

Bjørn Olsen

Employment and education among young immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

How different are youth with background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America compared to the majority?

Reports This series consists mainly of primary statistics, statistics from statistical accounting systems and results of special censuses and surveys, for reference and documentation purposes. Presentation is basically in the form of tables, figures and necessary information about data, collection and processing methods, and concepts and definitions. In addition, a short overview of the main results is given. The series also includes Statistical Yearbook of Norway.

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Summary

This report looks at how the share of young people aged 16-34 years in employment and education varies with immigration background. The following three groups are compared: Those who arrived in Norway as immigrants from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, from Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America; those born in Norway to immigrant parents with background from the mentioned world regions and persons of non-immigrant background (i.e. the majority population). The report is based on register statistics for the 4th quarter 2006.

As an outline, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents under 25 years are much more similar to the majority population than young immigrants when it comes to the share that are in employment or in education. These two groups constitute the share labelled “actives”. Among 16-19 year olds the difference in these shares between the majority population and the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 4 percentage points, while for 20-24 year olds it was 7 percentage points. In the age group 25-29 year olds, where employment becomes the dominant activity status, we see an increasing gap to the majority population: 10 percentage points. For the oldest age group, aged 30-34 years, this gap has increased to 13 percentage points. However, this is the smallest age-group among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

Shares of actives by gender are almost equal for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents under 25 years and the majority population in the same age group. However, in the older age group (25-29 years) the level for Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents drops, while it remains somewhat stable for males. It is primarily a lower rate of employment among females which contributes to the lower share of actives among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents above 24 years compared to the majority population.

When we look at young immigrants with background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America, their age at the time of immigration is important for the share of actives. If they have undertaken all their schooling in Norway, the share of actives is approximately the same as for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Thus, it is young immigrants with short periods of residence in Norway who contribute to the low share of actives. And to a even greater extent than for young Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the lower share of females in employment or education is the main contributing factor.

It is in other words among immigrant females we see the greatest gap to the majority population, and much of this difference seems to be related to marital status and family situation. These females marry at a younger age, and it is also less common among them to work when married with children than for majority females. This is especially the case for females with a shorter period of residence where many are family immigrants. But also among those who have lived in Norway for a longer period of time, we see a decline in the activity level among those over 25 years of age. Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents are much closer to females in the majority population, but also this group experiences a decline in the share of actives from 25 years of age. The result is a greater disparity compared to females in the majority population.

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1. Introduction; Main groups and issues

1.1. Background

Young immigrants are a group often exposed to the media spotlight. Among other things, the riots in suburbs around Paris during fall 2005 were a reminder of the consequences failing integration of young immigrants can have. Here we saw marginalised adolescent groups – predominantly young males – with a weak or no foothold in the working life and educational institutions express their frustration. In the Norwegian debate which followed in the wake of these happenings, many researchers regarded the risk of similar occurrences in Norway as less likely. Among other things, Statistics Norway's employment and education figures must be said to support such a statement. In an earlier publication of Statistical Magazine, we could determine that youth of immigrant heritage, either born in Norway or arriving the country during childhood, enjoyed shares of employment and education close up to youth from the majority population (Olsen 2007).

1.2. Issue and core variables

In the following, we pick up the thread from the last article and examine young people who are immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. We will, as last time, look at their connections to work life and education, being above all the primary institutions of social integration. As usual when "immigrant's" integration is the subject, we are implicitly talking about groups with background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, from Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America. Age intervals are in this article expanded upwards, now including those from 16 to 34 years old. This new, oldest group between 30 and 34 years of age must rather be described as "young adults", and most of them have finished their education and established themselves in the labour market.

We base this presentation on an activity status that takes both employment and educational activities into account. The material presented will show that a combination of employment and education is quite widespread, especially for those in the first half of their twenties. The sum of these statuses – i.e. employment exclusively, a combination of employment and education or education exclusively – yields a total share of "actives" for each single group examined. The remaining share consists of persons outside employment and education. For these we only have figures for persons registered as unemployed or participating on labour market schemes. However, this group is quite small among youth in general and is not more closely examined in this paper. Furthermore, the rates of unemployment for all groups have declined over the last few years. It must also be noted that these shares are somewhat equally distributed between males and females and will hence not to any notable degree contribute to illuminate gender differences among employed which is also examined in this paper. All information on activity status and immigration background is extracted from register data (see section 1.3). When looking at the different age groups, education is the predominant status in the youngest group from 16-19 years old and declining as we move upwards in the age groups where employment of course takes over as the predominant status.

A central perspective of this report is the gap to the young majority population within the different groups of young immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents we are dealing with, and differences between these two groups themselves. It is primarily the *affiliation* to employment and education we look at, not occupational careers or educational achievements. The main perspective is whether one is "inside or outside" these two fundamental arenas for integration into a society. Central issues are the variations we see in the activity level in these young population groups with immigrant background when we consider variables such as generation, age, sex, country background and period of residence (applicable to those who are immigrants) as well as marital status/family situation.

The Norwegian-born to immigrant parents represent a group of special interest. Their path into educational institutions and employment is regarded as *the* acid test on immigrants' integration into a society. Contrary to immigrants, they have had all their socialization in Norway and completed all compulsory education in the Norwegian school system. However, no one grows up completely unaffected by their parents' values and norms. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are in many ways a two-cultural group, often surrounded by conflicting impulses from the Norwegian society and Western youth culture on one side and their parents' cultural and religious values on the other.

Gender is also central, as we find unusually low employment rates for females compared to males in some immigrant groups based on country of origin. These differences can not be explained by differences in period of residence. This contributes to a drastic reduction in average employment rates in these groups (Olsen 2006). This is the case for the Pakistani group among others, which is the largest and most established group where we also find a greater share of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Thus there is a reason to believe that a substantial part of Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents have mothers who has not been employed to any degree, and that this tradition from the parents' home to some degree is included in their cultural identity.

1.3. Main groups, definitions and data basis

Immigrants are defined as "persons born abroad to foreign-born parents" (Earlier mentioned as "First-generation immigrants").

Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. (Earlier mentioned as "Descendants") The mother's country of origin defines country background.

The country-background of these two groups include countries in Eastern Europe outside the EU, Asia (incl. Turkey), Africa and South- and Central-America. (Earlier mentioned as "Non-western countries")

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

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

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

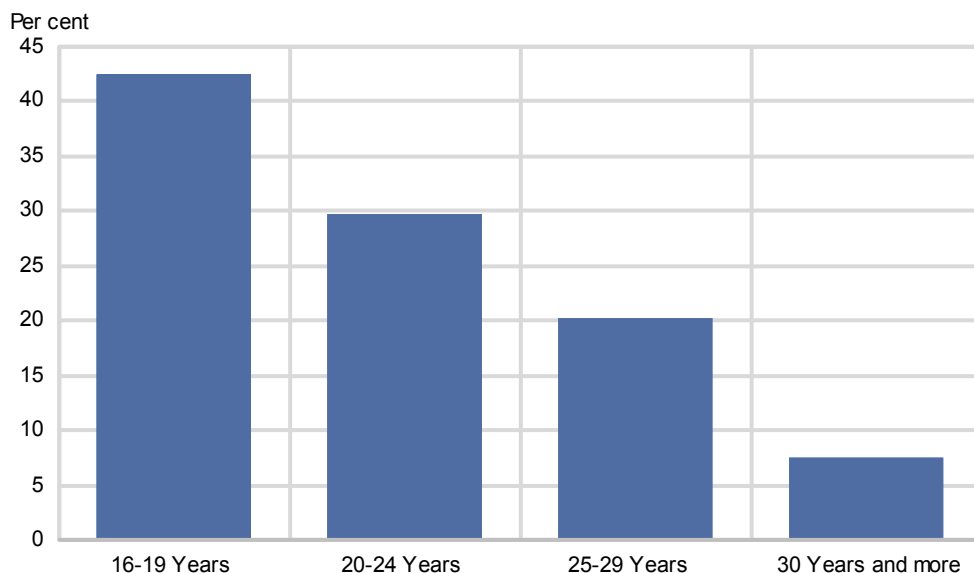
1.4. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is a young group of Asian predominance

As this presentation is based on persons with background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, from Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America, the whole group of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents will not be included. As appendix table 1 shows, the focus is on a group of 13 137 persons.

