

SOPEMI Norway 2000

**Trends of migration to and from Norway
and the situation of immigrants in Norway**

Correspondent: Magne Holter
Statistical data provided by Statistics Norway and
The Directorate of Immigration

November 2000

Content:

1	GENERAL OVERVIEW	4
2	MIGRATION FLOWS.....	5
	2.1 Migration Flows.....	5
	2.2 General Regulations.....	6
	2.3 Amended Regulations.....	7
	2.4 The Schengen Co-operation.....	8
3	REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS	8
	3.1 Arrival of Asylum Seekers	8
	Diagram 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 1990-99	9
	Table 1. Asylum seekers granted convention refugee status in 1. and 2. instance.....	9
	Table 2. Asylum seekers granted humanitarian status in 1. and 2. instance.....	10
	3.2 Resettlement of Refugees	10
	Diagram 2. Number of resettled refugees 1995-1.10.99	11
	3.3 Family Reunification for Refugees	11
	3.4 Repatriation of Refugees.....	12
	Diagram 3. Repatriation by nationality, 1999.....	12
	Diagram 4. Number of repatriated refugees 1994-98 by country of origin	13
	3.5 Refugee Policy.....	13
	3.6 Collective Protection.....	14
4	LABOUR MIGRATION.....	15
	4.1 Recruitment of Foreign Labour.....	15
	4.2 Seasonal Labour Migration.....	16
	Diagram 5. Number of seasonal work permits issued 1993-99	17
	4.3 Total Labour Immigration	17
	4.4 Regulations.....	17
5	ILLEGAL OR IRREGULAR IMMIGRATION	18
	5.1 Legislation.....	18
	5.2 Investigations.....	18
	5.3 Data on Illegal or Irregular Immigration.....	19
6	FOREIGN POPULATION STOCKS	19
	6.1 The Stock of Foreign Nationals.....	19
	Table 3. Number of foreign citizens by citizenship in Norway 1998-2000	20
	6.2 The Stock of Immigrants.....	20
	Table 4. Number of foreign born residents by continent of birth, 1998 - 2000	21
	Table 5. Number of immigrant by regions of origin, January 1998 - 2000.....	21
7	NATURALISATIONS.....	22
	Diagram 6. Number of naturalised Norwegians by country of previous nationality.....	22
8	THE INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS	23
	8.1 General Policy	23
	8.2 Schooling of Immigrant Children.....	24
	Diagram 7. Minority language pupils in Norwegian schools 1987-99	24
	8.3 Adult Education.....	25
9	IMMIGRANTS IN THE LABOUR MARKET	25
	9.1 Employment of Immigrants.....	25
	Table 6. Unemployment rate by continent of origin from May 1996 to May 2000 (per cent).....	25
	Diagram 8. Employment; percentage of total.....	26
	9.2 Labour Market Measures for Immigrants	26
	Table 7. Participation in labour market courses in per cent by continent of origin.....	27
10	RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	28
	10.1 General.....	28
	10.2 New Reports	28
	10.3 Act Prohibiting Ethnic Discrimination.....	29
	10.4 The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination.....	29
	10.5 National minorities/The Sami people	29
11	NEW RESEARCH.....	29
	11.1. Research Policy.....	29
	11.2. Metropolis	30
	11.3. Survey of Living Conditions.....	30

11.4. Attitudes towards Immigrants.....	30
Diagram 9. Attitude towards immigrants and immigration policy, in per cent.....	31
12 STATISTICAL ANNEX.....	32
Table 8. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration in 1999.....	32
Table 9. Average annual gross inflows and gross outflows of legal migrants. 1971-1999.....	32
Table 10. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. 1986-1999.....	33
Table 11. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. 1986-1999.....	34
Table 12. Net migration flows for Norway by country. 1986-1999.....	35
Table 13. Inflow of foreign population by country of citizenship 1986-1999 1).....	36
Table 14. Outflow of foreign population by country of citizenship 1986-1999 1).....	38
Table 15. Net inflow of foreign population by country of citizenship 1986-1999 1).....	38
Table 16. Asylum seekers and refugees in Norway 1980-1999.....	40
Table 17. Number of asylum seekers by country of origin.....	41
Table 18. Total number of immigrations and emigrations by citizenship. 1978-1999.....	42
Table 19. Population by country of birth.....	43
Table 20. Foreign citizens by citizenship per 1 January 1988-2000.....	44
Table 21. Naturalisation 1999.....	45
Table 22. Naturalisations by previous citizenship 1986-1999.....	46
Table 23. Existing marriages 1) by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 2000.....	47
Table 24. Marriages contracted in 1999 by citizenship of bride and bridegroom.....	47
Table 25. Divorces 1999 by citizenship.....	48
Table 26. Children born 1987-1989 and 1996-1999 by country of birth of the parents 1).....	49
Table 27. Total fertility rate 1) by country of background.....	50
Table 28. Fertility among women of age 35-44, by country of background. 1 January 1993, 1996 and 1999.....	51
Table 29. Pupils and minority language pupils.....	52
Table 30. Emigration. Persons born in Norway, emigrated 1975-1999, and not returned by 1 January 2000.....	53
Table 31. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 1970-1998 and 1970-1994 who are still in Norway one and five years after immigration.....	54
Table 32. Employees of age 16-74 by region of birth and age.....	55
Table 33. Employees of age 16-74 by region of birth, number of years of residence in Norway sex and age.....	56
Table 34. Unemployment rate by region of birth, and number of years of residence in Norway.....	57
Table 35. Persons with foreign background.....	57

1 General overview

The trends of migration to and from Norway and the situation of immigrants in Norway should be viewed within the context of the current state of the Norwegian economy. Hereunder follows some key indicators of the general economic conditions in this country.

The growth in the Norwegian economy, which has prevailed since 1993, came to a short break by the end of 1998 and the spring of 1999, mostly due to depressed petroleum prices. As petroleum prices rose and the slump receded in the second quarter of 1999, the economic growth picked up at a relatively high rate. The growth rate of the entire 1999 was still considerably below that of the previous years. The mainland GDP grew by only 0.8 per cent, down from 3.3 per cent in 1998. The **total GDP**, which includes the petroleum production, grew by 0.9 per cent, cf. table 8. The growth rate in 2000 is projected to be 2 ¼ per cent. The Norwegian economy is highly dependent on trends in international trade and finance, especially in oil markets.

Despite the lower growth rate, capacity utilisation in the Norwegian economy is still high, leading, inter alia, to a shortage of labour in some sectors of the economy. **Employment** rose by more than 12 per cent and unemployment was halved between 1993 and 1999. After having reached an all time high in 1998, the size of the labour force virtually levelled out in 1999. The total growth rate was 0.7 per cent. The employment situation varies between sectors. On the one hand, the production outlook in manufacturing appears to be weak, partly reflecting the projected contraction in petroleum investments in 1999 and this year. On the other hand, the growth outlook remains favourable for service sectors and other industries, which primarily supply goods and services to the domestic market. In particular, labour shortage continued to be a feature of the health sector.

The decline in **unemployment**, uninterrupted since 1993, seems to have come to a halt. The unemployment rate remained at average unchanged from 1998 to 1999 at 3.2 per cent. It is expected to increase to 3.6 per cent in 2000. Unemployment among immigrants was considerably higher, but has also been declining: down from 10.5 per cent in February 1997 to 8.1 in February 1998 and further to 7.0 by the same month of 1999. As for unemployment in general, it is assumed to increase in 2000.

The **immigration** to Norway in 1999 was record high. The increase can mainly be explained by a surge in **protection** related immigration. In 1998 8,374 asylum seekers arrived in Norway, a quadrupling compared to 1997. The growth continued in 1999, when 10,160 asylum seekers arrived. In addition, more than 6,000 Kosovar refugees were evacuated from Macedonia, and 1,480 refugees were accepted under the regular resettlement programme. Now, around 3,300 Kosovars have returned and the number of new arrivals is expected to be lower in 2000 than in 1999.

The **economic policy** of the government aims at maintaining stable economic growth consistent with low price and wage inflation and low unemployment. The cash flow from the petroleum activities rose considerably in 1999, and even more in 2000. A political pressure aimed at fuelling more petroleum revenues into the economy is mounting. So far, the government has resisted making use of this incremental income. The petroleum revenue is to a large degree invested abroad.

The **labour market policy** aims at reducing the level of unemployment by means of various labour market measures. These are designed to enhance the skills of the unemployed, maintaining their links to

the labour market and combating exclusion and passivity. Due to growth in regular employment, labour market measures have been reduced throughout 1998 and 1999.

In a long-term perspective the government is concerned about training of the future work force. An improvement of the human capital is considered necessary in order to enhance the adaptive capacity of the work force. Thus, improving the quality of the work force through education is of crucial importance in the strategy for a sustainable high level of employment.

In 1999 Norway had a Centre/Liberal/Christian Democrat minority coalition government. A minority Labour government replaced it in March 2000. The Centre/Liberal/Christian Democrat government had a declared policy to relax the **immigration regulation**. The criteria determining refugee status were widened, the annual quota of UNHCR refugees accepted for resettlement in Norway increased from 1,000 to 1,500, the skill requirements for labour immigrations was lowered, and seasonal work permits were expanded. The present Labour government does not equally strong pronounce this intent on liberalisations. But the labour shortages and the projected demographical developments are likely to produce amendments of the regulations of labour-based immigration no matter which party sits in government.

2 Migration Flows

2.1 Migration Flows

The inflow experienced in 1999 was the highest ever recorded in Norway. That goes for both the gross number and the net number, cf. tables 10-15. Foreign nationals accounted for more than the net number, as Norwegian nationals experienced a net outflow.

A total of 41,841 persons moved to Norway in the course of 1999, up more than 5,000 compared to the year before. 32, 230 of them were foreign nationals, and 9,611 were Norwegians returning from a sojourn abroad. These numbers are based on entries into the Peoples' Registry, where all persons with intended or expected residence of more than six months in Norway are registered. Visitors are not registered. Asylum seekers may be registered if the processing time of their applications is prolonged. Asylum seekers who are returned within some few months are normally not registered.

The most striking of feature of the inflow picture of 1999 is the high number of Yugoslavians who moved to Norway. 6,451 Yugoslavian nationals took up residence in Norway, up from only 315 in 1998 and 200 in 1997. Almost all of them are Kosovar refugees who were evacuated by air from Macedonia under the NATO led campaign in the area. The Kosovars were granted temporary protection for 12 months. In August 1999 the government decided that their permits would not be renewed on collective grounds when they elapse some time in the summer or early autumn of 2000. The number of Iraqi nationals nearly doubled from 1998 to 1999. Most of them are ethnic Kurd asylum seekers originating in the northern provinces off the reach of the Baghdad regime. 2,063 Iraqis took up residence in 1999. Altogether, the increased inflow of 1999 is mostly due to the arrival of refugees and asylum seekers.

Other nationalities accounted for reduced inflows. 4,493 Swedish nationals moved to Norway in 1999, significantly fewer than in 1998, when more than 6,000 arrived. The number also decreased for other Nordic nationals. This development is probably a reflection of the relative developments in the Nordic

labour markets. Although the demand for foreign labour remained strong in Norway, employment opportunities improved in the neighbouring Nordic countries. Earlier in the 1990 employment prospects were considerably better in Norway than in neighbouring countries for certain professions.

The inflow from the non-Nordic EEA area also decreased, although not to the same extent. All in all, the relative developments in the European labour markets seemingly reduced the ability of the European free labour market to meet the Norwegian demand for foreign labour.

The total outflow number was virtually unchanged from 1998 to 1999. Broken down to a country level, significant changes can be viewed, however. 3,509 Swedes returned to Sweden, for instance, around 750 more than the year before. 6,762 Nordic nationals returned, an increase of around 1,400.

The net result of the inflow and outflow developments is considerable in relation to the Nordic countries. Whereas a net number 5,047 Nordic nationals moved to Norway in 1998, mostly to work, only 1,359 came in 1999. That has given rise to considerable concern for both government and employers. The gains from the Nordic and Europeans labour markets are seen to be deceptive in the long term. Nordic and European workforce tend to be temporary. To the extent that Norway needs a more lasting immigrant workforce, it is widely held that one has to recruit workers from farther a field.

Demographic projections for Norway indicate a slowed down population growth and a more unfortunate balance between the elderly and inactive part of the population and the younger and active. These projections have been based on varying immigration scenarios, all significantly lower than the immigration level of the last couple of years. Whether this reduces the fear of a diminished and ageing population will be reduced, remains to be seen.

1999 stands out as a peak year for immigration to Norway, in line with 1987 and 1997 and 1998. The immigration numbers of 1987 and 1993 were mainly explained by a high arrival numbers of asylum seekers. The surge in immigration in 1997 was, on the other hand, mainly labour related. Now, in 1999 the surge may again mainly be explained by protection and family related immigration.

Regarding the net immigration to Norway in 1999, 9,947 persons, or 52 per cent originated in a European country. The equivalent percentage of 1998 was 60. If the former Yugoslavia is disregarded, the net immigration from Europe is only 3,855, or 20 per cent, which is considerably lower than in previous years. Net immigration from Africa consists of 2,522 persons, or 13 per cent of total net immigration. The equivalent numbers for Asia are 6,375 and 34 per cent. In 1998, only 8 per cent of the immigrants to Norway originated in Africa and 17 per cent in Asia. This makes the relative weight of the immigration from the third world high in 1999.

2.2 General Regulations

The Immigration Act of 24 June 1988 regulates the entry of foreign nationals into Norway and their rights to residence and work. In simplified terms, four categories are admitted: workers who have been offered an employment, refugees and other humanitarian cases, family relations and students. As a general rule, students are only granted temporary residence. The other categories may, dependent on the conditions, be granted either permanent or temporary residence.

Two kinds of permits may be issued: residence permits or work permits. Residence permits only confer

the right of residence. The holder may not take up gainful employment. Work permits confer both the right to reside and to take up gainful employment. Thus, foreign nationals who have a work permit do not need, and are not granted, a residence permit. A third kind of permit, the settlement permit, confers permanent rights, and are normally issued three years upon the first issue of a residence or a work permit, provided the conditions are met.

General immigration regulatory conditions apply for the first issue of work permits. First, there must be a concrete offer of employment. Second, pay and working conditions must not be less favourable than those provided by relevant industrial agreements. Third, as a general rule the employment offered must be of full time.

Work permits are mostly granted to skilled workers or persons with special qualifications. The level of skills required has recently been lowered. It is a condition that their competence is deemed absolutely necessary for the activity, though, and that the vacancy cannot be filled with domestic labour.

In addition to foreign nationals meeting the general immigration regulatory conditions for a work permit, residence and work permits are mainly granted to persons in need of international protection, to members of the family of Norwegians or legal immigrants and to students.

EU rules regarding free movement of persons apply to nationals of a state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA). For these nationals work permits are not required.

2.3 Amended Regulations

A number of amendments to the Immigration Regulations entered into force 15 June 1997, and are referred to in last years report. The family reunification rules were liberalised and nationals of designated regions were given widened access to the Norwegian labour market. The latter would allow fish-processing factories in Northern Norway to employ Russian nationals. Also Central and Eastern European countries may benefit from this provision.

Other amendments have since taken place. First, seasonal work permits may be issued all year. Previously, such permits were only issued between 15 May and 31 October and were solely covering agricultural activities. Second, the requirements for the issuance of a work permit which may become permanent were reduced. The requirements as to the level of skill were lowered from “highly skilled” workers or workers with special qualifications to “skilled” workers or workers with special qualifications. Hence, three years education from university or college (as “high skill” was translated into) is no longer a requirement.

Two major amendments to the asylum system have been decided. First, the government has decided to transfer responsibility for interviewing asylum seekers from the police to the Directorate of Immigration. This decision was implemented 1 July 2000. So now, one and the same governmental body both conduct the interview and decide the asylum application in the first instance.

Finally, an independent appeals board for rejected asylum applications and other applications after the Immigration Act. The Immigration Appeals Board will be established 1 January 2001. Appeals will until this date be referred to the Ministry of Justice.

2.4 The Schengen Co-operation

Norway signed a co-operation agreement with the Schengen countries 19 December 1996. By doing so, Norway accepted the Schengen acquis concerning border control and free movement of persons.

A co-operation similar to the Schengen co-operation has taken place between the five Nordic countries within the framework of the Nordic Passport Union for more than 40 years. The free movement between the Nordic countries, whether EU Member or not, can only be preserved if the Nordic countries establish similar relations with Schengen co-operation.

When the Amsterdam Treaty entered into force 1 May 1999, the Schengen co-operation was integrated in the European Union. The Norwegian and Icelandic co-operation was consolidated through the institutional agreement signed in Brussels 18 May the same year. Norway endeavours to implement the agreement by 25 March 2001.

