

Immigration and immigrants 2002

Benedicte Lie

Statistiske analyser

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Preface

The purpose of this publication is to present updated figures on immigrants and immigration to Norway. Time series that illustrate the development within some aspects of living conditions are presented, and updated with the most recent figures where possible. An attempt will be made to update the publication every year, every second year as a paper publication, and every second year as a web publication. The first publication was SA 33 (Bjertnæs 2000), updated on the Internet: http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/sa_innvand//sa33/. The second paper edition was SA 50 (Lie 2002). This is the first time this publication has been translated into English.

Data are mainly gathered from register statistics at Statistics Norway, but also from sample surveys. This is explained in each chapter. Different divisions in Statistics Norway produce the statistics. The statistics on refugees are partially based on data from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI).

Benedicte Lie, co-ordinator for immigrant-related statistics, has been responsible for the publication. Lars Østby has contributed with valuable comments and suggestions. Much of the statistics have already been published, but not compiled in a publication like this. Bjørn Olsen has written the chapter on immigrants and the labour market, and Vebjørn Aalandslid has written the chapter on electoral turnout. Some figures have been collected from previously published statistics on immigration and immigrants, much of which are available on the Internet. The rest of the publication has been written and/or edited by Benedicte Lie. Minja Dzamarija has prepared most of the tables for the chapter on immigrant population. Liv Hansen has arranged the figures. Benedicte Lie has translated the text from Norwegian to English with the assistance of Helga Bræin.

Emphasis has been put on presenting key figures, and easily understandable tables.

The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development has sponsored the publication.

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Svein Longva

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1. Introduction

This publication is about immigration to Norway, and some aspects of the life of immigrants in Norway. When talking about immigrants and their living conditions, negative aspects are often mentioned first. It is true that among some immigrant groups there are poor living conditions, compared with the population as a whole. It is, however, important to remember that the immigrant population is a less homogenous group than maybe any other part of the population in Norway. In the entire population living conditions vary with age, gender, level of education etc. For immigrants living conditions are further complicated by other dimensions such as duration of residence in Norway, country background and immigration background. It is important to clarify these differences.

Why focus on immigrants?

Statistics on immigrants may give us an idea of whether or not there are differences between immigrants and the rest of the Norwegian population. It may also offer us information about what the immigrants' situation in Norway is, and how it changes over time. It is important to have knowledge of immigrants' situation in Norway for several reasons: Lack of knowledge may give rise for unfounded opinions and false presumptions in public debates on immigration issues.

Better knowledge of the immigrants' background and living conditions may bring about a greater understanding between immigrants and other Norwegians. A solid base of knowledge is important for politicians who have to make important decisions that are of concern to immigrants and on the magnitude of immigration to Norway.

Immigrants - 500 000 or 180 000?

There are different ways of defining the immigrant population. The delimitation of a group will vary with the purpose of the definition. There is no ideal definition that suits all purposes. Different definitions and delimitations will give different statistical results. It is important to know the definition in order to understand what the basis for the generalisation is.

In legal terms citizenship is often used as a criterion. By 1 January 2001 there were about 180 000 foreign citizens in Norway. If citizenship is used as a criterion persons with foreign background who have become Norwegian citizens will not be included.

In other situations it might be useful to look at persons born abroad. By 1 January 2001 there were about 300 000 persons who were born abroad, but more than 30 000 of them were

adopted or born abroad of two Norwegian-born parents. In addition, 23 000 of the persons born abroad had one Norwegian-born parent. Children born in Norway of two foreign-born parents are not included (48 000). Statistics Norway has chosen to take the country of birth of the parents into consideration when defining the immigrant population. Table 1.1 gives an overview of the population according to different delimitations on citizenship and immigration background.

Immigrant population = Persons with two foreign-born parents

At the present Statistics Norway defines the **immigrant population** as persons with two foreign-born parents. The immigrant population can thus analytically be divided into two groups: first generation immigrants and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents. First generation immigrants are according to our definition persons born abroad of two foreign-born parents. Persons born in Norway with two foreign-born parents were previously called second generation

immigrants. Adopted persons and persons with one foreign-born parent are not included in the immigrant population. There is, however, a broader definition where also these persons are included. This delimitation is called "people with other immigrant background".

Continuous review of terminology

Society and the composition of the population change over time, as do terminology, signification, and the need for statistics on different groups. Statistics Norway reviews the terminology and categorisations continuously. From time to time more extensive revisions are carried out. A non-biased and neutral description is attempted. A revision took place in 1993, and in 1999 Statistics Norway carried out a hearing on the terminology and categorisations that have been used when describing the immigrant population. As a result of this hearing the use of the term second generation immigrant was abandoned. The discussion focused basically on what terms should be used and not so much on the categorisation criteria.

Table 1.1. Different delimitations of persons with immigration background/foreign background, by citizenship and immigrant category. 1 January 2001

	Immigrant population	Foreign citizens	Foreign-born
Population total: 4 503 436			
Immigrant population:			
First generation immigrants	249 904	157 202	249 904
Born in Norway of two foreign-born parents	47 827	11 119	-
Immigrant population total	297 731	168 321	249 904
People with other immigrant backgrounds:			
Adopted from abroad	13 843	-	13 843
Born abroad of one Norwegian-born parent	23 143	3 880	23 143
Born in Norway of one foreign-born parent.....	153 006	9 311	-
Born abroad of two Norwegian-born parents	17 827	514	17 827
Persons with other immigrant background total:	505 868	182 343	305 035

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Should we produce statistics on immigrants' children and include them in the immigrant population?

In many cases it is not relevant to view first generation immigrants and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents as one group. It is in fact only first generation immigrants that have immigrated to Norway, and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents do not necessarily stand out from other persons born in Norway in any significant way. For many reasons it is interesting to look at these groups separately. Where it has been possible and useful, we have done so in this publication. Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents were included in the immigrant population because there was a need to focus particularly on this group with regard to integration, and to see if this group follows the pattern of first generation immigrants or the population at large. Most persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents are, however, still young and not a relevant group in all regards. By 1 January 2001 90 per cent of them were still below 20 years of age.

Country background

In everyday talk we might not think of Swedes and Englishmen when we talk about immigrants. They are not very visible as immigrants in the Norwegian society, and they come from countries with a cultural history and traditions not very different from the Norwegian ones. Statistics Norway does not gather information on ethnicity, race or colour. Neither do we produce statistics based on such categorisations.

We do, however, make categorisations on the basis of country background. In this publication we have chosen to focus on groups with different country back-

grounds. When distinctions between people with different country background are taken into consideration, one often finds significant differences in living conditions between such groups. This has to do with differences in length of stay, the fact that people come from different societies, under different circumstances, and have different preconditions to make a living in the Norwegian society. We have looked at the twenty largest groups of country background and tried to examine these throughout the report. It is necessary, however, to underline that such categorisations also represent a generalisation. A housewife with Norwegian background in a little village in Norway might have just as much in common with a woman the same age from the US as with a teenage girl from Oslo.

For some purposes country backgrounds are lumped together into larger groups. Immigrants from the Nordic countries are often looked upon as a separate group. Despite political changes Europe is divided into east and west, due to the fact that the distinction still has relevance when it comes to immigration issues. The terms western and non-western are used for geographical and substantial categorisations. Nordic countries, Western Europe (except Turkey), North America and Oceania are considered western countries whereas Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey are considered non-western ones. Turkey and Asia are grouped together, as the migration flows between Norway and Turkey do not follow a western pattern in a demographic perspective. 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. The third world includes the same countries as in

the group of non-western countries except Eastern Europe. Rough categorisations such as these are not suited if the differences within the group are larger than between the groups.

Refugees

While some immigrants have come to Norway for employment reasons or as family members of such immigrants, others are refugees. Refugees are included in the group of immigrants; they are first generation immigrants. Sometimes it is relevant to look at refugees as a separate group. The refugees seem to have significantly worse living conditions than the rest of the population, especially if they have stayed in Norway for only a short time. This makes it particularly important to follow the development over time.

The definition of refugees varies. Statistics Norway uses the term when we talk about people born in a foreign country, those who have come to Norway and have been granted stay as refugees or on humanitarian grounds. Family members that later have been reunited with refugees in Norway are also included.

Some of the statistics on refugees are collected from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI). The figures from Statistics Norway and UDI might be slightly different, due to methodological reasons. Statistics Norway updates the information by linking it to files from the Central Population Register.

Statistics - a simplified picture

Statistics give a simplified picture of reality where different aspects are

Concepts and definitions

First generation immigrants without Norwegian background: These are persons born abroad of two foreign-born parents. First generation immigrants immigrated to Norway at some point.

Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents are persons who are born in Norway of two parents born abroad, and in addition have four grandparents born abroad.

Immigrant population includes persons who have two foreign-born parents, or more precisely: Persons who neither have parents nor grandparents born in Norway. The immigrant population thus covers first generation immigrants and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents.

Persons with immigrant background cover a larger group than the immigrant population. The following divisions are used for persons with a background from immigration:

- First generation immigrants without Norwegian background
- Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents
- Persons adopted from abroad
- Foreign-born with one Norwegian-born parent
- Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent
- Born abroad of Norwegian-born parents

Immigration category refers to various delimitation of persons without/with an immigrant background. "Persons without immigrant background" is a group besides the groups listed under "Persons with immigrant background".

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

National background is the person's own, their mother's or possibly their father's country of birth. Persons without an immigrant background only have Norway as their national background. When both parents are born abroad they are in most cases born in the same country. In cases where the parents have different countries of birth the mother's country of birth is chosen.

accentuated. Different ways of categorising are used and labels are attached to the categories. To categorise people on the basis of selected criteria and labels represents a simplification and generalisation. To produce statistics one depends on categories and labels. It is about placing unique individuals with only some shared features in an analytical group.

Do statistics on immigrants create or uphold a distinction and division between "us" and "them"? It is sometimes asserted that if one places people in categories that may seem excluding, like some would say the terms in the immigration debate sometimes do, one can not expect that the individuals placed in such categories will think of themselves as part of the Norwegian society (Chaudry in Bjertnæs 2001b). Categories are often supposed to be exclusive; either one is categorised as an immigrant or one is not. In this way people are invited to think "us" and "them". But just as "we" are not a homogenous group, "they" are not either. Simple stereotypes are not sufficient for classifying people in complex societies. Anne from Oslo might have more in common with Shanti from New Dehli than Petter from Båtsfjord (Lie & Daugstad 2001). Because of the complexity it is important to have different ways of studying and describing people and society. Many types of descriptions are needed to understand the different processes in society (Østby 2001a, Østby 2000). Ideally the categories should not be given more meaning than was necessary to establish them (Østby 2001a), but they are often filled with a broader meaning. It is therefore important that the statistics on immigrants are not interpreted for more than they are: A count of people with varying elements of foreign background, and an analysis of certain aspects

of living conditions sorted by certain criteria, and measured according to scales with defined values.

Choice of statistics

In this publication we have emphasised the possibility of comparing information on immigrants from year to year, with regularly produced statistics as a starting point. This is done to be able to follow the development on different aspects of living conditions over time. Some aspects, such as health and living conditions, are analysed through special surveys on living conditions. These are carried out at longer intervals. The results of these surveys are presented in separate reports published by Statistics Norway (see for example Blom 1998).

We have as much as possible used the most recent figures. However, intervals and time of data collection vary. Labour market statistics are produced quarterly, other areas, such as education and income, are updated annually.

In some chapters we have focused on refugees as a separate category, in other chapters we have not. Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents are not relevant for analysis in all relations.

For an overview of immigrant-related statistics published by Statistics Norway, see chapter 8.

2. The immigrant population

Information is needed on the structure and composition of the immigrant population. Under the heading **population structure** (chapter 2.1) we will look at some demographic aspects of groups of immigrants, such as first generation immigrants, persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents and refugees. It is important to look at the composition when it comes to sex, age, country background, duration of residence in Norway, reason for immigration, where in the country they live etc. In this chapter we have also included a section on **population change** (chapter 2.2) with special focus on changes in the immigrant population. In this part of chapter two we present figures on immigration and emigration, naturalisations, changes in marital status, and something about relocations within Norway. In the last part of chapter two – figures on **refugees** (chapter 2.3) and asylum seekers are presented.

2.1. Population structure

- At the beginning of 2001 the immigrant population counted 297 700 people, 6.6 per cent of the population.
- There were 250 000 first generation immigrants, 5.6 per cent of the population.
- Children born in Norway of two foreign-born parents numbered 48 000 persons, 1 per cent.
- The largest group of immigrants is the one with people with country background from Pakistan (23 600). Next are Sweden, Denmark and Vietnam (15 900).
- If one includes people with other immigrant background, such as those with one Norwegian and one foreign-born parent, adopted abroad and persons born abroad of Norwegian-born parents, the number is 506 000 people, 11 per cent of the population.
- Slightly more than 50 per cent of the immigrant population had background from third world countries (Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey).
- 129 000 or 43 per cent of the immigrant population were Norwegian citizens by 1 January 2001.
- 47 per cent of the immigrant population were between 25 and 44 years of age, while the proportion of this age group in the total population was 30 per cent.
- Most people born in Norway of two parents born abroad are still young. 72 per cent were under 10 years of age.

- There are great differences in length of stay in Norway. 33 per cent had lived in Norway less than five years, and 30 per cent had lived here 15 years or more. Duration of residence in Norway varies to a large extent with country background.
- One fifth of the population in Oslo are immigrants.
- There are few cross-national marriages in Norway, with the exception of a few groups.

Half of the immigrants have background from third world countries

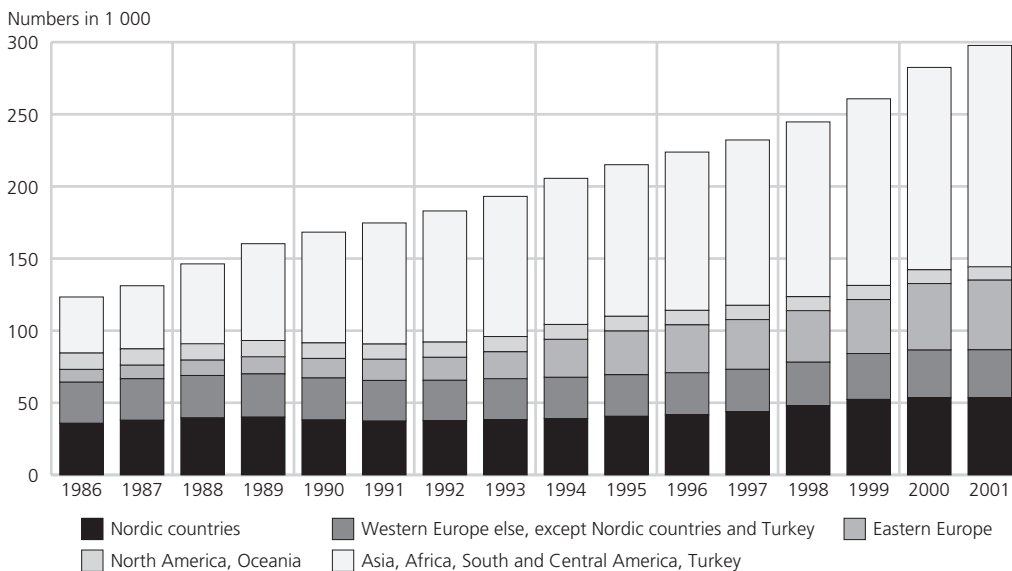
The number of immigrants in Norway has increased considerably during the last decades. By 1 January 1970 there were 59 200 immigrants in Norway, 1.5 per cent of the population. 20 years later the immigrant population numbered 168 300, 4 per cent. In 1998 5.5 per cent of the population in Norway were immi-

grants and in 2001 – 6.6 per cent (table 2.1.3).

The portion of the immigrant population with background from third world countries (Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey) increased quite a bit up to 1990. In 1970 this group made up 6 per cent of the immigrant population, or 3 500 persons. By 1980 the portion had increased to 23.5 per cent of the immigrant population, or 77 000 people. From 1990 up to 2001 the portion made up 48 to 51.5 per cent, but the total number of immigrants from third world countries doubled.

18 per cent of the immigrant population had country background from other Nordic countries, and 11 per cent from other countries in Western Europe (Turkey not included) in 2001. 16 per cent had country background from Eastern Europe (figure 2.1.1). In 1990 this group

Figure 2.1.1 Immigrant population, by country background and world region. 1 January 1986-2001



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

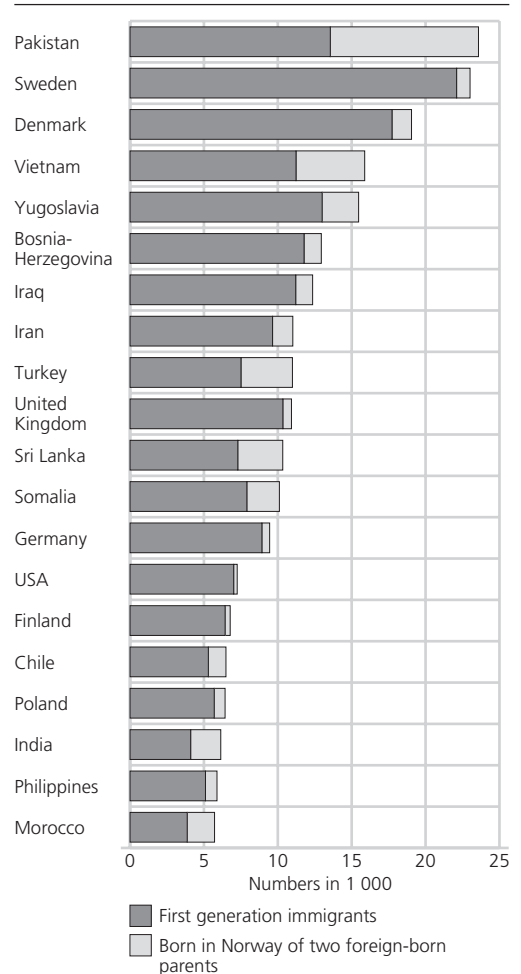
amounted to only 8 per cent. The number of immigrants from Eastern Europe increased from 13 500 to 48 300 from 1990 to 2001.

As has been the case for most preceding years persons with country background from Pakistan and Sweden were the largest immigrant groups in Norway by 1 January 2001 (figure 2.1.2). At the turn of the year 23 600 persons with Pakistani background and 23 000 with Swedish background lived in Norway. If all immigrants with background from former Yugoslavia are seen as one group (Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia) they will make up the largest group, 30 300 persons. Only 3 per cent had country background from North America and Oceania (table 2.1.3).

Among first generation immigrants Danes and Swedes have by far been the largest groups during the last decades. At the beginning of 2001 first generation immigrants numbered 250 000 people. These immigrants came from all parts of the world, and from more than 200 countries. More than half, 146 000 people, have emigrated from other countries in Eastern and Western Europe. 9 per cent have come from Africa, 3 per cent from North America and 4 per cent from South and Central America. 30 per cent have come from Asia, while less than 1 per cent from Oceania (Lie 2002).

Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents made up 48 000, a little more than 1 per cent of the population. The largest groups were people with background (mother's country of birth) from Pakistan (10 000) and Vietnam (4 600); see figure 2.1.2 and table 2.1.1.

Figure 2.1.2 Immigrant population, by immigrant category and country background. The 20 largest groups. 1 January 2001



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

More than one out of ten with foreign background

As mentioned in the introduction there are different ways of defining the immigrant population. By 1 January 2001 there were 305 000 people born abroad. In this number adopted from abroad and persons born abroad of two Norwegian-born parents are included. 153 000 of the

persons born in Norway have one foreign-born parent, and 48 000 have two foreign-born parents. If these are included 506 000 have some kind of foreign background. This is more than one out of ten (see table 1.1).

43 per cent of the immigrant population are Norwegian citizens

About 129 000 persons, or 43 per cent of the immigrant population were Norwegian citizens at the beginning of 2001. Compared with the same period in 2000 this is an increase of only 1 percentage point. The nationality groups with the highest portions of Norwegian citizens were the groups with country background from Vietnam, Morocco and Pakistan (figure 2.1.3).

Most of the groups from the different countries had the same percentage as the year before. The exceptions are those with country background from Bosnia and Yugoslavia, with an increase of 7 and 9 percentage points. This can be explained by the fact that many had lived in Norway long enough to obtain Norwegian citizenship and that many chose to apply for it.

Immigrants are younger than Norwegians

Roughly one can say that immigrants are younger than Norwegians (figure 2.1.4). Many immigrants came to Norway at a young age, many have lived here for a relatively short period, and most of those born in Norway of two foreign-born parents are still young.

The differences are particularly large for the group aged 25-44 years. 47 per cent of the immigrant population belonged to this age group, while the percentage of the whole population was 30. The per-

centage among people born in Norway of two foreign-born parents was only 5 per cent. In this latter group (47 800 persons) 44 per cent were 5 years or younger, 72 per cent were below 10 years, and 90 per cent were still less than 20. There was a balance of men and women in the immigrant population.

Differences in duration of residence in Norway

There are relatively large differences in how long the first generation immigrants have lived in Norway. 33 per cent had lived in Norway less than five years (table 2.1.4). 19 per cent had lived in Norway five to ten years and almost the same percentage had lived in Norway ten to fifteen years. 30 per cent had lived in Norway more than 15 years.

Duration of residence in Norway varies between groups with different countries of birth. Among first generation immigrants from Chile 85 per cent had lived in Norway ten years or more. 70 per cent of the immigrants from Denmark, Pakistan, Vietnam and India had about the same length of stay in Norway. Persons from Iran and Iraq had on average lived in Norway for a relatively short time. 93 per cent had lived in Norway less than ten years and 77 per cent less than five years.

Immigrants are drawn to central areas

Generally speaking one may say that immigrants live in more central areas than Norwegians, and that many, particularly the ones from non-western countries are localised in the central Eastern Norway. One third of the immigrant population were settled in Oslo by 1 January 2001 (table 2.1.5). In comparison only 11 per cent of the total population were localised in Oslo. In 2000 the immigrant population in Oslo increased by about

4 000 people to 98 000. 38 per cent of the immigrants from non-western countries lived in Oslo (table 2.1.6). The portion of non-western immigrants was largest in the parts of Oslo called Gamle Oslo and Søndre Nordstrand. Bergen was the city with the second largest number of immigrants (14 800), 5 per cent of all the immigrants in the country. Stavanger ranked third with 10 800 immigrants. Among immigrants in Norway there is a settlement pattern with particularly two types of settlement. Many have settled along the border of Sweden and Finland, and where there has been a particular need for labour, as in the oil and tourist industries (see figure 2.1.5).

While the immigrant population makes up 6.6 per cent of the total population in Norway, there are great differences when we look at the percentage in the municipalities (figure 2.1.5 and table 2.1.7). Most municipalities have a percentage of immigrants that is far below the country average. Only a few (35 out of 435) have a percentage above the country average. The immigrant population in Oslo makes up one fifth or 19.4 per cent of the population in Oslo. The portion of immigrants is particularly high in municipalities that have had facilities for refugees, traditionally high level of work migration and many immigrants from Western Europe. Not only larger cities have a high percentage of immigrants. In Bergen, with the second largest group of immigrants, the percentage in relation to the total population was still below the country average. The immigrant population made up 6.4 per cent of the population in the municipality of Bergen. In Båtsfjord in Finnmark the immigrant population made up 16 per cent of the population. Other municipi-

palities with a high percentage are Drammen (13.2 per cent), Hemsedal, Vardø, Stavanger and Lørenskog (9.9 per cent), see table 2.1.7.

Also on the county level Oslo had the largest portion of immigrants among its inhabitants. Thereafter came Akershus, Rogaland and Hordaland.

Family and household patterns¹

There are almost exactly as many women as men in the immigrant population. Among them almost 70 000 men and 60 000 women were unmarried (table 2.1.9). There were 63 500 men and almost 68 000 women that were married. As in the population at large there were far more widows than widowers, 7 800 and 1 500, respectively.

Most marriages consist of men and women from the same region, and there are relatively few marriages across country background (table 2.1.10). There are some marriages between Norwegian-born and persons from neighbouring countries and the US. There are very few marriages between Norwegian-born and people from third world countries. But there are some exceptions. There are some marriages between Norwegian-born women and men from Africa (1 600), and quite a few between Norwegian-born men and women from Asia (6 300).

When one looks at marital status (table 2.1.9) one finds that there are 600 men with country background from Thailand and 8 per cent of them are married, while the figures for women from Thailand are much higher, 64 per cent of 3 140 women were married. While there were 6 300 Asian women married to Norwegian men,

¹ The text is to a large extent taken from Østby 2001b.

only 1 900 Asian men were married to Norwegian women.

Statistics Norway produces family statistics based on married couples and cohabitants with common children. The age variation has significance when it comes

Table 2.1.1. Immigrant population by country background, and three categories of foreign background/immigrant background. 40 largest nationality groups. 1 January 2001

Immigrant population by country background		First generation immigrants without Norwegian background by country background		Born in Norway of two foreign-born parents	
Immigrant population total	297 731	First generation immigrants total ...	249 904	Born in Norway of two foreign-born parents total	47 827
Pakistan	23 581	Sweden	22 100	Pakistan	10 027
Sweden	23 010	Denmark	17 728	Vietnam	4 649
Denmark	19 049	Pakistan	13 554	Turkey	3 483
Vietnam	15 880	Yugoslavia	13 001	Sri Lanka	3 043
Yugoslavia	15 469	Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 775	Yugoslavia	2 468
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12 944	Vietnam	11 231	Somalia	2 202
Iraq	12 357	Iraq	11 212	India	2 037
Iran	11 016	United Kingdom	10 342	Morocco	1 849
Turkey	10 990	Iran	9 645	Iran	1 371
United Kingdom	10 925	Germany	8 923	Denmark	1 321
Sri Lanka	10 335	Somalia	7 905	Chile	1 191
Somalia	10 107	Turkey	7 507	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 169
Germany	9 448	Sri Lanka	7 292	Iraq	1 145
USA	7 253	USA	7 014	Sweden	910
Finland	6 776	Finland	6 434	Philippines	780
Chile	6 491	Poland	5 698	Poland	734
Poland	6 432	Chile	5 300	China	611
India	6 140	Philippines	5 105	United Kingdom	583
Philippines	5 885	India	4 103	Germany	525
Morocco	5 719	Morocco	3 870	Ethiopia	518
Netherlands	3 848	Russia	3 662	Netherlands	460
Iceland	3 756	Thailand	3 586	Lebanon	425
Russia	3 749	Iceland	3 441	Hungary	360
Thailand	3 738	Netherlands	3 388	Finland	342
China	3 654	China	3 043	Iceland	315
Ethiopia	2 803	Ethiopia	2 285	Ghana	315
France	2 350	France	2 241	Eritrea	240
Croatia	1 863	Croatia	1 694	USA	239
Hungary	1 666	Hungary	1 306	Syria	237
Lebanon	1 613	Spain	1 293	Gambia	224
Spain	1 382	Italy	1 193	Macedonia	207
Ghana	1 355	Lebanon	1 188	Algeria	187
Afghanistan	1 346	Afghanistan	1 179	Hong Kong	170
Italy	1 265	Canada	1 076	Croatia	169
Canada	1 120	Ghana	1 040	Afghanistan	167
Romania	1 054	Romania	987	Thailand	152
Gambia	1 050	Switzerland	851	Nigeria	125
Algeria	927	Gambia	826	Bangladesh	124
Switzerland	922	Bulgaria	805	France	109
Syria	860	Brasil	791	Kenya	108

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

to family patterns. The portion of persons that live in families with four persons or more was 39 per cent (table 2.1.11). Among immigrants from Asia, Africa, South and Central America, and Turkey the portion of persons that lived in families of this size was 53 per cent. Among persons with country background from Eastern Europe the portion was 44 per

cent. The largest portion of persons that lived in families with six persons or more was among people with background from third world countries, 16 per cent, almost four times the portion among the population as a whole. The largest portion that lived in small families is found among immigrants from western countries.

Table 2.1.2. Population by three categories of foreign background, country of birth and citizenship, 1 January 2001

Country background/ country of birth/citizenship	Population by				
	Country background			Country of birth	Citizenship
	Persons with immi- gration background ¹	Immigrant population ²	First generation immigrants without Norwegian background ³		
Total	4 503 436	4 503 436	4 503 436	4 503 436	4 503 436
Norway	3 997 568	4 205 705	4 253 532	4 198 401	4 319 099
Abroad, total	505 868	297 731	249 904	305 035	184 337
Europa	281 938	145 998	131 890	159 224	118 104
Africa	38 654	29 568	23 118	25 334	13 594
Asia	126 807	101 600	76 187	87 238	37 201
North and Central America	37 834	10 119	9 715	19 169	10 174
South America	18 167	9 547	8 127	12 693	4 075
Oceania	2 468	899	867	1 377	773
Stateless	-	-	-	-	380
Unknown	-	-	-	-	36
Europe except Turkey	269 583	135 008	124 383	151 658	114 805
Africa	38 654	29 568	23 118	25 334	13 594
Asia with Turkey	139 162	112 590	83 694	94 804	40 500
North America	34 276	8 373	8 090	16 908	9 218
South and Central America	21 725	11 293	9 752	14 954	5 031
Oceania	2 468	899	867	1 377	773
Stateless	-	-	-	-	380
Unknown	-	-	-	-	36
Nordic countries	127 566	53 480	50 526	66 755	54 508
Western Europe else, except Turkey	83 482	33 271	31 166	41 507	29 501
Eastern Europe	58 535	48 257	42 691	43 396	30 796
North America and Oceania	36 744	9 272	8 957	18 285	9 991
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey, stateless and unknown	199 541	153 451	116 564	135 092	59 541
Western countries ⁴	247 792	96 023	90 649	126 547	94 000
Non-western countries, stateless and unknown	258 076	201 708	159 255	178 488	89 921
Stateless and unknown	-	-	-	-	416

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

² Own, mother's or father's country of birth (if it is foreign) for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

³ Own, mother's or father's country of birth for foreign born of two foreign born parents, otherwise Norway.

