

Gunnlaug Daugstad and Toril Sandnes

Gender and Migration

Similarities and disparities among
women and men in the immigrant
population

Rapporter

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ISBN 978-82-537-7341-4 Trykt versjon
ISBN 978-82-537-7342-1 Elektronisk versjon
ISSN 0806-2056

Emnegruppe

00.02.10
02.01.10

Design: Enzo Finger Design
Trykk: Statistisk sentralbyrå

Standardtegn i tabeller	Symbols in tables	Symbol
Tall kan ikke forekomme	Category not applicable	.
Oppgave mangler	Data not available	..
Oppgave mangler foreløpig	Data not yet available	...
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Abstract

Gunnlaug Daugstad and Toril Sandnes

Gender and migration

Similarities and disparities among women and men in the immigrant population

Reports 2008/10 • Statistics Norway 2008

Our intention with this report is to present immigrant-related statistics with a gender perspective. The report "Gender and Migration" gathers part of the data available on women and men with immigrant backgrounds in Norway collected by Statistics Norway. Global estimates show that women's portion of the international migration has increased in the last 40 years, and was about 50 per cent by the millennium; therefore a gender perspective is a relevant issue. Statistics relating to women and men in the immigrant population tell us something about how women and men at different ages, either themselves or their parents from foreign countries, are doing in Norway. Statistics may give us an idea of immigrant women and men's situation in Norwegian society, and in which direction developments are heading. This report provides information on significant pieces of the multifaceted picture that women and men with immigrant backgrounds represent, and compared with women and men in the total population. Four main subjects are included: demographic structure and change, education, labour market participation and childcare and cash benefit. Figures are presented in the form of comments, some illustrations, and selected tables for each chapter. The publication presents figures for immigrant women and men in general, focusing on differences within the group by country background and age. The figures are mainly given at the country level.

The most recent figures available are included, that is, mainly from the period 1990-2006, depending on the data source. Most of the results presented here have been published previously, but not collectively. The perspective or focus on gender has not been equally prominent in the ordinary statistics. The data are mainly from administrative registers collected and processed at Statistics Norway, and the sources are given in each chapter.

Gunnlaug Daugstad and Toril Sandnes have been in charge of this publication. Toril Sandnes is responsible for the chapter on demographic structure and change. Gunnlaug Daugstad has been in charge of the rest of the publication. Some tables have been specially prepared for this publication by Laila Holmen Lystad (tables on cash benefit) and Vebjørn Aalandslid (tables on reason for immigration and employment by reason for immigration). Vebjørn Aalandslid, Bjørn Olsen, Trude Fjeldseth, Kristin Henriksen and Lars Østby have given comments and advice concerning the content and presentation of this report. Liv G. Hansen and Marit Berger Gundersen have been responsible for figures and layout.

The publication is available at Statistics Norway's website; <http://www.ssb.no/innvandring> and <http://www.ssb.no/likestilling/>.

Acknowledgement: Ministry of Labour and Social inclusion (AID) has financed this publication.

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1. Introduction

Global estimates show that women's portion of the international migration has increased in the last 40 years, and was about 50 per cent by the millennium (Zlotnik 2002, UNFPA 2006). Therefore, our point of departure is to present immigrant-related statistics with a gender perspective. Statistics relating to women and men in the immigrant population tell us something about how women and men at different ages, either themselves or their parents from foreign countries, are doing in Norway. Statistics can give us an idea about immigrant women and men's situation in Norwegian society, and in which direction developments are heading.

1.1. Why this publication?

There are several reasons why it is important to have knowledge of the immigrant women and men's situation in Norway: There are numerous myths concerning immigrants and their descendants. Increased knowledge of women and men in the immigrant population and their background and living conditions will create a better basis for decision-making that can affect their situation in Norway, and can also be the foundation for better understanding between immigrants and other Norwegians. A solid base of knowledge is also important for politicians, who have to make important decisions that are of concern to immigrants and to the magnitude of immigration to Norway. This publication is a collection of statistics that will be informative in some of these areas, and must be seen in relation to previous gender-focused publications on immigrants and their descendants in Norway (see Byberg 2002a and 2002b and Henriksen 2006b). The publication has been prepared on the basis of statistics available on different subjects, from Statistics Norway. For more information about the immigrant population in general, see Mathisen 2007a and Daugstad 2008.

Statistics are simplifications

The immigrant population is a diverse group. As in the general population, there are many different individuals with just as many life histories. They come from 213 different countries and autonomous regions, and are fluent in even more languages. Commenting on

what immigrants or their descendants do or think is therefore a very far-reaching topic.

Many people highlight the need to focus on immigrants as individuals and argue that this focus becomes even more important when the immigrants have lived in Norway for a long time. This is a reasonable point of view, but when it comes to statistics this cannot be the guide. In the statistics we have to categorise into mutually exclusive groups, thereby simplifying presentations of individuals.

As there are major differences in the immigrant population, our emphasis is on presenting and comparing various groups of immigrant women and men. We also make comparisons with all women and men resident in Norway, and some comparisons are with persons without an immigrant background.

1.2. Who are we talking about?

Immigrant population = persons with two foreign-born parents

There are different ways of defining an immigrant. The definition of an immigrant will depend on the purpose, but also on the kind of data or information available. An ideal definition that is adequate for all purposes is difficult to come by.

We use the term *first-generation immigrant* or *immigrant* in connection with persons born outside Norway of two foreign-born parents. They have at some point immigrated to Norway, and cover a diverse group from an elderly Dane who has lived in Norway since he was a child to a young girl newly arrived from Afghanistan.

Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents or descendants refers to those born in Norway to two first-generation immigrants, and who also have four grandparents born outside Norway.

We use the term *immigrant population* to describe persons with two foreign-born parents, or more precisely, persons who have neither parents nor grandparents that were born in Norway. The immigrant population

comprises both, including first-generation immigrants and their descendants.

Sometimes we will use the term *without immigrant background*, and this refers to all the others; i.e. persons with one Norwegian-born parent and persons born abroad with Norwegian-born parents.

Country background

Statistics Norway makes categorisations on the basis of country background. In this publication, we have chosen to focus on groups with different country backgrounds. Statistics Norway does not collect information on ethnicity, race or colour, or on whether persons in any other physical way differ from the majority of the population. Therefore, there are no statistics based on such categorisations.

When distinctions between people with different country backgrounds are analysed, significant differences are often found in living conditions between such groups. This has to do with differences in length of stay, the fact that people come from different societies under different circumstances, differing motives for immigration, and different prerequisites for coping in Norwegian society. It is necessary, however, to stress that such categorisations also represent a generalisation.

For some purposes, countries of origin are lumped together into larger groups. Immigrants from the Nordic countries are often looked upon as a separate group.

A person with a *western background* is defined as someone with a background from countries in West Europe (except Turkey), North America and Oceania.

Non-western background is a background from East Europe (politically defined previously), Asia (including Turkey), Africa, South and Central America and Turkey. East Europe comprises Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Belarus, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Ukraine and Hungary.

The division between western and non-western backgrounds has gradually lost a great deal of its relevance, as several of the former East European countries have joined the EEA. However, the division is still relevant in relation to historical figures.

Persons with refugee background

While some immigrants have come to Norway for employment reasons or as family members of such immigrants, others are refugees. Persons with refugee backgrounds are included in the statistics for the immigrant population, and defined as first-generation immigrants.

However, sometimes it is relevant to look at persons with a refugee background as a separate group. Many refugees seem to have significantly worse living conditions than the rest of the population, especially if they have stayed in Norway for only a short time. This makes it particularly important to follow the development over time.

The definition of refugee varies. Statistics Norway uses the term when referring to people born in a foreign country who have fled to Norway and have been permitted to stay in the country as a refugee or on humanitarian grounds. Family members that later have been reunited with refugees in Norway are also defined as having a refugee background. Asylum seekers are not included until they are granted permission to stay and are Norwegian residents.

1.3. The contents of this publication

Four themes have been selected: demographic structure and change, participation in the education system, participation in the labour market and childcare and cash benefit. This selection reflects several conditions; partly a focus on "significant" subjects, partly limits due to the publication's framework, and partly lack of data, which has limited the possibilities of covering all topics. All data in this publication are from administrative registers. These four topics are important both politically and descriptively, and are among the key areas when describing living conditions.

2. Demographic structure and change

Demography is a large subject area, and to simplify the matter, population statistics are divided into two main categories - structure and change. This chapter is organised accordingly; one part deals with structure, which is the situation/composition at a given time, and the second part deals with changes, i.e. changes that occur during a specified period. This chapter starts with a description of the structure with a gendered perspective; at the same time the structure of the immigrant population *presupposes* that migration over country borders has taken place. Therefore, this chapter will bear evidence of this relation.

2.1. The immigrant population

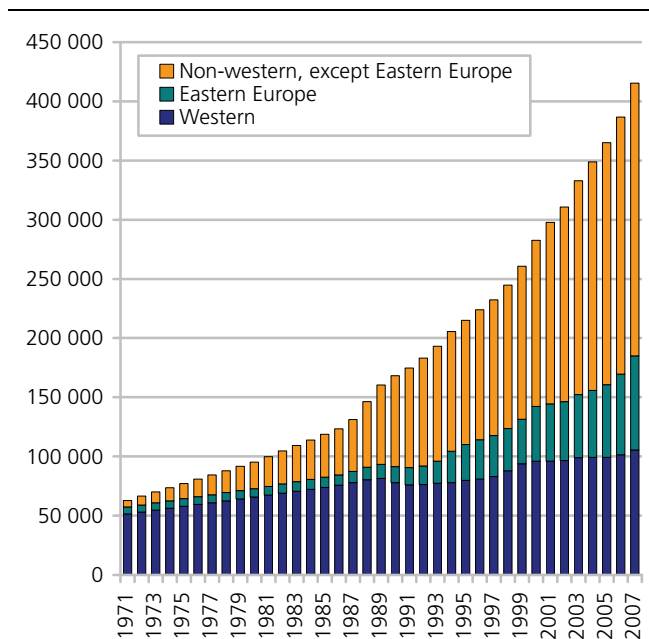
At the beginning of 2007, the immigrant population accounts for 9 per cent of the population in Norway, or 208,000 women and 206,000 men. This is about the size of all persons in the county of Rogaland. As in the total population, the immigrant population consists of as many women as men. Since 1970, the immigrant population has increased more than seven times (figure 2.1). At the beginning of 1970, the immigrant population in Norway totalled 33,000 women and 26,000 men, which was about 1.5 per cent of the population. In 1970, western immigrants constituted 85 per cent of the immigrant population, while they only constituted 25 per cent in 2007.

Equal number of women and men

The composition of the immigrant population has changed a lot since 1970. By distinguishing between immigrants with western and non-western backgrounds, the figures show two different growth trends: among non-western immigrants there was a clear overrepresentation of men in the 1970s. Immigration was mainly related to employment at that time. With the increase in family reunification and the growing number of marriages between men without immigrant backgrounds and foreign women, the overrepresentation of men has shifted to a slight under representation (figure 2.2).

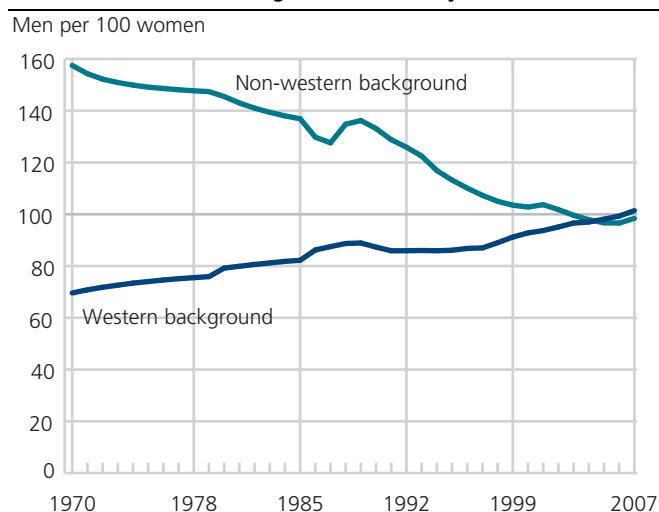
The western immigrants had a surplus of women for a long time. However, this group has now almost the same number of women as men.

Figure 2.1. The immigrant population, by country background. 1970-2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Figure 2.2. Gender ratio (men per 100 women) among persons with immigrant background, by western and non-western backgrounds. 1. January 2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Data source for population statistics

Norwegian population statistics are based on administrative registers. These administrative registers are complete in the sense that every person who has been a resident of Norway in 1960, or at some point since 1964, is included in the population register. Other administrative registers can be linked to the population register, utilising a common key (linkage depending on approval).

Since 1946, each municipality has had a local population registry that registers all residents in the municipality pursuant to the Population Registration Act and its regulations. The population registers receive reports of births, deaths, marriages, divorces, migration etc. from various sources.

The National Population Register (DSP) was built up from 1964 on the basis of the 1960 census, at the same time as the 11-digit national identity number was introduced as a unique identification. The register contains those who took part in the census and subsequently everyone who has lived in Norway since 1 October 1964.

Table 2.1. First-generation immigrants by country background. Number of women and men. 1. January 1970 and 2007

Country back-ground	1970		2007		Men	Total
	Total	Women	Total	Women		
Sweden	10975	6824	4151	23424	12459	10965
Denmark	11683	6416	5267	17671	8856	8815
Pakistan	162	19	143	15752	8180	7572
Iraq	17	4	13	17246	7167	10079
Russia	40	26	14	10592	7121	3471
Poland	1146	340	806	17747	6857	10890
Somalia	3	0	3	14698	6811	7887
Philippines	70	39	31	8398	6728	1670
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	13266	6667	6599
Germany	5104	3372	1732	13494	6647	6847
Vietnam	20	8	12	12409	6418	5991
Iran	40	13	27	12308	5457	6851
Serbia	40	13	27	12308	5457	6851
United Kingdom	4609	3053	1556	10716	4314	6402
Turkey	231	25	206	9575	4143	5432
Sri Lanka	22	4	18	8115	3895	4220
USA	6967	3951	3016	6751	3713	3038
Afghanistan	3	3	0	6520	2801	3719
Chile	85	35	50	5757	2709	3048
Thailand	29	21	8	8426	1267	7159

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

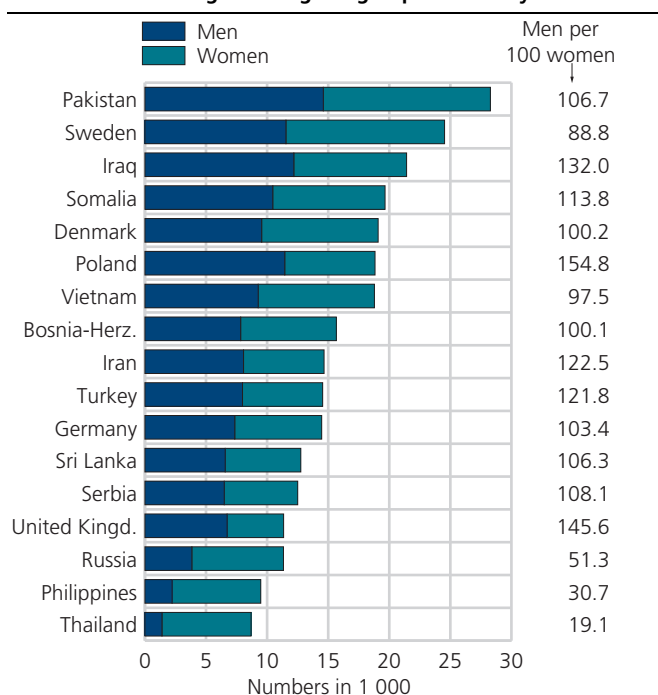
Majority of women from Russia, Thailand and Philippines

At the beginning of 1970, most first-generation immigrants were from Denmark, Sweden, USA and Germany (table 2.1). At the beginning of 2007, most first-generation immigrants living in Norway are still from Sweden and Denmark. However, there are also more immigrants from non-western countries such as Poland, Iraq and Pakistan.

Some country groups such as Russia, Philippines, Thailand, Iraq and Poland have huge differences in gender proportion due to the different reasons for immigration among women and men (figure 2.3).

There is a relatively clear male overrepresentation among immigrants from Poland (155 men per 100 women), Iraq (132), and Somalia (114). There is a large overrepresentation of female immigrants from countries such as Thailand (19 men per 100 women), Philippines (31), and Russia (51). Many of these women in the last three groups come to Norway to marry men with no immigrant background. The immigrant population from Russia comprise a more diverse group, as many have recently arrived as refugees from Chechnya.

Many immigrant groups have a relatively clear surplus of men, with the exceptions being Sweden (89 men per 100 women), Vietnam (98 men per 100 women) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (equal numbers of women and men). The share of women for these countries is highest among the age group 20-29.

Figure 2.3. Number of men and women, men per 100 women in the largest immigrant groups. 1. January 2007

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Few old non-western immigrants

There are large demographic differences between the western and non-western immigrant population (figure 2.4). About ten per cent of the western immigrant population was below 20 years of age, while the corresponding figure for the non-western immigrant popula-

tion was 33 per cent in 2007. This difference in age structure is mainly a result of many descendants in the non-western immigrant population compared to the western population. There are slight differences in the gender ratio among the youngest, those below 20. Many with western immigrant backgrounds have lived in Norway for a long time, and most of them arrived in Norway after school age. Women live longer than men, and this is found clearly among immigrants with a western background. (10 per cent of men are 65 years old or older, 15 per cent for women). However, among the first non-western migrants there was a higher share of men than women; hence we do not see the same differences in the gender ratio between the oldest with a non-western background. The immigration from non-western countries did not really start before 1970, so there are few with a non-western background that have had the time to become 60 years old. In a few years, the differences in age structure between the western and non-western immigrant groups will probably decrease somewhat in the older age groups.

In the future, Norway will probably receive more immigrants from non-western countries than from western countries (Brunborg and Texmon, 2006). Also, more children will be born with two parents from non-western countries than from western countries, both because women from non-western countries have a higher fertility rate, and because persons with western immigrant backgrounds to a larger extent have children with persons without immigrant backgrounds, or they return home to start their family life. Children with one parent without an immigrant background are not included in the immigrant population. The gender balance in the immigrant population is not expected to change dramatically in the future, however a small increase in the female ratio from the current 50.8 to 51.3 in 2060 is estimated, mostly as a consequence of longer female life expectancy (Brunborg and Texmon, 2006).

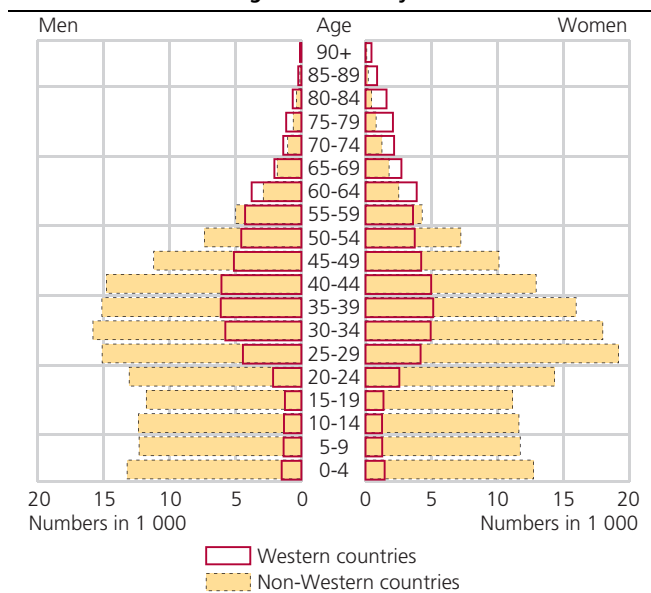
11 per cent born in Norway

A total of 342,000 of persons (173,000 women and 169,000 men) in the immigrant population are first-generation immigrants who have immigrated to Norway, while 73,500 persons (35,800 women and 37,700 men) are born in Norway of two foreign-born parents (from now on referred to as descendants). This means that 11 per cent of the immigrant population are born in Norway. For natural reasons, there are roughly as many female as male descendants.

Persons with parents born in Pakistan form the largest group of descendants with 12,600 (6,100 women and 6,500 men). Descendants with parents from Vietnam make up the second largest group with 6,400 (3,100 women and 3,300 men), followed by those with parents from Turkey, Sri Lanka and Somalia. Descendants with parents from Sweden and Denmark total 1,100

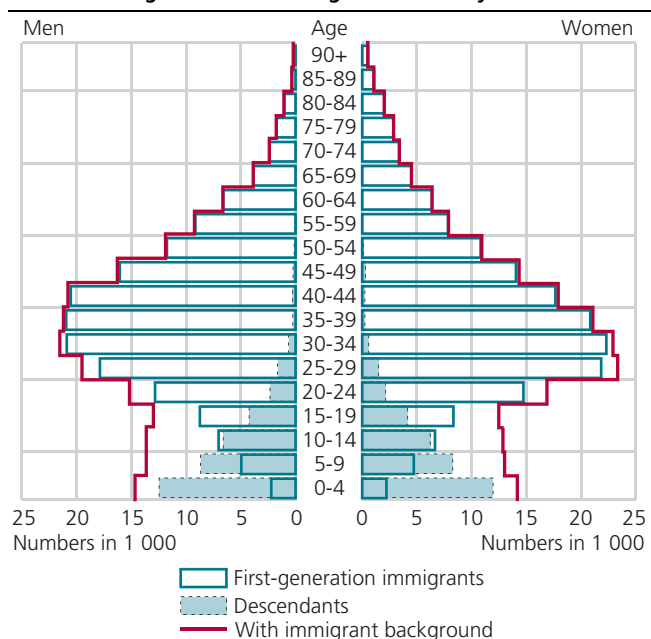
and 1,400 respectively. There are few descendants with a western background compared with non-western groups. This is because western immigrants who settle in Norway to a greater extent have children with someone without an immigrant background. If two western immigrants form a couple and have children together, they often return to their country of origin.

