

SOPEMI-report for Norway (2004):

Trends in migration and migration policy – 2003/2004

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on migration,

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1 Overview

Since 1970 growth has been the long-term trend in immigration to Norway, although there are yearly fluctuations. In 1970 1.5 per cent of the population were immigrants or persons with two immigrant parents. At the beginning of 2004 this percentage had been multiplied five times, to 7.6 per cent. During the same period there were important changes in the composition of immigration flows and thereby the stock of immigrants. In 1970 only 17 per cent of the immigrant population came from countries outside Western Europe and North America. By 2004 72 per cent belonged to this category. Fluctuations are caused by variations in international migration dynamics and migration policies as well as by the need for labour and changing flows of asylum-seekers and refugees.

In 2003 the net migration to Norway was approximately 11,300, almost 6,000 lower than in 2002. This was due to a decrease in immigration of more than 4,000 as well as an increase in emigration of 1,700. The most marked decrease was in immigration from Iraq (down 1,700). Net immigration to Norway was highest from Russia and Somalia - 1,700 and 1,500 persons respectively. Other countries with high net immigration were Afghanistan (1,200), Germany (830) and Thailand (800).

In order to prevent undermining the asylum institute, the Norwegian government has taken various steps to stem the flow of asylum seekers with no need for protection. The reduction in 2003, which has continued into 2004, demonstrates that some of the measures probably have had an effect. Meanwhile, it also follows a general downward trend in Europe. So far it is not possible to say for sure whether the dwindling asylum seeker flow will be accompanied by an increase in illegal migration to Norway.

Migration in the Nordic area has traditionally been sensitive to the labour market, and still is. Nordic and European labour migrants tend to be in Norway on a temporary basis. In 2004 labour migration from the new EU member states has increased significantly. Many are seasonal workers, leaving before they are registered as immigrants living in Norway.

While the growth of the total population was 0.6 per cent in 2003, the number of foreign nationals increased 3.6 per cent, to 205,000. The immigrant population was up 4.9 per cent, to 350,000, while its share in relation to the population as a whole went up from 7.3 to 7.6 per cent during 2003. Four out of five (290,000) were born abroad with two foreign-born parents, while the rest (60,000) were born in Norway with two foreign-born parents.

Whereas nationals from European countries, excluding Turkey, make up 57 per cent of all *foreign nationals* residing in Norway, European immigrants make up only 41 per cent of the total *immigrant population*. This discrepancy reflects the fact that fewer Europeans opt for Norwegian nationality when they qualify for it. Asian immigrants make up 40 per cent and Africans 12 per cent of the immigrant population.

All in all, 575,000 persons, or 12.5 per cent, of the population in Norway have some kind of immigration-related background. The origin of grandparents is not taken into account in this figure.

In 2003 unemployment in Norway increased to 3.9 per cent. Unemployment rose throughout the year. The average figure for the year was 92,600 unemployed; an increase of 23 per cent compared to the previous year. 15,800 completely unemployed job seekers with immigrant background were registered. In May 2004 the unemployment among immigrants was 9.8 per cent, while the unemployment for the total workforce was 3.7 per cent. There are significant variations in unemployment rates among immigrants from different regions of origin. Whereas rates for 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.

The rate of employment among many immigrant groups is lower than for the population as a whole. This may have different and complex causes, for example mismatch of qualifications, lack of Norwegian language skills, discrimination and different attitudes to the participation of women in the labour market.

In June 2003 the Norwegian parliament, the Storting, approved an introduction scheme for newly arrived refugees and persons granted humanitarian status, and for family members of these two categories. The scheme combines an introduction programme with an economic benefit which participants are eligible for. The aim of the programme, which will be adapted to individual needs and abilities, is to provide basic skills in the Norwegian language, insight into the Norwegian society and to prepare for participation in working life and/or further education.

The Government submitted a draft bill to the Storting in April 2004, proposing that it should be compulsory for newly arrived adult immigrants to take 300 lessons in Norwegian language and social studies. Beyond the compulsory training, those who have further needs for training will have the opportunity to take more classes (up to 3,000 lessons, depending on the needs of the individual). The participation in the compulsory part of language training will be made a requirement for granting of a permanent residence permit (settlement permit) and for obtaining Norwegian nationality.

In October 2004 a new report on diversity through inclusion and participation was submitted to the Storting (Report no. 49, 2003-2004). The report focuses on how to handle diversity, and on governing principles when facing dilemmas and new needs arising in a diverse society. Furthermore, a proposal for a new law prohibiting ethnic and religious discrimination was submitted before the end of 2004.

2 Migration regulation and flows – general characteristics

2.1 Legislation

The Immigration Act of 24 June 1988 regulates the entry of foreign nationals into Norway and their right to residence and work. In simplified terms, four categories are admitted: persons with a concrete job offer, refugees and other humanitarian cases, family relations and students. As a general rule, students are only granted temporary residence, but they may work part time and transform their status after receiving a job offer on completion of their studies. The other categories may, dependent on certain 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. It is normally issued after three years of residence, providing all other conditions are met.

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, on humanitarian grounds, to family members of Norwegians or legal immigrants and to students. The major legal migration categories are discussed in chapters 4-6.

The Directorate of Immigration (UDI) handles applications for asylum, as well as for family reunification, residence permit, work permit, settlement permit and the question of expulsion, as first instance. Applicants, whose applications are rejected, may appeal to the Immigration Appeals Board (UNE), which is an independent appeal body and second instance. Decisions can be reached at appeals board hearings, by a board leader alone or by the legal secretariat. It is in cases presenting material questions of doubt that an appeals board hearing is convened. Hearings are chaired by a board leader and attended by two lay board members. An applicant may challenge a negative decision by the appeals board through the court system. Meanwhile, this is not done frequently since it often is costly and seldom results in overruling of the administrative decision.