⁴ Western Europe except Turkey, and North America and Oceania.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

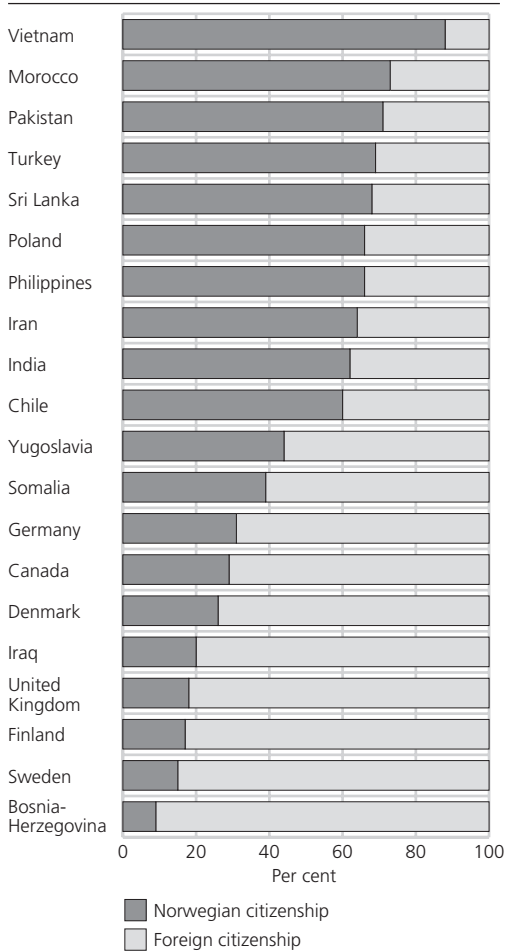
Table 2.1.3. Population by country background¹. 1970-2001. Foreign country background applies to immigrant population²

Year	Total	Norway	Abroad					
			Abroad, total	Nordic countries	Western Europe except, Turkey	Eastern Europe	North-America, Oceania	Asia, Africa, South- and Central America, Turkey
Real numbers								
1.1.1970	3 874 133	3 814 937	59 196	26 548	15 190	5 806	8 103	3 549
1.1.1980	4 091 132	3 995 930	95 202	31 210	22 686	7 114	11 810	22 382
1.1.1986	4 159 187	4 035 839	123 348	35 766	28 503	8 868	11 332	38 879
1.1.1987	4 175 521	4 044 379	131 142	37 880	28 797	9 374	11 320	43 771
1.1.1988	4 198 289	4 051 992	146 297	39 509	29 420	10 639	11 350	55 379
1.1.1989	4 220 686	4 060 393	160 293	40 037	29 972	11 878	11 292	67 114
1.1.1990	4 233 116	4 064 818	168 298	38 089	29 107	13 551	10 769	76 782
1.1.1991	4 249 830	4 075 162	174 668	37 285	28 208	14 663	10 558	83 954
1.1.1992	4 273 634	4 090 640	182 994	37 589	28 000	15 926	10 552	90 927
1.1.1993	4 299 167	4 106 072	193 095	38 176	28 524	18 647	10 584	97 164
1.1.1994	4 324 815	4 119 217	205 598	39 060	28 581	26 321	10 338	101 298
1.1.1995	4 348 410	4 133 362	215 048	40 608	28 853	30 276	10 211	105 100
1.1.1996	4 369 957	4 146 160	223 797	41 643	29 188	33 200	10 037	109 729
1.1.1997	4 392 714	4 160 522	232 192	43 696	29 491	34 486	9 879	114 640
1.1.1998	4 417 599	4 172 894	244 705	47 886	30 250	35 733	9 694	121 142
1.1.1999	4 445 329	4 184 587	260 742	52 338	31 795	37 430	9 787	129 392
1.1.2000	4 478 497	4 196 010	282 487	53 445	33 097	46 098	9 578	140 269
1.1.2001	4 503 436	4 205 705	297 731	53 480	33 271	48 257	9 272	153 451
Per cent of immigrant population								
1.1.1970			100.0	44.8	25.7	9.8	13.7	6.0
1.1.1980			100.0	32.8	23.8	7.5	12.4	23.5
1.1.1986			100.0	29.0	23.1	7.2	9.2	31.5
1.1.1987			100.0	28.9	22.0	7.1	8.6	33.4
1.1.1988			100.0	27.0	20.1	7.3	7.8	37.9
1.1.1989			100.0	25.0	18.7	7.4	7.0	41.9
1.1.1990			100.0	22.6	17.3	8.1	6.4	45.6
1.1.1991			100.0	21.3	16.1	8.4	6.0	48.1
1.1.1992			100.0	20.5	15.3	8.7	5.8	49.7
1.1.1993			100.0	19.8	14.8	9.7	5.5	50.3
1.1.1994			100.0	19.0	13.9	12.8	5.0	49.3
1.1.1995			100.0	18.9	13.4	14.1	4.7	48.9
1.1.1996			100.0	18.6	13.0	14.8	4.5	49.0
1.1.1997			100.0	18.8	12.7	14.9	4.3	49.4
1.1.1998			100.0	19.6	12.4	14.6	4.0	49.5
1.1.1999			100.0	20.1	12.2	14.4	3.8	49.6
1.1.2000			100.0	18.9	11.7	16.3	3.4	49.7
1.1.2001			100.0	18.0	11.2	16.2	3.1	51.5

¹ Own, mother's or father's country of birth if it is foreign, otherwise Norway.² Persons with two foreign-born parents.

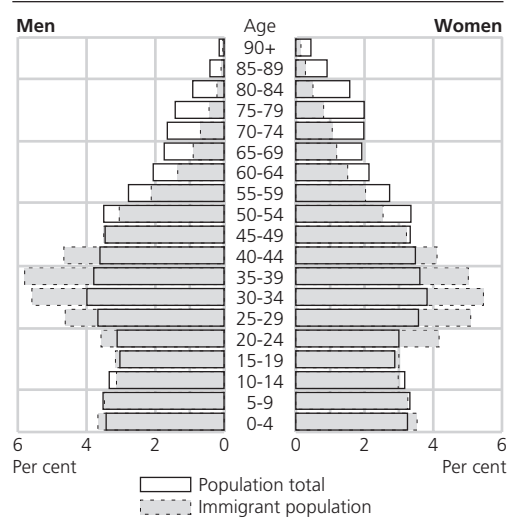
Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.1.3. Proportion of immigrant population with Norwegian citizenship, by country background. 1 January 2000. Per cent



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.1.4. Population total and immigrant population by age and sex. 1 January 2001. Per cent



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.4. First generation immigrants¹ by duration of residence/first immigration year and country background². 1 January 2001

Country background	Length of stay, in years				
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	
	First immigration year				
	Total	1996-2000	1991-1995	1986-1990	1985 and before
First generation immigrants, total	249 904	82 923	46 887	44 303	75 791
Europe, total	131 890	44 607	26 969	14 000	46 314
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 775	2 194	9 487	20	74
Denmark	17 728	3 342	1 491	1 983	10 912
Yugoslavia	13 001	5 923	3 953	1 864	1 261
Poland	5 698	1 006	1 128	1 482	2 082
United Kingdom	10 342	2 517	1 156	931	5 738
Sweden	22 100	9 902	2 980	2 097	7 121
Turkey	7 507	1 771	1 217	2 136	2 383
Germany	8 923	2 972	797	649	4 505
Africa, total	23 118	9 811	4 668	4 846	3 793
Morocco	3 870	932	659	930	1 349
Somalia	7 905	4 495	2 099	1 241	70
Asia, total	76 187	23 491	13 302	20 570	18 824
Philippines	5 105	1 347	809	1 520	1 429
India	4 103	729	468	796	2 110
Iraq	11 212	8 659	1 801	657	95
Iran	9 645	2 812	1 840	4 654	339
Pakistan	13 554	2 178	1 586	2 844	6 946
Sri Lanka	7 292	1 728	1 615	3 179	770
Thailand	3 586	1 577	855	734	420
Vietnam	11 231	822	2 472	3 494	4 443
North and Central America, total	9 715	3 065	1 101	863	4 686
Canada	1 076	372	137	81	486
USA	7 014	1 940	702	568	3 804
Central America	1 625	753	262	214	396
South-America, total	8 127	1 565	753	3 952	1 857
Chile	5 300	450	340	3 452	1 058
Oceania, total	867	383	94	72	318

¹ Persons born abroad of two foreign-born parents.

² Basically own country of birth, but parents country of birth if both parents have same country of birth that is different from persons country of birth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

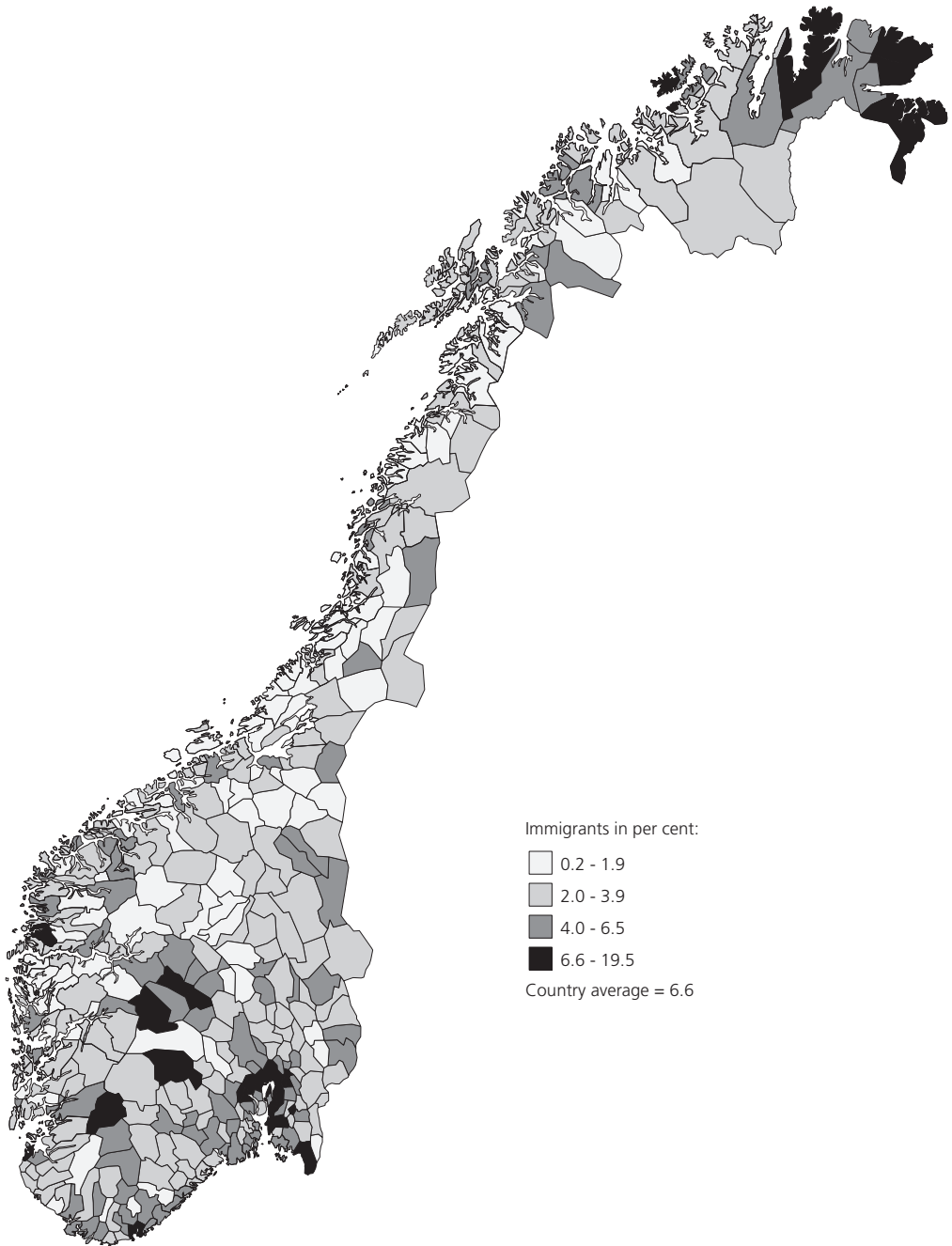
Table 2.1.5. Immigrant population¹ by two groups of country background². Urban districts of Oslo. 1 January 2001

Urban district	All	Background in Asia, Africa, South- and Central America, Turkey	Immigrant population in parts of town, per cent		Immigrant population in whole country, per cent		Population of Oslo in per cent of total population	Population, total
			All	Background in Asia, Africa, South- and Central America, Turkey	All	Background in Asia, Africa, South- and Central America, Turkey		
Whole Oslo	98 760	67 022	19.4	13.2	33.2	43.7	11.3	508 726
01 Bygdøy-Frogner	3 044	825	14.9	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	20 416
02 Uranienborg- Majorstua	3 624	1 248	15.2	5.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	23 832
03 St.Hanshaugen- Ullevål	3 792	1 547	13.4	5.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	28 246
04 Sagene-Torshov	5 496	3 715	19.9	13.4	1.8	2.4	0.6	27 642
05 Grunerløkka- Sofienberg	7 617	5 573	28.3	20.7	2.6	3.6	0.6	26 870
06 Gamle Oslo	9 343	7 540	36.6	29.5	3.1	4.9	0.6	25 541
07 Ekeberg-Bekke- laget	1 933	983	11.6	5.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	16 703
08 Nordstrand	1 337	459	7.7	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	17 385
09 Søndre Nordstrand	10 738	8 934	33.8	28.1	3.6	5.8	0.7	31 756
10 Lambertseter ..	1 313	898	12.8	8.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	10 265
11 Bøler	2 284	1 710	17.2	12.8	0.8	1.1	0.3	13 313
12 Manglerud	1 391	887	11.3	7.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	12 360
13 Østensjø	1 707	1 052	11.1	6.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	15 393
14 Hølsøy-Sinsen	4 452	3 073	21.0	14.5	1.5	2.0	0.5	21 208
15 Hellerud	3 653	2 844	23.3	18.1	1.2	1.9	0.3	15 689
16 Furuset	8 210	7 011	28.1	24	2.8	4.6	0.6	29 232
17 Stovner	6 483	5 529	30.7	26.2	2.2	3.6	0.5	21 140
18 Romsås	2 060	1 784	30.7	26.6	0.7	1.2	0.1	6 715
19 Grorud	4 024	3 326	23.2	19.2	1.4	2.2	0.4	17 314
20 Bjerke	5 137	3 864	22.3	16.8	1.7	2.5	0.5	23 035
21 Grefsen-Kjelsås	1 436	583	8.0	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	17 839
22 Sogn	2 081	1 010	13.2	6.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	15 736
23 Vinderen	1 851	403	9.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	19 494
24 Røa	2 238	939	10.5	4.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	21 260
25 Ullern	2 861	988	10.8	3.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	26 573
26 Sentrum	358	174	29.8	14.5	0.1	0.1	-	1 202
27 Marka	103	18	6.1	1.1	-	-	-	1 675
Unknown, without permanent adress	194	105	21.7	11.8	0.1	0.1	-	892

¹ Persons with two foreign-born parents.² Own, mother's or father's country of birth (not Norway).

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.1.5. Immigrant population. Per cent of total population. 1 January 2001



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.6. Immigrant population¹ by country background². Municipality. Classified by size of immigrant population. 1 January 2001

	Immigrant population		Immigrant population in per cent of population		Immigrant population in whole country, per cent		Population, total
	All	Non-western	All	Non-western	All	Non-western	
The whole country	297 731	201708	6.6	4.5	100.0	100.0	4 503 436
1 0301 Oslo	98 760	76674	19.4	15.1	33.2	38.0	508 726
2 1201 Bergen	14 795	10211	6.4	4.4	5.0	5.1	230 948
3 1103 Stavanger	10 750	6474	9.9	5.9	3.6	3.2	108 848
4 0219 Bærum	9 839	5078	9.7	5.0	3.3	2.5	101 340
5 1601 Trondheim	8 755	6164	5.8	4.1	2.9	3.1	150 166
6 0602 Drammen	7 330	5947	13.2	10.7	2.5	2.9	55 321
7 1001 Kristiansand	6 361	4753	8.7	6.5	2.1	2.4	73 087
8 0220 Asker	4 478	2193	9.0	4.4	1.5	1.1	49 661
9 0106 Fredrikstad	3 839	2378	5.6	3.5	1.3	1.2	68 143
10 1102 Sandnes	3 459	2373	6.4	4.4	1.2	1.2	53 860
11 0231 Skedsmo	3 408	2441	8.7	6.2	1.1	1.2	39 155
12 0806 Skien	3 218	2341	6.5	4.7	1.1	1.2	49 740
13 1902 Tromsø	3 122	1532	5.2	2.5	1.0	0.8	60 086
14 0230 Lørenskog	2 924	2050	9.9	6.9	1.0	1.0	29 656
15 0104 Moss	2 623	1926	9.7	7.1	0.9	1.0	27 143
16 0105 Sarpsborg	2 621	1730	5.5	3.6	0.9	0.9	47 993
17 0706 Sandefjord	2 290	1395	5.8	3.5	0.8	0.7	39 813
18 0709 Larvik	2 129	1388	5.2	3.4	0.7	0.7	40 681
19 0906 Arendal	2 105	1311	5.3	3.3	0.7	0.6	39 547
20 0101 Halden	1 933	1147	7.1	4.2	0.6	0.6	27 133
21 0805 Porsgrunn	1 907	1277	5.8	3.9	0.6	0.6	33 146
22 1106 Haugesund	1 897	1323	6.2	4.3	0.6	0.7	30 609
23 0704 Tønsberg	1 839	1078	5.2	3.1	0.6	0.5	35 145
24 0213 Ski	1 793	1100	7.0	4.3	0.6	0.5	25 536
25 0217 Oppegård	1 684	928	7.3	4.0	0.6	0.5	23 006
26 0626 Lier	1 629	1114	7.6	5.2	0.5	0.6	21 540
27 0502 Gjøvik	1 538	1149	5.7	4.2	0.5	0.6	27 179
28 0625 Nedre Eiker	1 514	1115	7.3	5.4	0.5	0.6	20 636
29 1504 Ålesund	1 453	904	3.7	2.3	0.5	0.4	39 189
30 0701 Borre	1 389	823	5.8	3.4	0.5	0.4	24 049
31 0228 Rælingen	1 364	1026	9.3	7.0	0.5	0.5	14 659
32 1149 Karmøy	1 351	833	3.6	2.2	0.5	0.4	37 145
33 0501 Lillehammer	1 317	745	5.3	3.0	0.4	0.4	24 873
34 1124 Sola	1 315	653	6.9	3.4	0.4	0.3	19 023
35 0214 Ås	1 312	813	9.5	5.9	0.4	0.4	13 838
36 0124 Askim	1 270	995	9.3	7.3	0.4	0.5	13 622
37 0605 Ringerike	1 240	767	4.4	2.7	0.4	0.4	28 030
38 1804 Bodø	1 235	799	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	41 541
39 0403 Hamar	1 225	774	4.6	2.9	0.4	0.4	26 835
40 0235 Ullensaker	1 192	680	5.7	3.2	0.4	0.3	20 987

¹ Persons with two foreign-born parents.² Own, mother's or father's country of birth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.7. Immigrant population¹ by country background². Municipality. Classified by proportion of inhabitants in the Municipality. 1 January 2001

	Immigrant population		Population, total	Immigrant population in per cent of population	
	All	Non-western		All	All	Non-western
The whole country	297 731	201 708	4 503 436	6.6	4.5
1 0301 Oslo	98 760	76 674	508 726	19.4	15.1
2 2028 Båtsfjord	392	390	2 451	16.0	15.9
3 0602 Drammen	7 330	5 947	55 321	13.2	10.7
4 0618 Hemsedal	257	173	2 015	12.8	8.6
5 2002 Vardø	307	202	2 694	11.4	7.5
6 1103 Stavanger	10 750	6 474	108 848	9.9	5.9
7 0230 Lørenskog	2 924	2 050	29 656	9.9	6.9
8 0219 Bærum	9 839	5 078	101 340	9.7	5.0
9 0104 Moss	2 623	1 926	27 143	9.7	7.1
10 0214 Ås	1 312	813	13 838	9.5	5.9
11 0124 Askim	1 270	995	13 622	9.3	7.3
12 0228 Rælingen	1 364	1 026	14 659	9.3	7.0
13 1429 Fjaler	269	167	2 936	9.2	5.7
14 0220 Asker	4 478	2 193	49 661	9.0	4.4
15 0231 Skedsmo	3 408	2 441	39 155	8.7	6.2
16 1001 Kristiansand	6 361	4 753	73 087	8.7	6.5
17 2015 Hasvik	100	59	1 204	8.3	4.9
18 2022 Lebesby	120	23	1 524	7.9	1.5
19 0941 Bykle	69	34	884	7.8	3.8
20 0626 Lier	1 629	1 114	21 540	7.6	5.2
21 0620 Hol	349	166	4 665	7.5	3.6
22 0826 Tinn	486	337	6 560	7.4	5.1
23 0216 Nesodden	1 146	458	15 534	7.4	2.9
24 0625 Nedre Eiker	1 514	1 115	20 636	7.3	5.4
25 0217 Oppegård	1 684	928	23 006	7.3	4.0
26 0137 Våler	300	212	4 113	7.3	5.2
27 2023 Gamvik	92	36	1 269	7.2	2.8
28 2003 Vadsø	447	325	6 167	7.2	5.3
29 0101 Halden	1 933	1 147	27 133	7.1	4.2
30 0213 Ski	1 793	1 100	25 536	7.0	4.3
31 0136 Rygge	943	619	13 465	7.0	4.6
32 1124 Sola	1 315	653	19 023	6.9	3.4
33 2030 Sør-Varanger	644	390	9 498	6.8	4.1
34 0211 Vestby	828	453	12 241	6.8	3.7
35 0617 Gol	295	221	4 392	6.7	5.0
36 1418 Balestrand	100	36	1 530	6.5	2.4
37 0402 Kongsvinger	1 131	809	17 401	6.5	4.6
38 0806 Skien	3 218	2 341	49 740	6.5	4.7
39 1102 Sandnes	3 459	2 373	53 860	6.4	4.4
40 1017 Songdalen	355	275	5 528	6.4	5.0

¹ Persons with two foreign-born parents.

² Own, mother's or father's country of birth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.8. Immigrant population¹ by country background². County. 1 January 2001

	Country background					
	Total	Nordic countries	Western Europe except Turkey	Eastern Europe	North-America, Oceania	Asia, Africa, Central and South Amerika, Turkey
Total	297 731	53 480	33 271	48 257	9 272	153 451
01 Østfold	15 413	3 618	1 411	3 924	312	6 148
02 Akershus	35 110	8 866	4 985	4 959	1 279	15 021
03 Oslo	98 760	12 830	7 301	9 652	1 955	67 022
04 Hedmark	6 964	1 844	723	1 724	163	2 510
05 Oppland	6 396	1 423	754	1 706	181	2 332
06 Buskerud	16 912	3 149	1 698	3 122	359	8 584
07 Vestfold	11 091	2 493	1 565	2 319	430	4 284
08 Telemark	8 099	1 634	902	1 832	204	3 527
09 Aust-Agder	4 789	1 016	723	1 207	304	1 539
10 Vest-Agder	10 098	1 353	1 068	2 539	678	4 460
11 Rogaland	22 547	3 316	4 119	3 772	1 338	10 002
12 Hordaland	20 302	2 696	3 171	3 007	912	10 516
14 Sogn og Fjordane	3 639	676	542	625	105	1 691
15 Møre og Romsdal	7 554	1 291	968	1 652	249	3 394
16 Sør-Trøndelag	11 255	1 802	1 369	2 128	370	5 586
17 Nord-Trøndelag	2 834	738	341	627	96	1 032
18 Nordland	6 395	1 522	694	1 456	156	2 567
19 Troms	5 623	1 646	733	1 038	163	2 043
20 Finnmark	3 950	1 567	204	968	18	1 193

¹ Persons with two foreign-born parents.

² Own, mother's or father's country of birth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

**Table 2.1.9. Population by marital status, country background of immigrant population and sex.
1 January 2001**

Country background Sex	Marital status					
	Total			Unmarried		
	Total	Men	Women	Alt	Men	Women
Both sexes, total	4 503 436	2 231 301	2 272 135	2 175 437	1 167 297	1 008 140
Norway	4 205 705	2 082 184	2 123 521	2 045 660	1 096 689	948 971
Abroad, total	297 731	149 117	148 614	129 777	70 608	59 169
Europe, total	145 998	70 665	75 333	59 284	31 275	28 009
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12 944	6 388	6 556	5 933	3 183	2 750
Denmark	19 049	9 125	9 924	5 863	3 182	2 681
Finland	6 776	2 777	3 999	3 001	1 371	1 630
Yugoslavia	15 469	8 302	7 167	8 447	4 662	3 785
Netherlands	3 848	2 001	1 847	1 395	736	659
Poland	6 432	2 300	4 132	2 151	1 073	1 078
Russia	3 749	1 062	2 687	1 509	708	801
United Kingdom	10 925	6 309	4 616	2 690	1 769	921
Sweden	23 010	10 340	12 670	11 330	5 498	5 832
Turkey	10 990	6 015	4 975	4 858	2 628	2 230
Germany	9 448	4 336	5 112	3 082	1 607	1 475
Africa, total	29 568	16 689	12 879	15 051	8 473	6 578
Ethiopia	2 803	1 620	1 183	1 633	958	675
Ghana	1 355	716	639	650	321	329
Morocco	5 719	3 347	2 372	2 566	1 435	1 131
Somalia	10 107	5 510	4 597	5 997	3 417	2 580
Asia, total	101 600	52 208	49 392	48 362	27 010	21 352
Philippines	5 885	1 545	4 340	1 763	847	916
India	6 140	3 162	2 978	2 589	1 382	1 207
Iraq	12 357	8 321	4 036	5 789	3 643	2 146
Iran	11 016	6 296	4 720	5 618	3 463	2 155
China	3 654	1 701	1 953	1 394	706	688
Pakistan	23 581	12 394	11 187	12 221	6 552	5 669
Sri Lanka	10 335	5 482	4 853	4 889	2 742	2 147
Thailand	3 738	598	3 140	1 061	498	563
Vietnam	15 880	8 166	7 714	8 997	4 900	4 097
North and Central America, total	10 119	4 391	5 728	2 423	1 311	1 112
Central America	1 746	702	1 044	579	308	271
South America, total	9 547	4 704	4 843	4 375	2 375	2 000
Chile	6 491	3 472	3 019	3 265	1 786	1 479
Oceania, total	899	460	439	282	164	118¹

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

² Divorced, widow/widower, separated, or partners, and divorced or surviving partners.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.9. Population by marital status, country background of immigrant population and sex.
(cont.) **1 January 2001**

Country background Sex	Marital status					
	Married			Other ²		
	Total	Men	Women	1 alt	Men	Women
Both sexes, total	1 697 077	850 539	846 538	630 922	213 465	417 457
Norway	1 565 647	787 006	778 641	594 398	198 489	395 909
Abroad, total	131 430	63 533	67 897	36 524	14 976	21 548
Europe, total	65 641	30 902	34 739	21 073	8 488	12 585
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5 890	2 899	2 991	1 121	306	815
Denmark	9 514	4 490	5 024	3 672	1 453	2 219
Finland	2 541	902	1 639	1 234	504	730
Yugoslavia	5 972	3 112	2 860	1 050	528	522
Netherlands	1 947	1 013	934	506	252	254
Poland	3 133	953	2 180	1 148	274	874
Russia	1 870	299	1 571	370	55	315
United Kingdom	6 026	3 487	2 539	2 209	1 053	1 156
Sweden	8 202	3 539	4 663	3 478	1 303	2 175
Turkey	5 283	2 904	2 379	849	483	366
Germany	4 610	2 143	2 467	1 756	586	1 170
Africa, total	10 657	5 996	4 661	3 860	2 220	1 640
Ethiopia	875	512	363	295	150	145
Ghana	547	300	247	158	95	63
Morocco	2 458	1 420	1 038	695	492	203
Somalia	3 045	1 654	1 391	1 065	439	626
Asia, total	45 597	22 373	23 224	7 641	2 825	4 816
Philippines	3 423	602	2 821	699	96	603
India	3 064	1 563	1 501	487	217	270
Iraq	6 029	4 420	1 609	539	258	281
Iran	4 102	2 240	1 862	1 296	593	703
China	1 929	877	1 052	331	118	213
Pakistan	10 362	5 426	4 936	998	416	582
Sri Lanka	5 068	2 600	2 468	378	140	238
Thailand	2 063	46	2 017	614	54	560
Vietnam	5 627	2 779	2 848	1 256	487	769
North and Central America, total	5 481	2 393	3 088	2 215	687	1 528
Central America	811	244	567	356	150	206
South America, total	3 575	1 619	1 956	1 597	710	887
Chile	2 193	1 167	1 026	1 033	519	514
Oceania, total	479	250	229	138	97	41

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

² Divorced, widow/widower, separated, or partners, and divorced or surviving partners.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.10. Existing marriages¹ by country of birth of spouse. 1 January 2001

Men	Women								
	Total	Norway	Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Unknown
Total	856 113	772 710	38 012	4 971	23 577	4 948	2 099	294	9 502
Norway	781 372	744 118	22 618	960	6 338	4 213	1 044	231	1 850
Europe	34 344	18 168	13 696	104	380	210	99	23	1 664
Africa	6 357	1 603	174	2 919	75	14	11	1	1 560
Asia	22 532	1 941	363	98	15 920	26	16	2	4 166
North America ...	4 148	3 383	227	10	44	378	23	7	76
South America ...	1 715	587	57	6	6	25	858	-	176
Oceania	308	242	21	1	6	4	1	23	10
Unknown	5 337	2 668	856	873	808	78	47	7	-

¹ Marriages where at least one of the spouses were living in Norway.