Figure 2.4. The immigrant population, by western and non-western country background, gender and age. Absolute figures. 1. January 2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Figure 2.5. Population pyramid. Total immigrant population, first-generation immigrants and their descendants by gender. Absolute figures. 1. January 2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

The descendants are young

Norway has a relatively short immigration history and immigration from countries outside Europe has mostly taken place after 1970. This means that immigrants and their descendants are younger than the rest of the population (figure 2.5). While two out of ten people in the population are over 60, only one out of ten who have immigrated themselves have reached the same age. Furthermore, the children born in Norway to immigrant parents are also very young. Around eight out of ten are under 20. Only 4.5 per cent of the descendants are over 30, and the majority of these have parents with backgrounds from other countries in Europe.

One out of three have lived in Norway less than five years

At the start of 2007, one out of three first-generation immigrants had lived in Norway for less than five years (34 per cent of men and 33 per cent of women), while around two out of ten had lived in Norway for 25 years or more (15 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women). The pattern for duration of residence or groups of immigrants in Norway depends on the time of arrival of the majority of immigrants, the reason they immigrated, mortality, and whether the immigrants who are leaving have been resident for a short or long period of time.

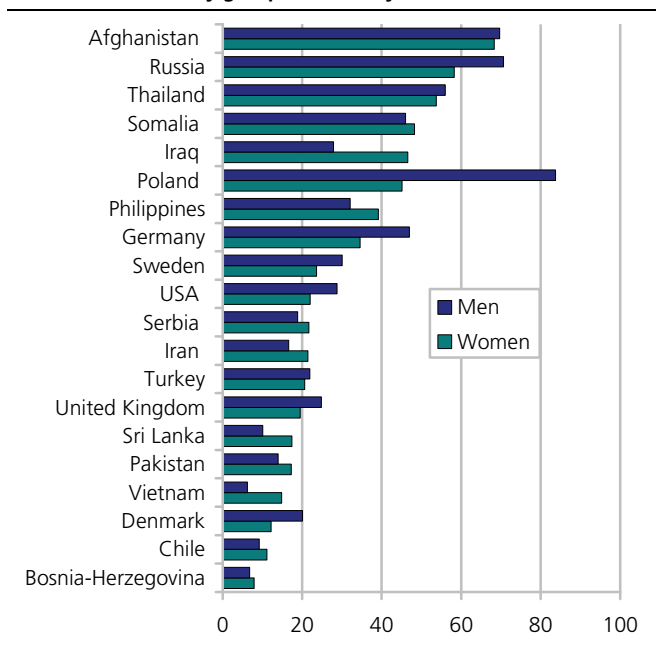
Generally, there are more men than women with a short period of residence among the western immigrants, but the majority has a long period of residence.

With regard to the Polish immigrants, 84 per cent of men and 45 per cent of women have lived in Norway for less than 5 years, mainly because of the opening of the borders for the new EEA countries in East Europe in 2004 (figure 2.6).

Among new immigrant groups from Afghanistan and Russia, the majority have lived in Norway for less than 5 years, and more men than women have a short period of residence. Among other immigrant groups where the majority has a refugee background, like Iraq and Somalia, we find quite the contrary; more women than men have a short period of residence. This pattern occurs because men often flee first and women get reunifications afterwards; therefore more women than men have less than five years of residence in Norway in these groups. Generally, the first-generation immigrants from Iraq and Somalia have a longer period of residence in Norway than immigrants from Afghanistan and Russia.

Among the more established groups like Pakistan, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Chile, few have a short period of residence. In all these groups mentioned there is a larger share of newly-arrived women, explained by family immigration. For more details on period of residence, see appendix, table 1 and 2.

Figure 2.6. Share of first-generation immigrant women and men that have lived in Norway less than 5 years. 20 largest country groups. 1. January 2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Immigrants in all municipalities...

All municipalities in Norway have persons with immigrant backgrounds, but the majority live in the cities. Oslo and the surrounding municipalities have a particularly high share of immigrants and their descendants. 47 per cent of Norway's immigrant women live in Oslo and Akershus, whereas the portion for women without an immigrant background is 21 per cent.

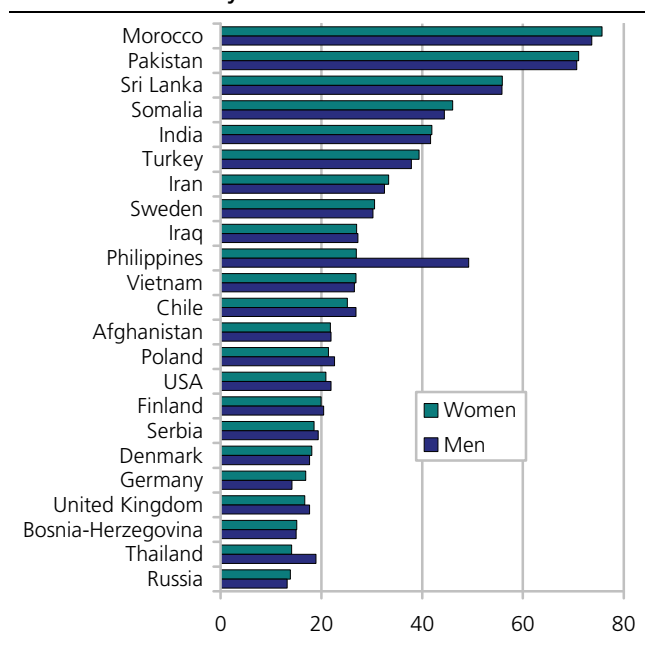
...but Oslo appeals

The share of western immigrant women and men in Oslo was 22 and 21.5 per cent respectively at the start of 2007. 34 per cent of non-western immigrant women and 36 per cent of non-western immigrant men were residents in the capital on 1 January 2007. Most immigrant women in Norway live in Oslo followed by Bergen, Bærum, Stavanger, Trondheim and Drammen.

In other words, the non-western immigrant population lives far more centralised than the rest of the population, and the concentration of certain groups in the capital is extremely high. More than seven out of ten in the Pakistani and Moroccan immigrant population live in Oslo, while this only applies to 15 per cent of those from Bosnia-Herzegovina (figure 2.7).

At the start of 2007, every fourth Oslo citizen had an immigrant background, and the majority of these were non-western. In addition, 28 per cent of the total population of Oslo has a refugee background. Oslo's share of all non-westerners *with no* refugee background is even higher, at 38 per cent. This means that Oslo's dominant role, as the chosen place of residence is greater for other non-western immigrants than for those with a

Figure 2.7. Share of immigrants and their descendants resident in Oslo, by gender and largest country groups. 1. January 2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

refugee background. Persons with a refugee background are domiciled in a selection of municipalities throughout Norway when they arrive. Their settlement pattern will therefore be determined more by the authorities' policies than by their own choice, particularly in the first years.

If we look more closely at the share in Oslo by gender, there are no striking gender differences in the majority of the groups (figure 2.7). However, in some groups we find a male dominance in Oslo, and this is made up of Philippine and Thai men in particular. The male predominance can be explained by the immigration and marriage patterns among women in these two groups, which are dominated by marrying men without an immigrant background in more remote areas of Norway. It is worth mentioning that there are few men from these countries resident in Norway.

2.2. Immigration

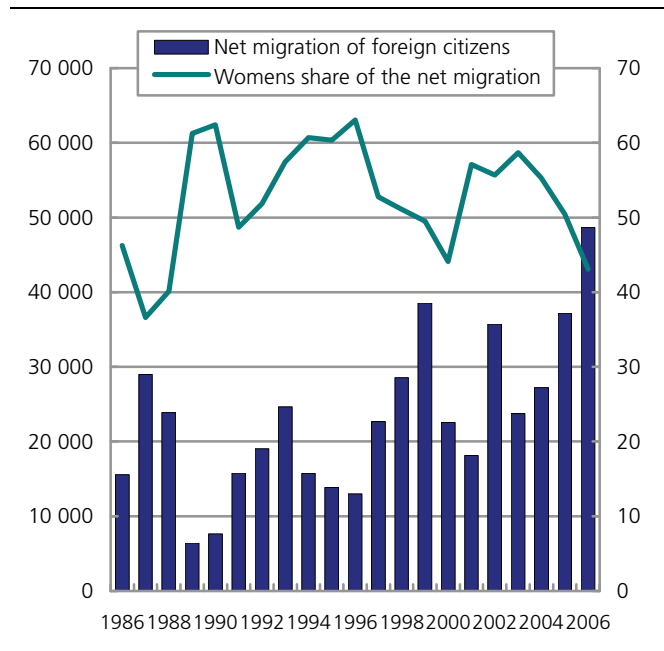
Immigration in 2006 - mostly Polish citizens

In 2006, 24,700 men and 21,100 women immigrated to Norway. A total of 11,200 men and 10,800 women emigrated. Thus net migration was 13,500 men and 10,200 women. The net migration is the difference between how many come to Norway and how many leave the country. Between 1986 and 2006, female immigrants constituted 51 per cent of the total net migration of foreign citizens (figure 2.8)

Polish citizens made up the largest group of the net migrants in 2006 (6,800), followed by Germans (1,600) and Swedes (1,300). The gender proportion was more equal among the Swedes and Germans (be-

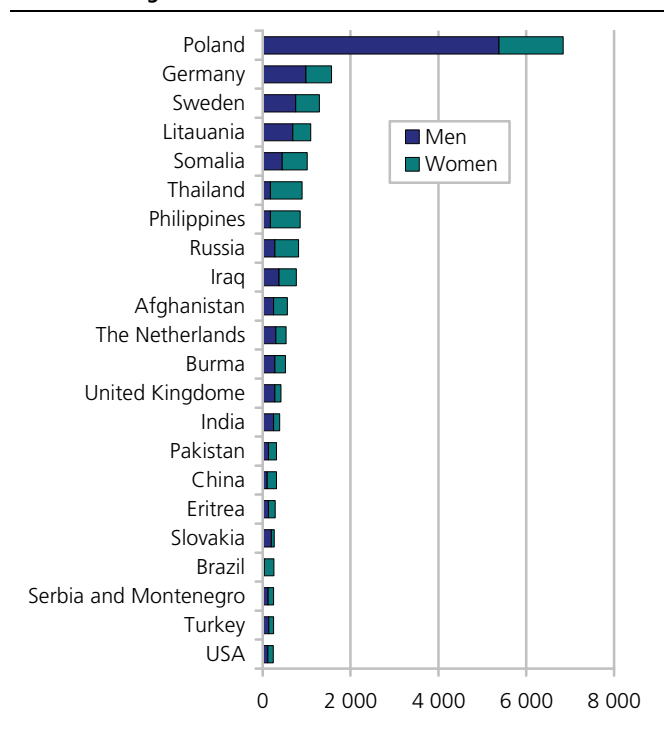
tween 42 and 37 per cent), than among Polish immigrants. Female immigrants only represented 21 per cent of the Polish net migration (figure 2.9). There have been high numbers of immigrants of Polish citizens since 2004, due to the opening of the borders for the new EEA countries in East Europe.

Figure 2.8. Net migration of foreign citizens and women's share of the net migration. 1986-2006



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Figure 2.9. Net migration from abroad. Foreign citizens, by gender. 2006



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

The statistics on net migration are based on registered immigrations and emigrations in the National Population Register. However, there are many employees, perhaps from the new EEA countries in particular, that do not need to give notification if they move because they do not intend living here for very long, or those who do not register even though they should.

The net migration from countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Somalia has decreased significantly in recent years, as from Pakistan and Turkey. There has been an increase in net migration from countries like the Philippines and Thailand. Women represented 82 per cent of the net migration of the Philippine citizens, and 80 per cent of the net migration of Thai citizens in 2006.

Family for women, work or displacement for men

Female and male immigrants arrive in Norway for rather different reasons (figure 2.10). Between 1990 and 2006, approximately 284,000 non-Nordic citizens immigrated for the first time and were granted a permit to stay in Norway. This counted for 50 per cent of the total immigration in this period.¹ Half of the non-Nordic immigrants in this period were women. While family immigration is the most common reason for female immigrants to come to Norway, the majority of men are refugees. During the period 1990 to 2006, four out of ten refugees were women. It is important to bear the reasons for immigration in mind when interpreting statistics that show disparity between men and women.

During the period 1990 to 2006, two out of three persons who arrived as family immigrants with a non-Nordic background, were women. The explanation of this pattern is complex. Nearly 60 per cent of the family immigration in this period was reunifications or accompanying persons. Roughly half of these were children, who for obvious reasons have a less skewed gender ratio than adults. If we only look at the share of women among those 18 years and older, 3 out of 4 family migrants were women.

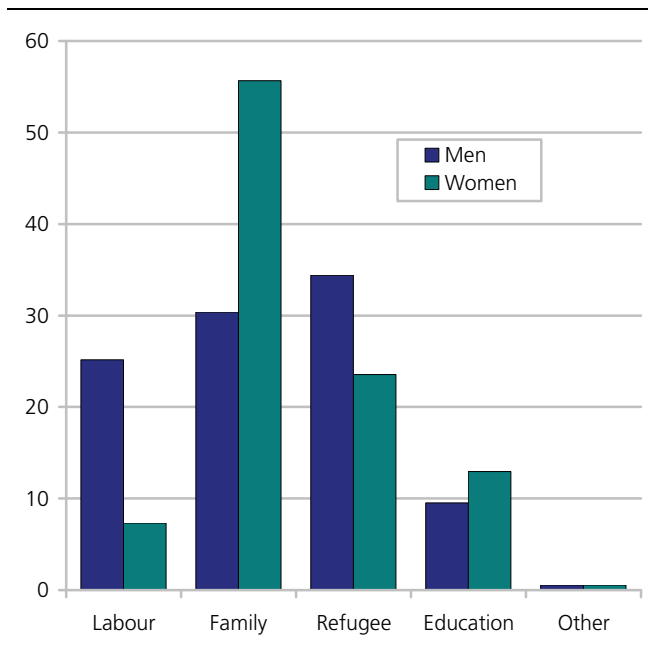
This pattern is partly because men often leave first and are subsequently reunited with their families (family immigration). This accounts for both men who come as refugees and labour migrants. The rest of the family immigration can be seen as a family establishment. Furthermore, we find the largest group establishing in Norway with a spouse/partner without an immigrant background. Since the 1990s, there has been an in-

creasing trend that men without an immigrant background marry women from non-Nordic countries. These women are also registered as family immigrants (for more information, see Daugstad 2006a).

Between 1990 and 2006, nearly 46,000, or 7 per cent, came as labour immigrants, and approximately 10,000 of these were women. In comparison, 25 per cent of men (or 35,000) immigrated due to labour. In contrast, more women than men came to Norway to study. Women account for 58 per cent of those who come to Norway to study, or 13 per cent of all women who immigrated to Norway from outside the Nordic countries.

Statistics on reason for immigration include all first-generation immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2006. The immigrants have been assigned one of the main values Refugee, Family, Labour, Training and Other. The variable is produced in Statistics Norway for demographic use, and does not directly reflect the slightly more legal-oriented registrations of the immigration authorities. Persons who have come to Norway as family immigrants to refugees are included in family immigrants.

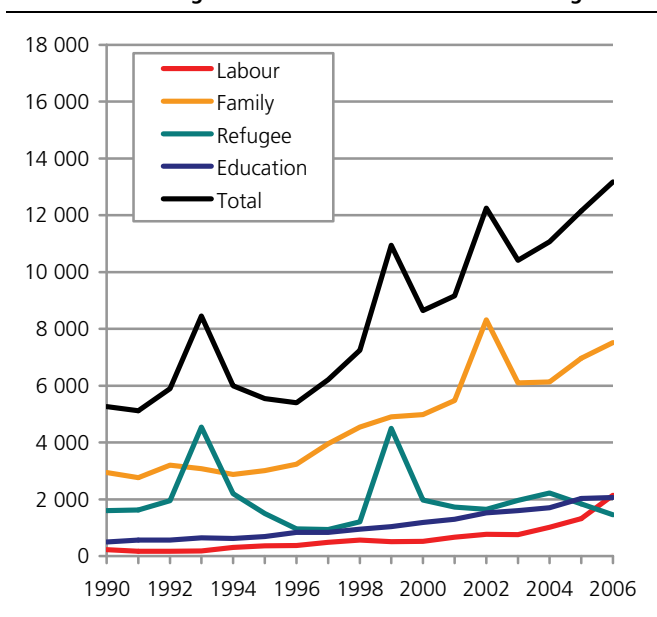
Figure 2.10. First-time immigrations among first-generation immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship, by reason for immigration and gender. Year of immigration 1990-2006. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

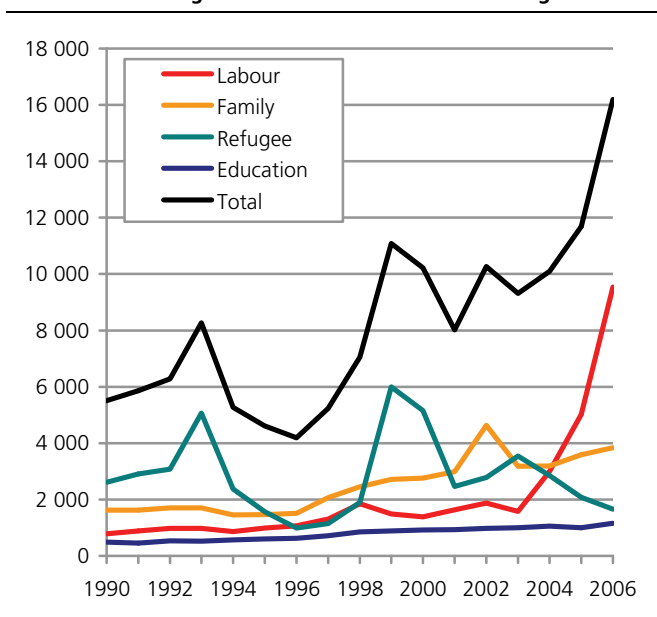
¹ From 1990 to 2006, the total immigration was 569,000. This included 173,000 immigrants that had been resident in Norway previously, 83,000 Nordic immigrants, and 21,000 immigrations of Norwegian citizens (see http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/01/10/innvgrunn_en/).

Figure 2.11. First-time immigrations among first-generation immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship, by reason for immigration. Women. 1990-2006. Absolute figures



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Figure 2.12. First-time immigrations among first-generation immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship, by reason for immigration. Men. 1990-2006. Absolute figures

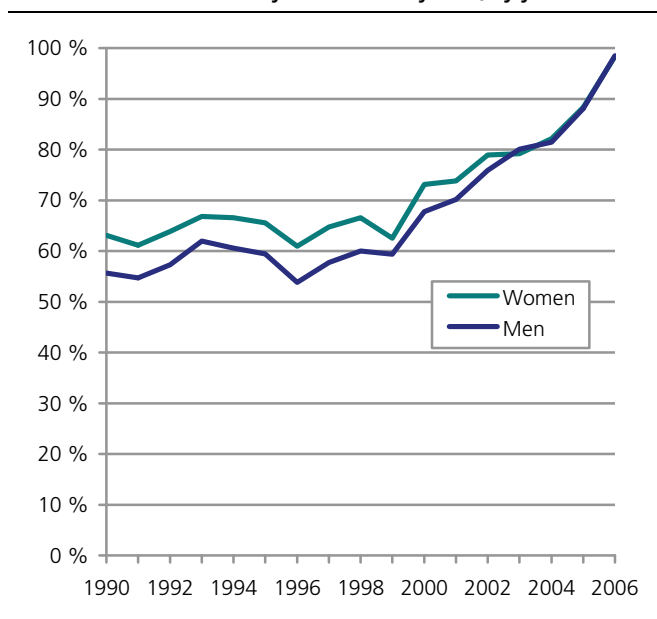


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Increase in labour immigration – largest among men

The number of immigrants coming to Norway differs every year due to the political situation and conflicts, and to the proceedings and case processing capacity within the immigration authorities. In 2006, there were 29,500 immigrations from non-Nordic countries. A total of 11,700 of these persons immigrated due to labour. Polish citizens made up the largest group of labour immigrants in 2006 at 65 per cent. A total of 11,300 persons came as family immigrants.

Figure 2.13. The share of non-Nordic male and female immigrants still in Norway as at 1 January 2007, by year of arrival



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Since 2004, the labour immigration has almost tripled, from 4,000 to 11,600 persons. The increase in labour immigration has been largest among men; in 2006 more than 9,500 men came due to labour immigration (figure 2.12). In 2004, the numbers were 3,000 for men and 1,000 for women. In 2006, 8 out of 10 labour immigrants were men. Even though more women immigrated due to labour in 2006 than in 2004, they only counted for 2,100 persons in 2006. As already mentioned, the main reason for women to come to Norway is family immigration, and this is also steadily increasing (figure 2.11). The increase is mainly due to a rising number of labour immigrants with backgrounds from the new EEA countries in East Europe.

