pdf
- Daugstad, Gunnlaug (2006): *Marriage patterns among immigrants in Norway: Who do immigrants in Norway marry? (http://www.ssb.no/vis/english/magazine/art-2006-10-13-02-en.html)*, Magazine, Statistics Norway
- Nygård, Geir and Gunnlaug Daugstad (2006): *Immigrants and education: Differences in education among immigrants (http://www.ssb.no/vis/english/magazine/art-2006-05-23-01-en.html)*, Magazine, Statistics Norway
- Blom, Svein (2004): *Labour Market Integration of Refugees in Norway under Changing Macro-Economic Conditions*. Reprints 284, Statistics Norway

Hægeland Torbjørn, Lars J. Kirkebøen, Oddbjørn Raaum and Kjell. G. Salvanes (2004): *Marks across lower secondary schools in Norway. What can be explained by the composition of pupils and school resources?* Reports 2004/11, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/02/20/rapp_200411_en/rapp_200411_en.pdf

Hægeland, Torbjørn og Kirkebøen, Lars J. (2008): School performance and value-added indicators - what is the effect of controlling for socioeconomic background? A simple empirical illustration using Norwegian data, Documents 08/2008, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/90/doc_200808_en/doc_200808_en.pdf

Blom, Svein (2002): Some Aspects of Immigrant Residential Concentration in Oslo. Time Trend and the Importance of Economic Causes, Reprints 224, Statistics Norway

Byberg, Ingvild Hauge (2002): Immigrant women in Norway. A summary of findings on demography, education, labour and income. Reports 2002/23, Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/rapp_200223_en/rapp_200223.pdf

Østby, Lars (2002): *The Demographic Characteristics of Immigrant Population in Norway*. Reports 2002/22. Statistics Norway, http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/02/rapp_200222_en/rapp_200222.pdf

Østby, Lars (2002): *Why Analyzing Immigrants? Ethical and Empirical Aspects*. Reprints 213, Statistics Norway

Blom, Svein (1999): *Residential Concentration Among Immigrants in Oslo*, Reprints 164, Statistics Norway

List of figures

2. Population

2.1.1. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background 1970-2010. Absolute numbers	16
2.1.2. The 20 largest groups among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Absolute numbers. 1. January 2010.....	16
2.1.3. Total population, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by gender and age. Per cent. 1 January 2010.....	17
2.1.4. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by gender and age. Per cent. 1 January 2010.....	18
2.1.5. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background, age and gender. Per cent. 1 January 2010.....	18
2.1.6. Immigrants, by length of stay and country background. 2010. Per cent	20
2.1.7. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, Latin-America, Europe excluding EU/EEA and Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand, as a percentage of the population. 1 January 2010.....	20
2.2.1. Immigration and emigration. 1972-2009	27
2.2.2. The ten largest groups of naturalisations by previous citizenship. 2009	27
2.2.3. Naturalisations. 1977-2009.....	28
2.2.4. Shared married in age group 18-23 years, by immigrant category, age and sex. Per cent. 1 January 2010.....	29
2.3.1. Immigration from non-Nordic countries, by reason for and year of immigration. 1990-2009	36
2.3.2. Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with «family» as reason for immigration. 1990-2009.Ten most common country backgrounds.....	37
2.3.3. Family establishments, by immigrant category of reference person, 1990-2009	38
2.3.4. Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with labour as reason for immigration. Six most common country backgrounds. 1990-2009	38
2.3.5. Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with flight as reason for immigration. 1990-2009. Ten most common country backgrounds	39
2.3.6. Resident immigrants per 1.1.2010, by reason for and year of immigration. Per cent.....	40

3. Education

3.1. Children aged 1-5 years in kindergarten. 2005-2009. Percent.....	48
3.2. Average lower secondary school points, by immigration category and country background. 2009	51
3.3. Pupils and apprentices aged 16-18 years in upper secondary education, by country and immigrant background. 1 October, 2010. Per cent	52
3.4. Pupils and apprentices in upper secondary education, by education programme and immigration background. 2009	53
3.5. Pupils who started upper secondary education for the first time in 2004, by completion status within five years, sex and country background. Per cent.....	55
3.6. Students in tertiary education by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 19-24 years. 1999-2009	57
3.7. Share of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-24 years in higher education, by sex and country background. Per cent. 2009	58

4. Labour

4.1. Employed by region of birth. Per cent of persons aged (15) 16-74 years. Q4 2001 and Q4 2009	80
4.2. Employed by world region and sex. Absolute figures and percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2009.....	81
4.3. Employed immigrants by country of birth and sex. In per cent of persons aged 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009.....	82
4.4. Employed with 30 hours or more per week, by sex and region of birth. In per cent of employed in total within each group. Q4 2009.....	84
4.5. Employed with 30 hours or more per week by country of birth and sex. Absolute numbers and in per cent of employed in total within each group. Q4 2009.....	86
4.6. Self-employed by region of birth and sex. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009.....	87
4.7. Immigrants who are self-employed by duration of residence in Norway and region of birth. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009.....	88
4.8. Self-employed by region of birth and sex. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009	89
4.9. Self-employed by country of birth and sex. In per cent of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009.....	91