In October 2004 a legal committee appointed by the government presented its report and proposal for a new immigration act. (NOU: 20, 2003-2004). The report will be sent to stakeholders for comments, before the Government, probably in 2006, submits its proposal for a new act to the Storting.

2.2 Important international agreements

EU rules regarding free movement of persons apply to nationals of a state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA), with the exception outlined below. The same applies to members of the EFTA Convention, in practice Switzerland.

1 May 2004 the EEA area was enlarged to include ten new member countries. The Norwegian government was initially intent on according the new EEA nationals full access to the Norwegian labour market in accordance with the regular EEA rules on free movement of persons. As most involved governments decided to apply transitional restrictive rules in the initial two-year period when national rules may apply for workers from the eight Central and Eastern European new member states, the Norwegian government followed suit. It was argued that the main intention was to prevent possible negative consequences for the labour market and welfare schemes.

The transitional rules stipulate that migrant workers from the new member states (with the exception of Cyprus and Malta) are required to obtain work permits before starting to work. Work permits are issued for full-time employment at normal rates of pay and under normal working conditions. The objective is to avoid pressure on the wage levels of certain sectors of the labour market and to ensure that it is possible to make a living in Norway based on the pay received.

Norway implemented the Schengen agreement by 25 March 2001 and the rules of the Dublin II regulation by 1 September 2003. The 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 II regulation determines which state should be responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the member states.

2.3 Migration flows

With the exception of 1989, Norway has had net immigration since 1972, cf. table A10. The annual average has grown steadily, from 6,300 per year during the years 1986-1990 to 11,800 10 years later, in the period 1996-2000, cf. table A6. For the last three years, 2001-2003, the average is only slightly higher. The level of immigration varies from one year to another due to variations in international migration dynamics and immigration policies, as well as changing needs for labour and shifting flows of refugees and asylum seekers. The variation is less for emigration than for immigration. The emigration level is mostly determined by the economic cycles in Norway. The emigration level has also increased, but at a slower pace than immigration.

In 2003 the *immigration* of foreign nationals to Norway continued at a relatively high level, cf. table A7. 26,800 *foreign nationals* were registered as immigrants in the Central Population Register in 2003, which means that they came with the intention to stay for more than 6 months. Asylum seekers, who - after dismissal of their application - are returned within a few months, are normally not registered. 13,800 were women, and 13,000 were men, compared to 16,000 and 14,700 in 2002. Thus the most significant decrease was among females. This is first of all explained by the reduction in family-related immigration, cf. chapter 4.2.

Immigration from all parts of the world decreased, but the fall was sharpest for North America, Asia and Europe - 21, 18 and 12 per cent respectively. Russia, Afghanistan, China and the Philippines were among the very few countries with an increase from 2002 to 2003. Outside the Nordic countries, the highest inflow of foreigners came from Russia (1,800), Somalia (1,700) and Afghanistan (1,350). Inflow from the two latter countries mostly consists of refugees, former asylum-seekers granted residence in Norway and fam-

ily-members. From Russia a significant proportion are women married to Norwegian men, in addition to many Chechen asylum seekers..

In the Nordic region, the inflow of Swedes has dominated the picture since the mid-1990s. In 1998 6,000 Swedes came to Norway. Thereafter the number has decreased, to 2,700 in 2003. 50 per cent were women and 50 per cent men, cf. table A7. Many young Swedes have been attracted by better employment opportunities, in particular in the health sector and in restaurants and hotels in Norway. The improvement in the Swedish economy over the last years may, however, explain the decrease since 1998. The inflow of Danes and Finns has not fluctuated this much. In 2003 outflow to the Nordic countries overtook the inflow for the first time in many years, although the figure was very low (58).

The number of Norwegians returning from other countries has been quite stable over the years, most years between nine and ten thousand. In 2003 the figure was approximately 9,200, a slight decrease from 2002, cf. table A10.

The *gross inflow* to Norway in 2003 was approximately 36,000 persons; 24,700 foreigners and 11,300 Norwegians. For most nationalities the immigrants were relatively evenly divided between the genders, cf. table A4, but from countries in Eastern and Central Europe a significant majority were women.

2003 saw a *gross outflow* of almost 24,700 persons, 14,350 foreign nationals and 10,300 Norwegians; cf. table A5. This represents an increase of 7.5 per cent from 2002. Of the total number 11,650 were women and 13,000 were men. The largest country of destination was as usual Sweden. 5,800 persons went there, mostly Swedes who had been employed in Norway. Besides Sweden, the majority of emigrants went to other EU countries. 60 per cent of all moving from Norway in 2003 went to one of the 15 EU-countries that existed then.

The *net immigration of foreign nationals* in 2003 was close to 12,500 approximately 6,000 fewer than the year before. Net immigration is particularly noticeable in relation to Russia (1,600) and Somalia (1,450) and Afghanistan (1,300). Regarding Norwegian nationals, there was net emigration of 1,200 persons in 2003, slightly less than in 2002. Cf. table A9.

There are significant differences between various immigrant groups considering to which extent they come to stay in Norway permanently, or whether their visit is more temporary, cf. table A11. On average 57 per cent of those immigrating between 1970 and 1998 were still in Norway after five years. Persons coming from countries like Vietnam (96 per cent), Iraq (94), Pakistan (91) and Morocco (90), in other words both persons coming as refugees and as labour migrants, had the highest proportion staying. At the other end of the scale were persons born in Australia (25 per cent), France (30), USA (31) and Denmark (31).