8 out of 10 refugees stay in the country

Non-Nordic women that immigrated between 1990 and 2006 stay for a longer period in Norway than men do. Among all women who immigrated during 1990 to 2006, 74 per cent still lived in Norway by 1 January 2007, compared to 71 per cent among men who immigrated in the same period (figure 2.13).

The reason for immigration explains to some extent why immigrants leave the country or stay. Among those who immigrated as refugees in the period between 1990 and 2006, 82 per cent still lived in Norway at the beginning of 2007. On the other hand, among those who immigrated due to labour or education, 58 and 38 per cent respectively still lived here by 1 January 2007.

The pattern is very similar for both for women and men, but we find some differences. By 1 January 2007, 8 out of 10 male and female family immigrants were still resident. Considering the gender bias in this group, this will influence the female immigrants' tendency to

stay in Norway. Among the refugees, labour and education immigrants, the tendency to stay resident in Norway is slightly higher among women than men, with 1, 3 and 11 percentage points in favour of women.

2.3. Norwegian citizenship

Six out of ten have Norwegian citizenship

The majority of immigrant women and men in Norway are foreign citizens. 57 per cent of immigrant women had a Norwegian passport per 1 January 2007. This also applies to immigrant men. The percentage with a Norwegian passport is closely connected with the length of residence in Norway. Vietnamese, Moroccan Sri Lankan and Pakistani immigrant groups, are all groups with a long period of residence in Norway and many are born in Norway. In these groups the majority have been granted Norwegian citizenship (between 91 and 78 per cent of the immigrant population). Among newly-arrived immigrant groups, we find a much lower share with Norwegian citizenship. 4 out of 10 Somali and Iraqi immigrants have a Norwegian passport, and among Afghani immigrants only 1 out of 10.

There are clear-cut distinctions between the first-generation immigrants and the descendants; whereas 39 per cent of those who had immigrated themselves had been granted Norwegian citizenship, the portion among the descendants was 80 per cent.

Norwegian citizenship?

Persons without Norwegian parents can, as a general rule, apply for Norwegian citizenship where the applicant has resided in Norway for the past seven years (a total of seven out of ten years in line with new legislation), is of good conduct and is over the age of 18 (over the age of 12 and with parental consent if the applicant is under 18 in accordance with new legislation). Period of residence requirements are not so stringent for former Norwegian citizens, persons married, with a registered partner or cohabitant with Norwegian citizenship, Nordic citizens, children under 18 and persons that are stateless. Norwegian citizenship applicants must in addition be released from their previous citizenship. Persons that have acquired Norwegian citizenship through application are normally referred to as naturalised citizens.

For more information: Norwegian Nationality Act 2005 (Statsborgerloven): Act on Norwegian Nationality. LOV-2005-06-10-51.

Applications for Norwegian citizenship

In 2006, nearly 12,000 Norwegian citizenships were granted, of these nearly 6,300 were to women. Iraqi,

Somali and Serbian women and men constituted the largest groups among those who changed their citizenship. Nordic citizens seldom apply for Norwegian citizenship, despite the fact that they constitute fairly large groups among the foreign citizens in this country.

Vietnamese and Sri Lankan citizens are among those who clearly choose to apply for Norwegian citizenship. Both groups of citizens are fairly small compared with how many actually have a background from these countries. With regard to both groups mentioned, the majority of the first-generation immigrants have a long period of residence in Norway.

The groups with a high portion of changes in 2006, for instance Iraqi, Somali and immigrants from Serbia and Montenegro, all have a shorter period of residence in Norway. Generally, it seems that persons with a non-western citizenship change to Norwegian citizenship when it becomes possible. This impression is supported by data from the Living condition survey among immigrants 2005/2006 (Pettersen 2008).

2.4. Marriage patterns

More common to be married

It is more common among women with an immigrant background to be married than women in the population in general. While 55 per cent of all women in the age group 35-44 are married, this applies to 60 per cent of western immigrant women, and 74 per cent of non-western immigrant women in 2007 (table 2.2). It is also more common for non-western immigrant men to be married than men in the population in general.

Nuptiality analyses that exclude cohabitation will only cover a portion of the couples living as couples, since the registers only cover marriages (Østby 2002). When non-western immigrants enter into relationships for the first time, they get married, while women and men with no immigrant background and western immigrants often start by cohabiting. As an example, in 2006, 51 per cent of all first-born children born in Norway had parents who were cohabitants. This pattern is thought to be different among persons with a non-western immigrant background. Data from the Living condition survey among immigrants 2005/2006, largely supports this pattern. In this material, only 4 per cent were cohabitants, with some difference. The share was highest among those with a Chilean background (14 per cent) and lowest among those with an Iraqi, Pakistani and Sri Lankan background (1 per cent or less). The percentage of cohabitants in a corresponding sample of the total population is 23 (Blom and Henriksen 2008). The marriage pattern is therefore not very suitable for comparing patterns of nuptiality between the immigrant population and the rest of the population.

Table 2.2. Marital status for the total population and the immigrant population by age and gender. As at 1 January 2007

Gender	Age	Total (N)	Not married	Married	Previous married ¹	Registered partner	Others ²
<i>Total population</i>							
Men	25-34	311 297	72.3	24.6	3.0	0.1	0.0
	35-44	357 990	39.4	49.2	11.1	0.2	0.1
	45-69	688 119	14.5	66.0	19.4	0.1	0.0
	70-79	128 840	7.8	72.4	19.8	0.0	0.0
Women	25-34	305 549	59.1	35.3	5.5	0.1	0.0
	35-44	343 613	29.6	54.5	15.7	0.2	0.0
	45-69	677 104	9.4	64.0	26.5	0.1	0.0
	70-79	157 762	4.8	47.6	47.6	0.0	0.0
<i>Western immigrants and descendants</i>							
Men	25-34	10 181	71.4	26.0	2.3	0.2	0.0
	35-44	12 154	37.3	50.3	11.9	0.4	0.1
	45-69	19 725	13.6	62.0	24.0	0.3	0.1
	70-79	2 522	5.0	68.4	26.6	0.0	0.0
Women	25-34	9 102	61.2	35.3	3.3	0.3	0.1
	35-44	10 095	27.6	59.5	12.5	0.3	0.0
	45-69	18 126	9.5	63.7	26.5	0.2	0.0
	70-79	4 238	2.8	47.9	49.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Non-western immigrants and descendants</i>							
Men	25-34	30 861	38.9	52.3	8.2	0.5	0.2
	35-44	29 852	13.8	70.9	14.7	0.3	0.2
	45-69	28 189	6.1	76.5	17.2	0.1	0.0
	70-79	1 653	4.0	74.0	22.0	0.0	0.0
Women	25-34	37 123	21.8	66.2	11.9	0.1	0.0
	35-44	28 866	6.1	73.4	20.4	0.1	0.0
	45-69	25 916	3.7	68.2	28.0	0.0	0.0
	70-79	2 046	4.7	36.6	58.7	0.0	0.0

1 Widow/widower, divorced or separated marriage

2 Widow/widower, divorced or separated partner

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Descendants marry later

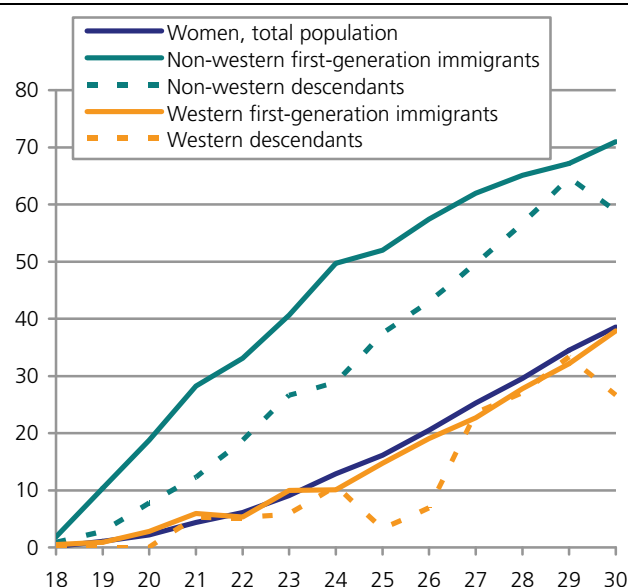
On the other hand, we find a striking difference in the share of married first-generation immigrants and descendants. If we look more closely at the different age groups, we find that there is a clear tendency to enter into marriage later among the non-western descendants, whether they are men or women, compared to the first generation. While 50 per cent of female non-western first-generation immigrants were married at the age of 24, 50 per cent of female descendants were married at the age of 27 years (figure 2.14).

Men marry at a later age than women in all groups, as in the total population as well. Among non-western immigrants, we find the same pattern, as 30 per cent of first-generation immigrants are married at the age of 25 compared to 25 per cent among the descendants (figure 2.15).²

It is worth mentioning that this is a clear tendency in the largest non-western immigrant groups as well. Among Pakistani first-generation immigrants, 22 and 46 per cent of men and women were married at the

age of 18-24 years. In comparison, 6.5 and 16 per cent of the descendants were married in the same age group (for more information on marriage patterns, see Daugstad 2006a and 2006b).

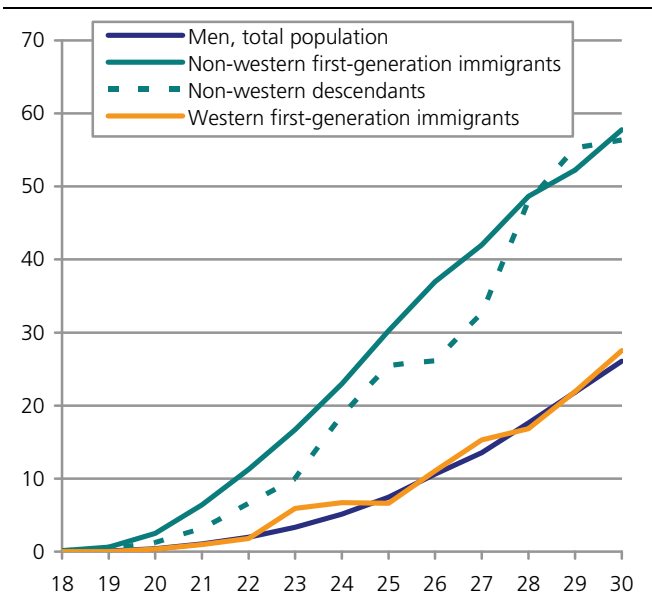
Figure 2.14. Portion of married women by age. 1 January 2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

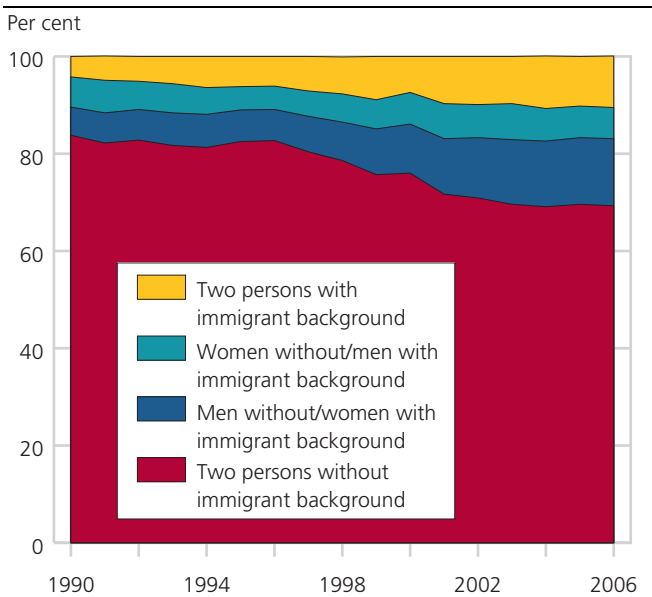
² Descendants of western origin are not included in figures 2.14 and 2.15 because the group is too small. As at 1 January 2007, there were only 1,000 descendants of western origin between 18 and 30 years. At the same time, there were nearly 10,000 descendants of non-western origin.

Figure 2.15. Portion of married men by age. 1 January 2007



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.16. Marriages by immigrant background of spouses. 1990-2006



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

Every third marriage involves a person with immigrant background

Increasing globalisation and international mobility have gradually affected the Norwegian marriage patterns. In 2006, almost 70 per cent of all new marriages were between two parties with no immigrant background, while 11 per cent were marriages between two parties with an immigrant background, 6 per cent were between women with no immigrant background and men with an immigrant background, and 14 per cent were between men with no immigrant background and women with an immigrant background. By comparison, 84 per cent of marriages entered into in 1990 were between two parties with no immigrant background (figure 2.16).

Large differences in who immigrants marry

The degree to which immigrants choose spouses with the same country of origin or someone with no immigrant background varies significantly between the country groups. Women from Thailand, the Philippines and Russia mainly marry men with no immigrant background. Nine out of ten are married to men without an immigrant background. These women mostly lived abroad when they entered into marriage. Men from these countries marry a woman with no immigrant background to a much lesser degree. During the period 1996-2006, the majority of trans-national marriages were entered between men with no immigrant background and women with Thai citizenship (approximately 4,200 non-resident Thai women). The next largest groups in this regard were women with Russian and Philippine citizenships. These three groups alone made up 46 per cent of marriages between men without an immigrant background and non-resident women between 1996 and 2006. The number of marriages between men with no immigrant background and non-resident women has increased throughout the period.

Other non-western groups have a completely different pattern of marriage. There are for instance very few women in other immigrant groups that marry men with no immigrant background. This applies to women from Pakistan, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Morocco and Turkey, amongst others. The majority of these women lived in Norway before getting married. In the same country groups, more men than women married a partner with no immigrant background (Daugstad 2006b).

The group of Pakistani immigrants and their descendants seems to be less likely to marry a person without an immigrant background than other non-western groups. In the period 1996 to 2006, only 2 per cent of female Pakistani first-generation immigrants who got married, married a man without an immigrant background. Among first-generation immigrant men, the same accounted for 4 per cent. The same pattern seems to be similar among the descendants. Among Pakistani female descendants a total of just above 1 per cent married a person without an immigrant background, and this only accounted for nearly 3 per cent of male Pakistani descendants who married in the period 1996-2006. For more information, see Daugstad 2006a and 2006b.

2.5. Fertility

Highest fertility rate among African women

In 2005, the Total Fertility Rate, (TFR) in Norway was 1.84. Since the mid 1970s, the TFR in Norway has been lower than 2.1. The TFR was lowest at the beginning of the 1980s; slightly below 1.7, and was between 1.8 and 1.9 in the 1990s. At the turn of the century, the TFR decreased slightly, and then increased again.

Definition of Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

Today, 20 per cent of all babies born in Norway have one or two foreign-born parents. Generally speaking, women without immigrant backgrounds have a lower TFR than average for Norway, while women in the immigrant population have a higher TFR. Women without immigrant backgrounds had a TFR of 1.8 in 2005 and those who belong to the non-western immigrant population had a TFR of 2.3.

There are large differences in the TFR among the various groups in the immigrant population. Women with western backgrounds had a lower TFR rate than those

with non-western backgrounds, with 1.9 compared to 2.3 in 2005. African women had the highest TFR with 3.2, followed by Asian women with 2.6. Only these two groups have a considerably higher TFR than that for the whole country. Women from West Europe had the lowest TFR with 1.8, slightly higher than that for all women in Norway. Women from the other Nordic countries, Latin America and East Europe had a TFR just below 2 (table 2.3).

The TFR varies somewhat from one year to another, especially in groups where there are few fertile women. A few births can give large variations in the TFR. The TFR among women with an African background has been stable for the past five years, while it has decreased slightly for women with an Asian background. For more information on fertility among women in the immigrant population, see Hurlen Foss (2006) and Lappegård (2004).

Table 2.3. Total fertility rate¹. 2001-2005

Country background	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total population	1.78	1.75	1.80	1.83	1.84
Non immigrant population	1.73	1.69	1.73	1.77	1.78
Immigrant population, total ²	2.33	2.32	2.36	2.35	2.28
Country background of immigrant population					
Nordic countries	1.89	1.85	1.89	1.93	1.95
Western Europe	1.90	2.03	1.75	2.06	1.83
Eastern Europe	1.84	1.83	1.90	1.88	1.91
North America and Oceania	2.05	1.86	2.11	2.07	1.59
South and Central America	2.29	1.91	2.05	2.01	1.97
Asia, including Turkey	2.61	2.58	2.60	2.50	2.36
Africa	3.18	3.13	3.24	3.25	3.23
Western countries	1.90	1.91	1.88	1.98	1.88
Non-western countries	2.47	2.43	2.49	2.42	2.35

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

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

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

3. Education

Education is regarded as an important key to securing a foothold in the labour market, and the level of education in the population is increasing. This chapter describes the immigrant population's path through the educational system. The immigrant women and men's attendance and accomplishments with regard to the school system are described, and compared to the population as a whole. The figures show major differences between first-generation immigrants and their descendants with regard to attendance in upper secondary and tertiary education.

Upper secondary statistics include 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.

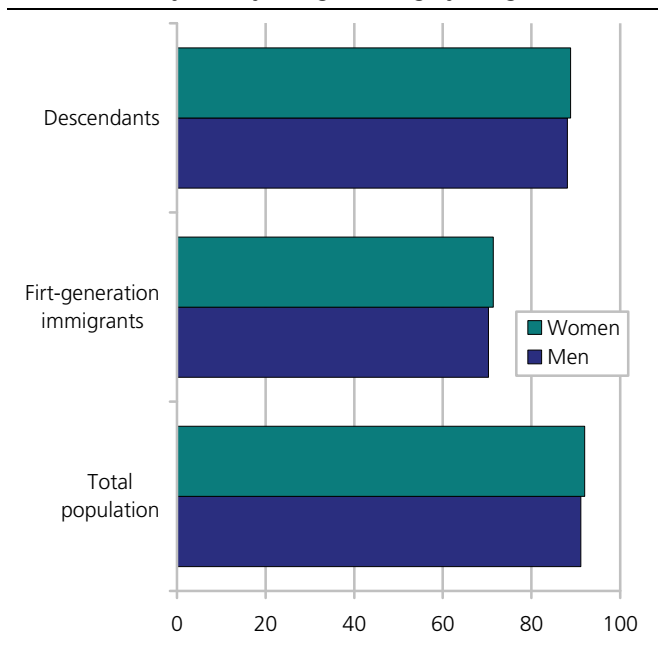
Tertiary education statistics include approved universities and university colleges. Data concerning education level, enrolments and completed education are retrieved from the Norwegian National Education Database (NUDB). This register includes the population's highest educational level and includes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

3.1. Upper secondary education

Almost all go to upper secondary education

In the total population, 92 per cent of the cohort 16-18 years participated in upper secondary education in autumn 2006 (92 per cent of the girls and 91 per cent of the boys). Among the first-generation immigrants, nearly 71 per cent of the girls and 70 per cent of the boys participated, compared to nearly 89 per cent among the descendants (89 per cent of the girls and 88 per cent of the boys). The participation among the descendants was 3 percentage points lower than among the total population, but 18 percentage points higher than for the first-generation immigrants. Slightly more girls than boys participated in upper secondary education in autumn 2006 in all groups (figure 3.1). For more details, see appendix table 4.

Figure 3.1. Pupils, apprentices and trainees in upper secondary education as a percentage of registered cohorts (16-18 years), by immigrant category and gender. 2006



Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

The numbers from 2005 show that 96 per cent of all pupils started upper secondary education immediately after completing elementary school. The transitional percentage among descendants was also 96 per cent, while the corresponding figure for first-generation immigrants was 89 per cent.

Growing numbers with immigrant background

The share of first-generation immigrants and descendants attending upper secondary school has continued to grow since the start of the new millennium. Among those who had immigrated themselves, seven out of ten were in upper secondary school in 2006. Six years earlier, this figure was six out of ten. The participation for women was slightly higher than for men. The share has been high throughout the period for descendants, but increased from eight to nine out of ten in the same period. This is almost as high as participation among

all young people, which was roughly 90 per cent throughout the entire period.

First-generation immigrants attend upper secondary education to a lesser degree than the descendants. This is partly explained by the diversity of the first-generation immigrants; in relation to the period of time living in Norway, language and educational background, and also the fact that many of the first-generation immigrants attend upper secondary school when they are older than 18 years (Henriksen 2007).

3.2. Throughput of pupils in upper secondary education

Half of the first-generation immigrants completed...

A little more than half (51 per cent) of the pupils with a first-generation immigrant background that started upper secondary education in 2001 completed upper secondary education within five years (see appendix, table 5). 41 per cent completed according to normative length of study (three years), while 33 per cent dropped out before or during the final year. For all pupils, 69 per cent completed, and 19 per cent dropped out.

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 data material does not give a basis for illustrating the different kinds of drop-outs. Therefore, the statistics that are presented in the category *discontinued* will include pupils who never intended to complete the education, pupils who fail in some or many classes, and pupils who have started a different kind of education.