3 Refugees and Asylum Seekers

3.1 Arrival of Asylum Seekers

The Directorate of Immigration processes asylum applications in pursuance of the Immigration Act of 1988. A refugee has on application the right to asylum. A refugee within the meaning of the act is a foreign national who falls under Article 1 A of the 1951 UN Refugee Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. An asylum seeker who is deemed not to meet the criteria for refugee status may be granted subsidiary protection in the form of residence permit on humanitarian ground. Whereas relatively few asylum seekers are granted refugee status, nearly half have over the last years been given leave to remain on humanitarian grounds.

In January 1998 the Norwegian government introduced more liberal guidelines to recognise victims of persecution on the grounds of gender or sexual orientation, as well as victims of persecution from non-state agents, as Convention Refugees. It was also established that the benefit of doubt on part of the asylum seeker should, to a greater extent, be taken into account in the processing of individual claims to refugee status. These alterations were drafted in close dialogue between Norwegian authorities and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Major administrative changes of the asylum process have taken and are to take place. Before 1 July 2000 the asylum decisions of the Directorate of Immigration were based on interviews conducted by the police. Since that date case workers of the Directorate have conducted the interviews with the asylum seekers. The police will still, however, register asylum seekers and investigate their mode of travel and their itinerary.

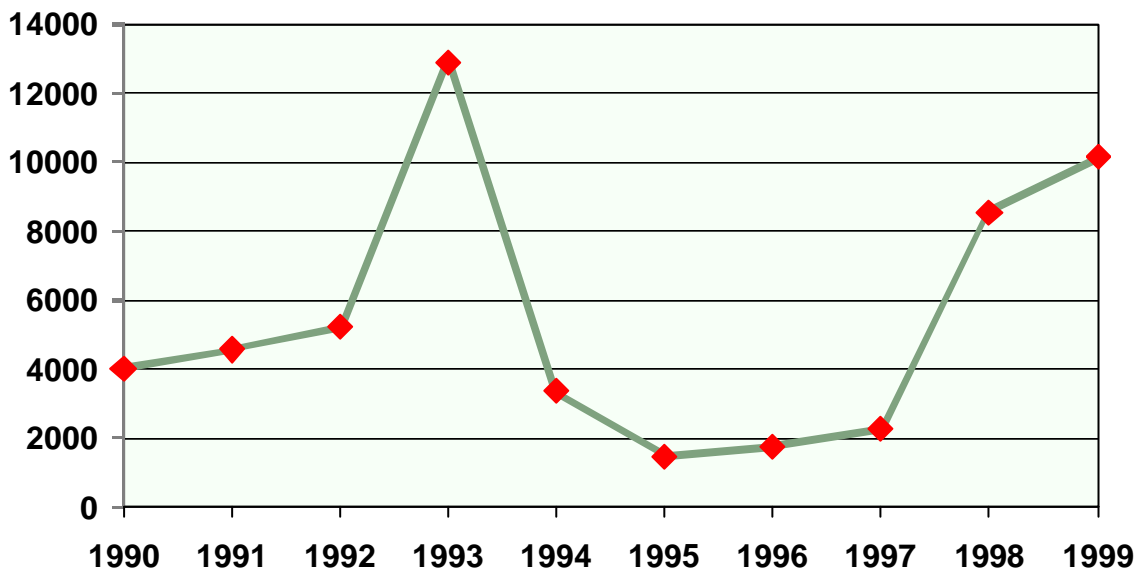
Today negative decisions by the Directorate may be appealed to the Ministry of Justice. From 1 January 2001 appeals are to be referred to the Immigration Appeals Board, which will be operational from that date.

Asylum seekers and refugees constitute a major immigrant category. Over the years, variations in the number of arrived asylum seekers have probably accounted for more of the fluctuations in net migration than variations in job opportunities.

The total number of asylum seekers in 1999 was 10,160, up 19 per cent from 1998 when 8,374 applied for asylum in Norway, and considerably up from 1997 and 1996 when 2,271 and 1,788 applied, respectively. (cf. table 1). Asylum seekers from Iraq clearly represented the largest group (4,073), of which most are Kurds from the North. Other large groups were Somalis (1,340), Kosovars (1,152), Russians (318) and Slovaks (233)

Compared to 1998, the number of asylum seekers has decreased slightly the first 9 months of 2000, when 5,584 persons applied for asylum. Asylum seekers from Somalia represent the largest group (754 persons), followed by Kosovars (700) Iraqis (601), Romanis from Slovakia (385) and Romania (382), Russians (334), Iranians (261) and Afghans (211).

Diagram 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 1990-99



The number of asylum seekers who have been granted status as Convention Refugees was rather low for a number of years. In 1996 and 1997, 6 and 18 asylum seekers respectively were granted Convention status. In the beginning of 1998 new determination criteria were introduced, As a consequence, persecution by non-state agents may now give rise refugee status. It has also been recognised that gender or sexually based discrimination or inhuman treatment may amount to persecution, and hence provide basis for refugee status. In 1998 and 1999 respectively, 79 and 181 asylum seekers were granted Convention status.

Table 1. Asylum seekers granted convention refugee status in 1. and 2. instance
Directorate of Immigration and Ministry of Justice

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. instance	101	63	5	22	29	6	14	66	181
2. instance	22	78	0	0	0	0	4	13	0
Total	123	141	54	22	29	6	18	79	181

This acceptance rate does not give a good picture of the number of asylum seekers who are given protection and leave to remain in Norway. In 1999, 181 asylum seekers were granted convention refugee status. Compared to the number of asylum applications processed that year, that number may seem relatively low. However, as table 1 shows, more asylum seekers were accorded convention refugee status in 1999 than any other year in the 1990s. That may be a reflection of the widening of the criteria for refugee status, which took place in 1998. In 1999, 3,032 asylum seekers were granted humanitarian status, up from 1,813 of 1998 (cf. table 2). 3,300 applications were rejected in the first instance. Thus, around one out of two applications gave way to protection in Norway, in one way or another.

Table 2. Asylum seekers granted humanitarian status in 1. and 2. instance

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. instance	1,654	1,044	471	1,353	913	610	550	1,564	2,609
2. instance	223	450	286	4,313	1,016	255	176	249	423
Total	1,877	1,494	757	5,667	1,929	865	726	1,813	3032

Foreign nationals with refugee or humanitarian status have full rights to take up gainful employment. In pursuance of section 17,6 of the Immigration Act, also asylum seekers may on certain conditions be granted temporary work permits until the application for asylum has been finally decided. Unless there is doubt about the identity of the asylum seeker, or the asylum seeker is to be returned to a safe third country, (s)he has the right to a temporary work permit as soon as the interview of the applicant is finished.

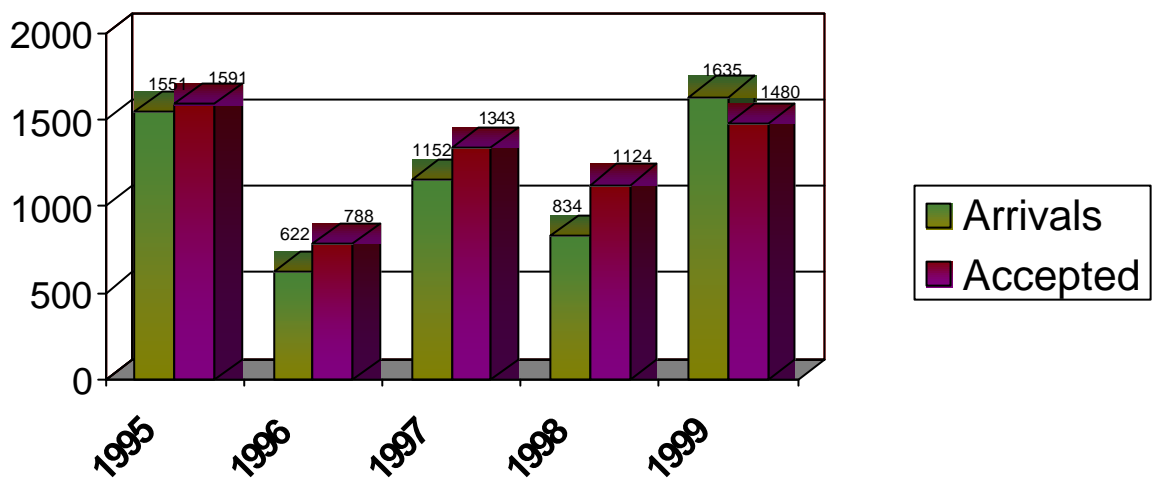
3.2 Resettlement of Refugees

In addition to asylum seekers, Norway receives a given number of refugees each year under an annual resettlement quota. Effective from 1 January 1998, the quota is set to 1,500 persons. From 1992 a

flexible use of the quota has been applied. A three-year perspective is applied, which means that the actual number of refugees resettled in Norway may vary from year to year within this period. Unused quota places may be carried over to following years. In addition, should UNHCR make an appeal for international burden-sharing in a specific large-scale refugee situation, the quota may be expanded.

The resettlement quota may be disposed in a flexible manner from one year to the other, due to variation in resettlement needs. In the first year of the present three year period, 1998 1,124 refugees were accepted for resettlement, whereas only 834 arrived due to delayed travel arrangements. Most of them arrived in 1999. In 1999, 1,480 new refugees were accepted, and 1,635 arrived. The number of both accepted and arrived refugees under the quota is expected to be lower in 2000.

Diagram 2. Number of resettled refugees 1995-1.10.99



Whereas priority was given to resettlement of refugees from Former Yugoslavia in 1993-1995, priority has later been given to refugees from the Middle East. The largest single group has been Iranian refugees, followed by Iraqis. In the last couple of years quotas have also been set for African and Afghan refugees.

The 2000 resettlement quota has been allocated to refugees from the Middle East (450 places), from Africa (300 places), from Afghanistan (300 places), from former Yugoslavia (200 places) and from East Asia (50 places). The other places have not been pre-allocated to particular refugee groups. 50 places could be used for high profile persons who, due to fear of persecution, are in need of being evacuated from their home country. This quota has so far only been used to evacuate persons from Columbia.

3.3 Family Reunification for Refugees

Both persons with convention refugee status and persons with humanitarian status have the right to family reunification. For the latter group, which is the larger, this right has, pending permanent residence permit, been dependent upon sufficient subsistence ability. 15 June 1997 this rule was amended, giving

the two groups equal rights to family reunification.

The number of family members given right to reside with refugees in Norway were relatively high by the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s; a good 1,000 annually. Following lower refugee arrival numbers in the mid 1990s, family reunifications to refugees went down. Now, the numbers are rising again. In 1998 915 persons were reunited with refugees in Norway, and in 1999 1,542 persons were. The number is likely to rise further in 2000.

3.4 Repatriation of Refugees

Traditionally, few foreign nationals who have sought refuge in Norway return to their home country. Statistics Norway has traced those who got convention refugee or humanitarian status from 1986 to 1990. In 1996 77 per cent still resided in Norway. This contrasts with the migration of other immigrants. Of all other immigrants (without refugee background) who arrived in Norway in the same period, only 38 per cent still resided in Norway in 1995.

As a part of a redefining of the Norwegian refugee policy in the mid-1990s, increased emphasis was put on repatriation. In line with the recommendations of UN High Commissioner for Refugees, voluntary repatriation was seen as the best durable solution to a refugee problem.

Based on the assumption that refugees need assistance to return home, a general government programme for voluntary repatriation for refugees was established in 1992. The programme is composed of two main elements: individual benefits and support of return motivating projects. The individual pre-departure assistance is set at NOK 15,000 plus travel expenses. In addition financial support is given to projects run by municipalities, NGOs and private persons to “keep the dream of the home country alive”. Some projects are aiming at improving the information about conditions in the home country, others at training refugees for the needs of reconstruction, others again are aiming at reconciliation and tolerant minds.

The number of refugees repatriating from Norway reached an all time high in 1999, when 3,846 refugees benefited from the repatriation cash benefit. Most of them, 3,630, were Kosovar refugees who returned during the autumn months. 511 re-entered Norway. Most of them were also Kosovars.

In 1999, as well as in previous years, refugees from Asia and Africa are virtually absent among the voluntary returnees. So far, refugees from these targeted have not been targeted by any information activities on repatriation.

Diagram 3. Repatriation by nationality, 1999

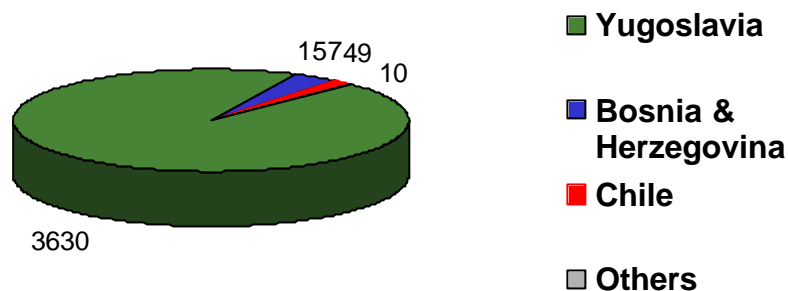
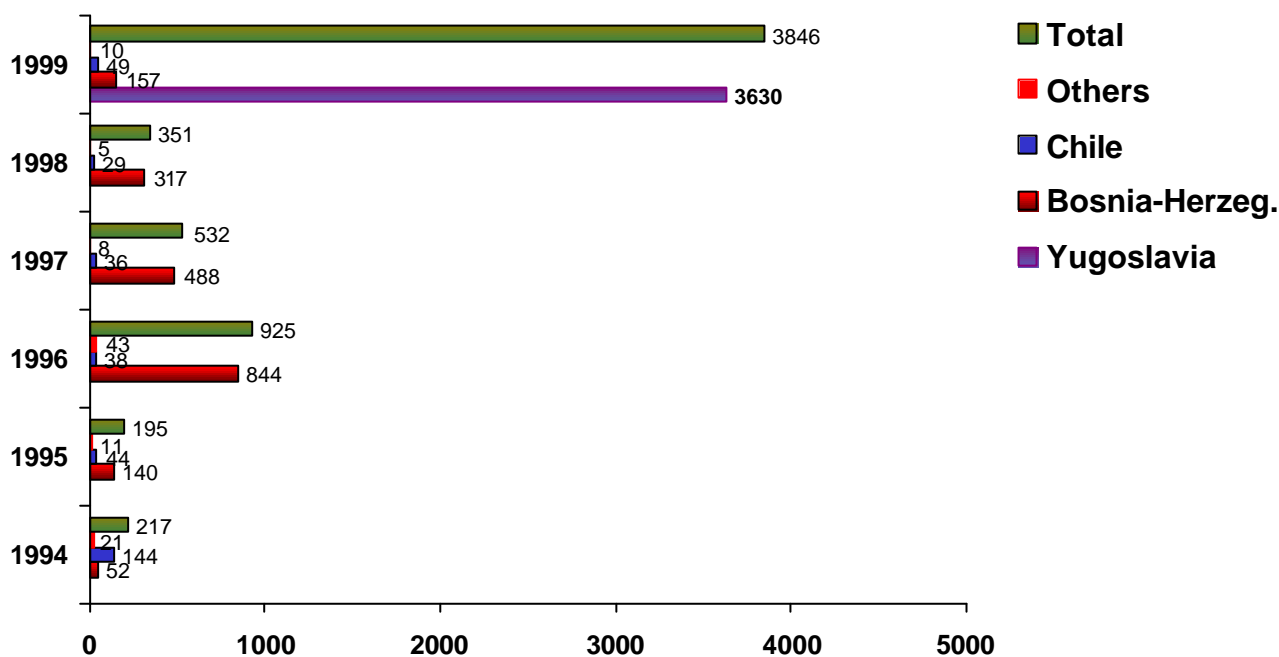


Diagram 4. Number of repatriated refugees 1994-98 by country of origin



3.5 Refugee Policy

The overriding refugee policy goal is stated in Report no. 17 to the Storting (1994-95) on Refugee Policy, which is still valid. The government will, within the limitations of government resources, provide protection and assistance to as many refugees as possible. When deciding how available resources should be allocated, the international and national aspects of refugee assistance are seen in combination. For the time being, the overriding goal is assumed to be best approached by allocating more resources to **preventive action, conflict resolution efforts, regional assistance and protection and facilitation of repatriation in safety**. On the other hand, the government is still intent on providing protection to refugees in Norway, both to asylum seekers and resettlement refugees. In situations of mass outflow of refugees a new instrument - Collective Protection - may be applied, which it was for Kosovar refugees in 1999, cf. chapter 3.3.