3 Refugees and Asylum Seekers

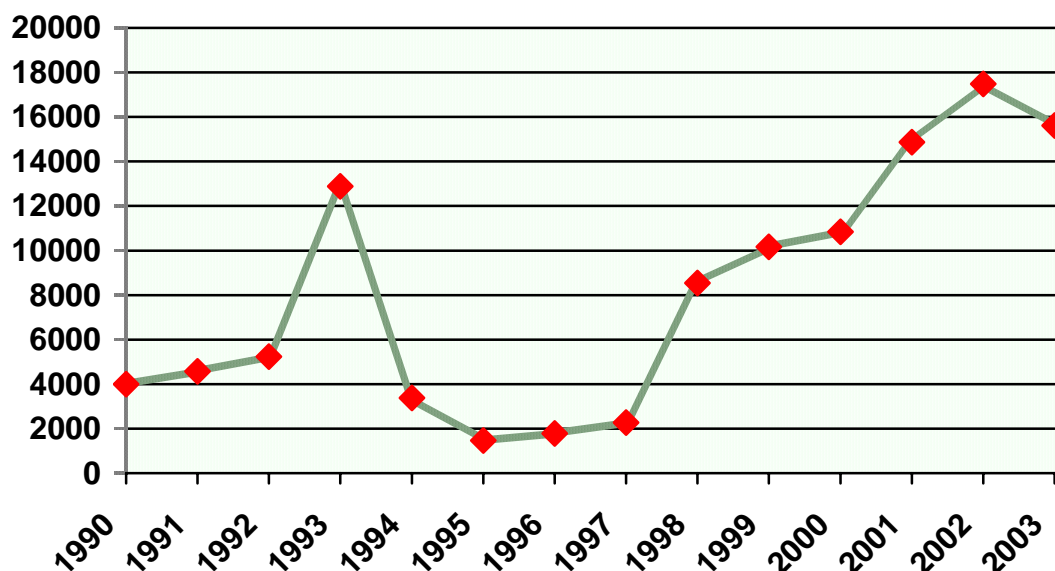
3.1 Legislation

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 a residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

3.2 Asylum seekers

Asylum seekers and refugees constitute a major immigrant category. Over the years, variations in the number of asylum seekers have probably accounted for more of the fluctuations in net migration than variations in job opportunities. During the five-year period 1998-2002 the number of asylum seekers to Norway increased considerably, 2002 being a peak year with 17,500 arrivals from a variety of countries, cf. diagram 3.1. Historically, this is the highest number ever, cf. table A12.

Diagram 3.1 Asylum seekers - 1990-2003



In 2003 the number of applicants was down to 15,600. The inflow was relatively high throughout 2003, with a marked increase from July to October. The largest groups came from Serbia and Montenegro (2,200), Afghanistan (2,000) Russia (1,900) and Somalia (1,600), cf. table 3.1 below.

The downward trend has continued into 2004, with approximately 6,200 applicants during the first nine months, almost half the number during the same period in 2003. Close to 50 % of the applicants come from the same top four countries as in 2003.

Table 3.1 Asylum seekers by major nationalities. 2000 – 2004

Country of origin	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (30.9)
Afghanistan	326	603	786	2,032	825
Russia	471	1,318	1,718	1,893	655
Serbia and Montenegro *	4,188	928	2,460	2,180	565
Somalia	910	1,080	1,534	1,601	452
Iraq	766	1,056	1,624	938	244
Iran	327	412	450	608	236
Bosnia-Herzegovina	272	907	810	657	95
Libya	7	62	123	283	90
Ethiopia	96	173	325	287	84
Belarus	139	330	395	269	46

* Yugoslavia until 2003

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, the number has gradually increased for the last couple of years, cf. table 3.2. When second instance decisions are included, the rate was 2.7 per cent in 2002, and 5 per cent in 2003.

Table 3.2 Asylum seekers granted convention refugee status - first and second instance. 1998 - 2003

Level	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1. instance	66	181	97	292	332	588
2. instance	13	0	4	4	10	21
Total	79	181	101	296	342	609

The low acceptance rate does not give the full picture of the number of asylum seekers who are given leave to remain in Norway. In 2003 3,200 asylum seekers were granted humanitarian status, slightly down from 3,300 in 2002, cf. table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Asylum seekers granted humanitarian status - first and second instance. 1998 - 2003

Level	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1. instance	1,564	2,609	2,856	4,036	2,958	2,972
2. instance	249	423	343	265	326	219
Total	1,813	3,032	3,199	4,301	3,284	3,180

Furthermore, from 2003 on it has been possible to distinguish between two categories of humanitarian status:

- a) Need for protection, but not meeting the criteria for convention refugee status
- b) Strong humanitarian concerns (health problems etc.)

Of close to 3,000 permits in first instance, 75 per cent belonged to category a) and 25 per cent to category b). During the first half of 2004, the figures changed to 62 and 38 per cent.

Close to 8,600 applications were rejected in the first instance, or 71% of all decisions assessed in substance. This means that the total first instance acceptance rate was around 29 per cent. 1,000 applications were withdrawn or the applicants disappeared during the process.

In 2003 3.300 cases or 20 per cent of the applications were rejected and transferred to another state in accordance with the Dublin procedure, cf. chapter 2.3. These claims are not assessed in substance. During the first half of 2004, the share of Dublin cases had grown to almost 30 per cent of all the applications.