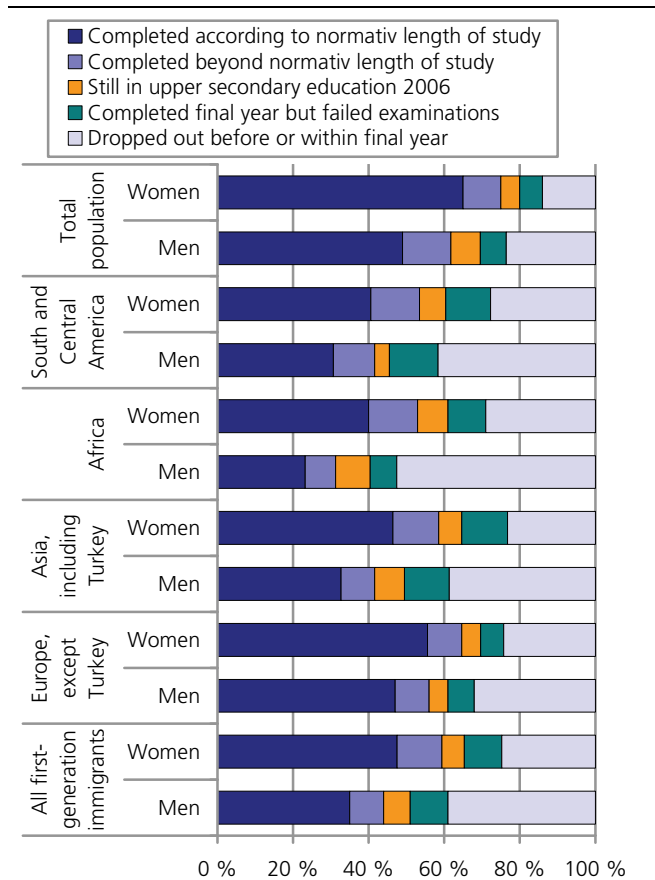
The girls completed their studies at the normative length of study (within three years) to a greater extent than the boys, both among all young people (girls 65 per cent and boys 50 per cent) and among young first-generation immigrants (girls 49 per cent and boys 35 per cent) (figure 3.2).

The time it takes to complete upper secondary education varies depending on the first-generation pupils' country of origin (figure 3.2). Of the pupils that started the foundation course in autumn 2001, six out of ten of the pupils with a background from European countries and five out of ten of the pupils with a background from Asian countries completed their upper secondary schooling within five years. The majority also completed within the normative length of study.

The first-generation immigrant girls who started in upper secondary education in 2001 completed their studies to a larger extent than the boys within five years. Among European girls (including Eastern Europe), 64 per cent completed within five years, while 56 per cent of European boys did the same. Among the Asian first-generation immigrants, five-year completion was at 58 per cent among the girls and 42 per cent among the boys. First-generation pupils with backgrounds from African countries fared much worse. Five years after starting their studies, 53 per cent of the girls and 32 per cent of the boys had completed and passed their leaving exams.

The drop-out rate for all first-generation immigrant boys of the 2001 cohort is also higher than for girls. Among first-generation immigrant boys, 39 per cent dropped out before or within final year. Among first-generation immigrant girls, the percentage was 25. For all pupils, 14 per cent of girls and 24 per cent of boys dropped out. For more details, see appendix table 5.

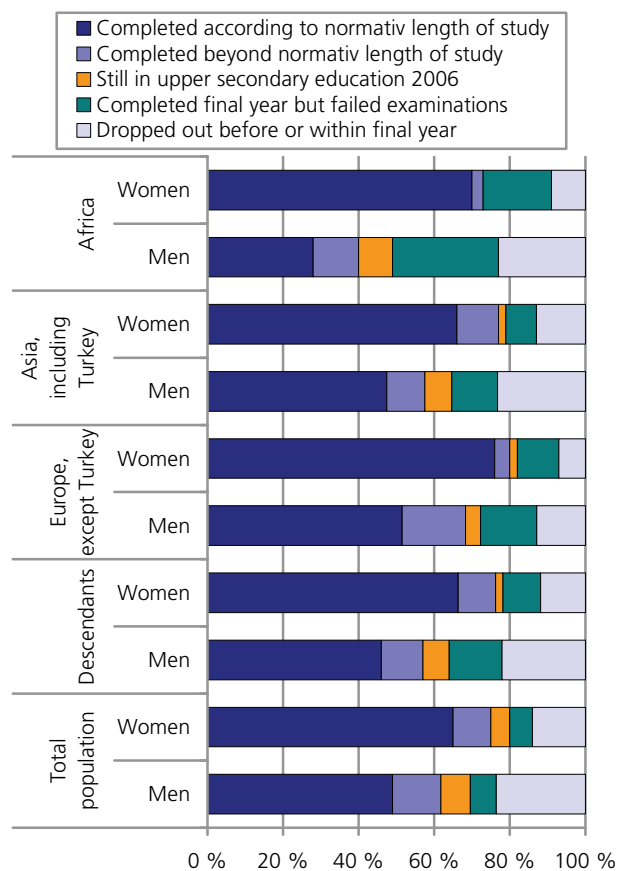
Figure 3.2. Pupils and first-generation immigrants¹ who started a basic course for the first time in 2001 and completed upper secondary education within five years, country background and gender. Per cent



¹ Pupils in alternative education programme are included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 3.3. Pupils and descendants¹ that started a basic course for the first time in 2001, by completed upper secondary education within five years, by immigrant background, country background and gender. Per cent



¹ Pupils in alternative education programme are included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

...but two out of three of the descendants completed

There is a clear difference between first-generation immigrants and descendants in completing upper secondary school. Among the pupils that started in upper secondary education in 2001, it was almost as common to complete within five years among descendants as among all pupils (figure 3.3). Among female descendants, 77 per cent who started in upper secondary school in 2001 had finished within five years, 2 percentage points higher than girls in the total population. Among male descendants, 57 per cent had completed, 6 percentage points lower than men in the total population, but 13 percentage points better than for male first-generation immigrants.

The drop-out rate for descendants is also much more similar to the drop-out rate in the general population; 22 per cent of the boys and 12 per cent of the girls dropped out before or within final year, compared to 24 per cent for all male students and 14 per cent among all female students. This means that the drop-out rate is lower among descendants than among all

students, and definitely lower than among first-generation immigrants. As we saw, the drop-out rate for the first-generation immigrants was 39 per cent for the boys and 25 per cent for the girls.

The total number of descendants was 840 pupils of the 2001 cohort, and the majority (78 per cent) had backgrounds from an Asian country, so the pattern described among descendants is at large a description of this group (see appendix, table 6).

More likely to continue directly to tertiary education

Of pupils with an immigration background that completed upper secondary education during 2005/2006, 30 per cent of the first-generation pupils and 45 per cent of the descendants continued in tertiary education in Norway or abroad. For all pupils who completed the same year, the transition rate was over 23. This means that it was more common for pupils with an immigration background to continue tertiary education immediately after completing upper secondary education than for all pupils in total. Almost 7 per cent of the descendants who completed upper secondary education immediately started tertiary education abroad. In comparison, this accounts for only 1 per cent of pupils in total (Fjeldseth and Trewin 2007:64).

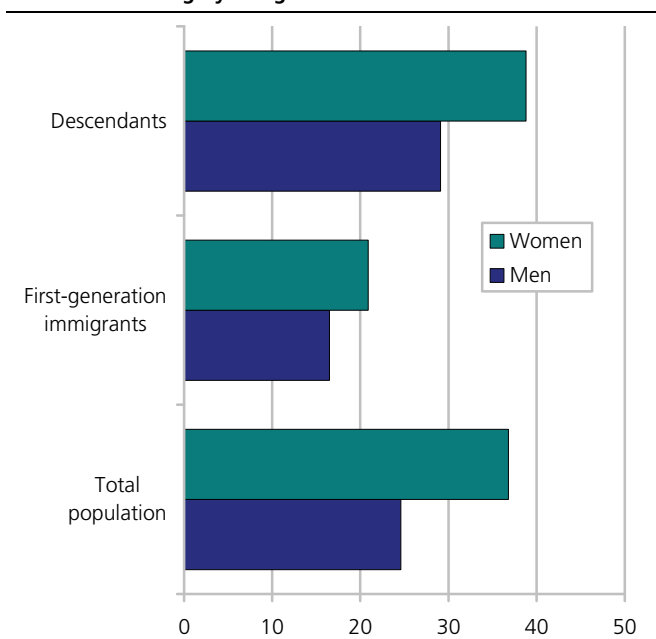
3.3. Tertiary education

More women than men study

Women have a higher tendency to study than men, both with regard to immigrants and in the population as a whole. This is the case regardless of whether we look at figures for upper secondary education or higher education, and it applies both to those with western backgrounds as well as non-western backgrounds. The gender difference is also greater among descendants than among first-generation immigrants (figure 3.4).

Among female first-generation immigrants aged 19-24, nearly 21 per cent were in higher education, compared with 16.5 per cent of the men (as at 1 October 2006). The figure for descendants was much higher, as was the gender gap; while almost 39 per cent of all female descendants were in higher education in 2006, this applied to 29 per cent of the men (aged 19-24). It was actually just as common for female descendants to study as it was for women in the population as a whole. The tendency to study among male descendants was also higher than for the male population as a whole, exceeded by 5 percentage points. The gender gap was smaller among descendants than in the total population, 9.7 and 12.2 percentage points respectively.

Figure 3.4. Students in tertiary education¹ as a percentage of registered cohorts (19-24 years), by immigration category and gender. 2006



¹ Doctorate students are not included.
Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

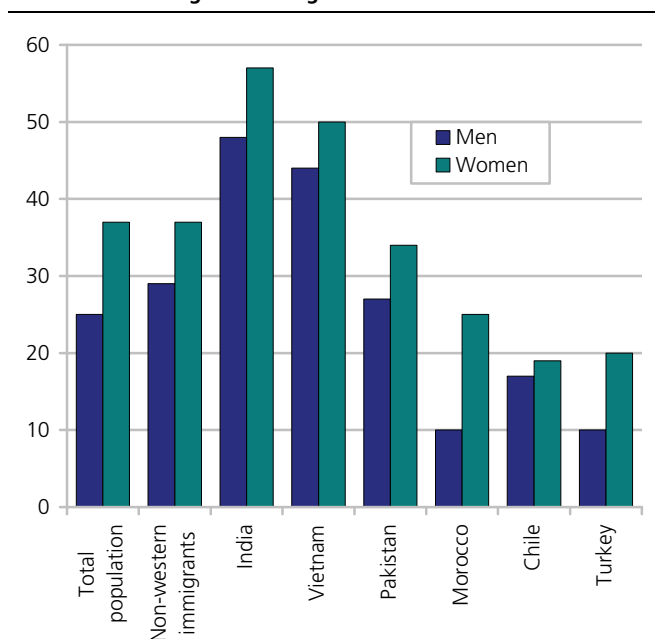
Indian and Vietnamese descendants study the most

We must bear in mind that the average hides some differences within the largest groups. While descendants with Indian and Vietnamese backgrounds are most likely to study, descendants with Turkish and Pakistani backgrounds are less likely (Henriksen 2007). The percentage of Vietnamese descendants eager to study is as high as 50 among women and 44 among men. Descendants with a Turkish background have the lowest tendency to study, 10 per cent among men and 20 per cent among women. Although the level is lower, the gender differences are constant (figure 3.5).

Steady increase in students with immigrant background

Figures from 1997-2006 indicate that women were better represented in higher education during this period. The relative difference between men and women slightly increased at the end of the 90s, and has been stable since 2001 (figure 3.6). Among the first-generation immigrants studying until 1998, the proportion of women was greater than for men. In 1998, the percentage of women in tertiary education (19-24 years) was the same for women and men (13 per cent). Since 1998, the difference between men and women has increased. And in 2006, the difference between genders was four percentage points in favour of women.

Figure 3.5. Descendants in tertiary education¹ as a percentage of registered cohorts (19-24 years), by country background and gender. 2005



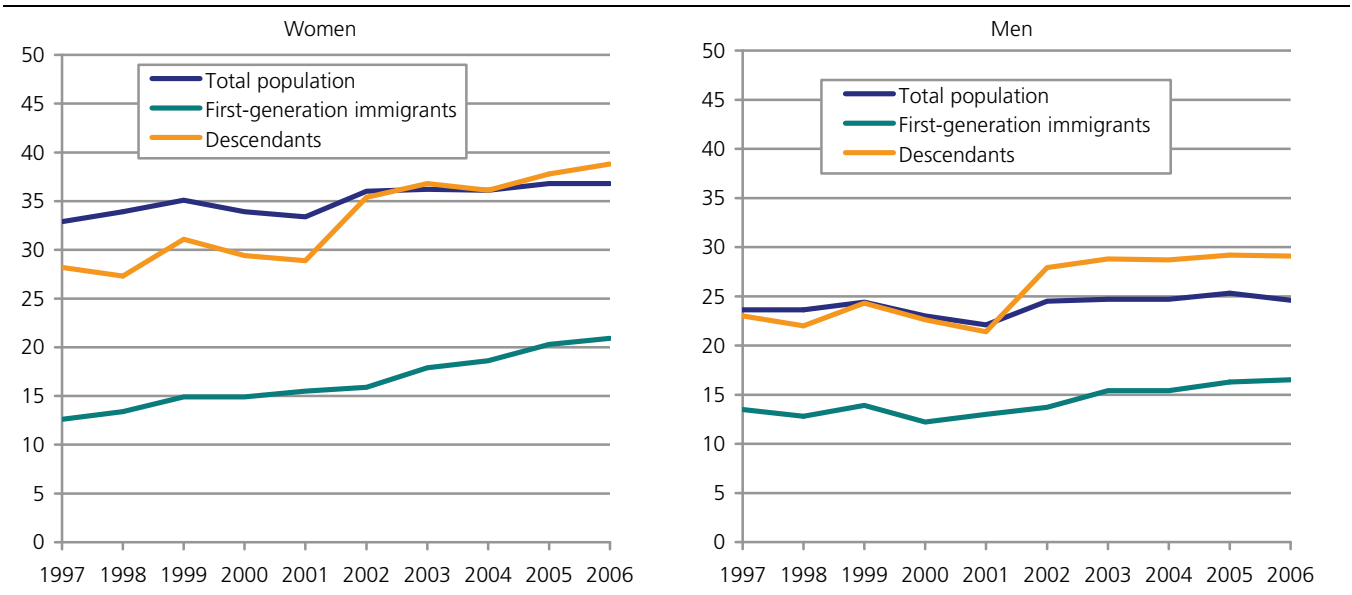
¹ Doctorate students are not included.
Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

There has been an increase in participation in tertiary education by 10 percentage points for female descendants to 23 per cent and 7 percentage points for male descendants from 1997 until 2006. Both female and male descendants participated in tertiary education to a greater extent than the cross-section of the population. In 1997, female attendance among the descendants was nearly 5 per cent lower than for the average woman. We have to bear in mind that the groups have changed during this time, particularly among descendants. While this group in 1997 mainly consisted of Pakistani and Turkish descendants, this group also includes Vietnamese and Indian descendants in 2006.

Differences in choice of academic environment

There are differences in choice of academic environment between students with different backgrounds (Henriksen 2006a). Pharmacy and dentistry were more popular for students with immigrant backgrounds than for the other students. In these academic environments, the students with immigrant backgrounds made up 20 and 14 per cent respectively of the total students in autumn 2005. Technical subjects like mathematics, physics, statistics and chemistry were also more popular fields of study among the minority students than for the rest of the students. Both among students with immigrant backgrounds and all students, the traditional gender differences are constant. Mathematics, physics, statistics and chemistry are still most popular among men while female students prefer biology (Henriksen 2006a).

Figure 3.6. Students in tertiary education¹ as a percentage of registered cohorts (19-24 years), by immigration category and gender. 1997-2006



¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

A conspicuous feature of the choice of academic environment is the small proportion of students with immigrant backgrounds that choose education as a field of study, including pre-school, general teaching and vocational teacher programmes. Most evident is the low enrolment rate of male students with non-western backgrounds in these programmes. Only 3 per cent choose a teaching programme, compared with 6 per cent of all men. The enrolment rate is slightly higher among women with non-western backgrounds at 6 per cent, but for all women the share is 13 per cent. For further details on immigrants in higher education, see Henriksen (2006a).

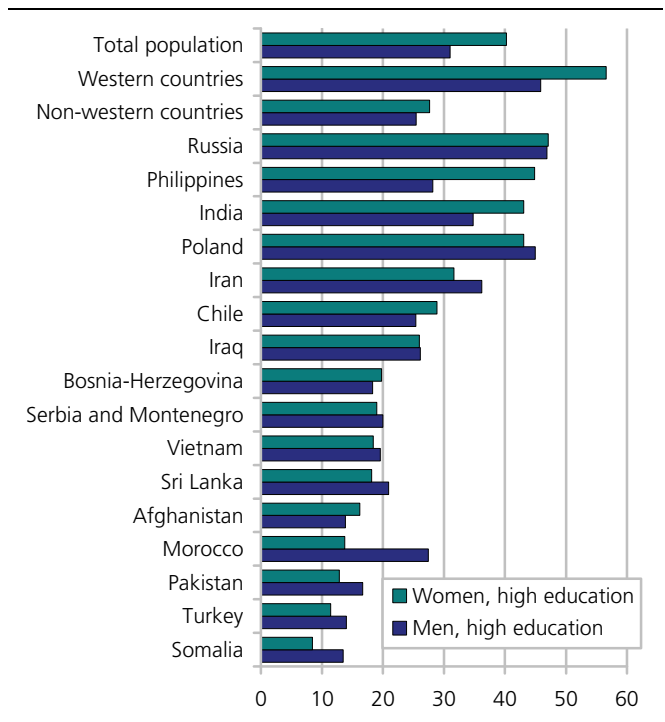
Statistics on level of education are based on register information on completed education. Statistics Norway does not have register-based information on education from abroad before immigration. This information has been gathered through surveys aimed at immigrants. The last survey was carried out in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

3.4. Education levels

More women than men with higher education

In the population with no immigrant background, there are more women than men in the 30-44 age group with higher education. While women from western countries have a higher education than men on average, the trend is reversed among a number of non-western immigrant groups. There are, however, major differences between non-western women. For instance, figures from 2005 show that between 43-47 per cent of female immigrants from Russia, India, Poland and the Philippines have higher education, whereas this only applied to roughly one in ten of women from Pakistan, Turkey and Somalia respectively (figure 3.7). The figures show the proportion among those with education registered in detail.

Figure 3.7. Population 30 to 44 years, by completed tertiary education and country of origin, by gender. 2005. Per cent



Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

4. Labour market participation

Since 2004, Norway has been experiencing an economic boom, with falling unemployment and a recovery in employment. Immigrants have also been affected by these trends, through lower unemployment and a notable increase in employment. But do men and women benefit to the same extent? A steadily increasing number of women are employed in Norway. This is reflected in the labour market statistics. One of the reasons why Norway, together with the other Nordic countries, consequently ranks among the countries with the highest level of employment is the comparatively high level of female employment in Norway (Sandnes 2007). Compared with the OECD average, the Norwegian employment rate is 10 percentage points higher (OECD 2006).

When it comes to women with immigrant backgrounds, especially non-western women, it is nevertheless important to pay attention to how the register based statistics on unemployment and employment partly hide the fact that many fall outside the labour market, because they choose not to work, or because they cannot find a job, or because they fail to register as unemployed. In addition, the composition of the group “immigrant women” changes over time, just like the immigrant population at large. The group changes its composition by age and by country background over time, and the young dominate (skewed age distribution). At times, something that looks like a favourable or negative change is due to composition effects only and not necessarily new behaviour.

As already mentioned, non-Nordic labour immigrants are mainly men, while women immigrate because of family reunification. That does not mean that women do not participate in the labour market. First, a large portion of Nordic immigrants, both women and men participate in the labour market. Second, four out of five employed immigrant women are from a non-Nordic country. So even although non-Nordic women have a lower employment rate than the national average, they still make a substantial contribution to the Norwegian labour market.

Employed – This chapter is based on the register-based statistics for immigrants published annually on www.ssb.no. The statistics include employees as well as self-employed persons. Drafted military personnel are also counted as employed.

Registered unemployed are defined by entries in The Directorate of Labour’s administrative registers, as is the number of people participating in ordinary labour market schemes (job programmes).

Percentages are calculated of the total corresponding population aged 15-74 years old.

4.1. Employed first-generation immigrants

8,300 more first-generation immigrant women employed in one year

The 181,000 employed first-generation immigrants made up 8 per cent of those in employment in Norway in the 4th quarter of 2006. The employment rate for immigrants was 60 per cent, 3 percentage points higher than the previous year. Employment in the population as a whole was at 70 per cent.

In the 4th quarter of 2006, nearly 46 per cent of employed first-generation immigrants were women, or 82,700 persons. There was an increase of nearly 8,300 employed immigrant women from the previous year. Women with backgrounds from Asian countries accounted for 36 per cent of these.

A total of 55 per cent of all immigrant women (15-74 years) were employed in the 4th quarter of 2006, more than a 2 percentage point increase from the previous year. This was low both compared to all women in Norway (67 per cent) and compared to immigrant men (66 per cent). Employment among women is in other words much lower than among men, and the gender gap is larger among immigrants (more than 11 percentage points) than in the total population (nearly 7 percentage points).