Country background is here defined as the mother's country of origin. Norwegian-born of immigrant mothers from the EU-countries, North-America and Oceania count 3 787 persons in total and thus constitute a clear minority in this group. It

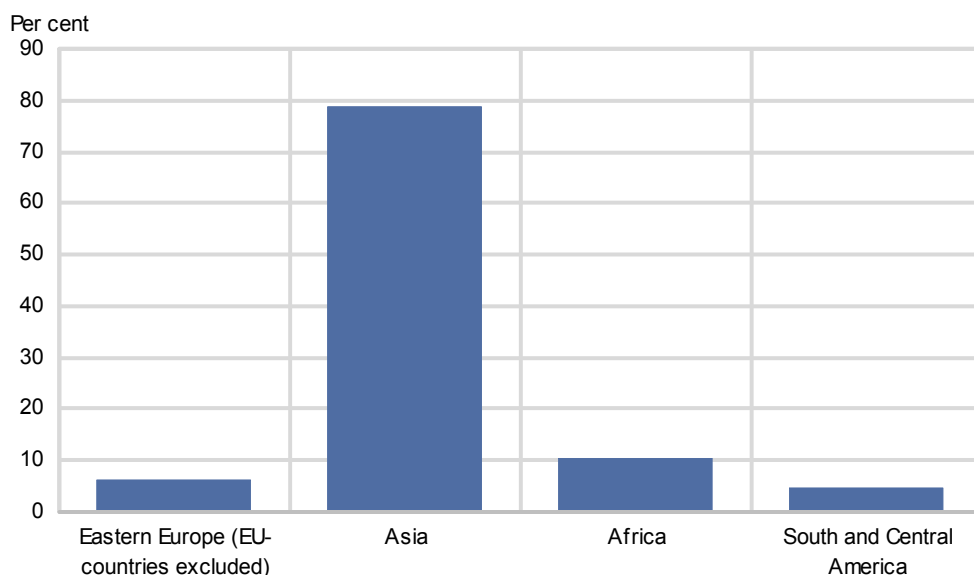
must also be pointed out that the lower age limit is placed at 16 years in this presentation, in correspondence to the definition of working age, since connection to the labour market is one of the central perspectives. Children and youth below this age limit, who of course are numerous in this population, are thus not included in the group referred to.

Figure 1.1a. Norwegian-born 16-74 years to immigrant parents with background¹ from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America by age. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent



¹ Based on mother's country background.

Figure 1.1b. Norwegian-born 16-74 years to immigrant parents with background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America by world region¹. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent



¹ Based on mother's country background.

Figure 1.1a (and appendix table 1) clearly shows that the group we are dealing with has a young population. As many as 42 per cent of this group are in the age 16-19 years old, and approximately 30 per cent are aged 20-24 years. In all, as many as 72 per cent are below the age of 25 and therefore in an age group where education is central and employment in many cases is merely a supplemental activity status. For this reason, the group cannot be compared to other population groups in a labour market context without regards to age and the fact that many are in

education. As for the rest, the age group 25 to 29 years old constitutes 20 per cent of this group and those over 30 no more than 7.5 percent, where the majority is to be found in the first half of their thirties.

Furthermore, we observe that those with an Asian background are the dominant group among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, constituting as many as 79 per cent of the group (Figure 1.1b). If we look closer at the respective countries, it is reasonable that we find the greatest diffusion of Norwegian-born from established groups of immigrants. Those with Pakistani parents are here clearly the largest group with a share of 40 percent, a total of 5 200 people. We also find a certain representation of Norwegian-born with Vietnamese and Turkish background, respectively 11 and 10 percent. (See also appendix tables 5 and 6).

2. Differences in activity level between the main groups

2.1. Strongest growth in employment among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

The period 2004 -2006 has been influenced by a growth in the economy. This has led to increased employment in nearly all groups. In table 2.1 we see that the share of actives in the three adolescent groups without immigration background went up by two to three percentage points. The growth is obviously the strongest in the groups over age 19, where work is an increasingly important factor in the activity status. For instance, the share of employed people in the group 25-29 without immigrant background rose by 3.4 percentage points. However, it is among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents we find the strongest growth for this age group: An increase of almost six percentage points in the activity-share. Also among immigrants we see almost a similar growth at five percentage points. In addition there is also a noticeable increase slightly above four percentage points among those aged 20-24 years in this group.

Table 2.1. Persons by immigration background¹, activity status and age. In per cent of total number of persons in each group. 4th quarter 2004 and 2006

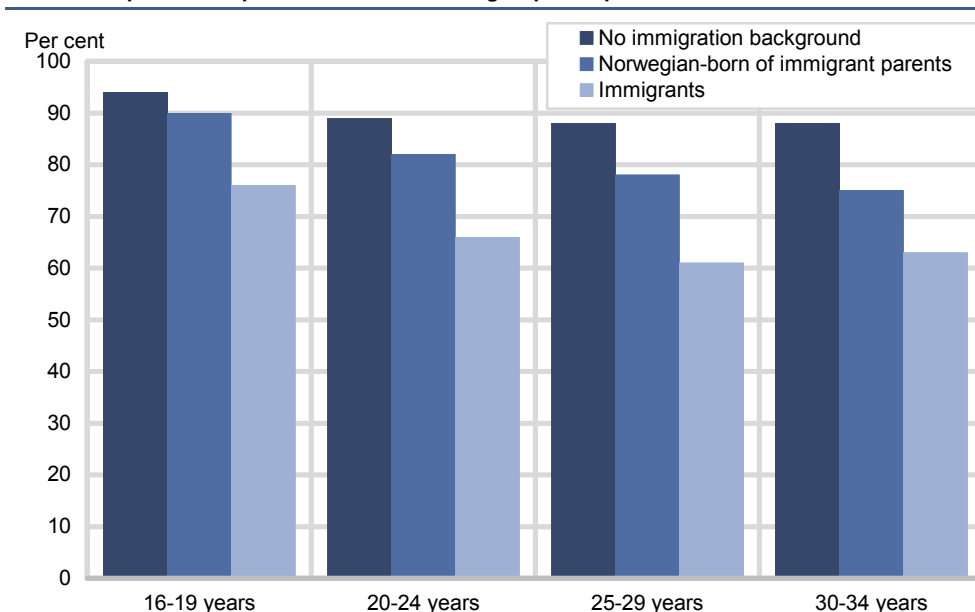
	2004			2006		
	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years
Without immigration background						
In employment	9,5	42,2	66,2	9,9	44,5	69,6
In employment/education	35,2	29,5	13,3	36,1	30,5	13
In education	48,1	15,1	6,2	48	14,1	5,5
Total share active	92,8	86,8	85,7	94	89,1	88,1
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents¹						
In employment	6,6	38,3	53,6	7,5	40	59,3
In employment/education	25,7	27,7	11,7	27,6	29,3	13
In education	55	13,8	6,5	54,7	12,6	5,3
Total share active	87,3	79,8	71,8	89,8	81,9	77,6
Immigrants¹						
In employment	9,1	33,7	42,9	8,9	36	48,2
In employment/education	17,9	15,4	7,7	20,9	17,9	8,5
In education	44,3	12,8	5,7	46,4	12,3	4,6
Total share active	71,3	61,9	56,3	76,2	66,2	61,3

¹With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

2.2. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents under 25 years of age are close to the majority population.

So, how does the pattern emerge in 2006 when we look at differences between the three main groups we focus on here? Figure 2.1 (and table 2.1) shows that the general pattern from 2004 has not changed significantly. If we look at the youngest group of 16 to 19 years of age, only four percentage points separates Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from youth without an immigration background in regard to the share of actives. Naturally, those in education are the dominant group here; respectively 89.8 and 94 per cent were active in these two populations. Immigrants in this age are somewhat below this level with a share of 76.2 per cent.

Figure 2.1. Share actives (in employment + education) by age and immigration background¹. In per cent of persons in total in each group. 4th quarter 2006



¹ With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

The next age group between *20 and 24 years* is probably more interesting, since more persons in this age group are on the threshold of stepping into the labour force. As in 2004, it can again be concluded only moderate differences between Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and those with non-immigrant background: 82 against 89 per cent actives in total. The difference of seven percentage points is the same as in 2004, but the level has rose a little in both groups as a result of the general growth in employment levels. Approximately half of both groups had employment as their only status, while roughly 30 per cent combined work and education. If we look at the group of immigrants which had a share of 66.2 per cent actives, the gap to those without immigration background widens substantially, i.e. 23 percentage points. Compared to 2004 this gap is only reduced by a few percentage points.