Asylum seekers may on certain conditions be granted a temporary work permit until the application for asylum has been finally decided. Unless the claim for asylum is considered unfounded, there is doubt about the identity of the asylum seeker, or the asylum seeker is to be returned to a safe third country, he or she has the right to a temporary work permit as soon as the interview of the applicant is finished.

3.3 Reduction of unfounded claims

The number of asylum claims assumed to be unfounded has plummeted over the last couple of years. At the peak in 2002 up to 40 per cent were categorised as such. So far in 2004 the number is very small, under 200. This may partly be explained by the introduction of a simplified and accelerated procedure for applicants from countries in which persecution in the sense of the Refugee Convention is generally assumed not to take place. The goal of the Directorate of Immigration is to process cases falling into this category in less than 48 clock hours. For such rejected cases, appeals are normally not given suspending effect. Deportation takes place shortly after a negative decision has been made in the first instance.

Most asylum seekers from countries listed as “safe, are not entitled to any benefits, except food and lodging for a very short period. Earlier they could at least reckon on a number of months of free board and the opportunity to take up a job while their case was processed. Furthermore, in 2002 and 2003 information campaigns were carried out in countries from which substantial numbers with unfounded asylum claims arrived. The campaigns were meant to convey the message that only persons suffering from some kind of persecution should apply for asylum in Norway. Job seekers should apply for a work permit.

Also upon arrival in Norway asylum seekers are provided with information about case processing, rights and duties, possibilities of having their application accepted and possible return to the home country. This new information programme began in September 2003.

Asylum seekers, whose applications are turned down, are from 2004 not offered accommodation in reception centres when a negative decision is final and the fixed exit date is overdue. This also implies that this category does not receive a cash allowance, and that food and necessary toiletries are not provided for. Exceptions are made for some categories, for example unaccompanied minors, families with children and persons having applied to the return programme by IOM, cf. chapter 6.2.

In order to prevent the arrival of asylum seekers with no need for protection, and thereby to avoid undermining the asylum institute, the government is intent on introducing new measures. Among them are:

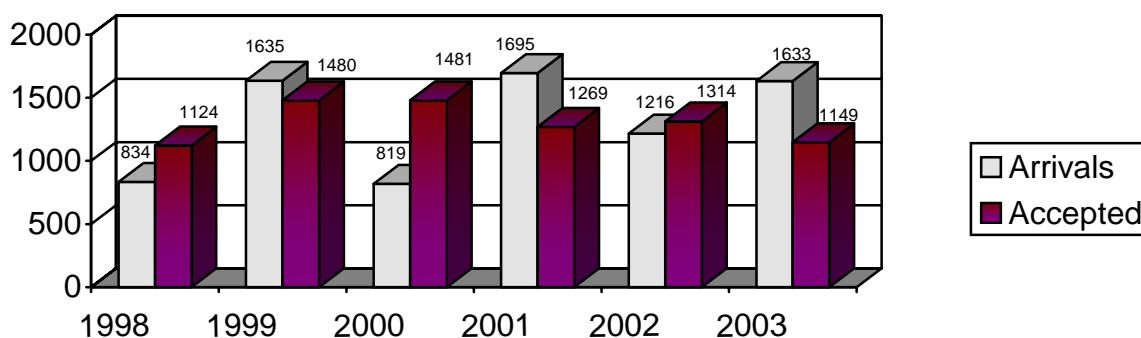
- An early distribution of asylum applications into different procedures: one for applications that may be rejected with no need for further inquiries, one for applications that may be approved with no need for further verifications and one for applications that warrant further investigations. The goal is to decide applications of the first category quicker than today. The new differentiated procedures may be implemented during the first half of 2005.
- Emphasis on the conclusion of readmission agreements with countries where returns currently are difficult.
- Focus on the need to harmonise the assessment of applications from the largest groups of asylum seekers with other receiving countries.

3.4 Resettlement of refugees

In addition to asylum seekers, Norway receives a given number of refugees each year under an annual resettlement quota. 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 refugee situation, the quota may be expanded. The Storting set the quota for 2003 and 2004 at 750 places per year. The Government has proposed to increase the quota for 2005 to 1,000 places.

In 2003 1,150 refugees were accepted for resettlement, and more than 1,600 arrived this year, cf. diagram 3.2. Some of those arriving had been accepted the previous year.

Diagram 3.2 Number of resettled refugees 1998-2003



Priority has been given to a selection of refugees from Africa, the Middle East and South East Asia. The largest groups came from Liberia, Iran and the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003.

Table 3.4 Resettled refugees in 2003 - major countries of origin

Countries of origin	Resettled refugees
Liberia	402
Iran	237
Iraq	168
Dem. Rep. of Congo	156
Burundi	133
Myanmar (Burma)	129

Due to delays in acceptances and arrivals the two preceding years, the number of arrivals in 2003 was high. The 2004 resettlement quota has been allocated to 280 refugees from Africa, 130 refugees from South-East Asia and 50 refugees from the Middle East. The other places have not been pre-allocated to particular refugee groups, but priority is given to "women-at-risk".

3.5 Repatriation

Voluntary repatriation is seen as the best durable solution to a refugee problem, when conditions are safe. A government programme for voluntary repatriation for refugees has been in place since 1992. The programme consists 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, return-related projects are funded, including projects aiming at improving the information about conditions in the home country, at training refugees for the needs of reconstruction; or at reconciliation and tolerance.