Co-operation with the UN High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) is a cornerstone in Norway's refugee policy. Norway shares the High Commissioner's concern that in response to refugee situations, comprehensive regional arrangements encompassing prevention, protection and durable solutions are important. Norway contributes substantially to the funding of the organisation's activities.

3.6 Collective Protection

Collective Protection has been designed after consultations with the UNHCR. It is to be applied in large-scale refugee flow situations and implies that temporary work or residence permits may be granted collectively. The processing of individual applications for asylum will be suspended for up to three years from the point in time when a temporary work or residence permit is granted.

The government will – in consultations with UNHCR and other countries concerned – determine if a situation in an area or for a group is such that the collective protection instrument should be applied. Similarly, on the basis of such consultations, the decision will be taken as to whether the basis of granting collective protection ceases to exist and repatriation in safety and dignity is possible.

Persons granted collective protection in Norway are mainly given the same rights as persons granted refugee status in the country, including right to family reunification and right to work, education and social security.

The work or residence permit granted for three years does not, as a point of departure, constitute a basis for a settlement permit. If repatriation is deemed to be not safe after three years, persons under collective protection may be granted permit, which constitutes a basis for settlement. If repatriation is still not safe after one more year, a settlement permit may be granted. This means that a permanent residence permit is granted after maximum four years.

Collective protection has been applied to two refugee crises: To the Bosnian crises (1993-98) and the Kosovo crisis (1999). Although similarities can be pointed out, these two situations differed considerably.

Around 13,000 Bosnians were granted collective protection between 1993 and 1998. The arrangement was not lifted until 31 December 1998. As early as 7 November 1996, however, the government decided that Bosnians enjoying collective protection in Norway on that day would not be required to return to their home country. Instead, after four years of residence in Norway, they would all get a permanent residence or work permit, no matter how conditions develop in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The reason given was that the peace process had taken longer than anticipated and that the situation and status of Bosnian refugees were less predictable than tolerable.

A comparative Nordic study carried out in the period 1995-98 examines the implementation of the refugee and reception policy regarding the Bosnian refugees in the Nordic countries at local and national level in the years 1992-95. The study is based on the fact that the Nordic countries chose different models for the reception of these refugees. In Sweden and Finland the Bosnians were received in mostly the same way as other asylum seekers. In Denmark it was assumed that the protection need of the Bosnians would be temporary; thus the processing of the asylum applications were suspended for up to two years and the refugees were settled in «refugee villages». The Norwegian collective

protection model could be placed somewhere in between. The main goal of the study is to clarify which conditions are more conducive to voluntary repatriation.

Under the Kosovo crisis in 1999, collective protection was introduced for a second time. It covered 6,000 Kosovar refugees who were received under the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme from FYR of Macedonia, as well as individual asylum seekers. Close to 8,000 refugees from Kosovo were granted collective protection for one year. The regime was lifted in August, only four months after it was introduced. The lifting does not imply a revocation of permits already issued, only that they are not renewed on collective grounds when they elapse twelve months on. The Kosovars enjoying collective protection could benefit from a repatriation cash benefit of 15,000 NOK a person if they volunteered to return home. On the other hand, they were entitled to apply for asylum on an individual basis.

More Kosovar refugees have repatriated than Bosnian. By the end of September 2000 more than 4,900 out of 8,000 Kosovars had returned voluntarily, whereas only 1,700 Bosnians out of 13,000 had done the same since the Dayton peace accord. The difference appears to have two main explanations. First, peace came much quicker in Kosovo. They were less integrated into the Norwegian society than the Bosnians were when conditions for safe return were established. Second, the Kosovars may return to an area where they constitute an ethnic majority. That was not the case for many Bosnians.

As time has passed, the Kosovar refugee situation resembles more that of the Bosnians. Even when refugees return with cash repatriation benefit, their rights to continued residence are not revoked. Within the elapse of their 12 months permits, around 1,500 Kosovars re-entered Norway, bringing the net return number down to around 3,400, not higher than in late 1999. Around 4,700 Kosovars have lodged individual asylum applications, indicating a will to stay on. The government made clear that unless applicants were deemed to be particularly at risk upon return, their applications would be rejected. They would then, as other rejected asylum seekers, be deported if they refused to return voluntarily. By October 2000, only a few applications had been accepted, but only 65 Kosovars had been deported. As a response to domestic pressure groups and an appeal by the UN administration in Kosovo, the government decided 25 October 2000 that no deportation of child families until March 2001.

In the autumn of 1999 the Kosovo injected confidence in the temporary protection scheme. It was then widely held that temporary protection could be a viable refugee instruments even in welfare societies like the Norwegian, if external conditions were right. The swift resolution of the conflict, the presence of international security contingencies and relief and reconstruction operations seemed to mean that conditions were, indeed, right. Now, a year later, doubts are returning.

4 Labour Migration

4.1 Recruitment of Foreign Labour

The expansion of the Norwegian economy over the last years has induced an increased demand for labour. Most of this demand has been met by domestic labour force. The labour force expanded by 9 per cent between 1993 and 1998, and the employment rate is now very high. It is improbable that new segments of the population may be mobilised for the labour force. A reservation should be made for the immigrant population, however, which has a considerably lower employment rate than the rest of the population, cf. chapter 9. In 1999 61.0 per cent of the total Norwegian population between 16 and 74 years of age were gainfully employed, whereas the equivalent rate for Europe was 58.5 per cent. Furthermore, over the last couple of years a considerable number of vacancies have been more difficult to fill. That has especially been the case in the health sector and in construction.

There is a growing concern for the long-term balance of the labour market. The long-term trends seem to be a reduced growth of the labour force, a growth in the number of old age pensioners and elderly in need of (public) care. Other social benefits may also reduce the work force. Predictions made by Statistics Norway show that an annual net immigration of 8,000 persons, which may be said to be a “normal” level for most of the 1990s, is not sufficient to avoid labour shortages in the long run.

The public Employment Service in Norway has been very active in providing assistance to employers who want to recruit staff members from other European countries. Assistance has been provided particularly with regard to recruiting medical doctors, dentists, nurses and engineers. Training programmes in the Norwegian language and society have been carried out in the home countries of persons interested in working in Norway.

In 1999 118 medical doctors were recruited through the Employment Service health recruitment project, most of them from Germany. Of the nearly 300 nurses recruited, the majority came from Finland. The efforts to recruit health personnel have increased in 2000. They include more countries and more professions, in particular dentists.

The government set down a committee late autumn 2000 to consider whether the immigration regulations should be liberalised further, to accommodate the needs of the labour market. It will also consider how applications for work permits could be processed quicker.

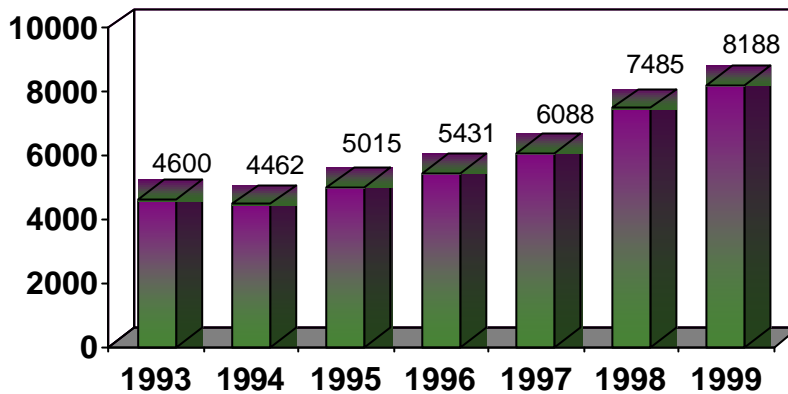
4.2 Seasonal Labour Migration

EEA nationals may take up work in Norway for up to three months without any permits. Non-EEA nationals do in general need a work permit. In pursuance of section 5, second paragraph (a) of the Immigration Regulations short-term work permits for up to 3 months are issued. Under the former regulations these permits were only valid from 15 May to 31 October. The government has now changed this, making it possible to receive work permits for seasonal work all year round.

Within an annual quota seasonal permits could be granted through a simplified and accelerated procedure. The size of this quota is based on reported needs in the agricultural sector. For 1997 the ceiling was set at 6,810. This was 20 per cent up on the previous year. Totally 6,088 permits were issued in 1997. In addition seasonal permits may be granted through a regular decision making procedure. For 1998 the quota for seasonal work permits was raised again; to 8,000 permits. For 1999 the actual number of seasonal permits granted amounted to 8,188. More than 90 per cent of the seasonal workers come from Central and Eastern Europe, among whom nationals of Poland constitute the dominant group.

Norway has no bilateral agreements on short-term migration for employment.

Diagram 5. Number of seasonal work permits issued 1993-99



4.3 Total Labour Immigration

It is difficult to obtain an accurate picture of labour-based immigration to Norway. Some foreign nationals do not need a permit to work in Norway (Nordic nationals). Hence, they may not be registered. Others do not need a work permit, only a residence permit (EEA nationals). For other foreign nationals work permits are issued irrespective of their motivation for migrating to Norway.

In 1999 4,854 EEA residence permits were issued, nearly 300 more than the year before. The persons involved are workers, but also students and family members who don't intend to take up an employment. It cannot be established how many of the 4,854 could be labelled labour immigrants.

For non-EEA nationals 19,290 work permits were issued in 1999, renewals disregarded. Again, not all of those were seeking employment in Norway. Some were granted the permit after having lodged an application for asylum, others after having lodged an application for family reunification. Furthermore, 8,552 of the permits were not renewable.

Whatever motivated their migration to Norway, however, 4,854 EEA nationals and 19,290 non-EEA nationals, 24,144 persons all together, were included in the Norwegian labour market in 1999.

4.4 Regulations

Up until the beginning of the 1970s Norway had a liberal practice of granting work permits. From this time the liberal labour immigration practice was gradually changed. In order to keep immigration to Norway limited and controlled a so-called immigration ban was introduced 1 February 1975. The immigration ban was first of all meant to restrict unskilled labour immigration. In effect unskilled labour immigration was curbed after the introduction of the ban. The restrictions, with

exemptions, are now included in the Immigration Act of 1988 and the regulations issued in pursuance of it. The Act came into force 1 January 1991.

For the first issue of a work permit there must be a concrete offer of employment (on a prescribed form) from an employer, or a standardised contract of service signed by the applicant and the employer must be presented. An employer with a place of business in the realm is responsible to the immigration authorities pursuant to the Act and its Regulations (section 2). If an employer has no place of business in the realm, an agent with a place of business in the realm must guarantee the offer of the employee and be responsible to the immigration authorities.

An amendment to the Immigration Regulations was enacted 15 June 1997 with the effect that more liberal practice may be applied for certain regions outside the EEA area. For the time being this provision applies to Russians seeking to take up employment in the fishing industry in Northern Norway.

According to the Regulations of the Immigration Act (section 3) it is a condition for obtaining a work permit that the applicant is a higher-level skilled worker or has special qualifications. It is a condition that this competence is deemed absolutely necessary for the activity and that the post cannot be filled with resident labour. The 1st of May 2000 a change in the regulation concerning higher-level skill requirement came into force. The requirement was changed from "higher-level skills" to only "skills". This will make it easier to get a work permit in Norway, but it is still too early to tell what this change has meant for the number of work permits applied for and granted.

5 Illegal or Irregular Immigration

5.1 Legislation

In order to combat illegal immigration effectively, some amendments to the Immigration Act were made effective from 10 January 1997. The maximum penalty for person who for the purpose of gain conducts organised activity to assist foreign nationals to enter the realm illegally has been raised from 2 to 5 years of imprisonment.

Furthermore, it is considered a criminal act to abandon to any other person any passport or travel document, when the person concerned knows or ought to understand that it may be used by any foreign national to enter Norway or any other state. The maximum penalty is two years of imprisonment.

In Norway, there are no special programmes for regularisation of status for illegal migrants. However, foreign nationals who are personally not to blame for the fact that an expulsion order cannot be implemented, have the opportunity to apply for a temporary work permit when they have been resident in Norway for six months after the time at which the application was rejected. The permit expires as soon as it is possible to return the foreign national to his/her country of origin.

5.2 Investigations

Illegal immigration certainly takes place to Norway. The full extent is by nature elusive. In a highly regulated society like the Norwegian, it is assumed that this phenomenon is less widespread in Norway than in most other countries. There are clear signs, however, that organised illegal entries and people smuggling are on the rise, cf. 5.3.

In 1993 a central illegal immigration intelligence unit was established within the National Bureau of Crime Intelligence Service. The unit was operational from January 1994 and collects, systematises and processes information regarding illegal immigration, fraudulent documents and trafficking in human beings. It also provides assistance to other police units working with such cases.

5.3 Data on Illegal or Irregular Immigration

In 1999 the central illegal immigration unit handled around 350 cases, about the same level as in 1997, but down from 527 in 1998. Nearly half of these cases concerned possible trafficking in human beings, and nearly another half concerned presumed false identity and fraudulent documents. Whereas the total number of cases went down, the number of cases involving people smuggling increased significantly. Cases involving people smuggling more than tripled between 1996 and 1999.

The central illegal immigration unit of the police deals with several larger investigation projects on particular routes of trafficking or particular nationalities involved. These projects are often carried out in close co-operation with police authorities in other countries. In 1999 it was responsible for a joint Nordic investigation project targeting persons from the former Yugoslavia. Another Nordic project targeted persons arriving from Iraq. Organisers of people smuggling were revealed, with the effect that the number of Iraqi asylum seekers arriving in Norway went markedly down between 1999 and 2000.

6 Foreign Population Stocks

6.1 The Stock of Foreign Nationals

The total population of Norway grew by 33,168 persons throughout 1999, which gives a growth rate of 0.7 per cent. This compares to a growth of 27,730 persons through 1998, or 0.6 per cent in 1998. The total population by 1 January 2000 is 4.478 million. Cf. table 8.

After a standstill for 3-4 years there was a marked increase (4.5 per cent) in the stock of foreign nationals residing in Norway between 1 January 1998 and 1 January 1999. The growth was even higher throughout 1999, 8.2 per cent. Whereas naturalisations equalled or surpassed net immigration some years in the mid 1990s, 1999 saw a combination of a strong increase in net immigration of foreign nationals and a decrease in the number of naturalisations, cf. table 21.

By 1 January 2000 the total number of foreign nationals was 178,686, up 13,616, or 8.2 per cent from the year before, cf. table 19. The figure constitutes 4.0 per cent of the total population, the highest proportion in modern times.

A breakdown of the increase in 1999, indicates that some few nationalities account for most. The number of Yugoslavian nationals (i.e. Kosovars) nearly doubled from 5,472 to 10,249. The number of

Iraqi nationals increased by around 3,000. Thus, two nationalities account for more than half of the increase.

European nationals still constitute the majority of foreign nationals; 118,319 or 66 per cent of all foreign nationals. One year earlier the Europeans accounted for 64 per cent. European nationals, who include the Balkans, increased by more than 10,000 throughout 1999. EU nationals (EU 15) also increased, but more modestly so. They number 78,482, or 44 per cent of all foreign nationals. EU nationals increased by around 3,000 in 1999 and account for the same percentage of the total as before. Nordic nationals increased, but at a much lower rate than before.

Asian nationals increased throughout 1999, turning the downward trend of most of the 1990s. This is partly due to a sharp decrease in the number of naturalisations of large foreign populations, like Pakistanis and Turks. Asian nationals now account for 19 per cent of the total foreign population. Asians made up 20 per cent 1 January 1999.

African nationals increased by around 1,500 in 1999, marginally lower than their peak year of 1995. Somalis constitute the largest national group. Africans account for around 6 per cent of foreign nationals in Norway, virtually unchanged since last year.

The largest groups of foreign nationals in Norway originate in Sweden, Denmark, Bosnia & Herzegovina, UK, Yugoslavia, USA, Pakistan and Germany (descending order).

Table 3. Number of foreign citizens by citizenship in Norway 1998-2000

	1.1.1998	1.1.1999	1.1.2000
Sweden	20,629	24,024	25,136
Denmark	18,438	19,101	19,205
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,599	11,813	12,196
UK	10,798	11,204	11,367
Yugoslavia	5,696	5,472	10,249
USA	8,583	8,596	8,325
Pakistan	7,480	6,931	7,363
Germany	5,385	6,026	6,707

Cf. Table 20 for more details.

6.2 The Stock of Immigrants

Whereas the number of foreign nationals went up around 13,000 from 1999 to 2000 (from 165,070 to 178,686), the number of foreign born and immigrants increased more. 1 January 2000, 282,487 persons, or about 6.3 per cent of the total population, made up the so-called immigrant population in Norway, cf. table 35.

