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

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1 General overview

The growth in the Norwegian economy was moderate in 2000, higher than in 1999, but lower than the average of the growth period between 1993 and 1998. The **real GDP**, which includes the petroleum production, grew by 2.3 per cent, cf. table 9. The growth rate in 2001 is projected to be roughly the same. The Norwegian economy is highly dependent on trends in international trade and finance, especially in petroleum markets.

Despite the moderate 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. In particular, labour shortage continued to be a feature of the health sector, construction and some industrial branches. **The labour force participation** rate in Norway, 61.1 per cent in the age group 16-74, is among the highest in the OECD area. Especially the labour force participation rate among women and elderly is high in Norway compared to other countries. Ten years earlier the rate was 54.8 per cent. In the meantime 250,000 jobs were created. Although clearly limited, there may still be a domestic potential for an increased labour force. Immigrants from non-OECD countries constitute such a potential. The labour force participation rate among first generation immigrants is 50.9 per cent, considerably lower than in the population at large.

The decline in **unemployment**, uninterrupted since 1993, came to a halt in 1999/2000. From May 2000 to May 2001 the unemployment rate declined again. For the total population the rate went down from 2.6 to 2.3 per cent (of the work force). Unemployment among immigrants was considerably higher, but has also been declining: down from 7.3 per cent in May 2000 to 6.6 in May 2001. Immigrants from developing countries have a considerably higher rate of unemployment than other immigrant.

The **immigration** to Norway was considerably lower in 2000 than in 1999. The total inflow of foreign nationals was reduced from 32,230 to 27,785. Still, 2000 saw one of the highest levels of immigration on record. The reduction is mainly due to reduced labour immigration from neighbouring Sweden and reduced arrivals of asylum seekers from Iraq and Kosovo. It was generally held that the actual immigration did not fully match the need for foreign labour, and that rules and procedures should be relaxed to accommodate the needs of various services and businesses.

The **economic policy** of the government aims at maintaining stable economic growth, avoiding cyclical fluctuations. The important petroleum revenues do fluctuate. In years of high petroleum revenues, such as in 2000, a large share of these revenues is transferred to the Government Petroleum Fund and invested abroad. Most of Norwegian economic policy debates focus on how much petroleum revenue to inject into the state budget

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. In the current situation, with labour shortages in many sectors of the economy, employment policy will be oriented with a view to ensuring the supply of suitably skilled labour by keeping unemployment low and counteracting the tendency of people leaving the labour force before the official retirement age. The Public Employment Service has also 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.

In March 2000, a Centre minority coalition government was replaced by a minority Labour government. Following a general election in the autumn of 2001, the Labour government was again replaced by a coalition Centre/Right government. Although the Labour government made proposals for a relaxed **regulation of labour based immigration**, it was criticized by the incoming coalition partners for not doing enough. The will to actually go further may be tempered by recent predictions of reduced economic growth in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on USA.

2 Migration Flows

2.1 Migration Flows

In 2000 the inflow to Norway continued at a historically high level, albeit markedly down from the overall peak year of 1999 cf. tables 14-19. 27,785 foreign nationals were registered as immigrants in the Central Population Register that year, which means that so many foreign nationals came to Norway in 2000 with the intension of staying for more than 6 months. Visitors are not registered. Asylum seekers may be registered if the processing time of their applications is prolonged. Asylum seekers who are returned within a few months are normally not registered. The would-be immigrants come to an increasing degree from developing countries. The immigration from industrialized countries, to which the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are counted, went down from 22,299 to 15,152. The number of refugees from Yugoslavia (Kosovo) accounts for most of this reduction. The immigration from developing countries, on the other hand, increased significantly, from 9,843 to 12,589. Never before have so many immigrants arrived from developing countries.

Two nationalities stand out; Iraqis and Somalis. Both have almost entirely arrived either as spontaneous asylum seekers or as resettled refugees. The Iraqis accounted for 4,486, more than the double of 1999 and the quadruple of 1998. The Somalis accounted for 1,541, around 40 per cent more than the year before. Most of the Iraqi and Somali asylum seekers have been given leave to remain in Norway, although many Iraqis only on a temporary basis and with limited rights.

In the Nordic region, the inflow of Swedes has dominated the picture since the mid 1990s. Many young Swedes have been attracted by better employment opportunities in, in particular, the health sector and restaurants and hotels in Norway. The improvement in the Swedish economy over the last years may, however, explain that we have seen a marked decrease both in 1999 and in 2000. The inflow of Danes and Finns has not fluctuated as much.

In 2000 Norwegian nationals abroad returned to Norway to a lesser extent than they have in any year in the 1990s, but not to a drastically lesser extent. Whereas 9,594 Norwegians on average returned home from a sojourn abroad in the 1990s, 8,757 returned in 2000.

The total inflow to Norway in 2000 then stands at 36,542 persons.

In this year's report the inflow has been broken down to genders. Of the total number of 36,542 persons who moved to Norway in 2000 17,402 were female and 19,140 were male. For most nationalities the immigrants were relatively evenly divided between the genders. For one group, however, males heavily outweigh the females. That is the Iraqis. Whereas only 921 Iraqi women immigrated to Norway in 2000, as many as 3,461 Iraqi men did the same. That accounts for

more than the total male dominance. Most of the Iraqis were ethnic Kurds from the autonomous North. The strategy of this group of Iraqi men, who sought asylum in Norway, has clearly been to reunite with wives and children at a later stage. In early 2001, however, the Government decided not to confer a right to family reunification to this group, thereby upholding the gender imbalance.

2000 saw a total outflow of 26,854 persons; 14,931 foreign nationals and 11,923 Norwegians. The largest country of destination was clearly Sweden. As many as 6,593 crossed the border to this country. Most were Swedish nationals who had been employed in Norway, but also Norwegian nationals. Besides Sweden the majority of emigrants went to other EU countries. 62 per cent of everyone who moved from Norway in 2000 went to an EU country.

The net immigration of foreign nationals in 2000 was 12,854 persons, almost 7,000 less than the year before. Still, the net immigration of foreign nationals was around 20 per cent higher than the average level for the 1990s. Net immigration is particularly noticeable in relation to refugee producing countries as Iraq (4,438 persons), Somalia (1,436) and Iran (519). In relation to an earlier refugee producing country, Yugoslavia, a net emigration was recorded in 2000. That was due to a considerable repatriation of Kosovars who had enjoyed temporary protection since the war in 1999.

Between Norway and the other Nordic countries the tendency is for outflows to overtake inflows. A net outflow of Swedish nationals was reinforced by a net emigration of Norwegians to Sweden. The total net outflow of persons from Norway to Sweden was 1,534. In the latter half of the 1990s there was a considerable net inflow to Norway, due to relatively better job opportunities there. As job opportunities have become more even, the flow of persons go equally both ways. Migration in the Nordic area has traditionally been labour market sensitive, and it continues to be so. Nordic and European workforce tend to be temporary, however. 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, remains to be seen.

In sum, we may say that the inflow to Norway continues at a high level. One factor, in particular the arrival of asylum seekers from countries like Iraq and Somalia, contributed to that. Two factors contributed to a slowdown, the repatriation of Kosovar refugees and the two-ways' labour migration within the Nordic area.

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.

A number of legal amendments regarding labour immigration have been enacted or have been proposed; cf. chapter 4.4. In addition, the government has set down a legal committee which is to present a proposal for a new Immigration Act by the end of 2003.

2.3 The Schengen and Dublin Co-operation

Norway implemented the Schengen-agreement by 25 March 2001 and the rules of the Dublin-convention by 1 April 2001.

The Schengen agreement facilitates free movement of persons by abolishing checks at the common borders of the Schengen-states. As a consequence, the control of persons arriving from non-Schengen countries has been strengthened. The abolishment of checks at internal borders has been compensated by a common visa practice, common standards for external border controls and common measures against trafficking in human beings.

The Dublin-convention determines which state should be responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the states party to the Convention.

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 a right to asylum. A refugee within the meaning of

the act is a foreign national who falls under Article 1A 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.

Despite the fact that the Norwegian government in January 1998 introduced more liberal guidelines to recognise asylum seekers as Convention refugees, relatively few asylum seekers are granted refugee status. However, nearly half have over the last years been given leave to remain on humanitarian grounds.

1999 and 2000 have seen a considerable increase in the number of asylum-seekers in Norway. At the same time major administrative changes of the asylum process have taken place. 1 July 2000 the Directorate of Immigration was given the responsibility to conduct interviews with asylum-seekers, hitherto conducted by the police. From 1 January 2001 appeals are to be referred to the Immigration Appeals Board, not to the Ministry of Justice as before. The increase in numbers and the administrative changes have together caused considerable backlogs in the asylum system. The processing times have been declared unacceptable by the government, and additional administrative resources have been mobilised.

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 2000 was 10,842, around 700 more than the year before. Historically, this is the second highest number ever, cf. diagram 1. The number is somewhat deceptive, however, as it includes Kosovars who, after the lifting of temporary protection, lodged individual applications for asylum. They numbered around 3,000. Thus, only around 7,800 of the asylum seekers actually arrived in 2000.

The asylum seekers come from a variety of countries. South East and East Europeans dominate the picture, around 70 per cent. The Kosovars clearly constitute the largest group. 4,203 applications were lodged totally, of whom 1,177 were newly arrived. Apart from the Kosovars, the largest groups were Rumanians (712 persons), Slovaks (507), Russians (471) and Bosnians (272). Of non-European nationalities Somalis (910 persons), Iraqis (766) and Iranians (327) were the largest.

After a slow start in 2001, the arrivals of new asylum seekers increased considerably in the late spring. By 8 November 2001 11,726 had arrived. This year will then probably see the highest number of asylum seekers ever recorded. Also this year South East and East European asylum seekers are dominating. 24 per cent come from an ex-Soviet republic.

Diagram 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 1990-2000

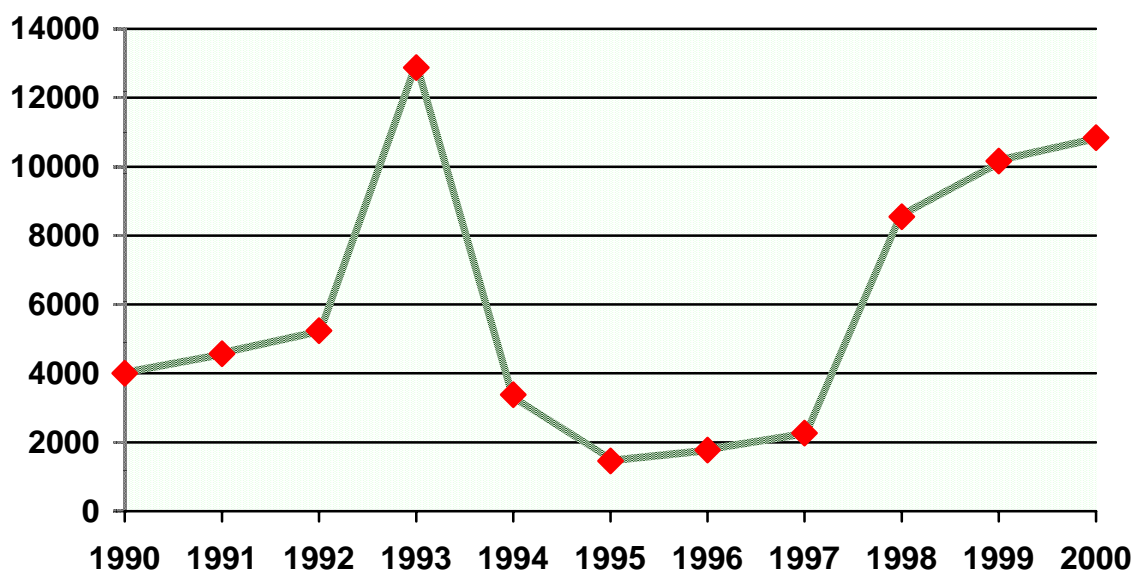


Table 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 1998 - 30 Sept 2001, by nationality

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	30.09.01
Croatia	2,452	60	16	937
Bulgaria	-	-	12	889
Russia	141	318	471	884
Somalia	955	1,340	910	740
Iraq	1,317	4,073	766	714
Bosnia-Herzegovina	236	161	272	703
Yugoslavia	1,666	1,152	4,188	546
Afghanistan	45	172	326	431
Iran	270	350	327	238
Rumania	77	153	712	162

For both Croatia, Bulgaria and Russia there are clear indications that the bulk of the asylum seekers have been lured by travel agencies specialising in “asylum tours”. Such agencies have “informed” that asylum seekers receive generous benefits, that it is easy to get well-paid jobs and that long processing times guarantee at least a year’s lawful residence.

The applications of Bulgarians and Croatians have, however, been processed in an accelerated procedure. Most applications have been rejected, and more accurate information about the prospects for a successful asylum application has been inserted in local media.

Almost all the Bulgarian asylum seekers came in chartered buses in the course of some few weeks in the end of June and the beginning of July. Their applications were deemed to be unfounded, and by the end of September all of them had been returned. The authorities thereby sent the signal, in particular to the people of Central and East Europe, that although Norway may need foreign labour and although labour immigration may be relaxed, the asylum route is not the way to go for job seekers.

As noted above, the number of asylum seekers granted status as Convention Refugees is rather low. 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 to 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. In 2000 this number was reduced to 101. The Directorate of Immigration partly explains this reduction by the fact that many of the asylum seekers of 2000 came from countries where there is generally not much persecution, which could give grounds for Convention status.

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

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1. instance	101	63	5	22	29	6	14	66	181	97
2. instance	22	78	0	0	0	0	4	13	0	4
Total	123	141	54	22	29	6	18	79	181	101

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 2000 3,199 asylum seekers were granted humanitarian status, up from 1,813 of 1998 and 3,032 in 1999 (cf. table 3). 4,899 applications were rejected in the first instance. Thus, around 42 per cent of the applications were granted protection in Norway, in one way or another. That is slightly less than in the last couple of years, when nearly 50 per cent of the asylum seekers were given protection.

Table 3. Asylum seekers granted humanitarian status in 1. and 2. instance

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1. instance	1,654	1,044	471	1,353	913	610	550	1,564	2,609	2,856
2. instance	223	450	286	4,313	1,016	255	176	249	423	343
Total	1,877	1,494	757	5,667	1,929	865	726	1,813	3,032	3,199

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.