Refugees have, with few exceptions, only to a small extent chosen to repatriate from Norway. In 2003 as few as 55 persons repatriated, down from 87 in 2002. This is substantially lower than a few years ago. It is first and foremost refugees with temporary/collective protection who have chosen to benefit from the programme, i.e. refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo. Since 1999 more than 6,000 Kosovar refugees have received this individual benefit. Approximately 1,800 of them have later returned to Norway. The support must then be repaid.

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. In reality, most refugees depend on public assistance to find housing. Those who depend on assistance, have to settle in the municipality where they are placed. The Norwegian municipalities are sovereign when it comes to deciding on the number of refugees to accept. They are compensated financially by the central government for expenses they may have through the grant of a fixed sum per refugee over a five year period.

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

5,250 foreign nationals with refugee or humanitarian status were provided with housing and integration measures by the municipalities in 2003. In addition 1,500 were family members reunited with refugees or persons with humanitarian status in Norway.

4 Family-related immigration

4.1 Legislation

For the last years family links constitute the strongest grounds for long-term immigration to Norway. Of all the permits allowing for permanent residence granted in 2003, 62 per cent were granted on the grounds of family links.

The Immigration Act stipulates that the closest members of the family of Norwegian nationals and foreign nationals holding an unrestricted permit to reside in Norway have the right to residence in the realm. The closest family members are defined in the Immigration Regulations. They are mainly:

- Spouse. Both parties must be over the age of 18. It is a condition that the spouses shall live together.
- Partner of the same sex when the partnership is registered.
- Cohabitant. Both parties must be over the age of 18, have lived together for at least two years and intend to continue their cohabitation.
- Child under 18 and unmarried when both parents have or have been granted residence in Norway.
- Parents of a child under 18 and unmarried.

A wider range of family members may be granted residence permit on the ground of family links, but they may not invoke a right to family reunification.

In general, the person(s) living in Norway with whom family reunification is sought must meet a maintenance requirement. This is met when a person can maintain himself and the applicant, on his own or together with the applicant. The requirement does not apply when the person living in Norway has refugee status. Between 1997 and May 2003 it did not apply to persons holding humanitarian status. However, from May 2003 the requirement was reintroduced for reunification with persons holding such status. This means that Norway now has legal provisions in line with most other European countries. The reintroduction of the maintenance requirement for humanitarian categories is partly meant to give an incentive for entering the labour market.

In addition a maintenance requirement was introduced in November 2003 for applicants and spouses under the age of 23 years. The main objective is to counteract that young persons of immigrant background are forced into marriage by their parents.

4.2 Flows

Although still the major channel for long-term immigration to Norway, the total number of family-related immigration was significantly reduced in 2003 (10,500), compared to 2002 (14,600). The reduction was even stronger when considering that family-members of persons with EEA-permits are included from 2003. The sharp fall was mainly due to capacity problems in the Directorate of Immigration. In addition there was a significant reduction for some groups, for example from Somalia and Iraq, mainly due to the mentioned reintroduction of the maintenance requirement from May 2003.

Major countries were Iraq, Russia, Thailand, Somalia, Pakistan and Turkey, cf. Table 4.1 below. More than half of the cases involved husbands, wives or partners, while one third were children reunited with parents or entering with (one of) the parents. From countries like Russia and Thailand, a large majority of the permits concerned women married to Norwegians.

Out of 24,119 marriages contracted in 2003, 7,000 involved a Norwegian and a spouse who was a foreign national. Most existing and new trans-national marriages involved Norwegians and nationals from other European countries, but there is also a sizable number of Norwegian men who marry women from Asian countries, cf. table A13 and A14. All in all a significant proportion of immigration based on marriage is due to marriages between Norwegian nationals and non-resident foreigners. In 2001 3000 Norwegians without any immigrant background married such foreigners.

Table 4.1 Family-related migration by major countries of origin. 2001 – 2003

Countries of origin	2001	2002	2003
Iraq	1,696	1,737	940
Russia	637	905	797
Thailand	650	918	780
Somalia	645	1,707	652
Pakistan	566	545	518
Turkey	490	465	445
Germany	382	426	401
Philippines	366	457	396
Afghanistan	382	510	387
UK	394	420	330
Other countries	5,934	6,517	4,823
Total	12,142	14,607	10469

5 Labour migration

5.1 Legislation

The general rule is that all foreign nationals who intend to work or who want to run their own business in Norway must hold a work permit, cf. chapter 2.1. Nationals from Nordic countries are exempted from this rule, and EEA nationals only need a residence permit.

General immigration regulatory conditions apply for the issue of job-related 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 for specialists may be the basis for permanent residence in Norway. Such permits are granted to skilled workers or persons with special qualifications. It is a condition that their competence is deemed necessary for the activity. Until a quota has been filled (5000 yearly since 2002) there is no labour market needs requirement, i.e. that the job for a certain period with no success has been offered labour in Norway and in the European Economic Area.

Students from the EEA area can work part-time without a work permit. Students from outside this area have access to the labour market during their studies if they have a concrete offer of employment. To obtain a work permit it is a requirement that the educational institution makes a statement that the job will not be a hindrance to the student's educational progress. The student can only work part-time and not more than twenty hours per week. It is possible to apply for a full-time permit during holidays and during limited periods.

From February 2003 employers with a place of business in Norway have been allowed to apply for work permits on behalf of employees, including seasonal workers. From April 2004 a work permit for seasonal work can be issued for up to 6 months.

Norway has very limited experience with bilateral agreements on short-term migration for employment. For the time being there are no such agreements functioning.

1 May 2004 transitional rules pertaining to the access of nationals of the new EEA member states in Central and Eastern Europe to the Norwegian labour market came into force (cf. chapter 2.2). By the end of the

two-year period with transitional rules it will be decided whether to apply the regular EEA rules for labour market access also for this group.