Source: Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.11. Population according to family size. 1 January 1998. Per cent

Country background	Number of persons in the family						
	Total	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 or more
Whole country	100	22	21	17	23	12	4
Immigrant population	100	25	17	16	21	12	10
Nordic countries	100	38	22	14	17	7	2
Eastern Europe	100	20	18	19	26	11	7
Western Europe, except Turkey	100	33	22	15	19	8	3
Asia, Africa, South and							
Central America, Turkey	100	18	12	16	22	15	16
North-America, Oceania	100	33	28	12	18	7	3

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.2. Population change

- During the year 2000 the immigrant population increased by 15 200 persons. The net migration was 12 000, and the birth surplus was 3 400.
- People with country background from Iraq represented the group with the largest increase in 2000, 4 700 persons.
- There are large variations from year to year in how many that move to Norway. The net migration came to 7 900 persons in 2001, and 9 700 in 2000.
- 9 500 people were granted Norwegian citizenship in 2000, 1 500 more than the year before. The increase was particularly due to the fact that many Bosnians obtained Norwegian citizenship, and that Pakistanis reach the same level they had from 1995 to 1998.
- There are increasingly more marriages between Norwegian men and Asian women.
- The fertility rate was 2.37 for immigrant women and 1.84 among all women in Norway in 1999-2000. The fertility rate had gone down among all groups except women from Western Europe and North America.

Changes in the immigrant population

As already mentioned the immigrant population increases steadily. In 2000 immigrants from Iraq constituted the group that contributed the most to the population growth, 4 700 persons (table 2.2.1). The number of persons from Asia rose the most, and now count 101 600 people. The number of persons from North and Central America continues to go down. Persons with non-western background now constitute 68 per cent of the immigrant population.

Immigration and emigration vary a lot

Counting persons that have immigrated and subtracting the number of persons that have emigrated will result in the net migration figure. The net migration to Norway was 0.22 per cent in 2000, and 0.17 in 2001. Norway has a short history of immigration and had an immigration surplus rather late compared with other countries in Western Europe. Roughly, from 1967 there have been more people moving to Norway than from Norway (figure 2.2.1). The net migration has been at the highest level in years where there has been a great demand for labour, and when at the same time many have been seeking protection as asylum seekers and refugees (Østby 2001c). In 1999 and 2000 the net migration was particularly high. This is explained by the fact that few emigrated but many immigrated, particularly refugees and asylum seekers.

Fewer people move to Norway from abroad

In 2000 36 500 people moved to Norway, while 26 900 moved out. The immigration surplus was 9 700, which was 9 300 less than the year before. There were 5 300 fewer immigrations while the emigration increased by 4 000. The immigration surplus was reduced by 1 900 in Oslo and 1 200 in Akershus (table 2.2.2). Net migration to Oslo and Akershus was 1 100 persons in 2000, the lowest figure since 1979. Net migration from abroad to the northern part of Norway was 2 200 persons in 2000, against 3 000 in 1999. Net migration compensates for some of the domestic movements from the northern parts of Norway to the southern parts. During the 1990s the immigration compensated for half of the domestic emigration from the region (Østby 2001d). Except for Rogaland, all the

counties had a movement surplus to/from other countries. In 1999 Oslo had the largest portion of the migration surplus from abroad, while in 1999 Hordaland and Nordland had the largest one, 11 per cent each.

Migration balance with Sweden, Yugoslavia and Iraq has changed

The immigration from Sweden was 1000 persons less in 2000 than in 1999, while the emigration to Sweden was 1 000 higher. Norway had net migration of minus 1 500 persons in 2000, after having had a surplus since 1991 and a record net migration of 4 000 in 1997. In 1999 6 400 Yugoslavs moved to Norway. These were basically Kosovo-Albanians that got collective protection (temporary residence permit) in Norway because of the conflict in Kosovo. The migration from Yugoslavia was 5 400 less than the year before, and 600 more persons moved back to Yugoslavia.

Immigration from Asia grew by 2 400. This is due to increased immigration from Iraq. The increase of immigration of people from Iraq is due to a large flow of asylum seekers, particularly Kurds from the Kurd self-governmental area in Iraq. A large portion of these that came as asylum seekers in 1999, were given temporary stay and were included in the statistics in 2000. For the other countries in Asia, and in Africa and America there have been small changes in the migration flows.

127 500 granted Norwegian citizenship since 1977

From 1977, as far back as we have statistics on naturalisation, and up to 2000, there have been 127 500 foreigners obtaining Norwegian citizenship (table 2.2.3). More than 80 per cent were

citizens from non-western countries, i.e. people with citizenship from Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, Turkey and South and Central America.

9 500 people were given Norwegian citizenship in 2000, 1 500 more than the year before. The increase was due to the fact that many Bosnians were given Norwegian citizenship, and that the Pakistanis reached the level they had from 1995 to 1998. Only in the period 1995 to 1997 have there been more naturalisations, on average 12 000.

Persons with Yugoslavian citizenship formed the largest group that received Norwegian citizenship both in 2000 and the year before, with 1 300 and 1 200 naturalisations respectively. Pakistanis were the second largest with 1 100 and then next Bosnians with 900. The many naturalisations of Bosnians took place since many of them had lived in Norway for seven years, and therefore could apply for Norwegian citizenship. Other large groups to obtain Norwegian citizenship were Vietnamese, Iraqis, Turks, Iranian and persons from Sri Lanka. These groups stood for between 450 and 750 naturalisations.

About half of all naturalisations were granted to Asian citizens. From the middle of the 1980s Asians have stood for the most naturalisations. Eastern Europeans followed second, with an increasing amount of naturalisations every year, 30 per cent in 2000. The increase among Eastern-European citizens being granted Norwegian citizenship is connected to the naturalisation of Yugoslavs and Bosnians.

Nordic citizens have since 1977 had a small number of naturalisations, especially considering the large amount of

inhabitants from the Nordic countries (28 000) that have settled in Norway.

7 per cent of the naturalisations concerned Africans.

Marriages and divorces among immigrants

In chapter 2.1 we looked at the total number of marriages, the portion of cross-national marriages, and what groups that basically were involved in such marriages. If we look at marriages in 2000 there were no longer as many African men marrying Norwegian women, but the number of marriages between Asian women and Norwegian men was even higher (table 2.2.4).

Rules for obtaining Norwegian citizenship

The main rule is that a person can become a Norwegian citizen after seven consecutive years of residence in Norway. The main exceptions from the rule are the following:

- Persons married to a Norwegian citizen can in practice receive Norwegian citizenship after four years of residence.
- Nordic citizens may receive Norwegian citizenship after only two years.
- If a person has previously been a Norwegian citizen, the residence requirement is one to two years.
- There is usually no residence requirement for children under the age of 12.
- Students with a residence permit can become Norwegian citizens.

There are special rules for granting Norwegian citizenship to seamen with a foreign citizenship.

Children are normally given their mother's citizenship when they are born. When the parents are married, the child becomes a Norwegian citizen if one of the parents is a Norwegian citizen.

Divorces cannot be described in the same way, but table 2.2.5 may give an indication of the divorce pattern. Marriages among immigrants seem to be stable. Cross-national marriages seem to have a more mixed divorce pattern. Some years ago the divorce rate for marriages between Norwegian women and African men was so high that many suspected that it was related to pro forma marriages. This pattern is not as evident any more (Østby 2001b).

Immigrants have higher fertility rates²

The total fertility rate (TFR: The total of five year age specific birth rates 15-44 years, multiplied by 5) among all women in Norway was 1.84 in the period 1999-2000. Looking at only women without immigrant background the fertility rate is 0.05 lower. The relative high fertility rate in Norway can thus not be explained by a high rate of births among immigrant women.

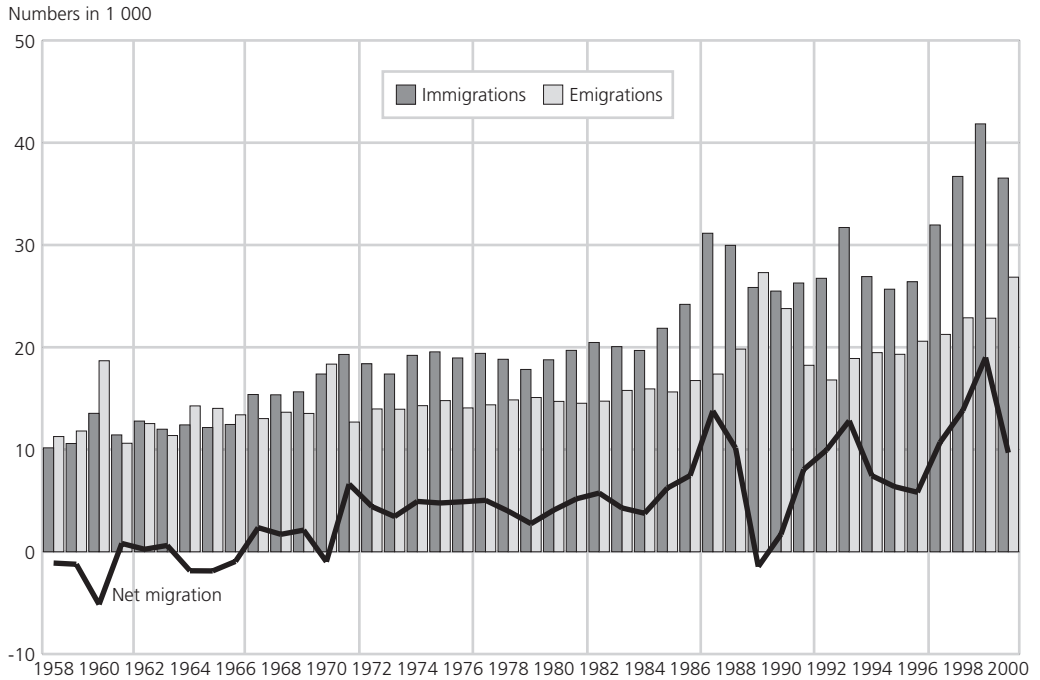
TFR is 1.87 among women from western countries and 2.58 among women from non-western countries (table 2.2.6). There are, however, large differences from country background within the regions. Women from third world countries (Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey) have a fertility rate of 2.8. The highest fertility rate is among women from North Africa, while it is lowest for women from East Asia. If we compare with the fertility rate in the period 1994-1995 the fertility rate has gone down for all groups, except people from Western Europe, North America and Oceania. It seems as if the fertility pattern tends to be closing in on the Norwegian one for groups with long length of stay in Norway.

² The material for this text is based on Lappegård 2000 and Østby 2001b.

Table 2.2.1. Population 1 January 2000 and 2001 and changes in 2000, by country background.
Foreign country background applies to immigrant population

Country background	Population 1 January 2000	Live births	Deaths	Excess of births	Immi- gra- tions	Emi- gra- tions ²	Net mi- gra- tions increase in popu- lation	Net changes in status	In- crease in 1 January popu- lation	Popu- lation 2001
Total	4 478 497	59 234	44 002	15 232	36 542	26 854	9 688	-	24 939 4	503 436
Norway	4 196 010	54 672	42 812	11 860	8 319	10 694	-2 375	41	9 654 4	205 705
Foreign, total	282 487	4 562	1 190	3 372	28 223	16 160	12 063	-41	15 285	297 731
Europe	143 121	1 550	806	744	14 027	11 748	2 279	-26	2 903	145 998
Africa	26 521	799	50	749	3 243	960	2 283	1	3 046	29 568
Asia	92 577	2 104	146	1 958	9 038	1 949	7 089	-15	9 038	101 600
North and Central America	10 273	34	163	-129	1 073	1 085	-12	-4	-150	10 119
South America	9 126	73	21	52	677	286	391	4	417	9 547
Oceania	869	2	4	-2	165	132	33	-1	31	899
Europa except Turkey	132 640	1 292	790	502	13 588	11 559	2 029	-21	2 389	135 008
Africa	26 521	799	50	749	3 243	960	2 283	1	3 046	29 568
Asia with Turkey	103 058	2 362	162	2 200	9 477	2 138	7 339	-20	9 552	112 590
North America South and Central America	8 709	20	159	-139	818	1 001	-183	-3	-333	8 373
Oceania	10 690	87	25	62	932	370	562	3	600	11 293
Oceania	869	2	4	-2	165	132	33	-1	31	899
Nordic countries Western Europe else, except Turkey	53 445	346	393	-47	6 771	6 574	197	-6	41	53 480
Eastern Europe	33 097	179	238	-59	2 993	2 732	261	-20	194	33 271
North America and Oceania ..	46 098	767	159	608	3 824	2 253	1 571	5	2 154	48 257
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey, stateless and unknown	9 578	22	163	-141	983	1 133	-150	-4	-302	9 272
and unknown	140 269	3 248	237	3 011	13 652	3 468	10 184	-16	13 198	153 451
Western countries	96 120	547	794	-247	10 747	10 439	308	-30	-67	96 023
Non-western countries, stateless and unknown	186 367	4 015	396	3 619	17 476	5 721	11 755	-11	15 352	201 708

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.2.1. Migrations to and from other countries. 1958-2000

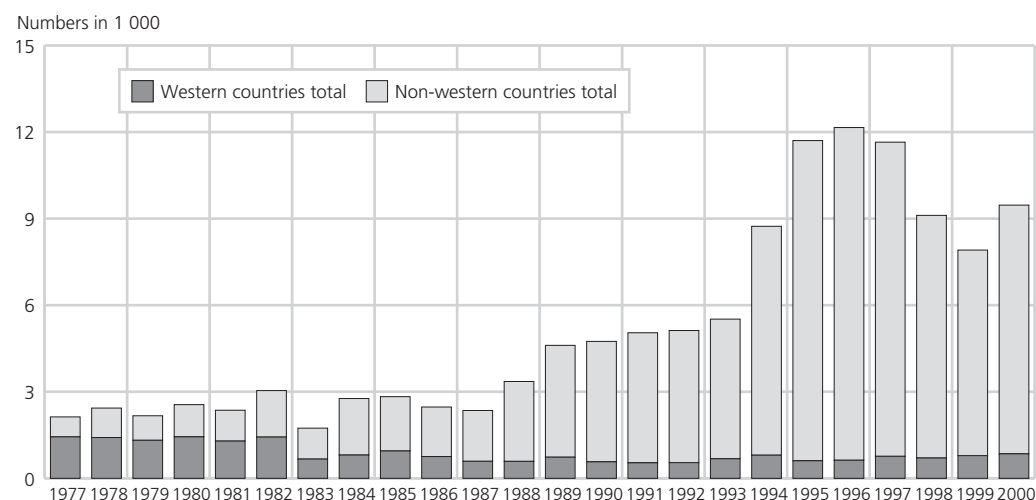
Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

If we look at first generation immigrant women and their average number of children there are large differences (table 2.2.7). Women from Somalia (3.87), Pakistan (3.62), Iraq (3.42) and Morocco (3.09) had on average more than three children. Women from Russia (1.0), Thailand (1.31) and China 1.38) were far below the average for women that had not immigrated. Among women from Somalia there were 56 per cent that had four children or more, and among women from Pakistan the portion was 54 per cent. Among women that were not first generation immigrants there were only 7 per cent with four children or more.

Table 2.2.2. Migrations to and from other countries by county. 1958-2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Immigration	26 407	31 957	36 704	41 841	36 542
Emigration	20 590	21 257	22 881	22 842	26 854
Net migration	5 817	10 700	13 823	18 999	9 688
01 Østfold	226	541	590	554	244
02 Akershus	652	1 309	1 643	1 703	554
03 Oslo	1 910	3 106	2 156	2 472	549
04 Hedmark	191	333	349	880	526
05 Oppland	95	239	506	893	478
06 Buskerud	234	552	548	813	484
07 Vestfold	205	434	505	692	324
08 Telemark	187	451	530	721	478
09 Aust-Agder	43	114	241	556	210
10 Vest-Agder	166	187	390	1 023	451
11 Rogaland	27	404	1 513	1 453	-87
12 Hordaland	-170	338	1 142	1 701	1 087
14 Sogn og Fjordane	263	236	387	294	352
15 Møre og Romsdal	260	399	618	758	832
16 Sør-Trøndelag	234	507	642	1 001	603
17 Nord-Trøndelag	137	153	435	514	389
18 Nordland	499	708	615	1 453	1 076
19 Troms	367	319	563	827	460
20 Finnmark	291	370	450	691	678

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.2.2. Western and non-western citizens granted Norwegian citizenship. 1977-2000

Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.3. Naturalisations by previous citizenship and world region. 1977-2001

	Western countries					Non-western countries			
	Total	Western countries, total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe, else	North America and Oceania	Non-western countries total	Eastern Europe	Africa, Asia, Turkey and South and Central America	Stateless and unknown
1977-2000	127 478	20 888	10 001	8 762	2 125	105 086	15 105	89 981	1 504
1977	2 213	1 436	814	491	131	693	168	525	84
1978	2 501	1 414	710	584	120	1 021	230	791	66
1979	2 242	1 318	592	599	127	850	136	714	74
1980	2 680	1 438	553	721	164	1 116	165	951	126
1981	2 441	1 291	541	574	176	1 069	138	931	81
1982	3 095	1 430	534	735	161	1 611	192	1 419	54
1983	1 754	667	374	234	59	1 072	128	944	15
1984	2 798	807	387	361	59	1 959	262	1 697	32
1985	2 851	948	470	397	81	1 882	213	1 669	21
1986	2 486	756	365	318	73	1 715	186	1 529	15
1987	2 370	590	308	229	53	1 761	165	1 596	19
1988	3 364	588	271	255	62	2 768	272	2 496	8
1989	4 622	733	366	302	65	3 875	600	3 275	14
1990	4 757	572	279	248	45	4 173	433	3 740	12
1991	5 055	538	251	227	60	4 506	441	4 065	11
1992	5 132	544	252	236	56	4 578	485	4 093	10
1993	5 538	678	337	266	75	4 839	610	4 229	21
1994	8 778	802	403	316	83	7 932	1 054	6 878	44
1995	11 778	608	283	265	60	11 097	1 343	9 754	73
1996	12 237	627	248	294	85	11 530	1 049	10 481	80
1997	12 037	763	351	322	90	10 887	1 178	9 709	387
1998	9 244	705	351	275	79	8 408	1 111	7 297	131
1999	7 988	786	467	239	80	7 125	1 728	5 397	77
2000	9 517	849	494	274	81	8 619	2 818	5 801	49

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.4. Marriages¹ by country background² of man and woman. 2000

Man's country background	Woman's country background										
	Total	Norway	Other Nordic countries	Other European countries	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Stateless	Unknown
Total	3 614	731	515	734	226	932	72	90	7	2	305
Norway	793	.	334	231	26	135	35	28	4	.	.
Other Nordic countries	475	293	113	27	2	24	7	4	.	.	5
Other European countries	823	283	30	401	9	29	14	7	.	1	49
Africa	281	35	8	14	147	6	.	1	1	.	69
Asia	938	62	12	24	10	656	2	1	.	1	170
North and Central America	67	36	7	7	1	4	7	2	.	.	3
South America	81	18	.	4	1	2	5	42	.	.	9
Oceania	8	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
Stateless	7	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
Unknown	141	.	11	23	29	71	2	5	.	.	.

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

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

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway, unpublished.

Table 2.2.5. Divorces¹ by country background² of man and woman. 2000

Man's country background	Woman's country background									
	Total	Norway	Other Nordic countries	Other European countries	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Unknown
Total	1 945	613	205	362	140	419	83	67	4	52
Norway	571	.	116	207	29	133	54	29	3	.
Other Nordic countries	177	94	46	12	1	8	6	.	.	10
Other European countries	419	261	18	107	2	9	5	.	.	17
Africa	246	124	8	9	89	6	2	.	.	8
Asia	359	73	3	11	4	253	2	1	.	12
North and Central America	71	43	2	5	1	4	12	3	.	1
South America	58	16	2	2	.	.	2	32	.	4
Oceania	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Unknown	40	.	10	8	14	6	.	2	.	.

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

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

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway, unpublished.

Table 2.2.6. Fertility¹ (TFR) by age² and country background³. 1994-1995 and 1999-2000

Country background	1994-1995	1999-2000
Whole population	1.87	1.84
Norway ⁴	1.83	1.80
Other countries, total	2.57	2.37
Norden	2.15	1.85
Vestern Europe except Turkey	1.88	1.90
Eastern Europe	2.29	1.94
North America and Oceania	1.77	1.92
Asia, Africa, America except USA and Canada, Turkey	2.93	2.80
Western countries ⁵	2.02	1.87
Non-western countries	2.79	2.58

¹ Total fertility rate (TFR) is the total of five years age specific fertility rates 15-44 years, multiplied by five.

² Age at the end of the year of birth.

³ Foreign background applies to first generation immigrants without Norwegian background.

⁴ For persons with Norway as country background only age is taken into consideration and not age at immigration.

⁵ North-America, Oceania og Western Europe, not Turkey.

Source: Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.7. Fertility among women aged 35-44 years by country background¹. 1 January 2000

Country background	Number of women	Average number of children	Born in Norway	
			Per cent	With 4+ children
Norway	291 194	2.01	97	7
Denmark	1 513	1.83	77	7
Finland	818	1.42	70	3
Iceland	444	2.18	41	13
Sweden	2 037	1.60	70	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 137	1.96	13	5
France	194	1.93	67	8
Germany	811	1.67	69	7
Netherlands	344	1.95	71	10
Poland	1 145	1.42	66	2
Russia	510	1.00	23	-
United Kingdom	781	1.83	70	7
Yugoslavia	1 113	2.85	23	33
Morocco	337	3.09	74	42
Somalia	400	3.87	34	56
China	427	1.38	60	2
India	527	2.09	81	8
Iran	889	2.19	29	11
Iraq	339	3.42	16	44
Pakistan	1 364	3.62	73	54
Phillipines	1 297	1.61	77	6
Sri Lanka	750	2.09	66	8
Thailand	879	1.31	60	4
Turkey	599	2.84	58	30
Vietnam	1 150	2.66	62	29
USA	770	1.80	67	7
Chile	690	2.30	48	11

¹ Women 35-44 years of age by number of children and country background (mother's or father's foreign country of birth). Foreign country background applies to first generation immigrants without Norwegian background, i.e. persons born abroad of two foreign-born parents.

Source: Statistics Norway.

2.3. Refugees

- By 1 January 2000 there were roughly 80 000 refugees in Norway. This is 1.8 per cent of the total population.
- 64 per cent of the refugees had lived in Norway less than ten years.
- Oslo was the county with the highest number of refugees, 20 800 and 27 per cent of all the refugees in the country. Refugees represented 4.1 per cent of the population in Oslo.
- The gender balance of the refugee population is more even than before, but by 1 January 2000 there were still 10 000 more men than women.
- Refugees aged 20-49 made up 64 per cent of the refugees, while only 5 per cent were 60 years or above.
- 18 200 or less than one out of four had come by family reunification, and 12 700 have come as *quota* refugees.
- 66 per cent of the refugees came from Asia, Africa, Turkey, South and Central America and 34 per cent from Eastern Europe.
- In 2001 nearly 15 000 persons applied for asylum in Norway. The largest groups came from Russia, Croatia and Somalia.
- The same year 5 850 persons were granted asylum or residence on humanitarian grounds. 1 500 came through family reunification.

More than 80 000 with refugee background

Around 77 100 persons with refugee background were living in Norway on 1 January 2000. For some refugees some data is missing, and is only a partially registered in the Refugee Register. This under-registration represents roughly

about 3 000 persons, hence there are more than 80 000 persons with refugee background in Norway. In the period from 1 January 1999 to 1 January 2000 the population of refugees increased by 9 800. Among people with different country background – people from Yugoslavia made up the largest portion, 5 000 people. People from Iraq made up the second largest group with 1 970 persons.

Of the around 77 100 persons with complete registration in the refugee register, 58 900 were registered as principal applicants while the rest (18 200) came to Norway as relatives of refugees (table 2.3.1). Close to 60 per cent of the principal applicants were registered as asylum seekers. 64 per cent of the refugees had by 1 January lived less than 10 years in Norway (table 2.3.2). Only 3 per cent had stayed more than 20 years. One third of the refugees had country background from Eastern Europe, while the rest basically came from third world countries (Asia, Africa, Turkey, South and Central America).

The refugee population is younger than the population at large. More than 25 per cent of the refugees were below 20 years of age, and only 5 per cent were 60 or older. There is furthermore an uneven gender distribution among the refugees. There were around 10 000 more men than women among refugees on 1 January 2000. There is a surplus of men between 25 and 44 years (figure 2.3.1). It is particularly among refugees from Asia, Africa, Turkey, South and Central America that the surplus of men is most evident, and in particular among refugees from Iraq, Iran, Somalia and Sri Lanka. Among refugees from Eastern Europe there is a more even distribution of men and women, as refugees from Balkan often have come as families.

27 per cent of the refugees live in Oslo

The refugee population increased in all Norwegian counties from 1999 to 2000. Oslo is still the county with the most refugees. Around 20 800 refugees lived in Oslo, which accounts for 27 per cent of the total number of refugees in Norway (table 2.3.3). Refugees in Oslo made up 4.1 per cent of the city's total population. Studies have shown that there are many secondary movements from other parts of the country to Oslo and other central areas. In the period 1995 to 1999 there were 3 200 refugees that moved to Oslo from other parts of the country, but there were also 1 000 that moved from Oslo to other parts of the country and about 1 000 that moved to other countries (Østby 2001d). The fewest refugees are found in Finnmark and Nord-Trøndelag, 850 and 910 persons respectively.

About 35 000 persons with refugee background, or 45 per cent, were registered with Norwegian citizenship (table 2.3.2). The largest number of people who has been granted Norwegian citizenship is found among those who have the longest duration of residence in Norway. 99 per cent of the Hungarians and 84 per cent of the Vietnamese had been granted Norwegian citizenship. The reason for this is that refugees from Hungary and Vietnam have lived long enough in Norway to qualify for Norwegian citizenship, and that many have chosen to apply for it. As a main rule, people can become Norwegian citizens after seven consecutive years of residence. This explains that only 0.7 per cent of Bosnians are Norwegian citizens. Many of them did not reach the 7 years in Norway on 1 January 2000.

A new year of records for flows of asylum seekers³

From where asylum seekers come – may vary from year to year and from month to month. In 1985 roughly 800 asylum seekers came to Norway, while in previous years there were only a couple of hundred each year. The 1990s have been characterised by large variations in number of applicants. 1993 was a record year. Almost 13 000 asylum seekers came, and more than half of them were from Bosnia. In 1998 there was again a drastic increase. This time more than half came from the former Yugoslavia (Kosovo). In 1999 there was a large increase in applicants from Iraq. In 2000 many Kosovo-Albanians that previously had temporary collective protection – applied for asylum (<http://www.udi.no>). In 2001 there were even more applicants than in 1993. Figures from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration show that almost 15 000 people from 100 different countries applied for asylum in Norway. For the first time Russian asylum seekers formed the largest group (1 318) (KRD 2002). Other major groups were from Croatia (1 216), Somalia (1 080), Iraq (1 056), Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Bosnia-Herzegovina (907).

³ Figures on asylum seekers and decisions are based on data from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI).

About the statistics

Statistics on refugees are produced annually. The data are based on a coordinated effort in 1995 to pool the data from Statistics Norway's population system, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration's Fremkon register and the Refugee Register. Some refugees who have come to Norway in recent years (particularly since 1998) have been registered in the Population Register but not in the Refugee Register. Consequently, the number of refugees is somewhat lower than it otherwise would have been. This under-registration could be around 5 000 persons on 1 January 2000. The statistics are made to be able to analytically separate people with refugee background from other immigrants, and is not meant to replace the statistics on applications and legal decisions produced by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration. The figures should be interpreted with caution.

Less than one third of the applicants are granted stay

Figures from the UDI show that during the last three to four years less than one third of the applicants for asylum have been granted. In 2001 roughly 4 300 were granted residence, 1 500 came as quota refugees and 1 500 through family reunification (table 2.3.5). Some asylum applicants are dismissed because their applications are considered groundless, others are sent back to other countries they already have been to (according to the Dublin-convention, where it was agreed that applicants should be dealt with in the first country they reached). Others again leave before their applications are dealt with (Lie 2002).

Definitions

Refugee. In the legal sense, the term "refugee" applies to resettlement refugees and asylum seekers who have been granted asylum. This is also a common term used about a person who is fleeing, for example because of war, unrest, human rights violations or environmental catastrophes. In connection with refugee assistance in Norway, the term «refugee» is used for resettlement refugees and asylum seekers who have been granted asylum or residence on humanitarian grounds.