A total of 13,400 more first-generation immigrant men were employed in one year from 2005 to 2006. Men

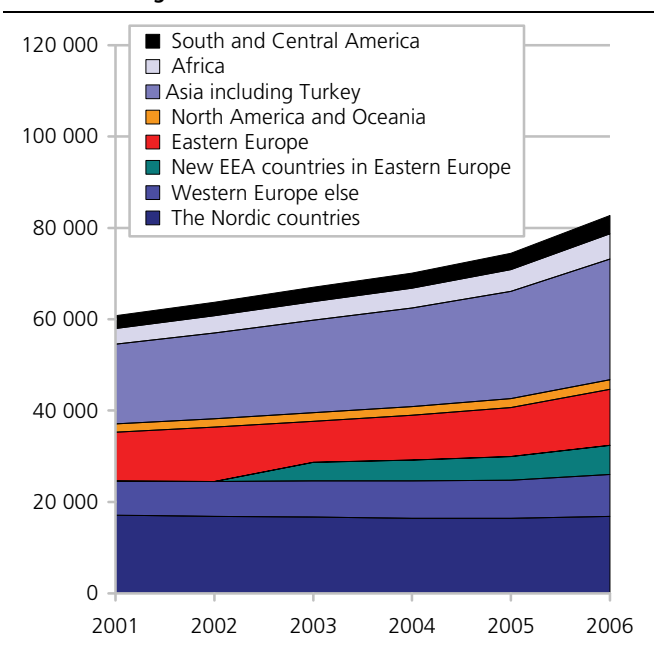
with backgrounds from the new EEA countries in East Europe accounted for 35 per cent of these and this was the group with the greatest growth in the number of employed in terms of percentages (92 per cent in one year). The increase among Asian first-generation immigrant men was also considerable; 24 per cent of the total growth, while West Europeans constituted 12 per cent of the total growth.

Largest increase among African and East European immigrants

Since the 4th quarter of 2001, there has been an increase of nearly 22,000 employed first-generation immigrant women in Norway (figure 4.1). This is both due to an increase in the numbers of first-generation immigrants in the period, and the generally improved labour market. The largest increase in absolute figures has been among women with backgrounds from Asian countries, with an increase of more than 9,000 employed women (or 50 per cent). Among East European (including the new EEA countries) and African women there was an increase of 73 and 60 per cent respectively in the numbers of employees in the same period.

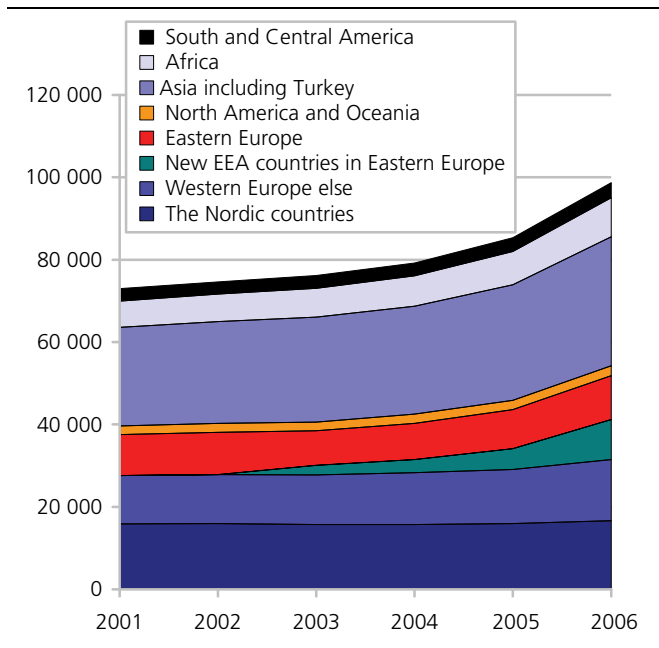
In absolute figures, growth was nearly 26,000 employed first-generation immigrant men since the 4th quarter of 2001 (figure 4.2). The numbers of employed men with backgrounds from East Europe including the new EEA countries have more than doubled. This is due to the large labour immigration from the EEA countries in East Europe, especially Polish immigrants. But we also find a high increase among men from African countries (50 per cent increase) and Asian countries (30 per cent). The increase among West European employees at 25 per cent in the period.

Figure 4.1. Employed first-generation immigrant women, by region of birth. 4th quarter 2001-2006. Absolute figures



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 4.2. Employed first-generation immigrant men, by region of birth. 4th quarter 2001-2006. Absolute figures



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

4.2. Employment rate among first-generation immigrants

High employment among Nordic women

Because most immigrants from western countries and new EEA countries are labour immigrants, the employment rate in this group is very high (71 and 73 per cent respectively) (figure 4.3). Women with Nordic backgrounds had the highest level of employment among women, with 71 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2006. This level is higher than the portion for women in the population as a whole (67 per cent) and is just below the men's employment rate (73 per cent). West European immigrant women had an employment rate of 64 per cent, a little below the level seen for women from the EEA countries in East Europe, who had 65 per cent employees. The low employment rate among West European women is probably due to their choice of not working rather than a lack of possibilities in the labour market. Women with African backgrounds had the lowest employment rate (38 per cent).

Greater gender differences among non-western groups

Immigrants from non-western countries deviate more from the total population than other immigrant groups. In the 4th quarter of 2006, the employment level among men from Asian countries was 60 per cent compared to 73 per cent for men in the whole population. Among women, these differences are greater. Asian women had an employment level 20 percentage points below that of the female working population as a whole (47 per cent compared to 67 per cent). The employment rate among African male immigrants is

even lower (51 per cent), and stopped 22 percentage points short of that for men in the whole population. African women had an employment level 29 percentage points below that of the female working population as a whole, with 38 per cent. The low employment rate among African first-generation immigrants is partly due to a high number of Somali refugees with a short period of residence in Norway, compared to the other groups.

The widest gender gap when it comes to employment was found between the African and Asian employees; both groups had a 14 percentage point difference in favour of men. The difference in employment for women and men with backgrounds from EEA countries in East Europe and the rest of East Europe was smaller, at 11 and 7 percentage points respectively.

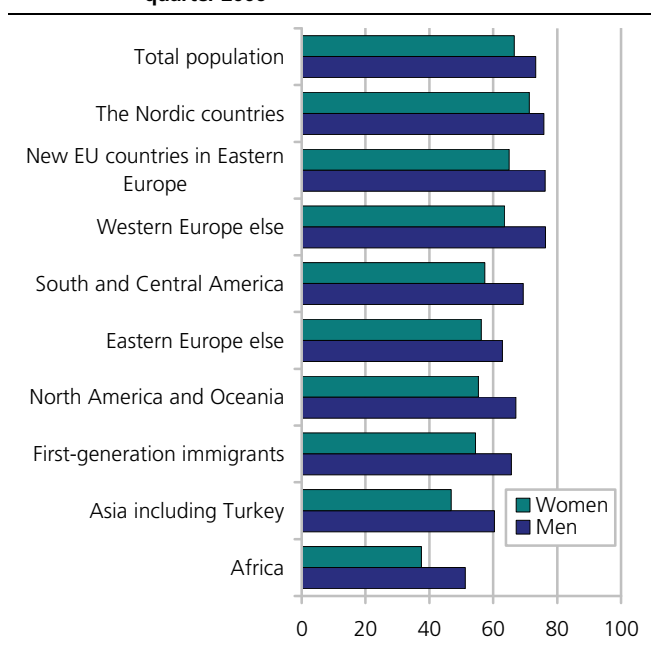
Low employment rate among women from well-established groups

Employment among non-western immigrants was considerably lower than for the rest of the population. This is also true of many groups with a long period of residence in Norway, such as immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey, Sri Lanka and Morocco. In these groups, women have a particularly low employment rate. Only 29 per cent of Pakistani women are employed, compared to 62 per cent of the Pakistani men (figure 4.4). In other words, men had double the employment level of women and were close to the average for male immigrants, with the difference in labour force participation totalling 33 percentage points. The gender difference is not as great, but still clear among immigrants from Turkey, Sri Lanka and Morocco (23, 20 and 16 percentage point difference respectively). Similarly low employment levels compared to men are also found among women from more recently-arrived refugee groups Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia (30, 25 and 19 percentage point difference respectively). The difference in the population as a whole is nearly 7 percentage points in men's favour.

The gender differences in most groups with high employment levels mentioned above were not so pronounced: Bosnia-Herzegovina (6 percentage points), Philippines and Chile (both 7 percentage points), Vietnam (11) and India (12).

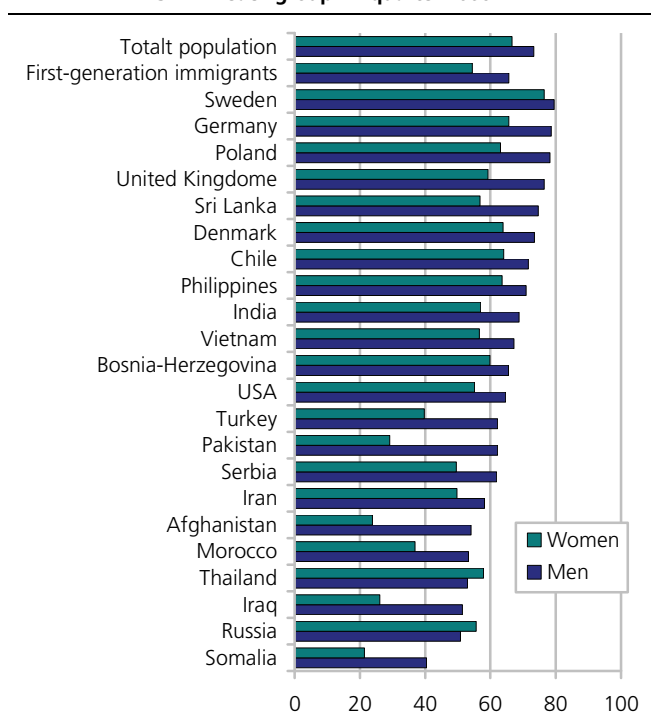
The employment rate is in women's favour among those with backgrounds from Thailand and Russia (both 5 percentage points). These groups are dominated by women, and especially women married to men without immigrant backgrounds. This is especially the case among the Thais, while the Russian group also includes refugees, many of them newly arrived.

Figure 4.3. Employees, by region of birth and gender. As a percentage of persons in total aged 15-74 years. 4th quarter 2006



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 4.4. Employed first-generation immigrants by country of birth and gender. As a percentage of residents aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2006



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Residence exceeding 4 years means better opportunities

The longer the period of residence in Norway, the more likely an immigrant is to find work (figure 4.5). Those who have lived in Norway for five years or more have a level of employment above the immigrant aver-

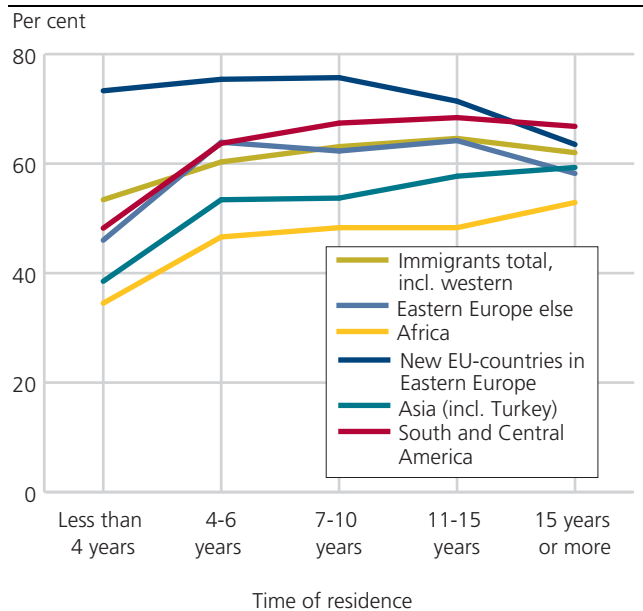
age, and those with a period of residence between 10 and 15 years had an even higher employment rate (almost 65 per cent). However, in the group with the longest period of residence, i.e. 15 years or more, we see a slightly lower level. This is due to a higher average age, particularly among western immigrants. The period of residence, however, does not level out all the differences between the various country groups. Also in the group with the longest period of residence, those from Africa had an employment level of 53 per cent, while those from Asia had 59 per cent, both markedly lower than the average. A total of 28 per cent of African men and 18 per cent of African women had lived in Norway for more than 15 years.

Immigrant men enter the labour market quicker than women

Asian and African women need the most time to get established in the labour market, and compared with Asian or African men they have a severe lag (table 4.1). Asian women with seven years of residence in Norway, have reached the level the men reached after two years (about 50 per cent). African men with four years of residence in Norway, reach the 50 per cent, while women with African backgrounds reach the same level at 15 years or more of residency in Norway. Nordic women and women from the rest of West Europe (and men) settle on a stable, high level of employment after just two years in the country. The same goes for EEA countries in East Europe. This pattern must be seen in connection with the reason for immigration.

Immigrants from the EEA and other western countries are mainly (male) labour immigrants (but also family), while the immigration from African and Asian countries forms a much more diverse group, which is dominated by persons with backgrounds as refugees and family immigrants.

Figure 4.5. Employed first-generation immigrants by period of residence and region of birth. As a percentage of residents aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2006



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.1. Employed first-generation immigrants by period of residence, continent and gender. As a percentage of residents aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2006

	Total	Nordic countries	Western Europe else	EEA countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North-America and Oceania	Asia including Turkey	Africa	South and Central America
<i>Men</i>									
Total	66	76	76	68	69	67	60	51	69
Residence less than 1 year	62	71	73	73	73	47	32	32	48
Residence for 1-2 years	66	80	79	72	76	55	47	44	64
Residence for 2-3 years	66	83	76	78	73	72	57	48	69
Residence for 3-4 years	65	80	80	78	67	70	60	51	72
Residence for 4-5 years	65	81	79	70	69	71	59	56	66
Residence for 5-6 years	69	79	83	61	73	72	64	60	71
Residence for 6-7 years	67	82	85	64	68	73	64	54	74
Residence for 7-10 years	68	81	84	78	66	72	59	56	75
Residence for 10-15 years	68	81	84	76	66	78	61	53	75
Residence for 15 years and more	65	71	71	53	63	69	64	53	70
<i>Women</i>									
Total	55	71	64	68	58	55	47	38	57
Residence less than 1 year	32	65	46	55	33	25	16	14	23
Residence for 1-2 years	42	80	61	69	45	44	30	22	42
Residence for 2-3 years	47	78	69	74	51	55	38	27	49
Residence for 3-4 years	53	79	71	74	59	56	44	32	61
Residence for 4-5 years	50	81	69	73	61	51	42	32	58
Residence for 5-6 years	57	77	75	79	64	65	47	40	62
Residence for 6-7 years	57	78	76	78	65	53	49	38	61
Residence for 7-10 years	59	80	74	78	61	58	49	41	63
Residence for 10-15 years	62	81	73	78	64	68	55	44	64
Residence for 15 years and more	59	65	61	55	61	60	54	53	63

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Three per cent of immigrant women are self-employed

Among all employed persons in Norway at the end of 2006, 5.2 per cent of the population was self-employed (3 per cent for women and 7.4 per cent for men). Among all first-generation immigrants, self-employees constituted 2.9 per cent for female employees and 5.4 per cent for men. With regard to the non-western immigrant groups, the African group had a portion of self-employed persons below half of the total population (1.2 per cent among women and 2.8 per cent among men), while the Asian immigrants had a portion of 2.5 per cent among women and 5.7 per cent among men.

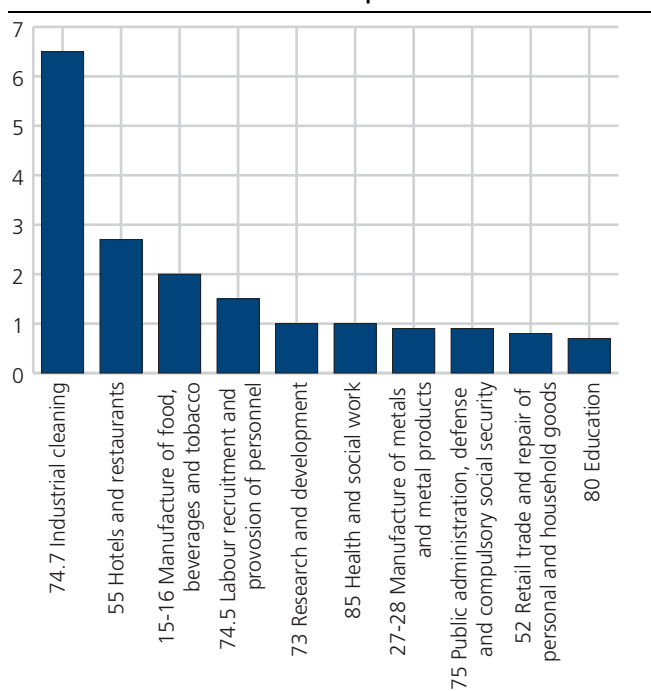
Among women, the first-generation immigrants from western countries had the highest portion of self-employed, the Netherlands (6.6 per cent), USA and Germany (both above 5 per cent). Excluding the Vietnamese, more men than women are self-employed in all immigrant groups.

Non-western immigrants are over-represented in labour-intensive industries

Immigrants with backgrounds from non-western countries work to a larger extent than other employees in labour-intensive industries like 'Hotels and restaurants' and 'Industrial cleaning'. Figures 4.6 and 4.7 show how likely it is that non-western first-generation immigrants (including the new EEA countries in East Europe) work in some selected industries, compared to the total population. To show this, we have divided the share among non-western immigrants into different industries by the share of the total population. The pillars that exceed 1 at the y-axis show that non-western immigrants are overrepresented, while they are underrepresented if the pillars are lower than 1 (as done in Aalandslid 2007).

Figure 4.6 shows that it is more than six times as likely that non-western women work in 'industrial cleaning', and nearly three times as likely that they work in 'Hotels and restaurants'. Non-western women are also underrepresented in 'Research' and 'Education'. Overall, first-generation employed immigrant women seem to be overrepresented in the industries 'Hotels and restaurants', 'Health and social work' and 'Industrial cleaning'. Among all employed women, 38 per cent work in these industries. While the share is lower or the same among West European or North American women, 64 per cent of African female employees and more than half of Asian and South and Central American women work in these industries (see appendix, table 9).

Figure 4.6. Over and under representation of non-western first-generation immigrant women 15-74 years, by selected industries. 4th quarter 2006



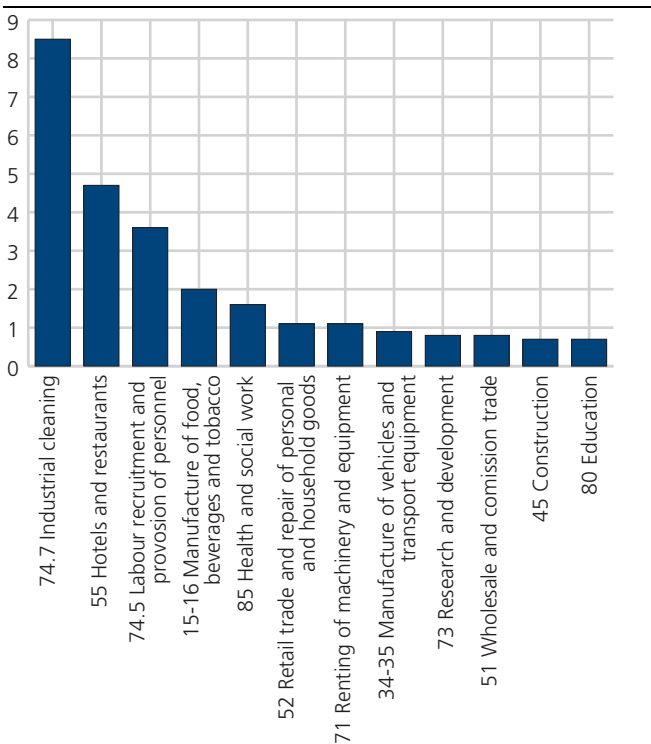
Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway

Moreover, it is worth mentioning that immigrant men seem to have an even more diverging pattern in proportion to all male employees than immigrant women have in proportion to female employees. Figure 4.7 shows that it is more than eight times as likely that non-western first-generation immigrant men work in 'Industrial cleaning', and nearly five times as likely that they work in 'Hotels and restaurants'. Non-western men are also overrepresented in 'Health and social work' (nearly twice as likely as all employed men in the total population).

Non-western men are more often employed in female-dominated industries. Collectively, the industries 'Hotels and restaurants', 'Health and social work' and 'Industrial cleaning' comprise nearly 24 per cent of the male employees among immigrants, and for the most part this is the non-westerners. Among African, Asian and South and Central American first-generation immigrant men, these industries comprise 36, 33 and 32 per cent respectively of the employees. Among men in the total population, employees in these branches comprise just under 10 per cent (see appendix, table 10).

For men from the EEA countries in East Europe, 30 per cent are involved in 'Construction' and 12 per cent are involved in 'Labour recruitment and provision of personnel'. This is explained by the high labour immigration from Poland in particular, and a boom in the construction business in Norway and the large demand for workmen. Overall it seems like non-western men and women are overrepresented in branches where there is a high numbers of unskilled workers.