5.2 Demand for labour

In 2003, unemployment in Norway increased to 3.9 per cent. Unemployment rose throughout the year, and the average figure for the year ended up at 92,600 unemployed, an increase of 23 per cent compared to the previous year, cf. chapter 11. The increase was highest within the IT-sector and in public administration. 15,000 completely unemployed job seekers with immigrant background were registered. Of these, about 10,000 came from countries outside the OECD.

Although the demand for labour fluctuates significantly, the demographic trends in Norway indicate that in the years to come there will be a need for labour immigration. This is due to a reduced growth of the Norwegian labour force and a growth in the number of old age pensioners and elderly in need of care. There are also examples that even in times of increasing unemployment, employers and certain sectors have difficulties recruiting personnel.

The Nordic labour market is open, and labour immigration to Norway from Sweden, Finland and Denmark is important. Sectors like construction and health care are dependent on Nordic labour. Likewise, there is an open labour market with the EU-15, Cyprus Malta, and Liechtenstein.

5.3 Measures against social dumping

Several measures with the intention to avoid social dumping and thus protecting wage levels and work-life standards in Norway have been introduced in connection with the EEA enlargement.

The Labour Inspectorate and The Petroleum Safety Authority are according to the new regulations in force from 1 October 2004 to carry out necessary inspections to ensure compliance with the terms of the work permits in the companies. Any indications of violations of these terms are to be reported to the immigration authorities. The Labour Inspectorate and The Petroleum Safety Authority are also to oversee the enforcement of collective agreements declared universally applicable by The Norwegian Tariff Board. Any unconformity is to be investigated by the Police.

Employers of certain sectors may by a regulation be imposed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to issue ID cards to their employees, if this is considered necessary for health, safety and environmental reasons. Building and constructions companies will be the first affected by the new regulation. Finally, there are amendments concerning tax registration by Norwegian firms buying services from abroad.

5.4 Permits and flows

It is difficult to obtain an accurate picture of the total labour-migration to Norway. Since Nordic nationals do not need any permit, immigration authorities do not register them. The total number of permits granted in relation to employment was 25,650, up from 24,160 in 2002. Most of them relate to seasonal or other forms of temporary employment.

In 2003 the number of EEA permits was 6,700 a significant increase from 4,700 permits in 2002. Almost half of the permits (3,250) were issued to persons taking up employment in Norway, 20 per cent (1,300) to students and the rest to family members.

In 2003 the majority of work permits granted to nationals from countries outside the EEA were for seasonal work, cf. diagram 5.1 below. More than 1,100 specialist permits were also issued; down from 1,730 in 2002, cf. table 5.1. This is far lower than the annually fixed level of 5,000 permits that may be granted without any labour market needs test. All in all, approx. 22,400 work permits were issued, a slight increase from 22,000 in 2002. In addition, 8,500 permits were granted to family members of persons with work permits. Such permits include the right to work.

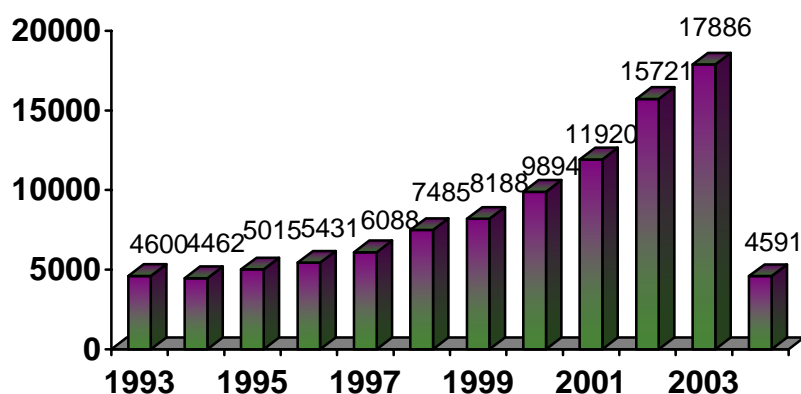
Table 5.1 Work permits for specialists. 2000 – 2004*

Permits	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 *
Total	305	777	1676	1127	569
- from Poland	26	183	516	330	84

* Numbers by 30 September 2004

In 2003 the number of seasonal permits increased to almost 17,900, an all-time high. More than 98 per cent of the seasonal workers came from Central and Eastern Europe. Nationals of Poland and Lithuania were the two dominant groups, with around 14,500 and 4,000 permits. In 2004 the number will drop dramatically due to the EU enlargement.

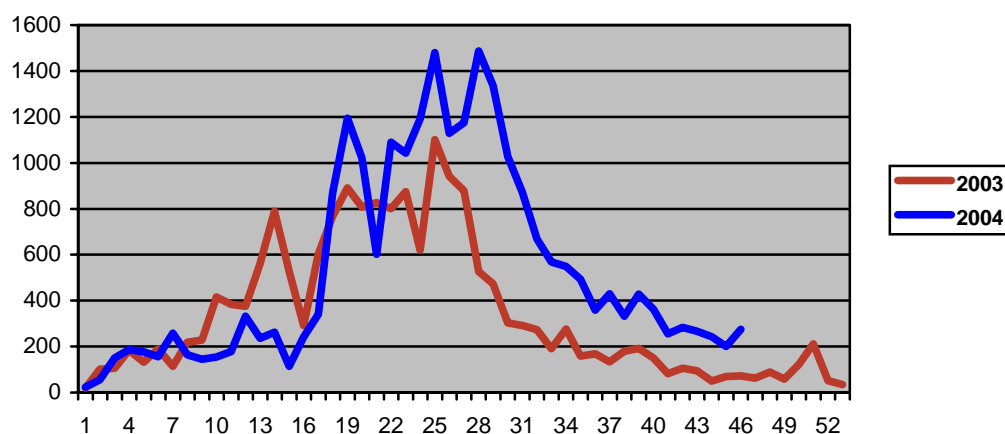
*Diagram 5.1 Number of seasonal work permits issued 1993-2004**



* Figures by September 30, 2004

The EEA-enlargement from 1 May 2004 has had an impact on labour migration to Norway. Despite transitional restrictions on the free flow of labour there has been a significant increase compared to 2003.