The age group *25 to 29 years* is characterised by the majority's entry to the labour market. Employment is here the dominant activity status for all groups, even though some are still in education. However, these are generally combining work and education. Compared to the younger age group, the gap between Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and those without immigrant background is somewhat greater, respectively 77.6 and 88 percent. However, this difference of 10 percentage points is lower than in 2004 when it was 14 percentage points. This reduction is caused by the stronger growth in employment we have found among Norwegian-born in this age group. If we look at the group of immigrants, a much wider gap is demonstrated. With a total share of actives at 61.3 per cent, we have a difference of 27 percentage points compared to those without immigration background. Compared to 2004, this gap has been reduced by a few percentage points.

Norwegian-born to immigrant parents more than 30 years of age are as earlier mentioned a small group. However, this group has experienced some growth over the last few years, consisting in 2006 of 988 persons, where 785 were in the age *30-34*. This is in other words the smallest age group, thus more likely than the others to be influenced by statistical chance. However, the group is not of a completely insignificant size when the data is based on registers, as in our case, in stead of random sampling. If we look closer at this group of young adults between 30 and 34 years of age, it is revealed that the 75 per cent share of actives among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is a bit lower than in the preceding age group. Thus, the gap to the majority population with 88 per cent actives is slightly

higher, i.e. 13 percentage points. When it comes to immigrants, there is only a minimal increase in the share of actives compared to the ones below 30 years, and a difference of approximately 25 percentage points compared to the majority population.

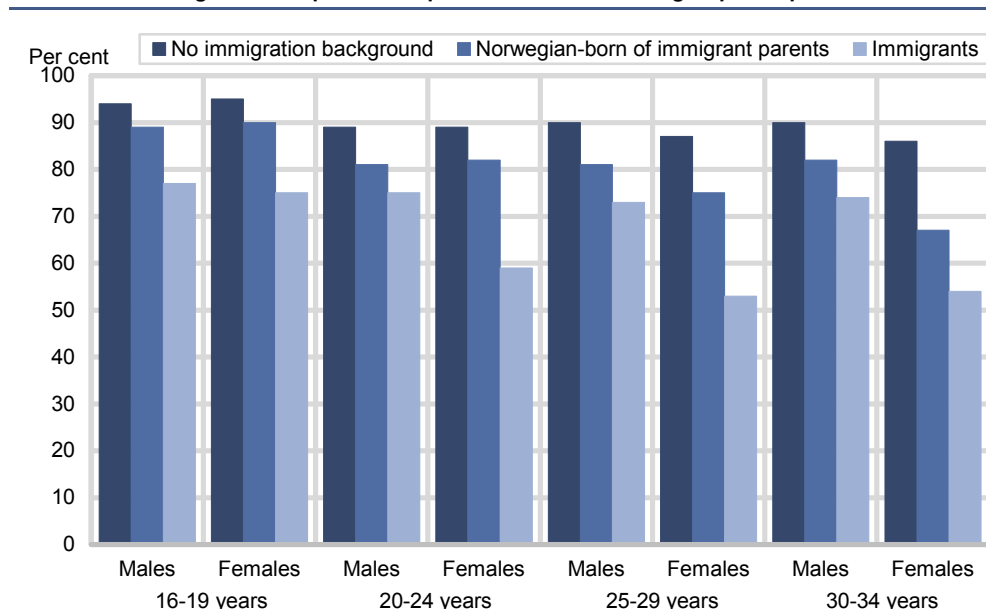
Our numbers for those less than 30 years of age in many ways confirm the main pattern observed in 2004 where Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were much closer to the young majority population than young immigrants in regards to employment and educational activity. The differences remain approximately the same, but in the age group 25 to 29 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have closed some of the gap to the majority population we found in 2004 due to the increased employment rates over the last few years.

When we look at Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in comparison to immigrants, the differences in activity levels are thus increasing compared to what we have seen when juxtaposing Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the majority population. In the youngest age group, aged 16 to 19, the difference between these two groups of immigrant background is close to 14 percentage points. In the other two age groups the difference is about 16 percentage points in each group. However, in the oldest group between 30 and 34 years, the gap is somewhat smaller, i.e. 12 percentage points.

2.3. Considerably more gender equality among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents than immigrants

Figure 2.2 (and appendix table 2) shows the distribution for the three population groups as they appear for males and females. In the following, we look at gender differences within these three populations and the gap between males and females across these main groups.

Figure 2.2. Share actives (in employment + education) by age, gender and immigration background¹. In per cent of persons in total in each group. 4th quarter 2006



¹With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

16-19 years Among the youngest between 16 and 19 years old, the gender differences are minimal regardless of immigrant background. This is attributed to the importance upper secondary education has for both sexes in this age group. Neither is there any difference between those who combine work and education and those who only have employment as their primary status. The differences between the respective population groups are much the same for males and females because of the gender equalities within the groups. Boys and girls among Norwegian-born to immigrant

parents are approximately four percentage points below the respective sexes within the majority population. In comparison to immigrants, Norwegian-born boys and girls are respectively 12 and 15 percentage points above.

20-24 years If we move on to the next age group, 20-24 years old, the share of actives is approximately the same between the sexes in the majority population. Neither are there any significant deviations between the two sexes among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Here we find, as in 2004, a small, one percentage point majority of females. There is however, some difference in the distribution of activity status in that we find more females in the majority population with an educational status than males. Of the 89 per cent actives we find for both sexes, 40 per cent of the males listed education as their status, while 50 per cent of females in the same age group listed the same. In other words we here see a case of female dominance in higher educational institutions. A big share of those in education in this age group combines this with employment. This applies to both males and females. Also among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents we see some of this tendency, but to a slightly lesser degree. Of the some more than 80 per cent actives in both sexes, 39 per cent of males and 45 per cent of females were in education. Here as well, the combination of work and education is the most dominant.

However, if we look at the group of immigrants, marked gender inequalities in the share of actives emerge, respectively 74.5 per cent for males and 59 per cent for females; a difference of 15.5 percentage points. It is primarily those listed with employment as their primary status who contributes to this gap (43 to 30 per cent respectively). Among those in education, the difference is only a few percentage points in favour of the males.

If we compare Norwegian-born to immigrant parents to immigrants, it is particularly in this age group from 20 to 24 years that significant differences can be observed. While Norwegian-born males to immigrant parents were seven percentage points above immigrant males, the gap between these two groups was more than 23 percentage points for females. In other words, Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents deviate considerably more from immigrants than males for this particular age group. The high level of activity among these females is an important contribution to the overall situation for this age group of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

25-29 years However, in the age group 25-29 years we see the traditional gender differences emerge among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, but we also see this to a certain degree in the majority population. In the group of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the share of active males and females was 80.6 per cent and 74.5 per cent respectively. In the group without immigrant background 89.5 per cent of males and 86.8 per cent of females were active. Thus, gender differences have increased more among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents than the majority population – i.e. 6 versus 2.7 percent. Further, the gap has increased between Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents and females in the majority population for this age group, while it remains almost the same for males.

But gender differences are however considerably greater among immigrants in this age where we find a difference of 20 percentage points in the favour of males; 73.3 per cent for males and 53 per cent for females. Employment is the dominant status for all three main groups, and it is primarily here we find the source of differences. Among the minority still in education, only small differences can be observed between the sexes – no more than a few percentage points. However, this difference is in the favour of females in the majority population, which contributes to reduce the gap between males and females when looking at the overall activity level for the majority population.

A special trait in the age group 25 to 29 is very limited differences in the share of active males compared to the younger age groups regardless of immigration background, while there is a negative tendency for females, especially among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and immigrants. This might indicate that the period of child-birth and care responsibilities is an emerging factor, by the fact that we see the contours of traditional sex role patterns. We will look closer into this in a later section where marital status and family situation is examined.

30-34 years In the oldest age group, from the age 30 to 34 year olds, the tendency of gender inequality is reinforced. Compared to the younger age groups, the activity level in this group drops further among Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents to 67 percent, while the level for males remains almost unchanged at 82 percent. Thus, gender differences increase to 15 percentage points in the favour of males. In the majority population, there are only marginal changes compared to the younger age group, both for males and females. Respectively 90 and 85.8 per cent actives can be observed, i.e. a difference of approximately six percentage points.

The tendency in this age group is therefore that the gap between Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents and females from the majority population continues to widen in this age group to approximately 19 percentage points. Thus, we have greater gender inequality. Regarding immigrants, this group had 73.7 per cent active males and 53.8 per cent active females, a difference of 20 percentage points. Compared to the age group 25-29 years, there was no significant change neither for males nor females. From another perspective, we can observe from these numbers that the gap between Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents and female immigrants is considerably smaller compared to younger age groups. For instance, while the gap in the age group 20-24 was 23 percentage points, it is here at 13 percentage points.

However, it is immigrant females who deviates the most from the majority population. While immigrant males had a difference of around 16 percentage points compared to majority males above 19 years, females had a difference twice as high compared to majority females; more than 30 percentage points.

3. Differences between Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and immigrants with respect to country background

It is also interesting to look closer at the variations in activity level we can observe between the four world regions we are dealing with in this report (Table 3.1). What impact does country background have on the activity level for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents? In the latter group, country background is defined as the mother's country of origin.

3.1. Greatest differences among immigrants with regard to country background

In the group of immigrants, we find the highest level of activity among those who have emigrated from non-EU countries in Eastern Europe. This applies to all age groups, but especially in the youngest group from 16 to 19 years old the level is high – 85 percent. This is approximately on par with the total group of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in this age group. In the other two groups, persons in their twenties, where employment is a more important activity, the level is just over 70 percent.

Table 3.1. Share actives by world region, sex, age and immigration background. In per cent of persons in total in each group. 4th quarter 2006

	Immigrants				Norwegian-born to immigrant parents			
	16 - 19 Years	20 - 24 Years	25 - 29 Years	30 - 34 Years	16 - 19 Years	20 - 24 Years	25 - 29 Years	30 - 34 Years
Eastern Europe outside the EU								
Total	85,1	72	71,2	72,3	91,2	83,5	88,1	
Males	84,9	78,7	80,2	80,2	92,2	86,2	89,7	
Females	85,3	66,8	65,2	66,6	90,2	81,2	86,6	
Asia								
Total	76,1	66	60,5	62,3	89,9	82,4	76,4	71,3
Males	77,2	76,4	74,4	74,8	89,5	82,5	80,2	81,5
Females	74,7	56,7	50,9	52,4	90,6	82,6	72,5	60,2
Africa								
Total	66	59,6	51,6	53	87,3	78,1	79,1	
Males	66,8	65,4	62,8	64,4	85	72,4	78,8	
Females	65,1	53,9	41,3	41,1	89,6	84	79,5	
Southern-/Central-America								
Total	68,5	67,2	68,1	70,2	90,1	75,1	83,8	
Males	69,6	74,1	77,7	81,4	89,9	78,9	83,3	
Females	67,4	62,7	62,3	63,4	90,3	69,2	84,2	

The groups which are the closest to Eastern European levels among those over 19 years are South- and Central-Americans with shares of 67 per cent (20-24 years) and 69 per cent (25-29 years) actives. The Asian immigrants between 20 and 24 years are only one percentage point below the Latin-American group. The gap is greater however among those aged 25-29 years old. Here we find a share of 60.5 per cent actives. African immigrants have the lowest shares in all four age groups. Here as well, the level is particularly low in the age group 25-29 years old, where we find a share of only 51.6 per cent actives.

Variations in period of residence, which we will look closer at in the next section, will naturally explain some of these differences, but in table 3.1 we see especially low shares of actives among Asian and African females in their twenties, which contributes to significantly lower averages in these groups. If we first look at

Asians age 20 to 24 years, males had a share of actives at 76.4 per cent and females 56.7 percent. In other words, there is a difference of nearly 20 percentage points. We also see that Asian males are close to the level of Eastern Europeans and somewhat above the average for immigrant males in this age group. In the next group from age 25 to 29 years, the share of active females is even lower, 51 percent, while males enjoy a share of 74.4 percent. Also for males, the level has dropped somewhat compared to the younger age group, although not as much as for females. Hence, the gender differences are here even greater, i.e. more than 23 percentage points.

In the African group we find an especially low level of activity for females between 25 and 29 years old; only 41.3 percent. Males in this group had a corresponding share of actives, closer to 63 percent, which yields a difference of 22 percentage points. Despite the considerably higher level among males of this group, males with African background are still somewhat below the average level for immigrant males in this age group: 73.3 percent.

We find a considerably higher level of actives among females in their twenties from Eastern Europe and South- and Central-America; all well above 60 percent, which far exceeds the average for immigrant females. The gap between males and females is thus somewhat smaller here, i.e. approximately 12 percentage points among those aged between 20 and 24 years, and about 15 percentage points in the subsequent, older age group.

In the youngest age group between 16 and 19 years old, there are no differences between the sexes worth mentioning. However, there are differences between the country groups here as well. As previously mentioned, the Eastern Europeans are highest up with 85 percent, followed by the Asian group who has 76 per cent actives. African youth has the lowest level with 66 percent. We also, somewhat unexpectedly, find a low level among Latin Americans with 68.5 per cent actives. It must here be emphasized that this is a small group, consisting of only 460 persons.

In table 3.1 those between 30 and 34 are counted in as well. Compared to the preceding younger age group, there are only small differences. Thus, the previously described trend in regard to distance between regional groups as well as gender differences are maintained in this age group.

3.2. Raising levels and balancing differences among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in regard to country background

If we look at the population of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in table 3.1 which is based on the mother's country of origin, we see a marked increase in the activity level, and a tendency of equalization between the four groups. In the youngest age group, only 4 per cent points separates the biggest share (Eastern Europe with 91.2 percent) from the smallest (Africa with 87.3 percent). If we move on to the next age group from *20 to 24 years old*, we see a distinct increase compared to immigrants in the groups from Asia and Africa. These Norwegian-born groups have shares as high as 82.4 and 78 per cent actives, while Eastern Europeans who also here enjoys the highest share, have a share of 83.5 percent. Hence, the differences are levelled significantly between the four groups in this age segment. Furthermore, those with a South- or Central-American background had the lowest share with 75 per cent. However, this is by far the smallest group here; only 96 persons.

Also in the age group *25 to 29 years old* we find a considerable level difference compared to immigrants. The leap is the greatest among those of African heritage, where we find a total of 79 per cent actives among Norwegian-born to immigrant

parents compared to 51.6 per cent among immigrants. Again, certain reservations must be made, because of small groups of Norwegian-born (in this group, only 264 persons). Pure coincidences could therefore occur and impact the level. Thus, there is more interest attached to the group of Norwegian-born with Asian family background, which is the only one of considerable size for this age group (2150 persons). This group has a share of 76.4 per cent actives, a 16 per cent point leap compared to the Asian immigrants. However, once again the group with the highest share is those with an Eastern European background, with a share of actives as much as 88 percent. This is 17 percentage points higher than for the immigrants in the same age group. Thus, the differences are somewhat greater between the four groups of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in this age interval. However, it must once again be stressed that the Asian group is the only one of any considerable size.

3.3. Big gaps between generation groups among females with Asian and African background

As earlier pointed out, it is especially among females where the gap in activity level between the generation groups is the greatest. In this section we will look closer into how this pattern appears when we base it on country background (table 3.1.).

Age group 20 to 24 years

The Asian group is the most important among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. If we look at females aged 20-24 years old with this background, there is a difference of a full 26 percentage points in the share of actives between female immigrants and Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents (56.7 and 82.6 per cent respectively). Between the corresponding male groups, the gap is only moderate, i.e. six percentage points. As already shown, the male immigrants' activity level is high in this age group; 76.4 per cent and 82.5 per cent for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. In other words, a great part of the increase in this age group of Norwegian-born must be attributed the contribution from Asian females. Here, males and females are at the exact same level in regard to share of actives. This is a gender equality we only find in the majority population for this age group. Furthermore, only seven percentage points separates the Norwegian-born by Asian mothers from the majority population in this age group.

We also see the same gap between female immigrants from Africa and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the age group 20 to 24 years old. Once again it must be emphasized that this group is much smaller than the Asian. In this age group we find total of 420 persons with an African background compared to 3250 of Asian heritage. As the two other groups are concerned, the level is somewhat higher among immigrant females. This means the gap to Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents is somewhat smaller.

Age group 25 to 29 years

Also if we focus on the age group 25 to 29 years, we observe many of the same differences between immigrants and Norwegian-born with Asian family background. For females, there is a difference of 21 percentage points between the two generation groups. Here, the shares are 51 and 72.5 per cent respectively. For males, the difference is more moderate, just like the youngest age group. The share of actives in these groups is 74.4 and 80.2 percent.

On the other hand, the balancing between the sexes we saw in the younger age group has now been replaced by a more traditional sex-role pattern. Males now have an 8 percentage points higher share than females because of a decline in the latter group's activity level. This is still a moderate difference compared to the immigrants in the same age group, where males had a 23 percentage points higher activity level. For the majority population, the shares for males and females in this age group were 89.5 and 86.8 percent, i.e. a difference of 3.3 percentage points. At

the same time we see that the gap between Norwegian-born females with Asian background and females in the majority group increases.

Also for the African group, a significant gap between immigrant females and Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents emerge: 38 percentage points (41.3 compared to 79.5 percent actives). For males, the difference is much more moderate (62.8 to 78.8 percent respectively). However, it should be emphasized that Norwegian-born with African background at this age only consists of 264 persons. Hence, the chance that random occurrences can skew the results is significant. The Eastern-European and Latin-American groups are even smaller (168 and 80 persons respectively), but the trend here is also a higher level of activity, especially among females, and reduced gender differences compared to those who are immigrants.

Age groups over 30 years

As indicated earlier, there are not many Norwegian-born more than 30 years of age to immigrant parents. Among these few, a large majority have an Asian background and are in their early thirties. If we look at those between 30 and 34 years old, we have a total group of 592 Norwegian-born with Asian background. Since Asians are the dominant group among the Norwegian-born, we see from table 3.1 that the trend previously described for the group as a whole is persistent. This is evident from the increasing gap between male and female activity levels; 81 per cent and 60 per cent respectively. The activity level is as we see still high among males, while sharply declining among females in this age group. This means that the gender differences deviate little from those found among immigrants, although the level among Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents still is higher (8 percentage points more). We see that the consequence of this trend is that the gap between Norwegian-born females and females from the majority population is significant, more than 25 percentage points, while Norwegian-born males maintain more or less the same gap to the male majority population as seen in the younger age groups. The difference is just below 10 percentage points.

4. The importance of period of residence for immigrants

Period of residence in Norway is one of the most important background variables in regard to immigrants' opportunities in the labour market, unless one arrives as a working immigrant with a job contract already in place. In the immigrant group we are dealing with here (with background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, from Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America), refugees and family immigrants constitute the big majority, and period of residence is central in regard to employment and integration in general. Seen as one, this group of immigrants includes everyone; from those newly arrived to those with many years in Norway behind them. In other words, we are talking about a complex group regarding their possibilities and opportunities to learn Norwegian language, culture and relevant occupational competence. Because we are primarily dealing with younger people, period of residence is of especially influence. The younger a person is, and the more time this person has resided in Norway, a greater part of this person's life has been spent in this country. Those immigrants who for instance arrived as infants, have completed nearly all their education in Norway and will thus have much of the same background as Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. But also those who have immigrated at a later stage of their childhood or early adolescence and spent several years in Norway, have spent a greater part of their life in Norway than those who arrived as adults at the same point in time. This concerns above all the period of life where one is more disposed to learning language and gaining knowledge in general.

4.1. Those who immigrated as children nearly on par with Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

In table 4.1, rather than grouping after period of residence in Norway, we have used age at time of immigration as the variable to better examine these points. It's evident that immigration at an early stage in childhood has this expected positive effect on the level of activity. Among those who immigrated when they were between zero and six years old, we see shares approximately on par with Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in all age groups. Also, in the group who immigrated at the age 7-15 years old we find a level not far from Norwegian-born and well above the average for immigrants.

In the next group, those who immigrated at age 16-19 years old, the gap widens some compared to Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. In some of the younger age groups we also naturally find immigrants who have only lived in the country for a short period of time. Still, shares of actives emerge around four to six percentage points above average for the respective age groups, except for the youngest who in this group have arrived recently. It is especially those in their late twenties and more who in this group of immigrants have a period of residence of certain duration (from approximately 10 years and more).

Among those who immigrated when they were from 20 to 24 years old, only those above 30 have a longer period of residence behind them, and where we find a share of actives above the average for this age group (66.4 percent). We will here in the age group from 25 to 29 years old find an element of immigrants with a rather short period of residence. However, we still find in this group a level just above the average (62.7 percent). Those between 20 and 24 years old are thus recently immigrated. Here we find a level well below average, at 42.7 percent.

Immigrants who arrived when they were between 25 and 29 years old are a smaller group in this context. Those aged 30 to 34 years here had a share of actives of 63.7 percent, one percentage point above the average for this age group. Here as well, the group of newly arrived scored low with 47.5 percent.

There is reason to emphasize that we in the immigrant groups with a short period of residence find persons participating in introduction schemes for recently arrived refugees and family reunions. These schemes deal with Norwegian language and social knowledge of up to two years duration. We do not have information in our data material about this participation, which must be regarded as an active status comparable to that of education. However, data collected from the municipal administrations shows that 8 800 immigrants participated in these schemes during 2006 (Today's Statistics 2007). Thus, we can not disregard the possibility that the activity level registered in the groups with short periods of residence found in table 4.1 may be somewhat lower than in reality.

Table 4.1. Immigrants¹) by age at time of immigration, activity status and age. Per cent. 4th quarter 2006

	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years
Total				
In employment	8,9	36	48,2	54
In employment/education	20,9	17,9	8,5	5,7
In education	46,4	12,3	4,6	3
Total share active	76,2	66,2	61,3	62,7
0 - 6 years				
In employment	10,6	39,6	60,6	64,1
In employment/education	28,7	26,6	13,2	6,5
In education	47,8	13,7	3,9	3
Total share active	87,1	79,9	77,7	73,6
7 - 15 years				
In employment	7,9	40,9	58,6	64,9
In employment/education	20,4	23,5	11,9	5,1
In education	54,3	13,9	4,7	2,7
Total share active	82,6	78,3	75,2	72,7
16 - 19 years				
In employment	9	35,5	53,8	62,1
In employment/education	10,5	19,3	8,2	5
In education	23,5	15,2	3,8	1,6
Total share active	43	70	65,8	68,7
20 - 24 years				
In employment	-	29,5	48,8	59,1
In employment/education	-	6	8,8	4,8
In education	-	7,2	5,1	2,5
Total share active	-	42,7	62,7	66,4
25 - 29 years				
In employment	-	-	37,6	53,4
In employment/education	-	-	5,5	6,7
In education	-	-	4,4	3,6
Total share active	-	-	47,5	63,7

¹ With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, from Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

4.2. The later point in time of immigration, the greater the gender inequalities

When we look at the corresponding distributions for males and females (table 4.2), many of the same traits appear for both sexes among those who immigrated at the youngest age, *0-6 years old*. These traits include proximity to the activity level among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and much of the same, small gender inequalities we demonstrated in that respective population group.

In addition it is worth noting that we also observe among immigrant females a decline in the level among those over 24 years old, while it remains somewhat stable among males. Thus, gender inequality increases here as well in the same way as for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. The greatest differences are found among those aged 30-34 years; 18 percentage points in the favour of males (82 compared to 64 percentage respectively). This does not deviate much from the difference we found among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents which was 15 percentage points for this age group.

Table 4. 2. Immigrants¹ by age at time of immigration, activity status, sex and age. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent

	Males				Females			
	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years
Total								
In employment	9,9	43	59,8	65	8	30	40	45,1
In employment/education	19,5	18,2	9,3	6,1	22,4	17,5	8	5,3
In education	47,6	13,3	4,2	2,6	45	11,4	4,9	3,4
Total share active	77	74,5	73,3	73,7	75,4	58,9	52,9	53,8
0 - 6 years								
In employment	11,3	42,6	66	72,9	9,9	36,5	54,9	54,1
In employment/education	24,2	23,1	11,9	6,6	33,5	30,3	14,6	6,4
In education	50,2	13,2	2,5	2,3	45,3	14,3	5,3	3,8
Total share active	85,7	78,9	80,4	81,8	88,7	81,1	74,8	64,3
7 - 15 years								
In employment	8,7	43,4	63,2	71,3	7	38,2	53,4	56,5
In employment/education	19,5	21	10,9	4,6	21,4	26,4	13,1	5,9
In education	54,3	13,9	4,1	2	54,3	14	5,4	3,7
Total share active	82,5	78,3	78,2	77,9	82,7	78,6	71,9	66,1
16 - 19 years								
In employment	10,5	42,8	64,6	69	7,5	27,4	45,8	55,1
In employment/education	12,2	20,1	6,6	4	8,7	18,3	9,4	5,9
In education	25,6	14,9	3,2	1,2	21,3	15,6	4,2	2
Total share active	48,3	77,8	74,4	74,2	37,5	61,3	59,4	63
20 - 24 years								
In employment	-	42,9	63,4	71,8	-	23,2	40,2	51,8
In employment/education	-	6,5	9,8	3,9	-	5,7	8,2	5,3
In education	-	10,1	4,2	1,8	-	5,9	5,7	2,9
Total share active		59,5	77,4	75,7		34,8	54,1	60
25 - 29 years								
In employment	-	-	49,9	64,9	-	-	30,3	44,4
In employment/education	-	-	7,6	7,6	-	-	4,2	6
In education	-	-	5	3,1	-	-	4,1	3,9
Total share active			62,5	75,6			38,6	54,3

¹With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, from Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

For those who immigrated at age *7 to 15 years old*, we still observe the same pattern for both males and females in the sense that all age groups are closer to the level of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents than the average for immigrant males and females. However, they are still some percentage points below the group who immigrated as infants. Gender differences are also here moderate among those under 25, but increases thereafter, peaking at 12 percentage points in the favour of males for those aged 30-34.

In the group who immigrated at the time they were between *16 and 19 years old*, the level of activity has gone down somewhat for both sexes, but definitely the most among females so that the gender differences here increases. This applies to all age groups. If we disregard the youngest age group who are all newly arrived, we find difference of between 17 percentage points in the favour of males among those aged 20-24, 15 percentage points in the group aged 25 to 29 and 11 percentage points for the oldest. It is primarily the share exclusively employed that generates these gaps. For example, among those between 20 and 24 years old there is virtually no difference between the shares in education (including the combination work/education). Among those between 25 and 29 years old, females marginally constitutes the greatest share in education, but this does not weigh up for the gap in level of employment which is the clearly predominant status for this age group.

In the next group of immigrants, those who immigrated while *aged 20-24 years old*, this pattern is reinforced. Among recently arrived immigrants in the same age group, only 35 per cent of females were active compared to 59.5 of males who enjoy the largest shares in all three activity statuses. In other words, here the difference is more than 24 percentage points. In the next age group, from 25 to 29 years old, the gap was almost the same with shares of active males and females of 77.4 and 54 per cent respectively, and for those aged from 30 to 34 years 75.7 and

60 per cent respectively. In this group where we find more persons with a longer period of residence, the level among females is thus higher and the gap between males and females not quite as big, i.e. approximately 16 percentage points.

There is in other words a clear tendency that within those groups that have a larger share of immigrants with only a short period of residence behind them, the level of activity declines more among females than males. This is primarily the case for those groups who immigrated while in their late teens, and particularly for those who arrived while in their twenties. However, also among females who immigrated during childhood and early teens, there is a declining trend in the activity level after age 25, and especially among those aged from 30 to 34 years. These have, as opposed to the females mentioned above, a relatively long period of residence in Norway behind them. We have also seen the same trend among Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents in these age groups. Contributing factors in this context are most likely marital status and family relations, which we will look closer into in the next section.

These factors are also closely related to the gender inequalities as the reasons for immigration are concerned. For example, during the period 1990-2006 56 per cent of all non-Nordic immigrant females were granted permission to stay based on family relations compared to 30 per cent for males (Daugstad & Sandnes 2008). This kind of immigration is also known as family immigration where marriage with persons who have permanent residency in Norway (with and without immigration background) is particularly widespread. If we focus on females below 35 years of age with a period of residence less than 10 years in our material, we find that more than 60 per cent of these listed family immigration as reason for immigrating at the end of 2006.

5. Significance of marital status and family situation

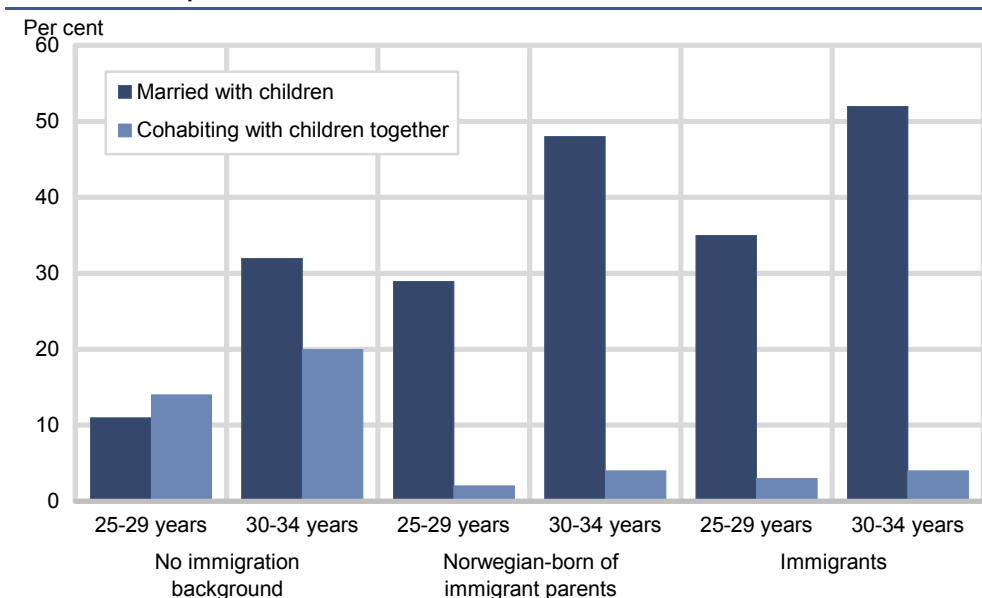
In this section we will focus on marital status and family situation (focusing among other things on child custody), since these are factors that particularly can impact young females' employment situation. We will also look closer into what effects these variables cause in the employment level among female immigrants, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the majority population (section 5.3). However, first we will focus more on how the marriage pattern among younger immigrants and Norwegian-born behaves compared to the rest of the population. (Section 5.1 and 5.2)

The variable "family situation" is constructed through different combinations of the variables marital status, family type and person code retrieved from Statistics Norway's population statistics. In the grouping of this variable, we have particularly emphasized to show whether the person lives in a partnership and/or has custody of children. This classification does not include cohabitants without joint children. However, we find few immigrants in the category "cohabiting with joint children", and surveys also show that cohabiting is not a widespread form of relationship, particularly not among Asian and African immigrants (Daugstad 2006). This shortage in the data material will thus not create any significant problems here.

5.1. Marriage most common among immigrants, and is entered into earlier

Figure 5.1 (and appendix table 3) deals with the two age groups from 25 to 34 years that are of the most interest in this context. A general trend we see is the higher share of persons married with children we find in both groups with immigration background between 25 and 29 years of age. While 11 per cent of the majority population is in this family situation, nearly 30 per cent of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and 35 per cent of immigrants are married with children. In this context, Norwegian-born share more traits with immigrants than the majority population. Nevertheless, the 14 per cent share of cohabitants with joint children in the majority population must be added to the group married with children, so that we in total find 25 per cent in a partnership with children in this age group. The gap is thus smaller between these two population groups in regard to the actual family situation, but as we can see, the marital status "married" generates great gaps for this age group. Cohabitation with joint children is as before mentioned a marginal form of relationship among those with immigration background and constitutes no more than approximately two per cent in each of the two groups.

If we move on to the older group between 30 and 34 years of age, differences in family situation starts to decline. Included cohabitants with joint children (20 per cent), a total of 51 per cent of the majority population are now in a partnership with children. This is almost completely similar to Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, but with the difference that 48 per cent of Norwegian-born in this age group are in the category married with children. For the immigrants the level is slightly higher with a total of 55.6 per cent in a partnership with children (whereof 52 per cent are married).

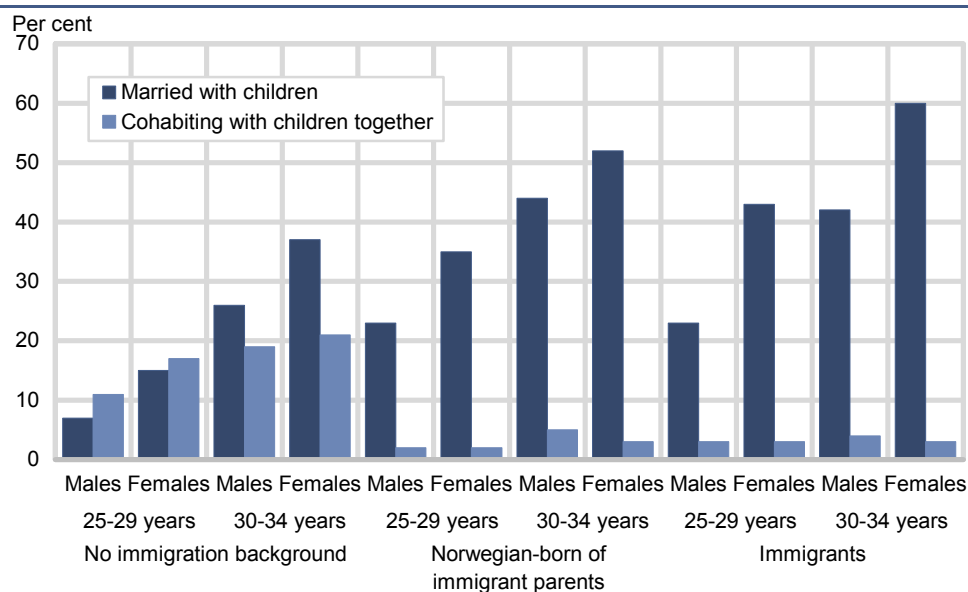
Figure 5.1. Persons 25 - 34 years by immigration background¹, age and family situation. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent

¹With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

5.2. More females than males live in a partnership with children

There are however differences between the family situation for males and females in these two selected age groups. In figure 5.2 there is a clear predominance of females living in partnerships with children in the age group 25 to 29 years old regardless of immigrant background (see also appendix table 3). In the majority population, the shares for males and females in partnerships with children are 18 and 32 per cent respectively when cohabitants with joint children are included. For Norwegian-born to immigrant parents the corresponding numbers are 24.5 per cent versus 37 percent, while for the group of immigrants they are 26 versus 45 percent. Mainly we deal with people who are married with children within both these groups with immigration background. There are in other words no major differences between females in the majority population and Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents when it comes to those who live in partnerships with children - if we disregard the marital status itself. If we compare to the immigrants, there is a sharper shift, where substantially bigger share females are married in this age group. Almost half of these females (45 percent) are thus living in a partnership with children.

In the age group from 30 to 34 years, there are only minor differences between these groups. Partnerships with children is here a much more dominant group among females regardless of immigration background; only five percentage points separates females in the majority population from females in the group of immigrants (58 and 63 per cent respectively). A share of 55 per cent among Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents was also in this family situation. Also, for this age group males are still somewhat below this level. The differences are the greatest for immigrants and the majority population (17 and 13 percentage points respectively), and slightly smaller for Norwegian-born (approximately six percentage points).

Figure 5.2. Persons 25 - 34 years by immigration background¹, age, sex and family situation. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent

¹With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

5.3. Married females with immigration background have lower employment rates

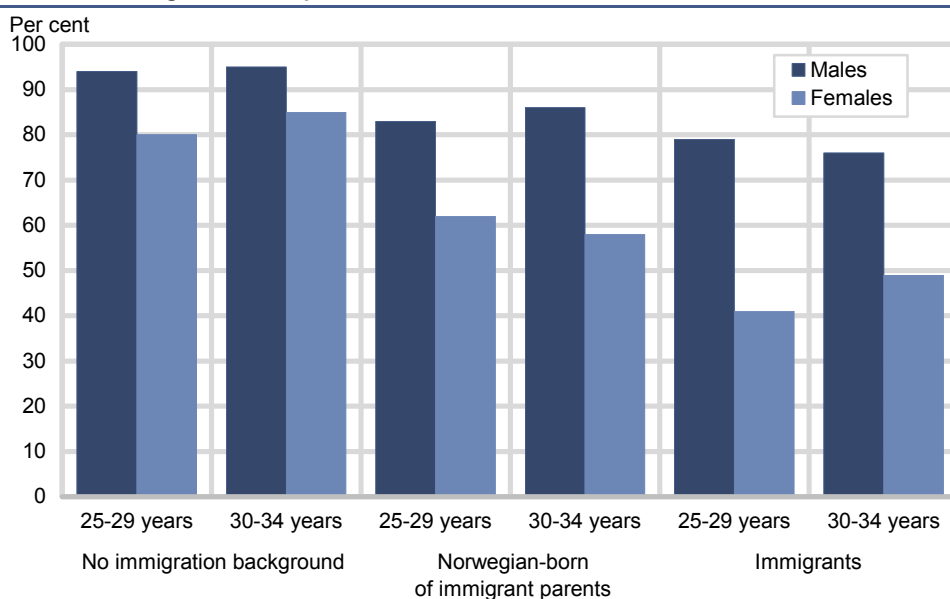
Figure 5.3 (and appendix table 4) only deals with the share employed, as this is the dominant status for the two oldest age groups subjected to this focus. Also those who combine employment and education are included here. It is evident from these numbers that employment is far less common among married females with children in the immigrant population than for other groups. While females in the majority population aged 25 to 29 years in this family situation have an employment rate of 80 percent, this share is 62 per cent among Norwegian-born females to immigrant parents and 41 among immigrant females. Nor does this picture change much if we look at those aged between 30 and 34 years. Here we find shares among females of 85 per cent (majority population), 58 per cent (Norwegian-born to immigrant parents) and 49 per cent (immigrants). In other words, we see that the level of employment is somewhat higher among majority females and for immigrant females compared to the younger groups; which must be said is related to the fact that more in this groups have slightly older children. However, the level gaps are much the same as for the youngest age group. Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents there is a small decline in the employment rate among those aged from 30 to 34 years, but this is a rather small group with only 200 females.

Gender differences in employment among those married with children are another aspect of the figure. This applies to all groups, although to a variable degree. If we focus on the youngest group here, i.e. those aged from 25 to 29 years; there is a difference of 14 percentage points in favour of men among the majority population. In the group of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents this difference is 21 percentage points, while in the immigrant group it is as much as 38 percentage points. In the latter group, males have an employment rate almost twice as high. If we move on to the next age group, those aged from 30 to 34 years, the gap is somewhat reduced for the majority population and for immigrants. Here we find gaps of 10 and 27 percentage points respectively, while there was a slight increase among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, now virtually level with the immigrants, i.e. 28 percentage points.

In other words, we see a clear effect from a traditional sex-role pattern in these numbers. Neither the majority population is completely unaffected by this, even though the impact is the most significant in groups with immigration background,

and primarily among immigrants from 25 to 29 years old. But also Norwegian-born to immigrant parents distinguish themselves from the majority population in this regard, although not to the same degree. It is clear that marital status is the most important determinant for employment rates. If we move on to the group of singles without children, there is a higher number for females and approximately gender equality in the majority population and among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in both age groups. Furthermore, we only find moderate gaps of seven and eight percentage points among those who are immigrants (appendix table 4). This marital status is however less widespread among immigrant females in these age groups, so that married females with children are those who have the most influence over the average employment rates among females in these groups. Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, this pattern manifests itself the most among the oldest group from 30 to 34 years of age, which still is a rather small group in this population.

Figure 5.3. Employment rates for persons married with children by sex, age and immigration background¹. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent



¹ With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

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Appendix

Tables

Table A1a. Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by selected world regions¹ and age. Absolute figures and in per cent. 4th quarter 2006

	In total	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30 years and more
In total	13 137	5 575	3 908	2 666	988
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	829	271	139	168	251
Asia	10 333	4 280	3 253	2 154	646
Africa	1 379	630	420	264	65
South and Central America	596	394	96	80	26
In total	100	42,4	29,7	20,3	7,5
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	100	32,7	16,8	20,3	30,3
Asia	100	41,4	31,5	20,8	6,3
Africa	100	45,7	30,5	19,1	4,7
South and Central America	100	66,1	16,1	13,4	4,4
1 alt	100	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	6,3	4,9	3,6	6,3	25,4
Asia	78,7	76,8	83,2	80,8	65,4
Africa	10,5	11,3	10,7	9,9	6,6
South and Central America	4,5	7,1	2,5	3	2,6

[†] Based on mother's country background.

Table A1b. Norwegian-born 16-74 years to immigrant parents by selected country background¹. 4th quarter 2006

	In total	13 137	100,0
Pakistan	5 198	39,6	
Vietnam	1 423	10,8	
Turkey	1 299	9,9	
India	960	7,3	
Morocco	734	5,6	
Chile	472	3,6	
The Philippines	333	2,5	
Sri Lanka	332	2,5	
Others	2 386	18,2	

[†] Based on mother's country background.

Table A2. Share actives by immigration background¹, activity status, sex and age. In per cent of persons in total for each group. 4th quarter 2006

	Males				Females			
	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 - 34 years
No Immigration background								
Employed	10,4	49,3	72,5	83,6	9,4	39,4	66,6	76,3
In employment/education	34,7	26,3	12,1	4,9	37,6	35	14	6,6
In education	48,5	13,4	4,9	1,6	47,5	14,8	6,2	2,9
Share actives in total	93,6	89	89,5	90,1	94,5	89,2	86,8	85,8
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents¹								
Employed	7,4	42,6	61,9	75,4	7,5	37,1	56,5	58,6
In employment/education	27,6	26	14,1	5	27,7	32,9	11,9	5,8
In education	54,1	12,8	4,6	1,7	55,2	12,4	6,1	2,6
Share actives in total	89,1	81,4	80,6	82,1	90,4	82,4	74,5	67
Immigrants¹								
Employed	9,9	43	59,8	65	8	30	40	45,1
In employment/education	19,5	18,2	9,3	6,1	22,4	17,5	8	5,3
In education	47,6	13,3	4,2	2,6	45	11,4	4,9	3,4
Share actives in total	77	74,5	73,3	73,7	75,4	58,9	52,9	53,8

[†] With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

Table A3. Persons 25-34 years by immigration background¹, age, sex and family situation. 4th quarter 2006. Per cent

	In total	Married with children	Married without children	Cohabiting with children	Single with children	Single without children	Other	
No immigration background								
25-29 years	In total	100	10,9	4,3	14,1	4,8	65,4	0,4
	Males	100	7,2	3,7	11,2	0,5	77,1	0,4
	Females	100	14,8	5	17,3	9,2	53,3	0,4
30-34 years	I alt	100	31,5	3,9	19,9	7,1	37,3	0,2
	Males	100	26,1	4,3	18,6	1,5	49,2	0,2
	Females	100	37	3,6	21,3	13	24,9	0,2
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents¹								
25-29 years	I alt	100	28,7	11,7	1,9	2,5	55,1	0,1
	Males	100	22,9	11,5	1,5	0,1	64	-
	Females	100	34,8	12	2,3	5	45,7	0,2
30-34 years	I alt	100	47,9	7,9	3,7	6,2	33,9	0,4
	Males	100	43,9	7,4	4,7	1,5	41,7	0,7
	Females	100	52,1	8,4	2,6	11,3	25,7	-
Immigrants¹								
25-29 years	I alt	100	34,7	15,7	2,7	5,2	40,6	1,1
	Males	100	23,3	13,2	2,8	0,2	59	1,5
	Females	100	42,8	17,5	2,6	8,7	27,6	0,8
30-34 years	I alt	100	51,9	11,6	3,6	6,9	25,2	0,9
	Males	100	42,3	10,6	3,7	0,6	41,1	1,6
	Females	100	59,5	12,4	3,4	11,9	12,4	0,4

¹ With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

Table A4. Employed persons by immigration background¹, sex, age and family situation. In per cent of persons in total for each group. 4th quarter 2006

	Total	Married with children	Married without children	Cohabiting with joint children	Single with children	Single without children	
No immigration background							
25 - 29 Years	Males	84,5	94,3	92,6	93,5	80,2	82
	Females	80,5	80,4	89,6	81,3	63,8	82,4
30 - 34 Years	Males	88,5	95,4	93,3	94	85,5	82,4
	Females	83	85	88,4	85,2	75	81,5
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents¹							
25 - 29 Years	Males	76	82,9	83,5	85	-	72
	Females	68,3	61,8	85,8	70	53,1	70,5
30 - 34 Years	Males	80,4	85,9	93,3	89,5	66,7	72
	Females	64,4	57,8	78,1	-	60,5	71,4
Immigrants¹							
25 - 29 Years	Males	69,1	78,8	77,7	78	53,8	63,3
	Females	48	41,3	60,1	56,9	30,8	56,1
30 - 34 Years	Males	71,1	76,1	78,5	78,5	55,3	63,9
	Females	50,4	48,8	60	59	40,9	56

¹ With background from Eastern-Europe outside the EU, Asia, Africa and South- and Central-America.

Table A5. Immigrants 16 - 74 years by selected world regions, sex and age. Absolute numbers and in per cent. 4th. Quarter 2006.

	In total	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 years and more
In total					
In total	189 864	11 864	21 225	26 765	130 010
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	37 859	3 107	4 596	5 187	24 969
Asia	107 089	5 990	11 357	14 852	74 890
Africa	32 776	2 304	4 086	4 931	21 455
South and Central America	12 140	463	1 186	1 795	8 696
Males					
In total	91 068	6 111	9 860	11 081	64 016
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	16 452	1 552	1 965	2 052	10 883
Asia	51 183	3 168	5 387	6 015	36 613
Africa	18 209	1 161	2 041	2 335	12 672
South and Central America	5 224	230	467	679	3 848
Females					
In total	98 796	5 753	11 365	15 684	65 994
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	21 407	1 555	2 631	3 135	14 086
Asia	55 906	2 822	5 970	8 837	38 277
Africa	14 567	1 143	2 045	2 596	8 783
South and Central America	6 916	233	719	1 116	4 848
In total					
In total	100	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	19,9	26,2	21,7	19,4	19,2
Asia	56,4	50,5	53,5	55,5	57,6
Africa	17,3	19,4	19,3	18,4	16,5
South and Central America	6,4	3,9	5,6	6,7	6,7
Males					
In total	100	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	18,1	25,4	19,9	18,5	17,0
Asia	56,2	51,8	54,6	54,3	57,2
Africa	20,0	19,0	20,7	21,1	19,8
South and Central America	5,7	3,8	4,7	6,1	6,0
Females					
In total	100	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	21,7	27,0	23,2	20,0	21,3
Asia	56,6	49,1	52,5	56,3	58,0
Africa	14,7	19,9	18,0	16,6	13,3
South and Central America	7,0	4,1	6,3	7,1	7,3
In total					
In total	100	6,2	11,2	14,1	68,5
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	100	8,2	12,1	13,7	66,0
Asia	100	5,6	10,6	13,9	69,9
Africa	100	7,0	12,5	15,0	65,5
South and Central America	100	3,8	9,8	14,8	71,6
Males					
In total	100	6,7	10,8	12,2	70,3
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	100	9,4	11,9	12,5	66,2
Asia	100	6,2	10,5	11,8	71,5
Africa	100	6,4	11,2	12,8	69,6
South and Central America	100	4,4	8,9	13,0	73,7
Females					
In total	100	5,8	11,5	15,9	66,8
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	100	7,3	12,3	14,6	65,8
Asia	100	5,0	10,7	15,8	68,5
Africa	100	7,8	14,0	17,8	60,3
South and Central America	100	3,4	10,4	16,1	70,1

Table A6. Norwegian born 16 - 74 years to immigrant parents by selected world regions¹, sex and age. Absolute numbers and in per cent. 4th. Quarter 2006.

In total	In total	16 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	25 - 29 years	30 years and more
In total	13 137	5 575	3 908	2 666	988
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	829	271	139	168	251
Asia	10 333	4 280	3 253	2 154	646
Africa	1 379	630	420	264	65
South and Central America	596	394	96	80	26
Males					
In total	6 727	2 809	2 039	1 377	502
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	389	128	65	78	118
Asia	5 321	2 162	1 703	1 120	336
Africa	707	321	214	137	35
South and Central America	310	198	57	42	13
Females					
In total	6 410	2 766	1 869	1 289	486
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	440	143	74	90	133
Asia	5 012	2 118	1 550	1 034	310
Africa	672	309	206	127	30
South and Central America	286	196	39	38	13
In total					
In total	100	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	6,3	4,9	3,6	6,3	25,4
Asia	78,7	76,8	83,2	80,8	65,4
Africa	10,5	11,3	10,7	9,9	6,6
South and Central America	4,5	7,1	2,5	3,0	2,6
Males					
In total	100	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	5,8	4,6	3,2	5,7	23,5
Asia	79,1	77,0	83,5	81,3	66,9
Africa	10,5	11,4	10,5	9,9	7,0
South and Central America	4,6	7,0	2,8	3,1	2,6
Females					
In total	100	100	100	100	100
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	6,9	5,2	4,0	7,0	27,4
Asia	78,2	76,6	82,9	80,2	63,8
Africa	10,5	11,2	11,0	9,9	6,2
South and Central America	4,5	7,1	2,1	2,9	2,7
In total					
In total	100	42,4	29,7	20,3	7,5
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	100	32,7	16,8	20,3	30,3
Asia	100	41,4	31,5	20,8	6,3
Africa	100	45,7	30,5	19,1	4,7
South and Central America	100	66,1	16,1	13,4	4,4
Males					
In total	100	41,8	30,3	20,5	7,5
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	100	32,9	16,7	20,1	30,3
Asia	100	40,6	32,0	21,0	6,3
Africa	100	45,4	30,3	19,4	5,0
South and Central America	100	63,9	18,4	13,5	4,2
Females					
In total	100	43,2	29,2	20,1	7,6
Eastern Europe (EU-countries excluded)	100	32,5	16,8	20,5	30,2
Asia	100	42,3	30,9	20,6	6,2
Africa	100	46,0	30,7	18,9	4,5
South and Central America	100	68,5	13,6	13,3	4,5

¹ Based on mother's country background.

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