Figure 4.7. Over and under representation of non-western first-generation immigrant men 15-74 years, by selected industries. 4th quarter 2006



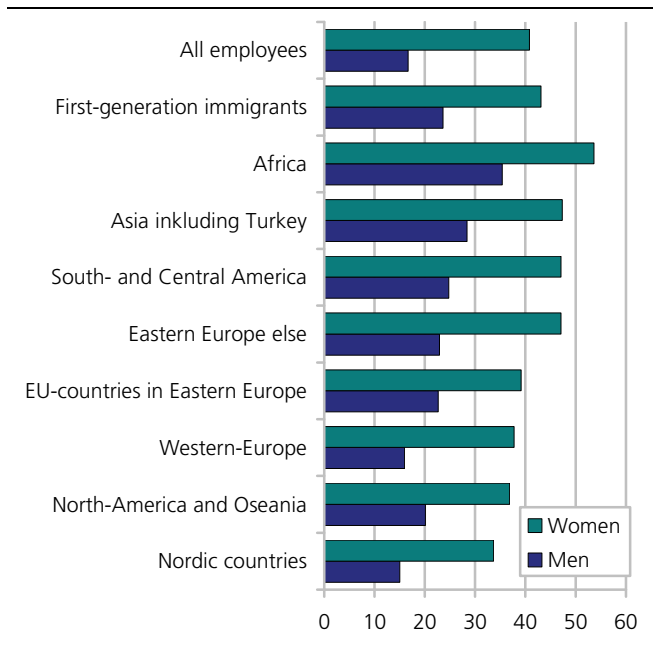
Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway

More women than men work part-time

As in the total population, more women than men work part-time among first-generation immigrants. Among all employees, there are 17 per cent men and 41 per cent women who work less than 30 hours a week (figure 4.8).³ This is a difference of 24 percentage points. The share of employees with part-time work is higher among first-generation immigrants. Among first-generation immigrants, 24 per cent work less than 30 hours a week and 43 per cent of women work part-time – about the same level as for all female employees.

The employees with Asian and African backgrounds work part-time the most, both women and men. Nearly 47 per cent of Asian and 54 per cent of African women work part-time, or less than 30 hours a week. Among men with the same background, 28 and 35 per cent respectively work part-time. The differences between men and women are largest among first-generation immigrants with backgrounds from East Europe, where the difference is 24 percentage points. In the other groups, the gender differences are smaller than in the total population.

Figure 4.8. Employees and employed first-generation immigrants working less than 30 hours a week, by country background and gender. 4th quarter 2006. As a percentage of all employees



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

4.3. Registered unemployment

Lowest registered unemployment in eight years

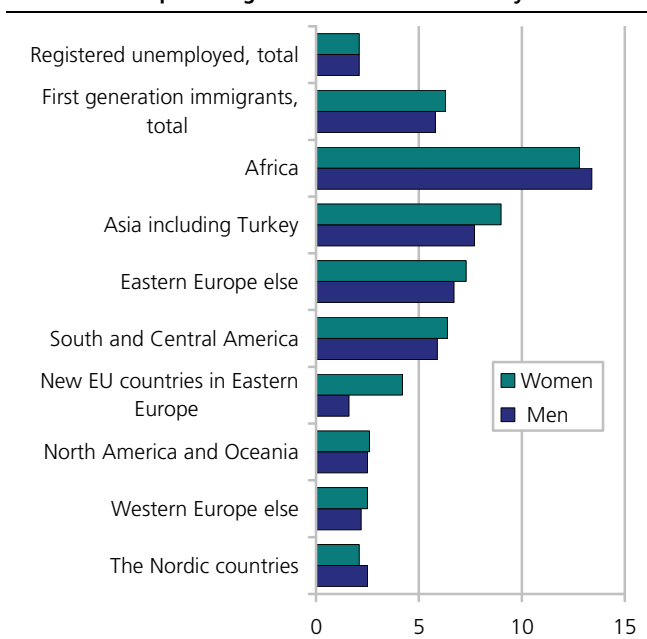
The registered unemployment among immigrants fell from 8.3 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2005 to 6.1 per cent in the corresponding period in 2006, and from 3 to 2.1 per cent in the population as a whole. The level among immigrants is the lowest since the 4th quarter of 1998, but the relative decline in the total population was almost as strong in the past year. Thus, there is no approximation between immigrants and the population in general. Immigrants continue to have a registered unemployment level that is almost three times as high as the total population. This difference has remained fairly stable and is partly due to the fact that many immigrants are newcomers to the labour market, whereby the share of those in employment in the labour force is lower than in the population as a whole – also during periods of low unemployment.

More immigrant women than men are registered unemployed

The unemployment rate among non-western immigrant women and men is considerably higher than in the total population; among the African and the Asian women 12.9 and 9 per cent respectively (figure 4.9).

³ In the Labour force survey the definition of part-time is different: Short part-time = 1-19 hours, long part-time = 20-36 hours, exceptions are employees with 32-36 hours that report this as full-time occupation. Full-time = 37 hours and more, and the cases mentioned above reporting their job as full-time. See www.ssb.no/arbeid/

Figure 4.9. Registered unemployed by immigrant background, region of birth and gender. As at 4th quarter 2006. As a percentage of the labour force 16-74 years



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Nordic immigrants, both women and men, had the decidedly lowest registered unemployment rate of all in the 4th quarter of 2006 (2 per cent). The immigrants from the EEA countries in East Europe also had a low registration of unemployed, with 1.6 per cent for men. The registered unemployment is higher among women from these countries, at 4.2 per cent. The low level of unemployment in these groups is due to the dominance of newly-arrived labour immigrants, while the African and Asian groups are more diverse groups; many have backgrounds as refugees or immigrated as family members to refugees or others.

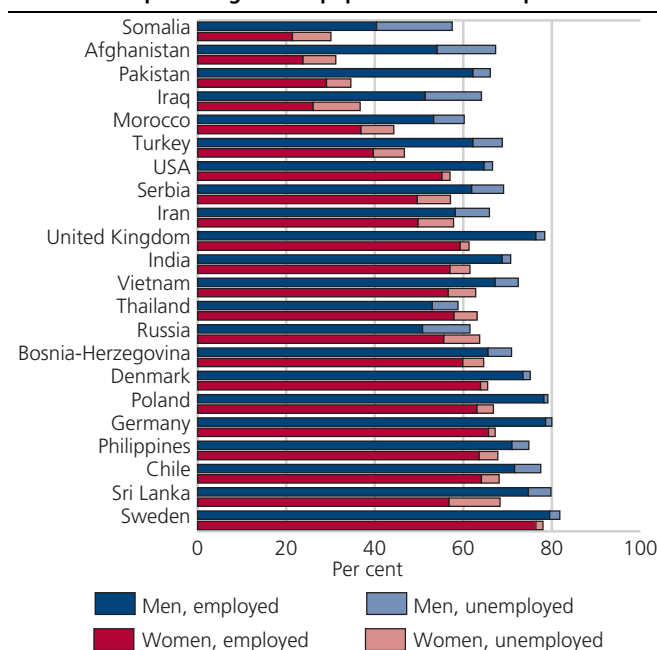
4.4. Outside the labour force

Many non-western women are outside the labour force...

We have seen that many non-western women are neither employed nor registered as unemployed, which means that many are outside the labour market. They might choose not to work or to stay at home with small children because they cannot find a job, or because they neglect to register as unemployed. Some are of course in education and some of the newly-arrived immigrants might attend the introduction programme.⁴

⁴ Everyone who has been granted a residence permit in Norway has a right and a duty to complete an introduction programme (www.imdi.no). The introduction scheme is intended to contribute to easier and speedier integration of newly-arrived refugees and family to refugees into Norwegian society. All municipalities that settle refugees are obliged to offer the introduction programme. The programme involves tuition in the Norwegian language and social studies. Participation in such programmes is compulsory for refugees (for more information, see Mathisen 2007b). Families of Norwegian and Nordic citizens have the right and duty to Norwegian-language courses and social studies, but not the introduction programme.

Figure 4.10. Employees and registered unemployed and those in ordinary labour market schemes, first-generation immigrants, by country background and gender. As a percentage of the population. As at 4th quarter 2006.



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

In figure 4.10, we have included the employed, the registered unemployed and those in ordinary labour market schemes in the 4th quarter of 2006 for some of the largest groups of first-generation immigrants. On the reverse side, this is also a description of how many are outside the labour force. In the youngest age groups, the majority is still at school or studying, but this will only have a minor effect on the total group.

We find some major differences in the different groups. Nearly seven out of ten women with Somali and Afghani backgrounds are outside the labour force. The same tendencies are found among Iraqi women, where more than six out of ten are outside the labour market. These three groups are on the other hand groups with many newly-arrived immigrants. Many are therefore attending the introduction programme for newly-arrived immigrants (approximately 12, 24 and 10 per cent respectively). Some of them are of course in education in the youngest age group. Among first generation female immigrants with a Somali background between 16-18 years, 62 per cent attended upper secondary education, and 24 per cent were undergoing education at the age of 19-24 years old (figures from 2005). Women with an Afghani background have a higher tendency to study; 61 per cent of girls between 16-18 years and 36 per cent of women between 19-24 years. Among first-generation women with an Iraqi background, 74 per cent of 16-18 years old are in upper secondary education and 34 per cent of 19-24 years old are undergoing some kind of education.

...also among well-established groups

We find nearly as high a portion outside the labour market among Pakistani (65 per cent), Moroccan (55 per cent) and Turkish (53 per cent) women. These immigrant groups are all well established in Norway (see chapter 2), and as opposed to those with a refugee background, family immigrants do not have the right to attend the introduction programme. Therefore, attendance at the introduction programme does not influence the low participation in the labour force. Education does of course influence these figures, but the majority of first-generation women at the age of 19-24 years are not attending any education (between 77 and 83 per cent in these groups are not attending any education).

In the other well-established groups, like first-generation women with Sri Lankan or Vietnamese backgrounds, we do not find the same tendency. In these groups, there were 32 and 37 per cent outside the labour force, which is the same level as for West European groups like Germany, Denmark and United Kingdom (33, 35 and 39 per cent respectively).

4.5. Employment among descendants

Non-western descendants work...

Descendants do not yet represent a large group in the labour market. In the 4th quarter of 2006, they only accounted for 10,200 of those in employment between the ages of 15 and 74, and 7,700 of these were younger than 30 years. Descendants in the age group 20-24 have an employment rate of almost 69 per cent; 12 percentage points more than first-generation immigrants in the same age group and just 4 percentage points lower than the average for this age group (figure 4.11). Descendants aged from 25 to 29 also have a higher share of employment than first-generation immigrants (72 compared to 63 per cent), 8 percentage points less than the employment rate among those between 25 and 29 years in the total population (80 per cent).

... and there are hardly any gender differences

An interesting aspect of descendant employment is the high rate of employment among younger women. There is a distinct difference from first-generation immigrants. For all descendants, the level of employment was 55 per cent for men and 52 per cent for women. Among first-generation immigrants, this gender gap constituted 11 percentage points (66 for men and 55 for women), and in the total population 7 percentage points (73 compared to 67).

Among descendants between 20 and 24 years of age, there are hardly any differences in the employment rate between women (70 per cent) and men (69 per cent), while first-generation immigrants have a more traditional gender distribution with 48 to 61 per cent,

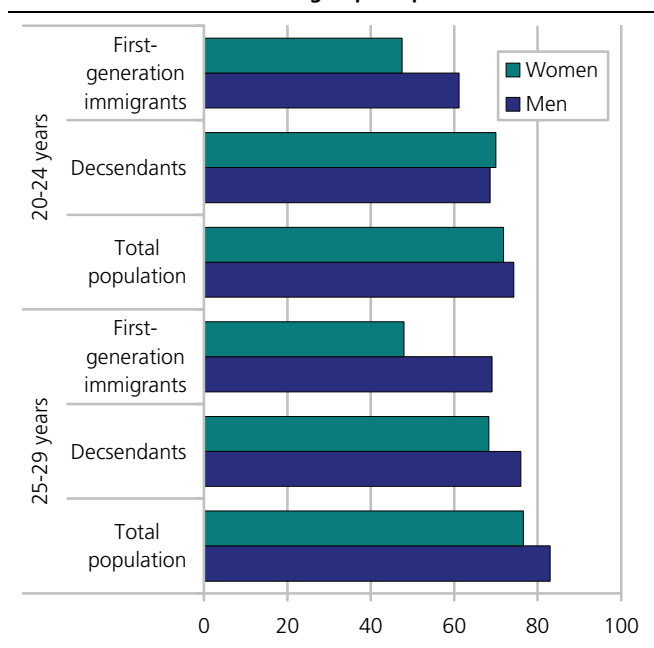
in favour of men. Corresponding figures for the whole population were 72 per cent for women and 74 per cent for men.

However, this pattern does not seem to repeat itself in the age group 25-29 years. In the age group 25-29, the more traditional differences between the genders start to emerge. The employment rate of female descendants is 68 per cent, and for males 76 per cent. In this age group the lower employment rate among women is probably due to childbirth and taking care of young children. It must be stressed that the 25-29 age group is the smallest of the age groups among employed descendants, only 2,240 persons.

Highest employment rate among young East Europeans

First-generation immigrants from the East European countries generally have the highest employment among non-western immigrants in the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years (67 and 77 per cent for men and 56 and 58 per cent among women). Immigrants from South and Central America of the same age are also approaching the level of the East Europeans (table 4.2). First-generation immigrants with an African background and younger than 25 have the lowest level of employment, and both men and women have fairly low rates (50 and 42 per cent respectively). However, the employment rate is also low among first-generation immigrant women with an Asian background, at 45 per cent. Among men with the same background, the employment rate is as high as 63 per cent. Among Asian men there is a huge leap in the level of employment from the younger age group to the age group 25-29, where the employment rate increases to 70 per cent.

Figure 4.11. Employed first-generation immigrants and descendants by gender and age. As a percentage of residents in each group. 4th quarter 2006



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.2. Employees by gender and immigrant background and age. As a percentage of persons in the age groups. 4th quarter 2006

	Total		Of this:			
	Men	Women	20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
Total population	73	67	74	72	83	77
Non-western first-generation immigrants	60	48	61	48	69	48
Eastern Europe outside EEA	63	56	67	56	77	58
Asia including Turkey	60	47	63	45	70	47
Africa	51	38	50	42	58	36
South and Central America	69	57	66	54	73	58
Non-western descendants	51	49	69	70	76	68
Eastern Europe outside EEA	59	62	74	77	86	83
Asia including Turkey	52	48	69	69	76	66
Africa	45	49	65	77	73	76
South and Central America	38	36	68	49	81	76

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Among the descendants, the differences between the four non-western groups have evened out considerably. The East Europeans under 25 years are those that come out best (men 74 and women 77 per cent), but the difference with regard to the other groups is considerably smaller. The greatest difference is among those with Asian backgrounds, where the employment rate is at 69 per cent for both women and men. These differences between the descendants and first generation in the groups with Asian and African backgrounds are natural to relate to the significance of being born and brought up in Norway. In other words, descendants have a relatively similar active share regardless of the family's country of origin, and the share is more similar to the majority population than first-generation immigrants in all groups (for more information: Olsen 2006).

4.6. Employment by reason for immigration

Low employment rate among women immigrated as family...

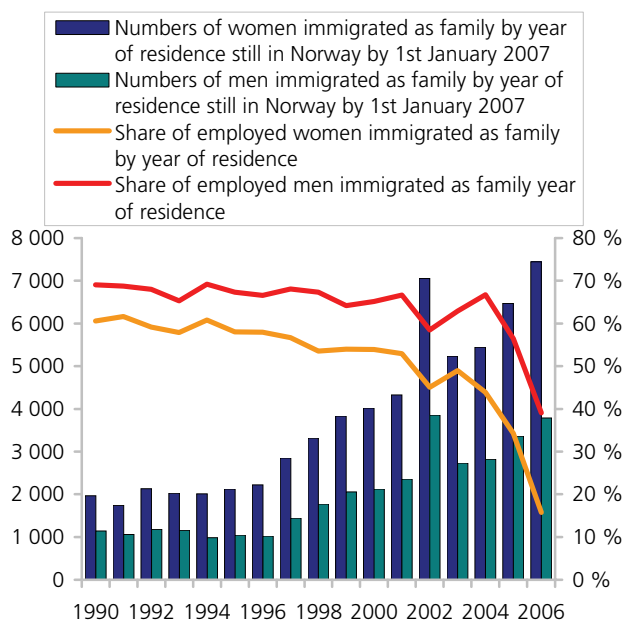
As mentioned, when interpreting statistics that show disparities in employment rates between men and women it is important to bear in mind that female and male migrants arrive in Norway for rather different reasons (see chapter 2).

The largest non-Nordic immigrant group from 1990 to 2006 is family migrants (122,000 persons), and three out of five of these were women. This is undoubtedly the largest group of female migrants, and we will pay this group extra attention. If we look at the employment rate in the 4th quarter of 2006 by year of residence in Norway, more than 50 per cent of male family migrants were employed after one year of residence (figure 4.12). Furthermore, male family migrants have a stable employment rate of just below 70 per cent irrespective of year of residence. Female family mi-

grants on the other hand, have an employment rate of 50 per cent after 5 years of residence. After 11 years, women have a higher employment rate, at just around 60 per cent. Considering the fact that 57 per cent of the non-Nordic women immigrated due to family reasons from 1990-2006, this partly explains why female immigrants generally have a much lower employment rate. The low employment rate for women immigrating as family could be due to the fact that the majority are establishing a new relationship or reunifying with a spouse, and therefore many of them probably stay at home with young children during their first years of residence.

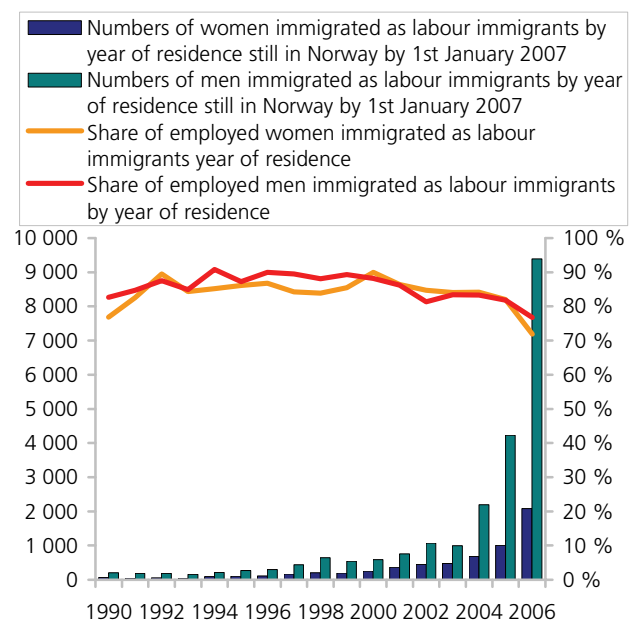
Family migrants are a diverse group; for some, the anchorperson was a refugee, for others, the anchorperson had no immigrant background and some came to an anchorperson with an immigrant background. There are reasons to believe that these diverse groups have different challenges when entering the labour market. For instance, men and women who came as family migrants to an anchorperson (or spouse) without an immigrant background both have high employment rates after a short period of residence in Norway. For men the total employment rate was 76 per cent, while women had an employment rate between 66 and 70 per cent after 4 years of residence and as at the 4th quarter of 2006. This is higher than for women in the total population. Family migrants to refugees had a more difficult path into the labour market, with a low employment rate for both men (a total of 48 per cent) and women (42 per cent). In comparison, the situation seems to be better for men with an anchorperson with an immigrant background; a total of 73 per cent of men and 42 per cent of women.

Figure 4.12. Employed non-Nordic family immigrants by gender and year of immigration. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 4.13. Employed non-Nordic labour immigrants by gender and year of immigration. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent



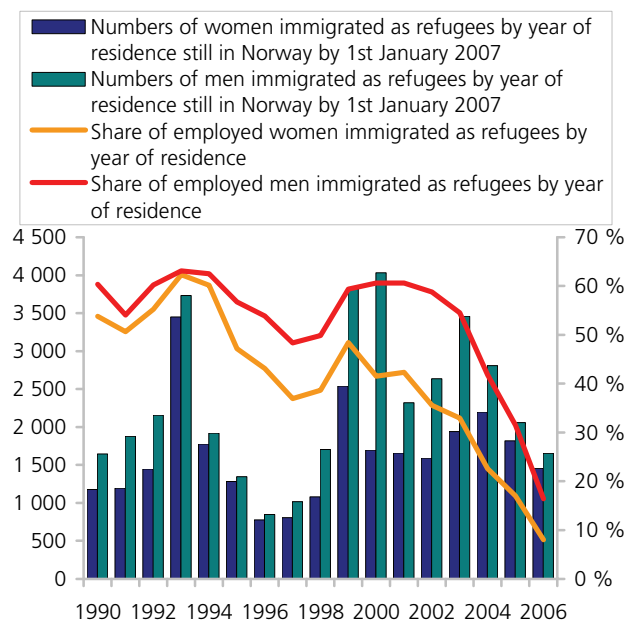
Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

...while non-Nordic labour immigrants are employed

Generally we find that both male and female labour migrants work, while there are greater differences between male and female refugees. Labour immigrants, both women and men, had an employment rate of more than 80 per cent in the 4th quarter of 2006 irrespective of year of immigration (figure 4.13). This is higher than the employment rate for the total population. However, if we look at the absolute numbers of immigrants still living in Norway, we find that while there were just above 6,400 female labour migrants still in Norway by 1 January 2007, there were about 22,400 male immigrants. Six out of ten male labour migrants arrived in 2004 or later.