Diagram 5.2 Permits granted to nationals from the new EU/EEA member states, week by week in 2003 and 2004



The diagram illustrates this increase. By mid-November 2004 24,400 permits had been granted, compared to 17,500 at the same time in 2003, almost 40 per cent increase. 20,000 were EEA-permits. Two thirds have been granted to nationals of Poland. Many are seasonal workers, but some come for more long-term work, mainly in housing and construction. One third of the permits had a duration for more than three months, indicating that they involved other types of work than seasonal work in agriculture.

6. Migration for education and training

6.1 Legislation

There were no significant changes in legislation concerning foreign students during 2003-2004. The option to apply for work permit as a specialist after completion of studies in Norway was introduced already in 2001. There was some concern in relation to a relatively high proportion of Chinese students who drop out of their studies. Some of these students use agents who do not provide them with correct information about studying in Norway. This might be part of the explanation to the drop-out rate.

6.2 Flows

The Directorate of Immigration has reorganized its statistics concerning this category of migrants, including in it both au pairs and trainees. The major categories are reflected in table 6.1 below. It shows a significant growth in migration for educational purposes in 2003, in particular for both student groups, compared to the average the three foregoing years. Major source countries for students were Germany, China, USA, Spain, France and Russia. Students from the other Nordic countries are not included as they do not need any form of residence permit. They are not registered by immigration authorities.

Table 6.1 Migration for education and training - major categories. 2000-2003

Migration category	2000	2001	2002	2003
Student (non-EEA)	1953	1413	1578	2097
Student (EEA)	963	936	1186	1328
Post doctorate	43	32	23	43
Folk high school	141	310	403	345
Au pair	277	666	743	948
Trainee	643	726	601	543
Others	198	189	161	164
Total	4500	4289	4704	5468

7 Illegal or irregular migration

7.1 Legislation

In order to effectively combat illegal immigration, some amendments to the Immigration Act were made effective from July 2003. The maximum penalty for a person who, for the purpose of profit, conducts organised activity to assist foreign nationals to enter the realm illegally has been raised from 5 to 6 years of imprisonment. Furthermore, it is considered a criminal act to abandon to another person a passport or travel document, when the person concerned knows or ought to understand that a foreign national may use it to enter Norway or another state. The maximum penalty is two years imprisonment.

In Norway, there are no special programmes for regularisation of status for illegal migrants. However, several countries refuse to take back their own nationals if they do not return voluntarily. A person, whose application has been rejected, some times remains in Norway if his or her identity is not established or the country of origin refuses to receive a national returned by force. As long as they have not personally obstructed their return, such persons have the opportunity to apply for a temporary work permit. They must have resided in Norway for six months after their application was rejected. The permit expires as soon as it is possible to return the foreign national to his or her country of origin.

7.2 Challenges and measures

There is a lack of facts and figures concerning the extent of illegal and irregular migration to Norway. However, we know that the problem exists, particularly in the major cities with a relatively high proportion of immigrants and less social transparency.

There are indications that Norway is a transit country for migrants attempting to enter the UK and other countries. There have been several cases of attempted smuggling of human beings by ferries from Norwegian ports. The police have implemented stricter control measures in order to combat this.

90 per cent of asylum seekers in Norway have counterfeit documents or have no identification documents at all. In addition approximately 90% of the applicants apply at a police station inside the country, not at the border. Yearly a significant number of asylum seekers, many of them having their application turned down, leave the reception centres without giving any new address. By the end of August 2004 the number was 3,300, half of them with negative decisions. Some may return to their home country, some go to other countries and some of them try to stay in Norway illegally to make a living through work or crime.

The police have apprehended a number of migrants working illegally during co-ordinated controls of various businesses, especially on construction sites and in shops and restaurants. Some of these illegal workers are former asylum seekers, while others have come directly to work, neither applying for asylum nor for a work permit. Those apprehended are expelled if there are no legal obstacles.

During 2003 the police returned 7,000 foreigners by force. Many of them were asylum seekers, who had their applications turned down, but also criminals and other categories. Halfway in 2004 the figure had reached 4,000.

Return measures are important elements in a comprehensive migration policy. The aim is to facilitate return and provide motivation, so that persons who have had their asylum claim rejected, may return in dignity to the country of origin.

Since 2002 the Norwegian government is cooperating with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on a programme for "Assisted Voluntary Return". It aims at facilitating the voluntary and dignified return of rejected asylum seekers and irregular migrants residing or stranded in Norway. The services offered in the framework of the Norwegian Voluntary Assisted Return Programme include: information and counselling to potential returnees, assistance in getting travel documents, travel arrangements, post-arrival reception, onward travel to the local destination and limited follow-up. In 2003 approximately 1500 persons returned with IOM. During the first nine months of 2004 the number was 800.