Asylum seeker is a person who on his or her own initiative, and without prior warning, asks for protection and recognition as a refugee. This person is called an asylum seeker until a decision has been made on the application.

Resettlement refugees or quota refugees

are 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 (Storting) determines a quota for the number of resettlement refugees to be received by Norway each year. Resettlement refugees were previously referred to as quota refugees.

Family reunification is residence or work permit granted to close family members of a Norwegian national or foreign national with legal residence in Norway. Family reunification mainly applies to spouse and children under 18 years of age.

Source: UDI annual report 2000.

**Table 2.3.1. Different definitions of refugees¹ by country background and refugee status.
1 January 2001**

Country background	Refugees		
	Total	Main person refugee	Family reunification with refugee ²
Total	77 084	58 879	18 205
Of these from			
Eastern Europe	25 885	21 103	4 782
Asia, Africa, Central and South-America, Turkey	51 060	37 670	13 390
Selected countries			
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 352	8 173	3 179
Yugoslavia	10 860	9 672	1 188
Vietnam	10 422	6 822	3 600
Iran	8 260	7 223	1 037
Iraq	6 524	5 350	1 174
Somalia	6 098	4 266	1 832
Sri Lanka	5 063	3 289	1 774
Chile	4 592	3 482	1 110
Turkey	1 637	725	912
Ethiopia	1 548	1 263	285
Croatia	1 041	985	56
Poland	970	818	152
Pakistan	846	578	268
Lebanon	752	614	138
Hungary	713	689	24
Afghanistan	617	497	120
Syria	425	272	153
Eritrea	356	269	87
Ghana	295	158	137
India	277	173	104
Sudan	260	221	39
Algeria	210	154	56
Kambodia	188	173	15
Kenya	188	132	56
Romania	183	133	50
Uganda	183	151	32
Czech Republic	170	163	7
China	135	100	35
Rwanda	147	134	13
Zaire	142	118	24
Peru	129	105	24
Czechoslovakia	136	126	10
Macedonia	127	99	28
Morocco	122	77	45

¹ The term "refugee" is here used about persons resident in Norway, that at some point have come to Norway of flight reasons (family included), without regard to if the person has refugee status (according to the Geneva Convention). Children that the refugee has after arrival to Norway are not included.

² Settlement- and work permit that is granted to close family of foreign citizens with legal stay in Norway. This concerns also family members of Norwegian citizens. Concerns basically spouses and children below 18 years of age.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

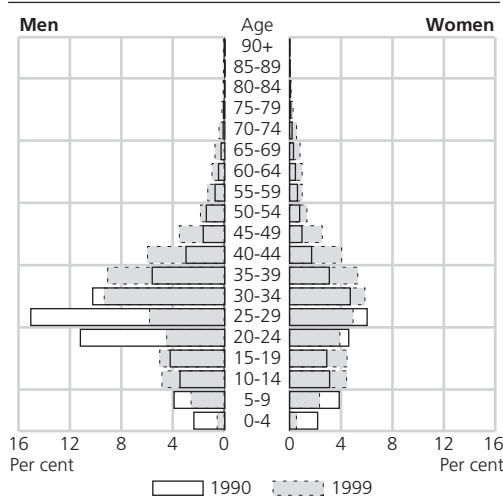
Table 2.3.2. Refugees¹ by country background and duration of residence in Norway. 1 January 2001

Country background	Refugees, total	Refugees with Norwegian citizenship	Refugees with foreign citizenship	Duration of residence.Years				
				30-	20-29	10-19	5-9	0-4
Total	77 084	34 988	42 096	787	1 795	25 101	26 658	22 743
The Nordic countries	8	2	6	.	1	2	2	3
Rest of Western Europe, except Turkey	113	45	68	11	9	41	43	9
Eastern Europe	25 885	4 975	20 910	774	151	2 579	12 124	10 257
North America,Oceania	18	5	13	.	2	8	8	.
Asia, Africa,South and Central America, Turkey	51 060	29 961	21 099	2	1 632	22 471	14 481	12 474
Selected countries								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 352	76	11 276	.	1	7	8 034	3 310
Yugoslavia	10 860	2 682	8 178	6	6	1 338	3 666	5 844
Vietnam	10 422	8 724	1 698	.	946	5 941	3 226	309
Iran	8 260	5 336	2 924	.	4	4 238	2 188	1 830
Iraq	6 524	1 372	5 152	.	.	554	1 575	4 395
Somalia	6 098	2 063	4 035	.	1	934	2 062	3 101
Sri Lanka	5 063	3 356	1 707	.	2	2 716	1 703	642
Chile	4 592	2 779	1 813	.	506	3 630	438	18
Turkey	1 637	1 283	354	.	7	909	608	113
Ethiopia	1 548	1 112	436	.	32	739	503	274
Croatia	1 041	17	1 024	1	1	17	79	943
Poland	970	826	144	2	7	892	61	8
Pakistan	846	527	319	.	21	533	225	67
Lebanon	752	576	176	.	.	312	379	61
Hungary	713	703	10	658	11	39	5	.
Afghanistan	617	233	384	1	.	181	153	282
Syria	425	293	132	.	.	103	210	112
Eritrea	356	267	89	.	19	192	77	68
Ghana	295	257	38	.	.	208	74	13
India	277	187	90	1	16	170	83	7
Sudan	260	64	196	.	.	15	76	169
Algeria	210	105	105	.	.	65	58	87
Kambodia	188	174	14	.	2	119	63	4
Kenya	188	93	95	.	4	72	50	62
Romania	183	97	86	.	19	29	67	68
Uganda	183	150	33	2	.	90	83	8
Czech Republic	170	164	6	59	66	44	1	.
China	135	98	37	.	12	51	50	22
Rwanda	147	16	131	.	.	.	28	119
Zaire	142	49	93	.	.	37	38	67
Peru	129	34	95	.	4	27	62	36
Czechoslovakia	136	129	7	40	46	42	8	.
Macedonia	127	77	50	.	1	64	38	24
Morocco	122	77	45	.	1	58	54	9
Colombia	115	68	47	.	1	51	34	29
Russia	102	27	75	.	2	5	35	60
Sierra Leone	90	36	54	.	.	32	11	47
Kuwait	90	24	66	.	.	10	39	41
Bangladesh	88	70	18	.	1	55	29	3
Tunisia	82	54	28	.	.	49	16	17
El Salvador	74	50	24	.	.	33	32	9
Soviet Union	64	52	12	3	2	15	44	.
Albania	62	19	43	.	.	.	32	30
Thailand	51	23	28	.	1	24	25	1
Philippines	58	37	21	.	.	26	31	1

¹ The term "refugee" is here used about persons resident in Norway, that at some point have come to Norway of flight reasons (family included), without regard to if the person has refugee status (according to the Geneva Convension). Children that the refugee has after arrival to Norway are not included.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.3.1. Refugees¹ by age and sex. 1990 and 1999. Per cent



Source: Population Statistics, Statistics Norway.

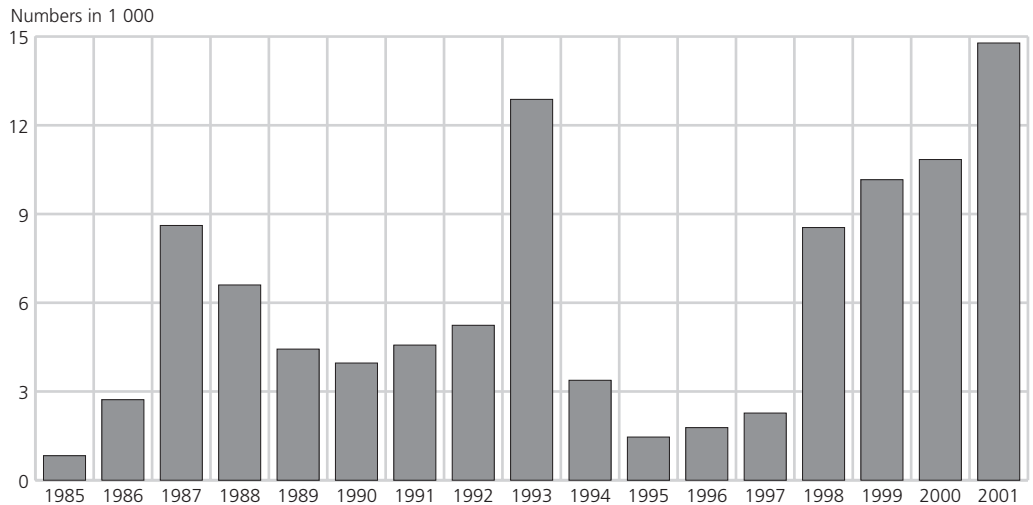
Table 2.3.3. Refugees¹ by county. 1 January 2000

	Refugees	Per cent of population
Total	77 084	1.7
01 Østfold	4 229	1.7
02 Akershus	7 455	1.6
03 Oslo	20 812	4.1
04 Hedmark	2 528	1.3
05 Oppland	2 445	1.3
06 Buskerud	4 024	1.7
07 Vestfold	3 032	1.4
08 Telemark	2 779	1.7
09 Aust-Agder	1 576	1.5
10 Vest-Agder	4 024	2.6
11 Rogaland	6 102	1.6
12 Hordaland	5 931	1.4
14 Sogn og Fjordane	1 085	1.0
15 Møre og Romsdal	2 156	0.9
16 Sør-Trøndelag	3 787	1.4
17 Nord-Trøndelag	913	0.7
18 Nordland	2 093	0.9
19 Troms	1 265	0.8
20 Finnmark	848	1.1

¹ The term "refugee" is here used about persons resident in Norway, that at some point have come to Norway of flight reasons (family included), without regard to if the person has refugee status (according to the Geneva Convention). Children that the refugee has after arrival to Norway are not included.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.3.2. Number of asylum seekers to Norway. 1985-2000



Source: The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

Table 2.3.4. Asylum seekers by country, 1988-2001

Country	Annual average											
	1988-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	4 999	4 569	5 238	12 876	3 379	1 460	1 778	2 271	8 543	10 160	10 842	14 782
Bosnia-												
Herzegovina ....	.	.	390	7 051	201	106	73	90	236	161	272	907
Bulgaria .....	..	79	42	8	..	6	5	9	14	6	12	950
Croatia .....	.	.	44	68	78	29	..	55	2 452	60	16	1 216
Poland	230	120	19	10	72	8	209	19	..	..	68	39
Romania	54	59	74	46	10	8	19	77	153	712	203	
Russia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	318	471	1 318
Ukraine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	34	131	1 027
Former Soviet Union ¹ .....	..	71	84	99	159	151	50	39	122	491	665	699
Former Yugoslavia ²	701	1 334	2 838	4 147	1 562	147	76	343	1 183	1 173	4 203	1 124
Ethiopia	278	260	42	29	7	18	30	48	81	126	96	173
Ghana	83	6	..	11	5	11	5	-	..	..	..	..
Somalia	408	731	444	259	251	189	180	552	955	1 340	910	1 080
China .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	12	19
India	82	30	13	22	20	4	9	4	11	10	16	17
Iraq	112	131	111	137	126	99	113	272	1 317	4 073	766	1 056
Iran	680	244	130	147	160	163	120	138	270	350	327	412
Lebanon	204	179	65	40	9	18	6	17	28	49	22	34
Pakistan	163	14	17	23	26	31	16	26	146	265	220	186
Sri Lanka	374	556	403	255	233	90	413	196	173	112	165	164
Turkey	211	46	32	30	30	35	24	44	131	279	164	204
Chile	664	-	-	..	..	-	..	4	..	9	..	7
Stateless .....	..	201	49	120	27	59	19	42	85	164	120	194
Other .....	..	501	453	344	362	286	417	354	1 101	975	1 471	5 576

¹ Except those that state to be from Russia and Ukraine.

² Except those that state to be from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

Source: The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, unpublished and annual reports.

Table 2.3.5. Persons granted protection, 1988-2001

Permits/grantings	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Asylum ¹	921	1 432	1 104	1 265	1 536	571	243
Residence permit on humanitarian grounds ..	4 431	5 127	1 473	1 877	1 494	757	5 666
Collective assessments, including resettlement refugees ² .....	.	.	.	.	1 172	8 167	1 137
Family reunification	1 212	1 717	1 290	935	980	952	570
Total ³	6 564	8 276	3 867	4 077	5 182	10 447	7 616
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Asylum ¹	359	600	1 368	1 226	1 661	1 582	1 565
Residence permit on humanitarian grounds ...	1 909	865	726	1 813	3 032	3 199	4 301
Collective assessments, including resettlement refugees ²	1 973	782	495	267	8 059	.	.
Family reunification	361	661	882	915	1 542	1 778	1 492
Total ³	4 602	2 908	3 471	4 221	14 294	8 578	7 398

¹Includes all that have been granted political asylum, also resettlement refugees. ² Concerns Bosnians. ³In 2000 also including 2 019 asylum seekers from Iraq granted temporary permit to stay, and 40 persons from Iraq with limited permission to stay in 2001.

Source: The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

3. Education

- By the end of 2000 there were almost 9 000 children with minority languages registered in kindergartens. The number has remained stable in recent years. There was a decrease in the portion of children that received mother tongue training. 44 per cent of the minority language children received such training.
- 40 000 were registered as minority language pupils in primary and lower secondary schools. The largest group of minority language pupils was registered as having Urdu as mother tongue. Those with Albanian, Vietnamese and English as mother tongues were the next largest groups.
- 5.3 per cent of the pupils in primary and lower secondary schools received additional training in Norwegian, and 3.9 per cent received mother tongue training or bilingual education.
- An increasing number of people at the age of 16-18, born in Norway of two foreign-born parents undertake upper secondary education (86.6 per cent). The portion in this group was almost as high as among all 16-18 year olds (89.3).
- Among first generation female immigrants in upper secondary schools 30 per cent were more than 20 years old.
- Among students in upper secondary schools with two foreign-born parents the largest group had country background from Pakistan (1 460), Vietnam, Iran and Bosnia-Herzegovina (670).
- Less than 5 per cent of all students in tertiary education (19-29 years) were immigrants.
- Of all persons age 19-24 26.4 per cent were registered as undertaking tertiary education. Among first generation immigrants the portion was 12.7 per cent. Among people born in Norway of two foreign-born parents the portion was 20.9 per cent.
- Figures from 1998 show that among persons with country background from Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey (above 16 years) 3.1 per cent had no completed education, whereas only 0.3 per cent of the population at large had no completed education.

5 per cent of the children in kindergarten were minority language children

Of a total of 190 000 children in kindergarten, almost 9 000 were registered as minority language children (table 3.1). The number has remained stable in recent years, even though the number of immigrant children aged 1-5, with two

Minority language children 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.

foreign-born parents, increased by 3 500 children in the same period. There were 21 000 children aged 1-5 years defined as part of the immigrant population by 1 January 2001.

The portion of minority language children in kindergarten made up 4.7 per cent of all children in kindergartens. Kindergartens in Oslo had the highest portion of minority language children (figure 3.1). The portion was 16.6 per cent and contributed to boost the country average considerably. In all other counties the portion was 4.7 or less. Sør-Trøndelag and Nordland had the lowest portions, 1.4 and 1.5 respectively.

Among the minority language children in kindergarten less than half had mother tongue training. The portion receiving mother tongue training went down from 1997 to 2000. The portion was 52.4 per cent in 1997 and 43.7 per cent in 2000. A larger portion received such training in public kindergartens than in private ones.

Of all children in kindergarten more than half went to public kindergartens (60 per cent) (table 3.2). Among minority

language children 80 per cent went to public kindergartens and only 20 to private ones. These proportions remained stable from 1997 to 2000.

20 per cent of the pupils in primary and lower secondary schools received additional training in Norwegian

Out of 590 000 pupils in primary and lower secondary schools in 2000/2001 40 000 pupils were registered as minority language pupils (other mother tongues than Norwegian and Sami). The number of minority language pupils doubled since 1992 (figure 3.2 and table 3.4).

31 100 pupils received additional training in Norwegian. Pupils with this kind of training made up 5.3 per cent of the total number of pupils. Again Oslo had the largest portion of pupils with special training. 20 per cent of the pupils in the capital received this type of training, but less than 2 per cent in Nord-Trøndelag, Nordland and Troms.

Fewer pupils received mother tongue training or bilingual education. During the school year 2000/2001 13 500 received mother tongue training and 9 500 received bilingual education. Some of the pupils had both types of training. The largest group received mother tongue training in Urdu, but those with Vietnamese, Albanian and Somali also made up large groups (table 3.3). 7.7 per cent received mother tongue training and bilingual education in Oslo, 4.7 in Finnmark and 4.2 per cent in Buskerud. The portion was lowest in the county of Nord-Trøndelag and Nordland with only 1.1 per cent.

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.

Special training in Norwegian (for minority language pupils) is either organised as additional training in Norwegian or regular training in Norwegian for minority language pupils (Norwegian 2) as a special subject in the teaching plan, or a combination of these arrangements.

The portion of immigrants undertaking upper secondary education is increasing¹

By 1 October 2000 there were 10 400 immigrants in upper secondary education. This was 6.4 per cent of all students at this level. In comparison, immigrants in upper secondary education in 1997 counted 6 120 or 4 per cent of the students. Among students in upper secondary education with two foreign-born parents three out of four were first generation immigrants in 2000.

The portion of all people aged 16-18 undertaking upper secondary education went down from 92 per cent in 1996 to 89.3 per cent in 2000 (table 3.5). Among immigrants, however, the portion increased. From 1994 to 2000 the portion among first generation immigrants rose from 59.6 to 67.6 per cent. Among persons born in Norway with two foreign-born parents the portion increased from 79.3 to 86.6 per cent. The participation of this group was increasingly more like the participation among the total population. The difference was 10 percentage points in 1994, but in 2000 the difference was less than 3 percentage points.

When it comes to the balance in participation among the sexes, the differences

were larger among the immigrant population than among the population at large (16-18 years of age). The differences, however, became smaller for all groups since 1994. In all groups there were more girls than boys undertaking upper secondary education.

Many first generation immigrants above 18 undertook upper secondary education. Among first generation immigrants studying at this level 36 per cent were above 18 years (table 3.6). Among female first generation immigrants 11 per cent were above 30 years, and almost 30 per cent were above 20.

Among students with two foreign-born parents those with Pakistani background made up the largest group in upper secondary schools (1 460) (table 3.7). After Pakistanis followed those with country background from Vietnam, Iran and Bosnia-Herzegovina (670). The number of persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents was still small, but as we have seen, the portion undertaking upper secondary education was high. Among this category the largest groups of country background (mother's country of birth) were Pakistan (880), Vietnam (267) and India (180).

¹ In these statistics secondary education concerns education governed by the Education Act.

First generation immigrants' participation in tertiary education still low

By 1 October 2000 132 300 persons aged 19-29 were registered as undertaking tertiary education. 56 800 were men and 75 500 were women, or 43 per cent men and 57 per cent women. Among persons aged 19-29 with two foreign-born parents aged 19-29 6 410 students were registered. Immigrants made up a little less than 5 per cent of the students in this age group. The balance between sexes was about the same among immigrants as for all students.

The portion of people aged 19-24 undertaking tertiary education in 2000 was 26.4 per cent. The portion among first generation immigrants in this age group was considerably lower, only 12.7 per cent. This was still an increase from 1994. Then the portion was 10.2 per cent (table 3.8). The portion was 20.9 per cent among persons born in Norway of to foreign-born parents. This was a smaller portion than the year before. The number of persons in this age group and category was still low. It was therefore premature to say if this represented a new trend.

The participation in tertiary education of immigrants aged 25-29 went down from 1994 to 2000 (table 3.9). Participation was almost the same between the total population (13.9 per cent) and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents (13.8 per cent). First generation immigrants had the lowest participation also among this age group (9.1), even though there was an increase from the year before (8.1).

If we look at participation in relation to country background there were fairly large differences between groups. For all groups aged 19-24 participation was much higher among persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents than among first generation immigrants (table 3.10). Among immigrants with Pakistani country background 7.2 per cent of the first generation immigrants participated in higher education and 17.3 per cent of persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents (born in Pakistan). Among those with Vietnamese country background the figures were 24.1 and 37.1 respectively. There were, however, few persons in each group, thus the numbers must be interpreted with caution.

Varying educational attainment among immigrants

Among persons with two foreign-born parents there was a larger portion of people with education at university and college level as highest completed level of education, than among people that are not included in the immigrant population.

27.1 per cent of people with immigrant background had completed education at tertiary level, while the portion among people without immigrant background was 21.5 per cent² (see table 2.12).

A problem when interpreting the figures is that the age distribution in the different groups varied much. The immigrant population was comparably younger than the rest of the population. Among older

² The portion with unknown education varied much with country background. It was least for the Norwegian-born persons with 0.5 per cent, and highest for persons with Somalia as country background with 31.5 per cent. The overview of highest completed education presented here therefore represents minimum figures.

people there are bound to be many with a low level of education.

On average there were large differences in educational attainment among people with different country background. The portion with highest completed education at tertiary level varied from 7.7 to 44 per cent, according to country background. Immigrants from Turkey had on average the lowest level of education, while immigrants from Switzerland had the highest portion with tertiary education. Among immigrants from France, the Netherlands and South Africa the portion with tertiary education was also high, about 40 per cent. By comparison, only 21.5 per cent of the people without immigrant background had completed education at tertiary level. For some groups there were large differences in educational attainment between women and men from the same country. Often the immigrants are

not representative for the level of education in the country they come from. They often have a higher level of education than the average in their native country.

Immigrants from Western Europe, North America and Oceania had the largest portion of people with completed education at tertiary level, compared with people with background from other regions in the world (table 3.13). Many women who have moved to Norway from Europe had a higher level of education than men from the same region that also have moved to Norway. However, there were still more men than women with tertiary education among this group, as also was the case for people with only a Norwegian background.

In relation to *the Competence Reform*, there is great interest in getting better knowledge of how many people never

About the statistics

The Register of the Population's Highest Level of Education encompasses persons registered as residents of Norway as of 1 October and who are aged 16 and over – at the end of the reporting year. In addition, 15-year-olds are registered who have completed primary and lower secondary school or who are pursuing education above the primary and lower secondary level.

To generate the statistics of the population's highest level of education, individual files of completed education are used. In addition information is collected on education completed abroad supported by the State Educational Loan Fund, and in addition Statistics Norway conducted a special survey "Education Completed Abroad" – in order to increase the quality of the statistics.

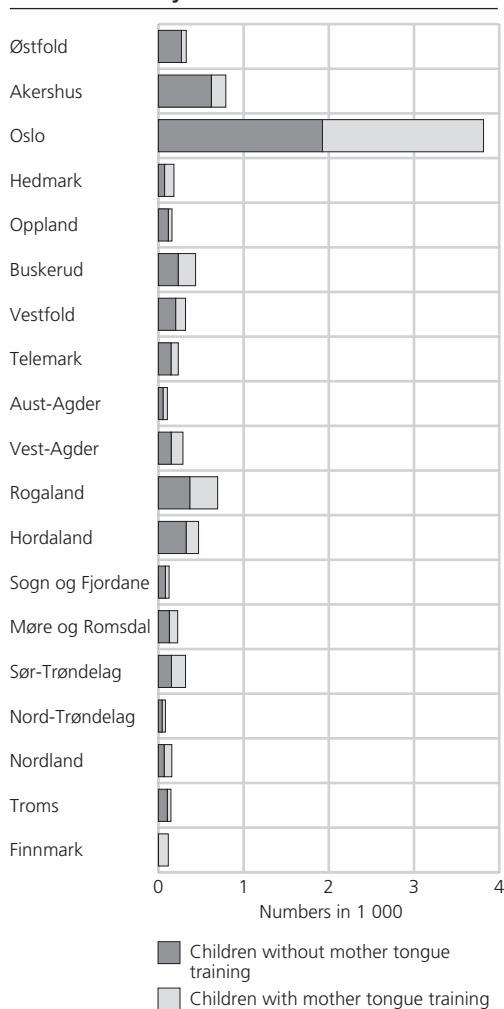
Sources of error may be connected with education completed abroad. The survey regarding this matter was carried out for the first time in 1991. Forms were sent to immigrants listed with an unreported level of education in the Register of the Population's Highest Level of Education. The percentage of persons born abroad for which information on level of education was lacking was cut in half after the survey "Education Completed Abroad".

A similar survey was conducted in 1999, were Norwegians who had lived abroad and were listed in the register with an unreported level of education, also were included. In other words, information on education completed abroad is not collected on forms each year and will therefore not capture all education completed abroad at any given time.

Those having completed tertiary education are often analytically separated in two groups: Persons with more than 4 years of higher education, and persons with 4 years or shorter.

have completed any schooling/studies. Persons without education might be interested in getting a primary education. In many countries women are often the ones with the least schooling/education. This is also the case for some groups among the immigrant population. The portion without any schooling varied from 0 to 7.7 per cent. The largest portion was among immigrants with background from Morocco. 12.7 per cent of the women lacked schooling. We assume that among those we lack information about, there were also some without any completed education.

Figure 3.1. Children in kindergarten from cultural and language minorities¹. Proportion with mother tongue training by county, 2000



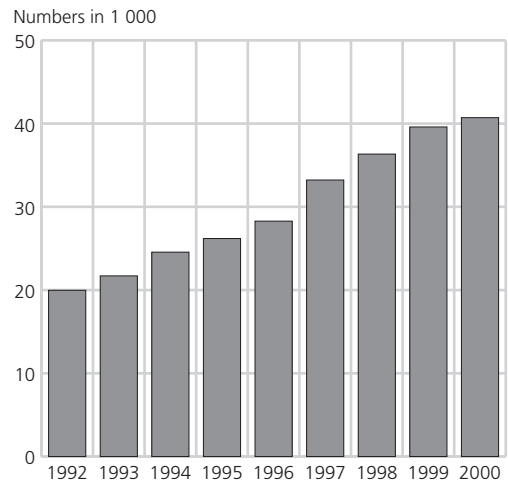
¹ Children with another mother tongue than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.1. Children in kindergarten from cultural and language minorities¹. 1997-2000

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Children, total	184 514	187 869	187 671	189 837
Language minorities, total	8 734	8 877	9 124	8 992
In per cent...	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7
Of these with mother tongue training	4 612	4 560	4 183	3 931
Portion with mother tongue training in per cent	52.4	51.4	45.9	43.7

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 3.2. Number of minority language pupils in primary and lower secondary schools¹. 1992-2000

¹ Foreign language pupils are pupils having other mother tongues than Norwegian and Sami. Pupils counted by local governments are included in figures of foreign language pupils.

Source: Education Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.2. Children in kindergarten by ownership of the kindergarten. 1997-2000

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Children, total				
Public kindergartens	107 716	111 044	111 537	112 999
Privat kindergartens	76 798	76 825	76 134	76 838
Children from language minorities¹				
Public kindergartens	7 058	7 193	7 358	7 243
Privat kindergartens	1 676	1 684	1 766	1 749

¹ Children with other mother tongue than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish and Danish.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.3. Minority language pupils in primary and lower secondary schools by language¹. 1 September 2000

All languages	40 604
Urdu	4 647
Albanian	2 956
Vietnamese	2 769
English	2 762
Arabian	2 521
Spanish	2 076
Somali	1 948
Bosnian	1 939
Tyrkish	1 866
Kurdish	1 641
Tamil	1 286
Persian	999
German	817
Punjabi	781
Polish	778
Philippine	745
Russian	699
Swedish	607
Icelandic	598
Thai	527
Finnish	494
Chinese	491
Serbian	439
French	336
Hindi	330
Dutch	327
Portugese	322
Danish	317
Berber	287
Tigrinya	229
Croatian	223
Greek	179
Italian	163
Abkhasian	159
Akan (twi)	150
Swahili	140
Kantonese	131
Hungarian	103
Other	2 822

¹ Pupils counted by local governments are included in figures of foreign language pupils.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.4. Pupils in primary and lower secondary schools from language minorities with mother tongue training, bilingual education or additional training in Norwegian, by county¹. 1 September 2000

	Pupils, total	Minority language pupils ²	Pupils with mother tongue training ³	Pupils with bilingual education ⁴	Pupils with special training in Norwegian ⁵
Total	590 471	40 604	13 542	9 547	31 113
Østfold	31 406	1 878	776	674	1 770
Akershus	65 952	4 609	1 391	982	3 384
Oslo	49 750	15 352	1 772	3 607	10 187
Hedmark	23 246	714	547	133	600
Oppland	22 520	743	475	83	641
Buskerud	30 431	2 367	882	865	1 780
Vestfold	28 568	1 375	745	188	1 175
Telemark	21 430	1 062	523	243	819
Aust-Agder	14 005	584	409	223	540
Vest-Agder	22 418	1 822	579	72	1 523
Rogaland	55 292	2 846	1 308	599	2 386
Hordaland	60 572	2 417	1 583	765	1 963
Sogn og Fjordane	15 247	422	204	43	370
Møre og Romsdal	33 306	1 141	609	0	1 000
Sør-Trøndelag	35 183	1 474	511	337	1 378
Nord-Trøndelag	17 785	263	179	125	267
Nordland	32 494	659	281	271	605
Troms	20 514	401	338	173	339
Finnmark	10 204	467	430	164	380
Svalbard	148	8	0	0	6

¹ Pupils counted by local governments are included in figures of foreign language pupils.

² Foreign language pupils are pupils having other mother tongues than Norwegian and Sami.

³ Mother tongue training is additional training in the mother tongue of foreign language pupils.

⁴ Bilingual education is education where the pupil's mother tongue is used in the education.

⁵ Additional training in Norwegian is additional training in the Norwegian language or education in the subject 'Norwegian' for foreign language pupils.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.5. Students in upper secondary schools in per cent of persons 16-18 years, by sex and immigration category. 1994-2000

	Population, total			First generation immigrants			Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1994	89.0	89.1	88.9	59.6	62.2	56.9	79.3	81.2	77.2
1995	90.3	90.0	90.6	61.5	64.8	58.1	82.9	83.7	82.1
1996	92.0	91.5	92.5	69.1	71.2	67.0	81.8	81.7	82.0
1997	92.0	91.5	92.5	67.5	69.9	65.1	83.8	84.0	83.5
1998	91.4	90.7	92.2	69.9	70.7	69.1	83.2	82.9	83.5
1999	90.9	90.2	91.7	62.6	62.7	62.5	83.6	83.0	84.2
2000	89.3	88.8	89.9	67.6	66.0	69.3	86.6	85.7	87.5

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.6. Students in upper secondary schools by immigration category, age and sex. 1 October 2000

	Total	Immigration category			
		Without immigration background	First generation immigrants without Norwegian background	Born in Norway of two foreign-born parents	Other
Men and women, total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
-16 years	30.25	30.74	20.76	32.33	30.38
17 years	29.09	29.35	23.93	29.69	29.36
18 years	23.32	23.45	19.97	23.92	23.84
19 years	5.01	4.61	9.84	7.60	6.05
20-24 years	5.85	5.52	11.80	5.69	5.84
25-29 years	2.16	2.08	4.52	0.47	1.79
+30 years	4.32	4.24	9.17	0.30	2.73
Men, total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
-16 years	31.30	31.97	21.11	33.92	29.70
17 years	30.50	30.77	25.08	31.15	30.73
18 years	22.38	22.36	20.48	21.41	24.02
19 years	4.67	4.17	11.09	7.47	5.79
20-24 years	6.15	5.88	11.37	5.12	6.03
25-29 years	1.94	1.90	3.76	0.50	1.52
+30 years	3.06	2.95	7.10	0.42	2.22
Women, total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
-16 years	29.24	29.24	20.43	30.70	31.05
17 years	27.74	27.74	22.83	28.20	28.02
18 years	24.22	24.22	19.49	26.48	23.66
19 years	5.34	5.34	8.65	7.74	6.31
20-24 years	5.57	5.57	12.22	6.28	5.66
25-29 years	2.37	2.37	5.24	0.43	2.07
+30 years	5.52	5.52	11.15	0.17	3.24

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

**Table 3.7. Students in upper secondary schools by country background and immigration category¹.
1 October 2000**

Landbakgrunn	Immigration category		
	Immigrants, total	First generation immigrants without Norwegian background	iPersons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents
Total	10 411	8 057	2 354
Of these			
Denmark	224	162	62
Iceland	129	115	14
Sweden	225	198	27
Yugoslavia	564	503	61
Poland	272	206	66
United Kingdom	110	77	33
Russia	196	196	.
Turkey	418	245	173
Bosnia-Herzegovina	673	673	.
Ethiopia	120	120	9
Morocco	241	101	140
Somalia	533	530	3
Sri Lanka	380	345	35
Philippines	253	186	67
India	269	86	183
Iraq	331	331	.
Iran	773	770	3
China	128	111	17
Pakistan	1 456	580	876
Thailand	151	150	1
Vietnam	849	582	267
Chile	357	329	28

¹ Concerns persons with two foreign-born parents.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.8. Students in tertiary education in per cent of persons 19-24 years, by sex and immigration category. 1994-2000

	Population total			First generation immigrants			Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1994	23.5	20.7	26.4	10.2	10.8	9.6	26.6	26.2	27.1
1995	25.1	21.7	28.5	10.5	11.2	9.9	25.4	26.1	24.6
1996	26.7	22.7	30.7	11.4	12.5	10.6	23.8	22.5	25.1
1997	26.9	22.6	31.3	11.3	12.0	10.9	22.3	20.6	24.1
1998	27.2	22.5	32.0	11.9	11.7	12.1	21.1	19.5	22.8
1999	27.9	23.1	32.9	11.9	11.4	12.2	23.1	20.7	25.8
2000	26.4	21.6	31.4	12.7	11.5	13.7	20.9	18.7	23.3

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.9. Students in tertiary education in per cent of persons 25-29 years, by sex and immigration category. 1994-2000

	Population total			First generation immigrants			Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1994	11.5	11.7	11.3	9.4	10.8	8.0	14.3	15.9	12.6
1995	12.0	11.9	12.1	8.3	9.3	7.3	15.9	16.5	15.3
1996	12.4	12.0	12.7	8.3	9.2	7.4	14.6	14.3	14.9
1997	12.6	12.1	13.2	7.8	8.6	7.1	13.8	17.1	10.2
1998	13.1	12.4	14.0	8.0	8.9	7.3	15.2	13.8	16.7
1999	13.9	12.7	15.1	8.1	8.4	7.8	16.6	17.4	15.7
2000	13.9	12.6	15.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	13.8	14.0	13.6

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.10. Immigrants who are students undertaking tertiary education, by country background¹, sex and immigration category. 1 October 2000. 19-24 years. Absolute figures and per cent

Country background	First generation immigrants			Persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Denmark	86.0	37.0	49.0	22.0	10.0	12.0
Finland	46.0	6.0	40.0	11.0	3.0	8.0
Sweden	192.0	65.0	127.0	15.0	7.0	8.0
Yugoslavia	53.0	19.0	34.0	24.0	9.0	15.0
Poland	105.0	46.0	59.0	16.0	10.0	6.0
United Kingdom	29.0	11.0	18.0	10.0	6.0	4.0
Turkey	61.0	21.0	40.0	32.0	6.0	26.0
Germany	110.0	36.0	74.0	17.0	8.0	9.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	403.0	155.0	248.0	1.0	.	1.0
Morocco	14.0	6.0	8.0	19.0	6.0	13.0
Somalia	40.0	20.0	20.0	5.0	3.0	2.0
Sri Lanka	89.0	39.0	50.0	19.0	9.0	10.0
Philippines	27.0	8.0	19.0	14.0	6.0	8.0
India	41.0	18.0	23.0	96.0	39.0	57.0
Iraq	37.0	18.0	19.0	.	.	.
Iran	183.0	92.0	91.0	2.0	.	2.0
Pakistan	106.0	57.0	49.0	267.0	141.0	126.0
Thailand	17.0	5.0	12.0	.	.	.
Vietnam	391.0	199.0	192.0	69.0	33.0	36.0
USA	34.0	13.0	21.0	2.0	.	2.0
Chile	51.0	13.0	38.0	9.0	3.0	6.0
In percentage of persons 19-24 years						
Denmark	9.8	9.7	9.8	20.6	17.9	23.5
Finland	10.8	4.2	14.1	24.4	14.3	33.3
Sweden	7.5	6.7	8.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Yugoslavia	3.9	2.5	5.7	18.3	17.0	19.2
Poland	20.7	20.0	21.3	36.4	37.0	35.3
United Kingdom	11.9	7.7	18.0	19.2	19.4	19.0
Turkey	5.0	3.5	6.5	11.3	4.4	17.7
Germany	27.1	23.1	29.6	37.8	28.6	52.9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	31.8	24.4	39.1	:	:	:
Morocco	3.3	3.1	3.4	10.3	6.2	14.8
Somalia	3.5	3.4	3.6	:	:	:
Sri Lanka	13.6	16.3	12.1	48.7	40.9	58.8
Philippines	6.6	7.1	6.4	25.0	24.0	25.8
India	13.2	13.6	12.9	33.3	28.1	38.3
Iraq	2.8	1.9	5.1	:	:	:
Iran	20.0	21.1	19.0	:	:	:
Pakistan	7.2	8.5	6.1	17.3	17.0	17.6
Thailand	3.9	3.8	3.9	:	:	:
Vietnam	24.1	26.0	22.3	37.1	33.7	40.9
USA	11.0	7.8	14.7	:	:	:
Chile	8.5	4.4	12.5	15.0	:	21.4

¹ Country background concerns first generation immigrants and persons born in Norway of two foreign-born parents.
Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.11. Immigrants who are students undertaking tertiary education, by country background¹, sex and immigration category. 1 October 2000. 25-29 years. Absolute figures and per cent

Country background	First generation immigrants		
	Total	Men	Women
Denmark	126	60	66
Finland	56	18	38
Sweden	250	83	167
Yugoslavia	27	14	13
Poland	58	25	33
United Kingdom	38	16	22
Turkey	20	10	10
Germany	119	53	66
Bosnia-Herzegovina	122	62	60
Morocco	19	13	6
Somalia	39	30	9
Sri Lanka	47	24	23
Philippines	13	:	8
India	56	30	26
Iraq	33	16	17
Iran	105	61	44
Pakistan	69	45	24
Thailand	13	6	7
Vietnam	220	123	97
USA	49	21	28
Chile	51	31	20
	In percentage of persons 25-29 years		
Denmark	10.7	9.5	12.2
Finland	8.0	8.2	7.9
Sweden	7.9	5.9	9.5
Yugoslavia	2.1	2.0	2.3
Poland	12.4	16.2	10.5
United Kingdom	6.4	4.3	9.8
Turkey	1.6	1.5	1.8
Germany	18.8	17.2	20.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12.4	12.3	12.6
Morocco	3.6	4.7	2.4
Somalia	3.6	5.7	1.6
Sri Lanka	5.2	7.4	4.0
Philippines	2.2	:	1.6
India	11.4	13.7	9.5
Iraq	1.7	1.1	3.7
Iran	14.1	17.9	10.9
Pakistan	3.9	5.2	2.7
Thailand	2.5	10.0	1.5
Vietnam	13.1	15.2	11.1
USA	12.1	10.9	13.3
Chile	10.8	13.1	8.5

¹ Country background concerns first generation immigrants.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.12. Persons 16 years and above, by educational attainment and country background¹. 1998.
Per cent

Country background	Education attainment						
	Total	Un- known	No comp- leted education	Primary and lower second- ary level	Upper secondary level	Short tertiary education	Long tertiary education
Total	321 339	12.1	1.3	14.5	45.0	20.2	6.9
Of these from:							
Europe	194 014	11.2	0.6	14.1	45.0	21.6	7.5
Africa	19 524	19.5	3.0	12.9	42.6	16.7	5.3
Asia	68 126	14.1	3.2	17.5	45.4	15.7	4.1
North and Central America	28 819	9.0	0.5	11.8	43.7	24.9	10.3
South America	9 174	9.9	1.3	12.9	53.1	17.3	5.5
Oceania	1 682	14.6	0.4	9.6	43.5	25.4	6.5
Selected countries from Europe²							
France	3 469	16.0	0.5	7.5	32.8	27.8	15.5
Netherlands	5 767	8.0	0.2	9.5	42.9	27.9	11.4
United Kingdom	21 614	8.0	0.3	11.5	43.1	28.5	8.6
Germany	17 244	6.6	0.2	10.8	46.4	23.8	12.1
Russia	1 934	26.8	0.2	5.5	31.8	16.4	19.4
Poland	6 613	7.6	0.4	12.8	47.4	19.4	12.4
Hungary	2 594	4.0	0.4	14.6	50.5	22.0	8.6
Sweden	41 314	12.8	0.4	14.2	43.5	22.9	6.3
Denmark	38 054	6.2	0.4	14.9	49.9	22.2	6.4
Finland	8 935	15.6	0.3	15.2	41.4	21.1	6.6
Italy	2 093	12.2	0.7	15.4	44.2	18.3	9.2
Iceland	4 073	17.9	0.2	13.2	42.9	19.6	6.2
Spain	2 423	10.5	0.7	20.3	44.9	16.8	6.8
Yugoslavia	6 710	18.8	1.1	18.4	48.1	11.7	2.0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 040	9.1	0.1	8.9	42.7	30.2	8.9
Turkey	6 817	16.1	5.1	34.0	37.0	5.9	1.8
Selected countries from other regions²							
South Africa	1 040	9.1	0.1	8.9	42.7	30.2	8.9
Japan	1 099	14.6	0.5	9.1	38.2	30.4	7.3
Canada	3 194	7.8	0.3	10.8	44.3	27.1	9.6
USA	23 682	8.6	0.4	11.8	43.3	25.2	10.7
Philippines	5 056	10.7	1.6	14.0	39.3	28.7	5.7
China	3 411	17.4	2.9	14.5	32.1	20.8	12.3
India	5 012	12.6	1.2	12.1	43.5	23.1	7.6
South Korea	3 705	2.4	0.1	10.9	59.3	25.2	2.2
Iran	7 178	13.3	3.1	10.0	47.3	19.8	6.7
Ethiopia	2 031	16.9	1.5	7.9	48.6	18.6	6.6
Chile	5 072	9.1	1.5	12.2	56.2	17.0	4.1
Iraq	3 227	25.8	4.0	16.3	33.8	16.1	4.0
Lebanon	1 015	17.6	1.9	19.8	41.4	15.4	3.9
Colombia	1 084	7.4	0.6	16.2	58.4	12.7	4.7
Sri Lanka	6 340	17.0	1.1	14.8	52.9	11.8	2.5
Morocco	3 779	18.7	7.7	23.6	37.9	10.7	1.4
Vietnam	10 472	8.6	4.9	18.4	57.4	8.7	2.0
Thailand	2 691	10.8	6.2	35.4	37.7	8.0	1.9
Pakistan	13 965	19.1	5.0	26.2	40.2	8.3	1.2
Somalia	3 785	31.8	4.0	11.5	44.3	7.4	1.0

¹ Only countries with more than 1000 persons resident in Norway are included in this table.² The countries are ordered by portion with education at tertiary level, i.e. the total of the last two columns.

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 3.13. Persons 16 years and above, by educational attainment and country background grouped by world region. 1998. Per cent

Country background	Total	Un- known	No com- pleted education	Education attainment			
				Primary and lower sec- ondary level	Upper secondary level	Short tertiary education	Long tertiary education
Total	3 522 058	1.6	0.3	23.0	53.2	17.8	4.2
Norway	3 200 719	0.5	0.2	23.8	54.0	17.5	4.0
Foreign, total	321 339	12.1	1.3	14.5	45.0	20.2	6.9
Nordic countries	94 125	10.6	0.4	14.6	45.9	22.2	6.3
Western Europe else, except Turkey	60 002	8.5	0.4	11.4	43.6	25.9	10.3
Eastern Europe	33 070	16.7	0.8	13.4	46.4	15.4	7.2
North America and Oceania	28 558	8.9	0.4	11.5	43.4	25.4	10.3
Asia. Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	105 584	14.9	3.1	17.2	45.1	15.4	4.3

Source: Education statistics, Statistics Norway.

4. The labour market

- Employment among first generation immigrants was 50.9 per cent at the end of 2000. Employment among the entire population (aged 16-74 years) was 61.1 per cent.
- There has been a marked increase in the level of employment among non-western immigrants in the last half of the 1990s.
- Immigrants from Africa had the lowest level of labour force participation, 41.8 per cent, while immigrants from South and Central America had the highest level among non-western immigrants with 54.6 per cent.
- Non-western immigrants were over represented in branches such as 'Hotels and restaurants' and 'Industrial cleaning'.
- Immigrants were less represented in the public sector than the total number of employees, while the portion was higher in the private sector.
- Non-western immigrants in particular have high levels of unemployment. African immigrants had the highest rate of registered unemployment, with 12.8 per cent – a level five times higher than among the population at large.
- Even though employment was lower among immigrant women than among men, fewer immigrant women were registered unemployed (5.7 against 7.5 per cent).
- The portion of people participating in labour market schemes was 2.4 per cent among first generation immigrants, but 0.5 per cent among the total population (16-74 years of age).
- Refugees from Sri Lanka and Chile had labour market participation almost at the same level as the whole population (60.9 and 59.8 per cent respectively). The lowest participation was among Iraqi and Somali refugees, with 19.0 and 25.4 per cent.
- At the end of 2000 registered unemployment among refugees was 7.7 per cent. 5.2 per cent were registered participants in labour market schemes.

About the statistics

Employee statistics for immigrants include all **first generation immigrants** aged 16 - 74 years who are registered as active employees and settled in Norway. First generation immigrants are born abroad of two foreign-born parents. Self-employed, family workers and conscripts are not included in the statistics.

An employee is a person aged 16-74 who performs work for pay or profit in the service of another. To be registered in The Register of Employees the employment has to last for at least six days and comprise a minimum of four hours a week (This registration is required). The date of reference is the end of November in the year of the statistics.

The **industrial classification** is in accordance with the revised Standard Industrial Classification (NOS C182, issued 1994), which is based on the EU-standard of NACE Rev. 1.

The statistics on labour force participation are based on data from the Register of Employees, which the National Insurance Administration is responsible for. Statistics Norway receives weekly files.

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).

Information on immigration category, country background, country of birth, time of stay in Norway, sex and age are taken from the Central Population register, Statistic Norway's Population statistics.

Immigrants' employment sensitive to business cycles

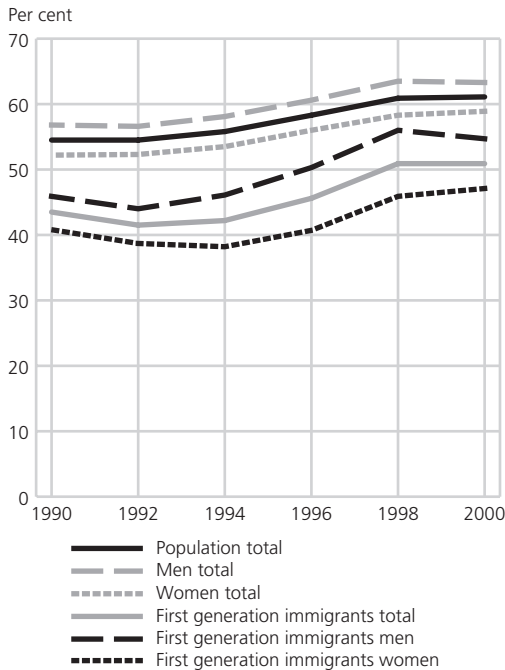
The employment among immigrants was less than among the population at large. From figure 4.1 it is evident that the differences decreased during the last half of the 1990s. This is partially explained by the upward economic trend that was evident during the middle of the 1990s. The upward economic trend led to a rise in the level of employment among immigrants. It seems as if immigrants' participation is particularly sensitive to business cycles. In 1992, a year of downward tendency, the difference in employment between the immigrant population and the population at large was 13 percentage points. In 1998 the difference was down to 10 percentage points. In this period the level of participation rose by 23 per cent among the whole population. The last year's figures from these time series show no major change in labour market partici-

pation. For a general description of refugees and other immigrants' adjustment to the labour market, see Østby (2001e) and Blom (1996).

Uneven gender balance in employment

At the beginning of the 1990s the gender differences in the labour market participation were not very different from the participation among the whole population (figure 4.1 and table 4.1). From the middle of the 1990s the difference in participation of the sexes increased. The growth in participation was stronger among men. The differences became less the last few years, as the participation among immigrant men went down, while it continued to rise slightly among immigrant women from 1998 to 2000. Immigrant women were the only group with a rise in the level of participation during

Figure 4.1. Employees aged 16-74 years by immigration category¹ and sex, 4th quarter 1990-2000. Per cent of persons aged 16-74 years



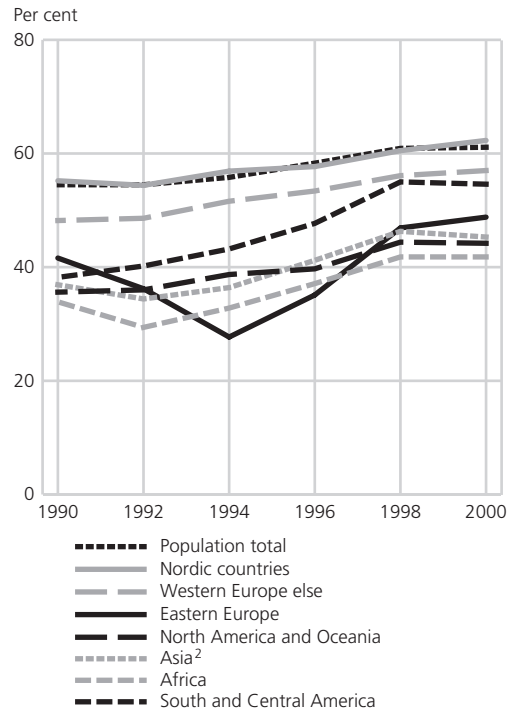
¹ Immigrant background concerns first generation immigrants.
Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

the last two years (2.6 percentage points).

Growth in employment among immigrants from non-western countries

As with other statistics on immigrants focus on country background will reveal differences between groups from different countries. Figure 4.2 and table 4.1 show the development in labour participation between people according to seven world regions. As one may expect there was a difference between people from western and non-western countries. Immigrants from the Nordic countries had employment equal to, and partly higher than the rest of the population, while people from other western

Figure 4.2. Employees aged 16-74 years by immigration category¹ and world region. 4th quarter 1990-2000. Per cent of persons aged 16-74 years



¹ Immigrant background concerns first generation immigrants.
² Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

countries had a rate of a few percentage points below. Immigrants from North America and Oceania had a pattern of employment not very different from the non-western groups. This group also had the lowest level of registered unemployment, and was the smallest of the seven groups. It should be mentioned that the age distribution in this group was quite different than in the other groups, as there were significantly more people above 60 years of age than among other immigrant groups (20 against 8 per cent).

Of the non-western immigrant groups those from South America and the Caribbean had the highest level of employment. Looking at the figures for 2000 this group had a labour market participation of 54.6 per cent. This may be explained by the fact that more immigrants from this region had lived in Norway for a longer time than other non-western immigrants. Immigrants from Africa had the lowest level of participation, 41.8 per cent. First generation immigrants from Asia had a participation rate of 45.3 per cent.

Taking the development throughout the 1990s into consideration most groups have increased levels of labour market participation from 1992 to 1998. The increase was most evident among non-western immigrants due to the previously mentioned upward economic trend. Labour participation among immigrants from Eastern Europe differs from the pattern of most other groups, as their labour participation decreased drastically from 1992 to 1994. This is basically due to the large number of Bosnian refugees coming to Norway in this period. Immediately after arrival few were employed. From 1994 and onwards the employment jumped to a higher level, to the second highest among non-western immigrants in 2000. During this period employment rose by 76 per cent. Immigrants from Eastern Europe were also the group with the largest increase from 1998 to 2000. In most other groups there was a tendency towards stagnation and decrease.

Table 4.2 shows employment rates according to country background. Among all groups shown here there had been a strong increase from 1992 to 2000. For some groups of country background the

flow of refugees strongly influenced the situation on the labour market during the 1990s. This concerns in particular immigrants from Yugoslavia, Iraq, Iran, Vietnam and Somalia, where the rate for all groups was well below 30 per cent in 1992. Up to 2000 the labour market participation doubled for these countries, but among immigrants from Iraq and Somalia the rate was still below 30 per cent. There has been a continuing flow of refugees from these countries, and this partly explains the persisting low level.

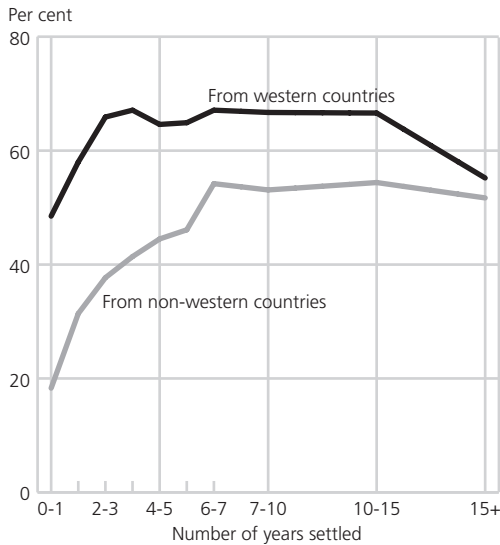
The portion of employees from the different countries confirms the findings in the previous section according to world region. There are, however, some exceptions from the overall pattern. Immigrants from non-western countries such as Sri Lanka, Philippines and Chile had in 2000 a participation rate above 60 per cent. This is almost as high as the rate among the entire population. Immigrants from the US had a rate of 43.4 per cent, which for instance was just slightly below the level for immigrants from Turkey and Iran that had a rate of 44.2 per cent. As mentioned, the low level of participation among immigrants from North America must be seen in relation to the many immigrants above 60 years.

Duration of residence in Norway highly significant

An element with high relevance for the immigrants' integration on the labour market is of course the length of time the immigrants have lived in Norway. Figure 4.3 shows how the labour participation rate changes significantly with time of residence in Norway for western and non-western immigrants.

During the first three years of residence the employe rate rises significantly

Figure 4.3 Employees aged 16-74 years by immigration category¹, country background and years of residence in Norway. 4th quarter 2000. Per cent



¹ Country background concerns first generation immigrants.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

among western, as well as non-western immigrants. For western immigrants time of residence in Norway beyond three years does not seem to affect the employment notably. After three years in Norway these immigrants had already reached a high level of participation. For non-western immigrants, however, the rate continued to increase up to seven years of residence in Norway. The difference in participation between western and non-western immigrants was after seven years of living in Norway reduced to half of what it was after only three years. The difference remained the same until beyond 15 years of residence. The decreasing level of participation was most likely a result of higher number of old age pensioners, particularly among western immigrants.

Non-western immigrants over represented in hotel and restaurant business and in industrial cleaning

Table 4.3 shows how the employees were distributed according to branch for all employees, for the total first generation immigrant employees by country background and the seven world regions. The distribution of all employees and first generation immigrants according to branch was in many branches quite similar. There are, however, some exceptions. There was a clear overrepresentation of first generation immigrants in the branches 'Hotels and restaurants' and 'Industrial cleaning'. These are labour-intensive branches that to a larger extent than others employ unskilled labour. The non-western immigrants contributed significantly to the large portion of immigrants in these branches. The portion working in 'Hotels and restaurants' was three or four times higher among non-western immigrants than among all employees. When it comes to 'Industrial cleaning' the difference was even greater. The portion of employees working in this line of business was 0.9 per cent. Among immigrants from Africa, South America and the Caribbean and Asia the portion was 11, 8.7 and 6.8 per cent respectively.

Also within some other branches there were different portions of employees between total employees and among first generation immigrants. The differences, however, are small compared with those mentioned above. Within the branch 'Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products' the portions of employees from Asia and Eastern Europe were 6.6 and 5.1 per cent, while it was 2.7 for all employees. 'Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas' had a higher portion of western immigrants than of all employees. The portions of employees

from North America and Oceania and Western Europe were 5.6 and 4.1 per cent, against 1.3 of the population as a whole. Also the branches 'Computer and related activities' and 'Research and development' had a higher portion of western immigrants compared with the portion of total employees. All these categories are branches with highly specialised and highly qualified labour.

Also the branch 'Health and social work' employed a higher portion of the first generation immigrant employees than the entire working population. There are rather high portions in both western and non-western groups. Of employees from the Nordic countries there was a portion of 26 per cent. Of employees from Africa and South America the portion was 24 and 23 per cent. The portion of all employees was 17 per cent.

Lower portion of immigrants in the public sector

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of employees based on country background according to three sectors: private, state and county/municipality. First generation employees had a higher portion of employees in the private sector than among all employees. They also had a lower portion of employees in the state and the county/municipal sector. In many aspects this also mirrors the pattern we found when we looked at the distribution according to branch, where we found a larger portion of employees in typically private branches such as 'Hotels and Restaurants' and 'Industrial Cleaning'. There were, however, some variations among the different immigrant groups.

Employees from the Nordic countries had a higher portion employed within county/municipal sector than all employees. This

must be seen in relation to the relatively high proportion of employees in the sector 'Health and social work'. Immigrants from Western Europe (except the Nordic countries) had on the other hand a large portion working in the private sector; high above the average for all immigrants, but they also had a portion within the state sector much like the one we found for the entire working population.

Immigrants from Eastern Europe were among those with the lowest representation within the state sector. They had a portion in the private sector almost at the same level as immigrants from Western Europe, but somewhat higher in the county/municipal sector.

Immigrants from North America and Oceania constituted the group with the highest portion of employees that worked within the state sector. They had a large portion of employees in the private sector, but were underrepresented in the county/municipal sector.

Employees emigrated from Asia made up the group with the highest portion within the private sector. Regarding the portion that worked within the public sectors, Asians were far less represented than the average.

African employees were higher represented in the state sector than the average for all immigrants. They also had a portion of employees within the county/municipal sector close to what we saw among the employees emigrated from the Nordic countries. They had the lowest representation within the private sector.

Immigrants from South America and the Caribbean had the lowest portion of

employees within the state sector, but were strongly represented in the county/municipal sector, almost at the same level as the immigrants from Africa. This is possibly related to the fact that both these groups were strongly represented within the branch 'Health and social work'.

Slight increase in registered unemployment in 2000

Figure 4.4 shows the development in registered unemployment throughout the 1990s. The figures show the number of persons that were registered as unemployed at the end of each year, and that were not participating in ordinary job-training programmes. The business cycles were clearly reflected in the unemployment figures for the whole population. The unemployment rose during 1992 and 1993 and fell during the next years to a minimum in 1998. This pattern corresponds to the one we saw on employment rates in figure 4.2. From 1999 there was a change in the definition of "completely unemployed", and one has to interpret the rise in the unemployment level with some caution. The increase from 1999 to 2000, however, may be interpreted as realistic.

The level of unemployment among first generation immigrants showed a slightly different pattern. Unemployment continued to increase also in 1994. It did not start to fall until 1996, but then it fell significantly for the next two years. The difference in unemployment between immigrants and the whole population decreased. In 1995 the difference was 7.4 percentage points, and in 1998 it had decreased to 4.0 percentage points.

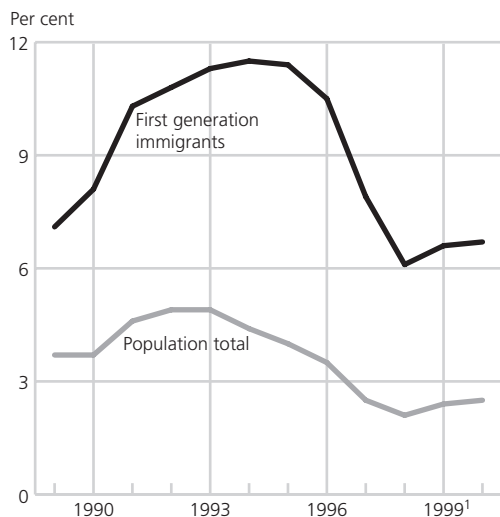
The increase in unemployment among immigrants can apparently be seen as

being opposed to the employment figures shown in figure 4.1, which shows an increase in employment in these years. In fact this must be seen as an expression of a generally increased activity and participation on the labour market. More immigrants were registered as unemployed, and were available for the labour market, and more actually got employed. The delay in unemployment in relation to the business cycles might also have been a result of the longer time it took for immigrants to get employed. From 1996 to 1998 it is clear that also many of the formerly registered unemployed entered the labour market. In this period the upward economic trend made an impact, also among first generation immigrants, by a rise in employment and a decrease in unemployment. The portion of newcomers was in addition, relatively low these years.

Registered unemployment varies with country background

The graph in figure 4.4 shows the unemployment rate for all first generation regarded as one group. As with employment rates there are large differences when immigrants are grouped by country background. Figure 4.5 with data from the 4th quarter of 2000 shows that immigrants from non-western countries contributed the most to the high rates of unemployed registered among immigrants. First generation immigrants from Africa had for instance a registered unemployment of 12.8 per cent – five times higher than the total population. The immigrants from Asia followed with 9.5 per cent. Among immigrants from Eastern Europe the unemployment rate was 8.6 per cent. Immigrants from South America and the Caribbean had a level close to this with 8.2 per cent. Immigrants from Western Europe had a level of

Figure 4.4. Registered unemployed aged 16-74 years by immigration category. By the end of November 1989-2000¹. Per cent



¹ Change in the definition of completely unemployed.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

unemployment only a few decimals above the level for the population at large. These differences appear as quite stable from year to year.

It is also noticeable that women had a lower level of registered unemployment than men among almost all groups of immigrants categorised by country background. The registered unemployment rate for male immigrants was 7.8 per cent, while the unemployment rate for female immigrants was 5.7 per cent. For the whole population these figures were 2.8 per cent for men and 2.2 per cent for women. Because it is the registered unemployment we are looking at here, the differences may reflect the fact that immigrant women to a lesser extent register. From the figures in table 4.1 it is evident that women in general also had a

lower level of employment than men, and immigrant women in particular.

High portion of non-western immigrants on labour market schemes

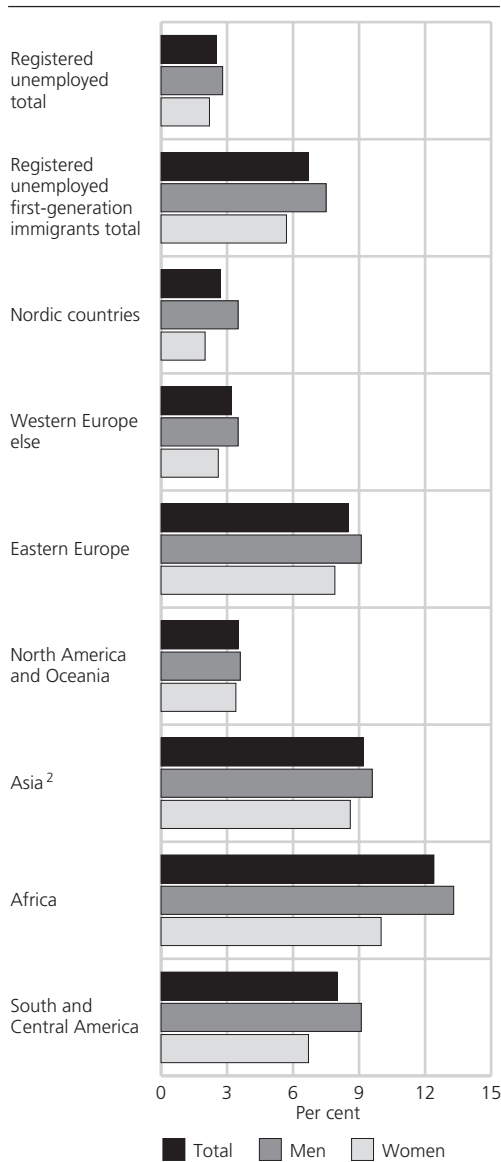
We have seen that the level of unemployment was higher among the immigrant population than among the population at large. The same was the case with participation in labour market schemes (job programmes) (table 4.5). Immigrants had a participation rate of 2.4 per cent (of the first generation immigrants 16-74 years of age). In the entire population this rate was 0.5 per cent. By November 2000, 5 330 immigrants were enrolled in public sector job creation programmes. They accounted for around 30 per cent of all persons covered by such schemes and included mostly non-western immigrants. These proportions have remained stable for some time. Immigrants from Africa and Eastern Europe had the highest percentage of participants in such labour market schemes in relation to the population, with 4.2 and 3.7 per cent respectively.

Immigrants from Africa had the highest participation both for men and women. The group with the highest participation among non-western world regions may, however, have varied from quarter to quarter.

More refugees employed¹

About 1 000 more refugees (of those who became residents after 1986) were employed by the end of November 2000 compared with the corresponding time one year earlier. In the same period the number of registered unemployed refugees increased by 477 persons, and the number of persons on labour market schemes increased by 666. By the 4th quarter of 2000 39.9 per cent of all the

Figure 4.5. Registered unemployed aged 16-74 years by country background¹ and sex. 4th quarter 2000. In per cent of the labour force



¹ Country background concerns first generation immigrants.

² Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

refugees aged 16-74 were employed, against 44.2 per cent two years before (table 4.6). The strongest increase in employment in the period 1999-2000 was found among refugees from Yugoslavia. The largest decrease in employment rate was among refugees from Sri Lanka.

The portion of employed refugees varied with country background. Refugees from Sri Lanka and Chile had the highest employment rates. These groups had employment rates at the same level as the population at large. Refugees from Iraq and Somalia had the lowest rates of employment. These groups also had the largest increase in numbers.

As with the Norwegian-born, the employment rate was higher for men than women (figure 4.6). The difference between the sexes was more evident among refugees than the population as a whole, but less among immigrants in general than among refugees. The differences in employment rates between the sexes of refugees had, however, gone down quite a bit during the last years. In 2000 42.5 per cent of the male refugees and 36.4 per cent of the female refugees had some kind of employment. The largest differences between men and women's employment were found among refugees from Somalia and Iraq, and the least among refugees from Iran and Vietnam.

Duration of residence and time of arrival are, along with the general business cycles, critical factors for the level of employment among refugees (and immigrants in general). Looking at the cohorts arriving in different years, there are large differences in where the refugees come

¹ The text is to a large extent taken from Mathisen 2001.

from. Also demographic aspects like sex and age distribution can be quite different in the various cohorts. The level of education and competence may also vary between cohorts and country of birth. The employment rate was lowest for the most recently arrived refugees. It did, however, increase slightly for the latest arrivals during the last years. It was 8.5 per cent in 1998 and 13.1 in 2000. It seems as refugees that settled during the last half of the 1990s entered the labour market sooner than previously settled refugees (figure 4.7).

Differences in the employment level among refugees vary much with how the groups at all times are made up. The number of newcomers particularly affects the rates (Østby 2001e and NOU 2000/20).

High level of unemployment among refugees

Most refugee groups had a much higher level of unemployment and participation on labour market schemes than the population at large. By the 4th quarter of 2000 12.9 per cent of the refugees were either registered as unemployed or participating in such schemes. The highest level of gross unemployment (unemployed + labour market schemes participants) was found among refugees from Iraq, and the lowest among refugees from Chile.

The total unemployment rate among refugees was 7.7 per cent in 2000 (table 4.7). Among refugees from Sri Lanka the rate was 9.6 per cent, and among refugees from Somalia the percentage was 9.3. This was the highest level among the groups we have looked at here. Refugees from Iran had the lowest rate of unemployed with 6.4 per cent.

5.2 per cent of the refugees were registered as participants in labour market schemes (table 4.8). The portion was largest among refugees from Iraq (9.7 per cent), and again least among refugees from Chile (2.2) and Turkey (2.3).

The unemployment rate for male refugees was much higher than among female refugees, 9.2 and 5.6 per cent respectively. At the same time male refugees had a higher level of employment. Thus the portion "outside" the labour force was higher for female refugees than men.

From 1992 to 2000 there were some variations in the portion of refugees registered as completely unemployed. The portion grew from 1992 to 1996, from 10.9 to 12.7, and then went down to 7.6 per cent in 1998. The tendencies, however, varied much according to country background. The different patterns can be explained by differences in time of residence and different numbers of arrivals at various times. The portion of refugees registered as participants in labour market schemes decreased from 16.2 to 5.2 per cent from 1992 to 2000. Here there were also variations according to country background.

Table 4.1. Employees aged 16-74 years by country background¹ and sex. 4th quarter 1990-2000. In per cent of persons aged 16-74 years

Country background and sex	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Employees, total	54.5	54.6	54.5	55.0	55.8	56.9	58.3	59.6	60.9	61.0	61.1
Of these											
First generation immigrants, total	43.5	42.6	41.5	41.7	42.2	43.3	45.6	48.2	50.9	50.9	50.9
Nordic countries	55.2	54.5	54.4	55.5	56.9	57.1	57.7	59.2	60.5	62.5	62.3
Western Europe else	48.2	49.1	48.6	50.5	51.6	51.9	53.4	54.9	56.1	57.2	57.0
Eastern Europe	41.6	39.8	36.2	29.6	27.7	30.9	35.1	40.6	46.9	45.3	48.8
North America and Oceania	35.6	36.0	36.0	37.9	38.7	38.5	39.7	42.2	44.4	43.7	44.2
Asia ²	36.9	35.6	34.4	35.3	36.4	38.1	41.2	43.6	46.3	46.1	45.3
Africa	33.9	31.0	29.4	30.8	32.8	34.8	37.1	39.7	41.8	41.5	41.8
South and Central America	38.2	39.9	40.2	41.7	43.2	44.2	47.7	49.8	55.0	54.3	54.6
Men, total	45.9	45.0	44.0	44.7	46.1	47.6	50.3	53.2	56.0	55.2	54.7
Nordic countries	54.4	53.5	53.6	54.9	56.7	56.8	57.5	59.1	60.6	62.6	62.5
Western Europe else	53.9	55.2	54.7	57.5	59.3	58.9	60.0	61.7	62.4	63.1	63.0
Eastern Europe	42.9	41.5	37.4	30.6	29.2	33.9	39.0	45.5	51.9	48.9	53.2
North America and Oceania	41.4	41.2	41.3	44.9	45.9	44.6	45.7	48.4	51.1	50.3	49.9
Asia ²	41.8	40.4	39.5	41.0	42.9	45.3	48.9	51.3	54.0	52.3	49.8
Africa	34.7	32.0	30.6	32.7	35.9	38.8	41.7	44.7	47.6	47.1	47.3
South and Central America	43.2	46.2	46.3	48.7	50.6	51.7	55.8	58.0	63.0	60.8	59.6
Women, total	40.8	39.9	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.8	40.7	43.1	45.9	46.6	47.1
Nordic countries	55.7	55.2	55.1	56.0	57.0	57.4	58.0	59.4	60.3	62.4	62.1
Western Europe else	42.2	42.5	42.0	42.8	43.1	44.1	45.9	47.2	48.6	49.8	49.6
Eastern Europe	40.2	37.9	35.0	28.5	26.1	28.1	31.6	36.4	42.7	42.2	45.2
North America and Oceania	31.1	31.9	31.8	32.4	33.0	33.7	34.9	37.0	38.7	37.9	39.3
Asia ²	30.1	29.2	27.8	28.5	28.9	30.0	32.8	35.3	38.3	39.7	40.4
Africa	31.9	28.9	26.8	26.8	26.8	27.4	29.3	31.4	32.7	33.3	33.9
South and Central America	32.5	33.1	33.8	34.6	35.6	36.8	39.7	42.0	47.4	48.3	50.0

¹ Foreign country background concerns first generation immigrants.

² Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

**Table 4.2. Employees aged 16-74 years by country background¹. 4th quarter 1992, 1999 and 2000.
Absolute numbers and in per cent of persons aged 16-74 years**

Country background	1992	1999	2000	Per cent		
				1992	1999	2000
Sweden	6 058	13 361	13 557	55.9	67.3	67.4
Denmark	8 756	9 050	9 015	54.1	57.0	56.0
Finland	1 971	3 560	3 720	54.9	62.9	63.3
United Kingdom	4 449	5 471	5 365	47.0	58.2	57.8
Germany	3 047	4 333	4 439	51.8	57.3	56.5
Poland	1 682	2 738	2 814	40.8	54.9	55.2
Yugoslavia	1 219	3 478	4 207	27.6	37.5	44.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	50	4 500	5 032	31.1	48.5	52.2
USA	2 283	2 456	2 432	36.0	42.9	43.4
Pakistan	3 093	4 786	4 885	32.8	39.9	39.4
Iraq	133	1 038	1 953	11.7	21.5	22.4
Iran	952	3 268	3 593	19.7	43.3	44.2
Turkey	1 627	2 862	3 062	34.4	43.4	44.2
Sri Lanka	2 429	3 996	4 175	48.9	61.4	61.8
India	1 715	2 218	2 269	48.4	58.1	58.2
Philippines	1 630	2 691	2 897	48.5	59.5	60.1
Vietnam	2 038	5 176	5 485	26.3	50.7	52.5
Morocco	848	1 457	1 536	32.3	42.3	42.5
Somalia	157	1 240	1 698	8.4	26.2	28.7
Chile	1 816	2 833	2 918	42.8	60.2	60.6

¹ Foreign country background concerns first generation immigrants.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.3. Employees aged 16-74 years by region of birth and selected groups of industry. 4th quarter 2000. Per cent

Industry	Employees who are first generation immigrants									
	Em- ployees, total	Total	The Nordic cou- tries	Western Europe else	Eastern Europe	Northern America and Oceania	Asia ²	Africa	South and Central America	
0-9 Total, including unspecified	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
01-05 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1.3	1.3	1.0	4.1	0.3	5.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	
10,12-37 Manufacturing and mining	14.0	14.0	12.0	13.0	18.0	10.0	16.0	11.0	15.0	
15-16 Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	2,7	4.3	2.9	1.9	5.1	1.3	6.6	3.6	3.7	
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	1,5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	3.0	1.3	
27-28 Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	1,7	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.6	0.6	2.6	
34-35 Manufacture of motor vehicles and transport equipment	1,9	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.5	
40-41 Electricity, gas and water supply	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
45 Construction	6.5	4.0	6.8	3.6	4.9	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.6	
50-55 Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	19.0	21.00	19.00	17.00	20.00	12.00	27.00	19.00	19.00	
50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.3	
51 Wholesale trade and commission trade	5.1	4.0	5.1	5.1	3.5	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.2	
52 Retail trade and repair of personal and household goods ...	7.7	5.8	6.6	3.6	6.8	3.3	6.5	4.0	4.3	
55 Hotels and restaurants	3.3	10	6.1	6.6	8.0	3.5	16	12	11	
60-64 Transport, storage and communication	7.6	6.3	5.7	5.4	4.7	5.4	8.0	8.1	4.9	
65-67 Financial intermediation	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	
70-74 Real estate, renting and business activities	10.0	14	11	16	13	19	13	19	17	
70 Real estate activities	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	
71 Renting of machinery and equipment	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	
72 Computer and related activities	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.1	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	
73 Research and development	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.8	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	
74 Other business activities	6.8	10	7.2	9.8	11	11	11	17	14	
74,5 Labour recruitment and provision of personnel	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.4	2.3	
74,7 Industrial cleaning	0.9	4.5	0.9	0.9	5.5	0.6	6.8	11	8.7	
75-99 Public administration and service	37.0	37	42	39	36	42	31	38	39	
75 Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	7.3	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.8	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.4	
80 Education	8.6	8.4	7.6	13	9.0	19	5.9	7.2	7.5	
85 Health and social work	17.0	20	26	18	17	14	18	24	23	
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	
Unspecified	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	

¹ Foreign country background concerns first generation immigrants.² Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.4. Employees aged 16-74 years by public/private sector and country background¹. 4th quarter 2000. Absolute numbers and per cent

	Total	Unspecified	State sector	Private sector	Municipal/ - county sector
Employees, total	1 956 680	3 484	173 559	1 262 920	516 717
First generation immigrants, total	111 267	574	7 528	75 032	28 133
Of these					
Nordic countries	28 400	176	1 789	18 427	8 008
Western Europe else	16 036	96	1 344	10 902	3 694
Eastern Europe	16 890	152	948	11 510	4 280
North America and Oceania	3 251	17	352	2 249	633
Asia ²	33 686	84	2 189	23 522	7 891
Africa	8 209	23	644	5 250	2 292
South and Central America	4 795	26	262	3 172	1 335
			Per cent		
Employees, total	100.0	0.2	8.9	64.5	26.4
First generation immigrants, total	100.0	0.5	6.8	67.4	25.3
Of these					
Nordic countries	100.0	0.6	6.3	64.9	28.2
Western Europe else	100.0	0.6	8.4	68.0	23.0
Eastern Europe	100.0	0.9	5.6	68.1	25.3
North America and Oceania	100.0	0.5	10.8	69.2	19.5
Asia ²	100.0	0.2	6.5	69.8	23.4
Africa	100.0	0.3	7.8	64.0	27.9
South and Central America	100.0	0.5	5.5	66.2	27.8

¹ Foreign country background concerns first generation immigrants.

² Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.5. Registered participants in ordinary labour market schemes, by country background¹ and sex. 4th quarter 2000. Absolute numbers and in per cent of persons aged 16-74 years

	Participants, total	First generation immigrants, total	Nordic countries	Western Europe else	Eastern Europe	North America and Oceania	Asia ²	Africa	South and Central America
	Absolute numbers								
Total	17 449	5 331	166	143	1 273	35	2 676	824	214
Men	8 951	2 751	83	78	546	13	1 466	482	83
Women	8 498	2 580	83	65	727	22	1 210	342	131
	Per cent								
Total	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.5	3.7	0.5	3.6	4.2	2.4
Men	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.5	3.5	0.4	3.8	4.2	2.0
Women	0.5	2.4	0.3	0.5	3.8	0.6	3.4	4.3	2.8

¹ Foreign country background concerns first generation immigrants.

² Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.6. Employees aged 16-74 years that are refugees by country of birth. 4th quarter 1992, 1994¹, 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000. Per cent

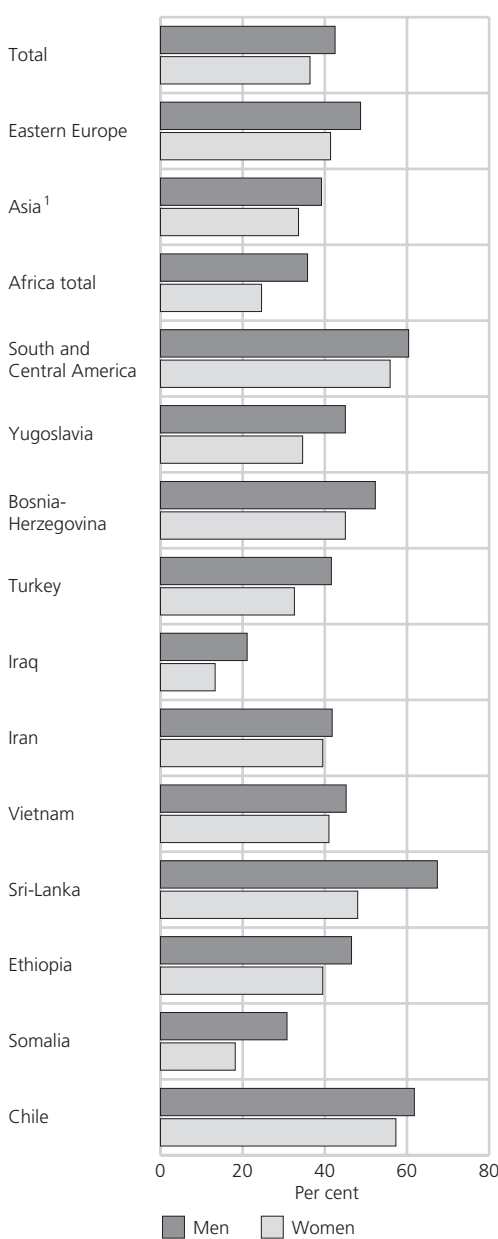
Country background	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000
Total	23.2	21.6	32.1	44.2	42.6	39.9
Eastern Europe. total	31.0	9.7	25.4	45.4	42.8	45.2
Asia. total ²	21.3	24.9	34.6	43.3	42.3	37.1
Africa. total	14.5	16.9	26.4	35.0	34.5	31.1
South and Central America, total .	39.6	43.1	53.4	62.9	62.3	58.4
Selected countries						
Yugoslavia	26.5	12.7	30.7	47.4	34.4	40.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina .....	.	3.8	21.7	44.0	49.0	48.6
Turkey	30.2	29.8	32.9	41.3	40.6	38.0
Iraq	9.3	11.4	20.6	22.9	21.4	19.0
Iran	16.6	20.8	32.8	42.9	43.2	40.9
Vietnam	6.8	11.6	24.1	40.0	42.7	42.8
Sri-Lanka	47.1	56.6	61.9	68.8	66.5	60.9
Ethiopia	14.3	21.9	39.9	49.3	47.4	43.7
Somalia	7.8	9.0	16.6	26.8	27.6	25.4
Chile	40.5	44.6	54.8	63.9	63.0	59.8

¹ The numbers from 1992 and 1994 are from 2nd quarter.

² Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

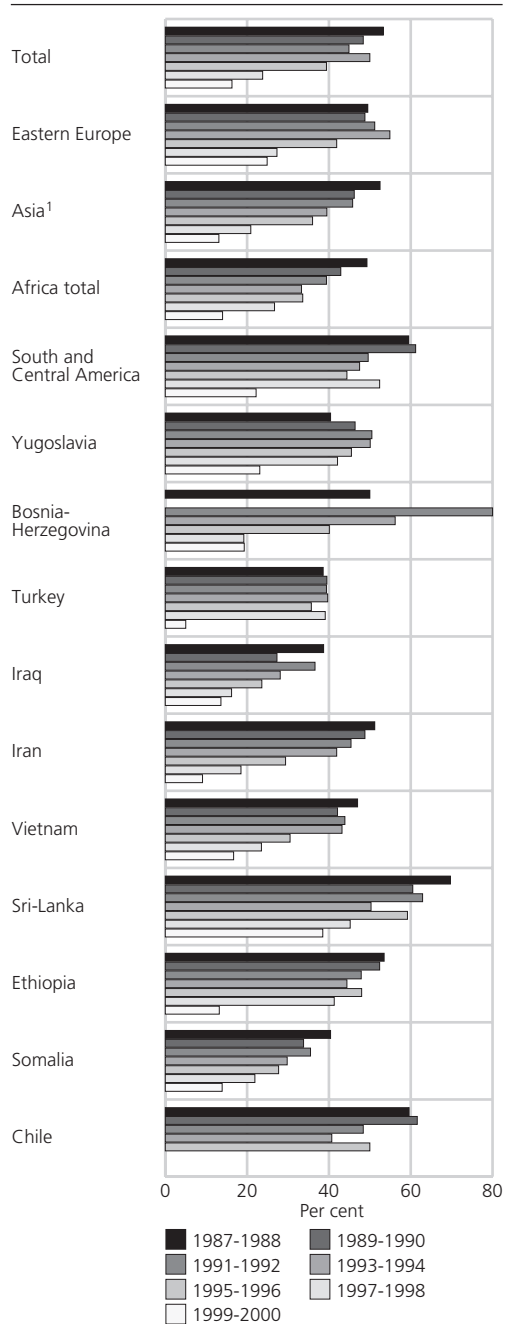
Figure 4.6. Employees aged 16-74 years that are refugees by country of birth and sex. 4th quarter 2000. Per cent



¹ Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 4.7. Employees aged 16-74 years that are refugees by refugee cohort and country of birth. 4th quarter 2000. Per cent



¹ Turkey included.

Source: Labour Market Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.7. Registered unemployed aged 16-74 years that are refugees by country of birth. 1992, 1994¹, 1996, 1998 and 2000. Per cent

Country background	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000 ³
Total	10.9	11.5	12.7	7.6	7.7
Eastern Europe, total	14.4	5.4	12.0	7.8	7.4
Asia, total ²	10.0	13.8	12.9	7.4	7.5
Africa, total	11.7	15.9	15.4	9.9	8.8
South and Central America, total	12.3	11.3	9.8	4.5	7.2
Selected countries					
Yugoslavia	17.1	12.1	15.9	9.2	8.4
Bosnia-Herzegovina .....	.	2.5	10.7	7.2	6.9
Turkey	18.0	18.0	15.5	8.5	7.2
Iraq	12.5	16.2	15.7	7.9	7.7
Iran	10.2	16.2	14.2	7.4	6.4
Vietnam	5.7	9.4	10.8	7.2	7.8
Sri-Lanka	10.8	11.3	10.5	6.8	9.6
Ethiopia	12.8	17.9	16.9	9.8	8.8
Somalia	9.2	14.1	14.7	9.8	9.3
Chile	12.6	11.5	9.7	4.6	7.0

¹ The numbers from 1992 and 1994 are from 2nd quarter. The rest are from 4th quarter.

² Turkey included.

³ In 1999 there was a change in the definition of "completely unemployed".

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 4.8. Registered participants in ordinary labour market schemes aged 16-74 years that are refugees, by country background. 1992, 1994¹, 1996, 1998 and 2000. Per cent

Country background	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000 ³
Total	16.2	13.1	11.5	5.3	5.2
Eastern Europe, total	16.1	11.1	15.0	6.7	4.1
Asia, total ³	16.1	13.7	9.6	4.6	5.5
Africa, total	15.4	15.5	13.3	6.2	6.3
South and Central America, total	17.9	12.0	7.3	2.2	2.5
Selected countries					
Yugoslavia	18.7	11.8	15.6	5.9	4.7
Bosnia-Herzegovina .....	.	13.5	18.4	4.4	3.7
Turkey	10.5	9.4	5.6	2.7	2.3
Iraq	18.8	17.1	10.5	5.7	9.7
Iran	17.9	14.9	10.3	4.6	4.4
Vietnam	21.9	19.1	11.3	4.3	3.7
Sri-Lanka	12.3	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.2
Ethiopia	16.6	18.2	14.3	5.7	5.3
Somalia	16.7	20.1	17.0	6.3	6.2
Chile	17.8	11.2	7.2	2.6	2.2

¹ Foreign country background concerns refugees that are first generation immigrants.

² The numbers from 1992 and 1994 are from 2nd quarter. The rest are from 4th quarter.

³ Turkey included.

Source: Labour market statistics, Statistics Norway.

5. Income¹

- Immigrant families with children have lower income than other families with children in Norway.
- After-tax income for families from Nordic and other Western European countries was NOK 450 000 and NOK 463 000, respectively. The 1 200 families with children from North America and Oceania had the highest average after-tax income of NOK 500 000. By comparison, the rest of the families with children in Norway had an after-tax income of NOK 470 000.
- Families with children with immigrant background in Eastern Europe had the lowest after-tax income of around NOK 306 000.
- Among most immigrants in Norway wages and salaries are the main sources of income. For immigrants from third world countries such income accounts for 75 per cent of the total income. For immigrant families from Eastern Europe the portion is a little higher, 79 per cent, while among families from Western Europe and the Nordic countries wages and salaries represented 87 per cent.
- 17 per cent of the families with children from Eastern Europe have an income at a very low level – less than NOK 150 000 after taxes. The high percentage is due to the fact that this group consists of mostly refugee families.
- Time of residence is highly significant for the level of income and self-supporting for refugees.
- Even though non-western immigrants have had a rise in the level of income, they are still over represented in the lowest income group.

Large differences in level of income with different country background

In this chapter we will look at family income for some family types, and then we will have a look at household income. Families with children are, in these statistics, defined as married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children. To correct for the differences in age distribution we will look at the income of families where the main income generator is in his/her most active working age, between 25 and 55. When using these delimitations one reduces the possibility that some groups

¹ The chapter is based on Statistics Norway's web page <http://www.ssb.no/inntinnv/> and Kirkeberg 2001.

with low income, as for example students and old age pensioners, affect the comparison of the income of immigrants and the population at large.

There is a clear disparity in terms of income level between the western and non-western immigrants. Among the approximately 19 000 families from Asia, Africa, Central and South America together with Turkey, the average after-tax income amounted to NOK 325 000 in 1999 (table 5.1). Families with children with immigrant background in Eastern Europe had the lowest after-tax income of around NOK 306 000.

After-tax income for families from Nordic and Western European countries was NOK 450 000 and NOK 463 000, respectively. The 1 200 families with children from North America and Oceania had the highest average after-tax income of NOK 500 000. In comparison, the rest of the

families with children in Norway had an after-tax income of NOK 470 000. No corrections according to family size have been made.

Non-western immigrant families have the highest portion of transfer payments

Among most immigrants in Norway wages and salaries were the main source of income (see figure 5.1). For immigrants from third world countries such income accounted for 75 per cent of the total income. For immigrant families from Eastern Europe the portion was a little higher, 79 per cent. Among immigrant families from the Nordic countries and Western Europe wages and salaries were even more important sources of income, around 87 per cent.

Families with background from third world countries had the highest portion of transfer payments in 1999 (table 5.1).

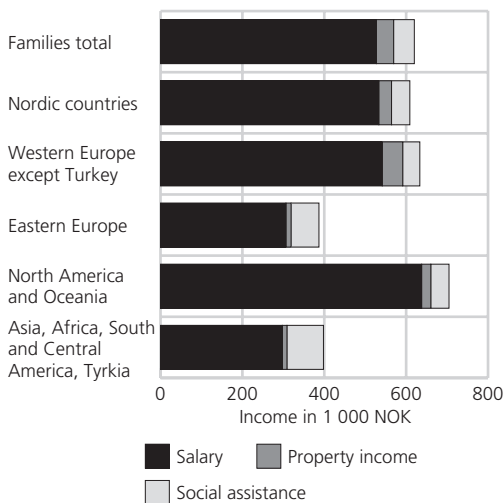
About the statistics

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 and the Tax Return register. The statistics cover all residents in Norway at the end of the year in question. The advantage of using registers is that the whole population is covered, and therefore the possibility of studying smaller groups. This makes it possible to study the income of immigrants, by their country background, where in the country they live, and according to their time of residence in Norway.

Family is used as a basis for some of the tables. The classification of people is done by using a family number that is given to every person in the Central Population Register. The family number is updated continuously with reports on marriages, divorces, deaths, migrations, and so on. The country background of the reference person is referred to when we are talking about families from Eastern Europe, from the Nordic countries etc. For married couples the reference person is the man, for cohabiting couples with common children - it is the woman.

The household is still considered to be the best unit for studying income in relation to living conditions. Information on which persons are part of a household is still not available in any register. With household is meant all persons, regardless of family relations, permanently living in the residence and sharing food. Information on households is taken from annual and representative sample surveys carried out by Statistics Norway. When household is the unit for analysis, all incomes in the economic fellowship the individuals may be part of are considered.

Figure 5.1. Income components for families¹ by country background. Reference person aged 25-55 years. Average. 1999. NOK



¹ Concerns married couples with and without children, and cohabitant couples with common children.

² Country background concerns persons with two foreign-born parents.

Source: Income Statistics, Statistics Norway.

These families received on average NOK 89 000 in transfer payments. Transfers include social security benefits, different types of pensions, unemployment benefit, family (children's) allowance, housing allowances, social assistance etc. Families with immigrant background from Eastern Europe received on average NOK 68 000 in transfers, while families with background from the Nordic countries and Western Europe received NOK 45 000 and 42 000 respectively.

Social assistance, both in the form of pure transfers and loans, was an important source of income for many immigrant groups. Among families with immigrant background from non-western countries social assistance had the highest significance, on average NOK 17 000 per year. This amounted to 4.4 per cent

Changes in family statistics and income statistics for families

Family statistics were reduced in scope from 1 January 1999 because they gave an increasingly less realistic picture of the family patterns in Norway. Place of residence for students and lacking registration of cohabiting couples without common children led to problems with the quality. Statistics Norway therefore no longer presents figures for the family types – single and mother or father with children. The last three years Statistics Norway has therefore released statistics with fewer details than earlier.

Because of the change in family statistics income statistics for families are not produced in the same way as in 1997 and before. Income statistics for immigrants for 1998 and 1999 include only married couples with and without children and cohabiting couples with common children. Single persons, mother or father with children and cohabiting couples that are not married and do not have common children are not included any more, i.e. figures for the years 1997 and earlier are not comparable to the later figures.

for families from Eastern Europe and 4.2 for families from third world countries. From previous surveys (Statistics Norway 1999) it is shown that for instance among refugees from Somalia – social assistance is often the most important source of subsistence, while among immigrant families from Pakistan and India social assistance is less. These differences are related to many factors, such as reason for immigration (for example refugee or not), different household structure and average time of residence in Norway. As we shall see, it is particularly among those recently settled that the portion that receives social assistance is high.

Large differences in income distribution

Classification of families with children by income intervals showed the same inequality in distribution of income between western and non-western families with children (table 5.2). Almost one out of three American families with children in Norway had an after-tax income of more than NOK half a million. The portion with this level of income was among families with children from Nordic and Western European countries 28 and 31 per cent, respectively. Around 8 per cent of families with children from Asia, Africa, Central and South America together with Turkey had an after-tax income that was more than NOK half a million..

However, families with children from these parts of the world were not more represented in the lowest income group (below NOK 150 000) than families with western background. That was not the case when it came to families with children from Eastern Europe where 17 per cent of them had such a low income. The high percentage was due to the fact that this group consisted of almost all refugee families.

This illustrates the difficulty encountered by carrying out comparisons of income level and distribution across immigrant groups. The opportunity of getting jobs

and consequently income varies strongly between different groups of immigrants in Norway. Some immigrants have lived in Norway longer and came as jobseekers, while others have arrived in recent years as refugees.

Refugees' income increase with time of residence

A study carried out by Statistics Norway (Østby 2001e) shows that the portion that receives social assistance is higher among refugees than non-refugees. Among refugees, at a certain time after arrival, 50-60 per cent receive social assistance, and the portion decreases as time goes by. Among immigrants that have not come as refugees, there are 15-20 per cent with social assistance after arrival. The portion stabilises at 20 per cent after some time. For immigrants from western countries the portion receiving social assistance is between 2 and 5 per cent.

An overview of refugee families' composition of income seen in relation to time of residence in Norway shows that refugees gradually become less dependent on social assistance (table 5.3). Total income increases with time of residence. It is also evident that social assistance becomes less significant and that wages and salaries increase. For refugee families arriving

Family or household as basis for analysis

When one is to analyse the economic living conditions of different population groups one has to take into account that many individuals have common economic relations, where income may be pooled and expenses shared. Other persons without income might consume the income from one or several breadwinners. This relates to for instance children and teenagers, and home workers. Before economic figures can be used as indicators on living conditions one has to take into consideration the economic unit that everyone in the shared economy is a part of. Such units may be family or household units. Many personal income types are clearly household or family related. Child allowance, social assistance and housing allowances are given on the basis of the family or household composition.

in 1988 – on average wages and salaries accounted for 65 per cent of the total income in 1997, and 11 per cent of the income came from social assistance. For families with very short time of residence, the ones that arrived in 1996 the picture was the opposite. The average wages accounted for 21 per cent of the total income, and social assistance was the most important source of income with 61 per cent. Despite this pattern, a relatively large group of refugees were dependent on such social assistance even after several years of residence in Norway. More than one of ten refugee families arriving in 1988 received social assistance in 1997.

Many single parents among non-western immigrants

Results from sample surveys show that immigrants from non-western countries, compared with the population at large, often report to have larger households than what is shown in the family statistics. Figures from the Income and property survey for households in 1998 show that the average number of persons in the household (households where the person with the highest income was 25-55 years of age) was 2.8 among non-western immigrants and 2.4 among western immigrants. Within households without immigrants as reference persons the average was 2.6 persons.

The Income and property survey for households in 1998 show that among non-western immigrants 12 per cent lived in one-person households, 5 per cent lived in the household type 'couples without children', while 37 and 23 per

cent were part of households with couples and at least one child aged 0-6 or 7-19 years. Almost 17 per cent were part of a household with a single parent and children, and the rest was part of other household types². Compared with Norwegian households this was a lower portion of couples without children and a higher portion of single parents. Among western immigrants there were more single persons and couples without children compared with both non-western immigrants and the population at large. The portion of people living in households consisting of couples with children was the same for all three groups.

The most common way to study the income of households with different size and structure is to use equivalence scales. In the following we have used a scale where the total income of the household is divided by the number of persons in the household exalted in 0.5 (EL=0.5). This equivalence scale puts high value on the benefits of sharing a household. According to this scale a household with two adults and two children has to have an income only double the size as a one-person household in order to have the same standard of living.

Non-western single parents have the lowest income and lowest share of salary

No matter what type of household we look at, non-western immigrants had the lowest after-tax income in 1998 (figure 5.2). The same was found in the results of the survey on income and property among households in 1994. Single and single parents³ had the lowest income

² The distribution of different household types must be interpreted with some caution since for some types of households there are few observations.

³ Because of few observation figures cannot be given for single parents with western background.

whether they were immigrants or not. These household types had an income 50 to 80 per cent of the level of all households in 1998.

Non-western immigrants that were part of the household types 'couples without children' or 'couples with children 7-19 years' had an income level at a far lower level than among the same household types of western immigrants and households without immigrant background, with 80 to 85 per cent of the average level (figure 5.2).

For households, as we saw for families, wages and salaries were the most important sources of income for all western and non-western immigrants as a whole (table 5.4). The exceptions were the non-western single parents whose wages only amounted to 24 per cent of the total income. This indicates that this group is facing large problems getting into the

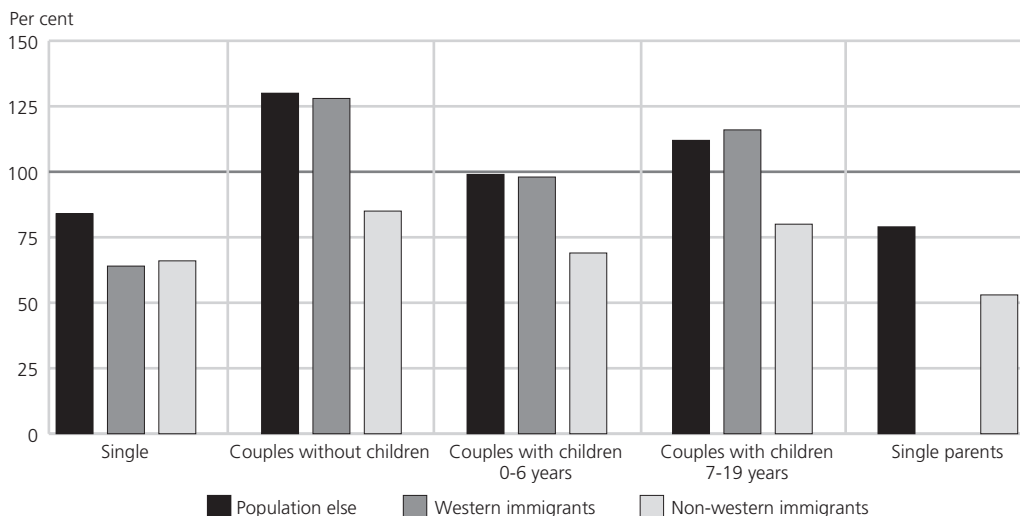
labour market. Among single Norwegian parents wages accounted for 65 per cent of the total income.

Many non-western single and single parents among the lowest income groups

As we have seen there are large differences in average income between different immigrant household types, and between immigrant households and Norwegian households. Averages often give a good indication on how things are, but can also disguise how the income in reality is distributed.

If the population is divided into five income groups, each group the same size, and sorted according to the highest and lowest income, there is a clear overrepresentation of non-western immigrants among the 20 per cent with the lowest income per consumption unit (EL=0.5). They were at the same time underrepre-

Figure 5.2. After-tax income per consumption unit (EL=0.5) by type of household and country background, as proportion of after-tax income per consumption unit for all households. Reference person aged 25-55 years. 1998. Per cent



Source: Survey on income and property for households 1998, Statistics Norway.

sented among the 20 per cent with the highest income (table 5.5). Again, single parent non-western immigrants were in a special situation. Three of four persons within this type of household had an after-tax income that placed them within the lowest income group (quintal 1) in 1998. Among single parent households without immigrant background only one of three persons was in the lowest income group. None of the non-western single parent households were among the 20 per cent with the highest income, while 5 per cent of the single parents without immigrant background had an income at this level.

Among single person households around half of both the non-western and the western immigrants were in the lowest income group in 1998. Compared with 1994 there has, however, been an improvement in the income situation for single non-western immigrants. There are fewer in the lower part of the income distribution. The portion of single western immigrants in the lowest income group has on the contrary increased. At the top of the income distribution the conditions have been stable for single immigrants regardless of country background.

Among couples with children the situation is very different for non-western and western immigrants. Four out of ten non-western immigrants belonging to households with small children were among those with the lowest income in 1998. The situation was slightly better for non-western immigrants with older children, where the figures were three out of ten. The income situation for these two household types improved compared with

1994. The reason was basically increased labour market participation resulting from positive conjuncture fluctuations, and that immigrants from Eastern Europe obtained better income distribution with increased time of residence. But even though the portion of immigrants among the lowest income group decreased, not many were able to reach the income level of the top 20 per cent.

17 per cent non-western immigrants below low-income level

At the end of this chapter we shall use an income indicator often referred to in international studies of low income, defined as 50 per cent of the median income⁴. People with income below this level are described as belonging to low-income groups, or people with an income below the poverty threshold.

In 1994 26 per cent of the persons in non-western immigrant households had an after-tax income per consumption unit (EL=0.5) below the low-income level, when this is defined as 50 per cent of the median income (table 5.6). In 1998 this portion had fallen to 17 per cent. However, only 8 per cent of the immigrants from western countries had an income below the poverty threshold according to this definition, the same portion as in 1994. The portion of people with income below the poverty threshold in the rest of the population was also stable during these years, 3 per cent both in 1994 and in 1998. Put in a different way; in 1994 a non-western immigrant was three times more likely to be below the low-income limit than a western immigrant. Compared with the rest of the

⁴ With median income among a population is meant the middle observation after ordering the income of the whole population according to the medium amount. As opposed to a regular average the median income is less affected by few observations with very high income or very low income.

population the chance was more than eight times higher. In 1998 the likelihood had fallen to two times compared to western immigrants and around six times the likelihood of the rest of the population. This relative improvement in the income situation for non-western immigrants is explained by higher income among immigrants from Eastern Europe. In 1994 42 per cent of the immigrants from Eastern Europe had an after-tax income ($EL=0.5$) below this level. Four years later the portion was 11 per cent. For other non-western immigrants the improvement has been more marginal, from 21 per cent below the margin in 1994 to 18 per cent in 1998.

Table 5.1. Income components for families by family type¹ and country background². Reference person aged 25-55 years. Average 1999, NOK

	Salary income	Property income	Transfers	Family allowances ³	Social assistance	After-tax income	Number of families
All families, total	527 300	42 100	50 600	15 800	1 300	451 600	592 754
Married couples without children	467 300	43 800	33 000	200	900	387 100	83 437
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children	537 100	41 900	53 500	18 400	1 400	462 100	509 317
Persons with two foreign-born parents by country background							
Nordic countries, total	533 200	31 100	44 700	16 000	700	436 000	7 660
Married couples without children	477 900	19 200	27 600	100	600	367 900	1 327
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children	544 700	33 600	48 300	19 300	700	450 300	6 333
Western Europe except Turkey, total	541 700	49 900	41 800	14 100	500	444 000	6 539
Married couples without children	499 400	22 500	21 700	100	500	369 000	1 325
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children	552 400	56 900	46 800	17 700	500	463 100	5 214
Eastern Europe, total	306 400	12 500	68 100	15 300	17 000	298 200	6 816
Married couples without children ⁴	282 600	9 800	37 200	100	11 100	244 500	866
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children	309 900	12 900	72 600	17 500	17 900	306 000	5 950
North America and Oceania, total	637 800	22 400	44 500	15 300	900	471 800	1 568
Married couples without children	541 300	17 600	24 500	0	700	378 100	381
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children	668 800	24 000	50 900	20 200	900	501 900	1 187
Asia, Africa, Central and South America together with Turkey, total	297 700	11 100	89 200	19 900	16 900	311 200	22 608
Married couples without children	273 000	5 300	37 900	200	10 300	237 400	3 514
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children	302 200	12 200	98 700	23 500	18 100	324 800	19 094
Other families, total	538 900	43 900	49 000	15 700	500	459 500	547 563
Married couples without children	477 300	46 900	33 100	200	400	396 400	76 024
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children	548 900	43 400	51 600	18 200	500	469 700	471 539

¹ Concerns married couples with and without children, and cohabiting couples with common children.

² Foreign country background concerns persons with two foreign-born parents.

³ Couples without children might have had children during the year who are entitled to family allowance. Family type is determined on the basis of family situation by the end of the year.

⁴ One extreme observation is removed.

Source: Income statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.2. The per cent of families¹ by intervals of after-tax income and country background². Reference person aged 25-55 years. 1999. Per cent

	Intervals of after-tax income in 1000 NOK						
	Total	Below 150	150-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 and above
Married couples without children,							
total	100,0	3.2	4.2	21.6	38.4	20.4	12.3
Persons with two foreign-born parents							
Nordic countries	100.0	6.3	5.3	19.9	34.1	21.7	12.8
Western Europe except Turkey	100.0	10.4	4.3	18.8	30.0	19.4	17.1
Eastern Europe	100.0	22.4	14.3	32.2	23.4	4.7	3.0
North America and Oceania	100.0	19.2	6.3	22.0	18.9	12.9	20.7
Asia, Africa, Central og South America together with Turkey	100.0	22.1	19.4	32.2	18.3	5.8	2.2
Other families	100.0	1.8	3.4	21.0	39.8	21.2	12.7
Married couples with children and cohabiting couples with common children, total	100.0	1.0	1.1	9.9	31.0	29.9	27.0
Persons with two foreign-born parents							
Nordic countries	100.0	2.8	2.1	10.8	28.3	28.3	27.6
West Europe except Turkey	100.0	5.2	2.3	11.6	25.4	24.8	30.6
East Europe	100.0	17.3	5.4	24.1	30.7	14.2	8.3
North-America and Oceania	100.0	8.9	3.4	13.0	22.8	20.0	31.9
Asia, Africa, Central og South America together with Turkey	100.0	6.5	8.1	30.6	31.5	15.4	7.8
The rest of families	100.0	0.5	0.8	8.9	31.1	30.8	27.9

¹ Families concerns married couples and cohabiting couples with common children.

² Foreign country background concerns persons with two foreign-born parents.

Source: Income statistics, Statistics Norway. ...

Table 5.3. Income account for families where reference person has refugee background¹ by year of settlement in Norway. 1997. Average amount. NOK

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Salary	139 100	116 600	104 500	90 800	97 000
Transfers	72 800	77 100	80 200	85 500	86 600
Of this					
Social assistance	22 900	28 000	30 800	39 500	41 900
Total income	213 400	195 100	185 500	177 000	184 100
Number of families	3 786	2 667	2 113	2 218	2 329
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ²
Salary	102 100	92 900	42 400	28 200	6 100
Transfers	83 000	90 100	106 200	105 600	69 200
Of this					
Social assistance	46 100	53 000	76 500	81 200	55 200
Total income	185 600	183 200	148 700	133 800	75 400
Number of families	3 595	1 923	1 431	911	1 125

¹ Information on refugee background is found by linking data from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration to Statistics Norway's population database.

² An explanation to the low income figures in 1997 might be that many refugees arrived late this year and therefore had short time of stay.

Source: Income statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.4. Income components as proportion of total income by type of household, immigration background and country background. 1998. Per cent

	One-person households	Couples without children	Couples with children 0-6 years	Couples with children 7-19 years	Mother or father with children 0-19 years
Non-western immigrants					
Salary	78	89	72	81	24
Property income	3	0	1	1	0
Transfers	18	10	27	18	75
Of this					
Pensions	3	5	1	5	27
Social assistance	12	1	10	5	12
Family allowances	0	0	8	4	17
Dwelling support	1	0	1	1	5
Number of persons	12	5	37	23	17
Average household size	1	2	4	4	3
Number of observations	62	28	96	89	38
Western immigrants					
Salary	94	95	91	94	:
Property income	3	2	2	1	:
Transfers	3	3	8	6	:
Of this					
Pensions	1	2	1	1	:
Social assistance	1	0	0	0	:
Family allowances	0	0	4	2	:
Dwelling support	0	0	0	0	:
Number of persons	15	14	37	22	:
Average household size	1	2	4	4	:
Number of observations	52	49	67	55	:
Rest of the population					
Salary	88	90	85	88	65
Property income	1	5	5	5	3
Transfers	11	5	10	7	32
Of this					
Pensions	7	4	2	3	11
Social assistance	2	0	0	0	1
Family allowances	0	0	5	2	8
Dwelling support	0	0	0	0	1
Number of persons	12	11	33	27	8
Average household size	1	2	4	4	3
Number of observations	1 449	1 437	2 031	2 587	514

Source: Income statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.5. Proportion of persons belonging to a household where reference person is 25-55 years, by distribution in quintiles according to after-tax income per consumption unit (EL=0.5) First (lowest) and last (highest) quintile. Western and non-western country background. 1994 and 1998. Per cent

	One-person households	Couples without children	Couples with children 0-6 years	Couples with children 7-19 years	Mother or father with children 0-19 years
Non-western immigrants					
Quintile 1	52	27	40	30	76
Quintile 5	5	11	1	5	0
Number of observations	62	28	96	89	38
1994					
Quintile 1	65	46	50	43	:
Quintile 5	5	12	3	6	:
Number of observations	60	29	90	70	:
Western immigrants					
1998					
Quintile 1	51	5	6	11	:
Quintile 5	15	47	16	37	:
Number of observations	52	49	67	55	:
1994					
Quintile 1	38	4	9	4	:
Quintile 5	17	74	23	28	:
Number of observations	51	27	42	42	:
Rest of the population					
1998					
Quintile 1	25	3	10	4	32
Quintile 5	11	49	14	27	5
Number of observations	1 449	1437	2031	2587	514
1994					
Quintile 1	26	5	7	3	34
Quintile 5	12	48	15	28	4
Number of observations	1 225	1014	1741	2099	488

Source: Income statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 5.6. Proportion of persons belonging to a household where reference person is 25-55 years with average after-tax income as 50, 60 and 70 per cent median income (EL=0.5). 1994 and 1998. Per cent

	Western	Non-western	Rest of the population
1998			
50 per cent	8	17	3
60 per cent	12	29	5
70 per cent	16	41	10
1994			
50 per cent	8	26	3
60 per cent	11	36	6
70 per cent	16	55	11

Source: Income statistics, Statistics Norway.

6. Participation in elections

- Participation of people with immigrant background was less in the Storting (Parliament) Election in 2001 than in 1997.
- 52 per cent of Norwegian citizens with immigrant background used their right to vote in the Storting Election in 2001. This is 23 percentage points lower than the electoral turnout for the entire population at 75 per cent.
- Participation among immigrants with western country background was 75 per cent in 2001, and for non-western immigrants 45 per cent.
- 54 per cent of the women with immigrant background made use of their right to vote, whereas 49 per cent of the men voted.
- Compared with the Storting Election in 1997 there has been a decrease in electoral turnout of 11 percentage points among people with immigrant background. This is partly due to changes in the group of people eligible to vote, and partly a decrease for comparable groups.
- There is lower turnout particularly among young people, aged 18 to 21 years. In 1997 54 per cent in this age group voted, but in 2001 only 34 per cent used their right to vote.
- People with the longest time of residence (30 years or more) had an electoral turnout 23 percentage points higher than those with the shortest time of residence eligible to vote (0-9 years).

The survey in relation to the Storting Election in 2001 showed that 52 per cent of Norwegian citizens with immigrant background used their right to vote (table 6.1). This is 23 percentage points less than the electoral turnout for the entire population. The electoral turnout for the entire population was 75.5 per cent in 2001. In the equivalent survey in relation to the Storting Election in 1997 the electoral turnout among immigrants was 63 per cent (table 6.2). Persons with non-western background had a lower turnout than those with western background. In 2001 the electoral turnout among immigrants with western country background was 75 per cent in 2001, and for non-western immigrants 45 per cent. At the Storting Election in 1997 it was 76 and 58 respectively.

Immigrants with country background from Denmark had the highest turnout. 81 per cent used their right to vote. Differences in participation among people with different country background are shown in figure 6.1. Immigrants with background from China had the lowest

participation rate as only 29 per cent voted. The electoral turnout for Pakistani and Vietnamese, the two largest immigrant groups, was 43 per cent. Among the non-western immigrant groups people with Indian country background had the highest electoral turnout. 55 per cent used their right to vote.

Age a crucial factor in explaining the low turnout

Compared with an equivalent survey in 1997, the electoral turnout has decreased by 11 percentage points in the immigrant population. Two demographic features are of importance to explain the lower electoral turnout among the immigrants. First, the immigrant population has changed since the election in 1997. In 1997, one third of the immigrant population entitled to vote had western background; in 2001 this share had decreased to one fifth. Earlier surveys have shown that immigrants with western background have had a higher electoral turnout than those with non-western background. For all age groups there was a considerably higher participation among western immigrants.

Secondly, the age distribution was very different in the immigrant population in 1997 and 2001 (figure 6.2). Among those with non-western background the age distribution is fairly even, with a slight over-representation of young people. Among those with western background there is a predominance of older people.

Other surveys (<http://www.ssb.no/valg-aktuelt/art-2001-08-23-01.html>) have shown that voting is correlated with age, and that young people tend to vote in a lesser degree than older people.

At the Storting Election in 1997 76 per cent in the age group '60 years or more' used their right to vote, and in 2001 the portion had decreased to 71 per cent (table 6.3). For the younger age groups the decrease was more radical. In 1997 54 per cent among immigrants aged 18 to 21 years eligible to vote used their right to do so, while in 2001 the portion was only 34 per cent. The low participation among young people helps to explain the lower turnout among immigrants as such.

For almost all groups electoral turnout increases with time of residence in Norway (figure 6.3), and those with longest time of residence (30 years or more) had a participation 23 percentage points higher than those with the shortest time of residence. When one considers participation among those with the shortest time of residence, it is important to remember that only Norwegian citizens are eligible to vote at Storting Elections, and to obtain Norwegian citizenship a certain period of residence is required (see chapter 2).

Women with higher turnout than men

The survey indicates that women with immigrant background had higher electoral turnout than men (table 6.1 and

The survey is based on a census list prepared for the Storting Election 2001. The population; those entitled to vote among the immigrant population, numbered approximately 94 000 persons. A stratified sample of 7 500 persons was drawn. The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development has commissioned the survey. For more information on eligibility and methods, see <http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/01/10/>

figure 6.4). 54 per cent of the women in the sample used their right to vote, whereas 49 per cent of the men voted. Also at the election in 1997 the turnout among women was higher than for men, with 5 percentage points. At that time 61 per cent of the men used their right to vote, and 66 per cent of the women.

Table 6.1. Starting Election 2001. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens with immigration background by country background and sex. Per cent

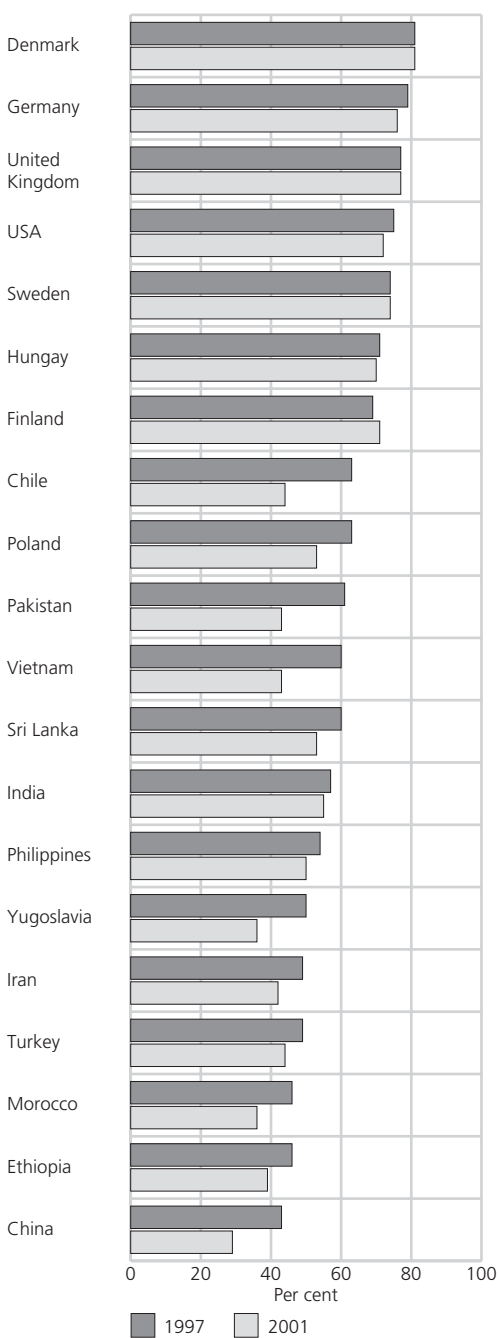
Country background	Electoral turnout in per cent			Persons in the sample entitled to vote		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	52	49	54	7 277	3 470	3 807
Europe	61	59	63	2 784	1 212	1 572
Africa	43	40	48	886	537	349
Asia	45	45	45	2 486	1 273	1 213
North and Central America	67	68	67	488	191	297
South America	49	48	49	492	209	283
Oceania	65	65	65	141	48	93
The Nordic countries	77	78	77	727	253	474
Western Europe else, except Turkey	73	73	73	643	281	362
Eastern Europe	49	47	50	1 169	548	621
North America and Oceania	72	74	71	437	160	277
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	44	44	45	4 301	2 228	2 073
Western countries	75	75	75	1 807	694	1 113
Non-western countries	45	44	46	5 470	2 776	2 694
Selected countries						
Denmark	81	81	81	244	102	142
United Kingdom	77	81	75	195	77	118
Germany	76	80	73	197	66	131
Sweden	74	74	74	243	72	171
USA	72	75	70	197	79	118
Finland	71	61	76	195	62	133
Hungary	70	75	63	196	118	78
India	55	61	50	199	95	104
Poland	53	48	55	241	79	162
Sri Lanka	53	55	51	247	161	86
Phillippines	50	42	53	237	73	164
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49	53	45	193	91	102
Turkey	44	42	45	245	130	115
Chile	44	47	42	196	103	93
Pakistan	43	44	41	249	144	105
Vietnam	43	42	44	243	133	110
Iran	42	43	41	243	146	97
Thailand	41	21	44	196	28	168
Ethiopia	39	40	36	192	112	80
Iraq	38	39	37	194	121	73
Somalia	37	37	39	198	126	72
Yugoslavia	36	34	38	242	131	111
Morocco	36	33	40	199	116	83
Lebanon	32	33	31	190	112	78
China	29	22	38	192	106	86

Source: Election statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 6.2. Storting Elections 1997 and 2001. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens with immigration background by country background. Per cent and change in percentage points

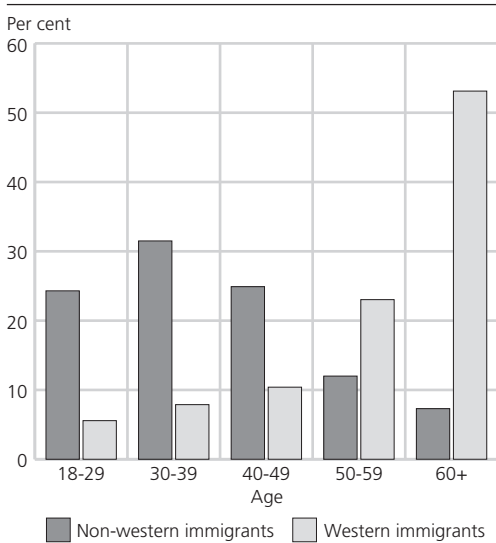
Country background	Electoral turnout in per cent		
	1997	2001	Change percentage points
Total	63	52	-11
Europe	69	61	-8
Africa	54	43	-11
Asia	57	45	-12
North and Central America	73	67	-6
South America	64	49	-15
Oceania	75	65	-10
The Nordic countries	77	77	0
Western Europe else, except Turkey	75	73	-2
Eastern Europe	62	49	-13
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey ..	44	-13	
North America and Oceania	75	72	-3
Western countries	76	75	-1
Non-western countries	58	45	-13
Selected countries			
Denmark	81	81	0
United Kingdom	77	77	0
Germany	79	76	-3
Sweden	74	74	0
USA	75	72	-3
Finland	69	71	2
Hungary	71	70	-1
India	57	55	-2
Poland	63	53	-10
Sri Lanka	60	53	-7
Phillppines	54	50	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina .....	.	49	.
Turkey	49	44	-5
Chile	63	44	-19
Pakistan	61	43	-18
Vietnam	60	43	-17
Iran	49	42	-7
Thailand .....	.	41	.
Ethiopia	46	39	-7
Iraq .....	.	38	.
Somalia .....	.	37	.
Yugoslavia	50	36	-14
Morocco	46	36	-10
Lebanon .....	.	32	.
China	43	29	-14

Figure 6.1. Starting Elections 1997 and 2001. Electoral turnout by country background. Per cent



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 6.2. Starting Election 2001. Age distribution among western and non-western immigrants eligible to vote. Per cent



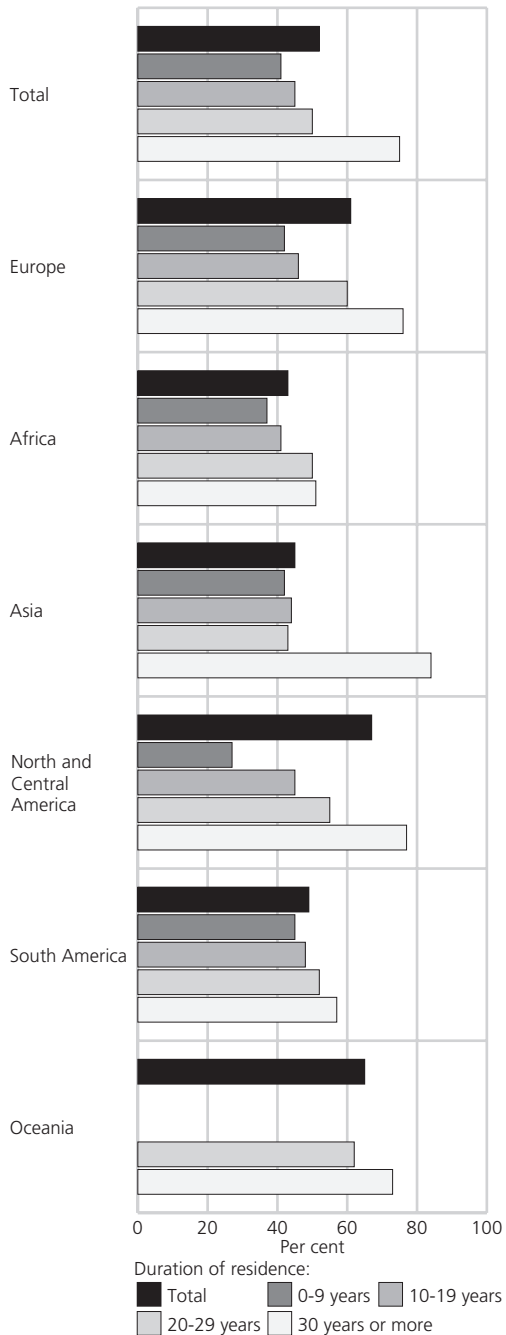
Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 6.3. Storting Election 2001. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens with immigration background by country background and age. Per cent

Country background	Total	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 years and above
Total	52	34	29	40	44	53	62	71
Europe	61	35	31	41	50	58	70	74
Africa	43	37	30	39	38	52	48	48
Asia	45	34	27	42	43	51	52	62
North and Central America	67	:	:	19	71	54	76	75
South America	49	30	41	40	46	57	56	54
Oceania	65	:	:	:	:	:	74	70
The Nordic countries	77	:	:	:	72	81	80	78
Western Europe else, except Turkey	49	32	29	35	42	50	63	64
Eastern Europe	73	:	:	:	58	69	80	75
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	44	34	28	41	43	52	50	57
North-America and Oceania	72	:	:	:	:	55	86	76
Western countries ..	75	:	48	46	68	74	80	77
Non-western countries	45	34	28	40	43	51	53	60

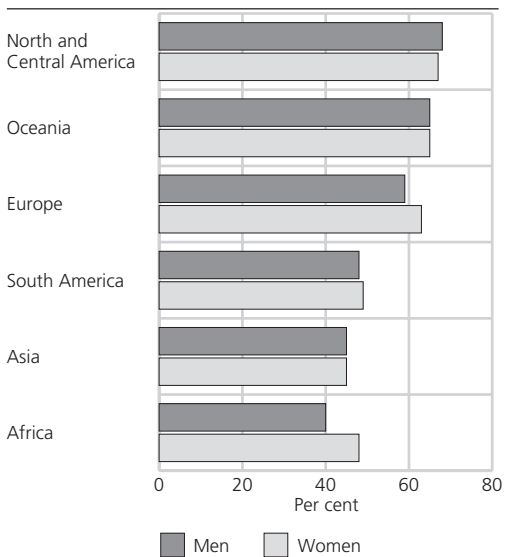
Source: Source: Election statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 6.3. Starting Election 2001. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens with immigration background by country background and age. Per cent



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 6.4. Starting Election 2001. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens with immigration background by country background (word region) and sex. Per cent



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

7. Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy

- Norwegians became more positive towards immigrants and immigration during the 1990s.
- Especially from 1995 to 1996 the positive attitude increased. In the years 1993 to 1995 the attitudes showed little change.
- People were most sceptical when it came to the question if immigrants had too easy an access to social assistance.
- More than 90 per cent believed immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians
- In 2000 there was a reduction in the number of people that believed that Norway should offer residence to immigrants "to the same extent as today".

Every year Statistics Norway conducts a survey on people's attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy. A group of randomly and representatively selected people are asked to consider the following four statements:

1. "Norway should grant stay to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today".
2. "Immigrants have too easy an access to social assistance compared with Norwegians".

3. "Immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians".

4. "Immigrants commit more crimes than Norwegians".

Minor changes in attitudes

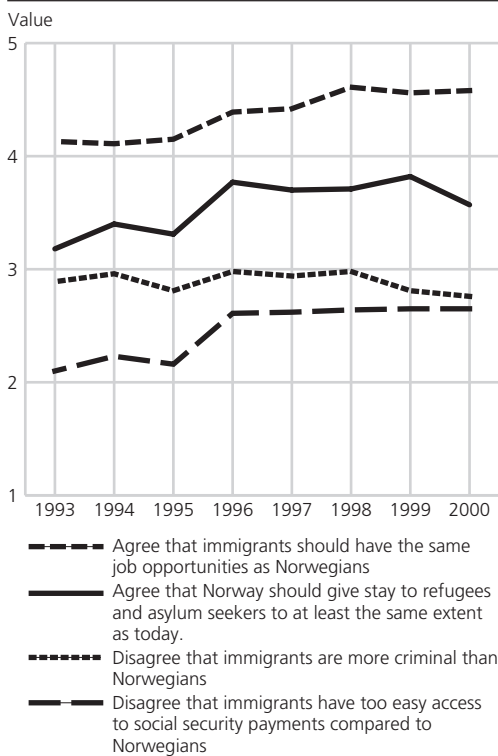
There were relatively minor changes in attitudes from 1999 to 2000. It was in relation to the first statement, "Norway should grant stay to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today", that the changes were most evident. In 2000 64 per cent believed that Norway should accept refugees and asylum seekers to the same extent as today, while those that disagreed counted 29 per cent (table 7.1). In 1999 71 per cent agreed and 20 disagreed.

Many asylum seekers in the country

Opinions brought forward in surveys like these are often affected by recent events and the public debate at the time people are polled. Many asylum seekers arrived in 1998, and even more in 1999. There were also quite a few in 2000. In the summer 2000 many were concerned that the number of asylum seekers was very

An attitude is a disposition to react in a particular way to a phenomenon. Attitudes have cognitive and emotional aspects. Attitudes are basis for action to a varying degree.

Figure 7.1. Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy. 1993-2000. Average on five point scale where high values indicate positive attitude towards immigrant and immigration



Source: Omnibus Surveys, Statistics Norway.

high, and that the time asylum seekers had to wait in a reception centres while their applications were dealt with, and before they could move to a particular municipality, was quite long. In a situation like this it is easy to believe that there are too many refugees and asylum seekers coming to Norway. There was hardly any news in the media that could put the number of asylum seekers in a more favourable light. When the interviews were carried out in 1999 media were quite involved in the case of the flow of refugees from Kosovo, and it seemed to be a clear support for the government's

policy to let 6 000 Kosovo-Albanians be granted temporary stay in Norway. The reduction in positive attitudes in 2000 must be seen in relation to that there might have been exceptionally many positive responses the year before.

The attitudes concerning the three other statements showed little change from 1999 to 2000. 53 per cent agreed that immigrants have too easy access to social assistance, and 50 per cent agreed that immigrants are more criminal than Norwegians. More than 90 per cent were of the opinion that immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians.

More positive during the 1990s

The same questions have been posed annually since 1993. Even though there are small changes from one year to another, the responses show that attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policies generally became more positive during the 1990s.

In the years 1993 to 1995 attitudes hardly changed. In 1996 opinions on all four indicators changed favourably towards immigration. The largest change was seen in relation to statement 1: "Norway should grant stay to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today" (table 7.2). The portion that believed that Norway should grant stay to refugees and asylum seekers "at least to the same extent as today" rose by 14 percentage points from 1995 to 1996. Since then the rate has been relatively stable, varying from 34 to 39 per cent.

The attitude towards immigrants' access to social assistance also changed from 1995 to 1996 (table 7.3). The portion that believed that immigrants have too

easy an access to such payments went down by 12 percentage points, and has been stable since.

Increasingly more people agreed that immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians (table 7.4). The portion that "completely agrees" increased from 58 per cent in 1993 to 74 in 2000. Correspondingly the portion that "completely disagrees" has gone down from 8 to 2 per cent.

When it comes to the last statement: "Immigrants are more criminal than Norwegians", there have been minor changes in opinions (figure 7.1 and table 7.5).

The changes in attitudes from 1995 to 1996 may be partially explained by the media focus and numerous reports on the restrictive immigration policy carried out against refugees and asylum seekers regulating their access to Norway. Unemployment rates went down and there was a general positive trend in the business cycles. This may also have affected the attitudes in a more favourable direction (Blom and Ellingsen 1998).

Many relations affect attitudes

Attitudes towards immigration and immigrants vary with background variables such as age, sex, settlement patterns and level of education. This was evident from the surveys carried out by Statistics Norway. The higher level of education one has, the more positive attitudes towards immigrants and refugees. Young people are more liberal than older people, and women are more liberal than men. Persons in densely populated areas are more positive than people in more scattered areas. When political references are compared to the attitudes towards immi-

grants right wing political party voters are the least positive towards immigration, while the Socialist Left Wing Party voters are more positive.

About the statistics

Data are collected through Statistics Norway's Omnibus survey. In these surveys questions on many different subjects are posed on behalf of many commissioned employers. The survey has a fixed set of background variables. 2000 people between 16 and 79 years are polled. A series of four questions on attitudes towards immigrants and immigration has been posed annually since 1993 to 2000. In 1998 an additional question was included.

Out of a gross sample of 1 987 persons, 1 395 (70 per cent) responded to the survey carried out in 2000. The number of persons that replied in 1993-1994 was about 1 800, in 1995 to 1997 the number was about 1 400, in 1998 it was 1 200, and in 1999 the response rate was around 1 400.

Table 7.1. Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy. 2000. Per cent

Statement	Agree							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Norway should grant stay to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today	49	56	56	70	67	69	71	64
Immigrants have too easy an access to public assistance compared with Norwegians	67	64	65	54	53	53	51	53
Immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians	75	78	80	86	86	92	90	91
Immigrants commit more crimes than Norwegians	41	40	48	44	44	43	48	50
	Disagree							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Norway should grant stay to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today	40	33	36	24	25	23	20	29
Immigrants have too easy an access to public assistance compared with Norwegians	18	22	21	33	31	32	32	33
Immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians	15	15	15	11	8	5	6	5
Immigrants commit more crimes than Norwegians	33	38	36	42	39	39	34	35

¹ Number of persons that answered: 1993-1994: about 1800, 1995-1997: about 1400, 1998: about 1200, 1999-2000: about 1400.

Source: Source: Statistics Norway's Omnibus surveys.

Table 7.2. Attitudes regarding the statement "Norway should grant stay to refugees and asylum seekers to at least the same extent as today". 1993-2000. Per cent

Year	All	Strongly agree	Agree on the whole	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree on the whole	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
1993	100	28	21	11	21	19	1	1 824
1994	100	30	26	9	19	14	1	1 843
1995	100	28	28	7	18	18	1	1 398
1996	100	40	30	5	14	10	1	1 388
1997	100	39	28	7	15	10	1	1 373
1998	100	34	36	7	14	9	1	1 223
1999	100	39	32	8	12	8	1	1 409
2000	100	34	30	6	17	12	1	1 382

Source: Statistics Norway's Omnibus surveys.

Table 7.3. Attitudes regarding the statement "Immigrants have too easy an access to social assistance compared with Norwegians". 1993-2000. Per cent

Year	All	Strongly agree	Agree on the whole	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree on the whole	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
1993	100	45	22	8	9	10	7	1 824
1994	100	40	24	8	13	9	6	1 843
1995	100	43	23	6	13	9	7	1 399
1996	100	29	25	7	18	15	6	1 388
1997	100	28	24	10	18	14	5	1 372
1998	100	27	26	9	18	14	6	1 225
1999	100	28	23	10	17	14	8	1 412
2000	100	28	25	10	17	15	4	1 383

Source: Statistics Norway's Omnibus surveys.

Table 7.4. Attitudes regarding the statement "Immigrants should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians". 1993-2000. Per cent

Year	All	Strongly agree	Agree on the whole	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree on the whole	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
1993	100	58	17	8	7	8	2	1 823
1994	100	53	24	6	9	6	1	1 842
1995	100	57	23	4	9	7	0	1 398
1996	100	67	19	3	6	5	0	1 388
1997	100	66	20	5	5	3	0	1 375
1998	100	76	15	3	4	2	0	1 225
1999	100	73	17	3	4	2	1	1 414
2000	100	74	17	3	3	2	0	1 385

Source: Statistics Norway's Omnibus surveys.

Table 7.5. Attitudes regarding the statement "Immigrants commit more crimes than Norwegians". 1993-2000. Per cent

Year	All	Strongly agree	Agree on the whole	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree on the whole	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Number of persons that answered
1993	100	21	21	19	14	19	7	1 823
1994	100	20	21	14	20	18	8	1 843
1995	100	23	25	11	18	18	6	1 397
1996	100	20	24	10	22	20	4	1 388
1997	100	21	23	13	21	19	4	1 374
1998	100	17	26	13	20	19	4	1 225
1999	100	21	27	13	18	16	5	1 412
2000	100	24	26	12	20	15	3	1 385

Source: Statistics Norway's Omnibus surveys.

8. Overview of immigrant-related statistics

According to Statistics Norway's general publication strategy where the Internet is the main channel of distribution, all immigrant-related statistics are released on Statistics Norway's web pages. New statistics are released as Today's statistics on the web. Statistics Norway has a particular web page with an overview of immigrant-related statistics, http://www.ssb.no/innvstat_en. Here you will find links to the different subject fields and publications.

Below you will find references to the web pages for the different subject areas and at the end a list of immigrant-related articles and special publications.

Population statistics

The following population statistics are produced annually:

- Population statistics. Immigrant population (http://www.ssb.no/innvbef_en)
- Population statistics. Naturalisations (http://www.ssb.no/statsborger_en/)
- Population statistics. Foreign citizens (http://www.ssb.no/utlstat_en/)
- Population statistics. Adoptions (http://www.ssb.no/adopsjon_en/)
- Population statistics. Refugees (http://www.ssb.no/flyktninger_en/)

- Population statistics. Migrations (http://www.ssb.no/flytting_en/)
- Population statistics. Marriages and registered partnerships (http://www.ssb.no/ekteskap_en/)
- Population statistics. Divorces and separations (http://www.ssb.no/skilsmisse_en/)

Education statistics

The following education statistics are produced annually (<http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/>):

- Education statistics. Kindergartens (http://www.ssb.no/barnehager_en/)
- Education statistics. Primary and lower secondary schools (http://www.ssb.no/utgrs_en/)
- Education statistics. Adult education (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/voppl_en/)
- Education statistics. Upper secondary schools (http://www.ssb.no/utvgs_en/)
- Education statistics. Universities and colleges (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/eksuvh_en/)
- Education statistics. Population's highest level of education (http://www.ssb.no/utniv_en/)

In 1998 a special survey was conducted on the immigrants' level of education. The findings are published here: Education statistics. Immigrants' level of education, 1998 (http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/04/01/utinnv_en/)

Labour market statistics

Unemployment and labour market scheme figures for immigrants are published every quarter. Statistics on employment by the 4th quarter are produced annually. In addition to this a publication on refugees' adaptation to the labour market is produced annually.

- Unemployment among immigrants (http://www.ssb.no/innvarbl_en/)
- Employment statistics on immigrants, 4th quarter (http://www.ssb.no/innvarb_en/)
- Notat 2001/68. Flyktninger og arbeidsmarkedet, 4. kvartal 2000. [Refugees and the labour market, 4th quarter 2000] (http://www.ssb.no/emner/06/01/notat_200168/notat_200168.pdf)

Income statistics

Income statistics on immigrants are published on Statistics Norway's web site.

- Income statistics for immigrants, 1999 (http://www.ssb.no/inntinnv_en/)

Other

For some subject areas statistics are produced annually. Other statistics on immigrants are only produced from time to time. Such areas are public assistance, crime and attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy.

The results from an election survey in relation to the Storting (Parliament) Election in 2001 were published at this web address: http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/01/10/stortingsvalg_en/art-2001-12-17-01-en.html

http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/01/10/stortingsvalg_en/art-2001-12-17-01-en.html

Some immigration-related articles were published in relation to the election in Statistics Norway's web magazine, for example:

Innvandring og befolkningsutvikling [Immigration and population development] Lars Østby, 4 September 2001. Available in Norwegian on the Internet: <http://www.ssb.no/emner/00/01/10/valgaktuelt/art-2001-09-04-01.html>

Statistical analyses

Some reports have been published among the publication series Statistical analyses:

Kåre Vassenden (ed.): Innvandrere i Norge. Hvem er de, hva gjør de og hvordan lever de? [Immigrants in Norway. Who are they, what do they do for a living and how do they live?] Statistical analyses 20, Statistics Norway 1997

Eivind Lofthus (ed): Immigrants in Norway. A summary of findings Statistical analyses 27, Statistics Norway 1998

Marte Kristine Bjertnæs: Innvandring og innvandrere 2000 [Immigration and immigrants 2000]. Statistical analyses 33 (http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/sa_innvand/arkiv/sa33/), updated on the web in 2001: http://www.ssb.no/emner/02/sa_innvand/arkiv/2001/main.html

Sosialt utsyn 2000 (SA 35) [Social outlook] The book gives an overview of living conditions in Norway at the end of the 1990s. Immigrant statistics are referred to and cited.

Samfunnsspeilet

Statistics Norway has a magazine, Samfunnsspeilet, where immigrant-related articles are published regularly. In 2001 a special issue with a particular focus on immigrants was published (Samfunnsspeilet 2/2001). The following articles were included (Articles in Samfunnsspeilet are not translated to English):

Lars Østby: Hvorfor fokusere på innvandrere? [Why focus on immigrants?] p. 2-14.

Marte Kristine Bjertnæs: Når ordene teller [When words count] p. 15-20.

Trude Lappegård: Fruktbarhet blant innvandrerkvinner: Myter og fakta [Fertility among immigrant women. Myths and facts] p. 21-27.

Trude Jakobsen: En datter fra Kina [A daughter from China] p. 28-32.

Kåre Vassenden: Hvor stor er innvandringen til Norge? [How large is the migration to Norway] p. 33-41.

Marianne Dæhlen: Rekruttering til høyere utdanning: Sosial bakgrunn betyr mer enn innvandrerbakgrunn [Recruitment to higher education. Social background counts more than immigrant background] p. 42-47.

Elisabeth Dalheim: Innvandrere og Utdanning: Med utdanning i bagasjen? [Immigrants and education. With education in the luggage?] p. 48-54.

Tor Bjørklund and Karl-Eirik Kval: Innvandrere og politiske valg: fra objekt til subject [Immigrants and political choices: from objects to subjects] p. 55-59.

Mads Ivar Kirkeberg: Innvandrerhusholdningenes inntekter 1994 og 1998: Færre ikke-vestlige innvandrere med lav inntekt [Immigrant households' income 1994 and 1998: Fewer immigrants with low income] p. 60-68.

Svein Blom: Økt bokonsentrasjon blant innvandrere i Oslo - er toppen snart nådd? [Increased settlement concentration among immigrants in Oslo - is the top reached?] p. 69-80.

Trygve Kalve: Innvandrerbarn i barnevernet - oftere hjelp, men færre under omsorg [Immigrant children and child welfare - more often help, but fewer under child care] p. 81-89.

Marianne Tønnessen: Lever av innvandrerne [Lives of immigrants] p. 90-95.

Among other articles in Samfunnsspeilet the following ones deal with immigration:

Benedicte Lie: Store flyttestrømmer - strikse mottakerland. [Large migration flows - strict receiving countries] Samfunnsspeilet 1/2002.

Frants Gundersen: Innvandrere som ofre: Mer vold enn ventet. [Immigrants as victims: More violence than expected] Samfunnsspeilet 3/2000.

Britt Justad: Fra arbeidsledighet til knapphet på arbeidskraft [From unemployment to labour force shortage] Samfunnsspeilet 4/2000.

Arnt Even Hustad: Begår innvandrere mer kriminalitet enn andre? [Do immigrants commit more crimes than others?] Samfunnsspeilet 3/99.

Ulla Haslund: Innvandrere blir oftere pågrepet [Immigrants are more often arrested] Samfunnsspeilet 3/99.

Trygve Kalve: Utenlandsadopterte barn sjelden i barnevernet [Children adopted abroad rarely under child welfare] Samfunnspeilet 6/98.

Svein Blom og Dag Ellingsen: Holdninger til innvandrere og innvandring: Økende toleranse i gode tider? [Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration: More tolerance in time of prosperity?] Samfunnspeilet 6/98.

Svein Blom og Jorunn Ramm: Ikke-vestlige innvandreres helse: Ikke flere syke, men når de først blir syke... [Non-western immigrants seldom ill, but when they first become ill...] Samfunnspeilet 3/98.

Svein Blom: Levekår blant ikke-vestlige innvandrere: Hvorfor er så mange ensomme? [Living conditions among non-western immigrants; why are so many lonely?] Samfunnspeilet 4/97.

Jørgen Carling: Flytting og befolkningsutvikling: Innvandring demper eldrebølgen. [Migration and population developments. Immigration curbs old-age waves?] Samfunnspeilet 4/97.

Keilman, Nico: Utvandring blant innvandrere: Flyktninger forblir, nordboere reiser hjem [Emigration among immigrants: Refugees stay, northerners go home] Samfunnspeilet 4/97.

Eivind Lofthus and Ane Osmunddalen: Innvandrere og sosialhjelp: Får de mer fordi de trenger det? [Immigrants and public assistance: Do they get more because they need it?] Samfunnspeilet 3/97.

Trygve Kalve: Innvandrerbarn i barnevernet: Flyktningbarn mottar oftest hjelp. [Immigrant children under child welfare: Refugee children receive help more often] Samfunnspeilet 3/97.

Svein Blom og Agnes Aall Ritland: Levekår blant ikke-vestlige innvandrere: Trang økonomi, men færre enn antatt opplever diskriminering [Living conditions among non-western immigrants: Poor economy, but fewer than presumed experience discrimination] Samfunnspeilet 1/97.

Sivertsen, Jan Erik: Konsentrasjoner av innvandrere på arbeidsmarkedet [Concentrations of immigrants on the labour market] Samfunnspeilet 2/96.

Reports

Lars Østby: Flyktnings sekundærflyttinger under 1990-tallet [Secondary migrations among refugees during the 1990s] Reports 2001/22.

Trude Lappegård: Mellom to kulturer - Frukbarhetsmønstre blant innvandrerkvinner i Norge [Between two cultures - Fertility patterns among immigrant women in Norway]. Reports 2000/25.

Frants Gundersen, Ulla Haslund, Arnt Even Hustad og Reid Jone Stene: Innvandrere og nordmenn som offer og gjerningsmenn [Immigrants and Norwegians as victims and criminals] Reports 2000/18.

Svein Blom: Levekår blant ikke-vestlige innvandrere i Norge [Living conditions among non-western immigrants in Norway] Reports 98/16.

Trygve Kalve: Innvandrerbarn i barnevernet [Immigrant children under child welfare] Reports 99/11.

Eivind Lofthus and Ane Osmunddalen: Innvandrere og sosialhjelp: Får de mer fordi de trenger det? [Immigrants and public assistance: Do they get more because they need it?] Reports 98/17
Tone Ingrid Tysse and Nico Keilman: Utvandring blant innvandrere 1975-1995 [Emigration among immigrants] Reports 98/15.

Svein Blom: Inn i samfunnet. Flyktningkull i arbeid, utdanning og på sosialhjelp [On the way into society. Refugee cohorts in work, education and as receivers of public assistance Reports 96/5.

Various publications

Svein Blom: Residential Concentration Among Immigrants in Oslo. *International Migration*, 37:3,133-138.

Lars Østby: Beskrivelse av nyankomne flyktningers vei inn i det norske samfunnet [Description of newly settled refugees and their road into the Norwegian society]. Notes 2001/23.

Lars Østby: The Demographic Characteristics of Immigrant Population in Norway. Council of Europe 2001.

Lars Østby: Hva oppnår vi med systematisk registrering, oppfølging og kartlegging (monitoring) av diskriminerende handlinger? Hva vet vi i dag, hva mangler vi kunnskap om og hvilke forutsetninger må være til stede for å kunne følge med i utviklingen? [What do we achieve with systematic registration of discriminatory acts? What do we know today, which areas do we lack knowledge about and what preconditions have to be met in order to keep up with the development?] Oslo, 3. October 2000.

Lars Østby: Sekundærflytting for hver ankomstkohort fra 1990, og forholdet mellom sekundærflytting og arbeidsmarked [Secondary migrations for each arrival cohort from 1990, and the relationship between secondary migration and the labour market]. Report no. 2 on secondary migrations of refugees. Preliminary version of 9 August 2001.

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