As of 1 January 2000 292,440 persons were **born abroad**. Of those some were born of Norwegian parents who happened to be abroad at the time of birth. Thus, the number doesn't give a useful picture of the foreign or immigrant population. The number of persons born abroad by parents also born abroad is more relevant. 238,462 persons fall in this category. The corresponding figure for 1 January 1999 was 220,347 and for 1 January 1998 206,919. The number thus increased by around 32,000 over two years. Cf. statistical annex, table 35.

Table 4. Number of foreign born residents by continent of birth, 1998 - 2000

	1998	1999	2000
Total	206,919	220,347	238,462
Nordic countries	45,460	49,867	50,570
Rest of Europe	59,884	62,837	72,283
North America	9,409	9,514	9,873
Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey	92,170	98,129	104,903

The number of **immigrants** went up by almost 22,000 to totally 282,487 persons from 1 January 1999 to 1 January 2000, or 6.3 per cent of the total population. 1 January 1999 immigrants made up 5.9 per cent. Immigrants are here defined as persons born in a foreign country of parents with no Norwegian family background and persons born in Norway of parents who are not born in Norway, cf. table 31.

Table 5. Number of immigrant by regions of origin, January 1998 - 2000

	1998	1999	2000
Sweden	19,546	22,413	23,240
Pakistan	20,924	21,889	22,831
Denmark	18,388	18,837	18,863
Yugoslavia	9,061	9,443	15,466
Vietnam	14,595	14,929	15,390
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,883	12,131	12,614
UK	10,568	10,994	11,161
Turkey	9,252	9,859	10,481
Iran	8,877	9,646	10,354
Sri Lanka	8,551	9,141	9,826

Whereas European nationals make up 66 per cent of all foreign nationals residing in Norway, European immigrants only make up 47 per cent of the total immigrant population. This discrepancy reflects the fact that fewer Europeans opt for a Norwegian citizenship, when they qualify for that. Asian immigrants make up 36 per cent and Africans 9 per cent. Of the single immigrant communities, Yugoslavians

climbed up the list, from a ninth position 1 January 1999 to a fourth position one year later.

Over the last decade more than 60,000 foreign national have been given protection in Norway. They are partly refugees resettled in co-operation with UN High Commissioner for Refugees, asylum seekers who have been given leave to remain with refugee or humanitarian status and family members who have been reunited with the before mentioned categories. Around 14,000 persons were added to this broad refugee category in the course of 1999, the highest numbers in the last ten-year period.

7 Naturalisations

As a main rule foreign nationals may acquire Norwegian citizenship after 7 years of legal residence. The acquisition may be suspended for those with a criminal record. No requirements are made as to language proficiency or subsistence.

During the 1980s the number of naturalisations varied from 1,800 (1983) to 4,600 (1989). The average number in that decade was 2,800. In the 1990s the number has increased considerably.

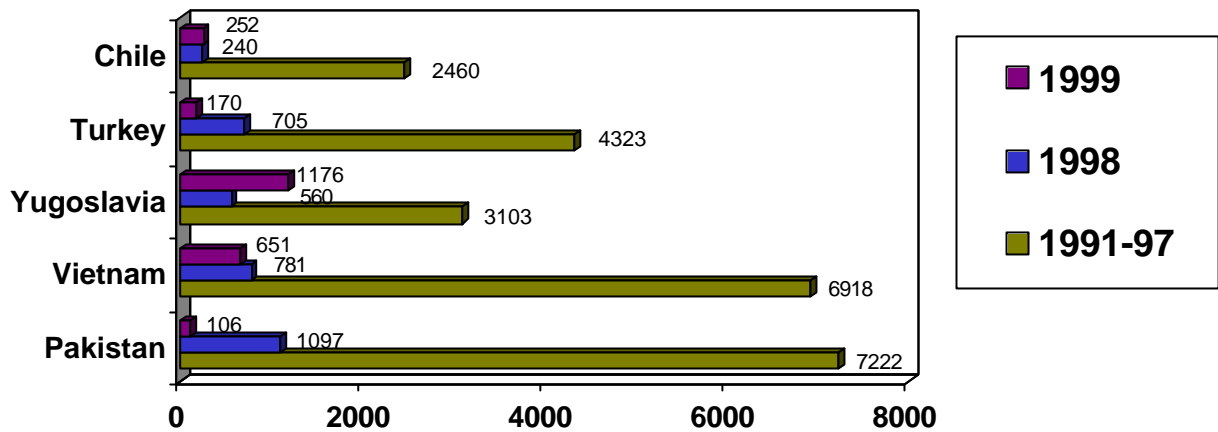
In 1999 around 8,000 foreign nationals acquired Norwegian citizenship. That is a clear decrease compared with the numbers of 1996 through 1998, but clearly more than any year before 1994. The decreased number of naturalisations reflects that the number of arrivals of nationals who tend to take up Norwegian nationality in great proportions (refugees and other immigrants from third world countries) were low in the period 1990-92 compared with the numbers in the end of the 1980s. Table 31 indicates the inclination of various nationalities to take up Norwegian nationality. Only around 1 per cent of nationals of Nordic, EEA and North American countries who qualify for Norwegian nationality avail themselves of that opportunity, whereas nearly all Vietnamese and Ethiopians do that.

The number of naturalisations may rise again in a couple of years. In 1993 was a peak year when it comes to arriving asylum seekers. The by far largest group was the Bosnians. Most of them are still in Norway. In 1998 3 out of 4 persons from the former Yugoslavia who qualified for Norwegian nationality actually did naturalise.

The naturalisation table shows two dramatic developments in 1999. The number of Pakistanis taking up Norwegian nationality, which have been more than a thousand annually for some years, decreased to only 106 in 1999. The numbers of Turks doing the same decreased from 705 to 170. These development is probably more a reflection of an undersized staff at the Directorate of Immigration, which decides the applications for Norwegian citizenship, than of any dramatic decrease in the willingness to naturalise.

In 1998 only 6.5 per cent of naturalised persons originated in an EEA country, whereas 56 per cent originated in Asia (including Turkey) and 17 per cent in Africa.

Diagram 6. Number of naturalised Norwegians by country of previous nationality



8 The Integration of Immigrants

8.1 General Policy

In general the government's **Report (no. 17 for 1996-97) to the Storting (Parliament) on Immigration and the Multi-Cultural Norway** which was submitted on 28 February 1997 still constitutes the major integration policy document. While submitting it, the Minister of Local Government and Labour stated that «Norway is developing more and more into a multi-cultural society and we have to make the most out of this diversity to strengthen our sense of community and make our society a richer place to live. If our society is to benefit from the resources and experience immigrants have, it is important that they are allowed to participate in the Norwegian society under the same terms and with the same obligations as the rest of the population». The Report to the Storting outlines the main principles underlying the measures introduced to meet the challenges posed by immigration since the late 1960s.

Special measures for immigrants were considered necessary to ensure that immigrants have equal opportunities. Strengthened language and job training are considered to be of utmost importance in this respect. Likewise, strengthened effort to combat racism and discrimination. Through such efforts the government hopes to avoid a development towards increased social and economic differences between persons with immigrant background and the rest of the population.

Still, a number of indicators show that many immigrants, especially former asylum seekers, are less integrated than hoped for. To counter that, an improved introduction programme is being developed. It is envisaged that participants at such programmes should be granted an introduction benefit, instead of being dependant on social welfare.

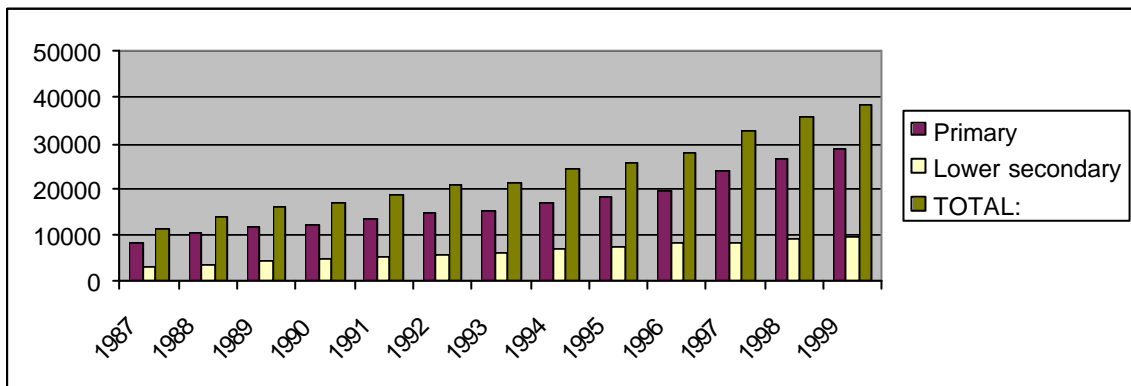
8.2 Schooling of Immigrant Children

Immigrant children and adolescents have the same rights as Norwegian children and adolescents to primary and secondary education and vocational training (16-19 years of age). Children belonging to linguistic minority groups, with the exception of pupils from Sweden and Denmark, are offered teaching in Norwegian as a second language in primary and lower secondary education. The current Curriculum guidelines for primary and lower secondary education include a special section on the teaching of minority languages, i.e. the child's first language as well as Norwegian as a second language.

In general, migrant students in upper secondary education are integrated in the ordinary classes. The counties receive extra grants to support migrant students, set up separate classes, organise team-teaching etc. on the basis of certain criteria. Integrated students are entitled to follow an alternative programme in Norwegian for linguistic minorities.

The number of pupils from linguistic minority groups has increased rapidly since the beginning of the 1970s. As an indication, in 1999 38,587 pupils belonged to language minorities in Norwegian schools at primary and lower secondary level. Ten years ago the equivalent number was 16,152 pupils. Nationwide 6.5 per cent of the total number of primary school pupils comes from language minorities. In Oslo the percentage is around 30 per cent. In other counties the percentage varies between 1 and 7. Throughout Norway 120 different mother tongue languages are spoken and education is given in approximately 90 of them.

Diagram 7. Minority language pupils in Norwegian schools 1987-99



Education in the mother tongue is regarded as a tool to learn Norwegian, not as a separate school subject. Primary school pupils who have a poor knowledge of Norwegian may get their first training in reading and writing in their mother tongue and training in other subjects in both languages. That is assumed to make it easier to learn Norwegian. But the government does not favour a right to education in the mother tongue. Mother tongue language instruction shall be limited to the four first years in primary school. Furthermore, it can be given as a supplementary language at the lower secondary school level. Bilingual teaching can be given to pupils who need it until they have learned enough of the Norwegian language. Steps will be taken to increase the number of students with immigrant backgrounds in colleges of education, so as to increase the number of teachers with such background.

8.3 Adult Education

The educational background of immigrant population differs tremendously. Some are illiterate and lack any formal education from their home country, while others are highly qualified. Lack of Norwegian language skills is considered to be a major obstacle to employment.

Adult immigrants are offered a Norwegian language course of 850 hours or more if they have finished primary education; 3,000 hours or more if they haven't. Most of the municipalities provide language courses, although they are not legally required to do so. The municipalities are compensated by the government for giving such classes. Those who attend the language training are invited to sit a test at the end of the course in order to obtain a documentation of their acquired language skills. In 1997, 11,252 immigrants attended language classes, whereas only 3,297 sat the test. In 1998 even fewer sat the test; 2,070 out of 17,345.

An investigation of adult immigrants' educational programs shows that approximately 50 per cent of the candidates pass the test. Those with the highest educational background achieve the best results, and this group needs less language classes than other immigrant groups. On average, females have higher scores than males.

9 Immigrants in the Labour Market

9.1 Employment of Immigrants

The positive development for the Norwegian economy is reflected in the employment statistics. The unemployment has been steadily reduced since mid 1993 and was in 1998 at its lowest level since 1988. In 1999, the **unemployment rate** stayed at the same low level as in 1998: 2.2 per cent of the total workforce, despite the temporary slump in the economy from late 1998 into the spring of 1999. In 2000 a slight increase in the number of unemployed has risen, however; up to 2.6 per cent.

The unemployment among immigrants has been considerably higher than in the population at large. However, contrary to the situation of Norwegian workers the unemployment rate for immigrants fell from May 1998 to May 1999 (from 7.1 per cent to 6.3 per cent). Still, it was nearly three times as high as for the population at large. From May 1999 to May 2000 unemployment rose among immigrant workers, up to 2.6 per cent.

Table 6. Unemployment rate by continent of origin from May 1996 to May 2000 (per cent)

	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000
Total	4.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.6
1. gen. immigrants total	11.5	9.9	7.1	6.3	7.3
-Nordic countries	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.6
-West Europe	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	3.2

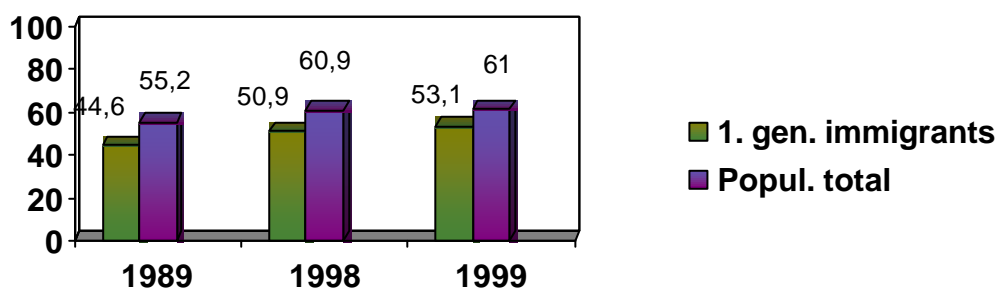
-East Europe	17.1	16.46	10.8	9.1	9.9
-North America and Oceania	5.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.4
-Latin America	15.9	12.0	7.7	6.2	8.7
-Asia	16.8	14.2	10.3	9.0	10.4
-Africa	21.5	19.4	14.6	12.5	14.2

The unemployment rate only reflects the number of persons who actively seeking employment; that is, the number of persons who are registered as such with the public employment service. As such, it does not reflect the total number of persons without a gainful employment.

Of the total population aged between 16 and 74, 70.0 per cent were gainfully employed in 1998, up from 69.5 per cent in 1997. For first generation immigrants the **employment rate** improved from 48.2 per cent in 1997 to 50.9 in 1998, cf. Diagram 8.

There are significant variations in employment among immigrants from different regions of origin. Whereas immigrants from Western European countries are at about the same level as Norwegian nationals, unemployment among immigrants from African countries is around five times as high. The relatively high level of unemployment among immigrants from Eastern Europe may be explained by the recent influx of refugees from the Former Yugoslavia.

Diagram 8. Employment; percentage of total



9.2 Labour Market Measures for Immigrants

An overall objective of the government is to ensure that newly arrived immigrants are self-reliant as soon as possible after arrival. It is a priority to reduce unemployment among immigrants. The lower employment rate among immigrant groups may have different causes: mismatching qualification, lack of Norwegian language skills, but also **discrimination**. This allegation is supported by surveys of public and private employers' attitudes to hire immigrants. Even under circumstances where the immigrants' international experience would be of value, there is scepticism to recruit them. The Ministry of Local

Government and Regional Development has commissioned a three year study on the barriers and processes concerning immigrants and the labour market, and another project on the effects of labour market measures for immigrants. In order to reduce discrimination in employment an amendment to Section 55A in the Working Environment Act prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race, colour or national or ethnic background was enacted in April 1998.

The labour market service is in the process of introducing individual plans of action targeting efforts that will ensure normal employment for as many people as possible. Job applicants and the labour market services will collaborate on the plans which will serve as the foundation for a binding and structured co-operation.

In order to reduce unemployment the government has initiated a number of job training and **job qualifying courses**. As unemployment is reduced, the number of such courses has also been reduced. As a reflection of the employment situation, immigrants are over-represented in these courses.

Table 7. Participation in labour market courses in per cent by continent of origin

	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1996	Nov. 1997	Nov. 1998	Aug. 1999	Aug. 2000
Total population	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3
First generation immigrants	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.3	0.8	1.5
-Nordic countries	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
-Western Europe	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
-Eastern Europe	9.1	7.5	6.4	4.5	1.5	2.3
-North America	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
-Latin America	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.6	0.7	1.8
-Asia	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.2	1.2	2.1
-Africa	8.0	6.2	5.3	4.1	1.6	2.5

An immigrant who has obtained a general work permit has access to vocational training courses arranged by the Labour Market Service. This rule only applies if the worker is unemployed, or is in danger of losing his/her employment. Norwegian Labour Market Authorities arrange courses that are specially adapted to the needs of refugees and migrant workers i.e. with facilities for language training combined with vocational training.