One out of four non-Nordic women immigrated between 1990 and 2006 as refugees, and are the second largest group of female immigrants. Former studies show that refugees generally have a more difficult situation in the labour market than other immigrants (Olsen 2007). Women with refugee backgrounds have a much lower employment rate than male refugees (figure 4.14). There are differences by year of immigration, but generally female refugees do not reach an employment rate of 50 per cent before 12 years of residence in Norway. A high share of male refugees is employed, and after 3 years of residence they have an employment rate between 55 and 60 per cent.

Figure 4.14. Employed non-Nordic persons immigrated as refugees, by gender and year of immigration. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

5. Childcare and cash benefit to parents of young children

This section will briefly describe the use of kindergarten, and more closely describe the use of cash benefit for parents of young children with non-western immigrant backgrounds, compared to all children of the same age. The chapter will describe changes from 1999 to 2006, and is based on the report by Daugstad 2006c, which covers the period 1999-2004. In Daugstad 2006c, the major findings were that cash benefit was of much more importance for parents of non-western children than for the rest of the population.

The different options of childcare are relevant when parents consider whether they should stay at home with young children or participate in the labour market. There is probably a close connection between attitudes toward kindergarten and childcare and women's participation in the labour market (for more information about attitudes to kindergarten and childcare, see Djuve and Pettersen 1998 and Kavli 2001). However, high uptake of cash benefit and kindergarten can be due to difficulties in participating in the labour market and a shortage of kindergartens for young children 1-3 years old. As we saw in chapter 4, a large portion of women (and men) from several groups are neither employed nor registered as unemployed.

In this chapter the child is *called child with cash benefit* if the mother or father receives the support. We look at both the development in absolute figures and as a percentage of the children in the relevant age group, and the figures are as at 1 September. We will focus on the country as a whole and the different counties, and we look at Oslo compared to the rest of the country. We will pay extra attention to Oslo since 39 per cent of all non-western children in the relevant age group lived in Oslo as at 1 September 2006.

The cash benefit must not be mixed up with the *Child benefit*. Child benefit is granted for all children under 18 years of age who are resident in Norway, and as a general rule, child benefit is granted automatically to children who are born in Norway. The child will generally be considered as resident in Norway if he/she will be staying in Norway for more than 12 months.

5.1. Kindergartens

Seven per cent in kindergarten are from minorities

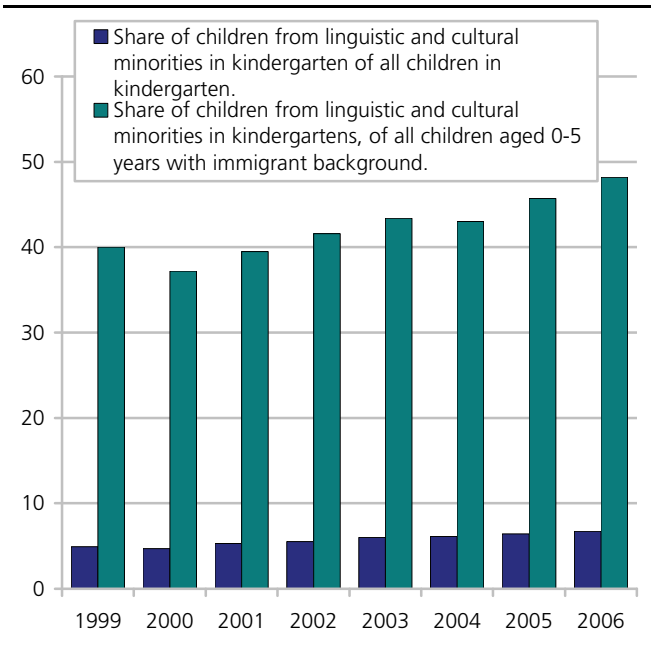
At the end of 2006, some 157,00 children from linguistic and cultural minorities were enrolled in kindergarten, out of a total of 235,000 children in kindergartens. This constituted 7 per cent of all children in kindergartens. From 2005, there was an increase of 13 percentage points in children from linguistic and cultural minorities. Among all children, the increase was 5 percentage points in the same period.

The number of children with immigrant backgrounds has simultaneously increased. The share of children from linguistic and cultural minorities in kindergarten, as a percentage of children with immigrant backgrounds (not Swedish, Danish or from an English-speaking country) was 48 per cent in 2006 (figure 5.1), and the attendance has increased. For all children (0-5 years), the percentage in kindergarten was above 67 per cent.

We have no statistics on the number of children with immigrant backgrounds in kindergartens (as defined in chapter 2). The statistics on kindergartens are not based on individual information, therefore this is just a stipulated number.

Children from linguistic and cultural minorities in kindergartens are defined as children with a mother tongue other than Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English. Publicly-recognised kindergartens can apply for subsidies for bilingual assistance. Children with Swedish, Danish or English as their mother tongue do not meet the criteria for such subsidies. Kindergartens with Sami-speaking children can apply for bilingual assistance if they are not receiving special subsidies as Sami kindergartens.

Figure 5.1. Children from linguistic and cultural minorities in kindergarten. 2000-2006



Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

5.2. Cash benefit

The cash benefit to parents of young children was approved in June 1998. The cash benefit was introduced in August 1998 for children at the age of 1 year, and from 1 January 1999 it also covered all children of two years. The child must be between one and three years and must not, or only partly, make use of a kindergarten place for which public operating support is given.

Cash benefit has three intensions: first, it is intended to help families have more time to take care of their own children themselves, second, it should give families a real option with regard to the kind of care they want for their children, and finally cash benefit is supposed to bring about greater equality in the help individual families receive from the state for childcare (Proposition to the Storting no. 53 (1997-1998)).

Cash benefit is paid in accordance with the amounts set by the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget), and is a tax-free benefit. If the agreed attendance in kindergarten is less than 33 hour per week, partial cash benefit can be paid. The cash benefit to be paid was adjusted on 1 January 2006, with a small reduction.

The child must be resident in Norway, but there are some special rules for EEA members working in Norway (for more information, see www.nav.no).

Weekly attendance in kindergarten	Per cent of full cash	Cash benefit to be paid (NOK)
0 hours	100	3,303
1-8 hours	80	2,642
9-16 hours	60	1,982
17-24 hours	40	1,321
25-32 hours	20	661
33 hours or more	0	0

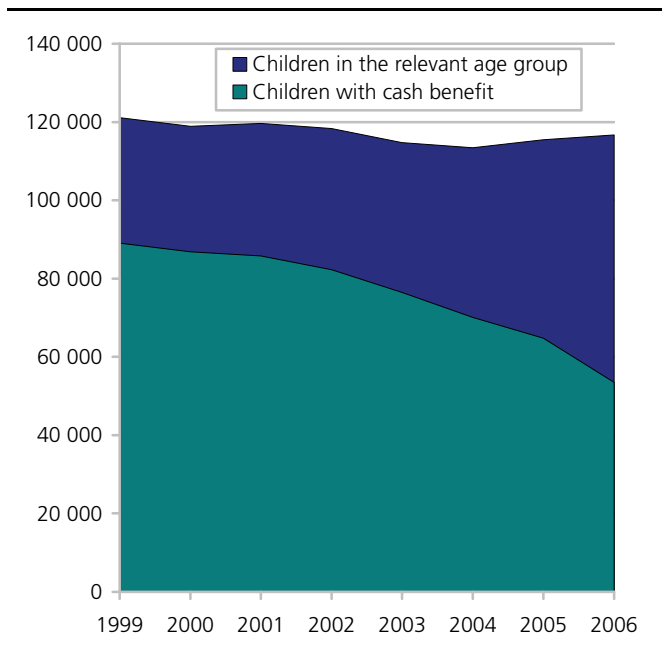
Source: www.nav.no

5.3. Children with cash benefit

Fewer children in the total population with cash benefit

In the total population, fewer children received cash benefit in 2006 than in 1999, paralleled by a reduction in the number of children in the target group of 4,400 children (1-3 years) (figure 5.2). The share of children with cash benefit also fell in the same period. By September 1999, 74 per cent of children in the relevant age group received cash benefit, and by September 2006 the same was true for less than 46 per cent. This is a reduction of nearly 28 percentage points (table 5.1). This development is probably a result of both a heavy focus on strengthening the coverage of kindergartens, and the reduction in the monthly price of kindergarten. All counties have seen a reduction in children with cash benefit in the total population, but there are major differences between the municipalities, see Daugstad 2006c.

Figure 5.2. Children with cash benefit and children at the age for receiving cash benefit. As at 1 September 1999-2006. Absolute figures

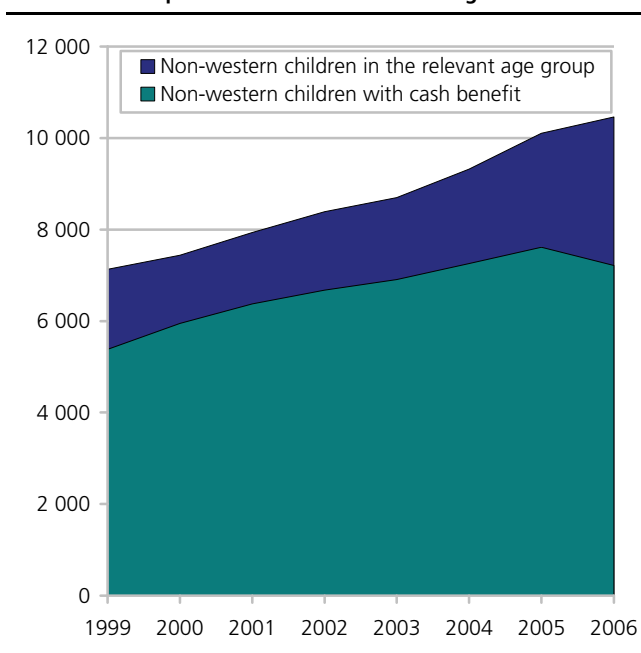


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.1. Children with cash benefit by county. As at 1 September 1999-2006. Per cent

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	74	73	72	70	67	62	56	46
01 Østfold	79	80	79	77	74	68	62	52
02 Akershus	67	64	62	59	53	48	42	32
03 Oslo	53	52	52	51	50	47	43	37
04 Hedmark	79	79	77	75	73	66	62	53
05 Oppland	86	86	85	82	80	75	69	60
06 Buskerud	76	75	73	71	69	62	55	47
07 Vestfold	79	77	76	71	69	64	58	49
08 Telemark	81	82	79	74	72	68	64	54
09 Aust-Agder	82	84	83	81	79	75	69	57
10 Vest-Agder	86	86	85	82	79	74	69	59
11 Rogaland	77	77	75	74	71	65	61	48
12 Hordaland	75	74	74	72	70	66	59	47
14 Sogn- og Fjordane	78	77	76	75	73	69	66	54
15 Møre og Romsdal	81	80	79	77	74	69	64	51
16 Sør-Trøndelag	75	73	72	69	66	59	54	41
17 Nord-Trøndelag	82	81	82	80	77	74	70	57
18 Nordland	71	70	69	67	65	61	55	47
19 Troms	57	58	57	55	52	49	53	41
20 Finnmark	54	55	55	52	51	46	44	36

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 5.3. Non-western children with cash benefit and children at the age for receiving cash benefit. As at 1 September 1999-2006. Absolute figures

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Increased numbers of children with non-western immigrant background

Between 1990 and 2006, the number of young children with non-western backgrounds between 1-3 years increased. By 1 September 1999, 7,100 children with a non-western background were in the relevant age group. By September 2006, the number of children had increased by 3,360, to 10,460 (figure 5.3). By 1 September 2006, 488 children with a western background received cash benefit. The share of children with a

western background receiving cash benefit has been stable and low in the period, at 40 per cent in 2006. Because there are few children with a western background, not much attention has been paid to this group in this report (table 5.3).

More non-western children with cash benefit

Since the introduction of cash benefit, the share of children with non-western backgrounds receiving cash benefit has been high and stable (table 5.2). In 1999, nearly 76 per cent of non-western children received cash benefit. In 2004, the percentage was 78. From 2004 to 2006 there was a reduction to 69 per cent, which is a reduction of 9 percentage points in two years. It is too early to say if this reduction is by coincidence or if a new pattern is emerging. As we saw above, there has also been a reduction of children with cash benefit in the total population group.

Table 5.2 shows the use of cash benefit among non-western children in the relevant age group, by county. The figures by county are sensitive due to the number of children in each county, and an increase or decrease can be explained due to moving and few persons in the relevant age group in the county.

Four out of ten non-western children in the relevant age group lived in Oslo (as at 1 September 2006). In Oslo we find more non-western children with cash benefit compared to the whole country, but there was a reduction between 2005 and 2006. Compared to children in the total population, there were fewer children in the total population with cash benefit in Oslo compared to the whole country.

Table 5.2. Non-western children with cash benefit by county. As at 1 September 1999-2006. Per cent

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	76	80	80	80	79	78	75	69
01 Østfold	80	85	83	84	84	82	82	76
02 Akershus	74	49	51	49	50	49	72	64
03 Oslo	81	82	84	84	84	84	82	75
04 Hedmark	55	80	74	73	71	67	68	64
05 Oppland	74	79	86	78	77	69	70	65
06 Buskerud	77	86	83	81	84	76	74	68
07 Vestfold	70	82	84	86	82	83	79	74
08 Telemark	73	82	73	69	72	67	67	63
09 Aust-Agder	59	79	76	77	80	76	59	64
10 Vest-Agder	80	57	59	58	53	56	76	71
11 Rogaland	73	49	50	49	47	46	69	61
12 Hordaland	71	78	79	75	76	77	66	65
14 Sogn- og Fjordane	80	82	79	76	64	76	68	65
15 Møre og Romsdal	76	78	81	77	75	68	70	65
16 Sør-Trøndelag	68	77	75	74	69	63	66	56
17 Nord-Trøndelag	50	54	60	68	59	57	55	43
18 Nordland	38	53	46	59	58	60	57	53
19 Troms	40	28	30	26	23	19	57	49
20 Finnmark	68	57	60	45	49	49	42	40

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

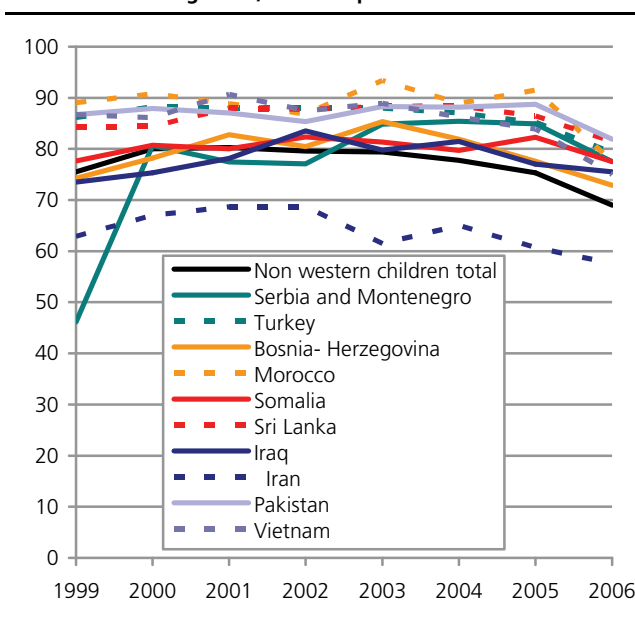
5.4. Highest use among children with Moroccan, Pakistani and Turkish backgrounds

If we look more closely at the group of non-western children by country background, we find a relatively stable number of children with cash benefit in all groups (figure 5.4). Children from these groups constituted two out of three non-western children at the age of 1 and 2 years in 2006. When we focus on one single group, the figures can be sensitive to small changes in each group and be due to coincidence only. For instance, we found few children with backgrounds from Serbia and Montenegro with cash benefit in 1999, while they had significantly more children with cash benefit in 2004. This is probably due to the fact that many immigrants from Serbia and Montenegro were relatively newly established in Norway in 1999, and that they either had other offers or did not know about the cash benefit.

Among children with an Iranian background, the share of children with cash benefit is low, but this is a rather small group, only 220 children received cash benefit in 2006 (of a total of 380 children). Children with Moroccan, Pakistani, Turkish, Vietnamese and Sri Lankan backgrounds had the highest use of cash benefit in the same period and above average for non-western children. From 2005 and 2006, we find a reduction in all the groups (14 percentage points among the children with a Moroccan background, and 9, 7, 6 and 5 percentage points among the Vietnamese, Pakistani, Turkish and Sri Lankan respectively). The largest group of these are children with a Pakistani background, with 760 children receiving cash benefit in 2006. The group of Pakistani children is the steadiest in terms of numbers in the period, but in the last two years the largest groups of non-western children have been children with backgrounds from Iraq and Somalia, where each

group has around 1,000 children receiving cash benefit.

As we saw in chapter 4, the groups with a high share of children with cash benefit are also groups with low labour market participation among women. Somali, Iraqi, Pakistani, Moroccan and Turkish women all had the majority not participating in the labour force. On the other hand, we do not find the same pattern among Sri Lankan women, who have a much higher participation in the labour force.

Figure 5.4. Non-western children with cash benefit by country background, as at 1 September 1999-2006. Per cent

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

The Living condition survey among immigrants 2005/2006 provides us with some information on childcare (Blom and Henriksen 2008). On the question of whether children born later than 1995 are regularly taken care of by someone other than the parents, 46 per cent of Sri Lankan and 43 per cent of the Vietnamese report that they are, compared to 30 per cent of the Pakistani. This covers a much larger group than children at the age for cash benefit, but can still help describe attitudes towards childcare.

5.5. Use of kindergarten among young children

Increased kindergarten coverage for young children

The use of kindergarten among children 1-2 years of age has increased, in parallel to the decrease in use of cash benefit. In figure 5.5, we compare the share of children in kindergarten with children with cash benefit in different groups in the whole country. This shows that the share of young children (1-2 years) in kindergarten has increased in the period for the whole country by 25 percentage points from 1999 until 2006 (from 37 per cent coverage in 1996 to 62 per cent in 2006). The share of children without an immigrant background receiving cash benefit is also reduced - from 74 per cent in 1999 to 44 per cent in 2006. There has also been a visible decrease among both western and non-western children; between 1999 and 2006 there was a reduction of 6 and 12 percentage points respectively in the share of children with cash benefit.

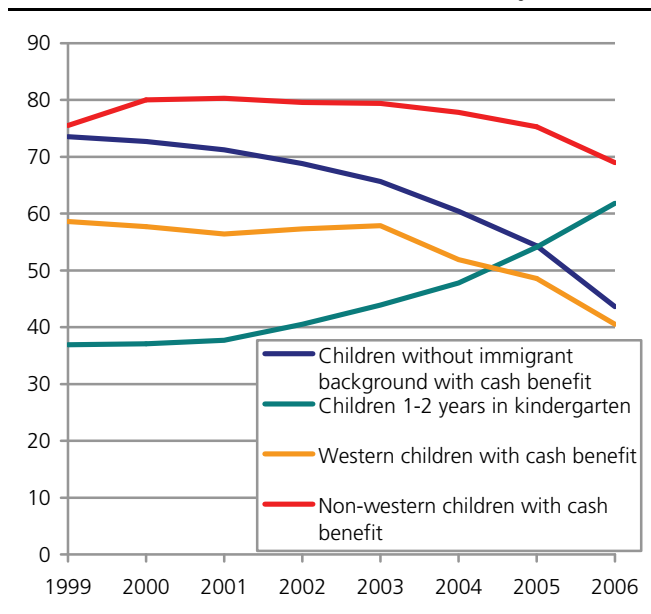
Some overlap exists between the figures, which add up to more than 100 per cent total. This overlap is due both to different dates of counting and mainly because part-time use of cash benefit/kindergarten is also included in both figures for kindergarten and for cash benefit. Generally, as documented in Daugstad 2006c, non-western children do not use part-time kindergarten/cash benefit to a large extent. In 2004, only 4 per cent of the non-western children with cash benefit had reduced cash benefit due to use of kindergarten, compared to 23 per cent of children without an immigrant background with cash benefit.

Oslo differs from the rest of the country

We find the same pattern in Oslo, with increased kindergarten coverage (figure 5.6), but in Oslo we find a much lower share of children with cash benefit among children without an immigrant background. Children with a non-western immigrant background constituted 53 per cent of the children with cash benefit in Oslo in 2006, and 36 per cent in 1999. Only 23 per cent of the children without an immigrant background in Oslo had cash benefit as at 1 September 2006, 22 percentage points lower than in 1999. The share of young children (1-2 years) in kindergarten increased in the same period, from 52 per cent in 1999 to 61 per cent in 2006.