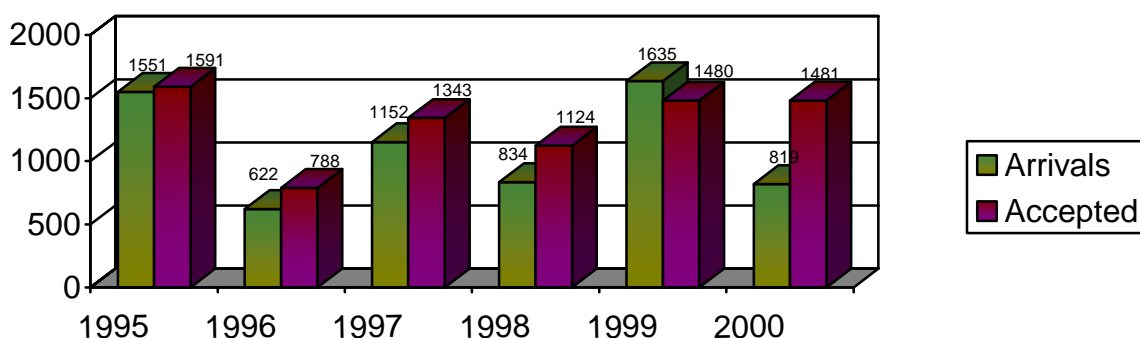
3.2 Resettlement of Refugees

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 at 1,500 persons. 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.

2000 was the last year in a three-year period started in 1998. In 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 1995-2000



Priority has been given to a selection of refugees from the Middle East. The largest single group has been Iranian and Afghan refugees, followed by Iraqis. In the last couple of years quotas have also been set for African refugees and refugees from the former Yugoslavia.

Table 4. Resettled refugees in 2000, by country of origin

Country of origin	Number of refugees
Afghanistan	452
Iran	412
Ethiopia	203
Croatia	115
Iraq	94

The 2001 resettlement quota has been allocated to Afghan refugees from Iran or Pakistan (300), Iranian and Iraqi refugees from Turkey (300 and 100, respectively), 250 Africans, 150 refugees from the former Yugoslavia and 100 refugees from East Asia). The other places have not been pre-allocated to particular refugee groups.

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 2000 1,778 persons were reunited with refugees in Norway, up from 1,542 persons in 1999 and 915 persons in 1998.

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 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 1996.

In line with the recommendations of UN High Commissioner for Refugees, voluntary repatriation is seen as the best durable solution to a refugee problem. Based on the assumption that refugees need assistance to return home, a government programme for voluntary repatriation for refugees was established in 1992. The programme is composed of two main elements: individual benefits and support for 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 soon after the Serb military forces had been driven out of the province. In 2000 the number was more than halved. The total number was 1,634, of which 1,491 were Kosovars and 117 Bosnians.

In 2000, as well as in previous years, refugees from Asia and Africa are virtually absent among the voluntary returnees. So far, refugees from these continents have not been targeted by any information activities relating to repatriation.

Diagram 3. Repatriation by nationality, 2000

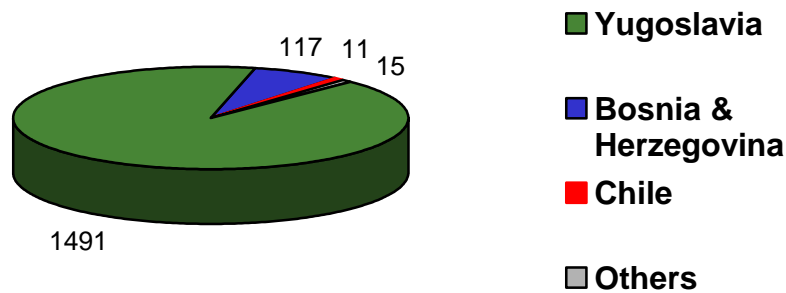
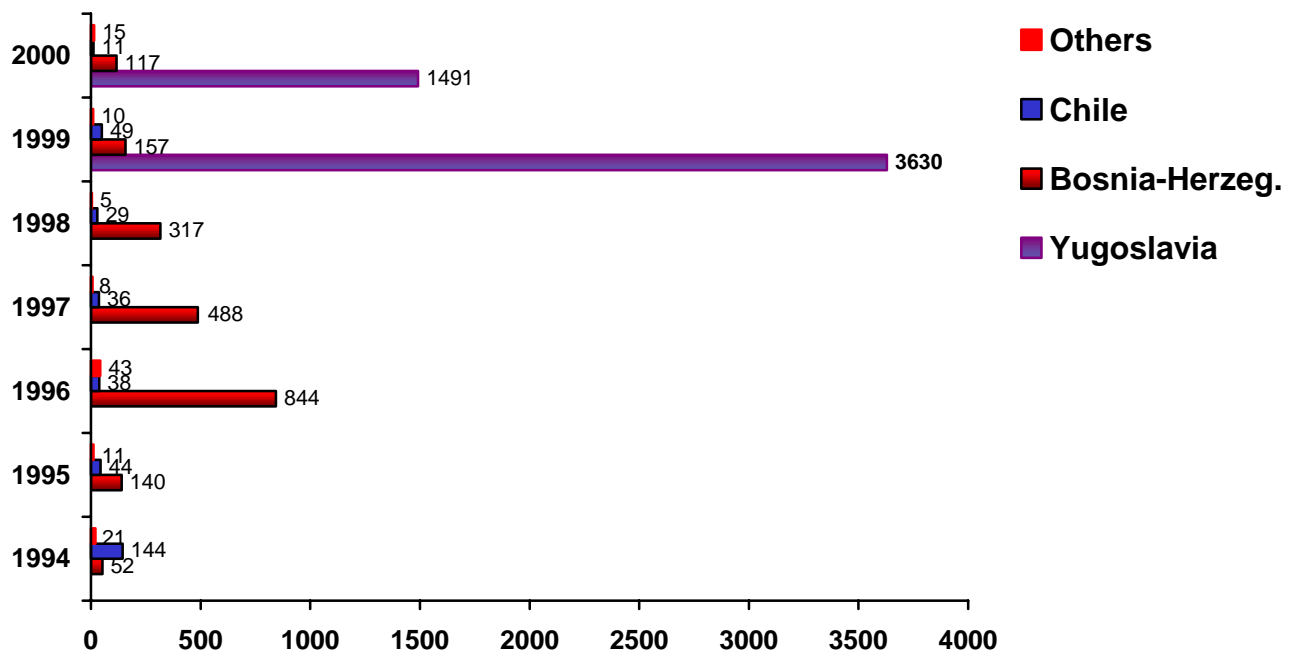


Diagram 4. Number of repatriated refugees 1994-98 by country of origin



3.5 Collective (Temporary) 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.

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.

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 did not imply a revocation of permits already issued, only that they were not renewed on collective grounds when they elapsed twelve months on. The Kosovars who had enjoyed 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 2001 more than 4,700 out of 8,000 Kosovars had returned voluntarily. In addition, 580 have been deported, which brings the total returnee number to around 5,300. On the other hand, only 1,800 Bosnians out of 13,000 have 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 could return to an area where they constitute an ethnic majority. That was not the case for many Bosnians.

3.6 Placement strategies

Foreign nationals with refugee or humanitarian status enjoy full freedom of movement. They may in principle choose to settle wherever they want. But in reality, most refugees are dependent on public assistance to find a suitable dwelling. Refugees etc. who cannot provide housing for themselves and are dependent on social welfare, have to settle in the municipality where they are placed. The Norwegian municipalities are sovereign when it comes to deciding how many refugees to accept. They are compensated financially for extra expenses they may have by the central government.

The last years the municipalities have in combination not offered a sufficient number of places. As a consequence, asylum seekers who have been granted refugee or humanitarian status have to remain in reception centers for a considerable length of time before they are offered housing in a municipality. Furthermore, refugees accepted for resettlement have to wait for many months in their country of first asylum before they are allowed to enter Norway.

A new procedure for placement of refugees has been agreed between the government and the municipalities. It will enter into force in January 2002. As opposed to the present situation, where each municipality makes independent decisions as to the acceptance of refugees, the new procedure will entail an allocation of quotas of refugees to each county. Within each county then, the municipalities have to agree on how to distribute the refugees among themselves. It is hoped by both parties that this new procedure will mean that refugees don't have to wait as long in the reception centers and in their countries of first asylum as the case has been lately.

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. By 1 January 2001 the unemployment rate was 2.7 per cent, which is a slightly higher rate than the previous two years. 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 2000 61.1 per cent of the total Norwegian population between 16 and 74 years of age were gainfully employed. 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 (Aetat) 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.

Since 1997 more than 350 medical doctors have been recruited through the Employment Service health recruitment project. The majority of these doctors come from Germany. In 2000 90 medical doctors were recruited from the EEA area. Of the 264 nurses recruited, the majority came from Finland and Germany, and the 23 dentists who took on work in Norway in 2000, were all German. In recruiting manpower from abroad Aetat works in close co-operation with sister organisations in other Nordic countries, Germany, France and Austria. The efforts to recruit health personnel have increased in 2000, and in addition to the countries already mentioned, Aetat now also co-operates with Polish, Italian and Philippine sister organisations on recruitment of nurses to Norway. Poland and the Philippines are the first countries outside the EU that Aetat has signed a contract with.

4.2 Seasonal Labour Migration

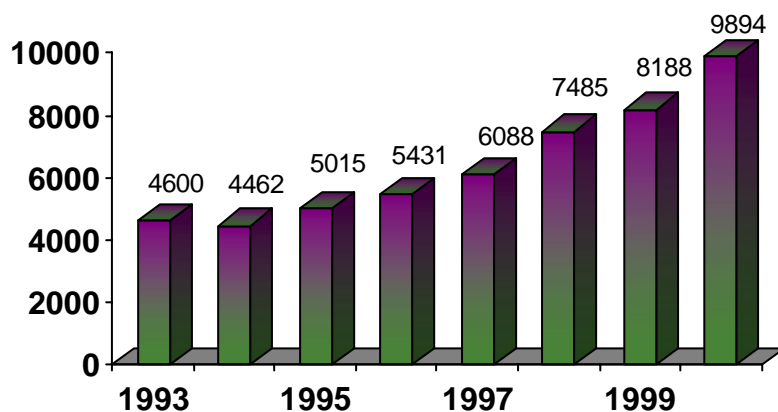
EEA nationals may take up work in Norway for up to three months without any permits. Non-EEA nationals do in general need a work permit. In pursuance of section 5, second paragraph (a) of the Immigration Regulations short-term work permits for up to 3 months are issued. Under the former regulations these 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 can be granted through a simplified and accelerated procedure. The size of this quota is based on reported needs in the agricultural sector. In addition seasonal permits may be granted through a regular decision making procedure. For 1999 the number of seasonal permits granted amounted to 8,188, and in 2000 the number

increased by 1,706 to 9,894. More than 95 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 1993-2000



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. This number includes workers, and also students and family members who do not intend to take up employment. However, statistics show that about 3,275 of these could be labelled labour immigrants. In 2000 the number of EEA residence permits decreased to 2,619. This is due mainly to changes in the presentation of statistics, since residence permits for students and family members now are shown as separate categories. The 2,619 residence permits are therefore likely to involve mostly workers.

For non-EEA nationals 19,290 work permits were issued in 1999, renewals disregarded. 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. The majority of people who were granted a work permit in Norway in 2000 were non-EEA nationals who were granted a seasonal permit. In addition 305 specialist permits were issued. Only employees from countries outside the EEA area need this kind of permit. All in all, 18,075 non-EEA nationals were granted a work permit. This number includes 305 specialists and 9,894 seasonal permits, but does not include renewals.

Whatever motivated their migration to Norway, however, 2,619 EEA nationals and 17,770 non-EEA nationals, 20,389 persons all together, were included in the Norwegian labour market in 2000.

4.4 Regulations

Up until the beginning of the 1970s Norway had a liberal practice of granting work permits. From this time onwards 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. 1 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.

With effect from 5 October 2001 the requirement that students from outside the EEA must reside outside the realm for five years after completion of their studies in Norway before they could obtain a residence and work permit in this country, was abolished.

Due to recent amendments in the Immigration Act, visas may be issued to persons who are skilled workers or have special qualifications who are looking for a job opportunity in Norway. They will also be able to apply for a work permit from the realm within this period.

There are also considered to assess annual quotas for work permits to specialists in order to facilitate the procedures.

Furthermore there are considered more liberal procedures for issuance of work permits. Firstly the police may issue temporary work permits that may permit a foreign national to work whilst the application for permanent work permit is handled. Secondly a number of diplomatic or consular missions may issue work permits when the requirements for such permits are clearly fulfilled.

A revision of the EFTA-Convention grants Swiss nationals the same rights to labour and residence in Norway as EEA-citizens.

Finally, due to an agreement on working holiday visa between Norway and Australia, Australian youth are after 1 August 2001, given the right to reside and work in Norway for up to one year.

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 a 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.

In 1993 a central illegal immigration intelligence unit was established within the National Bureau of Crime Intelligence Service (NBCI). The unit 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.

The central illegal immigration unit at the NBCI 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 2000 the Central Illegal Immigration Unit investigated 15 cases of possible trafficking and smuggling in human beings. Several of them resulted in arrests being made, e.g. of persons involved in trafficking of Iraqis from or through Germany to Norway. That again resulted in reduced inflow of Iraqis to Norway.

In 2000 a random check of 790 visa holders was carried out. 341, or around 40 per cent, were not registered as departed at the expiry of the visa. Most of them are expected to have departed

to other Schengen countries. A substantial number may have stayed illegally in Norway for some time. Totally, around 100,000 visitor's visa are issued annually.

6 Foreign Population Stocks

6.1 The Stock of Foreign Nationals

The total population of Norway grew by 24,939 persons throughout 2000, which gives a growth rate of 0.6 per cent. This compares to a growth of 33,168 persons, or 0.7 per cent in 1999. The total population by 1 January 2001 is 4,503 million, cf. table 12.

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 throughout 1999. The decrease of the mid-1990s, however, is not to be interpreted as a decline in the number of immigrants in Norway. 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 25. There was still a growth in the number of foreign nationals in 2000, but at a much lower rate than during the previous two years, both due to reduced net immigration and increased naturalisation.

By 1 January 2001 the total number of **foreign nationals** was 184,337, up 5,651, or 3.2 per cent from the year before, cf. table 24. This figure constitutes 4.1 per cent of the total population.

The number of European nationals is virtually unchanged since last year, and European nationals still constitute the majority of foreign nationals: 114,805 or 62 per cent of all foreign nationals. One year earlier Europeans accounted for 66 per cent. While there has been a decrease in the number of Yugoslavs and Bosnians, the number of Russians and other Eastern Europeans has increased. EU nationals (EU 15) increased modestly, by around 700, in 2000. This is a much lower rate than before. They now number 79,188, or 43 per cent of all foreign nationals. Throughout 2000 the number of Nordic nationals has remained the same. Whereas, in 1999, the number of Nordic nationals increased at a much lower rate than before, the increase came to a standstill in 2000.

The number of Asian nationals increased throughout 1999, and the increase continued through 2000, turning the downward trend of most of the 1990s. Asian nationals now account for 22 per cent of the total foreign population, while by 1 January 2000 they made up 19 per cent.

African nationals increased by 2,000 in 2000. This seems part of an upward trend starting in 1997 and is the biggest influx of Africans ever. By comparison, the increase was a little less than 1,500 people in 1999. Somalis constitute the largest national group. Around 7 per cent of foreign nationals in Norway are African, an increase of 1 per cent since last year.

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

Table 5. Number of foreign citizens by citizenship in Norway 1999-2001

	1.1.1999	1.1.2000	1.1.2001

Sweden	24,024	25,136	25,170
Denmark	19,101	19,205	19,405
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,813	12,196	11,611
UK	11,204	11,367	11,074
Yugoslavia	5,472	10,249	8,849
USA	8,596	8,325	8,037
Germany	6,026	6,707	7,055
Pakistan	6,931	7,363	6,731

Cf. Table 24 for more details.

6.2 The Stock of Immigrants

Whereas the number of foreign nationals went up around 5,600 from 2000 to 2001 (from 178,686 to 184,337), the number of foreign born and immigrants increased more. 1 January 2001, 297,731 persons, or about 6.6 per cent of the total population, made up the so-called immigrant population in Norway, cf. table 35.

As of 1 January 2001 305,021 persons were **born abroad**. Of those some were born of Norwegian parents who happened to be abroad at the time of birth. Thus, this 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. 249,904 persons, or 5.5 per cent of the total population, fall in this category. The corresponding figure for 1 January 2000 was 238,462 and for 1 January 1999 220,347. The number thus increased by around 30,000 over the past two years. 20 per cent of persons born abroad by parents also born abroad have a Nordic background, slightly less than 30 per cent have a background in the rest of Europe, almost 4 per cent have a Northern American background and 46 per cent an Asian, African or Latin American background, cf. statistical annex, table 35.

Table 6. Number of foreign born residents by continent of birth, 1999 - 2001

	1999	2000	2001
Total	220,347	238,462	249,904
Nordic countries	49,867	50,570	50,526
Rest of Europe	62,837	72,283	73,857
North America	9,514	9,873	9,715
Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey	98,129	104,903	114,939

The number of **immigrants** went up by about 15,000 to totally 297,731 people from 1 January 2000 to 1 January 2001, or 6.6 per cent of the total population. 1 January 2000 immigrants made up 6.3 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 35.

Table 7. Number of immigrants by regions of origin, January 1999 - 2001

	1999	2000	2001
Pakistan	21,889	22,831	23,581
Sweden	22,413	23,240	23,010
Denmark	18,837	18,863	19,049
Vietnam	14,929	15,390	15,880
Yugoslavia	9,443	15,466	15,469
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,131	12,614	12,944
Iraq		7,664	12,357
Iran	9,646	10,354	11,016
Turkey	9,859	10,481	10,990
UK	10,994	11,161	10,925

Whereas European nationals make up 62 per cent of all foreign nationals residing in Norway, European immigrants only make up 45 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 38 per cent and Africans 10 per cent. Of the single immigrant communities, Iraqis appeared on the list 1 January 2001, the number increasing from 7,664 to 12,357 during one year. Many of these migrants are Kurdish asylum seekers.

Since 1 January 1990 more than 70,000 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 these categories. Around 8,500 people were added to this broad refugee category in the course of 2000, a decline of about 5,500 people compared to 1999, when more than 14,000 people were given protection in Norway. The difference between the levels of 1999 and 2000 is due to the fact that, in 1999, almost 6,100 Kosovars were given temporary protection in Norway, whereas no temporary permits were given in 2000.

7 Naturalisations

7.1 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. The laws and regulations are quite liberal, but not fundamentally different from the European standard.

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 of naturalisations increased considerably; resulting in an average of 8,130 per year. Naturalisation is very common in Norway. As Østby (2001) writes, “a qualified guess will be that around fifty per cent of the eligible foreign citizens prefer to change citizenship, fifty per cent prefer not”. This percentage, however, varies between different groups. In 2000 less than 2 per cent of nationals of Nordic, EEA and North American countries who qualified for Norwegian nationality availed themselves

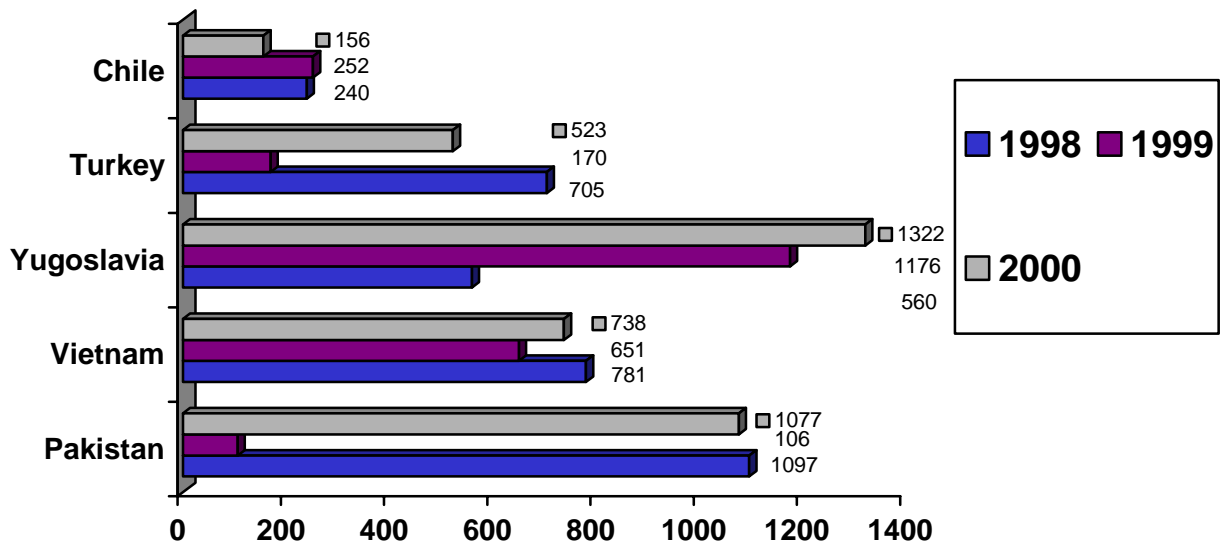
of that opportunity, whereas nearly all Colombians, almost 80 per cent of Iraqis and around 50 per cent of Yugoslavs, Vietnamese and Somalis did that. This has been the usual pattern for many years; just a small percentage of Western European and Northern American citizens has naturalised, while the rates for all other countries are much higher. In 2000 37.5 per cent of naturalised persons originated in Europe. 37 per cent of these had their origins in Yugoslavia. Whereas 49 per cent originated in Asia (including Turkey), only 7.3 per cent of naturalised persons originated in Africa. *Table 24* indicates the inclination of various nationalities to take up Norwegian nationality. For some countries the number of naturalisation is higher than the number of persons having stayed in the country for more than 7 years. This is due to groups with many minor children, adopted children and people marrying Norwegians. An exception from the required length of residence in Norway applies to all of these.

After the peak years of 1995, 1996 and 1997 there has been a decrease in the number of foreign nationals who have acquired Norwegian citizenship. However, throughout 2000 the number of naturalisations increased modestly, and reached 9,500 people by 1 January 2001. This is a smaller number than the ones of 1996 through 1998, but larger than any year before 1994. The decreased number of naturalisations over the past 3 years 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.

The number of naturalisations may rise again in the years to come. 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. Originally, they were granted a temporary permit to stay in Norway. These permits were converted to permanent ones, as the situation in Bosnia remained difficult for a number of years. 7 years later, in 2000, 875 Bosnians acquired Norwegian citizenship.

After an unexpected drop in the level of naturalisation in 1999, when the number of Pakistanis taking up Norwegian nationality decreased to only 106, Pakistanis were in 2000 back at their previous level of around 1,000. The development has been much the same regarding Turks. Whereas the number of Turks acquiring Norwegian citizenship decreased from 705 to 170 in 1990, the number increased to 523 in 2000. As stated in last year's report, this development is probably more a reflection of an undersized staff at the Directorate of Immigration and their priorities, which decides the applications for Norwegian citizenship, than of any dramatic changes in the willingness to naturalise.

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



7.2 The Norwegian Nationality Act

The Norwegian Nationality Act dates back to 8 December 1950 and is supplemented with several amendments. The present nationality act is based on the principles of single citizenship and no language requirement.

There are two ways of acquiring Norwegian citizenship, by birth or by application. Norwegian citizenship is acquired by birth if the mother is Norwegian or if the father is Norwegian and married to the child's foreign mother. If the Norwegian father is not married to the child's foreign mother, the child acquires Norwegian citizenship by the parent's giving a note to the Norwegian authorities.

To acquire Norwegian citizenship by application the following is acquired:

- Being 18 years of age
- 7 years of residence
- Having shown good conduct (no criminal record)
- Not having substantial debt in connection with maintenance payment.

Norwegian citizenship is lost if citizenship of another state is acquired.

The Act is being revisited, and all aspects related to nationality are broadly evaluated. In the revision inter alia single or multiple citizenship and language requirement for obtaining citizenship are being considered.

8 The Integration of Immigrants

8.1 General Policy

In general the government's **Report no. 17 (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 the 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, in the **Report no. 17 (2000-2001) to the Storting on Asylum and refugee policy in Norway**, submitted on 15 December 2000, the Government proposes new models for integration of immigrants, e.g. an improved introduction programme for qualifying newly arrived immigrants for the labour market.

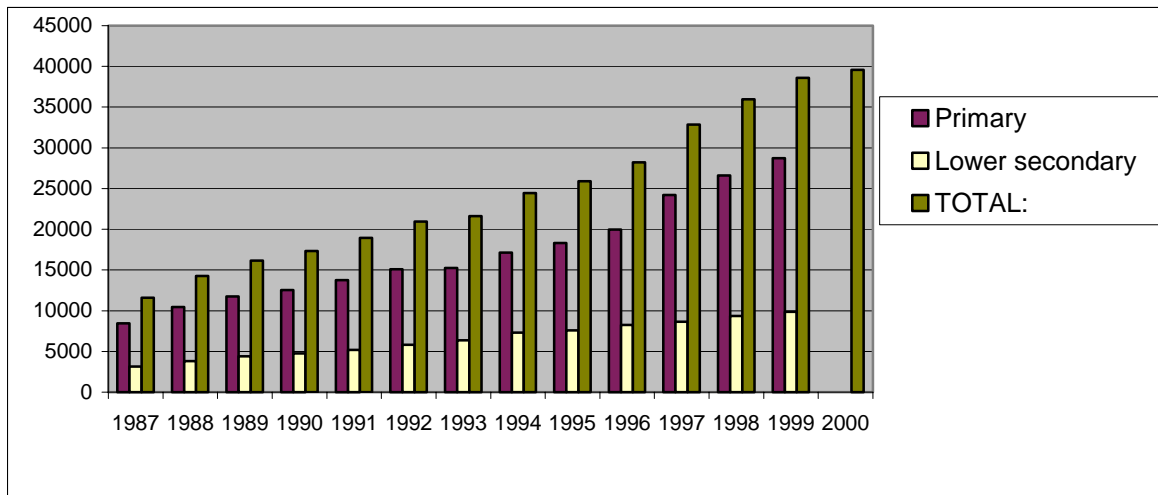
8.2 Schooling of Immigrant Children

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. In the spring of 2001 the counties received grants for a total of 4,386 pupils.

The number of pupils from linguistic minority groups has increased rapidly since the beginning of the 1970s. As an indication, in the fall of 2000 more than 40,000 of the 590,000 pupils in Norwegian schools at primary and lower secondary level belonged to language minorities. About ten years before the equivalent number was 16,000 pupils. Nation-wide 7 per cent of the total number of primary school pupils comes from language minorities. In Oslo the percentage is above 30 per cent. In several schools in Oslo the percentage is around 80 per cent. In other counties the percentage varies between 1 and 7. Throughout Norway more than 120 different languages are spoken. In the fall of 2000 45 per cent of the linguistic minority pupils in primary and lower secondary schools received mother tongue education. 77 per cent received education in Norwegian as a second language.

Diagram 7. Minority language pupils in Norwegian schools 1987-2000¹



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 the immigrant population differs tremendously. Some are illiterate and lack 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 if they have finished primary education; up to 3000 hours if they are illiterate or have less than primary education. 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 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 1999 22,769 immigrants attended language classes, whereas only 2,280 sat the test. In 2000 21,856 attended classes but only 2,263 sat the test.

9 Immigrants in the Labour Market

9.1 Employment of Immigrants

¹ There has been no classification of pupils according to class levels since year 1999.

The positive development for the Norwegian economy is reflected in the employment statistics. Unemployment has been steadily reduced since mid-1993, and was in 1998 down to 2.1 per cent, the lowest level since 1988. In 1999 and 2000 there has been a slight increase in the unemployment rate up to 2.5 per cent.

Table 8. Total unemployment rate, and unemployment rate for immigrants. Period from November 1988 to November 2000. Per cent of the workforce.

	Unemployment rate for population 16-74 years	Unemployment rate for Immigrants
1988	2.9	4.5
1989	3.7	7.1
1990	3.7	8.1
1991	4.6	10.3
1992	4.9	10.8
1993	4.9	11.3
1994	4.4	11.5
1995	4.0	11.4
1996	3.5	10.5
1997	2.5	7.9
1998	2.1	6.0
1999	2.4	6.6
2000	2.5	6.8

Source: Statistics Norway, 2000

The unemployment rate among immigrants has been steadily reduced since 1996 and was in 1998 down to 6.0 per cent. In 1999 and 2000 there has been a slight increase in the unemployment rate up to 6.8 per cent. In May 2001 the unemployment among immigrants was at 6.6 per cent, while the unemployment for the total workforce was at 2.3 per cent. The unemployment among immigrants is still considerably higher than in the population at large. There are significant variations in unemployment rates 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 Asian and African countries, is considerably higher.

Table 9. Unemployment rate by continent of origin from May 1996 to May 2001 (per cent of the workforce)

	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001
Total	4.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3
1. gen. immigrants total	11.5	9.9	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.6

-Nordic countries	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4
-West Europe	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.9
-East Europe	17.1	16.46	10.8	9.1	9.9	8.2
-North America and Oceania	5.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.8
-Latin America	15.9	12.0	7.7	6.2	8.7	7.5
-Asia	16.8	14.2	10.3	9.0	10.4	9.2
-Africa	21.5	19.4	14.6	12.5	14.2	12.6

Source: Statistics Norway, 2001

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

Of the total population aged between 16 and 74, 61.1 per cent were gainfully employed in 2000. For first generation immigrants the **employment rate** has been stable from 1998 to 2000 at 50.9 per cent.

Table 10. Employment rate. 4th quarter 1990-2000. Total population aged 16-74 and first generation immigrants. Per cent of the population.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Population	54.8	54.6	54.5	55.0	55.8	56.9	58.3	59.6	60.9	61.3	61.1
Immigrants	43.4	42.4	41.3	41.5	42.1	43.2	45.5	48.1	50.9	50.9	50.9

Cf. table 21 for more details

There are significant variations in employment among immigrants from different regions of origin. Whereas immigrants from Western European countries had an employment rate of 57 per cent in the year 2000, the employment rate among immigrants from African countries was 41.8 per cent. The employment rate for immigrants from Asia was 45.3 per cent, for Eastern Europe 48.8 and for Latin America 54.6. The employment rate for the total population was at 61.1.

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, and discrimination. Reports on public and private employers' attitudes to hire immigrants shows that even under circumstances where the immigrants' international experience would be of value, there is scepticism to recruit them. 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. In 2001 the Act was amended to allow shared burden of proof. The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development is at present cooperating with several other Ministries on a new Governmental plan of action to combat racism and discrimination (2002-2006) that will contain measures focused on the labour market and the state recruitment policy (see 11.1).

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. As of May 2001 immigrants constituted approximately 33 per cent of the participants in job training and job qualifying courses. Of those, approximately 73 per cent had a country of origin outside the Nordic countries, Western Europe and North America.

Table 11. Participation in labour market courses in per cent by continent of origin. Per cent of the population

	Nov. 1995	Nov. 1996	Nov. 1997	Nov. 1998	Aug. 1999	Mai 2000	Mai 2001
Total population	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
First generation immigrants	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.3	0.8	1.7	2.0
-Nordic countries	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
-Western Europe	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
-Eastern Europe	9.1	7.5	6.4	4.5	1.5	3.4	2.9
-North America	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
-Latin America	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.6	0.7	2.0	2.2
-Asia	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.2	1.2	2.3	3.0
-Africa	8.0	6.2	5.3	4.1	1.6	2.7	3.7

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

An improved **introduction programme for newly arrived immigrants** is being developed. It is envisaged that participants at such programmes should be granted an introduction benefit, instead of being dependent on social welfare. The co-operation of the various responsible institutions will be crucial. The combination of language instruction, vocational training, and the adaptation of individual plans of action are the most important parts. In order to further develop this model for integration of immigrants at a local level, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development took the initiative to start special projects in 26 municipalities. The

projects and the results from these will be followed by an ongoing evaluation by an independent research institute, and the evaluation report will be presented in 2001.

In 1999, a committee was appointed to draw up a proposal for **an act on economic support to newly arrived immigrants** in need of basic qualification, as an alternative to social welfare. The committee submitted its report 26 June 2001. The purpose of the proposed act is to engage immigrants in active qualification to prepare them for integration in regular working life or education, instead of being passive recipients of social welfare. Immigrants who participate in the introduction programme will receive a payment, which is taxable and not means tested. After a public hearing of the committee's report, the government will elaborate a formal proposal for a new act.

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. The Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs is now in the process of improving the information about current measures to approve education and work experience from abroad. Moreover, vocational testing is being established for immigrants who have learned a trade in upper secondary school or through work experience, but do not have a certificate.

The government favours **active recruitment** of qualified persons with an immigrant background to all levels of public sector. Public sector on all levels is expected to reflect the fact that Norway is a diverse 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. All government agencies must encourage persons with a minority background to apply for positions in their job advertisements. For a trial period of one year, all ministries must interview at least one qualified applicant with a minority background for each vacant position they are filling up.

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 Participation in Local Elections

After having been a resident in Norway for more than 3 years, foreign nationals have the right to vote in local elections. In 1999, when the last local elections were held, 43 per cent of foreign nationals who were entitled to vote, did so. This is an increase compared to 39 per cent in 1995. In the run-up to the local elections in 1999, the Government's strategy included an information campaign to increase participation in local elections among foreign nationals and Norwegian nationals with an immigrant background. Information concerning voting rights and how to vote has been produced in several languages. The Government also funded projects run by immigrant organisations that aimed to increase participation in elections by the above-mentioned groups. In order to vote in elections on a national level you have to be a Norwegian citizen.

11 Racism and Racial Discrimination

11.1 General overview

In 1998, the Norwegian Government presented its **Plan of Action to Combat Racism and Discrimination** for the period 1998-2001. By autumn 2001 almost all of the 32 specific measures set out in the action plan have been implemented. Some of the measures have been given another shaping than described in the action plan, but they still follow the plan's intentions. From the authorities' point of view, the plan has proved to be a valuable tool in the efforts to combat racism and discrimination. The action plan will be evaluated in 2002.

In June 2001, the government presented 12 new measures to combat racism and discrimination in Norway. The measures, of which some are given below, can be grouped into three categories:

- a) Children and youth
 - Increased efforts in schools to combat racism and discrimination.
 - Financial support to a project that aims at disrupting nationalist circles.

- b) State recruitment policy
 - All government agencies must encourage persons with a minority background to apply for positions in their job advertisements.
 - For a trial period of one year, all Ministries must interview at least one qualified applicant with a minority background for each vacant position they are filling up.

- c) General measures
 - Legal amendments to prohibit discrimination in the housing market will be proposed.
 - A new Plan of Action to Combat Racism and Discrimination will be presented.
 - The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination will continue as a permanent office.

The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development will in cooperation with several other Ministries present a **new Governmental plan of action to combat racism and discrimination** for the period 2002-2006. The government will present the new plan of action in 2002, when the current plan of action's period of operation has ceased.

Documentation and registration of racism and discrimination is not yet satisfactory, but some progress has been made. The work on developing methods for documenting and registering the character and scope of ethnic discrimination and racist acts is given a high priority. The new plan of action to combat racism and discrimination will contain measures aiming at achieving a better and more coordinated monitoring system. Today, there are many different agencies etc. involved in the field, but none of these has a complete overview over all that is being done or where the problem areas are. The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development has a long-term cooperation with Statistics Norway (SSB), and improvement of the present documentation routines is under consideration.

11.2 New Reports

The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination is expected to present its third annual report titled *Moving Toward Better Protection 2001* in the autumn of 2001. The government will submit its 16th report on Norway to UN's Committee for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination by the end of 2001.

11.3 Act Prohibiting Ethnic Discrimination

The government appointed a committee to draw up a proposal for an act prohibiting discrimination in March 2000. The committee shall consider how legal protection against ethnic discrimination may be strengthened, and submit proposals for legislation prohibiting ethnic discrimination. In addition to reviewing aspects of criminal law, the committee shall consider various civil sanctions against ethnic discrimination. The committee will also discuss how to organise effective enforcement of the legislation, including what kind of role the Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination should have. Another task for the committee is to consider how the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) may be further implemented into Norwegian law. The Committee is to complete its work by June 2002.

11.4 The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination

On 11 September 1998, the Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination was established for a trial period until the end of 2002. In February 1999, the Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination was officially opened. The Centre, which is an independent government body, provides legal assistance to individuals who are victims of discrimination on the basis of religion, belief, race, colour, or national or ethnic origin. It also monitors the types and extent of racial discrimination in Norway. The Centre is being evaluated, and an evaluation report will be submitted after the trial period.

10.5 National minorities/The Sami people

On 8 December 2000 the Government presented a report to the Storting (the Norwegian parliament) of the groups covered by the policy of national minorities (Report No. 15 (2000-2001) to the Storting on National Minorities in Norway). The report deals with policy in respect of Jews, Kven (descendants of 17th and 18th century Finnish immigrants in North Norway, Roma/Gypsies, the Romani people/Travellers and Skogfinn (descendants of Finnish immigrants of 17th and 18th century in Eastern Norway).

The report to the Storting on national minority policy is part of the follow-up of Norway's ratification of the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. Among other things, it contains a review and evaluation of Norway's international obligations in this field, and examines the principles and legal foundation on which the policy is based. The report discusses ways of ensuring equal conditions for participation in society and the preservation of language, culture and cultural identity, and describes official plans for further work in this field.

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.

12 Statistical annex

Table 12. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration in 2000. NORWAY. (Annual change in per cent)

	1.1.2000	1.1.2001	Growth
Total population	4478497	4503436	0,6
Foreign population	178686	184337	3,2
Inflow of foreigners	32230	27785	-13,8
Real GDP 1)			+2,3
Total employment 1,2)			+0,5

1) Growth of yearly average

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

Table 13. Average annual gross inflows and gross outflows of legal migrants. 1971-2000.

	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Immigrations	18766	18758	20355	27330	27465	2566	2640	3195	3670	4184	3654
Emigrations	13931	14615	15317	21006	18546	1931	2059	2125	2288	2284	2685
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	0,81
Emigrations	0,35	0,36	0,37	0,50	0,42	0,44	0,47	0,48	0,50	0,51	0,60

1) As percentage of mean population in the period

Table 14 male. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Male. 2000.

Country	Total	Age 0 - 9	Age 10 - 19	Age 20 - 29	Age 30 - 39	Age 40 - 49	Age 50 - 59	Age 60 - 69	Age 70 +
Total	19140	2799	2308	6607	4414	1790	826	283	113
Denmark	1450	136	88	658	358	135	57	16	2
Finland	581	92	43	216	137	69	21	3	-
Sweden	2575	204	202	1184	547	235	140	41	22
Bosnia- Herzegovina	153	31	24	36	20	12	14	14	2
Bulgaria	45	6	5	10	16	4	2	2	-
France	321	40	25	140	63	37	12	3	1
Germany	713	89	52	219	242	70	30	9	2
Romania	40	7	4	16	5	3	1	3	1
Russia	238	54	65	60	32	13	6	6	2
Spain	286	27	36	56	45	41	41	19	21
Ukraine	21	5	2	5	3	3	2	1	-
United Kingdom	957	138	69	248	277	136	76	10	3
Yugoslavia	525	133	92	134	86	47	24	6	3
Rest of Europe	1591	266	184	537	348	180	50	20	6
EU 12	4365	517	326	1508	1173	500	239	69	33
EU 15	7571	823	575	2929	1866	810	400	113	55
Morocco	136	15	25	64	20	7	4	-	1
Somalia	760	144	139	207	200	45	18	7	-
Rest of Africa	897	184	153	219	230	71	33	6	1
China	148	22	18	40	38	17	10	2	1
Hong Kong	23	7	2	1	6	7	-	-	-
Korea, South	114	79	11	1	9	8	4	2	-
Phillipines	118	48	18	17	15	11	3	5	1
Iran	232	38	50	44	57	17	8	12	6
Iraq	3461	247	414	1548	886	253	81	25	7
Pakistan	374	84	75	124	43	25	11	4	8
Sri Lanka	106	17	26	18	20	8	5	7	5
Thailand	122	48	26	12	18	6	9	2	1
Turkey	277	20	41	133	65	14	4	-	-
Viet Nam	53	12	6	17	11	7	-	-	-
Rest of Asia	966	199	170	204	211	106	55	15	6
USA	911	183	114	183	228	109	59	26	9
Chile	85	20	13	27	13	7	4	-	1
Rest of America	580	173	81	129	104	51	31	10	1
Oceania	168	18	26	58	31	26	5	4	-
Not stated	113	13	9	42	30	10	6	3	-

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues)

Table 14 female. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Female. 2000

Country	Total	Age 0 - 9	Age 10 - 19	Age 20 - 29	Age 30 - 39	Age 40 - 49	Age 50 - 59	Age 60 - 69	Age 70 +
Total	17402	2623	2623	6401	3326	1384	656	272	117
Denmark	1509	134	198	833	223	75	34	7	5
Finland	730	72	70	326	134	84	40	4	-
Sweden	2484	190	419	1214	339	160	109	33	20
Bosnia- Herzegovina	172	24	30	32	34	23	10	13	6
Bulgaria	53	7	7	21	14	3	1	-	-
France	217	32	24	70	46	27	15	2	1
Germany	658	76	76	248	173	55	25	5	-
Romania	76	-	7	48	12	3	1	4	1
Russia	657	56	89	224	143	100	30	13	2
Spain	260	32	31	54	60	19	28	16	20
Ukraine	58	7	6	23	12	5	2	2	1
United Kingdom	696	133	59	205	182	73	37	3	4
Yugoslavia	507	127	99	113	89	38	14	18	9
Rest of Europe	1765	220	259	700	344	152	56	25	9
EU 12	3875	493	447	1550	832	312	163	43	35
EU 15	7129	760	941	3105	1313	561	314	80	55
Morocco	119	9	19	49	28	10	1	3	-
Somalia	664	142	109	239	132	28	9	5	-
Rest of Africa	814	157	151	249	168	55	22	9	3
China	305	138	20	73	43	20	6	5	-
Hong Kong	18	3	4	4	4	1	1	-	1
Korea, South	85	56	3	5	16	4	1	-	-
Phillipines	346	37	32	160	76	26	10	4	1
Iran	277	31	51	84	58	23	13	12	5
Iraq	921	247	182	201	171	70	30	17	3
Pakistan	398	68	106	126	43	22	17	11	5
Sri Lanka	152	13	13	66	32	2	5	16	5
Thailand	439	39	39	185	133	37	6	-	-
Turkey	187	24	62	51	32	13	2	3	-
Viet Nam	156	13	22	81	29	7	3	1	-
Rest of Asia	884	195	158	221	169	74	49	15	3
USA	797	140	107	194	193	89	51	15	8
Chile	106	19	21	24	19	17	3	2	1
Rest of America	710	158	105	225	139	57	15	8	3
Oceania	141	20	39	36	26	10	9	1	-
Not stated	41	4	6	17	10	2	1	-	1

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues)

Table 15 male. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. Male. 2000.

Country	Total	Age 0 - 9	Age 10 - 19	Age 20 - 29	Age 30 - 39	Age 40 - 49	Age 50 - 59	Age 60 - 69	Age 70 +
Total	13731	2022	1263	3870	3154	1687	1031	544	160
Denmark	1516	200	141	608	323	138	75	23	8
Finland	468	64	28	160	121	61	28	5	1
Sweden	3322	330	205	1309	724	334	220	151	49
Bosnia- Herzegovina	76	9	7	1	12	6	8	17	16
Bulgaria	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
France	286	47	26	84	62	29	24	11	3
Germany	440	62	29	154	105	47	26	15	2
Romania	19	2	3	7	2	4	1	-	-
Russia	48	4	12	18	9	3	1	1	-
Spain	646	39	41	59	76	95	141	160	35
Ukraine	10	-	3	4	1	1	1	-	-
United Kingdom	1014	139	100	242	254	157	96	22	4
Yugoslavia	618	176	125	109	105	62	25	10	6
Rest of Europe	1291	239	124	332	326	158	73	29	10
EU 12	4453	598	373	1274	963	538	401	248	58
EU 15	8298	999	606	2762	1827	938	652	405	109
Morocco	33	10	4	3	6	1	7	2	-
Somalia	43	19	17	2	5	-	-	-	-
Rest of Africa	383	75	37	62	121	57	27	3	1
China	96	13	11	18	38	9	7	-	-
Hong Kong	10	-	1	3	3	-	2	1	-
Korea, South	11	1	-	2	4	4	-	-	-
Phillipines	60	5	9	4	6	13	15	7	1
Iran	19	3	2	2	8	2	-	1	1
Iraq	16	7	-	1	5	3	-	-	-
Pakistan	138	70	23	10	11	13	6	5	-
Sri Lanka	26	4	-	-	14	5	2	1	-
Thailand	78	6	7	10	22	6	16	10	1
Turkey	62	8	11	12	16	6	2	6	1
Viet Nam	10	4	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
Rest of Asia	420	91	44	53	135	60	28	7	2
USA	1056	202	85	249	260	168	59	23	10
Chile	33	3	11	5	6	2	5	1	-
Rest of America	308	56	44	58	70	50	22	7	1
Oceania	152	28	20	34	41	15	12	2	-
Not stated	1019	106	92	253	258	177	102	24	7

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues)

Table 15 female. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. Female. 2000.

Country	Total	Age 0 - 9	Age 10 - 19	Age 20 - 29	Age 30 - 39	Age 40 - 49	Age 50 - 59	Age 60 - 69	Age 70 +
Total	13123	1885	1661	4545	2496	1238	723	419	156
Denmark	1746	174	228	900	274	104	43	20	3
Finland	573	79	50	246	117	50	28	3	-
Sweden	3271	320	338	1479	485	270	215	123	41
Bosnia- Herzegovina	79	5	8	6	7	6	6	26	15
Bulgaria	10	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	1
France	233	47	22	63	52	32	9	6	2
Germany	431	47	62	169	93	34	17	8	1
Romania	15	-	-	10	3	1	-	1	-
Russia	58	3	9	27	12	4	-	1	2
Spain	568	56	52	55	64	81	121	118	21
Ukraine	9	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	852	150	76	249	227	100	34	11	5
Yugoslavia	631	178	128	103	108	48	27	22	17
Rest of Europe	1234	212	155	406	264	114	60	15	8
EU 12	4349	578	486	1581	843	404	247	173	37
EU 15	8237	982	880	3322	1458	726	492	299	78
Morocco	29	7	9	3	5	3	-	2	-
Somalia	38	20	7	7	3	-	1	-	-
Rest of Africa	277	63	29	57	76	31	16	5	-
China	63	3	3	25	21	5	5	-	1
Hong Kong	6	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
Korea, South	17	5	1	4	5	2	-	-	-
Phillipines	62	6	8	15	13	13	4	-	3
Iran	23	5	4	6	3	-	1	3	1
Iraq	13	4	2	2	3	-	1	-	1
Pakistan	179	73	43	25	27	10	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	23	5	-	4	8	1	1	3	1
Thailand	41	4	9	6	10	9	3	-	-
Turkey	54	15	11	8	12	3	3	2	-
Viet Nam	10	1	2	3	2	-	1	1	-
Rest of Asia	342	68	55	61	85	45	20	1	7
USA	947	176	137	200	242	133	40	14	5
Chile	44	6	14	6	7	7	4	-	-
Rest of America	312	52	76	67	61	40	9	3	4
Oceania	162	26	25	43	41	14	11	1	1
Not stated	771	73	97	279	159	76	42	30	15

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues)

Table 16 male. Net migration for Norway by country. Male. 2000.

Country	Total	Age 0 - 9	Age 10 - 19	Age 20 - 29	Age 30 - 39	Age 40 - 49	Age 50 - 59	Age 60 - 69	Age 70 +
Total	5409	777	1045	2737	1260	103	-205	-261	-47
Denmark	-66	-64	-53	50	35	-3	-18	-7	-6
Finland	113	28	15	56	16	8	-7	-2	-1
Sweden	-747	-126	-3	-125	-177	-99	-80	-110	-27
Bosnia- Herzegovina	77	22	17	35	8	6	6	-3	-14
Bulgaria	41	6	5	9	15	3	2	2	-1
France	35	-7	-1	56	1	8	-12	-8	-2
Germany	273	27	23	65	137	23	4	-6	-
Romania	21	5	1	9	3	-1	-	3	1
Russia	190	50	53	42	23	10	5	5	2
Spain	-360	-12	-5	-3	-31	-54	-100	-141	-14
Ukraine	11	5	-1	1	2	2	1	1	-
United Kingdom	-57	-1	-31	6	23	-21	-20	-12	-1
Yugoslavia	-93	-43	-33	25	-19	-15	-1	-4	-3
Rest of Europe	300	27	60	205	22	22	-23	-9	-4
EU 12	-88	-81	-47	234	210	-38	-162	-179	-25
EU 15	-727	-176	-31	167	39	-128	-252	-292	-54
Morocco	103	5	21	61	14	6	-3	-2	1
Somalia	717	125	122	205	195	45	18	7	-
Rest of Africa	514	109	116	157	109	14	6	3	-
China	52	9	7	22	-	8	3	2	1
Hong Kong	13	7	1	-2	3	7	-2	-1	-
Korea, South	103	78	11	-1	5	4	4	2	-
Phillipines	58	43	9	13	9	-2	-12	-2	-
Iran	213	35	48	42	49	15	8	11	5
Iraq	3445	240	414	1547	881	250	81	25	7
Pakistan	236	14	52	114	32	12	5	-1	8
Sri Lanka	80	13	26	18	6	3	3	6	5
Thailand	44	42	19	2	-4	-	-7	-8	-
Turkey	215	12	30	121	49	8	2	-6	-1
Viet Nam	43	8	5	16	7	7	-	-	-
Rest of Asia	546	108	126	151	76	46	27	8	4
USA	-145	-19	29	-66	-32	-59	-	3	-1
Chile	52	17	2	22	7	5	-1	-1	1
Rest of America	272	117	37	71	34	1	9	3	-
Oceania	16	-10	6	24	-10	11	-7	2	-
Not stated	-906	-93	-83	-211	-228	-167	-96	-21	-7

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues)

Table 16 female. Net migration for Norway by country. Female. 2000.

Country	Total	Age 0 - 9	Age 10 - 19	Age 20 - 29	Age 30 - 39	Age 40 - 49	Age 50 - 59	Age 60 - 69	Age 70 +
Total	4279	738	962	1856	830	146	-67	-147	-39
Denmark	-237	-40	-30	-67	-51	-29	-9	-13	2
Finland	157	-7	20	80	17	34	12	1	-
Sweden	-787	-130	81	-265	-146	-110	-106	-90	-21
Bosnia- Herzegovina	93	19	22	26	27	17	4	-13	-9
Bulgaria	43	6	6	18	12	1	1	-	-1
France	-16	-15	2	7	-6	-5	6	-4	-1
Germany	227	29	14	79	80	21	8	-3	-1
Romania	61	0	7	38	9	2	1	3	1
Russia	599	53	80	197	131	96	30	12	-
Spain	-308	-24	-21	-1	-4	-62	-93	-102	-1
Ukraine	49	7	6	17	9	5	2	2	1
United Kingdom	-156	-17	-17	-44	-45	-27	3	-8	-1
Yugoslavia	-124	-51	-29	10	-19	-10	-13	-4	-8
Rest of Europe	531	8	104	294	80	38	-4	10	1
EU 12	-474	-85	-39	-31	-11	-92	-84	-130	-2
EU 15	-1108	-222	61	-217	-145	-165	-178	-219	-23
Morocco	90	2	10	46	23	7	1	1	-
Somalia	626	122	102	232	129	28	8	5	-
Rest of Africa	537	94	122	192	92	24	6	4	3
China	242	135	17	48	22	15	1	5	-1
Hong Kong	12	2	4	2	2	1	-	-	1
Korea, South	68	51	2	1	11	2	1	-	-
Phillipines	284	31	24	145	63	13	6	4	-2
Iran	254	26	47	78	55	23	12	9	4
Iraq	908	243	180	199	168	70	29	17	2
Pakistan	219	-5	63	101	16	12	17	11	4
Sri Lanka	129	8	13	62	24	1	4	13	4
Thailand	398	35	30	179	123	28	3	-	-
Turkey	133	9	51	43	20	10	-1	1	-
Viet Nam	146	12	20	78	27	7	2	-	-
Rest of Asia	542	127	103	160	84	29	29	14	-4
USA	-150	-36	-30	-6	-49	-44	11	1	3
Chile	62	13	7	18	12	10	-1	2	1
Rest of America	398	106	29	158	78	17	6	5	-1
Oceania	-21	-6	14	-7	-15	-4	-2	-	-1
Not stated	-730	-69	-91	-262	-149	-74	-41	-30	-14

Source: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues)

Table 17. Inflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2000.

Immigration of citizens of:	Annual average										
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total foreign citizens	19601	16091	17162	22295	17867	16482	17196	22026	26747	32230	27785
Industrialized world 2)	10459	8635	10345	16432	13323	11847	12263	15423	18242	22299	15152
Nordic countries, total	5111	3462	3465	3949	4937	4799	5840	8602	10402	8121	7258
Of which:											
Denmark	2672	1847	1692	1723	1856	1590	1632	1807	2128	1779	1939
Sweden	1630	1111	1282	1618	1942	2074	2930	4949	6001	4493	3502
Rest of Western Europe	2563	1860	2266	2387	2166	2421	2650	3102	3855	3379	3090
Of which:											
Germany	380	298	362	396	430	485	567	750	1081	1067	993
U.K.	1272	824	1053	1075	820	849	937	958	1259	980	812
EU 12	5143	3625	3896	4009	3949	3891	4182	4786	5819	5011	4914
EU 15	5543	5019	5451	5962	6461	6571	7730	10825	13297	10991	9791
Eastern Europe	1462	1951	3511	8916	5104	3493	2515	2292	2581	9750	3696
Of which:											
Albania	.	.	32	30	35	.	11	18	19	65	39
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	35	6215	3244	1726	1040	586	494	546	355
Bulgaria	.	117	53	50	42	32	51	80	80	77	96
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	36	31	31	51	53	51
Hungary	30	.	30	38	38	51	61	73	75	58	68
Poland	491	382	344	273	278	237	226	243	231	260	240
Romania	.	90	64	106	74	102	115	123	153	123	107
Russia	.	.	166	280	355	359	474	555	617	800	875
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	15	37	43	63
Ukraine	.	.	17	23	25	.	37	48	68	65	77
Yugoslavia	714	999	2517	1782	786	600	162	200	315	6451	654
USA	967	1048	882	901	781	783	852	1004	1000	683	712
Third world 3)	9095	7150	6710	5784	4503	4607	4888	6564	8438	9843	12589
Of which:											
Chile	947	158	107	102	140	125	104	144	119	146	139
China	226	311	308	211	276	198	268	304	414	333	258
Iran	1132	709	472	407	302	232	284	620	690	665	582
Iraq	.	.	634	466	211	345	386	749	1117	2063	4486
Korea, South	151	115	118	126	154	161	137	149	160	157	128
Morocco	232	216	212	134	119	106	136	172	224	214	205
Pakistan	853	473	449	441	417	524	450	540	639	549	474
Philippines	453	286	284	274	253	239	238	325	383	345	401
Somalia	328	668	502	566	392	392	367	518	1058	1160	1541
Sri Lanka	853	499	494	392	242	280	354	377	436	407	254
Thailand	160	147	233	207	231	231	277	268	287	415	505
Turkey	594	428	296	268	262	277	320	350	461	471	356

Viet Nam	737	841	803	536	244	212	120	196	154	199	186
Stateless and not stated	47	306	105	79	41	28	45	39	67	88	44

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) 1993-2000: Includes Europe (excl. Turkey), Japan, Israel, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

3) 1993-2000: Includes Turkey, Africa, Asia (excl. Japan and Israel), America (excl. Canada and USA), Oseania (excl. Australia and New Zealand).

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

Table 18. Outflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2000.

Outmigration of citizens of:	Annual average										
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total, foreign citizens	9547	8444	8057	10451	9583	8992	10032	10034	12005	12690	14931
Industrialized world 2)	8511	6699	6009	7405	7366	7308	8285	8377	9747	11207	13081
Nordic countries, total	4467	2870	2537	2475	3049	3432	3351	3875	5355	6762	6972
Of which:											
Denmark	2322	1668	1400	1401	1603	1717	1441	1436	1423	1656	1690
Sweden	1287	713	688	689	986	1036	1137	1671	2741	3509	3608
Rest of Western Europe	2497	1954	1632	2195	1835	1918	2197	2000	2146	1958	2788
Of which:											
Germany	257	228	187	273	209	266	334	352	425	364	620
U.K.	1421	1071	903	1129	936	866	1013	816	783	777	1019
EU 12	4741	3560	2974	3521	3318	3570	3559	3366	3461	3538	4345
EU 15	5303	4490	3883	4429	4517	4973	5133	5454	6892	8085	9105
Eastern Europe	342	739	975	1497	1366	808	1449	1212	1041	1363	2056
Of which:											
Albania	.	.	4	6	7	.	5	10	8	9	25
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	-	13	193	286	919	611	381	196	155
Bulgaria	.	.	49	35	21	16	16	16	25	12	20
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	3	13	22	22	27	22
Hungary	9	20	24	24	24	12	21	29	38	25	24
Poland	108	157	113	181	99	93	101	94	103	76	81
Romania	.	.	67	20	45	20	17	26	27	24	40
Russia	.	.	11	24	34	36	98	126	142	135	131
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	15	8	11	15
Ukraine	.	.	-	4	4	.	11	17	16	6	17
Yugoslavia	172	383	602	1089	615	196	107	73	54	674	1339
USA	916	854	716	1012	826	873	949	876	856	815	909
Third world 3)	1031	1730	2018	3019	2177	1662	1734	1639	2235	1467	1835
Of which:											
Chile	99	165	170	299	224	148	110	91	80	60	61
China	32	56	63	90	113	84	127	127	180	131	188
Iran	43	117	179	175	124	89	70	55	64	54	63
Iraq	.	.	42	37	42	20	27	23	42	30	48
Korea, South	13	37	12	36	12	20	25	27	34	26	18
Morocco	24	34	29	63	39	32	30	23	22	38	32
Pakistan	154	166	201	359	212	216	169	113	182	111	118
Philippines	42	84	72	106	77	98	96	108	156	68	88

Somalia	11	83	85	117	98	78	49	49	98	42	105
Sri Lanka	48	165	130	222	181	148	101	120	167	88	77
Thailand	15	16	30	43	38	35	36	30	49	38	46
Turkey	106	91	152	177	107	122	85	54	76	78	78
Viet Nam	25	33	38	25	49	24	36	26	39	17	28
Stateless and not stated	5	15	30	27	40	22	13	18	23	16	15

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 6

Table 19. Net inflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2000.

Net immigration of citizens of:	Annual average		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	1986-1990	1991									
Total, foreign citizens	10054	7647	9105	11844	8284	7490	7164	11992	14742	19540	12854
Industrialised world 2)	1948	1936	4336	9027	5957	4539	3978	7046	8495	11092	2071
Nordic countries, total	644	592	928	1474	1888	1367	2489	4727	5047	1359	286
Of which:											
Denmark	350	179	292	322	253	-127	191	371	705	123	249
Sweden	343	398	594	929	956	1038	1793	3278	3260	984	-106
Rest of Western Europe	66	-94	634	192	331	503	453	1102	1709	1421	302
Of which:											
Germany	123	70	175	123	221	219	233	398	656	703	373
U.K.	-149	-247	150	-54	-116	-17	-76	142	476	203	-207
EU 12	402	65	922	488	631	321	623	1420	2358	1473	569
EU 15	240	529	1568	1533	1944	1598	2597	5371	6405	2906	686
Eastern Europe	1120	1212	2536	7419	3738	2685	1066	1080	1540	8387	1640
Of which:											
Albania	.	.	28	24	28	.	6	8	11	56	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	35	6202	3051	1440	121	-25	113	350	200
Bulgaria	.	117	4	15	21	16	35	64	55	65	76
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	33	18	9	29	26	29
Hungary	21	-20	6	14	14	39	40	44	37	33	44
Poland	383	225	231	92	179	144	125	149	128	184	159
Romania	.	90	-3	86	29	82	98	97	126	99	67
Russia	.	.	155	256	321	323	376	429	475	665	744
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0	29	32	48
Ukraine	.	.	17	19	21	.	26	31	52	59	60
Yugoslavia	542	616	1915	693	171	404	55	127	261	5777	-685
USA	51	194	166	-111	-45	-90	-97	128	144	-132	-197
Third world 3)	8064	5420	4692	2765	2326	2945	3154	4925	6203	8376	10754
Of which:											
Chile	848	-7	-63	-197	-84	-23	-6	53	39	86	78
China	194	255	245	121	163	114	141	177	234	202	70
Iran	1089	592	293	232	178	143	214	565	626	611	519
Iraq	.	.	592	429	169	325	359	726	1075	2033	4438
Korea, South	138	78	106	90	142	141	112	122	126	131	110
Morocco	208	182	183	71	80	74	106	149	202	176	173
Pakistan	699	307	248	82	205	308	281	427	457	438	356
Philippines	411	202	212	168	176	141	142	217	227	277	313
Somalia	317	585	417	449	294	314	318	469	960	1118	1436

Sri Lanka	805	334	364	170	61	132	253	257	269	319	177
Thailand	145	131	203	164	193	196	241	238	238	377	459
Turkey	488	337	144	91	155	155	235	296	385	393	278
Viet Nam	712	808	765	511	195	188	84	170	115	182	158
Stateless and not stated	42	291	75	52	1	6	32	21	44	72	29

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 6

Table 20. Asylum seekers and refugees in Norway.

	Asylum seekers 1)	Asylum seekers granted protection 2)	Resettled refugees 3)
1980	50-150		
1981	50-150		
1982	50-150		
1983	about 150		
1984	about 300		
1985	829		
1986	2722		
1987	8613	3548	803
1988	6602	5352	774
1989	4433	6559	1075
1990	3962	2577	974
1991	4569	3142	1142
1992	5238	3030	2037
1993	12876	1328	1474
1994	3379	5909	694
1995	1460	2268	1591
1996	1778	1465	788
1997	2271	2094	1343
1998	8543	3039	1124
1999	10160	4693	7572
2000	10842	5319	1481

1) Asylum seekers whose applications have been rejected are expected to return. If not,

2) asylum or residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

3) Refugees accepted for resettlement in Norway, normally based on referrals from UNHCR.

Source: Directorate of Immigration (2000, and previous issues)

Table 21. Number of asylum seekers by country of origin. 1988-2000.

Citizens of	Annual average		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	1988-1990	1991									
Total	4999	4569	5238	12876	3379	1460	1778	2271	8543	10160	10842
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	390	7051	201	106	73	90	236	161	272
Bulgaria	..	79	42	8	2	6	5	9	14	6	12
Croatia	.	.	44	68	78	29	3	55	2452	60	16
Poland	230	120	19	10	72	8	209	19	2	2	68
Romania	..	54	59	74	46	10	8	19	77	153	712
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	318	471
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	34	131
Previous Soviet Union 1)	..	71	84	99	159	151	50	39	122	491	665
Previous Yugoslavia 2)	701	1334	2838	4147	1562	147	76	343	1183	1173	4203
Ethiopia	278	260	42	29	7	18	30	48	81	126	96
Ghana	83	6	3	11	5	11	5	-	1	2	1
Somalia	408	731	444	259	251	189	180	552	955	1340	910
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	12
India	82	30	13	22	20	4	9	4	11	10	16
Iraq	112	131	111	137	126	99	113	272	1317	4073	766
Iran	680	244	130	147	160	163	120	138	270	350	327
Lebanon	204	179	65	40	9	18	6	17	28	49	22
Pakistan	163	14	17	23	26	31	16	26	146	265	220
Sri Lanka	374	556	403	255	233	90	413	196	173	112	165
Turkey	211	46	32	30	30	35	24	44	131	279	164
Chile	664	-	-	2	3	-	2	4	3	9	2
Stateless	..	201	49	120	27	59	19	42	85	164	120
Rest	..	501	453	344	362	286	417	354	1101	975	1471

1) Excl. those stating they are coming from Russia and Ukraine.

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

Source: Directorate of Immigration, unpublished and annual reports.

Table 22. Total number of immigrations and emigrations by citizenship. 1978-2000.

Year	Foreign citizens			Norwegians			Total		
	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Net immi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Net immi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Net immi- gration
1978	12 183	7 624	4 559	6 642	7 227	-585	18 825	14 851	3 974
1979	11 213	7 619	3 594	6 618	7 466	-848	17 831	15 085	2 746
1980	11 833	7 288	4 545	6 943	7 417	-474	18 776	14 705	4 071
1981	13 061	7 252	5 809	6 637	7 270	-633	19 698	14 522	5 176
1982	13 990	7 218	6 772	6 478	7 510	-1 032	20 468	14 728	5 740
1983	13 090	7 955	5 135	6 973	7 823	-850	20 063	15 778	4 285
1984	12 837	7 617	5 220	6 851	8 310	-1 459	19 688	15 927	3 761
1985	14 906	7 522	7 384	6 952	8 108	-1 156	21 858	15 630	6 228
1986	16 534	8 424	8 110	7 662	8 321	-659	24 196	16 745	7 451
1987	23 793	8 591	15 202	7 356	8 789	-1 433	31 149	17 380	13 769
1988	23 041	9 320	13 721	6 923	10 501	-3 578	29 964	19 821	10 143
1989	18 384	10 563	7 821	7 463	16 737	-9 274	25 847	27 300	-1 453
1990	15 694	9 768	5 926	9 800	14 016	-4 216	25 494	23 784	1 710
1991	16 091	8 444	7 647	10 192	9 794	398	26 283	18 238	8 045
1992	17 162	8 057	9 105	9 581	8 744	837	26 743	16 801	9 942
1993	22 295	10 451	11 844	9 416	8 452	964	31 711	18 903	12 808
1994	17 867	9 583	8 284	9 044	9 892	-848	26 911	19 475	7 436
1995	16 482	8 992	7 490	9 196	10 320	-1 124	25 678	19 312	6 366
1996	17 196	10 032	7 164	9 211	10 558	-1 347	26 407	20 590	5 817
1997	22 026	10 034	11 992	9 931	11 223	-1 292	31 957	21 257	10 700
1998	26 747	12 005	14 742	9 957	10 876	-919	36 704	22 881	13 823
1999	32 230	12 690	19 540	9 611	10 152	-541	41 841	22 842	18 999
2000	27 785	14 931	12 854	8 757	11 923	-3 166	36 542	26 854	9 688

Source: Statistics Norway (2000 and previous issues).

Table 23. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Country of birth	1.11. 1970	1.11. 1980	1.1. 1990	1.1. 1994	1.1. 1995	1.1. 1996	1.1. 1997	1.1. 1998	1.1. 1999	1.1. 2000	1.1. 2001
Total	3874133	4091132	4233116	4324815	4348410	4369957	4392714	4417599	4445329	4478497	4503436
Norway	3797384	3970078	4040530	4099526	4115107	4129673	4145776	4159909	4172095	4186057	4198415
Foreign countries	76749	121054	192586	225289	233303	240284	246938	257690	273234	292440	305021
Europe, total	57795	75837	96977	110725	116425	120713	124288	130629	138987	149730	151653
Denmark	13702	16914	21160	21178	21161	20906	20928	21139	21693	21713	21953
Sweden	16148	17875	20429	22242	23219	24315	26000	29255	32562	33401	33241
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	1	3	6404	9401	10814	11089	11079	11219	11573	11743
Bulgaria	521	422	575	742	.	576	609	667	723	787	858
France	935	2016	2433	2442	2459	2469	2521	2621	2752	2934	2924
Germany	6566	7686	8821	9100	9318	9514	9737	10106	10798	11445	11768
Netherlands	1650	2541	3268	3482	3552	3676	3770	3880	4026	4108	4140
Poland	1165	1617	4367	5032	5157	5257	5350	5467	5610	5738	5861
Romania	.	.	.	.	577	662	766	863	981	1082	1139
Russia	.	.	.	.	820	1129	1581	1985	2458	3114	3866
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	77	103	143	190	251	314	382
United Kingdom	6345	11070	14586	13773	13692	13647	13535	13642	14118	14347	14177
Yugoslavia	1156	1784	4264	7657	7571	7901	7299	7208	7538	13279	12880
Rest of Europe	9606	13911	17071	18673	19421	19744	20960	22527	24258	25895	26721
EU 12	31387	43783	55410	55065	55235	55395	55790	56764	58987	60326	60855
EU 15	50388	66143	80729	82289	83923	85394	87638	92528	98835	101420	101980
Africa, total	1879	4402	11620	15676	16196	16830	17490	18565	20545	22907	25330
Morocco	407	1134	2393	2974	3044	3110	3186	3327	3533	3719	3893
Rest of Africa	1472	3268	9227	12702	13152	13720	14304	15238	17012	19188	21437
Asia, total	2686	18486	54707	68369	69980	71856	73980	76917	81324	87015	94804
China	453	584	1559	2453	2878	2970	3086	3174	3405	3617	3818
India	340	1841	4422	4568	4621	4692	4700	4775	4969	5130	5243
Iran	61	190	5198	6896	7055	7146	7307	7710	8328	8857	9325
Iraq	..	24	716	2217	2376	2697	3050	3773	4873	6941	11355
Pakistan	172	5361	10470	11364	11567	11840	12098	12406	12876	13283	13618
Philippines	97	840	3552	4509	4686	4820	4963	5140	5426	5698	6027
South Korea	359	2602	4821	5215	5355	5483	5592	5701	5843	5966	6086
Sri Lanka	23	271	4707	6043	6122	6259	6516	6696	6971	7295	7460
Turkey	240	2149	4977	5850	5974	6114	6334	6554	6930	7300	7563
Viet Nam	91	2095	7522	10419	10594	10760	10809	10923	10994	11177	11298
Rest of Asia	850	2529	6763	8835	8752	9075	9525	10065	10709	11751	13011
North America, total	13163	19047	19114	19052	18974	18883	18918	18977	19318	19276	19164
USA	11535	16600	15827	15572	15407	15205	15047	14975	15149	14956	14666
Rest of North America	1628	2447	3287	3480	3567	3678	3871	4002	4169	4320	4498
South America, total	683	2379	9072	10289	10502	10744	10992	11352	11763	12166	12694
Chile	114	930	5496	5305	5249	5219	5205	5263	5355	5444	5516

Colombia	51	383	1618	2431	2584	2703	2821	2963	3101	3230	3471
Rest of South America	518	1066	1958	2553	2669	2822	2966	3126	3307	3492	3707
Oceania, total	543	903	1096	1178	1226	1258	1270	1250	1297	1346	1376
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	6,8

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues).