The government has in co-operation with the main labour unions and employers' federation started a project to help immigrant workers integrate in the work force. There are different schemes to support businesses that employ immigrants and the immigrant worker get a sponsor that helps trim integrate at the work place, both socially and professionally.

In 1999 the government commissioned a legal committee to propose amendments to the training system offered to newly arrived immigrants. On the one hand the committee is to propose a more coherent and

effective qualification system, on the other the establishment of a particular benefit for those to take part in the qualification measures.

Recognition of qualifications and diplomas from other countries is a problem area in Norway. Immigrants often experience a disparity between their qualifications and their work. This is partly due to badly co-ordinated and individually adjusted training and the arrangements for approval of education and professional experience. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs will improve the information about current measures to approve education and work experience from abroad. Moreover, vocational testing will be established for those who have learned a trade in upper secondary school but do not have a certificate. The responsibility for the accreditation of trade qualifications is the responsibility of many different ministries and directorates.

The government favours **active recruitment** of qualified persons with an immigrant background at all levels of public sector. Public sector on all levels is expected to reflect the fact that Norway is a multicultural society. The government is not, however, in favour of establishing quotas whereby individuals, for example on ethnic or language criteria, would be appointed to positions instead of others with better qualifications.

Recruitment to the public sector will be strengthened through improving the knowledge of the qualification of persons with an immigrant background, courses in multicultural awareness, including measures to improve the recruitment of persons with an immigrant background in administrative plans.

Recruitment to higher education will be strengthened through information to the target groups and guidance counselling. Special attention will be taken in order to recruit persons of immigrant background to professions in frequent contact with the public.

10 Racism and Racial Discrimination

10.1 General

In 1998, the Norwegian Government presented its *Plan of Action to Combat Racism and Discrimination* for the period 1998-2001. By autumn 2000 most of the 32 specific measures set out in the action plan have been implemented. The plan will be evaluated towards the end of 2001. The Government's *Plan of Action for Recruiting Persons with an Immigrant Background to the Government Sector* for the period 1998 to 2001 will also be evaluated towards the end of 2001.

In 1999 Norway incorporated the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into domestic law in a new Human Rights Act. In November 2000 the Norwegian parliament debated a report on the promotion of Human Rights, in Norway as well as abroad. In connection with this report, an Action Plan to promote Human Rights in Norway and abroad has been set up. A major part of the action plan deals with measures to prevent and combat racism and discrimination.

10.2 New Reports

In October 2000 The Directorate of Immigration presented its first report on racism and discrimination

in Norway. The Directorate will present a report on the situation every second year. Further, in October 2000 The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination presented its second annual report titled *Moving Toward Better Protection 2000*. In June 2000 The Antiracist Centre, a NGO, presented its second report titled *The State of the Nation*. The report analyses positive and negative trends in the past year in a multicultural Norway.

These three reports show that racism and discrimination exist in various sections of the Norwegian society. The present challenge is not mainly racist groups spreading terror in the streets - even though one has seen such tendencies - but more subtle forms of daily discrimination, especially in the labour market and in the housing market. One main challenge is to strengthen the legal protection against racism and discrimination.

All three reports conclude that there is a higher level of awareness among governmental and local authorities of the existence of racism and discrimination in Norway, and of the need to address these issues.

10.3 Act Prohibiting Ethnic Discrimination

In March 2000 the King in Council appointed a committee to draw up proposals for an act prohibiting ethnic discrimination. The committee is to complete its work by autumn 2001. One of the questions the committee has been asked to consider is how the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) can be implemented in the Norwegian legal system.

10.4 The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination

The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination opened in February 1999 for a trial period until 2002. From February 1999 until August 2000 the Centre had registered 339 inquiries, including specific cases that the Centre has handled. The Centre plays an important role in giving legal advice to victims of ethnic discrimination in Norway. The Centre also serves to raise public awareness and debate on ethnic discrimination through articles in the media, seminars, reports and campaigns.

10.5 National minorities/The Sami people

Norway ratified the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities in March 1999. The following groups are covered by the convention: the Sami people, the Kvens (people of Finnish descent living in the northern parts of the country), the Skogfinns (people of Finnish descent living in the southern parts of the country), the Romani people (travellers), the Roma (gypsies) and Jews. The Government will submit a report on national minorities to the parliament in 2000, which will give an account of policy regarding these groups.

The Sami people receive wider protection being indigenous people. In 1980, a commission was appointed to study the legal rights of the Sami people. The Government is currently preparing new legislation based on the propositions of the commission. The commission is now looking into the Sami peoples right to land and water resources in the areas south of Finnmark.

11 New Research

11.1. Research Policy

The research portfolio of the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development concerning international migration and ethnic relations has increased in recent years. The Ministry's goal for its Research and Development policy is to commission research, statistics and evaluations that can contribute to an improved knowledge base for the Ministry's policies.

11.2. Metropolis

The Ministry has, in collaboration with the Norwegian Research Council, initiated a research programme on international migration and ethnic relations for the period 1997-2001. The aim of the programme is to reflect important challenges and changes related to the impact of immigration on urban cities. The following topics will be focused upon in the year to come: International migration and the development of Metropolis; economic segregation by ethnic lines and the development of so-called "enclave communities"; general communication and interaction on different levels between majority and minority; development of theory and methods - especially multidisciplinary approaches; longitudinal and life-course studies.

The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development and Norwegian researchers are participating in Metropolis, an international forum aiming to improve policies towards migration and urban life by forming a network of research and decision-making.

11.3. Survey of Living Conditions

A survey on living conditions among immigrants was conducted in 1996, subsequently updated and re-issued in 1998. Cf. chapter 11 in this report. The survey found that immigrants more rarely than Norwegians are members of non-governmental organisations. Once members, however, immigrants seem to engage more actively in the organisation's activity than members of Norwegian origin (cf. Statistics Norway, Report 98/16). A study of immigrant representation in political parties establishes that immigrants often find their membership carrier blocked and rarely are installed in key positions within the organisational hierarchy (cf. Ansari, Atta and Naushad Ali Qureshi: Kolleger eller alibier. En studie av politikere med minoritetsbakgrunn. HiO-rapport 1998 nr 7, Høgskolen i Oslo.)

Statistics Norway and the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development will continue co-operation to develop relevant statistics related to migration, integration and living conditions among immigrants. Immigrant statistics are produced annually. The current co-operation arrangement runs until year 2000.

11.4. Attitudes towards Immigrants

Statistics Norway measures a wide range of attitudes of the Norwegian population annually. Four of the questions asked in the survey record attitudes towards immigrants. Since 1993 the polled are asked whether they believe immigrants receive more social benefits than entitled to; whether Norway should receive at least as many refugees as at present; whether immigrant should enjoy the same job opportunities as Norwegians; and whether they believe immigrants to be more prone to criminal behaviour than Norwegians.

In general there seems to be a tendency of liberal inclination among Norwegians when it comes to immigration. A majority of Norwegians agree that Norway should accept at least as many refugees as at present, although the percentage was reduced from 1999 to 2000. That may reflect the high number of new refugees accepted in 1999, but also a media focus on widespread crime among certain asylum seekers. In line with that, more Norwegians hold that immigrants are more prone to criminal activity than Norwegians.

Diagram 9. Attitude towards immigrants and immigration policy, in per cent																
Statement	Agree								Disagree							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Norway should allow at least as many refugees and asylum seekers as today	49	56	56	70	67	69	71	64	40	33	36	24	25	23	20	29
Immigrants have too easy access to social security compared to Norwegians	67	64	65	54	53	53	51	53	18	22	21	33	31	32	32	31
Immigrants should have the same opportunity to work as Norwegians	75	78	80	86	86	92	90	91	15	15	15	11	8	5	6	6
Immigrants are more criminal than Norwegians	41	40	48	44	44	43	48	50	33	38	36	42	39	39	34	35

1) Number of persons who answered: 1993-1994: ca. 1 800, 1995-1997: ca. 1 400, 1998: ca. 1 200, 1999-2000: ca. 1 400.

12 Statistical annex

**Table 8. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration in 1999
NORWAY. (Annual change in per cent)**

	1.1.1999	1.1.2000	Growth
Total population	4445329	4478497	0,7
Foreign population	165070	178686	8,2
Inflow of foreigners	26747	32230	20,5
Real GDP 1)			+0,9
Total employment 1,2)			+0,7

1) Growth of yearly average

2) Preliminary figures (all industries), Source: National Accounts Statistics

Table 9. Average annual gross inflows and gross outflows of legal migrants. 1971-1999

	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Immigrations	18766	18758	20355	27330	27465	25668	26407	31957	36704	41841
Emigrations	13931	14615	15317	21006	18546	19312	20590	21257	22881	22842
As percentage of Total population 1)										
Immigrations	0,47	0,46	0,49	0,65	0,66	0,59	0,60	0,73	0,81	0,94
Emigrations	0,35	0,36	0,37	0,50	0,42	0,44	0,47	0,48	0,50	0,51

1) As percentage of mean population in the period

Table 10. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. 1986-1999

Country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	24196	31149	29964	25847	25494	26283	26743	31711	26911	25678	26407	31957	36704	41841
Denmark	3613	3750	3721	2719	2356	2403	2289	2277	2342	2231	2318	2593	3032	2734
Finland	551	559	423	224	202	289	259	332	534	563	587	1012	1359	1380
Sweden	3170	3857	3635	3212	5053	5240	4554	4619	4386	4272	4984	7198	7930	6044
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	6031	3187	1626	1015	533	461	513
France	570	437	479	362	377	512	618	531	460	523	506	624	651	676
Germany	755	864	765	599	624	593	730	852	956	1034	1010	1378	1628	1611
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	270	375	378	504	582	636	800
Spain	425	482	453	463	529	384	484	479	424	435	468	488	499	555
United Kingdom	2310	2148	2031	1420	1250	1422	1782	1685	1519	1529	1707	1678	2123	2014
Yugoslavia	172	747	825	1036	841	1017	2604	1922	808	593	146	182	319	6407
EU 12	8715	8647	8319	6365	5876	6196	6737	6762	6692	6888	7111	8074	9222	8750
EU 15	12513	13129	12451	9849	11182	11782	11614	11794	11681	11831	12786	16382	18639	16298
Rest of Europe	2516	2379	2255	2242	2385	2570	2196	2459	2919	3197	3307	3822	3978	4141
Morocco	153	214	297	282	222	222	224	146	138	134	167	220	274	266
Somalia	19	290	358	587	319	635	459	494	326	304	312	410	995	1019
Rest of Africa	1376	1764	1962	1687	1646	1687	1339	1302	1288	1104	1283	1468	1673	1962
China	154	162	174	360	297	306	329	222	262	202	289	353	484	412
Hong Kong	137	143	143	169	144	152	66	61	51	69	49	33	51	41
Korea, South	324	299	241	187	130	127	178	140	176	173	161	187	204	245
Philippines	404	655	590	591	544	591	599	386	294	273	287	360	425	395
Iraq	31	182	246	195	128	243	355	271	164	282	278	665	970	1999
Iran	234	1846	1470	661	535	465	320	247	200	176	194	315	467	469
Pakistan	923	1015	1086	1079	757	737	556	555	553	699	689	767	911	831
Sri Lanka	502	1783	606	811	587	504	504	411	242	275	355	366	418	403
Thailand	205	231	272	325	341	212	307	272	271	287	337	331	356	467
Turkey	352	724	873	784	590	531	571	458	378	360	405	500	707	673
Viet Nam	232	279	628	830	792	504	503	462	220	198	145	214	175	212
Rest of Asia	1440	1523	1514	1470	1406	1357	1363	1298	1115	1133	1257	1662	1808	1845
USA	2285	2075	1864	1802	1908	2225	2029	2075	1975	2039	2090	2289	2442	1993
Chile	313	1525	1983	578	269	169	127	120	173	156	122	176	158	175
Rest of America	808	974	880	950	1024	828	941	1055	917	1099	1076	1146	1136	1050
Oceania	211	230	183	201	193	224	214	228	206	191	304	357	358	388
Not stated	11	11	7	21	45	134	30	51	52	72	55	48	76	121

Source: Statistics Norway (1999, and previous issues)

Table 11. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. 1986-1999

Country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	16745	17380	19821	27300	23784	18238	16801	18903	19475	19312	20590	21257	22881	22842
Denmark	2713	3029	3298	3315	2756	2405	2253	2242	2675	2845	2773	2795	2774	3141
Finland	333	438	463	531	428	237	233	188	202	368	407	353	633	978
Sweden	2825	3573	4868	11123	7631	3284	2591	2169	2638	2664	2633	3057	4339	5523
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	16	68	160	811	569	355	167
France	675	516	579	588	561	539	451	434	498	465	428	469	491	437
Germany	556	563	635	764	687	683	660	719	755	695	761	833	758	646
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	59	69	65	125	130	95	115
Spain	610	785	887	658	475	432	414	340	486	526	663	708	788	893
United Kingdom	2196	1724	1679	2142	1908	1491	1277	1548	1668	1663	1713	2023	1791	1735
Yugoslavia	30	53	207	112	445	305	478	712	419	69	77	33	20	661
EU 12	7518	7365	7844	8359	7458	6388	5824	5977	6975	7156	7350	7858	7571	7720
EU 15	10723	11435	13234	20075	15607	9985	8732	8389	9888	10250	10472	11355	12632	14299
Rest of Europe	1488	1712	1882	1916	2130	1992	1787	1473	1928	2133	2176	2339	2414	2285
Morocco	65	27	33	34	50	54	42	73	68	72	74	62	37	104
Somalia	1	8	9	3	22	40	45	25	57	20	15	27	39	24
Rest of Africa	923	752	830	852	910	867	828	800	878	749	737	725	689	597
China	43	32	23	32	45	50	44	77	148	101	151	169	117	135
Hong Kong	48	37	48	49	55	41	42	47	81	36	50	61	44	34
South Korea	24	34	21	25	41	83	24	28	33	67	69	85	94	67
Philippines	39	58	65	57	86	111	101	112	109	103	123	139	107	104
Iraq	2	-	1	4	2	3	26	12	25	5	7	14	6	10
Iran	4	4	13	32	46	51	94	59	52	26	33	34	30	32
Pakistan	243	209	159	201	217	211	295	438	389	432	338	303	274	233
Sri Lanka	35	24	22	31	88	88	71	95	106	85	78	81	75	56
Thailand	70	64	49	102	90	78	72	81	100	80	107	88	103	95
Turkey	62	85	103	137	145	100	164	198	159	170	121	108	115	131
Viet Nam	2	1	-	-	2	11	16	22	54	24	16	61	23	8
Rest of Asia	659	529	647	744	963	985	912	894	1014	932	1190	1121	946	712
USA	1856	1871	2105	2272	2203	1939	1956	2063	2100	2296	2341	2421	2169	2041
Chile	31	36	52	190	240	184	192	268	234	180	142	121	92	86
Rest of America	637	713	831	636	633	606	552	613	771	575	592	716	650	527
Oceania	178	166	240	247	318	236	176	182	266	300	323	423	365	276
Not stated	397	337	72	503	607	1132	967	2916	1425	1314	1516	1189	2448	989

Source: Statistics Norway (1999, and previous issues)

Table 12. Net migration flows for Norway by country. 1986-1999

Country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	7451	13769	10143	-1453	1710	8045	9942	12808	7436	6366	5817	10700	13823	18999
Denmark	900	721	423	-596	-400	-2	36	35	-333	-614	-455	-202	258	-407
Finland	218	121	-40	-307	-226	52	26	144	332	195	180	659	726	402
Sweden	345	284	-1233	-7911	-2578	1956	1963	2450	1748	1608	2351	4141	3591	521
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	6015	3119	1466	204	-36	106	346
France	-105	-79	-100	-226	-184	-27	167	97	-38	58	78	155	160	239
Germany	199	301	130	-165	-63	-90	70	133	201	339	249	545	870	965
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	211	306	313	379	452	541	685
Spain	-185	-303	-434	-195	54	-48	70	139	-62	-91	-195	-220	-289	-338
United Kingdom	114	424	352	-722	-658	-69	505	137	-149	-134	-6	-345	332	279
Yugoslavia	142	694	618	924	396	712	2126	1210	389	524	69	149	299	5746
EU 12	1197	1282	475	-1994	-1582	-192	913	785	-283	-268	-239	216	1651	1030
EU 15	1790	1694	-783	-10226	-4425	1797	2882	3405	1793	1581	2314	5027	6007	1999
Rest of Europe	1028	667	373	326	255	578	409	986	991	1064	1131	1483	1564	1856
Morocco	88	187	264	248	172	168	182	73	70	62	93	158	237	162
Somalia	18	282	349	584	297	595	414	469	269	284	297	383	956	995
Rest of Africa	453	1012	1132	835	736	820	511	502	410	355	546	743	984	1365
China	111	130	151	328	252	256	285	145	114	101	138	184	367	277
Hong Kong	89	106	95	120	89	111	24	14	-30	33	-1	-28	7	7
South Korea	300	265	220	162	89	44	154	112	143	106	92	102	110	178
Philippines	365	597	525	534	458	480	498	274	185	170	164	221	318	291
Iraq	29	182	245	191	126	240	329	259	139	277	271	651	964	1989
Iran	230	1842	1457	629	489	414	226	188	148	150	161	281	437	437
Pakistan	680	806	927	878	540	526	261	117	164	267	351	464	637	598
Sri Lanka	467	1759	584	780	499	416	433	316	136	190	277	285	343	347
Thailand	135	167	223	223	251	134	235	191	171	207	230	243	253	372
Turkey	290	639	770	647	445	431	407	260	219	190	284	392	592	542
Viet Nam	230	278	628	830	790	493	487	440	166	174	129	153	152	204
Rest of Asia	781	994	867	726	443	372	451	404	101	201	67	541	862	1133
USA	429	204	-241	-470	-295	286	73	12	-125	-257	-251	-132	273	-48
Chile	282	1489	1931	388	29	-15	-65	-148	-61	-24	-20	55	66	89
Rest of America	171	261	49	314	391	222	389	442	146	524	484	430	486	523
Oceania	33	64	-57	-46	-125	-12	38	46	-60	-109	-19	-66	-7	112
Not stated	-386	-326	-65	-482	-562	-998	-937	-2865	-1373	-1242	-1461	-1141	-2372	-868

Source: Statistics Norway (1999, and previous issues)

Table 13. Inflow of foreign population by country of citizenship 1986-1999 1)

Immigration of citizens of:	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total foreign citizens	16753	23848	23160	18548	15696	16091	17162	22295	17867	16482	17196	22026	26747	32230
Industrialized world 2)	11363	12321	11760	8814	8038	8635	10345	16432	13224	11847	12263	15423	18242	22299
Nordic countries, total	5901	6415	6066	3812	3362	3462	3465	3949	4937	4799	5840	8602	10402	8121
Of which:														
Denmark	2974	3172	3207	2198	1809	1847	1692	1723	1856	1590	1632	1807	2128	1779
Sweden	1709	2204	2022	1132	1082	1111	1282	1618	1942	2074	2930	4949	6001	4493
Rest of Western Europe	3215	2993	2894	2030	1684	1860	2266	2387	2166	2421	2650	3102	3855	3379
Of which:														
Germany	414	454	448	273	311	298	362	396	430	485	567	750	1081	1067
U.K.	1713	1517	1498	915	715	824	1053	1075	820	849	937	958	1259	980
EU 12	6082	6051	6001	4147	3435	3625	3896	4009	3949	3891	4182	4786	5819	5011
EU 15		8892	8550	5548	4725	5019	5451	5962	6461	6571	7730	10825	13297	10991
Eastern Europe	657	1410	1500	1918	1825	1951	3511	8916	5104	3493	2515	2292	2581	9750
Of which:														
Albania							32	30	35		11	18	19	65
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	6215	3244	1726	1040	586	494	546
Bulgaria						117	53	50	42	32	51	80	80	77
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	31	31	51	53
Hungary		42	40	34	32		30	38	38	51	61	73	75	58
Poland	380	459	478	677	459	382	344	273	278	237	226	243	231	260
Romania						90	64	106	74	102	115	123	153	123
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	166	280	355	359	474	555	617	800
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		15	15	37	43
Yugoslavia	159	748	811	1025	826	999	2517	1782	786	600	162	200	315	6451
USA	1182	1091	974	732	857	1048	882	901	781	783	852	1004	1000	683
Third world 3)	5379	11474	11372	9702	7549	7150	6710	5784	4602	4607	4888	6564	8438	9843
Of which:														
Chile	370	1531	1989	583	262	158	107	102	140	125	104	144	119	146
China		188	213	403	325	311	308	211	276	198	268	304	414	333
Iran	348	1986	1683	909	733	709	472	407	302	232	284	620	690	665
Iraq							634	466	211	345	386	749	1117	2063
Korea, South		250	209	169	129	115	118	126	154	161	137	149	160	157
Morocco	156	211	291	283	217	216	212	134	119	106	136	172	224	214
Pakistan	830	959	972	926	578	473	449	441	417	524	450	540	639	549
Philippines	411	513	483	457	400	286	284	274	253	239	238	325	383	345
Somalia	21	314	367	590	348	668	502	566	392	392	367	518	1058	1160
Sri Lanka	502	1773	597	808	587	499	494	392	242	280	354	377	436	407
Thailand		138	185	235	241	147	233	207	231	231	277	268	287	415
Turkey	316	658	805	675	517	428	296	268	262	277	320	350	461	471
Viet Nam	364	464	822	1033	1004	841	803	536	244	212	120	196	154	199
Stateless and not stated	11	53	28	32	109	306	105	79	41	28	45	39	67	88

1) Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months are registered in the Central Population Register, and are included in this table. From 1987, asylum seekers are also included.

2) 1999: Includes Europe (excl. Turkey), Japan, Israel, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand. 1998, 1997, 1996, 1995: includes the same countries as in 1999. 1994: Europe excl. Turkey, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand. 1993: as 1996 and stateless and not stated.

3) 1999: Includes Turkey, Africa, Asia excl. Japan and Israel, America excl. Canada and USA, Oceania excl. Australia and New Zealand. 1998, 1997, 1996, and 1995: includes the same countries as in 1999. 1994: Includes Turkey, Africa, Asia, America excl. Canada and USA, Oceania excl. Australia and New Zealand. 1993: as 1996 and stateless and not stated.

Source: Statistics Norway (1999, and previous issues).

Table 14. Outflow of foreign population by country of citizenship 1986-1999 1)

Out migration of citizens of:	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total,	8535	8666	9526	11112	9894	8444	8057	10451	9583	8992	10032	10034	12005	12690
foreign citizens														
Industrialized	7628	7898	8815	9921	8295	6699	6009	7405	7262	7308	8285	8377	9747	11207
world 2)														
Nordic countries														
total	3394	4332	5276	5494	3838	2870	2537	2475	3049	3432	3351	3875	5355	6762
Of which:														
Denmark	1925	2322	2594	2756	2014	1668	1400	1401	1603	1717	1441	1436	1423	1656
Sweden	770	1083	1638	1808	1137	713	688	689	986	1036	1137	1671	2741	3509
Rest of														
Western Europe	2804	2252	2168	2742	2521	1954	1632	2195	1835	1918	2197	2000	2146	1958
Of which:														
Germany	264	183	253	360	223	228	187	273	209	266	334	352	425	364
U.K.	1681	1302	1120	1560	1444	1071	903	1129	936	866	1013	816	783	777
EU 12	4656	4484	4698	5407	4459	3560	2974	3521	3318	3570	3559	3366	3461	3538
EU 15		6021	6823	7695	5977	4490	3883	4429	4517	4973	5133	5454	6892	8085
Eastern Europe	153	163	303	297	792	739	975	1497	1366	808	1449	1212	1041	1363
Of which:														
Albania							4	6	7		5	10	8	9
Bosnia-														
Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	13	193	286	919	611	381	196
Bulgaria							49	35	21	16	16	16	25	12
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	13	22	22	27
Hungary		5	11	15	13	20	24	24	24	12	21	29	38	25
Poland	66	62	37	135	239	157	113	181	99	93	101	94	103	76
Romania							67	20	45	20	17	26	27	24
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	24	34	36	98	126	142	135
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3	15	8	11
Yugoslavia	27	47	199	118	471	383	602	1089	615	196	107	73	54	674
USA	1000	906	806	1047	819	854	716	1012	826	873	949	876	856	815
Third world 3)	903	766	709	1183	1592	1730	2018	3019	2281	1662	1734	1639	2235	1467
Of which:														
Chile	23	22	45	189	216	165	170	299	224	148	110	91	80	60
China		59	18	38	47	56	63	90	113	84	127	127	180	131
Iran	5	9	28	68	107	117	179	175	124	89	70	55	64	54
Iraq							42	37	42	20	27	23	42	30
Korea, South		22	6	16	20	37	12	36	12	20	25	27	34	26
Morocco	39	14	17	22	28	34	29	63	39	32	30	23	22	38
Pakistan	207	159	116	124	163	166	201	359	212	216	169	113	182	111
Philippines	38	45	43	35	48	84	72	106	77	98	96	108	156	68
Somalia	1	2	3	5	42	83	85	117	98	78	49	49	98	42
Sri Lanka	34	19	27	44	116	165	130	222	181	148	101	120	167	88
Thailand		19	15	23	17	16	30	43	38	35	36	30	49	38
Turkey	56	81	93	161	139	91	152	177	107	122	85	54	76	78
Viet Nam	21	26	27	26	26	33	38	25	49	24	36	26	39	17
Stateless/not stated	4	2	2	8	7	15	30	27	40	22	13	18	23	16

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 13

Table 15. Net inflow of foreign population by country of citizenship 1986-1999 1)

Net immigration of citizens of:	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total, foreign citizens	8218	15182	13634	7436	5802	7647	9105	11844	8284	7490	7164	11992	14742	19540
Industrialized world 2)	3735	4423	2945	-1107	-257	1936	4336	9027	5962	4539	3978	7046	8495	11092
Nordic countries, Total	2507	2083	790	-1682	-476	592	928	1474	1888	1367	2489	4727	5047	1359
Of which:														
Denmark	1049	850	613	-558	-205	179	292	322	253	-127	191	371	705	123
Sweden	939	1121	384	-676	-55	398	594	929	956	1038	1793	3278	3260	984
Rest of Western Europe	411	741	726	-712	-837	-94	634	192	331	503	453	1102	1709	1421
Of which:														
Germany	150	271	195	-87	88	70	175	123	221	219	233	398	656	703
U.K.	32	215	378	-645	-729	-247	150	-54	-116	-17	-76	142	476	203
EU 12	1426	1567	1303	-1260	-1024	65	922	488	631	321	623	1420	2358	1473
EU 15		2871	1727	-2147	-1252	529	1568	1533	1944	1598	2597	5371	6405	2906
Eastern Europe	504	1247	1197	1621	1033	1212	2536	7419	3738	2685	1066	1080	1540	8387
Of which:														
Albania							28	24	28		6	8	11	56
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	6202	3051	1440	121	-25	113	350
Bulgaria						117	4	15	21	16	35	64	55	65
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	18	9	29	26
Hungary		37	29	19	19	-20	6	14	14	39	40	44	37	33
Poland	314	397	441	542	220	225	231	92	179	144	125	149	128	184
Romania						90	-3	86	29	82	98	97	126	99
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	155	256	321	323	376	429	475	665
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0	29	32
Yugoslavia	132	701	612	907	355	616	1915	693	171	404	55	127	261	5777
USA	182	185	168	-315	38	194	166	-111	-45	-90	-97	128	144	-132
Third world 3)	4476	10708	10663	8519	5957	5420	4692	2765	2321	2945	3154	4925	6203	8376
Of which:														
Chile	347	1509	1944	394	46	-7	-63	-197	-84	-23	-6	53	39	86
China		129	195	365	278	255	245	121	163	114	141	177	234	202
Iran	343	1977	1655	841	626	592	293	232	178	143	214	565	626	611
Iraq							592	429	169	325	359	726	1075	2033
Korea, South		228	203	153	109	78	106	90	142	141	112	122	126	131
Morocco	117	197	274	261	189	182	183	71	80	74	106	149	202	176
Pakistan	623	800	856	802	415	307	248	82	205	308	281	427	457	438
Philippines	373	468	440	422	352	202	212	168	176	141	142	217	227	277
Somalia	20	312	364	585	306	585	417	449	294	314	318	469	960	1118
Sri Lanka	468	1754	570	764	471	334	364	170	61	132	253	257	269	319
Thailand		119	170	212	224	131	203	164	193	196	241	238	238	377
Turkey	260	577	712	514	378	337	144	91	155	155	235	296	385	393
Viet Nam	343	438	795	1007	978	808	765	511	195	188	84	170	115	182
Stateless and not stated	7	51	26	24	102	291	75	52	1	6	32	21	44	72

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 13

Table 16. Asylum seekers and refugees in Norway 1980-1999

	Asylum seekers 1)	Asylum seekers granted protection 2)	Resettled refugees 3)	Relocated/evacuated refugees 4)
1980	50-150			
1981	50-150			
1982	50-150			
1983	about 150			
1984	about 300			
1985	829			
1986	2722			
1987	8613	2474		
1988	6602	4431	774	
1989	4433	5127	1075	
1990	3962	1473	974	
1991	4569	1877	1142	
1992	5238	1494	1395	642
1993	12876	757	517	957
1994	3379	5666	221	473
1995	1460	1909	330	1261
1996	1778	865	594	194
1997	2271	726	1281	62
1998	8543	1883	1118	6
1999	10160	3032	1480	6092

1) Asylum seekers who are denied asylum or residence permit on humanitarian grounds are, as a general rule, returned.

2) Up until 1988 the figures also include reunited families. As of 1988 these are not included in the figures.

3) Refugees accepted for resettlement in co-operation with UNHCR. Includes family reunifications to refugees 1980-1987. Resettled refugees may, as a general rule, stay permanently.

4) These refugees have mostly come from former Yugoslavia and are granted temporary protection.

Source: Directorate of Immigration (1998, and previous issues)

Table 17. Number of asylum seekers by country of origin.

1988-1999

Citizens of	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	6602	4433	3962	4569	5238	12876	3379	1460	1778	2271	8543	10160
Iraq	131	114	90	131	111	137	126	99	113	272	1317	4073
Somalia	548	362	313	731	444	259	251	189	180	552	955	1340
Previous Yugoslavia 2)	455	905	743	1334	2838	4147	1562	147	76	343	1183	1173
Previous Soviet Union 1)			81	71	84	99	159	151	50	39	267	843
Iran	985	605	451	244	130	147	160	163	120	138	270	350
Turkey	438	114	80	46	32	30	30	35	24	44	131	279
Pakistan	303	154	31	14	17	23	26	31	16	26	146	265
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	390	7051	201	106	73	90	236	161
Rumania			207	54	59	74	46	10	8	19	77	153
Ethiopia	361	270	203	260	42	29	7	18	30	48	81	126
Sri Lanka	158	451	512	556	403	255	233	90	413	196	173	112
Croatia	.	.	.	.	44	68	78	29	3	55	2452	60
Lebanon	132	177	304	179	65	40	9	18	6	17	28	49
India	138	78	31	30	13	22	20	4	9	4	11	10
Chile	1960	29	4	-	-	2	3	-	2	4	3	9
Bulgaria			151	79	42	8	2	6	5	9	14	6
Poland	190	419	82	120	19	10	72	8	209	19	2	2
Ghana	172	64	14	6	3	11	5	11	5	-	1	2
Stateless			204	201	49	120	27	59	19	42	85	164
Rest	631	586	461	501	453	344	362	286	417	354	1111	983

1) Includes all republics in previous Soviet Union.

2) Excl. those stating they are coming from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

Source: Directorate of Immigration, unpublished and annual reports.

Table 18. Total number of immigrations and emigrations by citizenship. 1978-1999

Year	Foreign citizens			Norwegians			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net immigration	Immigration	Emigration	Net immigration	Immigration	Emigration	Net immigration
1978	12 183	7 624	4559	6 642	7 227	-585	18 825	14 851	3974
1979	11 213	7 619	3594	6 618	7 466	-848	17 831	15 085	2746
1980	11 833	7 288	4545	6 943	7 417	-474	18 776	14 705	4071
1981	13 061	7 252	5809	6 637	7 270	-633	19 698	14 522	5176
1982	13 990	7 218	6772	6 478	7 510	-1032	20 468	14 728	5740
1983	13 090	7 955	5135	6 973	7 823	-850	20 063	15 778	4285
1984	12 837	7 617	5220	6 851	8 310	-1459	19 688	15 927	3761
1985	14 906	7 522	7384	6 952	8 108	-1156	21 858	15 630	6228
1986	16 534	8 424	8110	7 662	8 321	-659	24 196	16 745	7451
1987	23 793	8 591	15202	7 356	8 789	-1433	31 149	17 380	13769
1988	23 041	9 320	13721	6 923	10 501	-3578	29 964	19 821	10143
1989	18 384	10 563	7821	7 463	16 737	-9274	25 847	27 300	-1453
1990	15 694	9 768	5926	9 800	14 016	-4216	25 494	23 784	1710
1991	16 091	8 444	7647	10 192	9 794	398	26 283	18 238	8045
1992	17 162	8 057	9105	9 581	8 744	837	26 743	16 801	9942
1993	22 295	10 451	11844	9 416	8 452	964	31 711	18 903	12808
1994	17 867	9 583	8284	9 044	9 892	-848	26 911	19 475	7436
1995	16 482	8 992	7490	9 196	10 320	-1124	25 678	19 312	6366
1996	17 196	10 032	7164	9 211	10 558	-1347	26 407	20 590	5817
1997	22 026	10 034	11992	9 931	11 223	-1292	31 957	21 257	10700
1998	26 747	12 005	14742	9 957	10 876	-919	36 704	22 881	13823
1999	32 230	12 690	19540	9 611	10 152	-541	41 841	22 842	18999

Source: Statistics Norway (1999 and previous issues).

Table 19. Population by country of birth

1970, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000

Country of birth	1.1.70	1.1.80	1.1.90	1.1.1994	1.1.1995	1.1.1996	1.1.1997	1.1.1998	1.1.1999	1.1.2000
Total	3874133	4091132	4233116	4324815	4348410	4369957	4392714	4417599	4445329	4478497
Norway	3797384	3970078	4040530	4099526	4115107	4129673	4145776	4159909	4172095	4186057
Foreign countries	76749	121054	192586	225289	233303	240284	246938	257690	273234	292440
Europe, total	58035	77986	101954	116575	122399	126827	130622	137183	145917	149730
Denmark	13702	16914	21160	21178	21161	20906	20928	21139	21693	21713
Sweden	16148	17875	20429	22242	23219	24315	26000	29255	32562	33401
Bosnia- Herzegovina	1	1	3	6404	9401	10814	11089	11079	11219	11573
France	935	2016	2433	2442	2459	2469	2521	2621	2752	2934
Germany	6566	7686	8821	9100	9318	9514	9737	10106	10798	11445
Netherlands	1650	2541	3268	3482	3552	3676	3770	3880	4026	4108
Poland	1165	1617	4367	5032	5157	5257	5350	5467	5610	5738
United Kingdom	6345	11070	14586	13773	13692	13647	13535	13642	14118	14347
Yugoslavia	1156	1784	4264	7657	7571	7901	7299	7208	7538	13279
Rest of Europe	10127	14333	17646	19415	20895	22214	24059	26232	28671	31192
EU 12	31387	43783	55410	55065	55235	55395	55790	56764	58987	60326
EU 15	50388	66143	80729	82289	83923	85394	87638	92528	98835	101420
Africa, total	1879	4402	11620	15676	16196	16830	17490	18565	20545	22907
Morocco	407	1134	2393	2974	3044	3110	3186	3327	3533	3719
Rest of Africa	1472	3268	9227	12702	13152	13720	14304	15238	17012	19188
Asia, total	2446	16337	49730	62519	64006	65742	67646	70363	74394	87015
India	340	1841	4422	4568	4621	4692	4700	4775	4969	5130
Iran	61	190	5198	6896	7055	7146	7307	7710	8328	8857
Pakistan	172	5361	10470	11364	11567	11840	12098	12406	12876	13283
Philippines	97	840	3552	4509	4686	4820	4963	5140	5426	5698
South Korea	359	2602	4821	5215	5355	5483	5592	5701	5843	5966
Sri Lanka	23	271	4707	6043	6122	6259	6516	6696	6971	7295
Turkey	240	2149	4977	5850	5974	6114	6334	6554	6930	7300
Viet Nam	91	2095	7522	10419	10594	10760	10809	10923	10994	11177
Rest of Asia	1303	3137	9038	13505	14006	14742	15661	17012	18987	22309
North America, total	13163	19047	19114	19052	18974	18883	18918	18977	19318	19276
USA	11535	16600	15827	15572	15407	15205	15047	14975	15149	14956
Rest of North America	1628	2447	3287	3480	3567	3678	3871	4002	4169	4320
South America, total	683	2379	9072	10289	10502	10744	10992	11352	11763	12166
Chile	114	930	5496	5305	5249	5219	5205	5263	5355	5444
Colombia	51	383	1618	2431	2584	2703	2821	2963	3101	3230
Rest of South America	518	1066	1958	2553	2669	2822	2966	3126	3307	3492
Oceania, total	543	903	1096	1178	1226	1258	1270	1250	1297	1346
Per cent of total population	2,0	3,0	4,5	5,2	5,4	5,5	5,6	5,8	6,1	6,5

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues).

Table 20. Foreign citizens by citizenship per 1 January 1988-2000

Citizenship	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	123675	135947	140312	143304	147774	154012	162298	164030	160837	157537	157965	165070	178686
Europe, total	71341	74468	73252	72858	74139	78011	86243	90721	93189	95908	100933	108137	118319
Denmark	17562	18157	17454	17198	17392	17734	17955	18141	17881	18098	18438	19101	19205
Sweden	12037	12414	11704	11672	12034	12617	13506	14439	15444	17306	20629	24024	25136
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	6318	9525	11225	11516	11599	11813	12196
France	2055	1985	1921	1768	1768	1862	1896	1892	1880	1908	1994	2114	2293
Germany	4108	4272	4124	4270	4311	4461	4535	4705	4849	5063	5385	6026	6707
Netherlands	2545	2606	2619	2552	2580	2705	2740	2822	2953	3068	3228	3411	3533
Poland	2253	2632	2874	2854	2863	2905	2755	2647	2399	2259	2104	2053	2042
United Kingdom	12770	13187	12510	11766	11486	11578	11434	11234	11054	10865	10798	11204	11367
Yugoslavia	2457	3022	3870	4242	4826	6758	7296	6731	6412	6024	5696	5472	10249
Rest of Europe	11269	11316	10909	11013	11348	11814	12386	13590	14660	15869	17613	19728	22110
EU 12	42007	43274	41804	40614	40579	41444	41665	41980	41892	42383	43367	45586	47002
EU 15	58175	59826	57307	55863	56221	57708	58887	60455	61586	64105	69076	75489	78482
Africa, total	5292	6917	8454	9400	10520	11328	11601	11603	10742	9989	9676	10069	11567
Morocco	1657	1896	2062	2163	2113	2047	1882	1749	1559	1358	1212	1274	1380
Rest of Africa	3635	5021	6392	7237	8407	9281	9719	9854	9183	8631	8464	8795	10187
Asia, total	30301	35626	39731	42092	43770	45113	45262	43070	39497	34900	31499	31131	33309
India	2812	3118	3371	3459	3421	3336	3032	2911	2680	2407	2219	2238	2203
Iran	2658	4350	5248	5942	6598	6928	6951	5916	4708	3805	3514	3554	3683
Pakistan	10252	11093	11620	11442	11270	10757	10449	10311	9705	8611	7480	6931	7363
Philippines	1725	2030	2217	2304	2306	2246	2235	2173	1953	1792	1603	1685	1781
South Korea	324	332	322	290	272	274	255	255	253	243	235	211	200
Sri Lanka	3270	3873	4703	5247	5666	6167	6469	6034	5127	4422	3846	3662	3405
Turkey	4285	4877	5267	5523	5531	5577	5422	4995	4432	3932	3449	3191	3481
Viet Nam	5954	6513	6752	6898	6828	6859	6785	6371	5863	4590	3515	2887	2452
Rest of Asia	3306	4317	5498	6510	7409	8546	9086	9099	9208	9030	9087	9963	12222
North America, total	11698	11741	11253	11124	11177	11290	11067	10917	10689	10550	10430	10526	10340
USA	10099	10113	9640	9537	9583	9632	9349	9181	8956	8706	8583	8596	8325
Rest of North- America	1599	1628	1613	1587	1594	1658	1718	1736	1733	1844	1847	1930	2015
South America, total	4179	6305	6745	6881	6840	6757	6499	6045	5137	4618	4245	4075	3978
Chile	2941	4895	5328	5388	5362	5243	4958	4572	3689	3161	2787	2590	2433
Colombia	414	485	468	491	422	422	385	332	268	257	256	267	260
Rest of South America	824	925	949	1002	1056	1092	1156	1141	1180	1200	1202	1218	1285
Oceania, total	663	675	662	639	694	732	747	761	771	750	703	730	761
Stateless and unknown	201	215	215	310	634	781	879	913	812	822	479	402	412
Per cent of total population	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues).

Table 21. Naturalisation 1999

as per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years.

Selected nationalities

Country	Number of citizens in Norway 1.1.1999		Obtained Norwegian citizenship in 1999	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
Denmark	19 101	13 451	158	1,17
Finland	5 305	2 502	54	2,16
Sweden	24 024	9 954	241	2,42
Germany	6 026	3 305	73	2,21
Poland	2 053	772	209	27,07
United Kingdom	11 204	7 339	94	1,28
Yugoslavia	5 472	875	1176	134,40
Euro 15	75 489	41 789	686	1,64
Ethiopia	718	163	108	66,26
Morocco	1 274	419	90	21,48
Somalia	4 117	294	591	201,02
Turkey	3 191	1 206	170	14,10
China	1 369	246	315	128,05
India	2 238	1 288	232	18,01
Iran	3 554	675	526	77,93
Iraq	4 172	143	567	396,50
Pakistan	6 931	4 093	106	2,59
Sri Lanka	3 662	1 134	650	57,32
Thailand	2 067	616	91	14,77
Viet Nam	2 887	721	651	90,29
USA	8 596	5 565	60	1,08
Chile	2 590	2 155	252	11,69
Colombia	267	58	110	189,66

Source: Statistics Norway 2000

Table 22. Naturalisations by previous citizenship 1986-1999

Previous citizenship	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	2486	2370	3364	4622	4757	5055	5132	5538	8778	11778	12237	12037	9244	7988
Europe, total	957	808	1079	1548	1264	1393	1211	1606	2525	2684	2427	2688	2442	2604
Denmark	174	166	144	200	156	108	108	119	187	102	91	143	149	158
Sweden	128	99	75	117	72	103	108	153	150	130	112	167	154	241
Germany	86	44	58	64	41	40	46	56	59	45	41	63	55	73
Poland	75	62	105	332	264	234	215	265	275	374	267	282	192	209
United Kingdom	104	76	65	100	96	93	107	106	136	110	162	142	129	94
Yugoslavia	68	64	109	160	111	140	201	275	659	754	554	520	560	1176
Rest of Europe	234	191	242	295	220	201	188	239	307	376	364	534	498	483
EU 12	475	381	371	477	399	324	330	371	485	358	375	453	414	388
EU 15	669	526	507	645	513	466	467	579	688	526	522	649	599	686
Africa, total	174	175	252	283	270	489	506	642	890	1758	1680	1529	1540	1077
Morocco	87	94	111	124	128	280	299	275	257	248	318	294	154	90
Rest of Africa	87	81	141	159	142	209	207	367	633	1510	1362	1235	1386	987
Asia, total	1043	1061	1626	2233	2758	2639	2929	2722	4562	5965	7111	6596	4505	3631
India	112	102	141	131	149	166	220	242	251	346	313	274	157	232
Pakistan	259	252	428	582	899	778	1054	664	616	997	1530	1583	1097	106
Philippines	146	131	203	219	294	235	298	213	243	343	315	360	155	199
South Korea	229	159	233	149	138	95	107	105	135	121	122	109	146	144
Turkey	88	106	281	280	304	474	238	393	752	793	836	837	705	170
Viet Nam	171	273	457	940	1039	1082	931	746	710	727	1446	1276	781	651
Rest of Asia	126	144	164	212	239	283	319	752	2607	3431	3385	2994	2169	2299
North America, Total	104	85	101	117	77	84	80	97	125	119	135	152	135	139
USA	56	37	39	54	33	49	44	67	56	45	69	65	63	60
Rest of North America	48	48	62	63	44	35	36	30	69	74	66	87	72	79
South America, Total	188	216	286	421	372	435	392	445	621	1173	794	667	487	450
Chile	35	71	105	127	106	82	81	117	310	923	531	416	240	252
Colombia	122	109	131	211	199	270	221	217	204	143	144	130	111	110
Rest of South America	31	36	50	83	67	83	90	111	107	107	119	121	136	88
Oceania, total	5	6	12	6	4	4	7	5	11	6	10	18	4	10
Stateless and Unknown	15	19	8	14	12	11	10	21	44	73	80	387	131	77

Sources: Statistics Norway (1999, and previous issues)

Table 23. Existing marriages ¹⁾ by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 2000

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	854452	776578	37218	4388	21874	4919	1956	292	7227
Norway	784233	748630	22046	908	5662	4125	937	229	1696
Europe	33924	17883	13440	90	349	208	80	28	1846
Africa	5771	1555	179	2703	72	15	9	1	1237
Asia	19471	1808	339	84	15028	27	16	1	2168
North America	4186	3346	227	11	48	435	18	7	94
South America	1646	540	54	7	7	21	841	-	176
Oceania	293	226	23	1	6	4	1	22	10
Not known	4928	2590	910	584	702	84	54	4	-

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway

1) Marriages where at least one of the partners were a resident of Norway.

Table 24. Marriages contracted in 1999 by citizenship of bride and bridegroom

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	24889	20914	1724	250	1135	215	127	11	513
Norway	22151	19056	1283	173	918	201	100	9	411
Rest of Europe	1358	923	357	8	14	8	6	2	40
Africa	230	150	12	58	-	-	-	-	10
Asia	489	241	19	3	181	-	-	-	45
North America	191	170	14	-	2	4	-	-	1
South America	72	45	5	-	1	1	16	-	4
Oceania	22	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Not known	376	310	33	8	18	1	5	-	1

Source: Statistics Norway 2000

Table 25. Divorces 1999 by citizenship

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	9518	8732	385	69	145	68	35	3	81
Norway	8678	8141	269	47	112	58	20	3	28
Rest of Europe	464	339	78	3	1	3	-	-	40
Africa	93	71	3	14	-	-	-	-	5
Asia	82	46	4	-	27	1	1	-	3
North America	76	67	3	-	-	4	1	-	1
South America	34	17	1	-	-	1	11	-	4
Oceania	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	88	48	27	5	5	1	2	-	-

Source: Statistics Norway 2000

Table 26. Children born 1987-1989 and 1996-1999 by country of birth of the parents 1)

Country of birth of parents	Number of children						
	1987	1988	1989	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	54 027	57 526	59 303	60 927	59 801	58352	59298
Both parents born in Norway	48 252	50 837	52 048	51 575	50 445	48 794	49276
Both parents born abroad	1 704	2 063	2 342	3 549	3 635	3 774	4207
Of which born in:							
Denmark	68	65	74	88	73	71	90
Sweden	45	53	56	94	111	127	202
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	1	-	192	150	131	133
United Kingdom	73	63	76	64	59	72	67
Yugoslavia	30	62	83	163	142	173	245
Iran	25	50	80	112	118	122	145
Iraq	2	12	15	97	132	160	203
Pakistan	476	485	527	506	526	530	521
Turkey	2	146	170	243	250	253	272
Viet Nam	153	193	204	329	318	276	278
Somalia	7	12	44	243	265	278	307
USA	59	51	48	44	46	46	38
One parent born abroad	4 071	4 626	4 913	5 803	5 721	5 784	5815
Of which born in:							
Denmark	482	556	540	620	629	517	569
Sweden	629	734	713	1 024	1 046	1 083	1038
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	2	1	29	23	26	34
United Kingdom	362	423	421	411	405	410	381
Yugoslavia	30	43	50	66	70	63	70
Iran	13	35	36	108	88	96	87
Iraq	2	8	5	21	17	25	22
Pakistan	37	47	45	68	80	88	118
Turkey	40	53	73	76	75	86	111
Viet Nam	37	34	47	58	51	64	68
Somalia	1	4	5	31	14	29	46
USA	534	571	570	647	531	539	531

1) Country of birth of the mother, if she is born abroad, else country of birth of the father

Source: Vassenden and Østby (1989), unpublished data from Statistics Norway

Table 27. Total fertility rate 1) by country of background

Foreign country of background concerns persons born abroad with two foreign born parents (first generation immigrants).

Country of birth	1994-1995	1998-1999
The whole population	1.87	1.83
Norway	1.83	1.79
Foreign countries, total	2.57	2.29
Nordic countries	2.15	1.67
Western Europe excl. Turkey	1.88	1.86
Eastern Europe	2.29	1.74
North America and Oceania	1.77	1.69
Asia, Africa, America excl. USA and Canada, Turkey	2.93	2.81
Western countries 2)	2.02	1.72
Non-Western countries	2.79	2.57

Source: Statistics Norway

1) Total fertility rate (TFR) is the total of 5-year age-specific fertility rates 15-44 years, multiplied with 5.

2) Western Europe excl. Turkey, and North America and Oceania.

Table 28. Fertility among women of age 35-44, by country of background. 1 January 1993, 1996 and 1999

Country of background	1993			1996				1999				
	Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage without children	Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage born in Norway	with 4+ children	Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage born in Norway	with 4+ children	
Norway	282803	2.0	11	28678	3	2,0	99	7	289534	2,0	97	7
Denmark	1744	1.8	19	1369	1,8	74	6	1487	1,8	76	6	
Finland	-	-	-	646	1,7	81	5	766	1,5	72	4	
Iceland	274	2.0	18	318	2,1	56	9	431	2,1	43	11	
Sweden	1915	1.8	18	1463	1,6	73	5	1939	1,6	69	5	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	1085	1,8	3	4	1114	1,9	10	5	
France	-	-	-	181	1,9	54	8	183	1,9	66	7	
Germany	-	-	-	657	1,8	78	8	752	1,7	74	8	
Netherlands	-	-	-	342	2,0	77	11	351	1,9	72	9	
Poland	877	1.3	23	1051	1,4	60	2	1149	1,4	65	2	
Russia	-	-	-	152	1,0	17	1	385	1,0	24	1	
UK	1187	1.8	19	843	1,8	73	7	790	1,9	69	7	
Yugoslavia	456	2.3	11	645	2,6	33	24	714	2,8	31	31	
Morocco	-	-	-	242	3,5	65	50	320	3,1	72	43	
Somalia	-	-	-	158	3,7	23	50	298	3,9	29	55	
China	-	-	-	317	1,3	47	3	407	1,4	55	2	
India	448	2.1	10	484	2,1	80	9	518	2,1	82	8	
Iran	442	2.2	11	578	2,2	22	11	802	2,2	28	11	
Pakistan	1128	3.7	4	1212	3,7	74	54	1330	3,7	72	54	
Philippines	796	1.5	26	1036	1,6	74	5	1216	1,6	76	5	
Sri Lanka	279	2.0	14	423	2,1	47	10	679	2,1	60	9	
Thailand	403	1.3	34	579	1,3	56	4	770	1,3	59	4	
Turkey	406	3.3	6	445	3,1	45	38	538	3,0	54	34	
Viet Nam	699	2.9	9	916	2,9	46	35	1102	2,7	57	32	
USA	-	-	-	806	1,7	66	6	804	1,8	62	7	
Chile	495	2.1	8	574	2,2	36	10	683	2,3	45	11	

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway

1) Females who are first generation immigrants aged 35-44 by the number of children and country of background (mothers or fathers foreign country of birth).

Table 29. Pupils and minority language pupils

Total number of pupils and minority language pupils in primary and lower secondary schools 1987-1999

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
TOTAL:												
Primary	312384	310600	309432	308516	307461	309889	314062	320752	330619	401652	411878	419805
Lower secondary	180385	172364	163646	158985	155848	156716	156712	156484	155623	155112	155387	158279
OF WHICH MINORITY LANGUAGE PUPILS 1):												
Primary	10442	11752	12551	13736	15104	15243	17133	18334	19957	24217	26605	28735
Lower secondary	3825	4400	4768	5203	5828	6371	7295	7577	8260	8633	9340	9852
SUBTOTAL:	14267	16152	17319	18939	20932	21614	24428	25911	28217	32850	35945	38587
PER CENT MINORITY LANGUAGE PUPILS 1):												
Primary	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.7	6,0	6,0	6,5	6,8
Lower secondary	2.1	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.7	4,8	5,3	5,6	6,0	6,2

1) Minority language pupils defined as pupils speaking another mother tongue than Norwegian (or Sami) at home.
The number of pupils speaking Swedish or Danish at home is underestimated.

Source: Statistics Norway (1999, and previous issues).

Table 30. Emigration. Persons born in Norway, emigrated 1975-1999, and not returned by 1 January 2000

Country of emigration	Born in Norway						
	Total		Without foreign background		With foreign background		Per cent of the emigrants who had foreign background
	Number	Per cent left 1998-99	Number	Per cent left 1998-99	Number	Per cent left 1998-99	
Total	71955	21	63530	22	8425	16	12
Denmark	9487	24	8554	26	933	12	10
Finland	680	20	459	23	221	14	33
Iceland	662	23	308	31	354	17	53
Sweden	18583	15	17831	15	752	21	4
Belgium	733	33	673	36	60	10	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	64	42	24	58	40	33	63
France	1530	23	1263	27	267	3	17
Germany	2745	19	2593	19	152	12	6
Greece	380	17	365	18	15	7	4
Italy	626	21	584	22	42	12	7
Netherlands	1230	18	1051	20	179	6	15
Spain	3959	29	3879	29	80	34	2
Switzerland	976	15	929	16	47	4	5
United Kingdom	6522	24	5421	26	1101	11	17
Tanzania	147	43	124	48	23	17	16
Japan	270	24	217	27	53	9	20
Pakistan	665	26	44	30	621	26	93
Saudi-Arabia	222	34	215	35	7	-	3
Singapore	432	27	416	27	16	31	4
Canada	1364	13	1216	13	148	15	11
USA	10251	20	9492	21	759	11	7
Australia	1098	16	982	17	116	9	11
The rest	9329	29	6890	32	2439	20	26

Source: Statistics Norway, unpublished data 2000

Table 31. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 1970-1998 and 1970-1994 who are still in Norway one and five years after immigration

Country of birth	Number of immigrants 1970-1998	Per cent still in Norway after 1 year	Number of immigrants 1970-1994	Per cent still in Norway after 5 year
Total	375381	83	303548	56
Europe, total	212393	77	167784	45
Of witch:				
Denmark	42757	57	37776	30
Finland	12828	71	9693	40
Iceland	9399	74	6995	36
Sweden	35666	77	22284	49
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13379	97	9793	83
France	8023	84	6904	29
Germany	10776	82	8077	51
Netherlands	6662	81	5490	42
Poland	7006	89	6069	76
United Kingdom	30997	81	27881	38
Yugoslavia	11594	85	10525	61
Africa, total	24903	94	18806	76
Of witch:				
Morocco	3966	97	3331	90
Somalia	6062	98	3733	87
Asia, total	89466	96	74216	85
Of witch:				
India	5899	92	5254	75
Iraq	5184	99	2531	92
Iran	9610	98	7879	90
Pakistan	15265	98	13463	92
Philippines	5831	96	4764	83
South Korea	821	85	641	51
Sri Lanka	8451	97	6988	88
Turkey	9053	95	7716	84
Viet Nam	11711	99	11029	97
North America, total	35011	81	30906	32
Of witch:				
Canada	3571	77	3055	31
USA	29511	81	26488	30
South America, total	10598	94	9363	79
Of witch:				
Chile	6729	97	6390	86
Oceania, total	3010	74	2473	28
Of witch:				
Australia	2196	73	1820	26

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway 2000

Table 32. Employees of age 16-74 by region of birth and age.

Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group. 4th quarter 1989, 1998 and 1999.

Year, Age	Employees total	Employees who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	East-Europe	North-America and Oceania	Asia ¹	Africa	Latin-America
1989									
Total	55,2	44,6	54,8	47,9	44,2	35,4	38,8	36,2	37,7
16-24 years	44	30,1	43,1	27	27,1	9,8	30,2	24,7	25,1
25-54 years	70,3	49,8	62	53	50,2	44	42,8	39,3	40,2
55-74 years	31,8	34,5	39,5	33,6	31,9	30,2	23,6	37,6	30,3
1998									
Total	60,9	50,9	60,4	56,1	46,9	44,4	46,3	41,8	55,8
16-24 years	47,9	38,4	54,7	30,9	33,5	17,5	37,5	30,9	34,2
25-54 years	74,4	57,2	69,1	63,4	55,8	55,8	50,5	45,3	62,2
55-74 years	34,3	32,8	38,2	41,8	22,3	24,3	22,4	24,3	34,4
1999									
Total	61	53,1	63,3	58,7	50,9	45,5	47,9	44,5	55,8
16-24 years	48	42,3	62,9	36	39,8	16,1	41,2	35	37,8
25-54 years	74,1	59,3	72,5	66,6	59,9	57	51,8	47,9	62,3
55-74 years	35,5	33,7	39,1	42,6	23,3	25,3	23,2	25,3	36,7

¹ Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2000.

Table 33. Employees of age 16-74 by region of birth, number of years of residence in Norway sex and age

Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group, 4th quarter 1999.

Sex, Number of years of residence in Norway, Age	Employees total	Employees who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Norden	Rest of Western Europe	East- Europe	North-America and Oceania	Asia ¹⁾	Africa	Latin- America
MALES	63,5	57,5	63,6	64,8	54,4	52,5	54,1	49,8	61,9
16-24 years	48,1	44,3	59,1	37,4	41,5	19,1	46	37,1	39,5
25-54 years	76,8	63,6	72,2	70,4	64,3	64,3	58,4	53,5	69,5
55-74 years	38,4	37,3	38,8	51	29	29,1	28,5	29,7	42
Stayed less than 4 years		54,6	70,5	59,7	42,3	49,8	40,5	43,7	56,9
16-24 years		43,1	67,2	38,1	31,5	17,6	41	27,1	37
25-54 years		59,2	72,1	63,1	55,2	57,5	41,8	50	63,3
55-74 years		22,9	48,5	29,8	7,1	23,5	7,2	12,9	37,5
Stayed 4-6 years		59,2	70,1	67,7	56,9	55,7	53,6	52	56,8
16-24 years		44,9	42,3	46,9	45,8	10	49,5	38,2	40
25-54 years		65,9	72,8	69,8	67,4	62,7	57	58,9	62,9
55-74 years		25,6	56,3	44,2	19	11,5	16,2	27,3	40
Stayed 7 years and more		57,9	59,5	66,3	55,9	53,2	56,2	51,2	62,9
16-24 years		44,8	46,8	34	40,8	27,9	46,9	44,8	40
25-54 years		64,5	72,1	74	64,2	69	60,9	53,8	70,7
55-74 years		39,1	37,8	52,1	37,6	30,1	30,1	30,7	42,1
FEMALES	58,8	48,8	63,1	51,2	48	39,5	41,4	36,3	50
16-24 years	48,4	40,5	65,6	34,8	38,2	13,7	36,9	32,6	36,2
25-54 years	72,4	54,8	72,8	61	56,4	50,4	44,8	38,6	55,5
55-74 years	32,8	30,6	39,3	35,5	17,6	22,6	16,9	18,3	31,6
Stayed less than 4 years		41,7	71,9	46,2	34,5	28,5	24,8	24,5	33,7
16-24 years		37,2	70,9	32,4	30,6	14	22,2	21	25,5
25-54 years		45,6	72,7	50,6	42,5	33,9	27,4	27,1	36,5
55-74 years		11,1	60	15,9	3,4	3	3,1	2	23,1
Stayed 4-6 years		48	70,1	53	49,8	45,4	37,3	30,3	45,1
16-24 years		40,2	60,7	34,8	42,3	16,7	35,1	33,5	30,9
25-54 years		52,8	71,8	56,1	58,8	48,9	39	30,6	48,6
55-74 years		11,4	50,8	28,3	7,1	23,8	8,4	2,9	28,6
Stayed 7 years and more		51,2	59	52,2	53,6	42,3	46,4	44,4	53,7
16-24 years		43,9	48,3	39,4	40,8	11,5	44,8	47,5	40
25-54 years		58,3	73	65,1	60,6	57,5	49,7	46,1	60,1
55-74 years		33,2	38,8	35,9	30,6	23,2	19,4	23,4	31,9

1) Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2000

Table 34. Unemployment rate by region of birth, and number of years of residence in Norway

Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group. End of November 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999.

Year, Number of year of residence in Norway	Unemployed total	Unemployed first generation immigrants							
		Total	Norden	Rest of Western Europe	East- Europe	North-America and Oceania	Asia 1	Africa	Latin- America
1995									
Total	2,8	6,5	3,2	3,0	7,0	2,3	9,3	11,1	8,5
Stayed less than 4 years		5,6	3,8	2,5	7,0	1,5	7,2	6,7	6,2
Stayed 4-6 years		9,8	3,8	3,1	10,2	2,4	11,4	14,0	9,8
Stayed 7 years and more		6,1	3,0	3,1	6,1	2,6	9,3	11,7	8,6
1996									
Total	2,5	6,2	2,8	2,7	8,6	2,1	8,4	10,6	7,1
Stayed less than 4 years		5,9	3,3	2,6	9,3	1,7	6,6	5,8	3,8
Stayed 4-6 years		9	3,7	2,6	11,2	2,7	10,2	12,9	9,1
Stayed 7 years and more		5,8	2,6	2,8	6,5	2,2	8,3	11,7	7,4
1997									
Total	1,8	4,9	2	2	6,9	1,6	6,5	8,4	5,8
Stayed less than 4 years		4	2,1	2,3	7,1	1,3	4,7	4,8	4,4
Stayed 4-6 years		7,5	2,7	2	9,2	2,7	8,5	10	8,1
Stayed 7 years and more		4,6	1,9	1,9	5,1	1,6	6,6	9,2	5,9
1998									
Total	1,6	3,9	1,7	1,5	5,6	1,5	5,1	7	4,3
Stayed less than 4 years		2,9	1,9	1,5	4,5	1,4	3,6	4,5	2,4
Stayed 4-6 years		6	1,6	1,8	7,8	2	6,5	8,1	4,8
Stayed 7 years and more		3,8	1,6	1,5	4,3	1,5	5,2	7,8	4,6
1999									
Total	1,8	4,2	1,9	2,2	5,5	2	5,3	6,7	5,2
Stayed less than 4 years		3,4	2,1	2,2	4,6	2	4,2	4,3	4,2
Stayed 4-6 years		5,9	1,9	3,2	7,3	2,5	6,9	7,8	4,6
Stayed 7 years and more		4,2	1,8	2,1	4,7	1,8	5,4	7,6	5,5

1 Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2000

Table 35. Persons with foreign background.

1 January 2000

Country of Background	Foreign background, total	Immigrant population			Other immigrant background				
		Total	Born abroad with both parents born abroad	Born in Norway with both parents born abroad	Total	Adopted abroad	Born abroad with one parent born abroad	Born in Norway with one parent born abroad	Born abroad with both parents born in Norway
Total	484270	282487	238462	42713	201783	13596	22791	147805	17591
Europe, total	263878	132640	122853	8475	131238	730	16521	104493	9494
Nordic countries	125943	53445	50570	1563	72498	172	9333	56661	6332
Of witch:									
Denmark	48084	18863	17551	1312	29221	45	3121	25052	1003
Finland	12292	6550	6227	323	5742	12	360	5313	57
Sweden	57409	23240	22375	865	34169	107	5508	23390	5164
Rest of Europe	137935	79195	72283	6912	58740	558	7188	47832	3162
Of witch:									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12811	12614	11587	1027	197	0	14	183	0
France	5160	2364	2256	108	2796	5	433	2113	245
Germany	22521	9102	8621	481	13419	66	1909	10689	755
Nederland	8185	3821	3375	446	4364	6	509	3608	241
Poland	9423	6282	5577	705	3141	35	148	2943	15
United Kingdom	29372	11161	10576	585	18211	27	2713	14457	1014
Yugoslavia	17009	15466	13402	2064	1543	2	19	1519	3
Africa, total	35164	26521	20763	5758	8643	269	653	6423	1298
Of witch:									
Morocco	6715	5409	3699	1710	1306	4	20	1274	8
Somalia	8595	8386	6512	1874	209	2	2	205	0
Asia, total	128017	103058	76363	26695	24959	8425	1218	14188	1128
Of witch:									
India	8050	5996	4039	1957	2054	965	65	925	99
Iran	11465	10354	9151	1203	1111	20	31	1044	16
Iraq	7902	7664	6828	836	238	2	15	219	2
Pakistan	24046	22831	13227	9604	1215	14	17	1178	6
Philippines	9432	5573	4838	735	3859	495	290	3057	17
South Korea	6355	395	367	28	5960	5456	89	379	36
Sri Lanka	10485	9826	7128	2698	659	160	17	475	7
Turkey	11718	10481	7245	3236	1237	5	29	1196	7
Viet Nam	16275	15390	11106	4284	885	191	27	650	17
North America , total	37502	10273	9873	400	27229	635	3602	17880	5112
Of witch:									
USA	30078	7571	7323	248	22507	250	2944	14920	4393
South America, total	17319	9126	7777	1349	8193	3532	506	3798	357
Of witch:									
Chile	8405	6377	5237	1140	2028	144	66	1791	27
Colombia	3560	476	429	47	3084	2726	55	285	18
Oceania, total	2390	869	833	36	1521	5	291	1023	202

Source: Statistics Norway 2000