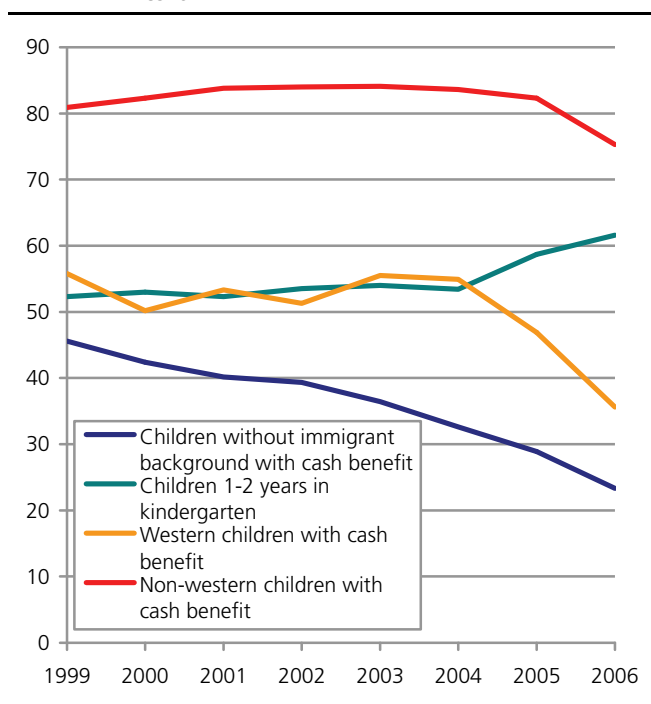
Meanwhile, there has not been the same development among children with non-western backgrounds. In this group there has been a steady number of children with cash benefit until 2005, although between 2005 and 2006 we find a reduction.

Figure 5.5. Children with cash benefit by immigrant background as at 1 September and children in kindergarten as at 15 December. 1999-2006. Whole country. Per cent



Source: Population statistics and Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 5.6. Children with cash benefit with an immigrant background as at 1 September and children in kindergarten as at 15 December. 1999-2006. Oslo. Per cent



Source: Population statistics and Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

How do we explain the high share among non-western children in Oslo?

Oslo requires extra attention. Table 5.3 shows the use of cash benefit in Oslo compared to the use in Norway excluding Oslo. The group of children with a non-western background in Oslo has grown in the period, and by 1 September 2006 more than half of the children with cash benefit in Oslo were of non-western origin.

As at 1 September 2006, 37 per cent of all children in the relevant age group had cash benefit in Oslo. Compared to the rest of the country outside Oslo, the use was nearly 10 percentage points *lower*. Among non-western children we find quite the contrary; as at 1 September 2006, 75.3 per cent of non-western children in Oslo had cash benefit; nearly 10 percentage points *higher* than in the rest of the country.

One possible explanation is given by the demographic pattern of immigrant groups, and that the composition of the immigrant population in Oslo differs from the immigrant population in the rest of the country. As already discussed in chapter two, Moroccans and Pakistani immigrants are highly represented in Oslo (75

and 71 per cent respectively). Children with Moroccan and Pakistani backgrounds are among those with the highest share of cash benefit. This is also true of Turkish immigrants. These three groups are all well-established groups in Norway; where the majority of the first-generation immigrants came due to labour immigration before 1975, and later followed by a large family immigration. As already discussed in chapter four, these three groups also have low labour market participation among women, which could be seen in connection with the high use of cash benefit. The high use of cash benefit in some groups of immigrants gives one possible explanation of the high use among non-western immigrants in Oslo compared to rest of the country.

Immigrant groups where the majority have a refugee background are not that strongly represented in Oslo, mainly because of the cooperation between the state and the municipalities in settling newly-arrived refugees. Persons with a background from the former Yugoslavia are resident in Oslo the least, and Somali and Sri Lankan immigrants the most.

Table 5.3. Children with cash benefit and children in the relevant age group, Oslo and Norway excluding Oslo. As at 1 September 1999-2006. Absolute figures and per cent

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Oslo							
Children in relevant age group	13364	13123	13308	13509	13563	14144	14 961	15489
Children with cash benefit	7089	6876	6859	6920	6725	6627	6 495	5733
<i>Share of children with cash benefit</i>	53	52	52	51	50	47	43	37
Western children in relevant age group	199	209	210	238	245	268	258	275
Western children with cash benefit	111	105	112	122	136	147	121	98
<i>Share of western children with cash benefit</i>	56	50	53	51	56	55	47	36
Non-western children in relevant age group	3454	3253	3404	3532	3638	3836	3 975	4028
Non-western children with cash benefit	2551	2678	2854	2966	3060	3205	3271	3032
<i>Share of non-western children with cash benefit</i>	81	82	84	84	84	84	82	75
	Norway, excluding Oslo							
Children in relevant age group	107752	105791	106363	104841	101166	99308	100514	101201
Children with cash benefit	81962	79972	78933	75311	69713	63416	58238	47712
<i>Share of children with cash benefit</i>	76	76	74	72	69	64	58	47
Western children in relevant age group	816	761	853	836	818	821	836	930
Western children with cash benefit	484	455	477	493	479	418	411	390
<i>Share of western children with cash benefit</i>	59	60	57	59	59	51	49	42
Non-western children in relevant age group	3977	4183	4533	4856	5060	5484	6127	6432
Non-western children with cash benefit	2832	3273	3520	3710	3849	4049	4340	4181
<i>Share of non-western children with cash benefit</i>	71	78	78	76	76	74	71	65

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

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Tables

Table A1. First generation immigrant¹ women by length of stay /first immigrations year and country background. 1. January 2007. Per cent

	Total	0 -4 years	5 - 9 years	First immigration year				25 years +
				10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years		
				2002-2006	1997-2001	1992-1996	1987-1991	
Total	172 709	33	20	14	12	6	16	
Sweden	12 459	24	22	13	8	6	28	
Denmark	8 856	12	8	7	9	8	56	
Pakistan	7 572	17	14	11	16	18	23	
Iraq	7 167	47	39	11	3	0	0	
Thailand	7 159	54	21	11	9	4	2	
Russia	7 121	58	29	10	1	0	1	
Poland	6 857	45	10	11	15	9	9	
Somalia	6 811	48	31	13	8	0	0	
Philippines	6 728	39	18	10	16	10	7	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6 667	8	12	78	1	0	1	
Germany	6 647	35	17	6	5	5	33	
Vietnam	6 418	15	11	15	30	15	14	
Iran	5 457	21	30	14	32	3	1	
Serbia	4 535	22	37	26	11	1	4	
United Kingdom	4 314	19	8	7	6	8	52	
Turkey	4 143	21	16	14	24	9	16	
Sri Lanka	3 895	17	25	25	25	6	2	
USA	3 713	22	12	8	7	7	45	
Finland	3 572	17	24	9	6	8	37	
Afghanistan	2 801	68	26	2	4	0	0	
China	2 712	44	15	12	16	5	8	
Chile	2 709	11	9	7	53	9	11	
India	2 443	23	13	11	15	12	25	
Netherlands	2 211	35	13	9	6	5	32	
Morocco	1 916	22	24	13	15	9	17	
Iceland	1 662	16	22	18	8	11	26	
Lithuania	1 528	78	17	3	0	0	1	
Brazil	1 336	57	18	7	8	4	6	
Ethiopia	1 310	46	35	6	8	2	2	
Croatia	1 275	18	52	9	6	2	14	
Ukraine	1 273	70	22	6	2	0	1	
Romania	1 155	44	24	18	7	2	4	
France	1 127	38	14	9	6	6	27	
Eritrea	1 067	41	12	10	27	6	3	
Macedonia	1 010	18	15	16	34	5	13	

¹ Foreign born persons with two foreign born parents.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A2. First generation immigrant¹ men by length of stay /first immigrations year and country background. 1. January 2007. Per cent

	Total	First immigration year					
		0 -4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 years +
		2002-2006	1997-2001	1992-1996	1987-1991	1982-1986	-1981
Total	169 121	34	19	12	14	6	169 121
Sweden	10 965	30	27	12	8	7	16
Poland	10 890	84	3	2	3	5	4
Iraq	10 079	28	55	11	6	0	0
Denmark	8 815	20	14	8	10	9	40
Pakistan	8 180	14	13	8	15	10	40
Somalia	7 887	46	30	11	13	0	0
Iran	6 851	17	23	10	44	5	1
Germany	6 847	47	19	6	4	5	20
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6 599	7	11	79	2	0	2
United Kingdom	6 402	25	15	10	8	10	31
Vietnam	5 991	6	3	13	32	22	24
Turkey	5 432	22	20	9	22	7	20
Serbia	5 034	19	34	28	14	1	5
Sri Lanka	4 220	10	12	11	50	13	3
Afghanistan	3 719	70	25	1	3	1	0
Russia	3 471	71	19	8	2	0	1
Chile	3 048	9	6	3	58	10	13
USA	3 038	29	15	10	7	7	33
India	2 636	25	10	6	12	17	31
Morocco	2 600	12	17	12	25	9	25
Netherlands	2 562	38	17	10	6	6	23
Finland	2 368	24	24	9	7	11	26
China	2 027	38	11	9	23	8	11
Philippines	1 670	32	14	6	18	12	19
Iceland	1 547	19	23	18	8	12	20
France	1 513	43	21	9	6	5	16
Ethiopia	1 508	43	32	5	13	4	3
Lithuania	1 456	95	4	1	0	-	0
Croatia	1 430	14	53	8	7	2	16
Thailand	1 267	56	18	11	8	4	2
Eritrea	1 182	36	6	5	38	8	8
Macedonia	1 132	14	10	13	41	5	17

¹ Foreign born persons with two foreign born parents.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A3. First-time immigrations among first generation immigrants¹ with non-Nordic citizenship, by reason for immigration, gender and age. Year of immigration 1990-2006

	Total	Labour	Family	Refugee	Education	Other
Total	283713	45736	122494	81988	31906	1589
0-17	70618	3	40386	26875	3160	194
18-29	113548	19001	43577	26492	24034	444
30-59	93267	26448	35312	26202	4692	613
60-79	5940	282	3038	2332	20	268
80+	340	2	181	87	.	70
Men, total	139961	35219	42504	48157	13296	785
0-17	36453	2	20736	14537	1091	87
18-29	50428	12904	11806	16565	8942	211
30-59	50631	22103	8901	16057	3248	322
60-79	2313	209	984	963	15	142
80+	136	1	77	35	.	23
Women, total	143752	10517	79990	33831	18610	804
0-17	34165	1	19650	12338	2069	107
18-29	63120	6097	31771	9927	15092	233
30-59	42636	4345	26411	10145	1444	291
60-79	3627	73	2054	1369	5	126
80+	204	1	104	52	.	47

¹ Foreign born persons with two foreign born parents.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A4. Pupils in upper secondary education¹, by immigration category and gender. Per cent of registered cohort, 16 - 18 years. 2000-2006

	Total pupil population			First generation immigrants			Descendants		
	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	91,5	91,1	92,0	70,8	70,3	71,4	88,4	88,1	88,8

¹ Pupils and apprentices under the Upper Secondary Education Act.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A5. First-generation immigrants who started a basic course for the first time in 2001, by completed upper secondary education within five years, gender and country background. Per cent

Gender and country background	2001					
	Total	Completed according to normativ length of study ¹			Did not complete general or vocational education	
		Completed according to normativ length of study	Completed beyond normativ length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2005	Completed final year but failed examinations	Dropped out before or within final year
Total population	52704	57	12	7	6	19
Men	27006	50	13	8	7	24
Women	25698	65	10	5	6	14
<i>Of this :</i>						
First-generation immigrants, total	2 803	41	10	7	10	33
Europe except for Turkey	829	51	9	5	7	28
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	1 318	39	11	7	12	32
Africa	472	31	10	8	8	42
South and Central America	158	36	12	6	12	34
North America	26	27	4	4	12	54
Male first-generation immigrants, total	1 461	35	9	7	10	39
Europe except for Turkey	394	47	9	5	7	32
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	733	33	9	8	12	39
Africa	252	23	8	9	7	52
South and Central America	72	31	11	4	13	42
North America	10	10	-	10	20	60
Female first-generation immigrants, total	1 342	48	12	6	10	25
Europe except for Turkey	435	55	9	5	6	24
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	585	46	12	6	12	23
Africa	220	40	13	8	10	29
South and Central America	86	41	13	7	12	28
North America	16	38	6	-	6	50

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

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A6. Descendants who started a basic course for the first time in 2001, by completed upper secondary education within five years, gender and country background. Per cent

Gender and country background	2001				
	Total	Completed according to normativ length of study ¹		Did not complete general or vocational education	
		Completed according to normativ length of study	Completed beyond normativ length of study	Still in upper secondary education 2005	Completed final year but failed examinations
Total population	52704	57	12	7	6
Men	27006	50	13	8	7
Women	25698	65	10	5	6
<i>Of this:</i>					
Descendants, total	840	56	10	5	12
Europe except for Turkey	93	63	11	3	13
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	656	56	11	5	10
Africa	76	46	8	5	24
South and Central America	14	50	7	-	29
Male, descendants, total	448	46	11	7	14
Europe except for Turkey	48	52	17	4	15
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	350	47	10	7	12
Africa	43	28	12	9	28
South and Central America	6	33	-	-	33
Female descendants, total	392	67	10	2	10
Europe except for Turkey	45	76	4	2	11
Asia, including Turkey and Oceania	306	66	11	2	8
Africa	33	70	3	-	18
South and Central America	8	63	13	-	25

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

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A7. Students in tertiary education¹ as a per cent of registered cohort (19-24 years), by immigration category and gender. 1997-2006

	Total student population			First generation immigrants			Descendants		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1997	28,2	23,6	32,9	13,0	13,5	12,6	25,5	23,0	28,2
1998	28,7	23,6	33,9	13,1	12,8	13,4	24,6	22,0	27,3
1999	29,7	24,4	35,1	14,4	13,9	14,9	27,6	24,3	31,1
2000	28,3	23,0	33,9	13,7	12,2	14,9	25,9	22,6	29,4
2001	27,7	22,1	33,4	14,4	13,0	15,5	25,1	21,4	28,9
2002	30,1	24,5	36,0	14,9	13,7	15,9	31,5	27,9	35,4
2003	30,3	24,7	36,2	16,7	15,4	17,9	32,7	28,8	36,8
2004	30,3	24,7	36,1	17,2	15,4	18,6	32,2	28,7	36,1
2005	30,9	25,3	36,8	18,4	16,3	20,3	33,3	29,2	37,8
2006	30,6	24,6	36,8	18,8	16,5	20,9	33,9	29,1	38,8

¹ Doctorate students are not included.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A8. Employed, by immigrant background, region of birth and gender. 4th quarter 2005 and 4th quarter 2006. Absolute figures and per cent of persons aged 15-74 years

	2005			2006			Change 2005-2006		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	Absolute figures								
Total population	2308000	1217646	1090354	2389000	1263091	1125909	81000	45445	35555
First generation immigrants, total	159792	85361	74431	181444	98728	82716	21652	13367	8285
The Nordic countries	32302	15900	16402	33497	16653	16844	1195	753	442
Western Europe else	21477	13150	8327	23920	14789	9131	2443	1639	804
New EU countries in Eastern Europe	10310	5076	5234	16171	9772	6399	5861	4696	1165
Eastern Europe else	20231	9506	10725	22864	10612	12252	2633	1106	1527
North America and Oceania	4166	2218	1948	4530	2416	2114	364	198	166
Asia including Turkey	51525	28097	23428	57784	31353	26431	6259	3256	3003
Africa	12872	8048	4824	15030	9474	5556	2158	1426	732
South and Central America	6909	3366	3543	7648	3659	3989	739	293	446
Norwegian born to foreign born parents, total ¹	8756	4619	4137	10218	5397	4821	1462	778	684
The Nordic countries	1140	592	548	1199	635	564	59	43	16
Western Europe else	749	418	331	819	457	362	70	39	31
New EU countries in Eastern Europe	535	277	258	569	305	264	34	28	6
Eastern Europe else	480	223	257	567	266	301	87	43	44
North America and Oceania	111	56	55	126	60	66	15	4	11
Asia including Turkey	4900	2642	2258	5908	3161	2747	1008	519	489
Africa	644	315	329	768	375	393	124	60	64
South and Central America	197	96	101	262	138	124	65	42	23
	Per cent								
Total population	68,5	71,6	65,2	70	73,3	66,6	1,5	1,7	1,4
First generation immigrants, total	57,1	62,1	52,3	60,1	65,7	54,5	3	3,6	2,2
The Nordic countries	72,1	74,3	70,2	73,5	75,8	71,3	1,4	1,5	1,1
Western Europe else	68,4	73,9	61,3	70,9	76,3	63,6	2,5	2,4	2,3
New EU countries in Eastern Europe	68,4	73,6	64,1	71,3	76,2	65	2,9	2,6	0,9
Eastern Europe else	55,6	59,3	52,6	59,2	62,9	56,3	3,6	3,6	3,7
North America and Oceania	58,2	64,3	52,5	61,1	67,1	55,4	2,9	2,8	2,9
Asia including Turkey	50,3	56,8	44,3	53,3	60,4	46,8	3	3,6	2,5
Africa	41,5	46,2	35,4	45,2	51,3	37,5	3,7	5,1	2,1
South and Central America	59,9	66,5	54,8	62,6	69,4	57,4	2,7	2,9	2,6
Norwegian born to foreign born parents, total ¹	51,7	53,1	50,3	53,8	55,3	52,1	2,1	2,2	1,8
The Nordic countries	71,1	71,8	70,3	72,1	73,6	70,6	1	1,8	0,3
Western Europe else	63,8	66	61,2	67,7	70,2	64,8	3,9	4,2	3,6
New EU countries in Eastern Europe	63,8	63,7	63,9	64	67,2	60,7	0,2	3,5	-3,2
Eastern Europe else	57,8	57,2	58,4	60,4	59	61,7	2,6	1,8	3,3
North America and Oceania	59,4	65,9	53,9	65,3	67,4	63,5	5,9	1,5	9,6
Asia including Turkey	47,4	49,7	45	50,2	52,2	48	2,8	2,5	3
Africa	47,2	45,1	49,5	47,1	45,2	49,1	-0,1	0,1	-0,4
South and Central America	32,9	30,6	35,4	37,1	37,8	36,3	4,2	7,2	0,9

¹ By mothers native country.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway

Table A.9. Employed first-generation immigrant women 15-74 years, by selected industries and region of birth. Per cent of employed in total within each group. 4th quarter 2006

	Em- ployed in total	Employed first generation immigrants								
		Total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe else	New EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North America and Oceania	Asia including Turkey	Africa	South and Central America
0-9 Total incl. not provided	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
01-05 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1
10,12-37 Manufacturing and mining	6	6	5	5	9	7	5	7	3	5
15-16 Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2	3	1	1	4	3	1	4	2	2
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
27-28 Manufacture of metals and metal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35 Manufacture of vehicles and transport equipment	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
40-41 Electricity and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Construction	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
50-55 Sale, hotels and restaurants	20	21	20	12	18	22	12	27	16	20
50 Sale and repair of motor vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
51 Wholesale and commission trade	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
52 Retail trade and repair of personal and household goods	11	9	9	5	7	11	5	10	5	7
55 Hotels and restaurants	4	10	6	5	8	8	4	14	10	10
60-64 Transport and communication	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	3	3
65-67 Finance and insurance	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
70-74 real estate, renting and business activities	9	13	11	12	16	14	15	12	15	16
70 Real estate activities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71 Renting of machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
72 Computer and related activities	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	1
73 Research and development	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	1
74 Other business activities	7	10	8	8	13	12	9	11	13	14
74.5 Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3
74.7 Industrial cleaning	1	5	1	1	6	6	0	6	9	8
75-99 Public administration and other service activities	56	52	56	61	47	50	56	47	60	53
75 Public administration, defense and compulsory social security	7	5	4	4	4	7	4	6	6	5
80 Education	11	9	9	17	8	8	22	6	6	8
85 Health and social work	34	33	38	34	29	30	23	31	46	35
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	1	1	1
Industry not provided	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table A.10. Employed first-generation immigrant men 15-74 years, by selected industries and region of birth. Per cent of employed in total within each group. 4th quarter 2006

	Em- ploeyd in total	Employed first generation immigrants								
		Total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe else	New EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North America and Oceania	Asia including Turkey	Africa	South and Central America
0-9 Total incl. not provided	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
01-05 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	2	2	2	5	0	1	6	1	1	1
10,12-37 Manufacturing and mining	16	15	14	15	16	21	12	15	11	18
15-16 Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	3	4	3	2	4	5	1	6	4	4
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
27-28 Manufacture of metals and metal products	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	3
34-35 Manufacture of vehicles and transport equipment	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	5
40-41 Electricity and water supply	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Construction	12	11	16	10	30	12	6	4	3	7
50-55 Sale, hotels and restaurants	17	21	19	16	9	20	12	29	19	19
50 Sale and repair of motor vehicles	4	2	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	2
51 Wholesale and commission trade	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
52 Retail trade and repair of personal and household goods	5	5	5	3	2	6	3	7	5	4
55 Hotels and restaurants	2	9	6	7	2	6	4	16	9	10
60-64 Transport and communication	9	10	7	5	3	10	6	15	14	7
65-67 Finance and insurance	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
70-74 real estate, renting and business activities	13	18	15	19	29	15	23	15	20	19
70 Real estate activities	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
71 Renting of machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
72 Computer and related activities	2	2	3	4	1	1	6	1	1	1
73 Research and development	1	1	1	2	0	1	4	1	0	1
74 Other business activities	8	13	10	12	23	12	12	12	18	15
74.5 Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	2	4	3	2	19	3	2	3	5	3
74.7 Industrial cleaning	1	4	1	1	1	5	1	6	10	8
75-99 Public administration and other service activities	22	22	23	25	8	19	31	20	29	28
75 Public administration, defense and compulsory social security	6	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	4	3
80 Education	5	5	5	8	2	4	14	4	5	6
85 Health and social work	7	10	10	11	3	8	7	11	16	14
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	2	2	3	3	2	2	5	1	1	3
Industry not provided	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	2	1

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway