

Ingvild Hauge Byberg (ed.)

Immigrant women in Norway

A summary of findings on
demography, education, labour
and income

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Abstract

Ingvild Hauge Byberg

Immigrant women in Norway

A summary of findings on demography, education, labour and income

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The report *Immigrant women in Norway*. A summary of findings on demography, education, labour and income gathers part of the data available on women with immigrant background in Norway collected by Statistics Norway. Figures are presented in the form of comments, some illustrations, and selected tables for each chapter. The publication presents figures for immigrant women in general, focusing on differences within the group. The intention is to provide information on significant pieces of the multifaceted picture that women with immigrant background represent, and to compare with women without immigrant background and/or men with immigrant background. Four main subjects are included: Demography, education, labour market participation and income. The figures are given mainly at the country level.

This report is an excerpt of and builds on a more comprehensive report in Norwegian; the Norwegian report is published by Statistics Norway under the title *Innvandrerkvinner i Norge. Demografi, utdanning, arbeid og inntekt (2002)*.

The most recent figures available are included, that is, mainly from the period 1999-2001. 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.

Ingvild Hauge Byberg has been in charge of preparing the publication. Other contributors are employed in different divisions at Statistics Norway, and they are mentioned in the Norwegian version. Benedicte Lie and Lars Østby have given professional comments and advice concerning content and presentation of this abbreviated version.

The publication is available at Statistics Norway's website on the Internet. The address is <http://www.ssb.no/>.

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1. Introduction

Statistics relating to women in the immigrant population tell us something about how women at different ages, either themselves or their parents from foreign countries, are doing in Norway. The differences within this group are also discussed and how they differ from other women and from men. Statistics may give us an idea about their situation in Norwegian society, and in which direction developments are heading. Lack of knowledge may easily make one focus too much on single events, and thereby give rise to opinions and unfounded statements in the public debate on immigrants and immigration. Increased knowledge about women in the immigrant population and their background and living conditions, will create a better basis for decision-making that may affect their situation in Norway, and may also be the foundation for better understanding between the immigrants and other Norwegians.

Why this publication?

Myths, prejudices and conceptions flourish, and the need for knowledge regarding immigration and immigrants, and in the debate on integration is great. This publication will be a collection of statistics that will be informative in some areas.

The publication has been prepared on the basis of statistics available on different subjects, from Statistics Norway. A longer report exists in Norwegian, with the title *Innvandrerkvinner i Norge. Demografi, utdanning, arbeid og inntekt (Immigrant women in Norway. Demography, education, labour and income)*. The reports, both the Norwegian one and the English version, were commissioned by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, and they are both published in connection with the Seventh International Metropolis Conference.

A clarification of definition: Who are the immigrants?

There are different ways of defining an immigrant. Demarcation of who should be called an immigrant will depend on the purpose, but also on what kind of data or information are actually available. An ideal

definition that is adequate for all purposes is difficult to come by.

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, utilizing 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 later everyone who has lived in Norway since 1 October 1964.

Citizenship is often the decisive criteria in legal contexts. Up until 1993, Statistics Norway defined immigrants by the categories *persons born abroad* and *foreign citizens* (Vassenden 1997 and Lie 2002). As both "foreign citizens" and "persons born abroad" were not always suitable definitions, the parents' country of birth was drawn into the definition of immigrants. In cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government and Labour (now the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development) a standard for immigrant categories was published in 1994 (Statistics Norway 1994).

The immigrant population in official Norwegian statistics

The immigration population includes persons who have two foreign-born parents, or more precisely; persons who neither have parents nor grandparents born in Norway. The immigration population is subdivided into the groups first-generation immigrants without Norwegian background and persons born in Norway of foreign-born parents:

- First-generation immigrants without Norwegian background are abroad by parents who are also born abroad.
- Norwegian-born persons with immigrant background are born in Norway by two foreign-born parents.

Cases where one of the parents was born in Norway are thereby not included in the immigrant population. This also applies to persons adopted from abroad and persons born abroad of Norwegian-born parents.

For a detailed discussion of concepts and definitions concerning immigration and the immigrant population, see Vassenden (1997): *Innvandrere i Norge* (Immigrants in Norway), Statistics Norway and "About the Statistics" at http://www.ssb.no/innvbef_en/.

In Norwegian official statistics, persons born in Norway with immigrant background were included in the definition of the immigrant population because there was a special need for more knowledge about the children of first-generation immigrants. It was considered important to focus on the empirical aspects of their situation, and especially draw attention to the development from the first generation of immigrants to their children. A central question is whether these children follow a pattern similar to the first-generation immigrants regarding different areas of living conditions, or if they to an increasing extent are similar to the rest of the population. Adequate knowledge is still lacking. Because the great majority of Norwegian-born persons with immigrant background still is quite young, the process has not been in progress long enough in order to provide clear-cut answers.

In addition to the immigrant population, the standard also includes persons with other immigrant background, that is persons adopted from abroad, Norwegian-born persons with one foreign-born parent, foreign-born persons with one Norwegian-born parent, and persons born abroad of Norwegian parents.

In this publication we are first and foremost focusing on women in the immigrant population, that is women who themselves have immigrated¹ and women born in

¹ Their reason(s) for emigrating to Norway are not part of the definition. Labour-related migration and flight, and family reunification for both categories, are commented upon in connection with the figures presented later.

Norway of two foreign-born parents. Immigrant women, like the immigrant population at large, form a very heterogeneous group. As there are big differences internally in the category immigrant women, emphasis is also put on presenting and comparing various groups of immigrant women. Women with immigrant background are compared with women without immigrant background or with all women resident in Norway. In addition and in order to facilitate comparisons, some figures for men with immigration background are included.

Country background

To determine country background, Statistics Norway uses the person's country of birth, or mother's and/or father's country of birth if this is not Norway, otherwise Norway. In cases where both parents are foreign-born, but from different countries, the mother's country of birth is used (Vassenden 1997).

For some purposes country backgrounds are lumped together into larger groups. Immigrants (here: immigrant women) from the Nordic countries are often looked upon as a separate group, as immigrants from these countries are close to us in many respects and they have had free access to Norway since the mid-1950s. Despite political changes Europe is divided into east and west along the Iron Curtain, due to the fact that the distinction still has relevance when it comes to immigration issues. Turkey and Asia are grouped together, as the migration flows between Norway and Turkey do not follow a western pattern in a historical and demographic perspective.² In addition, Turkey differs from Europe demographically speaking. The US and Canada form one group and in some cases Oceania, – that basically consists of Australia and New Zealand – is grouped together with North America. South and Central America, Turkey, Africa and Asia are often seen as one, and together are called third world countries (analogous with the UN concept LDC (less developed countries)).

The term western immigrants refers to immigrants from the Nordic countries, Western Europe, North America and Oceania. The term non-western immigrants denotes persons from Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey.

In cases where rough categorizations are unsuitable because the differences within are bigger than the differences between them, and when the numbers are large enough, statistics are often broken down to single countries.

² If we look at immigration and emigration we find for instance that Turkish immigration to Norway is far higher than Norwegian emigration to Turkey.

Ethnicity

Country background does not take into account ethnic background, and only country background is used in the statistics. For some country backgrounds this means that country background covers more than one ethnic group. Examples are the county backgrounds of Iraq and Turkey where Kurds are an ethnic group.

The contents of this publication

Four themes have been selected: population, education, income and labour. 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. These four topics are important both politically and descriptively, and they are among the key areas when describing living conditions. The focus on women is a consequence of the commissioner's priorities and of the purpose of the publication.

2. Demography: Structure and change

2.1. Immigrant women and the population structure

The West dominates immigration, but third world immigrants are the ones that stay³

Generally there is balance in the number of women and the number of men that immigrate to Norway. In 2000 there was a male surplus in total, but some countries, like Russia and Thailand, showed a female surplus. Net migration from abroad, that is the migration balance with foreign countries, was plus 5 700 for women with a foreign citizenship in 2000.

In total, 13 000 women with foreign citizenship moved to Norway, while 7 400 left the country in 2000. 5 300 female citizens of third world countries arrived in Norway during 2000. Iraqi citizens, together with Somalis, stood out as big groups of new arrivals. Besides Iraq and Somalia a significant number of women arrived from Iran. Also, a relatively large number of women moved here from Thailand and the Philippines, probably of other reasons than the aforementioned.

Most of the immigrants were citizens of other industrialized countries (7 700 versus 5 300 from the third world).⁴ Nordic citizens have always been strongly represented in migration figures for Norway. Both economical cycles, with good or bad labour market conditions either place, and marriage and family formation have been of significance. Of 3 600 Nordic women who immigrated, 1 700 were Swedish citizens. 900 Danish women also moved here in 2000. 2 000 and 900 respectively moved out. The number of Eastern European female citizens arriving was not insignificant either, and Russian, Yugoslavian, Bosnian and Polish citizens were the most represented.

nificant either, and Russian, Yugoslavian, Bosnian and Polish citizens were the most represented.

The build-up of this chapter

Demography is a large subject area, and to simplify the matter, population statistics are divided into two main categories - structure and events. This chapter is organized accordingly; one part deals with structure, which is the situation/composition at a given time, and one part deals with events, i.e. changes which occur during a specified period. In addition one part deals with the demographic structure of the refugee population, a sub-group of the immigrant population. This chapter starts with some figures regarding migration, this because a description of the structure of the immigrant population and immigrant women *presupposes* that migration over country borders has taken place.

The net figures clearly show where the turnover is the most pronounced. Even though the immigration from industrialized countries is much higher than from third world countries, net migration is definitely lower. For the women from industrialized countries – Eastern Europe is the main reason why there is actually a surplus and not a deficit in the migration flows.

Those citizen groups already mentioned as big immigrant groups from third world countries also, predominantly, have corresponding immigration surpluses. Iraqi and Somali women, with Thai women as the third largest group, made up 45 per cent of the net migration of third world citizens in 2000. Also regarding men, the Iraqis and Somalis comprised a large part of the net immigration.

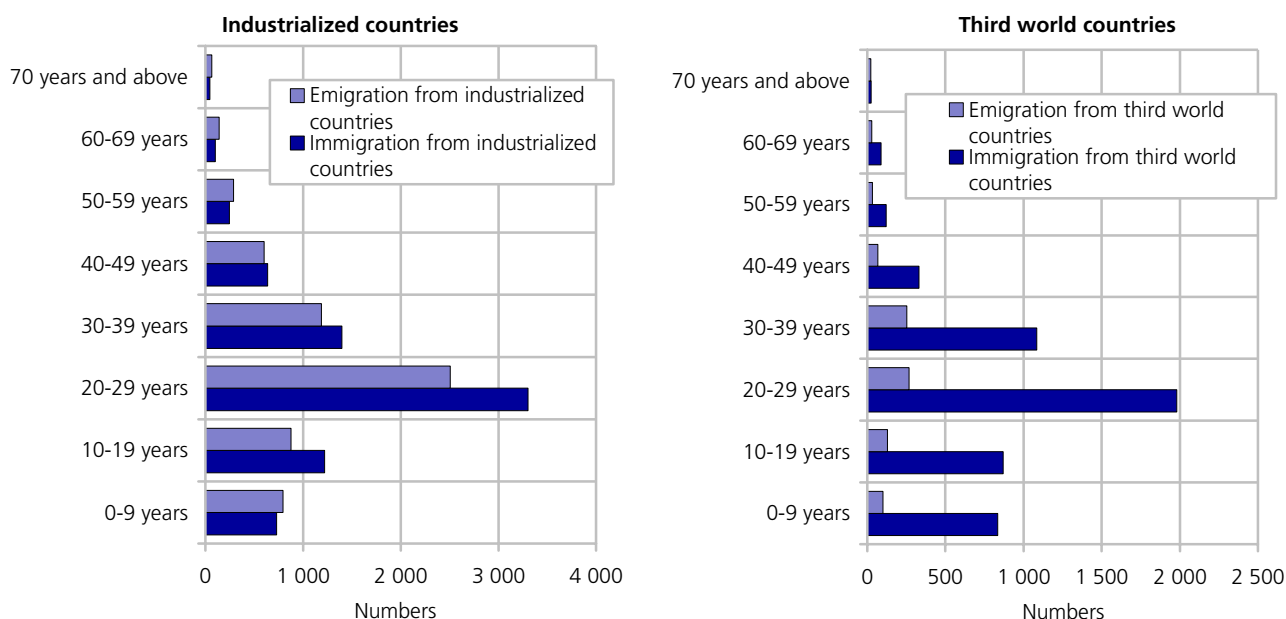
148 600 women have immigrant background

The number of women with immigrant background is increasing in Norway, both as a consequence of immigration surplus and of excess of births. On 1 January 2001 the number of women with a background from immigration was 148 600, compared with 116 400 four years earlier. The immigrant women thereby constituted 6.5 per cent of all women, up from 5.2 per cent in 1997.

³ The paragraph on immigration and emigration gives figures on the migration of *foreign citizens*, as opposed to immigrants. The rest of the chapter comprises persons with immigrant background, regardless of citizenship.

⁴ In this paragraph the definition of industrialized and third world countries is in accordance with that used in OECD reports, and it deviates somewhat from the way Statistics Norway defines the third world (see the introduction). Industrialized countries encompass Europe (excl. Turkey), Japan, Israel, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. Third world countries encompass Turkey, Asia excl. Israel and Japan, the Americas excl. Canada and the USA, and Oceania excl. Australia and New Zealand.

Figure 2.1. Immigration and emigration of foreign citizens, by region and age. Women. 2000



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1. Women with immigrant background, by region per 1 January. 1997-2001

Year	Total	Nordic countries	Western Europe, excl. Turkey	Eastern Europe	Africa	Asia incl. Turkey	North and Central America	South America	Oceania
1997	116 367	24 513	14 276	17 984	7 977	41 212	5 827	4 117	461
1998	123 001	26 460	14 535	18 890	8 812	43 816	5 797	4 270	421
1999	131 107	28 620	15 008	19 954	9 941	46 845	5 877	4 422	440
2000	141 722	29 107	15 408	24 435	11 362	50 557	5 800	4 608	445
2001	148 614	28 999	15 450	25 909	12 879	54 367	5 728	4 843	439

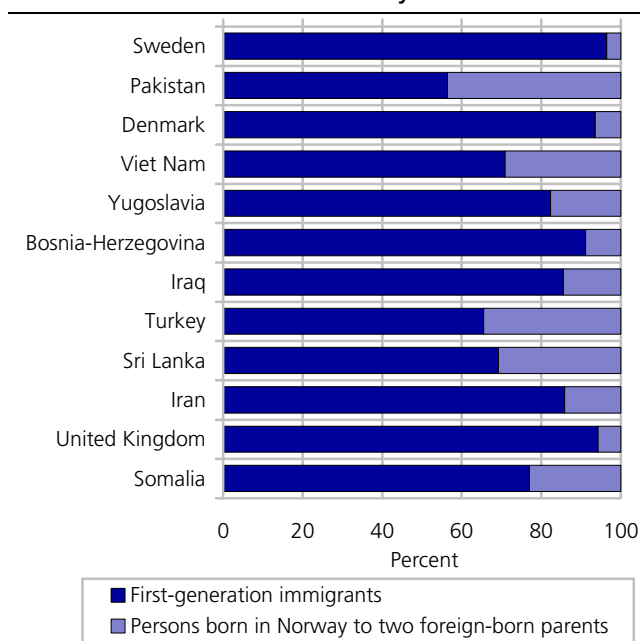
Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

While 84 per cent had moved to Norway themselves, 16 per cent had been born in Norway of two foreign-born parents.

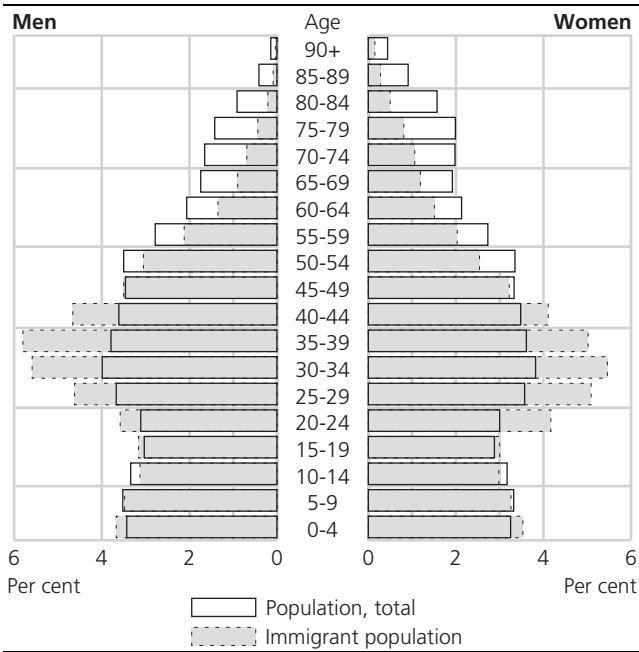
Approximately half of the immigrant women had their background from third world countries, that is Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey, a total of 73 100 women. The other half had European background. 29 000 had Nordic background, 25 900 Eastern European and 15 500 had their country background from the rest of Western Europe. Immigrant men, a total of 149 100, do not differ much from their female counterparts concerning number and regional backgrounds.

While the number of immigrant women with background from North and Central America, Oceania and Western Europe has been rather stable over the last years, evident changes in form of an increase has been seen for women from other regions. Especially, the increase in the number of women from Asia including Turkey has been prominent, from 41 200 on 1 January 1997 up to 54 400 in 2001. There has been an increase of Eastern European women at 7 000, to 25 900, while the number of African and Nordic women increased by 4 900 and 4 500 respectively.

Figure 2.2. Portion of first-generation immigrants and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents, for some countries. Women. 1 January 2001. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.3. Population, by sex and age. 1 January 2001. Per cent

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2. Portion of first-generation immigrant women, by duration of residence per 1 January 2001. Per cent

	Women, total	Duration of residence		
		0-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more
Total	125 266	33	20	47
Sweden	12 222	40	14	46
Denmark	9 285	16	8	76
Pakistan	6 311	18	15	68
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5 975	19	80	1
Yugoslavia	5 901	48	29	22
Viet Nam	5 470	12	24	64
Germany	4 867	29	8	63
United Kingdom	4 352	17	9	74
Iran	4 053	36	20	44
Philippines	3 964	29	18	54
USA	3 924	23	9	68
Finland	3 821	41	8	50
Poland	3 780	19	23	58
Somalia	3 541	60	28	13
Iraq	3 451	73	21	6
Sri Lanka	3 357	35	30	35
Turkey	3 260	22	20	58
Thailand	3 059	44	24	32
Russia	2 647	75	21	4
Chile	2 457	10	9	81

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

The largest group was the Swedish one (12 700), followed by Pakistani (11 200), Danish (9 900) and Vietnamese (7 700) women. For 27 types of country background, the number of women in Norway was higher than 1 000. Compared with men, there were only half as many women from Iraq as there were men, whereas for women with background from the Philippines, Thailand and Russia it was the opposite way around (for instance 600 men to 3 100 women from Thailand). Pakistani and Swedish backgrounds were the most common among immigrant men as well.

The immigrant women are young

While the immigrant population overall has an excess of persons in their 30s and few old people, the whole population has more or less the same portion in the younger age groups as the immigrant population, a smaller portion in their 20-40s and a higher portion in the older age groups. This pattern is the same for both sexes; the age distribution in figure 2.1.5 is more or less the same for women and men.

The immigrant women are young. Eight out of ten immigrant women are below 50 years of age. Amongst the women from third world countries, even more women are younger than 50, namely 91 per cent. 80 600 (54 per cent) of all women with immigrant background are aged between 20 and 49.

The immigrant women between 20 and 30 years made up 19 per cent of their group. Among the rest of the women in Norway, the portion was 6 percentage points lower, at 13 per cent. The relation between women with African background and women without foreign background differed the most in the age group 20-29 years; 22 per cent of the women with African background were in their 20s. Less than 2 per cent of Somali women are 60 years or older, whereas the average for Asian women came close to 4 per cent. In 10-20 years time this picture is likely to have changed considerably, and we will have many old non-western women.

Many with short time as residents

Most first-generation immigrant women have short durations of residence in Norway. About five out of ten had been residents in Norway for less than 10 years, while 24 per cent had been residents for at least 20 years (as per 1 January 2001). Only 11 per cent of the non-western female immigrants had lived in Norway for more than 20 years, 61 per cent had short residence spans (0-9 years). The pattern for duration of residence for groups of immigrants in Norway depends on the time of arrival of the majority of immigrants, the reasons why they came, the portion who have left the country again (or died), and whether the immigrants leaving have been resident for a short or long period of time.

If one chooses to focus on single countries and duration of residence for women, the Bosnian women single themselves out with 99 per cent having been residents for less than 10 years. This, of course, must be seen in connection with when the wars on the Balkans began, the fact that Bosnia, as a state, is no more than 10 years old, and with the starting point of the refugee flows. Other women with more than 90 per cent having short duration of residence are Russian (96 per cent) and Iraqi (94 per cent) women. Swedish and Finnish women were close to the average (53 per cent), while only 24 per cent of the Danish women had been residents for less than 10 years. The portions for Vietnamese and Pakistani women were below, somewhere in the 30 per cent range.

Table 2.3. Number/portion of women with different types of foreign background, by size of urban settlement. 1 January 2000

	Total	Size of urban settlement					Unknown
		Below 200	200-1 999	2 000-19 999	20 000-99 999	100 000 and more	
Total	2 261 356	485 870	241 694	477 674	357 632	657 634	40 852
Of this							
Without immigrant background	2 021 216	460 489	225 135	437 129	317 935	542 284	38 244
First-generation immigrant without Norwegian background	120 280	10 710	7 752	19 933	19 257	61 265	1 363
Person born in Norway of two foreign-born parents	21 442	629	766	2208	3448	14323	68
Total	100,0	21,5	10,7	21,1	15,8	29,1	1,8
Of this							
Without immigrant background	100,0	22,8	11,1	21,6	15,7	26,8	1,9
First-generation immigrant without Norwegian background	100,0	8,9	6,4	16,6	16,0	50,9	1,1
Person born in Norway of two foreign-born parents	100,0	2,9	3,6	10,3	16,1	66,8	0,3

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

1/3 live in Oslo

About one third of Norway's immigrant women live in Oslo, whereas the portion for women without immigrant background is one to ten. Oslo also sticks out because about one fourth of the Norwegian-born immigrant women in the country live in this county. 43 per cent of immigrant women with background from third world countries were residents in the capital.

Most immigrant women in Norway live in Oslo. Oslo is followed by Bergen, Bærum, Stavanger, Trondheim and Drammen. Whereas in Oslo there was a higher portion of immigrant women with background from third world countries than women with another foreign background, this varies for the other municipalities.

Many immigrants from third world countries in some of Oslo's urban districts

Immigrant women from third world countries constituted 12 per cent of the total female population in Oslo on 1 January 2001. In the different urban districts of the city, the concentration of immigrant women varies. The highest portions were found in Gamle Oslo and Søndre Nordstrand, where 28 and 27 per cent respectively of all the women in the urban district had immigrant background from third world countries. The portion was also high in the urban districts of Romsås, Stovner and Furuset, with 25 per cent. In Nordstrand, Vinderen and Grefsen-Kjelsås the portion of third world women was at its lowest.

The same urban districts that had a high portion of third world immigrant women in their female population also had a high portion of women with immigrant background in general.

Over 90 per cent live in urban settlements

Immigrants do, in general, to a larger extent live in central areas than Norwegians do, and many of them are localized in the eastern part of Norway. Over 90 per cent of all immigrant women live in urban settlements, and for women from Asia (including Turkey),

Africa, South and Central America the portion is even higher, 96 per cent. About three fourths (77 per cent) of all women in Norway live in densely populated areas. The women from third world countries made up 50 per cent of all immigrant women living in urban settlements, and 4 per cent of all women living in urban settlements.

Populated areas and urban settlements

The terms sparsely and densely populated areas are given by Statistics Norway's definition of urban settlements. An urban settlement is, basically, a gathering of houses where there are more than 200 residents and the distance between the houses is less than 50 meters.

More than half of the immigrant women live in urban settlements with more than 100 000 inhabitants. Only 8 per cent lived in sparsely populated areas, and 6 per cent lived in the smallest urban settlements (200-1 999 inhabitants). In the female population without immigrant background a more even distribution on the different sizes of populated areas was found, and only 27 per cent lived in the largest urban settlements. Almost as many (23 per cent) lived in sparsely populated areas, 11 per cent in the smallest urban settlements. There are no significant differences when comparing immigrant men and immigrant women; the men, immigrants and non-immigrants, follow the same pattern as the women (as could be expected).

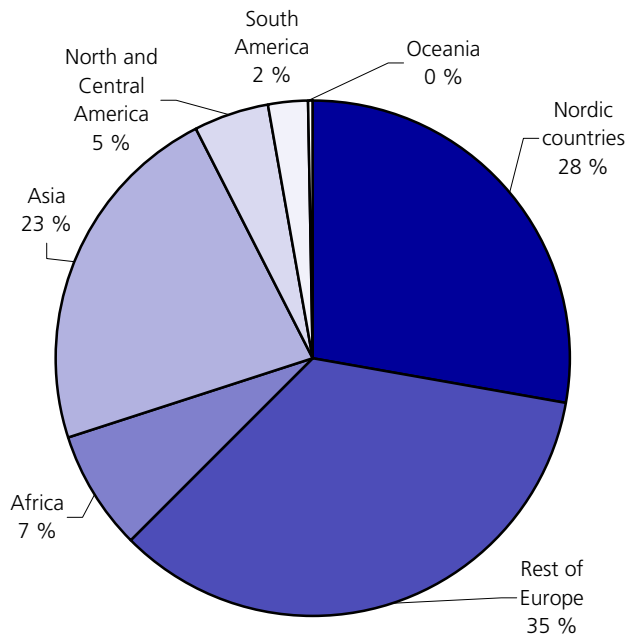
Many do not have a Norwegian passport

The majority of immigrant women in Norway are foreign citizens. While 43 per cent had a Norwegian passport, 57 per cent did not (as per 1 January 2001). There are clear-cut distinctions between the first-generation immigrant women and the Norwegian-born with immigrant background; whereas 36 per cent of those who had immigrated themselves had been granted Norwegian citizenship, the portion among the Norwegian-born women with immigrant background was 77 per cent. The majority of men with immigrant background have foreign passports as well.

Norwegian citizenship?

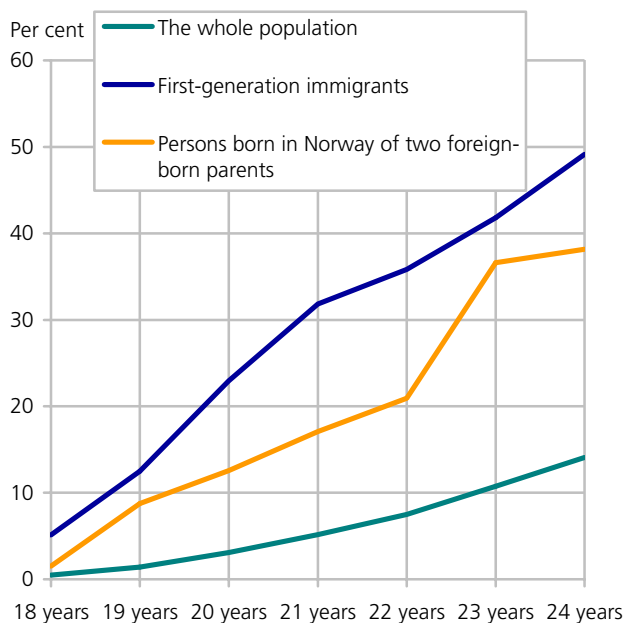
Most foreign citizens have to have lived in Norway for seven consecutive years to be granted Norwegian citizenship. Important exceptions from this main rule are: persons who are married to a Norwegian citizen only need four years of residence, Nordic citizens need only two years, while children under the age of 12 (including persons adopted from abroad) get their parents' citizenship regardless of length of stay. Double citizenship has normally not been allowed.

Figure 2.4. Foreign citizens among immigrant women, by region. 1 January 2001. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.5. Portion of married women 18-24 years in the immigrant population and in the population at large. 1 January 2001. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Women with western background have, to a greater extent than the men with western background, changed their citizenships to Norwegian. The difference between these men and women is actually 10 percentage points. 22 per cent of the women from the Nordic countries have a Norwegian passport, while the portion for men is 16 per cent. The differences between the sexes are smaller for the non-Western immigrants. There are a few more men than women from Eastern Europe, Asia including Turkey, Africa, South and Central America who have been granted Norwegian citizenship.

A majority is married to "their own"

There are relatively few cross-national marriages in Norway, with some exceptions. Of a total of 856 100 existing marriages 1 January 2001, 87 per cent were marriages between two persons born in Norway.

Amongst women with immigrant background there are more married than unmarried women, as opposed to women without immigrant background. On 1 January 2001, 46 per cent of the population were married, 40 per cent unmarried. 71 per cent of the women 18 years and above and from third world countries were married.

29 per cent married among young immigrants, versus 6 per cent of all 18-24-year-olds

While 29 per cent of the 18-24-year-olds in the immigrant population are married, the same is true for only 6 per cent of all 18-24-year-olds. A number of persons in their 20's do however live with someone else, as cohabitants, and this is especially true for Norwegian and Nordic youths but not for immigrants from other countries.

36 per cent of the non-western immigrant women aged 18-24 were married, and divided into women from third world countries and women from Eastern Europe the portions were 39 and 17 per cent married 18-24-year-olds, respectively. Of Norwegian-born women with Pakistani background, 24 per cent were married, for the first-generation the portion was 56 per cent. For first-generation immigrants with Turkish background, 67 per cent of the 18-24-year-olds were married. That there is a distinction between western and non-western background is also illustrated by the fact that 96 per cent of the Swedish women in this age group were unmarried. At the same time, there are differences within the groups, when only half as many first-generation women with Vietnamese background were married, as opposed to immigrant women with Pakistani background (27 per cent versus 56 per cent married 18-24-year-olds).

The largest families have background from third world countries

The largest families have backgrounds from third world countries. One-person-families are less common for immigrant women than for women in all; the women with immigrant background constitute 41 per cent of the immigrant population's one-person-families whereas the portion for all women in the population is 52 per cent.

Cohabitant parents are not common for children with immigrant background, only 3 per cent of them lived with parents who were cohabitants. For all children, the portion was 13 per cent. Married parents were the most common, with a portion of 75 per cent. To live with only one biological parent (mother or father, and possibly the mother's or father's new partner) was as common for immigrant children as it was for other children.

Table 2.4. Immigrant population¹ and persons with other immigrant background, by immigrant category per 1 January. 1997-2001

Year Sex	Immigrant population					Other immigrant background				
	Total	Without immigrant background	Total	First-generation immigrants without Nor- wegian back- ground	Norwegian- born with two foreign- born parents ²	Total	Adopted from abroad ³	Foreign-born with one Norwegian- born parent	Norwegian- born with one foreign- born parent	Born abroad of Norwe- gian-born parents
Women										
1997	2 220 570	2 016 833	116 367	99 429	16 938	87 370	6 607	10 016	62 285	8 462
1998	2 232 493	2 017 006	123 001	104 551	18 450	92 486	6 873	10 540	66 759	8 314
1999	2 245 770	2 019 071	131 107	111 408	19 699	95 592	7 306	10 953	68 850	8 483
2000	2 261 357	2 021 216	141 722	120 280	21 442	98 419	7 591	11 172	71 084	8 572
2001	2 272 135	2 021 978	148 614	125 266	23 348	101 543	7 887	11 366	73 597	8 693
Men										
1997	2 172 144	1 964 450	115 825	97 983	17 842	91 869	5 165	10 376	67 428	8 900
1998	2 185 106	1 966 140	121 704	102 368	19 336	97 262	5 383	10 964	72 218	8 697
1999	2 199 559	1 969 315	129 635	108 939	20 696	100 609	5 771	11 451	74 464	8 923
2000	2 217 140	1 973 011	140 765	118 182	22 583	103 364	6 005	11 619	76 721	9 019
2001	2 231 301	1 975 590	149 117	124 638	24 479	106 594	6 274	11 777	79 409	9 134

¹ Persons with two foreign-born parents.

² Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents.

³ Persons adopted from abroad by two foreign-born adoptive parents are not included.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.5. Immigrant population¹, by immigrant category, sex and country background². 1 January 2001

Country background	Total		First-generation immigrants without Norwegian background		Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents ²	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	148 614	149 117	125 266	124 638	23 348	24 479
Europe	75 333	70 665	68 430	63 460	6 903	7 205
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6 556	6 388	5 975	5 800	581	588
Denmark	9 924	9 125	9 285	8 443	639	682
Finland	3 999	2 777	3 821	2 613	178	164
France	1 037	1 313	988	1 253	49	60
Iceland	1 929	1 827	1 777	1 664	152	163
Yugoslavia	7 167	8 302	5 901	7 100	1 266	1 202
Croatia	872	991	774	920	98	71
Netherlands	1 847	2 001	1 623	1 765	224	236
Poland	4 132	2 300	3 780	1 918	352	382
Romania	668	386	641	346	27	40
Russia	2 687	1 062	2 647	1 015	40	47
United Kingdom	4 616	6 309	4 352	5 990	264	319
Sweden	12 670	10 340	12 222	9 878	448	462
Turkey	4 975	6 015	3 260	4 247	1 715	1 768
Germany	5 112	4 336	4 867	4 056	245	280
Hungary	771	895	594	712	177	183
Rest of Europe	5 805	6 298	5 401	5 740	404	558
Africa	12 879	16 689	9 720	13 398	3 159	3 291
Ethiopia	1 183	1 620	947	1 338	236	282
Ghana	639	716	469	571	170	145
Morocco	2 372	3 347	1 465	2 405	907	942
Somalia	4 597	5 510	3 541	4 364	1 056	1 146
Rest of Africa	4 088	5 496	3 298	4 720	790	776
Asia	49 392	52 208	36 997	39 190	12 395	13 018
Afghanistan	614	732	528	651	86	81
Philippines	4 340	1 545	3 964	1 141	376	404
India	2 978	3 162	1 969	2 134	1 009	1 028
Iraq	4 036	8 321	3 451	7 761	585	560
Iran	4 720	6 296	4 053	5 592	667	704
China	1 953	1 701	1 642	1 401	311	300
Lebanon	703	910	506	682	197	228
Pakistan	11 187	12 394	6 311	7 243	4 876	5 151
Sri Lanka	4 853	5 482	3 357	3 935	1 496	1 547
Thailand	3 140	598	3 059	527	81	71
Viet Nam	7 714	8 166	5 470	5 761	2 244	2 405
Rest of Asia	3 154	2 901	2 687	2 362	467	539
North- and Central-America	5 728	4 391	5 525	4 190	203	201
Canada	640	480	614	462	26	18
USA	4 044	3 209	3 924	3 090	120	119
Rest of North and Central America	1 044	702	987	638	57	64
South America	4 843	4 704	4 172	3 955	671	749
Brazil	593	231	575	216	18	15
Chile	3 019	3 472	2 457	2 843	562	629
Rest of South America	1 231	1 001	1 140	896	91	105
Oceania	439	460	422	445	17	15
Australia	285	324	273	313	12	11
Rest of Oseania	154	136	149	132	5	4

¹ Persons with two foreign-born parents.

² Own, mother or father's country of birth (if foreign).

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.6. Women with immigrant background¹, by five groups of country background². County. 1 January 2001

	Total	Nordic countries	Western Europe, excl. Turkey	Eastern Europe	North America, Oceania	Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America
Total	148 614	28 999	15 450	25 909	5 123	73 133
01 Østfold	7 734	1 925	694	1 999	169	2 947
02 Akershus	18 436	5 082	2 482	2 676	695	7 501
0301 Oslo	47 907	7 170	3 319	5 059	1 043	31 316
04 Hedmark	3 666	1 082	382	869	100	1 233
05 Oppland	3 250	802	358	891	101	1 098
06 Buskerud	8 626	1 695	820	1 639	199	4 273
07 Vestfold	5 844	1 346	816	1 241	257	2 184
08 Telemark	4 094	847	428	962	117	1 740
09 Aust-Agder	2 441	517	343	637	190	754
10 Vest-Agder	5 059	689	500	1 297	411	2 162
11 Rogaland	10 696	1 471	1 554	2 041	683	4 947
12 Hordaland	9 928	1 409	1 468	1 671	490	4 890
14 Sogn og Fjordane	1 823	325	262	353	62	821
15 Møre og Romsdal	3 829	590	462	928	159	1 690
16 Sør-Trøndelag	5 636	988	622	1 202	197	2 627
17 Nord-Trøndelag	1 434	375	170	369	58	462
18 Nordland	3 148	816	336	814	103	1 079
19 Troms	2 863	932	335	616	80	900
20 Finnmark	2 200	938	99	645	9	509

¹ Comprises first-generation immigrants and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents

² Own, mother or father's country of birth (if foreign).

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.7. Women with immigrant background, by age and marital status. 1 January 2001

Age	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Separated	Divorced	Other marital status ¹
Women regardless of background, total	2 272 135	44,4	37,3	9,9	1,4	7,0	0,0
Women without immigrant background, total	2 123 521	44,7	36,7	10,2	1,3	7,1	0,0
Women with immigrant background, total	148 614	39,8	45,7	5,2	2,6	6,6	0,1
0-4 years	10 496	100,0	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	9 706	100,0	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	8 874	100,0	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	8 935	96,2	3,6	-	0,1	0,0	-
20-24 years	12 413	61,8	35,6	0,2	1,7	0,8	0,0
25-29 years	15 150	36,1	57,0	0,3	3,4	3,2	0,1
30-34 years	16 263	19,7	68,5	0,6	4,7	6,5	0,1
35-39 years	14 940	13,0	71,0	1,2	5,1	9,5	0,1
40-44 years	12 251	9,4	71,9	1,9	4,5	12,1	0,1
45-49 years	9 590	7,0	72,0	3,1	4,2	13,6	0,2
50-54 years	7 552	5,7	70,3	4,7	3,7	15,5	0,1
55-59 years	6 048	4,0	67,4	8,8	2,6	17,1	0,1
60-64 years	4 504	3,6	62,9	15,1	2,4	15,9	0,0
65-69 years	3 529	3,5	57,2	26,6	1,3	11,4	0,0
70-74 years	3 149	3,3	47,3	38,7	0,7	10,0	-
75-79 years	2 418	4,5	36,4	50,1	0,5	8,6	-
80-84 years	1 489	6,2	22,6	63,5	0,2	7,5	-
85-89 years	847	9,0	11,1	75,3	0,2	4,4	-
90-94 years	358	8,1	5,9	79,6	0,3	6,1	-
95-99 years	91	13,2	1,1	80,2	-	5,5	-
100 years and above	11	9,1	-	90,9	-	-	-

¹ Other marital status comprises registered, separated, divorced and surviving partners.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.2. Immigrant women and demographical changes

Non-Western women apply for Norwegian citizenship

In 2000, 9 500 Norwegian citizenships were granted, of these 4 900 to women. Yugoslavian, Pakistani and Bosnian women 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.

Pakistani and Vietnamese 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. Regarding Vietnam, it turned out that those who changed to Norwegian citizenship during 2000 constituted over 50 per cent of those who had Vietnamese citizenship and time of residence over seven years at the beginning of the year. Also among the citizens from countries such as Yugoslavia and Iraq the portion of changes was high. Bosnia-Herzegovina has not been included here, but generally it seems like persons with an Eastern European citizenship change to Norwegian citizenship as soon as they have the chance. According to Holter and Landsverk (2001) qualified guesses say that about 50 per cent of those who can change citizenship, do it, while 50 per cent do not.

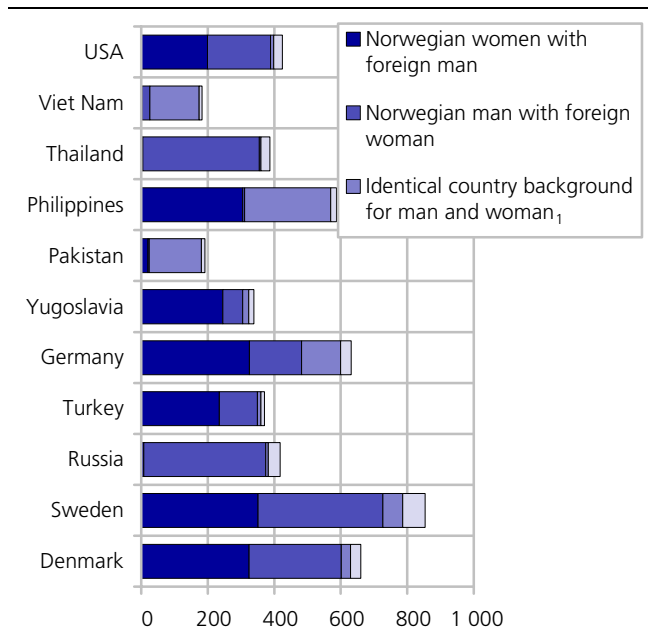
Similar country background dominates for marriages contracted

In 2000, about 6 000 marriages were contracted between a person with Norwegian country background and a person with foreign country background. 3 600 Norwegian men married foreign women, and the number of marriages contracted between Norwegian men and Asian women is increasing. To marry another European was still the most common.⁵

Figures for the period 1996-2000 for some selected Asian and African countries show that a majority of marriages involved spouses with identical country background, partly found in Norway and partly immigrated from the country of origin. Here age is very important. Since many of the immigrants still are quite young, nuptiality patterns will become more distinct in the years to come. At present, indications are that those who marry (very) young choose a spouse from home. Those who wait, on the other hand, will possibly choose differently. Moreover, these figures also show that not only brides arrive in Norway, but bridegrooms as well.

In the Pakistani community in Norway, it is not common to marry someone else than persons with the same country background. Both marrying someone

Figure 2.6. Marriages contracted, by combinations of country background of spouse. 2000



¹ Marriages between a foreign man or woman, and a man or woman whose background is unknown are excluded.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

with Norwegian country background and marrying someone with another foreign country background occur quite seldom. Amongst the first-generation women, two thirds or more married a man who was resident in Pakistan at the time of the wedding. The rest usually married a Pakistani immigrant to Norway. Amongst the Norwegian-born women with Pakistani background, the situation is more or less the same.

Women with Turkish background generally marry men with Turkish background. For this group it is even more evident than for the Pakistani, that the men move to their wives in Norway. Also within the Indian group in Norway, marriage within the group is the most common.

The Vietnamese first-generation immigrants find their spouses among other Vietnamese in Norway, and this is especially true for women. Marriages contracted between a woman with first-generation background from Vietnam and an already resident man with Vietnamese background constituted six out of ten or more of all marriages contracted.

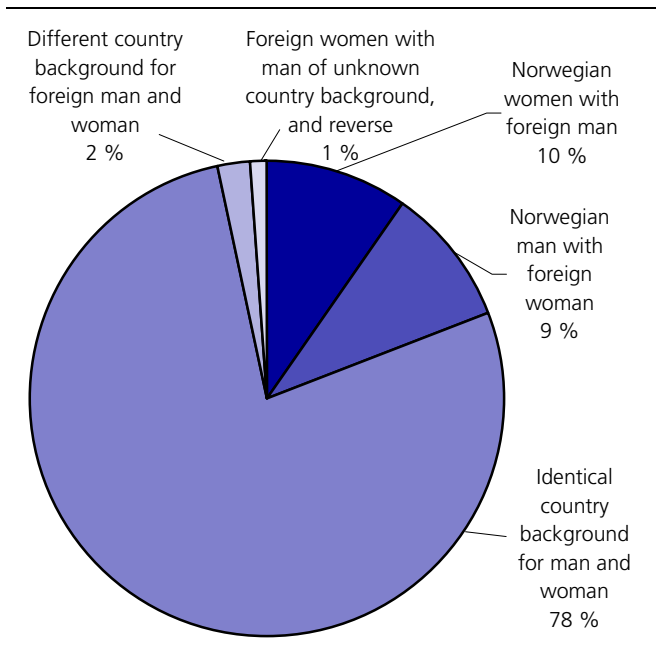
1 100 immigrant women divorced in 2000

1 100 immigrant women divorced in 2000. While 400 of them got divorced from a man with the same country background as themselves, 600 got divorced from a man with Norwegian background. In one out of four of the Norwegian/foreign break-ups, the woman was from a third world country.

These divorces affected children more seldom than usual, and 1 200 children experienced this kind of family dissolution.

⁵ Marriages between a Norwegian man and a Norwegian woman are of course the most common, these marriages numbered 18 300 in 2000.

Figure 2.7. Divorces, by combinations of country background of (ex)spouses. 2000



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

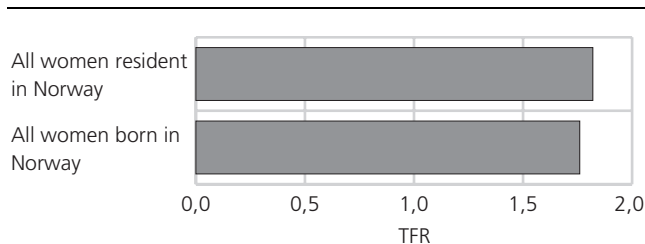
Limited consequence for the fertility level

The Norwegian fertility rate is only affected by the immigrant women's fertility to a limited degree. In 1997/1998, the total fertility rate was 2.4 for first-generation immigrants, versus 1.8 for women without immigrant background. For third world countries, the total fertility rate was 2.9 children per woman.

At the same time, there are big differences connected to the women's country background. Both women from western and non-western countries have a higher fertility rate than Norwegian women, where the total fertility rate is 1.9 and 2.7 children per woman respectively. The difference between the group with the highest fertility rate (Somalia) and the group with the lowest fertility rate (Finland, Poland) is over 3.5 children. Also when looking at actually attained number of children, diversity is a key word.

Fertility increases in the first years after the immigration, as a consequence of family establishment and family reunifications, but it then decreases again when postponed births have been compensated for. The fertility decreases as duration of residence increases in all immigrant groups, but some groups adjust faster than others. Expected number of children for women from western countries decreases as duration of residence increases. At the same time, the fertility rate for western women with backgrounds from countries with lower fertility rates than Norway, does not increase with length of stay. For women from non-western countries the expected number of children clearly decreases, and the decrease is strongest the first years after arrival.

Figure 2.8. Total fertility rate for all women resident in Norway and all women born in Norway. 1997/1998



Source: Lappegård, 2000.

Table 2.8. Deaths among women and men, by type of background. 2000

Women	
All	22 337
Women with immigrant background	596
First-generation immigrants	570
Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents	26
Men	
All	21 665
Men with immigrant background	594
First-generation immigrants	571
Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents	23

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

The fertility pattern of the Norwegian-born with immigrant background is similar to the population's as a whole. At the same time, these women are still so young that they have not finished with childbirth (most of them have not even started!), and accordingly not much can be said about their fertility pattern.

1 out of 10 newborn have one Norwegian-born and one foreign-born parent

Moreover, the group of newborns with foreign-born parents and the group of newborns who have one Norwegian-born and one foreign-born parent are increasing. In 2000 the latter applied to one out of ten newborn babies, a total of 6 400 infants. The most common combination of two foreign-born parents was a Pakistani man and a Pakistani woman. When one of the parents is Norwegian-born and the other is not, the most frequent foreign background countries are Sweden, Denmark, the U.S. and the United Kingdom.

Amongst infants with immigrant background (that is only Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents) more than eight out of ten are born inside wedlock, versus five out of ten newborn in the whole population. 3 900 newborn babies with immigrant background had a married mother in 2000, 700 did not.

So far, few immigrants among those who die

So far, there are few deaths among the immigrants each year, and in 2000 the number of women who died was identical to the number of men. Immigrant women who died constituted 3 per cent of all women who died this year. This is merely due to the fact that the immigrant population is a young population group.

Table 2.9. Naturalizations, by sex, age and previous citizenship. 2000

Previous citizenship	Total	Of this women		
		Total	Below 18 years	18 years and above
Total	9 517	4 938	1 797	3 141
Of this				
Denmark	170	89	40	49
Finland	49	26	15	11
Iceland	29	11	5	6
Sweden	246	109	67	42
Yugoslavia	1 322	633	309	324
Poland	196	151	35	116
Soviet Union	42	23	4	19
United Kingdom	104	49	20	29
Russia	222	152	30	122
Turkey	523	267	87	180
Germany	74	36	18	18
Bosnia-Herzegovina	875	432	128	304
Ethiopia	59	29	16	13
Morocco	131	65	12	53
Somalia	332	152	66	86
Sri Lanka	454	236	80	156
Philippines	157	107	21	86
India	188	107	60	47
Iraq	524	225	119	106
Iran	481	225	60	165
China	156	106	49	57
South Korea	113	47	43	4
Pakistan	1 077	550	196	354
Thailand	142	98	28	70
Viet Nam	738	424	95	329
USA	54	30	9	21
Chile	156	80	24	56
Colombia	72	28	17	11
Peru	49	23	5	18

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.10. Total fertility rate¹, by country background among first-generation immigrants without Norwegian background. 1997 and 1998 total

Country background	Total fertility rate	Mean population of women aged 15-44 years ²
Total population	1,8	919 407
Norway	1,8	857 725
Foreign, total	2,4	61 682
Western countries	1,9	19 940
Non-western countries	2,7	41 742
Nordic countries	1,8	12 218
Western Europe, excl. Turkey and Nordic countries	2,0	5 588
Eastern Europe	1,9	10 060
North America and Oceania	1,8	2 134
Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey	2,9	31 682
North Africa ³	4,1	1 158
Eastern Africa	3,8	2 559
Southern and Western Africa ⁴	2,6	1 172
Eastern Asia ⁵	1,5	1 552
Southeast Asia	2,3	8 529
Southern Asia ⁶	3,2	9 947
Western Asia ⁷	3,6	3 754
South and Central America	2,0	3 011
Somalia	5,2	1 323
Iraq	4,8	845
Morocco	3,8	934
Pakistan	3,6	4 018
Sri Lanka	3,6	2 278
Turkey	3,1	2 193
India	2,7	1 272
Yugoslavia	2,7	1 914
Thailand	2,4	1 775
Philippines	2,3	2 666
Netherlands	2,3	716
Viet Nam	2,3	3 764
France	2,2	466
Chile	2,1	1 583
Denmark	2,0	3 488
Iceland	1,9	1 012
Iran	1,9	2 123
Russia	1,9	939
United Kingdom	1,8	1 603
USA	1,8	1 644
Norway	1,8	857 725
Sweden	1,8	5 970
Germany	1,8	1 570
Finland	1,7	1 545
Poland	1,7	2 282
China	1,6	969
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,6	2 946

¹ Here, total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of 5-year age-specific fertility rates 15-44 years, multiplied by 5.² Age at end of year.³ From Morocco to Egypt.⁴ Rest of Africa.⁵ From China/Taiwan and northwards.⁶ From Iran to Bangladesh.⁷ Including Central Asia.

Source: Lappegård, 2000.

Table 2.11. Children born 1987-1989 and 1996-2000, by parents' country of birth¹

Parents' country of birth	Number of children							
	1987	1988	1989	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	54 027	57 526	59 303	60 927	59 801	58 352	59 298	59 234
Both parents born in Norway	48 252	50 837	52 048	51 575	50 445	48 794	49 276	48 272
Both parents born abroad	1 704	2 063	2 342	3 549	3 635	3 774	4 207	4 605
Of this born in								
Denmark	68	65	74	88	73	71	90	82
Sweden	45	53	56	94	111	127	202	183
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	1	-	192	150	131	133	141
Bulgaria	-	-	2	2	2	9	2	6
Romania	1	1	4	3	5	4	8	6
Russia	-	-	-	7	11	18	16	22
Ukraine	-	-	-	4	3	3	3	3
United Kingdom	73	63	76	64	59	72	67	48
Yugoslavia	30	62	83	163	142	173	245	424
China	8	23	22	67	53	52	46	52
Iran	25	50	80	112	118	122	145	183
Iraq	2	12	15	97	132	160	203	310
Pakistan	476	485	527	506	526	530	521	488
Turkey	2	146	170	243	250	253	272	254
Viet Nam	153	193	204	329	318	276	278	354
Somalia	7	12	44	243	265	278	307	357
USA	59	51	48	44	46	46	38	31
One parent born abroad	4 071	4 626	4 913	5 803	5 721	5 784	5 815	6 357
Of this born in								
Denmark	482	556	540	620	629	517	569	536
Sweden	629	734	713	1 024	1 046	1 083	1 038	1 128
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	2	1	29	23	26	34	38
Bulgaria	15	17	29	28	15	24	19	28
Romania	4	5	5	30	32	40	28	31
Russia	-	-	-	50	56	51	86	129
Ukraine	-	-	-	12	5	6	9	16
United Kingdom	362	423	421	411	405	410	381	444
Yugoslavia	30	43	50	66	70	63	70	52
China	13	7	8	20	22	15	13	27
Iran	13	35	36	108	88	96	87	81
Iraq	2	8	5	21	17	25	22	35
Pakistan	37	47	45	68	80	88	118	127
Turkey	40	53	73	76	75	86	111	114
Viet Nam	37	34	47	58	51	64	68	67
Somalia	1	4	5	31	14	29	46	24
USA	534	571	570	647	531	539	531	517

¹ Mother's country of birth, if born abroad, otherwise father's country of birth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.3. Women with refugee background

33 600 are here as refugees

Per 1 January 2000, there were 33 600 women with refugee background in Norway, 34 per cent of women with non-western immigrant background and 1.5 per cent of all women in the country. During the period 1990-1998, they had given birth to about 13 000 children.

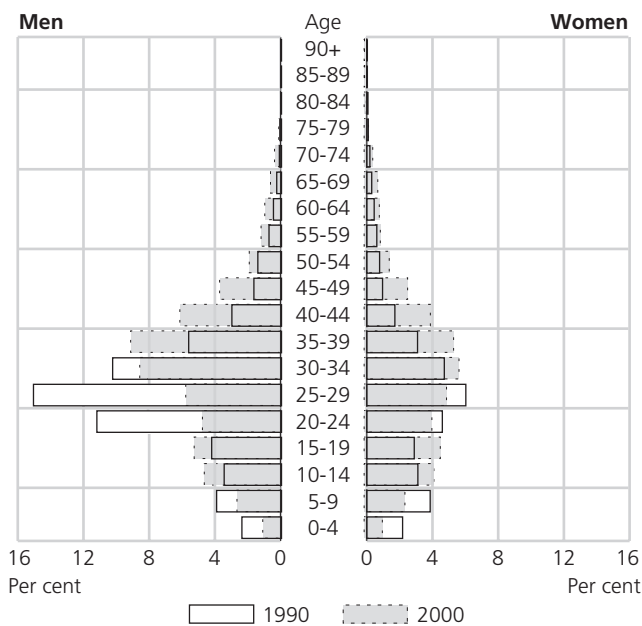
11 400, one out of three, women have come as part of family reunifications, and 4 900 came as resettlement refugees. Almost all the female resettlement refugees came from third world countries.

Refugees

The term refugee is used here about (female) residents who at some point have come to Norway due to flight (family included). Stay has been granted as resettlement refugees or on political or humanitarian grounds. Children born of refugees after arrival in Norway are not included.

63 per cent of the female refugees came from Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey, and 37 per cent came from Eastern Europe. For male refugees, the distribution was 69 versus 31 per cent.

Figure 2.9. Refugees, by age and sex. 1990 and 2000. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Most young men, but the differences decrease with time

The refugee population has a more balanced sex distribution than previously, but per 1 January 2000 there were still about 10 000 more men than women.

The age group 20-49 years constituted 60 per cent of the women and 64 per cent of all persons with refugee background, while only 6 and 5 per cent respectively were 60 years or older. Among the Asian women, 48 per cent were younger than 30 years, among the African 60 per cent.

70 per cent have been residents for less than ten years

70 per cent of the women with refugee background had, per 1 January 2000, been resident in the country for less than ten years. For the Eastern European women, the portion was close to 90 per cent, for third world women about 60.

60 per cent live in Eastern Norway

Around 60 per cent of the refugee women were residents in Eastern Norway. Oslo was the county with the highest number of female refugees, with 8 600. They constituted 33 per cent of all the female refugees in the country, and 33 per cent of those from third world countries. 12 per cent of the Eastern European refugee women lived in Oslo.

In almost 180 out of 435 municipalities, less than ten women with refugee background were residents. The most populous municipalities are also the municipalities where the refugee women have taken up residence, Oslo is followed by Bergen, Trondheim, Kristiansand and Stavanger (all with more than 1 000).

Reception of refugees means a lot for the regional distribution of immigrants. This is especially true for immigrants from countries in Eastern Europe and third world countries, since half the immigrants from these countries have got their first place of residence determined in cooperation between the UDI (The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration) and the recipient municipality. Examination of data shows that some refugees go on living there, but also that refugees are drawn to the central areas through secondary-migration⁶ (Østby 2001a, Lie 2002).

The majority are foreign citizens

Six out of ten women with refugee background are foreign citizens, and the portion is about the same for all immigrant women. Half of the non-western immigrant women have Norwegian citizenship, half are foreign citizens. Amongst the Eastern Europeans the majority has a foreign passport, while about 50 per cent of the refugee women with background from Asia, Africa, South and Central America had been granted Norwegian citizenship. Both the quantity of foreign citizens and the differences between groups of refugee women, can to a large extent be explained by whether they have lived in Norway long enough to apply for Norwegian citizenship or not.

Source of data

The statistics in this chapter have been taken from Statistics Norway's population statistics system. Population statistics are primarily based on the Central Population Register.

⁶ Secondary-migration means refugees who have moved out of the municipality where they were settled when their residence permits were granted, and who are now registered as residing in a different municipality.

Table 2.12. Different definitions of female refugees#1 , by country background. 1 January 2000

Country background	Total	Refugees			Principal applicants			
		Principal applicants	By family connection to refugee ²	Resettlement refugee#3	Asylum seekers	Other refugee#4	Flight unknown	
Refugees, total	77 084	58 879	18 205	12 721	33 967	5 401	6 790	
Men with refugee background, total	43 457	36 675	6 782	7 811	22 334	2 681	3 849	
Women with refugee background, total	33 627	22 204	11 423	4 910	11 633	2 720	2 941	
Nordic countries	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	
Western Europe, excl. Turkey	51	35	16	-	29	-	6	
Eastern Europe	12 348	9 297	3 051	197	5 352	2 720	1 028	
North America, Oceania	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	21 215	12 861	8 354	4 713	6 241	-	1 907	
			Number of women					
Total	33 627	22 204	11 423	4 910	11 633	2 720	2 941	
Bosnia-Herzegovina								
Yugoslavia	5 749	3 671	2 078	44	2 073	1 504	50	
Viet Nam	4 891	4 214	677	10	2 448	1 209	547	
Iran	4 839	2 630	2 209	1 716	35	-	879	
Somalia	3 256	2 591	665	1 315	1 187	-	89	
Iraq	2 649	1 723	926	67	1 495	-	161	
Chile	2 375	1 617	758	971	475	-	171	
Sri Lanka	2 076	1 392	684	68	1 013	-	311	
Turkey	1 916	616	1 300	2	538	-	76	
Ethiopia	654	99	555	10	78	-	11	
Poland	613	453	160	52	359	-	42	
Croatia	504	389	115	121	250	-	18	
Pakistan	476	441	35	8	379	3	51	
Afghanistan	319	140	179	4	121	-	15	
Hungary	273	192	81	124	43	-	25	
Lebanon	261	238	23	1	12	-	225	
Syria	260	181	79	6	163	-	12	
Eritrea	174	89	85	18	68	-	3	
Ghana	170	113	57	3	94	-	16	
India	125	21	104	-	20	-	1	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	112	35	77	6	23	-	6	
			Portion of women of all refugees. Per cent					
Total	43,6	37,7	62,7	38,6	34,2	50,4	43,3	
Bosnia-Herzegovina								
Yugoslavia	50,6	44,9	65,4	50,6	41,9	49,7	47,2	
Viet Nam	45,0	43,6	57,0	47,6	40,0	51,3	46,8	
Iran	46,4	38,6	61,4	36,5	42,7	-	43,2	
Somalia	39,4	35,9	64,1	38,1	33,3	-	42,0	
Iraq	43,4	40,4	50,5	45,6	39,3	-	50,5	
Chile	36,4	30,2	64,6	37,6	19,9	-	44,2	
Sri Lanka	45,2	40,0	61,6	48,9	38,6	-	43,4	
Turkey	37,8	18,7	73,3	15,4	17,6	-	35,8	
Ethiopia	40,0	13,7	60,9	52,6	11,8	-	25,6	
Poland	39,6	35,9	56,1	37,7	34,5	-	50,0	
Croatia	52,0	47,6	75,7	45,8	48,3	-	50,0	
Pakistan	45,7	44,8	62,5	33,3	45,4	42,9	42,9	
Afghanistan	37,7	24,2	66,8	28,6	23,0	-	40,5	
Hungary	44,2	38,6	67,5	46,6	23,6	-	51,0	
Lebanon	36,6	34,5	95,8	33,3	37,5	-	34,4	
Syria	34,6	29,5	57,2	50,0	27,9	-	70,6	
Eritrea	40,9	32,7	55,6	48,6	30,8	-	21,4	
Ghana	47,8	42,0	65,5	42,9	39,8	-	61,5	
India	42,4	13,3	75,9	-	12,8	-	50,0	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	40,4	20,2	74,0	50,0	15,6	-	42,9	

¹ The definition "refugee" refers to persons resident in Norway, who have come to Norway because of flight (family included). Children born in Norway to refugees are not included.

² Residence or work permit granted to close family members of a foreign with legal residence in Norway. This also applies to family members of Norwegian citizens. Family reunification mainly applies to spouses and children under 18 years of age.

³ Refugees who are permitted to come to Norway following an organised selection, normally in conjunction with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In accordance with a proposal from the government, the parliament sets an annual quota for the number of resettlement refugees to be received by Norway.

⁴ The definition "other refugees" refers to refugees of war and earlier Yugoslavia- internated with families.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.13. Women with refugee background, by country background and age. 1 January 2000

Country background	Total	Age								
		0-5	6-15	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-66	67 and above
Total	33 627	1 085	5 546	2 749	6 865	8 430	5 018	1 889	949	1 096
Nordic countries	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Western Europe, excl. Turkey	51	1	6	4	11	10	7	8	-	4
Eastern Europe	12 348	552	2 330	885	2 059	2 548	1 913	830	582	649
North America, Oceania	10	-	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	21 215	532	3 206	1 860	4 795	5 867	3 094	1 051	367	443
Total	33 627	1 085	5 546	2 749	6 865	8 430	5 018	1 889	949	1 096
Bosnia-Herzegovina										
Yugoslavia	5 749	49	953	406	892	1 034	1 033	517	398	467
Viet Nam	4 891	458	1 205	388	942	1 162	468	138	69	61
Iran	4 839	2	320	371	1 355	1 234	842	355	168	192
Somalia	3 256	76	602	353	505	905	543	166	46	60
Iraq	2 649	144	565	250	726	701	161	59	23	20
Chile	2 375	205	642	173	514	487	197	87	24	46
Sri Lanka	2 076	-	207	190	351	538	505	187	47	51
Turkey	1 916	9	223	138	394	744	295	71	19	23
Ethiopia	654	6	104	79	159	172	107	19	2	6
Poland	613	4	72	58	175	225	61	13	5	-
Croatia	504	-	23	42	74	112	189	49	6	9
Pakistan	476	40	105	24	92	132	56	15	7	5
Afghanistan	319	7	34	33	77	96	53	13	2	4
Hungary	273	12	56	22	65	67	26	16	7	2
Lebanon	261	-	3	-	1	4	45	43	85	80
Syria	260	2	64	16	44	100	19	5	3	7
Eritrea	174	3	33	17	42	48	24	3	-	4
Ghana	170	1	2	25	51	65	20	3	1	2
India	125	-	17	15	27	50	15	1	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	112	-	6	6	19	36	26	10	4	5

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.14. Women with refugee background, by country background, citizenship and duration of residence. 1 January 2000

Country background	Refugees, total	Norwegian citizens	Foreign citizens	Duration of residence				
				0-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20-29 years	30 years and more
Total	33 627	14 135	19 492	10 482	12 890	9 234	733	288
Nordic countries	3	1	2	-	1	2	-	-
Western Europe, excl. Turkey	51	17	34	2	25	16	2	6
Eastern Europe	12 348	2 188	10 160	5 005	5 837	1 152	72	282
North America, Oceania	10	2	8	-	5	3	2	-
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	21 215	11 927	9 288	5 475	7 022	8 061	657	-
Total	33 627	19 492	14 135	12 890	10 482	9 234	733	288
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5 749	5 711	38	4 023	1 723	3	-	-
Yugoslavia	4 891	3 762	1 129	1 574	2 772	541	3	1
Viet Nam	4 839	854	3 985	1 691	193	2 570	385	-
Iran	3 256	1 270	1 986	930	866	1 458	2	-
Somalia	2 649	1 868	781	902	1 463	284	-	-
Iraq	2 375	1 892	483	593	1 628	154	-	-
Chile	2 076	786	1 290	267	13	1 581	215	-
Sri Lanka	1 916	912	1 004	923	310	681	2	-
Turkey	654	169	485	363	44	247	-	-
Ethiopia	613	181	432	251	120	238	4	-
Poland	504	74	430	46	6	448	3	1
Croatia	476	470	6	42	428	5	1	-
Pakistan	319	155	164	150	34	130	5	-
Afghanistan	273	165	108	86	128	59	-	-
Hungary	261	2	259	3	-	19	9	230
Lebanon	260	75	185	146	34	80	-	-
Syria	174	59	115	90	52	32	-	-
Eritrea	170	53	117	48	43	74	5	-
Ghana	125	27	98	62	11	52	-	-
India	112	46	66	49	4	48	11	-

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

3. Education

5 per cent minority language children in kindergartens

At the end of 2000, some 9 000 children from linguistic and cultural minorities were enrolled in kindergarten, of a total of 190 000 children in kindergartens. This constituted 4.7 per cent of all children in kindergartens. The number of minority language children has been stable over the last years. This means that the percentage has gone down as the number of children 1-5 years of age with immigrant background has increased at the same time. For all children the percentage in kindergarten was above 60.

About four out of ten had mother tongue training.

Minority language in kindergarten

Minority language children are in the kindergarten statistics defined as children with another mother tongue than Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and English. Publicly recognised kindergartens may apply for subsidies for bilingual assistance. Children with Swedish, Danish and English as mother tongues do not meet the criteria for such subsidies. Kindergartens with Sami-speaking children may apply for bilingual assistance if they are not receiving special subsidies as Sami kindergartens.

Relatively few minority language children in day care programmes before and after school hours

Of about 590 000 pupils in primary and lower secondary education in the school year 2000/2001, about 40 000 pupils were registered with another mother tongue than Norwegian and Sami. This constituted about 7 per cent of the total number of pupils. The largest portion of minority language pupils is found in Oslo. This group of pupils constituted 31 per cent of the total number of pupils in Oslo in 2000. In the school year 2000/01 17 100, or 2.9 per cent, of the pupils received mother tongue training or bilingual education countrywide, and that was 5 000 more than the previous year.

Minority language pupils in primary and lower secondary schools are persons with another mother tongue than Norwegian or Sami (the definition includes Scandinavians and other people from Western Europe). With mother tongue is meant the language used in everyday talk at home. A pupil with another mother tongue has the same right to special education as other children at this level.

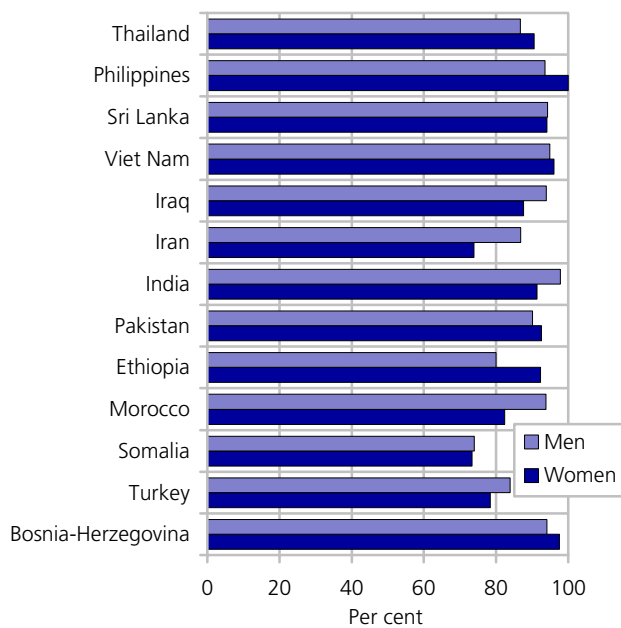
Mother tongue training is training in the pupil's mother tongue. The municipalities have an obligation to provide minority language pupils teaching of their mother tongue. Adults from language minorities enrolled in primary and lower secondary education are not covered by this arrangement concerning mother tongue training.

In the day care programmes before and after school hours (the SFO) the minority language pupils constituted about 5 per cent of the total number of pupils countrywide, while they constituted nearly 7 per cent of all pupils in primary and lower secondary education.

Transition from primary and lower secondary school to upper secondary education for at least nine out of ten

Information about the cohort in primary and lower secondary education the spring of 2000 shows that 89 per cent of the immigrant girls went on to further education that same autumn, while the corresponding number for boys with the same background was over 91 per cent. Both portions were lower than for all girls in the population (over 96 per cent). The portion that went directly on to further education in 2000 was highest for the girls with background from Asian countries (91.5 per cent) and lowest for those with background from African countries (83.8 per cent). The percentage for boys with the same backgrounds is somewhat higher.

Figure 3.1. Portion of students with immigrant background who finished primary education the spring of 2000 and who were enrolled in an educational institution the following fall, by sex and country background



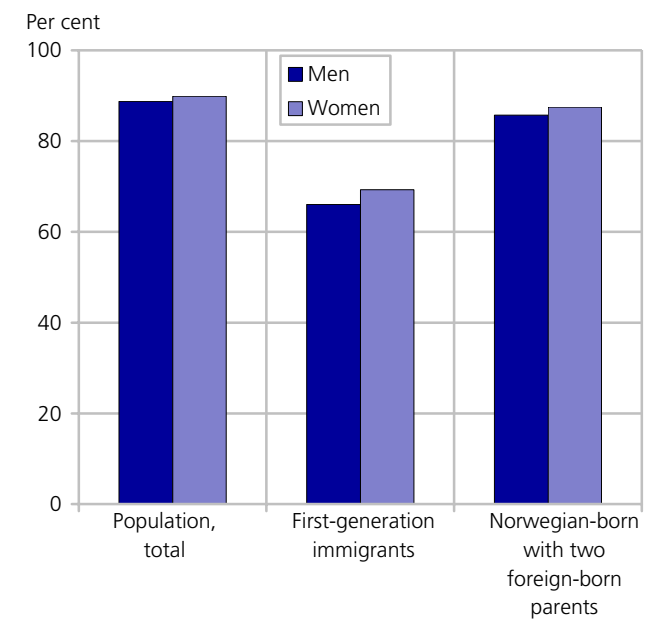
Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Among those with immigrant background from Bosnia-Herzegovina the percentage was high for girls, with 97.2 per cent. The group consists mostly of first-generation immigrants. Also for girls with Pakistani (92.6 per cent) and Vietnamese (96 per cent) background, the percentage was higher for the girls than for the boys. In these groups there are more Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents. Compared with other groups with country backgrounds where there presumably are more Norwegian-born persons, the tendency is that more boys than girls go on with their education after primary and lower secondary school. Among the persons with Iranian background the difference between girls and boys is 12.9 percentage points in favour of the boys, among the ones with background from India and Iraq 6.3 and from Turkey 5.5 percentage points.

Increasing number of girls with immigrant background in upper secondary education

The immigration population's participation in upper secondary education has increased over the last years. The increase is largest among first-generation immigrants and especially among girls with this background. From 1994 till 2000, the portion of students for girls born in another country increased from 57 to 69 per cent. However, the immigration population's participation in upper secondary education is still lower than for the population at large.

Figure 3.2. Portion of 16-18-year-olds in upper secondary education, in per cent of cohort. 1 October 2000



Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

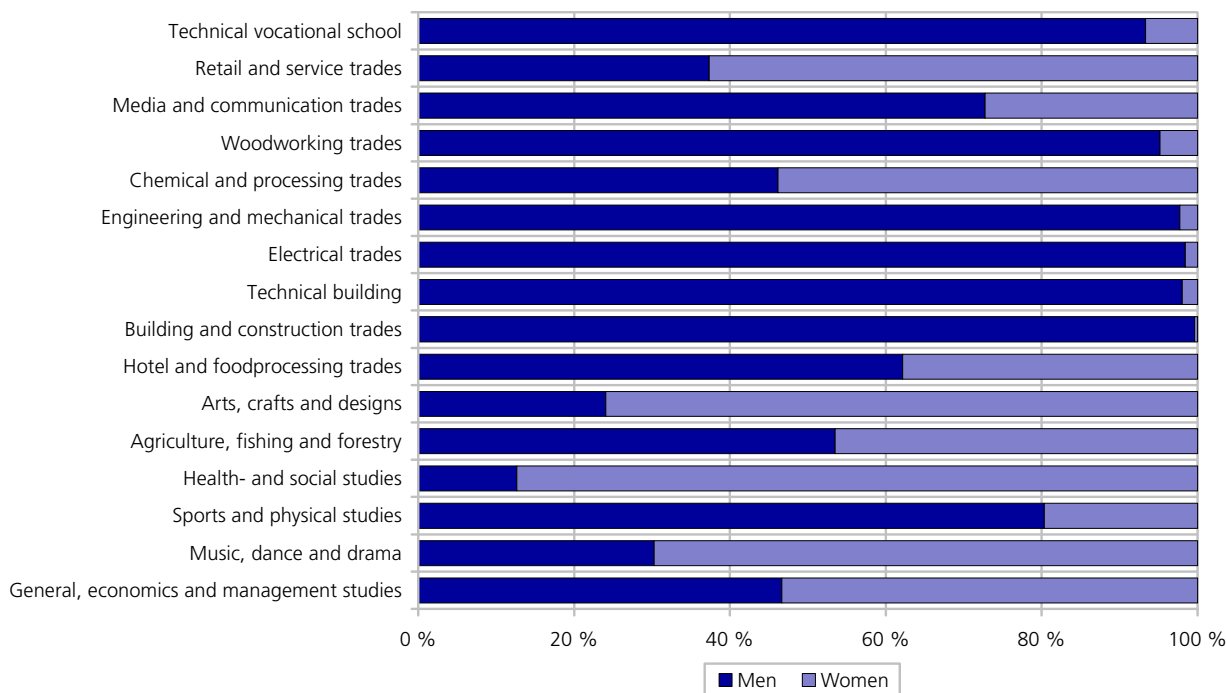
Girls born in Norway of foreign-born parents do, to a greater extent than girls who are first-generation immigrants, enrol in upper secondary education. In 2000, 87.5 per cent of the girls (16-18 years old) born in Norway of two foreign-born parents were enrolled in upper secondary education, versus 69 per cent for the first-generation immigrants. The corresponding percentage for all girls was close to 90 per cent.

Immigrant boys and girls make traditional choices

Of all pupils and apprentices in upper secondary education, girls choose general subjects to a larger extent than boys. For girls with immigrant background, the difference between general subjects and vocational educational studies is even more prominent. A total of 62 per cent of the girls were studying general subjects. Of boys with immigrant background, the percentage was 55 per cent, also above the average for the country.

Immigrant girls choose traditional fields of study at the level of upper secondary education, and most of them choose health and social studies, and arts, crafts and designs. To an even greater extent than the female pupils in general, the immigrant girls did not choose 'masculine' fields of study. This was on the other hand, not true for the chemical and processing trades, where the girls were in majority among those with immigrant background.

Figure 3.3. Students and apprentices among immigrants, by field of study and sex. 1 October 2000. Per cent



Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Transition from upper secondary education to tertiary education is more common for immigrants than for the young at large

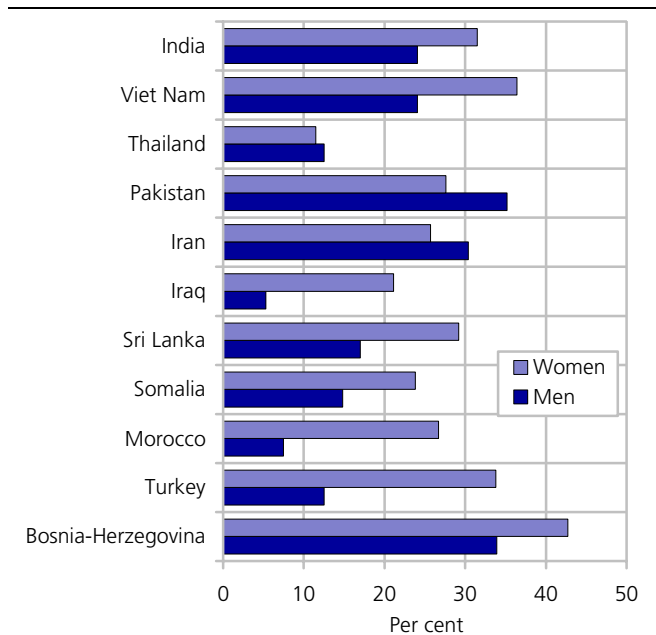
Of women with immigrant background who completed upper secondary education in the spring of 2000, nearly 25 per cent went on to university or college the following autumn, versus 22 per cent for all women that same year. There were more women with immigrant background from Asia who had gone on to higher education the same year as they completed upper secondary education (29 per cent), than women from Europe (25.4 per cent). The highest percentages were found among women from Bosnia-Herzegovina (43 per cent), Viet Nam (36 per cent), Turkey (34 per cent), India (31.5 per cent) and Pakistan (28 per cent). Compared with men, there are some differences regarding country background (for example, there are more Pakistani male students, but fewer Vietnamese males).

Few first-generation immigrants in tertiary education

Tertiary education is more common among Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents than among first-generation immigrants. Among persons aged 19-24 years, nearly 21 per cent of the Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents were in tertiary education, versus almost 13 per cent among first-generation immigrants.

Also at the tertiary level, the portion of immigrant women has increased compared with men with the same background over the last few years. In the age group 25-29 years, the differences between the sexes were smaller.

Figure 3.4. Portion of students with immigrant background who finished upper secondary education the spring of 2000 and who were enrolled in tertiary education the following fall, by sex and country background. Per cent



Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

There has been a slight decline in the percentage of students among Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents in the age group 19-24 years from 1994 till 2000. This decline could be related to the fact that it has become easier for new groups to establish themselves on the labour market, but it could also be related to changes in the age structure.

High portion of women among first-generation immigrants

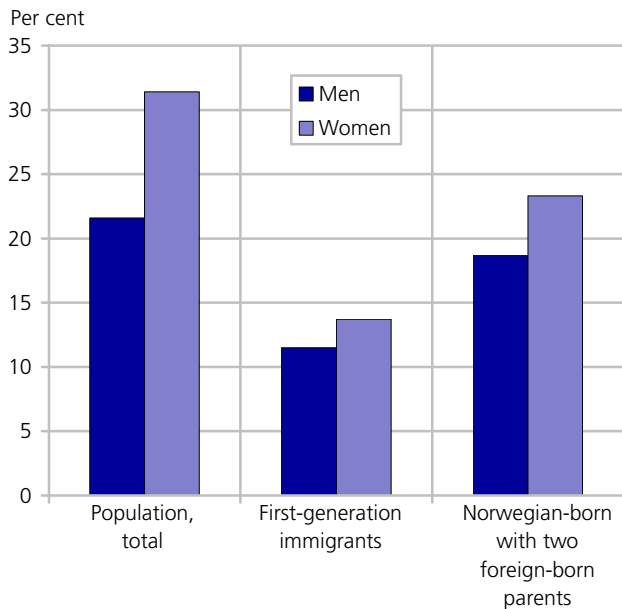
For Norwegian-born with two foreign-born parents, most of those who had reached (study-age) had parents with Asian background. For this continent, the

percentage ratio was 24 per cent for women and 21 per cent for men aged 19-24 years. Most of them are from Pakistan, India and Viet Nam.

The portion of women in the age group 19-24 years was 58 per cent among the first-generation immigrants who were students in tertiary education, 1 October 2000. The portion was somewhat lower in the age group 25-29 years. In the age group 19-24 years, the percentage of women among first-generation immigrants with background from Turkey was 65 per cent. The percentage of women from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Morocco, India, Iran, Viet Nam and Pakistan was lower, but still at 50-60 per cent. There are no big differences in the percentage of women among those who immigrated themselves and those born here by foreign-born parents.

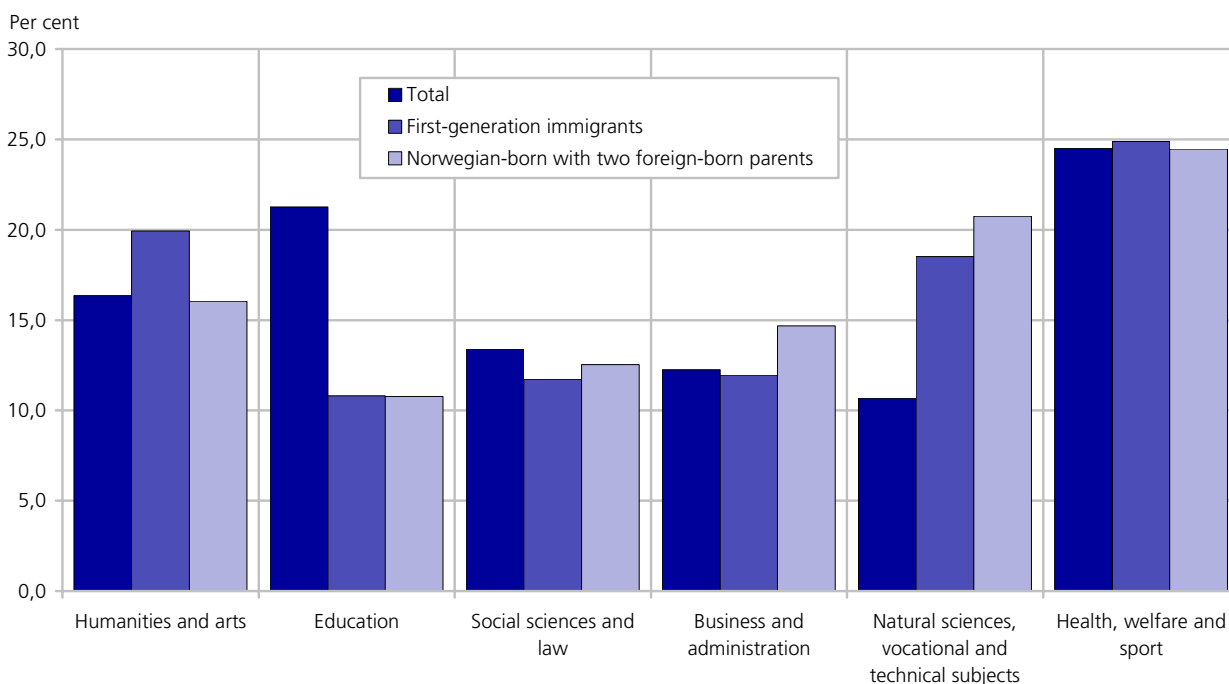
Among immigrant women aged 19-24 born in another European country, the percentage in tertiary education was higher than among men with the same country background. The biggest difference was found between women and men born in Bosnia-Herzegovina (39 and 24 per cent respectively). This is somewhat higher than the percentage for the whole population. The percentage is also higher among women born in an American country (North, Central and South America) than men born there.

Figure 3.5. Students in tertiary education in per cent of registered cohorts 19-24 years old, by sex and immigrant category. 1 October 2000



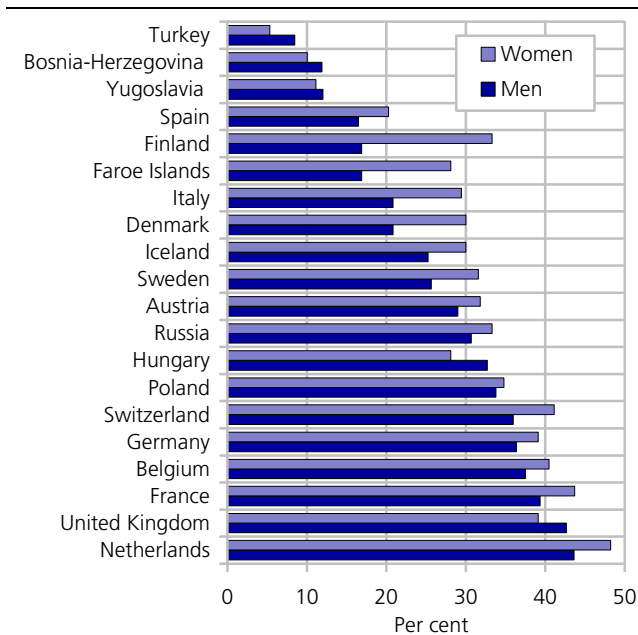
Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 3.6. Female students in tertiary education, by field of study and immigrant category. 1 October 2000. Per cent



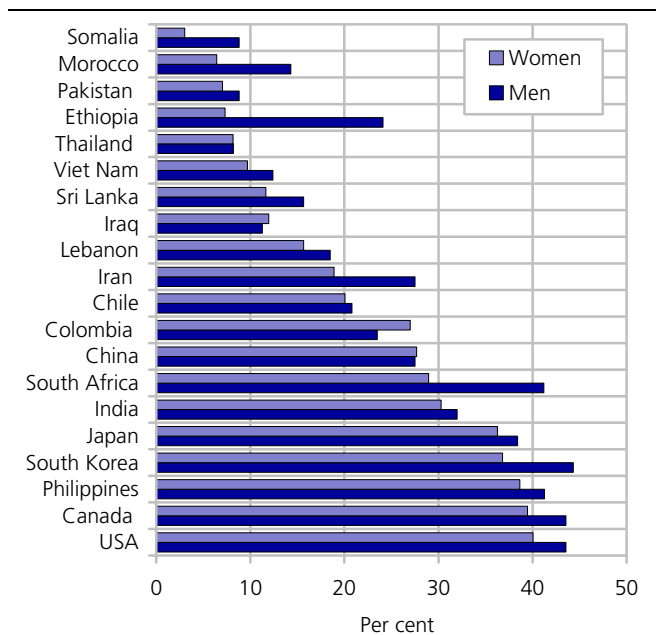
Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 3.7 Europe¹: Portion with tertiary education, by country background and sex. 2000. Per cent



¹ Only countries with more than 1 000 residents in Norway are included. Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 3.98 Selected countries in other regions¹: Portion with tertiary education, by country background and sex. 2000. Per cent



¹ Only countries with more than 1 000 residents in Norway are included. Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

A higher proportion of immigrant women are studying scientific subjects

Immigrant women were less likely to choose teacher training and education within pedagogic fields and more likely to choose scientific and technical subjects than women at large. Otherwise, the immigrant women's educational choices do not differ much from other women's fields of study.

Immigrant women from Asia one out of three who completed a tertiary education

There was a total of 290 women with immigrant background who completed an education at Norwegian universities and colleges in the study-year 1999/2000. Most of them came from Europe (59 per cent) and Asia (29 per cent). Of those with European background, a majority came from Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Among women with Asian immigrant background, a majority came from Iran and Viet Nam.

During the study-year 1989/90, a total of 4 800 women graduated from Norwegian universities and colleges. Of these, nearly 8 per cent had foreign background. Ten years later, the number of women, also immigrant women, who graduated had doubled. Most of the students with foreign background came from the Scandinavian countries, both in 1989/90 and ten years later.

Different educational attainment among immigrant women, but upper secondary the most common

In 2000, almost 40 per cent of the women with immigration background, versus 52 per cent of all women had education at the level of upper secondary

education as their highest educational attainment. About 24 per cent had education at the tertiary level as the highest education attained, while the corresponding percentage for all women was 21.

That more women with immigrant background have upper secondary education rather than tertiary education as their highest educational attainment, holds true for women from all world regions, with the exception of North and Central America and Oceania. Among the African women there are three times as many who have upper secondary education, whereas among Asian women almost 2.5 times as many women have attained upper secondary education as opposed to tertiary education.

Many women with immigrant background from Europe have to a greater extent completed education at the tertiary level, than men with the same background. The percentage women and men with tertiary education is approximately the same for immigrants with Asian background. The African men's percentage with tertiary education is double the percentage for African women.

In many countries, it is usually the women who never completed their education. This is also true for portions of the immigrant population in Norway. The percentage of women with immigrant background with no completed or unknown education varies from 11 to 56 per cent, by country background.

About the statistics

Statistics on kindergartens are drawn up on the basis of annual reports from the kindergartens. The statistics are summarily institution-based and include all publicly recognized kindergartens. Data on language minorities are connected to mother tongue training and the subsidy arrangement for bilingual assistance.

Statistics on primary and lower secondary education include children and youth who receive training according to the Education Act. The statistics are summarily/institution-based and are based on information from the information system of primary and lower secondary school (GSI). It is likely that the schools underreport Swedish and Danish as a mother tongue. Earlier on, the Sami language was included as a minority language, but this has changed (from 1998).

The statistics on upper secondary education encompass individuals and include pupils and apprentices under the Education Act. The main basis for these statistics is regular reports from the county authorities.

Tertiary education encompasses individuals and includes college and university education. The statistics include only institutions organized under the Ministry of Education and Research (UFD) and private colleges that receive subsidies over the UFD's budget.

The statistics on the population's educational attainment include the highest completed education for all persons 16 years and older who are registered as residents in Norway. The statistics are based on individuals and built up on the basis of the annual individual statistics over education completed, which is being gathered from the different schools. In addition, information about Norwegian citizens' education is gathered from the State Educational Loan Fund. Those having completed higher education are often separated in two groups: Persons with at least 4 ½ years of tertiary education in the group 'long tertiary education', and persons with less than 4 ½ years of tertiary education in the group 'short tertiary education'.

Table 3.1. Students and apprentices among immigrants, by field of study, type of education and sex. 1 October 2000

	Total	One-year basic course	Advanced course I	Advanced course II	Other education	Appren- tices
Both sexes	11 521	4 508	3 116	2 702	85	1 110
General, economics and management studies	6 479	2 394	1 792	2 183	10	100
Music, dance and drama	76	35	23	18	-	-
Sports and physical studies	173	70	56	47	-	-
Health- and social studies	1 556	618	509	297	-	132
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	43	17	9	9	-	8
Arts, crafts and designs	681	258	176	77	-	170
Hotel and foodprocessing trades	391	178	100	1	-	112
Building and construction trades	259	113	65	1	-	80
Technical building	204	74	43	11	-	76
Electrical trades	569	220	150	39	-	160
General, economics and management studies	794	379	167	17	-	231
Music, dance and drama	65	34	17	-	-	14
Sports and physical studies	62	24	9	2	-	27
Health- and social studies	11	11	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	83	83	-	-	-	-
Arts, crafts and designs	75	-	-	-	75	-
Men	5 804	2 413	1 512	1 120	77	682
General, economics and management studies	3 023	1 168	855	966	7	27
Music, dance and drama	23	8	9	6	-	-
Sports and physical studies	139	59	46	34	-	-
Health- and social studies	197	117	53	20	-	7
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	23	10	5	3	-	5
Arts, crafts and designs	164	74	52	20	-	18
Hotel and foodprocessing trades	243	125	57	1	-	60
Building and construction trades	258	112	65	1	-	80
Technical building	200	73	42	11	-	74
Electrical trades	560	216	148	39	-	157
General, economics and management studies	776	372	166	17	-	221
Music, dance and drama	30	16	7	-	-	7
Sports and physical studies	59	24	7	2	-	26
Health- and social studies	8	8	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	31	31	-	-	-	-
Arts, crafts and designs	70	-	-	-	70	-
Women	5 717	2 095	1 604	1 582	8	428
General, economics and management studies	3 456	1 226	937	1 217	3	73
Music, dance and drama	53	27	14	12	-	-
Sports and physical studies	34	11	10	13	-	-
Health- and social studies	1 359	501	456	277	-	125
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	20	7	4	6	-	3
Arts, crafts and designs	517	184	124	57	-	152
Hotel and foodprocessing trades	148	53	43	-	-	52
Building and construction trades	1	1	-	-	-	-
Technical building	4	1	1	-	-	2
Electrical trades	9	4	2	-	-	3
General, economics and management studies	18	7	1	-	-	10
Music, dance and drama	35	18	10	-	-	7
Sports and physical studies	3	-	2	-	-	1
Health- and social studies	3	3	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, fishing and forestry	52	52	-	-	-	-
Arts, crafts and designs	5	-	-	-	5	-

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.2. Transition from upper secondary to tertiary education. Women and men with immigrant background who completed upper secondary education spring of 2000, by tertiary education the following fall

Country background	Men and women			Women			Portion of women
	Total	Colleges	Universities	Total	Colleges	Universities	
The whole country	3 041	433	274	1 684	247	173	24,9
Europe	1 132	151	105	634	92	69	25,4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	219	50	34	110	21	26	42,7
Turkey	106	22	7	74	18	7	33,8
Africa	356	40	13	167	18	11	17,4
Morocco	70	9	2	30	7	1	26,7
Somalia	96	13	5	42	5	5	23,8
Asia	1 329	225	146	737	126	88	29,0
Sri Lanka	125	19	11	72	14	7	29,2
Iraq	57	1	5	19	-	4	21,1
Iran	224	30	33	109	11	17	25,7
Pakistan	326	64	37	181	29	21	27,6
Thailand	34	3	1	26	3	-	11,5
Viet Nam	298	56	36	165	37	23	36,4
India	83	15	9	54	11	6	31,5
America	219	17	10	142	11	5	11,3
USA	22	3	1	18	3	1	22,2
Chile	114	8	5	65	6	2	12,3
Oceania	5	-	-	4	-	-	-

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.3. Students aged 19-24 years in tertiary education, by country background, sex and immigrant category. 1 October 2000

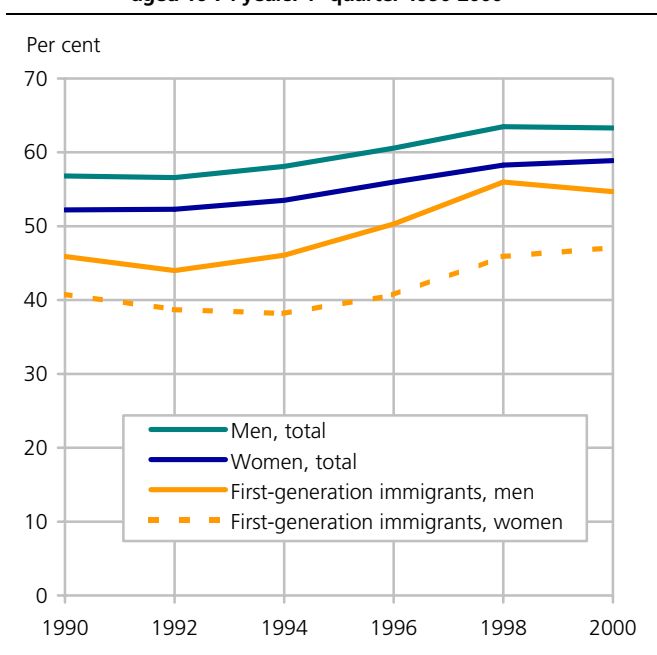
	Total	First-generation immigrants			Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	3 734	2 979	1 235	1 744	755	351	404
Of this							
Denmark	108	86	37	49	22	10	12
Finland	57	46	6	40	11	3	8
Sweden	207	192	65	127	15	7	8
Yugoslavia	77	53	19	34	24	9	15
Poland	121	105	46	59	16	10	6
United Kingdom	39	29	11	18	10	6	4
Russia	193	193	63	130	-	-	-
Turkey	93	61	21	40	32	6	26
Germany	127	110	36	74	17	8	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	404	403	155	248	1	-	1
Morocco	33	14	6	8	19	6	13
Somalia	45	40	20	20	5	3	2
Sri Lanka	108	89	39	50	19	9	10
Philippines	41	27	8	19	14	6	8
India	137	41	18	23	96	39	57
Iraq	37	37	18	19	-	-	-
Iran	185	183	92	91	2	-	2
Pakistan	373	106	57	49	267	141	126
Thailand	17	17	5	12	-	-	-
Viet Nam	460	391	199	192	69	33	36
USA	36	34	13	21	2	-	2
Chile	60	51	13	38	9	3	6

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

4. Labour market participation

A steadily increasing number of women are employed in Norway. This is reflected in the labour market statistics also. When it comes to women with immigrant background, especially non-western women, it is nevertheless important to pay attention to how the figures 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 neglect to register as unemployed. In addition, immigrant women, like the immigrant population at large, constitute a group that changes its composition over time, and where the young dominate (lopsided age distribution). At times something which looks like a favourable or negative change, is due to composition only and not necessarily new behaviour.

Figure 4.1. Employees aged 16-74 years, by immigrant background and sex. In per cent of persons in total aged 16-74 years. 4th quarter 1990-2000

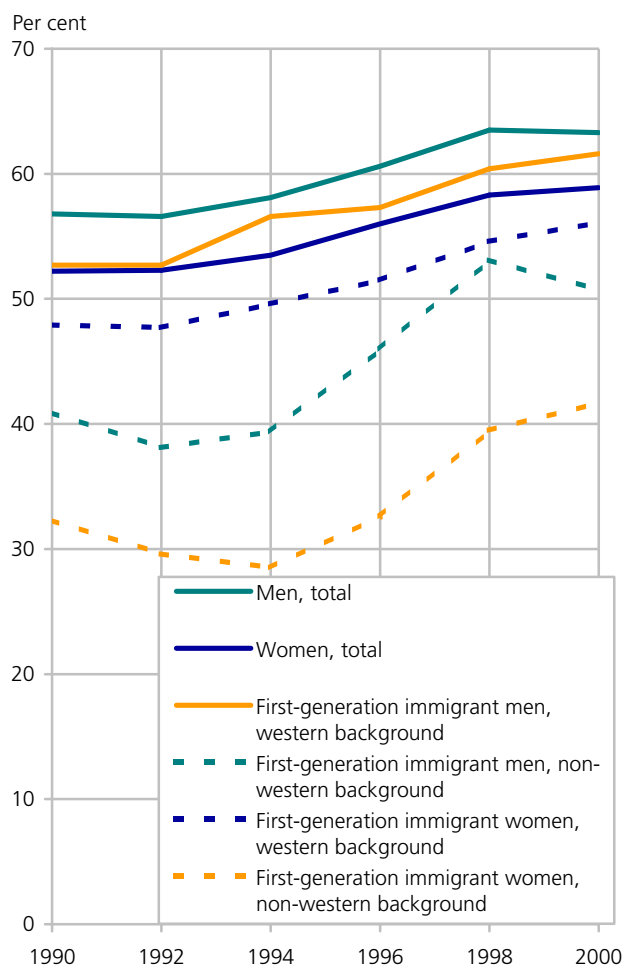


Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Lower employment among immigrants than in the population at large

Employment among first-generation immigrant women has increased over the last years. The portion of registered employees was the lowest in 1994, with 38 per cent. In 2000, the portion had increased to 47 per cent (table 4.1).

Figure 4.2. Employees, by western/non-western country background and sex. In per cent of persons in total aged 16-74 years. 4th quarter 1990-2000



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

The portion of employees for women with immigrant background is still somewhat lower than for women in the population at large, with 47 versus 59 per cent. The difference is bigger between immigrant women and all women, than between immigrant men and all men in the population (55 versus 63 per cent).

Nordic women with higher level of employment than women in the population at large

The biggest deviation in proportion to the population as a whole regarding employment and unemployment is found among the non-western immigrants. In 2000, the employment level among non-western men stopped 12.6 percentage points short of that for men in the whole population. Among women, these differences are even bigger. The non-western women had an employment level 17.2 percentage points below that of the female working population as a whole. For the western women this difference was -2.8 percentage points.

Women with Nordic backgrounds had the decidedly highest level of employment with 62 per cent employees in the 4th quarter of 2000. This level is higher than the portion for women in the population as a whole and is right below the men's portion of employees. Western European immigrant women had an employment rate of 46.6 per cent, a little below the level seen for women from South and Central America, who had 50.0 per cent employees. Women with African back-

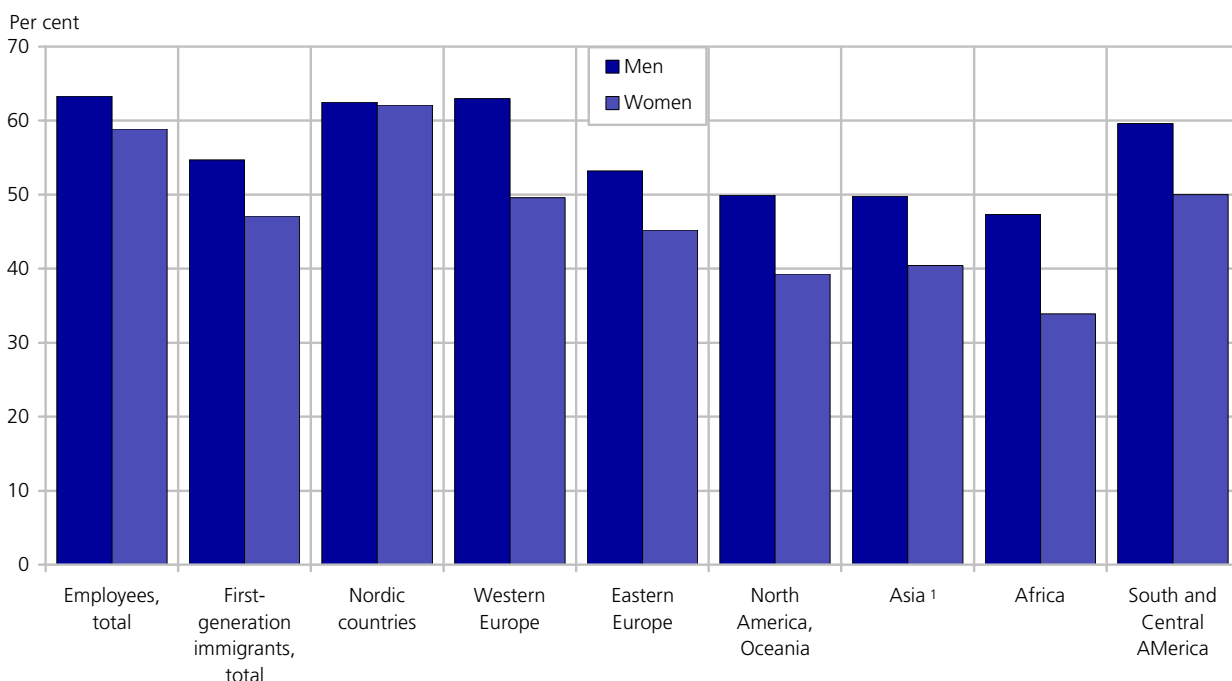
ground had the lowest employment rate (33.9 per cent).

Bigger employment differences between the sexes among non-western immigrants

The least equality when it comes to the labour market was found between the African and the Western European (except the Nordic) employees (13 percentage points differences in favour of men in both immigrant groups). The difference in labour force participation for women and men with Eastern European and Asian background was at a level in between (8.0 and 9.4 percentage points respectively). Almost no differences between the sexes regarding labour force participation were found among Nordic immigrants in the 4th quarter of 2000.

Immigrants from France, the United Kingdom and Germany all had a difference of about 15 percentage points in favour of men. We find a considerable higher degree of similarity among certain non-western immigrants. For instance, men from Ethiopia had an employment rate only 4.8 percentage points higher than the women. Men from Iran and India had an employment rate about 6 percentage points higher than women from the same countries. Among the Nordic immigrants the largest differences are found among the Finns; the portion of employed women exceeds the men's (9 percentage points in favour of the women). The difference between men and women in the population at large was 4.4 percentage points.

Figure 4.3. Employees, by country background and sex. In per cent of persons in total aged 16-74 years. 4th quarter 2000



¹ Including Turkey.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

The biggest difference between the men and women's labour force participation is found among immigrants from Pakistan. In this group, the men had an employment rate 26 percentage points higher than the women, 51.5 per cent versus 25.4 per cent. Overall, women from Pakistan have a very low employment rate considering the long duration of residence for most. It can also be mentioned that immigrants from Sri Lanka had a big difference between the sexes regarding employment, namely 22 percentage points. This difference must, first and foremost be ascribed to the exceptionally high employment rate among men, 72 per cent. Women from Sri Lanka had a high employment rate compared with other non-western groups, 49.7 per cent.

Immigrant men enter the labour force quicker than women

Non-western women need the longest time to get established on the labour market, and compared with non-western men they have a lag of three years. After seven years as residents in Norway they have reached the level the men reached after four years (about 50 per cent). Western women (and men) settle on a stable, high level of employment already after three years in the country.

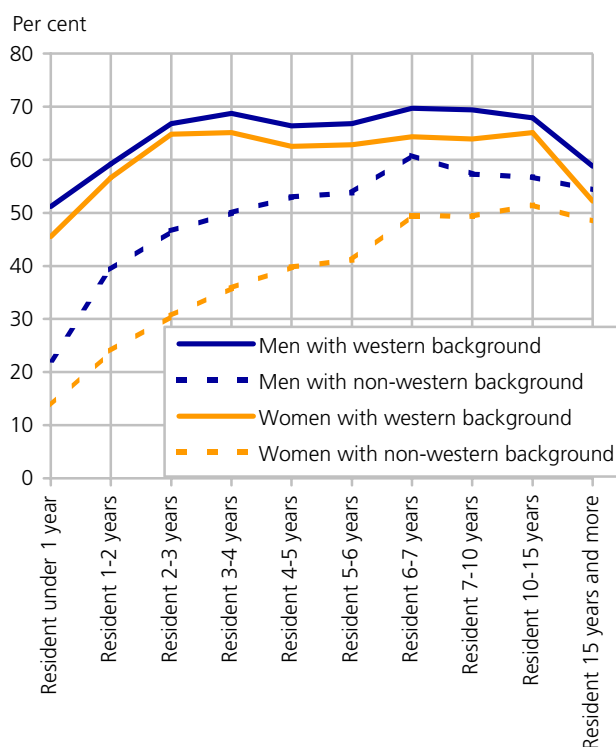
Non-western immigrants are over-represented in labour-intensive industries

Women with background from non-western countries work, to a larger extent than other women in labour-intensive branches like 'Hotels and restaurants' and 'Industrial cleaning', where among others, the portion of women with Asian background is four times as high as for women in the population as a whole. In the branch 'Industrial cleaning' we see that female African employees have a portion of 10 per cent. The corresponding portion for female employees overall, is 1.1 per cent.

Western immigrant women are distributed more according to the branch pattern for female employees in total. For example, the Nordic female employees constitute a portion of 39 per cent in the health and social sector. This is 8 percentage points higher than for women as such – and right below the level for female African employees.

Moreover, it can be mentioned 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. Non-western men are more often employed in female-dominated industries. Collectively the branches 'Hotels and restaurants', 'Health and social work' and 'Industrial cleaning' comprise over 25 per cent of the male employees among immigrants, and for the most part this is the non-westerners.

Figure 4.4. First-generation immigrant employees, by country background, duration of residence and sex. In per cent of persons in total aged 16-74 years. 4th quarter 2000



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Nordic women with the lowest portion of unemployment

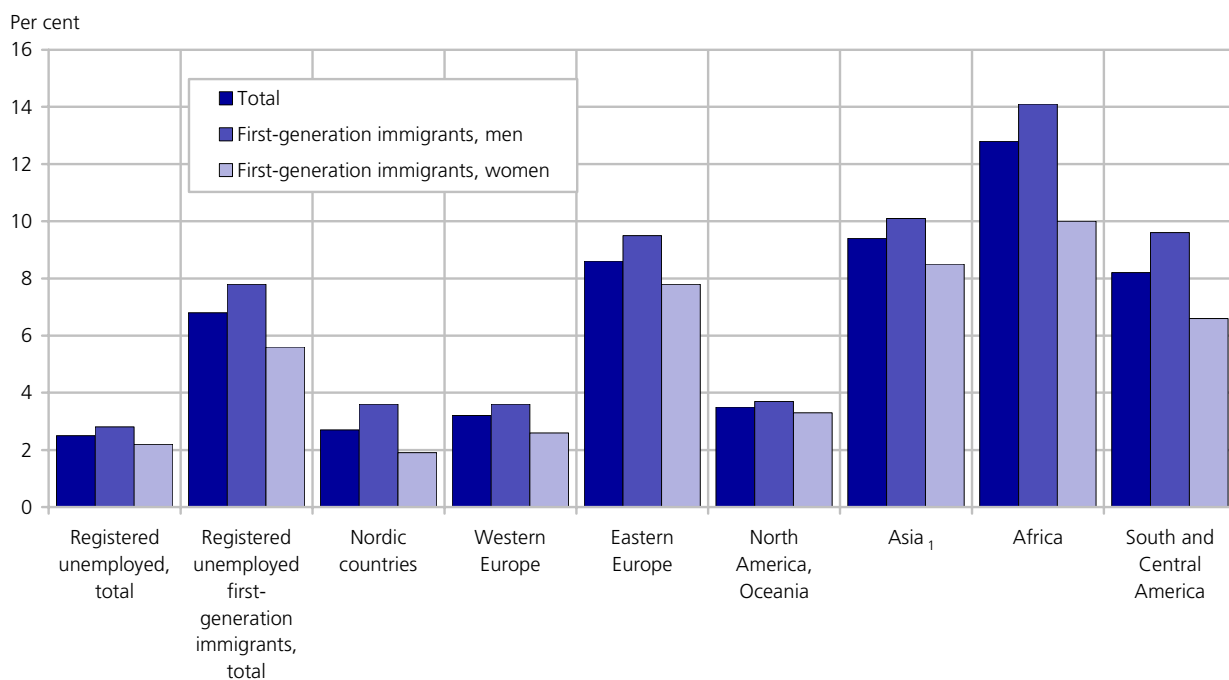
The non-western immigrant women had, as the men, a considerable higher unemployment rate than the one found in the whole of the population, among the African and the Asian women 10.0 and 8.5 per cent respectively. However, their unemployment rate is somewhat lower than for the men. Nordic immigrant women had the decidedly lowest registered unemployment rate of all, both men and women in the 4th quarter of 2000 (1.9 per cent versus 2.2 for all women). The unemployment figures, especially for non-western women, do however hide the fact that many immigrant women do not register as unemployed at all. The percentage outside the labour force is therefore actually bigger than what appears at first sight.

It is primarily non-western immigrants that are involved in job training programs. In the 4th quarter of 2000 the African immigrants had the highest participation portion, both for immigrants at large and for women and men separately. From the figures for the 4th quarter of 2000, it is also evident that the difference between the sexes, regarding labour market schemes, is considerably lower among the immigrants than the one found regarding registered unemployment.

Table 4.1. Employees aged 16-74 years, by country background and selected branches. Women. 4th quarter 2000. Per cent

	Employees, total	First-generation immigrant employees							
		Total	Nordic countries	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	North America, Oceania	Asia, incl. Turkey	Africa	South and Central America
0-9 Total, including unspecified	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Of which									
01-05 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
10,12-37 Manufacturing and mining	7	8	6	6	10	7	10	5	6
15-16 Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	2	3	3	1	4	1	6	2	2
27-28 Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34-35 Manufacture of motor vehicles and transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
40-41 Electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Construction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-55 Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	20	21	19	14	21	11	27	19	20
51 Wholesale trade and commission trade	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1
52 Retail trade and repair of personal and household goods	11	8	8	5	9	5	8	5	6
55 Hotels and restaurants	4	10	6	4	9	3	16	13	12
60-64 Transport, storage and communication	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	4
65-67 Financial intermediation	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1
70-74 Real estate, renting and business activities	9	12	9	12	13	17	12	16	16
74.7 Industrial cleaning	1	4	1	1	6	1	7	10	8
75-99 Public administration and service	54	52	58	60	49	55	44	55	52
75 Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	7	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	5
80 Education	12	11	9	20	12	24	8	7	9
85 Health and social work	31	32	39	30	25	22	27	40	34
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	1
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 4.5. Registered unemployed aged 16-74 years, by country background and sex. In per cent of the labour force. 4th quarter 2000¹ Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.2. Self-employed, by country background and duration of residence. In per cent of persons in total aged 16-74 years. 4th quarter 1999

Number of years as residents, sex	Total	Self-employed first-generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic countries	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	North America, Oceania	Asia ¹	Africa	South and Central America
Total	5,2	3,6	5,5	5,5	2,0	4,6	3,0	1,4	2,0
Resident under 4 years		1,1	2,2	1,3	0,4	1,1	0,6	0,2	1,2
Resident from 4 to 6 years		2,4	6,1	4,3	1,0	7,1	1,7	0,9	2,9
Resident 7 years and more		4,9	7,1	7,2	4,4	6,0	3,8	2,2	2,1
Men	7,4	4,7	7,7	6,0	2,8	5,4	4,0	1,9	2,6
Resident under 4 years		1,6	3,6	1,5	0,5	1,3	0,6	0,2	1,5
Resident from 4 to 6 years		3,4	9,6	4,8	1,0	8,8	2,8	0,9	4,4
Resident 7 years and more		6,1	9,9	8,3	5,9	7,2	4,9	2,7	2,7
Women	3,0	2,5	3,6	4,7	1,4	3,9	1,9	0,7	1,4
Resident under 4 years		0,6	0,8	1,0	0,3	0,8	0,5	0,1	1,1
Resident from 4 to 6 years		1,5	3,1	3,4	0,9	5,1	1,1	0,9	1,9
Resident 7 years and more		3,6	5,0	6,0	2,8	5,0	2,5	1,0	1,4

¹ Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

The pattern for self-employed is similar to the pattern for employees

Of all self-employed persons in Norway at the end of 1999, the first-generation immigrants constituted 4.4 per cent (preliminary figures). If one considers the immigrant groups in proportion to the population at large, the non-western groups, excluding Asia, have a portion of self-employed persons below the half. Among women, the immigrants from Western Europe (excluding the Nordic countries) had the highest portion of self-employed with 4.7 per cent. Women in the population as a whole had a portion of 3.0 per cent. African women had the decidedly lowest portion with 0.7 per cent. Excluding the Vietnamese more men than women are self-employed.

When looking at individual groups of industry, a considerably higher portion of immigrants is found. For example, first-generation immigrants constitute nearly 25 per cent of all self-employed trades people within the hotel and restaurant industry. Also within the branch of industrial cleaning a relatively high portion of immigrants is found, 14 per cent. Retail trade is also an industry with a certain over-representation of immigrants, namely 8 per cent.

More pronounced differences regarding employment for refugees

Refugees have more difficulty entering the labour market than other immigrants. In 2000, 36 per cent of the female refugees were working, with the largest growth among the Yugoslavian women. In all the refugee groups the rate of employment was lower for women than it was for men. Whereas 56 per cent of the female refugees from South and Central America were working, the labour force participation was down at 25 per cent for the African women. The Eastern European and Asian women were placed in between with 42 and 34 per cent of the refugees working.

About the statistics

Labour market statistics for immigrants include first-generation immigrants, who are defined as "persons born abroad by foreign-born parents".

The employee statistics give figures for all employed persons, except conscripts. Numbers for self-employed and family workers are missing in order to make the statistics cover all employees. At present, employee statistics do not include information about occupation.

To measure employment, the employment rate is used, that is, the portion of employees in percentage of the population aged 16-74 years.

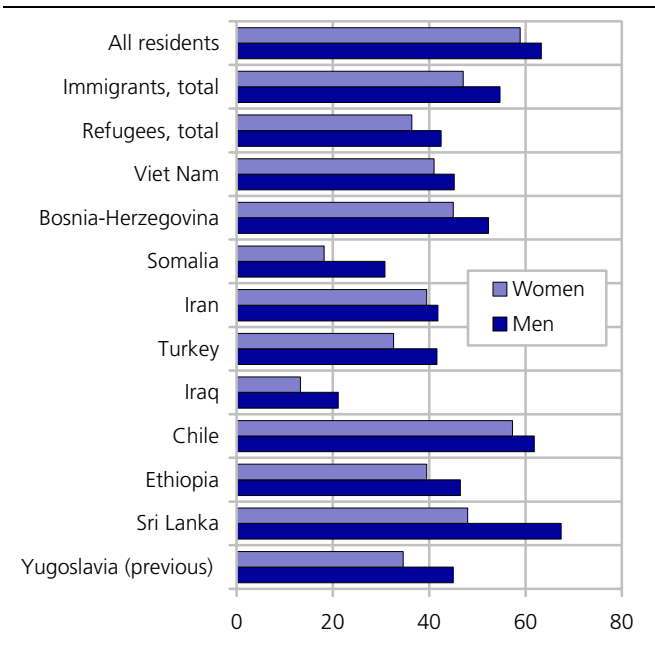
The data on employees are based on numbers from the Register of Employees that The National Insurance Service and the Social Security offices are responsible for. The register is updated by obligatory reports submitted by the employers to the Social Security office every time a work contract starts or ends.

Statistics on unemployed are based on data from the AETAT's (the primary centre for labour market issues) register of completely unemployed persons and persons participating in labour market schemes (job training programmes). The employee statistics are made every end of November (4th quarter) while the unemployment and labour market scheme statistics are compiled every quarter.

The information on immigrant categories, country background, country of birth, duration of residence in Norway, gender and age is gathered from Statistics Norway's population statistics system.

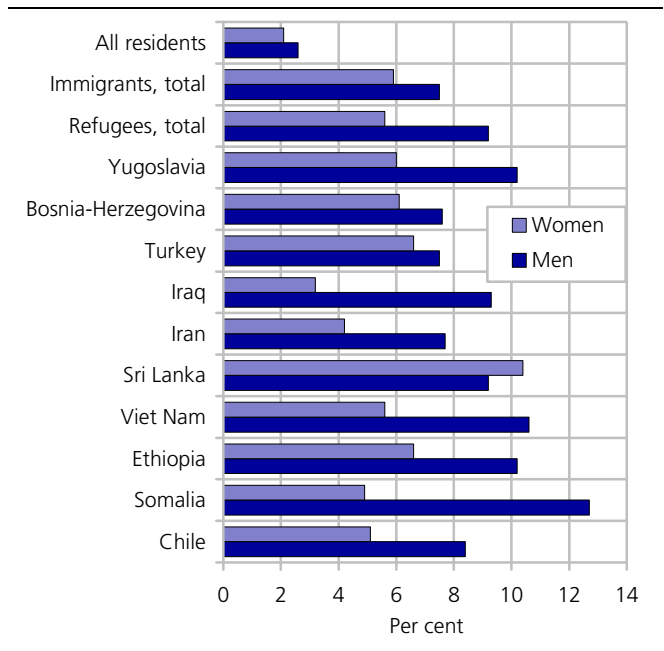
Information on who is a refugee, is gathered from the Directorate of Immigration's (UDI's) refugee register (FLYREG).

Figure 4.6. Employees aged 16-74 years with refugee background, by sex. In per cent of persons total. Selected countries of birth. 4th quarter 2000



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 4.7. Registered unemployed with refugee background, immigrants at large and residents at large, by sex. Selected countries of birth in per cent of persons total. 4th quarter 2000



Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

The unemployment rate is markedly higher for men than for women, 9.2 and 5.6 per cent respectively. At the same time, many women, both immigrants and the sub-group refugees, are never registered as unemployed at the employment offices. Fewer female refugees than male refugees are participants in labour market schemes; the portion was 5.7 for men and 4.4 for women in the 4th quarter of 2000.

Table 4.3. Employees aged 16-74 years, by western/non-western background and sex. Number and in per cent of persons in total aged 16-74 years. 4th quarter 1990-2000

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
Population						
Total	1 683 775	1 695 836	1 748 146	1 831 500	1 928 078	1 955 109
Men	880 751	885 228	913 687	956 991	1 011 501	1 020 416
Women	803 024	810 608	834 459	874 509	916 577	934 693
Total	54.5	54.5	55.8	58.3	60.9	61.1
Men	56.8	56.6	58.1	60.6	63.5	63.3
Women	52.2	52.3	53.5	56.0	58.3	58.9
First-generation immigrants						
Immigrants, total	57 489	59 719	66 714	77 668	97 611	111 150
Immigrants with western background	32 087	32 522	35 231	37 607	45 121	47 618
Immigrants with non-western background	25 402	27 197	31 483	40 061	52 490	63 532
Men, total	32 134	33 191	37 256	43 141	53 645	60 103
Immigrants with western background	15 853	16 068	17 701	18 830	23 125	24 683
Immigrants with non-western background	16 281	17 123	19 555	24 311	30 520	35 420
Women, total	25 355	26 528	29 458	34 527	43 966	51 047
Immigrants with western background	16 234	16 454	17 530	18 777	21 996	22 935
Immigrants with non-western background	9 121	10 074	11 928	15 750	21 970	28 112
Immigrants, total	43.5	41.5	42.2	45.6	50.9	50.9
Immigrants with western background	50.1	50.0	52.9	54.2	57.4	58.8
Immigrants with non-western background	37.3	34.4	34.4	39.6	46.4	46.3
Men, total	45.9	44.0	46.1	50.3	56.0	54.7
Immigrants with western background	52.7	52.7	56.6	57.3	60.4	61.6
Immigrants with non-western background	40.9	38.1	39.4	46.0	53.1	50.7
Women, total	40.8	38.7	38.2	40.7	45.9	47.1
Immigrants with western background	47.9	47.7	49.6	51.5	54.6	56.1
Immigrants with non-western background	32.3	29.6	28.5	32.6	39.5	41.7

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.4. Employees aged 16-74 years who are first-generation immigrants, by sex and country background. Numbers and in per cent of persons in total aged 16-74 years. 4th quarter 2000

Country background	Employees						Difference between men and women
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
	Absolute numbers			Per cent			Percentage points
Employees, total	1 955 109	1 020 416	934 693	61.1	63.3	58.9	4.4
Of which immigrants	111 150	60 103	51 047	50.9	54.7	47.1	7.6
Europe ¹ , total	61 259	31 204	30 055	56.6	59.9	53.5	6.4
Of which							
Denmark	9 015	4 452	4 563	56.0	57.2	54.9	2.3
Finland	3 720	1 358	2 362	63.3	57.9	66.9	- 9.0
Iceland	1 762	884	878	63.0	64.7	61.5	3.2
Sweden	13 557	6 347	7 210	67.4	68.5	66.4	2.1
France	1 112	707	405	54.5	60.9	46.0	14.9
Yugoslavia	4 207	2 673	1 534	44.2	50.5	36.2	14.3
Netherlands	1 869	1 066	803	61.9	66.8	56.5	10.3
Poland	2 814	907	1 907	55.2	57.0	54.4	2.6
United Kingdom	5 365	3 648	1 717	57.8	63.7	48.3	15.4
Germany	4 439	2 345	2 094	56.5	64.8	49.4	15.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5 032	2 709	2 323	52.2	57.1	47.5	9.6
Africa, total	8 201	5 472	2 729	41.8	47.3	33.9	13.4
Of which							
Ethiopia	1 037	638	399	51.0	52.9	48.1	4.8
Morocco	1 536	1 112	424	42.5	49.1	31.5	17.6
Somalia	1 698	1 200	498	28.7	36.4	19.0	17.4
Asia ² , total	33 646	19 228	14 418	45.3	49.8	40.4	9.4
Of which							
Turkey	3 062	2 073	989	44.2	52.5	33.1	19.4
Sri Lanka	4 175	2 639	1 536	61.8	72.0	49.7	22.3
Philippines	2 897	679	2 218	60.1	68.4	57.9	10.5
India	2 269	1 251	1 018	58.2	61.3	54.8	6.5
Iraq	1 953	1 625	328	22.4	25.2	14.5	10.7
Iran	3 593	2 241	1 352	44.2	46.8	40.5	6.3
Pakistan	4 885	3 417	1 468	39.4	51.5	25.4	26.1
Thailand	1 569	184	1 385	49.3	50.7	49.1	1.6
Viet Nam	5 485	3 126	2 359	52.5	58.3	46.4	11.9
America, total	7 629	3 950	3 679	49.8	55.1	45.2	9.9
Of which							
Canada	406	214	192	43.8	53.2	36.5	16.7
USA	2 432	1 256	1 176	43.4	48.1	39.3	8.8
Chile	2 918	1 686	1 232	60.6	64.4	56.1	8.3
Oceania, total	408	244	164	50.6	57.4	43.0	14.4
Of which							
Australia	279	176	103	50.8	57.5	42.4	15.1

¹ Turkey excluded.² Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.5. Employees aged 16-74 years with refugee background, by country of birth and sex. Numbers and in per cent of persons, total. 4th quarter 1998-2000

Country of birth	Absolute numbers			Per cent		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Both sexes						
Refugees, total	17 801	20 016	21 032	44.3	42.6	39.9
Eastern Europe	5 334	6 347	6 618	45.1	43.0	45.7
Yugoslavia	1 612	2 079	2 093	47.4	34.4	40.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3 722	4 268	4 525	44.1	49.0	48.6
Asia ¹	8 131	8 819	9 248	43.4	42.3	37.1
Turkey	441	456	451	40.8	40.6	38.0
Iraq	625	894	1 358	22.2	21.4	19.0
Iran	2 105	2 292	2 354	42.2	43.2	40.9
Viet Nam	1 492	1 721	1 778	37.8	42.7	42.8
Sri Lanka	2 653	2 609	2 454	69.4	66.5	60.9
Africa	2 010	2 372	2 581	34.9	34.5	31.1
Ethiopia	504	521	538	49.4	47.4	43.7
Somalia	900	1 150	1 331	26.6	27.6	25.4
South and Central America	1 896	1 910	1 889	63.1	62.3	58.4
Chile	1 788	1 786	1 751	64.0	63.0	59.8
Men						
Refugees, total	11 581	12 629	12 990	50.7	47.1	42.5
Eastern Europe	3 136	3 634	3 708	51.6	47.5	49.5
Yugoslavia	1 083	1 361	1 301	55.4	40.4	45.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 053	2 273	2 407	49.8	53.1	52.3
Asia ¹	5 584	5 876	6 098	49.8	46.6	39.2
Turkey	301	299	293	46.4	44.4	41.6
Iraq	493	692	1 102	27.0	24.5	21.1
Iran	1 390	1 479	1 467	44.8	45.1	41.8
Viet Nam	780	855	829	44.6	47.7	45.2
Sri Lanka	2 009	1 940	1 806	78.0	73.7	67.4
Afrika	1 452	1 654	1 732	42.1	40.5	35.8
Africa	327	332	345	51.5	49.3	46.5
Ethiopia	687	824	917	35.4	34.4	30.8
South and Central America	1 184	1 152	1 080	70.4	67.4	60.4
Chile	1 118	1 081	1 011	70.9	67.8	61.8
Womwn						
Refugees, total	6 220	7 387	8 042	35.9	36.6	36.4
Eastern Europe	2 198	2 713	2 910	38.2	38.1	41.6
Yugoslavia	529	718	792	36.6	26.8	34.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 669	1 995	2 118	38.7	45.0	45.0
Asia ¹	2 547	2 943	3 150	33.8	35.7	33.6
Turkey	140	157	158	32.4	35.0	32.6
Iraq	132	202	256	13.3	15.0	13.3
Iran	715	813	887	38.1	40.1	39.5
Viet Nam	712	866	949	32.4	38.6	41.0
Sri Lanka	644	669	648	51.6	51.7	48.0
Afrika	558	718	849	24.2	25.8	24.6
Africa	177	189	193	45.9	44.4	39.5
Ethiopia	213	326	414	14.7	18.3	18.2
South and Central America	712	758	809	53.9	55.9	55.9
Chile	670	705	740	55.1	56.8	57.3

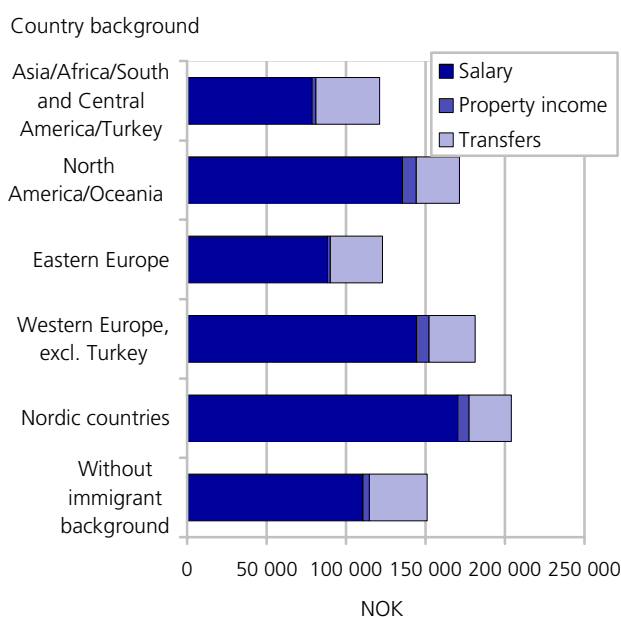
1 Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

5. Income

A number of women with immigrant background have personal income. They work and earn their own money, and they receive public assistance (benefits), just like other women. At the same time, when describing the economic living conditions of these women, one should also pay attention to the fact that many of them are part of an economic entity with others, where income and expenses are shared. The household is therefore often regarded as the best analytical unit when looking at income in a context of living conditions. Several income types registered on a person are also clearly household-related. Family allowance, social benefits and housing allowance for instance are distributed based on information about household size and composition. Considering household income is particularly relevant when the woman is dissociated from the labour market, something which is more often the case with non-western than western women.

Figure 5.1. Income composition for first-generation immigrant women and other women aged 17-66 years, by country background. 1999



Source: Income statistics for persons and families, Statistics Norway.

Lower level of income among immigrant women than among other women

In 1999 women with immigrant background had an average total income of NOK 151 000, approximately 22 per cent lower than the average income for women without immigrant background. The last group had an average total income of NOK 193 200.

Definitions, demarcations

Immigrant women comprise only first-generation immigrant women in this chapter, since few Norwegian-born persons with immigrant background are as yet old enough to have an income. First-generation immigrants are defined as "persons born abroad of foreign-born parents". Furthermore, limits are set on age; only women 17-66 years of age are included.

Whereas women who have immigrated from Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey have a total income of approximately two thirds the average income of women without immigrant background, women who have immigrated from other Nordic countries have a total income 6 per cent higher.

Wages and salaries are the most important sources of income, regardless of background

Wage earnings (wages and salaries) is the most important source of income for women, regardless of country background. Nevertheless, there are large variations. For women from the other Nordic countries 79 per cent of their income came from paid work, for women from third world countries (Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey), the percentage was 59. In the last group an average of 23 per cent of total income came from tax-free transfer payments such as family allowance, cash benefit, social benefits etc.

In 1999 the immigrant women received an average of NOK 36 400 in public transfer payments. This was some NOK1 700 lower than what those without immigrant background received in disbursements. The two groups received, on the other hand, quite different types of transfers. For immigrant women the tax-free transfer payments amounted to 58 per cent of the total

transfers, on average NOK 21 100. Family allowance, cash benefit and social benefits were the most important ones. In addition they received taxable transfers - mostly national insurance and service pensions - on average in the amount of NOK 15 300. Among women without immigrant background it was the opposite way around. Of total transfers of an average NOK 38 100 - almost 60 per cent, NOK 22 700 - were from taxable pensions. In addition they received on average NOK 15 400 in tax-free transfers.

The income composition also shows that immigrant women have lower entrepreneurial and property income than other women in the population.

Swedish women have the highest wages, Somali women the lowest

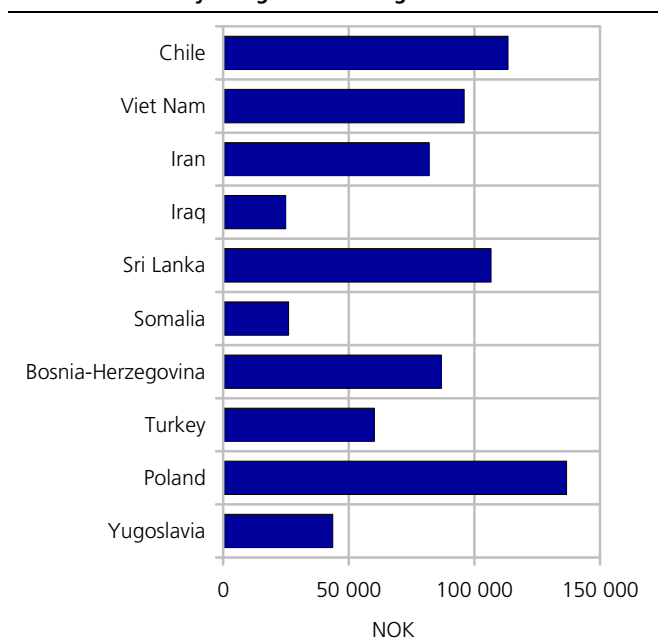
If immigrant women are compared with women without immigrant background in the same age group, we find that both women from the Nordic countries and women from the United Kingdom, Germany and the U.S. have higher wages and salaries than women their age without immigrant background. Among women from non-western countries the wages and salaries are the lowest, but there are differences within the group: Women from India, Poland, Sri Lanka, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Philippines do the best. Many of these women have higher secondary or university educations, and this contributes to these groups having almost as high an employment income as same-aged women without immigrant background in some age groups. Women from Turkey, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Somalia were the ones with the lowest income from employment.

Women have lower employment income than men the same age with identical country backgrounds. The differences between men and women are the smallest among Finnish and Swedish immigrants, and the biggest among Pakistani and Somali immigrants. The youngest women from Russia, the U.S., Chile and Iran have an employment income almost equal to their fellow countrymen. Opposite, the difference between the sexes is the widest among women and men from Asian and African countries. Women from Pakistan and Somalia have, together with women from Turkey, Sri Lanka and Thailand, the lowest employment incomes compared with their fellow countrymen of the same age.

Women with refugee background have a lower income than other immigrant women

Women who have come to Norway as refugees had an average total income of NOK 130 600 in 1999. For women who have come to Norway for other reasons the total income was NOK 159 500. While female refugees had a total income which was 68 per cent of the average income for women without immigrant background, the portion for the other immigrant women was 83 per cent.

Figure 5.2. Employment income for first-generation immigrant women aged 17-66 years with refugee background, by country background. Average. 1999



Source: Income statistics for persons and families, Statistics Norway.

The wages and salaries of female refugees only amounted to 64 per cent of the wages and salaries for women who had immigrated for other reasons. Therefore, for women with refugee background different tax-free transfers make important sources of income. On average 27 per cent of their total income stems from such transfers. Of these transfers the family allowance is the most important, it amounted to NOK 15 100 on average for female refugees. But also social assistance was quite important, with an average of NOK 10 300.

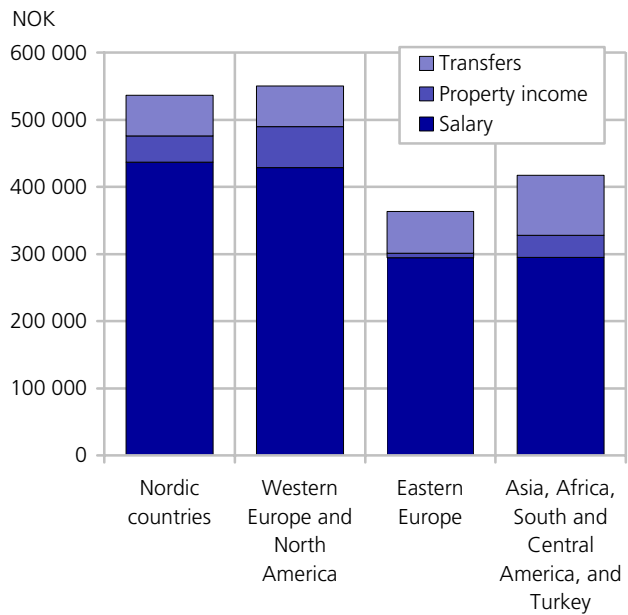
Wages and salaries more important as the years go by for non-western women

The portion of total income attributed to wages and salaries for immigrant women, increased the longer they had lived in Norway, this is shown in figures for women who have immigrated from non-western countries. Among women with backgrounds from Yugoslavia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Iran and Viet Nam the wages and salaries constituted a bigger portion of total income for those who arrived in Norway before 1990 than for those who came during the 1990s.

Lowest household income among Eastern European women

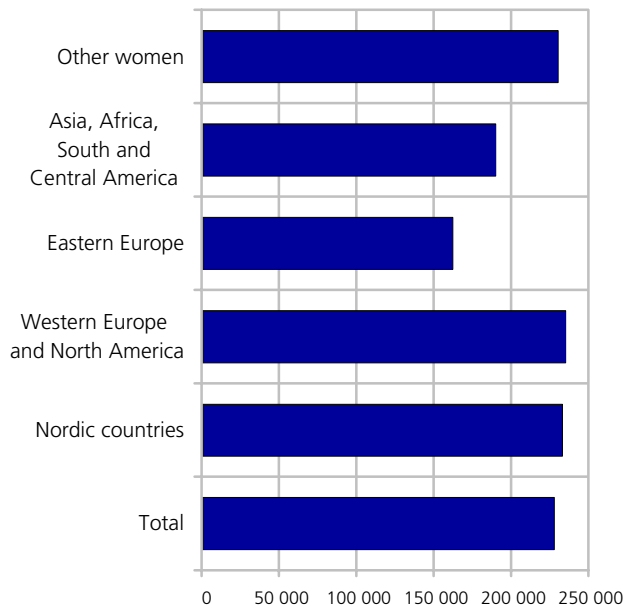
After-tax household income draws a clear boundary between western and non-western immigrant women. The highest household income belongs to women with a background from Western Europe and North America. The lowest belongs to women from Eastern Europe.

Figure 5.3. Incomes for households with first-generation immigrant women aged 17-66 years, by country background. Other women aged 17-66 years. Average. 2000



Source: Income and Property Survey for Households 2000, Statistics Norway.

Figure 5.4. After-tax household equivalent income (EL=0.5). 2000



Source: Income and Property Survey for Households 2000, Statistics Norway.

Average after-tax income for households where the women have Nordic background comes to NOK 390 000 in 2000 and NOK 399 000 for other western immigrant women. Women from Eastern Europe have the lowest household income, at NOK 280 000, while other non-western immigrant women had on average NOK 326 000 in 2000. For other households in the country where at least one household member was a woman aged 17-66 years, after-tax income amounted to NOK

375 000. This household income is 34 per cent higher than for Eastern European women, but a little more than 6 per cent lower than for women from Western Europe and North America.

Different household size may result in a lopsided picture, but when household size is taken into the equation it turns out that western women still have the highest income among immigrant women while women from Eastern Europe still have the lowest. However, the size of the income differences changes somewhat.

Oslo and Akershus have the highest number of income poor immigrant women

The percentage income poor⁷ among non-western immigrant women has declined from 1994 to 2000. The highest portion of income poor immigrant women is found in Oslo and Akershus compared to the rest of the country. This applies regardless of country background.

Said a little bit differently, in 1994 there was an almost three times bigger chance for a non-western immigrant woman in Oslo/Akershus to end up below the low-income limit compared with both western and other women in the same area. In the rest of the country the probability was at least three times as high for western women and almost five times as high compared with other women.

Source of data

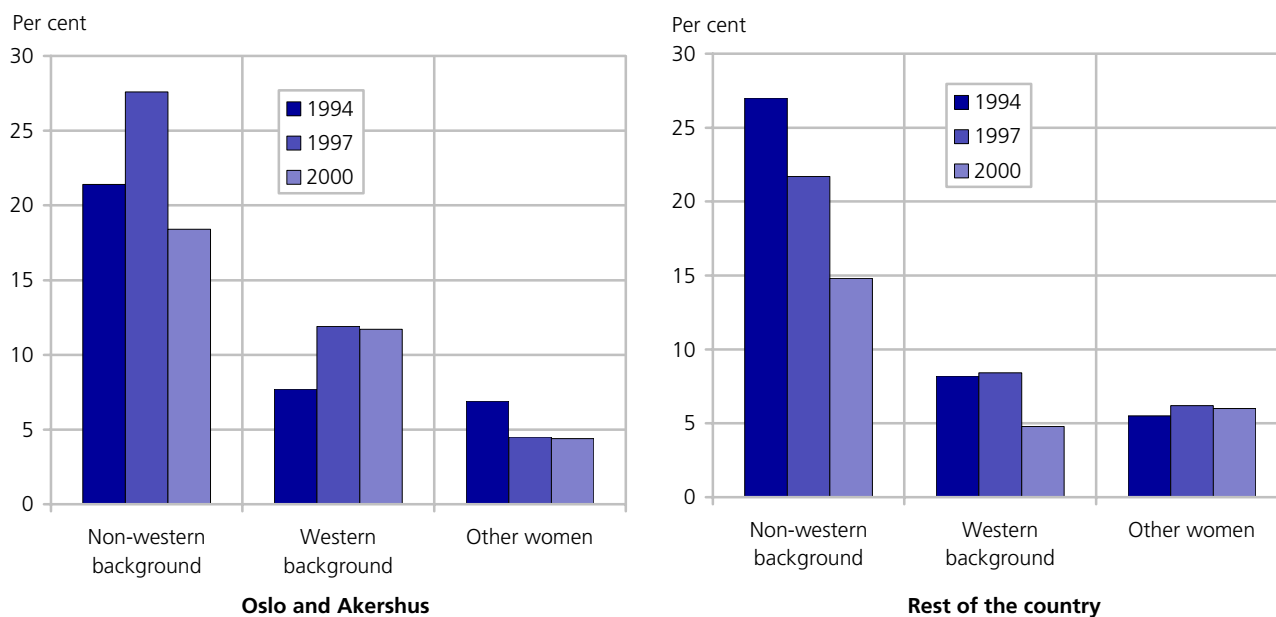
Income statistics are based on information from registers from various government authorities, such as the tax register, the State Educational Loan fund, The State's House Bank's housing allowance, the tax return register and the National Insurance Administration. The statistics cover all residents in Norway at the end of the income year in question. The advantage of using registers is that the whole population is covered, thereby offering the possibility of studying smaller groups such as women with immigrant background.

The Income and Property Survey for Households

is a panel survey which includes 12 919 households in the income year 2000. Information about income and property comes from tax return statistics. In addition data is gathered on several tax-free income venues for the household. Examples of such incomes are family allowance, housing allowance, student loans and grants, social assistance, basic and supplementary benefit and one-time benefits at childbirth. Data on household size and composition are obtained from interviews.

⁷ An indicator of income which is often referred to in international studies as a sort of low-income limit, is defined as 50 per cent of the median income. Persons who have an income below this level belong to low-income groups, sometimes called the income poor.

Figure 5.5. Portion women aged 17-66 years with household equivalent after-tax income (EL=0.5) lower than 50 per cent of median income. First-generation immigrant women with western and non-western background. Oslo/Akershus and the rest of the country. 1994, 1997 and 2000. Per cent



Source: Income and Property Survey for Households 2000, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.1. Income components for women aged 17-66 years resident in Norway, by immigrant category. Average. 1999

	Women resident in Norway with immigrant background			Other women without immigrant background
	Total	First-generation immigrants	Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents	
Salary	105 200	105 500	97 400	140 500
Net entrepreneurial income	5 400	5 400	3 400	6 500
Property income	4 100	4 200	1 300	8 000
Taxable transfers	15 300	15 500	10 100	22 700
Of this				
Pensions from the National Insurance Scheme	9 200	9 300	6 100	15 400
Service pensions, annuities etc.	2 200	2 200	800	3 500
Unemployment benefit	2 000	2 000	1 300	1 500
Tax-free transfers	21 100	21 300	15 200	15 400
Of this				
Family allowances	10 900	11 100	5 800	8 800
Cash benefit	2 100	2 200	1 400	1 500
Social assistance	3 500	3 600	1 300	800
Dwelling support	800	900	300	400
Scholarships	1 100	1 000	4 600	1 800
Total income	151 100	152 000	127 400	193 200
Number of women, total	100 571	97 050	3 521	1 309 207

Source: Income statistics for persons and families, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.2. Employment income for first-generation immigrant women in per cent of employment income for other women resident in Norway, by age and country background. 1999

Country background	Age				
	17-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-66
Denmark	107	104	111	115	113
Finland	146	115	107	109	128
Sweden	151	119	116	114	139
Yugoslavia	39	33	44	48	34
Poland	69	65	78	91	95
United Kingdom	72	87	83	100	121
Russia	50	43	53	47	47
Turkey	73	50	35	20	:
Germany	51	100	97	104	116
Bosnia-Herzegovina	69	62	73	56	11
Somalia	27	17	19	11	:
Sri Lanka	83	59	70	61	30
Philippines	66	51	78	94	96
India	99	73	86	71	62
Iran	46	47	60	57	31
Pakistan	55	31	25	19	9
Thailand	63	45	58	61	59
Viet Nam	85	64	60	58	30
USA	27	70	90	103	104
Chile	82	64	69	84	73

Source: Income statistics for persons and families, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.3. Income components for first-generation immigrant women aged 17-66 years and resident in Norway, by reason for immigration. Average. 1999

	Refugees	Non-refugees
Salary	74 800	116 200
Net entrepreneurial income	1 900	6 700
Property income	1 500	5 200
Taxable transfers	16 700	15 100
Of this		
Pensions from the National Insurance Scheme	9 700	9 100
Service pensions, annuities etc.	1 000	2 700
Unemployment benefit	2 900	1 700
Tax-free transfers	35 800	16 300
Of this		
Family allowances	15 100	9 700
Cash benefit	2 700	2 000
Social assistance	10 300	1 300
Dwelling support	2 300	400
Scholarships	1 900	700
Total income	130 600	159 500
Number of women, total	25 205	71 845

Source: Income statistics for persons and families, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.4. Income account for households with first-generation immigrant women aged 17-66 years, by country background. Other women aged 17-66 years. Average and in per cent of total income. 2000

	Total	Por- tion	Country background						Other women			
			Nordic countries	Por- tion	Western Europe excl. Tur- key, North America, Oceania	Por- tion	Eastern Europe ¹	Por- tion	Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey	Por- tion	Por- tion	
Salary	391 900	78	436 600	81	428 700	78	294 700	81	295 200	71	395 400	78
+Property income	41 100	8	39 400	7	61 200	11	6 500	2	32 500	8	41 500	8
+Transfers	70 700	14	60 600	11	60 400	11	62 000	17	89 400	21	70 600	14
Of this												
Pensions from the National Insurance Scheme	32 500	6	24 400	5	22 400	4	17 700	5	30 100	7	33 400	7
Service pensions, annuities etc.	10 700	2	10 000	2	6 100	1	1 100	0	4 900	1	11 300	2
Family allowances	9 300	2	10 600	2	11 000	2	10 400	3	13 700	3	9 000	2
Social assistance	1 700	0	1 000	0	3 000	1	11 100	3	13 500	3	1 000	0
Cash benefit	2 200	0	2 600	0	2 800	1	3 800	1	4 100	1	2 000	0
= Total income	503 700	100	536 500	100	550 400	100	363 200	100	417 100	100	507 500	100
-Total assessed taxes and negative transfers	131 400	26	146 400	27	151 700	28	83 100	23	91 200	22	132 900	26
= After-tax income	372 400	74	390 100	73	398 600	72	280 100	77	325 900	78	374 600	74
ATI per household unit (OECD)	182 700		186 400		186 100		125 800		150 100		184 900	
ATI per household unit (E=0.5)	227 900		233 200		235 400		162 400		190 000		230 300	
Average household size	2.7		2.8		2.8		3.0		3.1		2.7	
Number of observations	10 085		291		277		140		402		8 975	
Portion of households	100.0		2.9		2.6		1.3		4.2		89.0	

¹One extreme observation has been removed from the panel.

Source: Income and Property Survey for Households 2000, Statistics Norway.

Literature

Below some articles, publications and other sources of information are listed, all available from Statistics Norway. The list is not exhaustive when it comes to existing material on both the immigrant population and on immigrant women; for a more comprehensive overview, please consult *Innvandrere og innvandring 2002*, Statistics Norway (Lie 2002, Norwegian and English editions):

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http://www.ssb.no/statsborger_en/ (naturalizations)

http://www.ssb.no/ekteskap_en/ (marriages and partnerships contracted)

http://www.ssb.no/skilsmissen_en/ (divorces)

http://www.ssb.no/flytting_en/ (migration)

http://www.ssb.no/utlstat_en/ (foreign citizens)

http://www.ssb.no/flyktninger_en/ (refugees)

<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/> (education in general)

<http://www.ssb.no/utinnv/> (level of education for immigrants)

<http://www.ssb.no/utvgs/> (upper secondary education)

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2000/18: Innvandrere og nordmenn som offer og gjerningsmenn.

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2002/22: Immigrant population in Norway.

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20: Innvandrere i Norge. Hvem er de, hva gjør de og hvordan lever de?

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