5. Income

5.1. Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants. 2006 and 2008. The whole population ¹ = 100.....	104
5.2. Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. 2008. The whole population = 100	105
5.3. Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years. All persons 25-39 years = 100 ...	106
5.4. Composition of total household income. Average. Immigrants, by world region and country background ¹ . 2008. Per cent.....	107
5.5. Share of transfers in total household income. Average. Immigrants, by world region and country background ² . 2008. Per cent.....	108
5.6. Composition of total household income. Average. Immigrants, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent.....	109
5.7. Share of transfers in total household income. Average. Immigrants, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent.....	110
5.8. Composition of total household income. Average. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years, by world region ¹ . 2008. Per cent.....	112
5.9. Share of transfers in total household income. Average. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years by world region. 2008. Per cent.....	113
5.10. The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants, by length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent	117
5.11. The proportion of immigrants across the over-all distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 25-39 years, by world region ¹ . 2008. Per cent.	118

6. Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration

6.1. Attitudes towards immigrants' labour effort ¹ and the share of registered unemployed. 2002-2009. Per cent.....	134
--	-----

6.2.	Attitudes towards equal job opportunities for immigrants ¹ and the share of registered unemployed. 1993-2009. Per cent.....	136
6.3.	Attitudes towards receiving refugees and asylum seekers («to at least the same extent as today») and number of asylum seekers arrived in Norway. 1993-2009. Per cent	140
6.4.	Share refuting that they would feel uncomfortable having an immigrant as a domestic help, neighbour or son/daughter-in-law. 2002-2009. Per cent	142
7.	Comparison of attitudes in Norway and other European countries	
7.1.	Share who would allow many or some immigrants of the same race or ethnic group as most people in the country to come and live in the country. 2008. Per cent.....	153
7.2.	Share who are willing to allow many or some immigrants of a different race or ethnic group from most people in the country to come and live in the country. 2008.....	153
7.3.	Share who are willing to allow many or some immigrants from poor countries outside Europe to come and live in the country. 2008. Per cent	154
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). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale	155
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). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale	156
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). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale.....	156
7.7.	«On balance, do you think people who come to live in [country] receive more than they contribute or contribute more than they receive?» (0: Receive much more than they contribute, 10: Contribute much more than they receive). 2008. Mean score on 11-point scale	157

List of tables

1. Statistics of importance

1.1. Persons by immigration background and citizenship. 1 January 2010	10
--	----

2. Population

2.1.1. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Immigration category and country background. 1 January 2010	22
2.1.2. Immigration category, country of birth and citizenship, by country background and gender. 1 January 2010	23
2.1.3. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by country background . Counties. 1 January 2010	24
2.2.1. Population 1 January 2005 and 2010 and changes for the period 2005-2010, by immigrant category and country background. Absolute numbers	31
2.2.2. Population 1 January 2009 and 2010 and changes for 2009, by immigration category and country background. Absolute numbers	32
2.2.3. Marriages contracted, by country background of male and female. 2009	33
2.2.4. Marital status, by gender and country background. 18-23 years. 1 January 2010. Per cent ..	34
2.2.5. Divorces, by country background of men and women. 2009	35
2.2.6. Total fertility rate 1998-2009	35
2.3.1. Immigration by reason for immigration and year of immigration. 1990-2009	41
2.3.2. Immigration by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2009	43
2.3.3. Family immigration, by type of family unification, immigrant category of reference person and citizenship. 2009 and 1990-2009	44
2.3.4. Immigration by reason for immigration, year of immigration and immigrants still resident on 1 January 2010. 1990-2009. Absolute numbers and per cent	45

3. Education

3.1. Children in kindergartens from linguistic and cultural minorities. Absolute figures and per cent. 2000-2009	62
3.2. Children in public and private kindergartens from linguistic and cultural minorities. 2000-2009	62
3.3. Children in kindergartens. Children from linguistic and cultural minorities. Children with bilingual assistance, by county. 2009	63
3.4. Transition from lower secondary school to a higher level of education, by sex and immigration background. Absolute figures and per cent. 2009	64
3.5. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in upper secondary education, by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 16-18 years. 2000-2009	64
3.6. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 16-18 years in upper secondary education, by country background. Per cent of registered cohort, 16-18 years. 2009	65
3.7. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-21 years in upper secondary education, by country background. Per cent of registered cohort, 19-21 years. 2009 ..	66
3.8. Pupils in upper secondary education, by immigration background and country of origin. 1 October 2005, 2007 and 2009	67
3.9. Students in upper secondary education by immigration background, age and sex. 1 October 2009	68

3.10.	Proportion of students in upper secondary education by immigration background, age and sex. 1 October 2009. Per cent	69
3.11.	Immigrants who started a basic course for the first time in 2004 by completed upper secondary education within five years, sex and country background. Per cent.....	70
3.12.	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started a basic course for the first time in 2004 by completed upper secondary education within five years, sex and country background. Per cent.....	70
3.13.	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who started upper secondary education for the first time in 2004, by completed upper secondary education within five years, education programme and sex. Per cent	71
3.14.	Transition from upper secondary education to a new educational activity, by sex and immigration background. Absolute figures and per cent. 2009	72
3.15.	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-24 years in tertiary education, by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 19-24 years. 1999-2009.....	72
3.16.	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 25-29 years in tertiary education, by sex. Per cent of registered cohort, 25-29 years. 1999-2009.....	73
3.17.	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 19-24 years in tertiary education, by country background and sex. Absolute figures and per cent. 2009.....	74
3.18.	Population 16 years and older, by level of education and country background grouped by region. 2009. Per cent.....	75
3.19.	Immigrants 16 years and older, by level of education and country background grouped by region. 2009. Per cent.....	75
3.20.	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents 16 years and older, by level of education and country background grouped by region. 2009. Per cent.....	76
5.	Income	
5.1.	The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants, by world region and country background. 2008. Per cent.....	114
5.2.	Children living in households with persistent low income (EU scale). Per cent. 2005-2007 and 2006-2008	116
6.	Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration	
6.1.	Attitudes to two statements on immigrants' labour effort and cultural contribution. 2002-2009. Per cent.....	135
6.2.	Attitudes towards a statement on immigrants' job opportunities. 2002-2009. Per cent.....	135
6.3.	Attitudes towards two statements on immigrants' abuse of the social welfare system and their contribution to insecurity in society. 2002-2009. Per cent	137
6.4.	Attitudes towards a statement on immigrants in Norway endeavouring to become as similar to Norwegians as possible. 2003-2009. Per cent	138
6.5.	Attitudes towards a statement on refugees' access to residence permits in Norway. 2002-2009. Per cent.....	138
6.6.	Attitudes towards labour immigration. 2009. Per cent	138

Tables in Annex

4. Labour

4.1.	Employed by world region. As a percentage of persons aged (15)16-74 years. Q4 2001 to Q4 2009.....	93
------	--	----

4.2.	The whole population 15-74 years and the immigrant population 15-74 years by world region. Q4. 2008-2009.....	93
4.3.	Employed by world region and sex . Absolute figures and as a percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2008 and 2009	94
4.4.	Employed immigrants by country background and sex. In per cent of persons aged 15-74 years within each group.Q4 2009	95
4.5.	Employed 15-74 years by sex, working hours per week and world region. Absolute numbers and in per cent. Q4. 2009	96
4.6.	Employed with 30 hours or more per week by country background and sex. As a percentage of employed in total within each group. Q4 2009.....	97
4.7.	Employed by world region, sex and labour market status. Absolute figures and as a percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2009	98
4.8.	Immigrants who are self employed by length of residence in Norway and world region. As a percentage of persons in total 15-74 years within each group. Q4 2009	99
4.9.	Employed by country background, sex and labour market status. As a percentage of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. Q4 2009	100
4.10.	Self-employed by industry group and world region. Per cent. Q4 2009	100
4.11.	Self-employed in total by industry group and the percentage of immigrants within each group. Q4 2009	102
5.	Income	
5.1.	Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. Immigrants. 2006 and 2008. The whole population 1 = 100.....	120
5.2.	Median after tax income per consumption unit. EU scale. All children and children with immigrant parents 0-17 years, by country background and type of household. 2008	121
5.3.	Composition of total household income and household size. Average. Immigrants, by world region and length of residence in Norway. 2008. Per cent	123
5.4.	Share of transfers in the total household income. Average. Immigrants, by world region and length of residence in Norway2. 2008. Per cent	125
5.5.	The proportion of immigrants across the overall distribution. Deciles. After tax income per consumption unit (EU scale). Immigrants, by world region and country background. 2008. Per cent.....	128
6.	Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration	
6.1.	Share with contact with immigrants, type of arena and number of arenas. 2002-2009. Per cent.....	148
6.2.	Contact with number of immigrants, contact frequency and perception of the contact. 2003-2009. Per cent.....	149
7.	Comparison of attitudes in Norway and other European countries	
7.1.	Attitudes towards receiving different categories of immigrants. Norway. 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008. Per cent.....	160
7.2.	Assumed social consequences of immigration. Norway. 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008. Percentage distribution and mean score on 11-point scale	161
7.3.	Attitudes towards relations between social benefits/services and immigrants and immigration. Norway. 2008. Percentage distribution and mean score on 11-point scale.....	161