Table 24. Foreign citizens by citizenship per 1 January. 1988-2001.

Citizenship	Annual average		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	1988-1990	1991										
Total	133311	143304	147774	154012	162298	164030	160837	157537	157965	165070	178686	184337
Europe, total	68210	67335	68608	72434	80821	85726	88757	91976	97484	104946	114838	114805
Denmark	17724	17198	17392	17734	17955	18141	17881	18098	18438	19101	19205	19405
Sweden	12052	11672	12034	12617	13506	14439	15444	17306	20629	24024	25136	25170
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	6318	9525	11225	11516	11599	11813	12196	11611
Bulgaria	182	298	367	345	338	320	288	276	287	309	355	413
France	1987	1768	1768	1862	1896	1892	1880	1908	1994	2114	2293	2279
Germany	4168	4270	4311	4461	4535	4705	4849	5063	5385	6026	6707	7055
Netherlands	2590	2552	2580	2705	2740	2822	2953	3068	3228	3411	3533	3587
Poland	2586	2854	2863	2905	2755	2647	2399	2259	2104	2053	2042	2023
Romania	109	276	316	308	391	397	434	459	439	475	480	480
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	734	1042	1403	1770	2172	2749	3288
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	.	61	81	106	132	175	231	284
United Kingdom	12822	11766	11486	11578	11434	11234	11054	10865	10798	11204	11367	11074
Yugoslavia	3116	4242	4826	6758	7296	6731	6412	6024	5696	5472	10249	8849
Rest of Europe	10874	10439	10665	11161	11657	12078	12815	13625	14985	16597	18295	19287
EU 12	42362	40614	40579	41444	41665	41980	41892	42383	43367	45586	47002	47422
EU 15	58436	55863	56221	57708	58887	60455	61586	64105	69076	75489	78482	79188
Africa, total	6888	9400	10520	11328	11601	11603	10742	9989	9676	10069	11567	13594
Morocco	1872	2163	2113	2047	1882	1749	1559	1358	1212	1274	1380	1440
Rest of Africa	5016	7237	8407	9281	9719	9854	9183	8631	8464	8795	10187	12154
Asia, total	40028	47615	49301	50690	50684	48065	43929	38832	34948	34322	36790	40500
China	943	1469	1684	1867	1872	1912	1831	1596	1409	1369	1269	1202
India	3100	3459	3421	3336	3032	2911	2680	2407	2219	2238	2203	2174
Iran	4085	5942	6598	6928	6951	5916	4708	3805	3514	3554	3683	3795
Pakistan	10988	11442	11270	10757	10449	10311	9705	8611	7480	6931	7363	6731
Philippines	1991	2304	2306	2246	2235	2173	1953	1792	1603	1685	1781	1962
South Korea	326	290	272	274	255	255	253	243	235	211	200	200
Sri Lanka	3949	5247	5666	6167	6469	6034	5127	4422	3846	3662	3405	3177
Turkey	4810	5523	5531	5577	5422	4995	4432	3932	3449	3191	3481	3299
Viet Nam	6406	6898	6828	6859	6785	6371	5863	4590	3515	2887	2452	1897
Rest of Asia	3430	5041	5725	6679	7214	7187	7377	7434	7678	8594	10953	16063
North America, total	11564	11124	11177	11290	11067	10917	10689	10550	10430	10526	10340	10174
USA	9951	9537	9583	9632	9349	9181	8956	8706	8583	8596	8325	8037
Rest of North-America	1613	1587	1594	1658	1718	1736	1733	1844	1847	1930	2015	2137
South America, total	5743	6881	6840	6757	6499	6045	5137	4618	4245	4075	3978	4075
Chile	4388	5388	5362	5243	4958	4572	3689	3161	2787	2590	2433	2361
Colombia	456	491	422	422	385	332	268	257	256	267	260	329
Rest of South America	899	1002	1056	1092	1156	1141	1180	1200	1202	1218	1285	1385
Oceania, total	667	639	694	732	747	761	771	750	703	730	761	773
Stateless and unknown	210	310	634	781	879	913	812	822	479	402	412	416
Per cent of total population	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues).

Table 25. Naturalisations by previous citizenship. 1986-2000.

Previous citizenship	Annual average		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	1986-1990	1991									
Total	3520	5055	5132	5538	8778	11778	12237	12037	9244	7988	9517
Europe, total	919	919	973	1213	1773	1891	1591	1851	1737	2434	3586
Denmark	168	108	108	119	187	102	91	143	149	158	170
Sweden	98	103	108	153	150	130	112	167	154	241	246
Bulgaria	10	16	26	25	38	49	50	48	38	21	21
Germany	59	40	46	56	59	45	41	63	55	73	74
Poland	168	234	215	265	275	374	267	282	192	209	196
Romania	5	12	12	9	26	47	72	114	90	91	70
Russia	.	.	3	3	8	12	34	76	93	102	222
Ukraine	.	.	-	-	-	-	2	6	9	3	7
United Kingdom	88	93	107	106	136	110	162	142	129	94	104
Yugoslavia	102	140	201	275	659	754	554	520	560	1176	1322
Rest of Europe	221	173	147	202	235	268	206	290	268	266	1154
EU 12	421	324	330	371	485	358	375	453	414	388	423
EU 15	572	466	467	579	688	526	522	649	599	686	725
Africa, total	231	489	506	642	890	1758	1680	1529	1540	1077	704
Morocco	109	280	299	275	257	248	318	294	154	90	131
Rest of Africa	122	209	207	367	633	1510	1362	1235	1386	987	573
Asia, total	1956	3113	3164	3115	5314	6755	7936	7433	5210	3801	4697
China	30	76	95	149	148	235	383	348	279	315	156
India	127	166	220	242	251	346	313	274	157	232	188
Pakistan	484	778	1054	664	616	997	1530	1583	1097	106	1077
Philippines	199	235	298	213	243	343	315	360	155	199	157
South Korea	182	95	107	105	135	121	122	109	146	144	113
Turkey	212	474	238	393	752	793	836	837	705	170	523
Viet Nam	576	1082	931	746	710	727	1446	1276	781	651	738
Rest of Asia	146	207	221	603	2459	3193	2991	2646	1890	1984	1745
North America, total	97	84	80	97	125	119	135	152	135	139	139
USA	44	49	44	67	56	45	69	65	63	60	54
Rest of North America	53	35	36	30	69	74	66	87	72	79	85
South America, total	297	435	392	445	621	1173	794	667	487	450	330
Chile	89	82	81	117	310	923	531	416	240	252	156
Colombia	154	270	221	217	204	143	144	130	111	110	72
Rest of South America	53	83	90	111	107	107	119	121	136	88	102
Oceania, total	7	4	7	5	11	6	10	18	4	10	12
Stateless and unknown	14	11	10	21	44	73	80	387	131	77	49

Sources: Statistics Norway (2000, and previous issues)

Table 26a. Existing marriages 1) by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 2001.

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	856113	772710	38012	4971	23577	4948	2099	294	9502
Norway	781372	744118	22618	960	6338	4213	1044	231	1850
Europe	34344	18168	13696	104	380	210	99	23	1664
Africa	6357	1603	174	2919	75	14	11	1	1560
Asia	22532	1941	363	98	15920	26	16	2	4166
North America	4148	3383	227	10	44	378	23	7	76
South America	1715	587	57	6	6	25	858	-	176
Oceania	308	242	21	1	6	4	1	23	10
Not known	5337	2668	856	873	808	78	47	7	-

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway

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

Table 26b. Marriages contracted in 2000 by citizenship of bride and bridegroom.

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	26763	22616	1825	213	1221	224	155	14	495
Norway	23901	20556	1395	135	1062	211	126	11	405
Rest of Europe	1561	1112	372	9	20	6	9	1	32
Africa	242	162	12	54	1	1	-	1	11
Asia	427	252	15	5	114	-	-	-	41
North America	202	190	5	-	-	5	-	-	2
South America	82	60	1	-	-	1	17	-	3
Oceania	30	27	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Not known	318	257	24	10	23	-	3	-	1

Source: Statistics Norway 2001

Table 26c. Divorces 2000 by citizenship.

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	10475	9583	418	85	201	72	35	6	75
Norway	9533	8910	298	56	145	64	25	5	30
Rest of Europe	506	370	92	1	8	1	1	1	32
Africa	97	77	1	16	-	-	-	-	3
Asia	136	80	2	-	44	-	-	-	10
North America	88	75	4	-	1	7	1	-	-
South America	33	25	1	-	-	-	7	-	-
Oceania	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	78	42	20	12	3	-	1	-	-

Source: Statistics Norway 2001

Table 27. Children born 1987-1989, 1996-2000 by country of birth of the parents 1).

Country of birth of parents	Number of children							
	1987	1988	1989	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	54 027	57 526	59 303	60 927	59 801	58352	59298	59234
Both parents born in Norway	48 252	50 837	52 048	51 575	50 445	48 794	49276	48272
Both parents born abroad	1 704	2 063	2 342	3 549	3 635	3 774	4207	4605
Of which born in:								
Denmark	68	65	74	88	73	71	90	82
Sweden	45	53	56	94	111	127	202	183
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	1	-	192	150	131	133	141
Bulgaria	-	-	2	2	2	9	2	6
Romania	1	1	4	3	5	4	8	6
Russia	.	.	.	7	11	18	16	22
Ukraine	.	.	.	4	3	3	3	3
United Kingdom	73	63	76	64	59	72	67	48
Yugoslavia	30	62	83	163	142	173	245	424
China	8	23	22	67	53	52	46	52
Iran	25	50	80	112	118	122	145	183
Iraq	2	12	15	97	132	160	203	310
Pakistan	476	485	527	506	526	530	521	488
Turkey	2	146	170	243	250	253	272	254
Viet Nam	153	193	204	329	318	276	278	354
Somalia	7	12	44	243	265	278	307	357
USA	59	51	48	44	46	46	38	31
One parent born abroad	4 071	4 626	4 913	5 803	5 721	5 784	5815	6357
Of which born in:								
Denmark	482	556	540	620	629	517	569	536
Sweden	629	734	713	1 024	1 046	1 083	1038	1128
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	2	1	29	23	26	34	38
Bulgaria	15	17	29	28	15	24	19	28
Romania	4	5	5	30	32	40	28	31
Russia	.	.	.	50	56	51	86	129
Ukraine	.	.	.	12	5	6	9	16
United Kingdom	362	423	421	411	405	410	381	444
Yugoslavia	30	43	50	66	70	63	70	52
China	13	7	8	20	22	15	13	27
Iran	13	35	36	108	88	96	87	81
Iraq	2	8	5	21	17	25	22	35
Pakistan	37	47	45	68	80	88	118	127
Turkey	40	53	73	76	75	86	111	114
Viet Nam	37	34	47	58	51	64	68	67
Somalia	1	4	5	31	14	29	46	24
USA	534	571	570	647	531	539	531	517

1) 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 28a. Total fertility rate 1) (TFR) by age 2) and country of background 3).

Foreign country background concerns first generation immigrants without Norwegian background 4).

Country of background	1994-1995	1999-2000
The whole population	1.87	1.84
Norway 5)	1.83	1.80
Foreign countries, total	2.57	2.37
Nordic countries	2.15	1.85
Western Europe excl. Turkey	1.88	1.90
Eastern Europe	2.29	1.94
North America and Oceania	1.77	1.92
Asia, Africa, America excl. USA and Canada, Turkey	2.93	2.80
Western countries 6)	2.02	1.87
Non-Western countries	2.79	2.58

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) Age at the end of the year of birth.

3) Country background is one's own, mother's or father's country of birth if foreign born, else it is Norway.

4) Born abroad by two foreign born parents.

5) For persons with Norway as country of background only age are taken into consideration, and not immigration age.

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

Table 28b. Fertility among women of age 35-44, by country of background. 1 January 1996, 1999 and 2000.

Country of background	1996 1)				1999 1)				2000 1)			
	Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage		Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage		Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage	
			born in Norway	with 4+ children			born in Norway	with 4+ children			born in Norway	with 4+ children
Norway	286783	2,01	99	7	289534	2,01	97	7	291194	2,01	97	7
Denmark	1369	1,78	74	6	1487	1,80	76	6	1513	1,83	77	7
Finland	646	1,66	81	5	766	1,47	72	4	818	1,42	70	3
Iceland	318	2,14	56	9	431	2,13	43	11	444	2,18	41	13
Sweden	1463	1,61	73	5	1939	1,58	69	5	2037	1,60	70	5
Bosnia-Hercegovina	1085	1,83	3	4	1114	1,94	10	5	1137	1,96	13	5
France	181	1,93	54	8	183	1,92	66	7	194	1,93	67	8
Germany	657	1,80	78	8	752	1,71	74	8	811	1,67	69	7
Netherland	342	1,98	77	11	351	1,88	72	9	344	1,95	71	10
Poland	1051	1,37	60	2	1149	1,42	65	2	1145	1,42	66	2
Russia	152	0,95	17	1	385	1,01	24	1	510	1,00	23	-
UK	843	1,84	73	7	790	1,85	69	7	781	1,83	70	7
Yugoslavia	645	2,56	33	24	714	2,78	31	31	1113	2,85	23	33
Marocco	242	3,49	65	50	320	3,13	72	43	337	3,09	74	42
Somalia	158	3,73	23	50	298	3,86	29	55	400	3,87	34	56
China	317	1,32	47	3	407	1,38	55	2	427	1,38	60	2
India	484	2,10	80	9	518	2,09	82	8	527	2,09	81	8
Iran	578	2,19	22	11	802	2,17	28	11	889	2,19	29	11
Iraq	117	3,53	6	20	233	3,36	17	43	339	3,42	16	44
Pakistan	1212	3,69	74	54	1330	3,66	72	54	1364	3,62	73	54
Philippines	1036	1,59	74	5	1216	1,64	76	5	1297	1,61	77	6
Sri Lanka	423	2,07	47	10	679	2,12	60	9	750	2,09	66	8
Thailand	579	1,30	56	4	770	1,28	59	4	879	1,31	60	4
Turkey	445	3,14	45	38	538	2,96	54	34	599	2,84	58	30
Viet Nam	916	2,91	46	35	1102	2,74	57	32	1150	2,66	62	29
USA	806	1,73	66	6	804	1,81	62	7	770	1,80	67	7
Chile	574	2,20	36	10	683	2,29	45	11	690	2,30	48	11

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway

1) Females 35-44 years by the number of children and country of background (mother's or father's foreign country of birth). Foreign country of background concerns first generation immigrants without Norwegian background i.e. born abroad by two parents born abroad.

Table 29. Total number of pupils and minority language pupils in primary and lower secondary schools. 1990-2000.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOTAL:											
Total	473078	467501	463309	466605	470774	477236	486242	556764	567265	578084	588515
Primary	309432	308516	307461	309889	314062	320752	330619	401652	411878	419805	426475
Lower secondary	163646	158985	155848	156716	156712	156484	155623	155112	155387	158279	162040
OF WHICH MINORITY LANGUAGE PUPILS 1):											
Total	17319	18939	20932	21614	24428	25911	28217	32850	35945	38587	39584 2)
Primary	12551	13736	15104	15243	17133	18334	19957	24217	26605	28735	
Lower secondary	4768	5203	5828	6371	7295	7577	8260	8633	9340	9852	
PER CENT MINORITY LANGUAGE PUPILS 1):											
Total	3,7	4,1	4,5	4,6	5,2	5,4	5,8	5,9	6,3	6,7	6,7 2)
Primary	4,1	4,5	4,9	4,9	5,5	5,7	6,0	6,0	6,5	6,8	
Lower secondary	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.

2) There has been no classification of pupils according to class levels since year 1999.

Table 30. Persons born in Norway, emigrated 1975-2000, and not returned by 1 January 2001.

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 1999-2000	Number	Per cent left 1999-2000	Number	Per cent left 1999-2000	
Total	76024	22	66839	23	9185	18		12
Denmark	10126	25	9125	26	1001	14	10
Finland	738	21	493	23	245	17	33
Iceland	724	24	332	31	392	19	54
Sweden	20018	20	19159	20	859	24	4
Belgium	740	31	678	33	62	13	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	65	26	23	26	42	26	65
France	1580	20	1293	23	287	9	18
Germany	2814	18	2648	18	166	13	6
Greece	395	19	380	19	15	7	4
Italy	661	20	616	21	45	13	7
Netherlands	1305	20	1112	22	193	12	15
Russia	60	38	51	33	9	67	15
Spain	4598	33	4503	33	95	31	2
Switzerland	1033	18	981	18	52	12	5
United Kingdom	6840	24	5662	26	1178	13	17
Tanzania	150	35	126	40	24	13	16
China	151	48	121	54	30	23	20
Japan	266	19	212	22	54	9	20
Pakistan	710	30	40	18	670	31	94
Saudi-Arabia	210	32	201	32	9	22	4
Singapore	434	30	417	31	17	6	4
Canada	1400	14	1241	14	159	13	11
USA	10513	18	9715	18	798	11	8
Australia	1149	17	1025	17	124	11	11
The rest	9255	26	6636	27	2619	21	28

Source: Statistics Norway, unpublished data 2001

Table 31. 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 1990, 1998-2000.

Year, Age	Employ-ees Total	Employees who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	Eastern Europe	North-America and Oceania	Asia 1)	Africa	Latin-America
1990									
Total	54,8	43,4	55,2	48,2	41,6	35,6	36,7	33,8	38,1
16-24 years	41,6	27,4	42,7	24,2	24,6	7,7	27,6	20,9	24,4
25-54 years	70,2	48,8	63,1	54,1	47,3	44,2	40,7	36,9	41,7
55-74 years	31,1	33,2	38,3	32,8	29,4	30,7	20,6	36,9	28,1
1998									
Total	60,9	50,9	60,4	56,1	46,9	44,4	46,3	41,8	55
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 2)									
Total	61,3	50,9	62,5	57,2	45,3	43,7	46,1	41,5	54,3
16-24 years	48,4	39,2	59,9	32	33,3	13,9	38,6	30,3	34,9
25-54 years	74,8	57	71,2	64,8	53,6	55,1	50,1	45,4	61,1
55-74 years	35,5	33,2	39,1	42,4	21,6	24,9	22,6	24,5	36,5
2000									
Total	61,1	50,9	62,3	57	48,8	44,2	45,3	41,8	54,6
16-24 years	48,5	39,7	58,3	30,4	38,6	14,5	38,2	31,4	36,2
25-54 years	73,9	56,9	71,1	64,8	56,7	55,2	49,4	45,6	61,1
55-74 years	36,7	33,4	39,9	42,4	23	26,2	21,4	23,2	37,6

1 Turkey included

2 Revised numbers

Source: Statistics Norway, 2000.

Table 32. 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 2000.

Sex, number of years of residence in Norway, age	Em- ployees total	Employees who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic count- ries	Rest of Western Europe	East- Europe	North- America and Oceania	Asia 1)	Africa	Latin- America
MALES	63,3	54,7	62,5	63	53,2	49,9	49,8	47,3	59,6
16-24 years	48,3	41,4	57,6	35,4	41,8	16,1	40,7	34,3	36,5
25-54 years	75,9	60,6	70,2	68,7	62,1	61,1	54,2	51,2	67,5
55-74 years	39,6	36,9	40,1	50,2	28,4	29,1	26,3	28,1	41,6
Stayed less than 4 years		46	65,1	56,4	40,8	42,3	32,1	37,9	44,5
16-24 years		36	60,1	34,5	35,8	15,4	29,5	24,4	23
25-54 years		50,3	67,2	60,3	47	50,9	34,2	43,3	53,3
55-74 years		20,4	47,9	30,5	5,2	17,2	5,9	14	22,2
Stayed 4-6 years		60,8	70,3	66,6	57,1	55,2	55,5	54,2	63,5
16-24 years		45,6	55	42,9	46,4	7,7	45,2	41,7	45,5
25-54 years		67,1	73,2	68,9	69,4	59,9	59,7	59,7	68,8
55-74 years		27,3	50,6	39,5	17,5	22,2	16,4	20	50
Stayed 7 years and more		57,8	59,5	65,6	58,1	53,5	55,7	51,1	62,4
16-24 years		46	49,2	36	45,1	21,7	47,8	45,4	40,8
25-54 years		64,4	71,9	73,9	67	69,3	60,5	53,8	70,2
55-74 years		38,9	39,2	51,6	36	30,3	28,8	29,7	41,9
FEMALES	58,9	47,1	62,1	49,6	45,2	39,3	40,4	33,9	50
16-24 years	48,8	38,2	58,8	25,8	35,9	12,9	35,8	28,5	35,9
25-54 years	71,8	53	71,9	59,1	52,6	49,5	44	36,9	55,4
55-74 years	33,9	30,4	39,8	35,7	18	24,3	15,7	15,4	33,7
Stayed less than 4 years		36	66,2	41,3	28,7	26,3	21,6	21,2	32,4
16-24 years		31,9	60,8	23,5	24,8	11,9	19,3	18,6	22,4
25-54 years		39,3	69,4	46,9	33	32,1	24	23,3	36,4
55-74 years		12,6	57,5	18,6	5,4	8,8	3,8	2,4	16,7
Stayed 4-6 years		49,1	69,9	53,9	49,9	43,7	40,5	31,5	48,4
16-24 years		40,9	48,3	26,5	47,3	25	36,2	32,9	41,5
25-54 years		53,7	72,5	57,2	59,7	47,3	42,4	32,1	50,3
55-74 years		14,5	63,8	36,7	7	20,8	8,8	3,3	25
Stayed 7 years and more		51,9	58,9	51,8	55,3	43,9	47,5	45,6	55,9
16-24 years		46,6	50,9	33	45,5	11,5	48,1	48,1	43
25-54 years		59,1	73,2	65,2	62,9	58,8	50,8	47,6	62,1
55-74 years		33	39	36	27,6	25,2	18,7	20,6	34,7

1) Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2000

Table 33. Unemployment rate (persons 16-74 years of age) 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, 1999 and 2000.

Year, Number of years of residence in Norway	Registered unemployed total	Registered unemployed first generation immigrants								
		Total	Nordic countries	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	
2000										
Total	1,8	4,4	2,0	2,2	5,4	1,9	5,5	7,1	5,6	
Stayed less than 4 years		4,1	2,4	2,3	4,3	1,4	5,4	6,4	4,7	
Stayed 4-6 years		5,3	2,2	2,5	6,9	2,0	6,6	7,0	5,4	
Stayed 7 years and more		4,3	1,8	2,1	5,4	2,1	5,4	7,6	5,9	
Males	2,1	5,3	2,7	2,7	6,5	2,2	6,4	8,9	7,2	
Stayed less than 4 years		4,8	2,6	2,3	4,6	1,7	6,9	8,3	5,4	
Stayed 4-6 years		6,1	2,8	3	8,6	1,7	7,3	9,1	7,2	
Stayed 7 years and more		5,5	2,8	2,9	6,6	2,6	6,2	9,1	7,6	
Females	1,5	3,3	1,4	1,5	4,4	1,6	4,4	4,3	4,1	
Stayed less than 4 years		2,8	1,8	1,9	3,8	0,9	3,2	3,5	3,6	
Stayed 4-6 years		4,8	1,9	2	5,7	2,5	6,2	5,5	4,3	
Stayed 7 years and more		3,2	1,1	1,4	4,3	1,8	4,5	4,7	4,3	

1) Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2000

Table 34. Naturalisation 2000, as per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities.

	Number of citizens	Obtained Norwegian
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Country	in Norway 1.1.2000		citizenship in 2000	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
Denmark	19 205	13 657	170	1,24
Finland	5 731	2 546	49	1,92
Sweden	25 136	10 385	246	2,37
Bulgaria	355	55	21	38,18
Germany	6 707	3 414	74	2,17
Poland	2 042	921	196	21,28
Romania	480	44	70	159,09
Russia	2 749	85	222	261,18
Ukraine	231	6	7	116,67
United Kingdom	11 367	7 458	104	1,39
Yugoslavia	10 249	2 324	1322	56,88
Euro 15	78 482	42 815	725	1,69
Ethiopia	843	210	59	28,10
Morocco	1 380	517	131	25,34
Somalia	4 844	683	332	48,61
Turkey	3 481	1 347	523	38,83
China	1 269	358	156	43,58
India	2 203	1 373	188	13,69
Iran	3 683	1 056	481	45,55
Iraq	5 790	665	524	78,80
Pakistan	7 363	4 352	1077	24,75
Sri Lanka	3 405	1 435	454	31,64
Thailand	2 381	756	142	18,78
Viet Nam	2 452	1 387	738	53,21
USA	8 325	5 545	54	0,97
Chile	2 433	2 207	156	7,07
Colombia	260	73	72	98,63

Source: Statistics Norway 2001

Table 35. Persons with foreign background. 1 January 2001.

Country of	Foreign back-	Immigrant population		Other immigrant background		
		Born	Born in	Born	Born in	Born

background	ground, total	Total	abroad with both parents born abroad	Norway with both parents born abroad	Total	Adopted abroad	abroad with one parent born abroad	Norway with one parent born abroad	abroad with both parents born in Norway
Total	505868	297731	249904	47827	208137	14161	23143	153006	17827
Europe, total	269583	135008	124383	10625	134575	786	16742	107458	9589
Nordic countries	127566	53480	50526	2954	74086	174	9425	58091	6396
Of witch:									
Denmark	48731	19049	17728	1321	29682	45	3158	25459	1020
Finland	12658	6776	6434	342	5882	12	360	5453	57
Sweden	58093	23010	22100	910	35083	108	5567	24194	5214
Rest of Europe	142017	81528	73857	7671	60489	612	7317	49367	3193
Of witch:									
Bosnia- Herzegovina	13186	12944	11775	1169	242	-	13	229	-
Bulgaria	1382	842	805	37	540	2	12	490	36
France	5219	2350	2241	109	2869	5	438	2183	243
Germany	23073	9448	8923	525	13625	66	1924	10880	755
Nederlands	8348	3848	3388	460	4500	6	526	3724	244
Poland	9689	6432	5698	734	3257	38	151	3054	14
Romania	1621	1054	987	67	567	149	9	408	1
Russia	4524	3749	3662	87	775	149	49	565	12
Ukraine	466	399	379	20	67	1	2	64	-
United Kingdom	29604	10925	10342	583	18679	27	2736	14873	1043
Yugoslavia	17063	15469	13001	2468	1594	4	20	1567	3
Africa, total	38654	29568	23118	6450	9086	320	669	6784	1313
Of witch:									
Marocco	7100	5719	3870	1849	1381	4	22	1347	8
Somalia	10318	10107	7905	2202	211	2	2	207	-
Asia, total	139162	112590	83694	28896	26572	8746	1310	15319	1197
Of witch:									
China	5341	3654	3043	611	1687	756	37	799	95
India	8277	6140	4103	2037	2137	1007	64	965	101
Iran	12230	11016	9645	1371	1214	20	30	1148	16
Iraq	12630	12357	11212	1145	273	1	14	256	2
Pakistan	24915	23581	13554	10027	1334	14	20	1294	6
Philippines	10059	5885	5105	780	4174	522	315	3307	30
South Korea	6495	393	362	31	6102	5570	92	394	46
Sri Lanka	11043	10335	7292	3043	708	160	23	518	7
Turkey	12355	10990	7507	3483	1365	6	30	1321	8
Viet Nam	16804	15880	11231	4649	924	188	28	690	18
North America , total	37834	10119	9715	404	27715	640	3604	18323	5148
Of witch:									
USA	30059	7253	7014	239	22806	247	2945	15192	4422
South America, total	18167	9547	8127	1420	8620	3664	530	4050	376
Of witch:									
Chile	8641	6491	5300	1191	2150	150	67	1905	28
Colombia	3823	604	551	53	3219	2828	61	301	29
Oceania, total	2468	899	867	32	1569	5	288	1072	204

Source: Statistics Norway 2001