Norway has concluded ten readmission agreements. As a party to the Schengen agreement, the EU has decided to include in its readmission agreements a clause encouraging countries of origin to conclude similar agreements with Norway (and Island). Norway intends to start negotiations with the several countries in the wake of the signing of agreements with the EU. In addition Norway will within short conclude agreements with some ten countries.

8 Stocks of foreign population and of immigrants

8.1 The stock of foreign nationals

The total population of Norway grew by 25,500 persons in 2003, which gives a growth rate of 0.6 per cent, the same level as in 2002. This growth rate is among the highest in Europe, due to birth surplus as well as net immigration. By the end of 2003 the total population was 4,577 million, cf. table A1.

At the same time the total number of foreign nationals was 205,000, up 7,000, or 3.6 per cent from the year before, cf. table A1. This figure constitutes 4.5 per cent of the total population.

The number of European nationals still constitutes the majority of foreign nationals: 116,000 or approx. 57 per cent of all foreign nationals, cf. table A16. This share has gradually been reduced over the years, down from 65 per cent in 2000. Nationals from Afghanistan, Russia, Somalia and Thailand had the highest increase, by 47.3, 28.5, 17.7 and 16.8 per cent respectively. Continuing the trend from the last couple of

years, there was a reduction in the number of nationals from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro during 2003 (24.2 and 5.6 per cent).

The number of nationals from Asian countries has increased gradually since 2000. By 1 January 2004 they account for 25 per cent of the total foreign population, while they made up 19 per cent by 1 January 2000. Iraqis constitute the largest group, numbering 13,373 persons.

Nationals from African countries increased by 2,700 during 2003. Around 10 per cent of foreign nationals in Norway are from Africa, while the percentage was 6.5% four years earlier. Somali nationals constitute the largest group, numbering close to 9, 900 persons.

Nationals from countries in North, Central or South America are becoming fewer, both in absolute figures and in relative size. The total number was 14,500 (7.1 per cent) by 1 January 2004, not much more than the number of Iraqis in Norway. 50 per cent are from the USA, while the second largest group is from Chile (2,100).

These patterns and changes only partly reflect shifts in migration flows (cf. chapter 2). More important is the significant differences in the inclination to apply for Norwegian nationality (cf. chapter 9). Immigrants from countries in Western Europe and North America show little interest in changing nationality, compared to most other groups of foreign nationals. For example, the number of nationals from Bosnia-Herzegovina has been cut in half, since 2000; from over 12,000 to less than 6,000. This change is mostly due to naturalisations, not return-migration.

Table 8.1 Foreigners by major nationalities. 2000-2004

Nationalities	1.1.2000	1.1.2001	1.1.2002	1.1.2003	1.1.2004
Sweden	25,136	25,170	25,140	25,241	25,432
Denmark	19,205	19,405	19,653	20,008	20,006
Iraq	5,790	9,891	10,778	13,038	13,373
UK	11,367	11,074	10,966	11,188	11,018
Somalia	4,844	6,152	6,588	8,377	9,861
Germany	6,707	7,055	7,538	8,233	8,839
USA	8,325	8,037	7,915	7,976	7,703
Pakistan	7,363	6,731	6,867	6,676	6,572
Russia	2,749	3,288	3,882	4,829	6,565
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,196	11,611	8,826	7,850	5,952
Serbia and Montenegro*	10,249	8,849	6,497	6,004	5,565

* Yugoslavia until 2003

Cf. table A16 for more details.

8.2 The stock of immigrants

Almost two thirds of the population growth in 2003 was due to the growth of the *immigrant population*¹. It increased with 16,100 persons, (4.9 per cent) reaching a level of close to 350,000 persons, 7.6 per cent of the total population, cf. table A18. The increase was mainly due to net immigration for this group (of approximately 13,000), to a lesser degree birth surplus (3,000). The increase is somewhat lower than in 2002, when it was more than 22,000.

¹ Immigrant population is 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 A17.

The number of immigrants with two foreign born parents reached almost 290,000, or 6.3 per cent of the total population by the end of 2003. The number increased by 11,800 (4.3 per cent) from 2002. The number born in Norway of two foreign-born parents reached almost 60 000, an increase of 4,300 (7.8 per cent).

The composition of the immigrant population has changed considerably over the years. A growing proportion originates from Asia, Africa and to some extent Latin America. There has also been an increase from south eastern Europe. More than two thirds come from these parts of the world by 2004, while the share was less than one third in 1980.

If we only look at immigrants with two foreign-born parents, slightly more than 50 per cent come from Asia, Africa and Latin America and slightly less come from Europe, North America and Oceania, cf. table 7.3 below and table A17 in the annex.

Table 8.2 Foreign born with two foreign born parents by region of birth. 2000-2004

Regions	1.1.2000	1.1.2001	1.1.2002	1.1.2003	1.1.2004
Nordic countries	50,570	50,526	50,470	51,135	50,701
Rest of Europe	72,283	73,857	75,375	79,528	82,552
North America, Oceania	9,873	9,715	9,682	10,076	9,116
Asia (incl. Turkey) Africa, Latin America	104,903	114,939	122,795	136,523	146,735
Total	238,462	249,904	259,221	277,262	289,104

The major countries of origin are listed below, cf. table 8.4. Since 2001 Pakistan has been on the top of the list when both immigrants and children of two immigrants are included. However, if those born in Norway are not included, there are more from Sweden and Denmark. 43 per cent of the Pakistani immigrant population are born in Norway, while only 4 per cent of Swedes are born here.

Table 8.3 Immigrant population by major countries of origin. 2000-2004

Countries of origin	1.1.2000	1.1.2001	1.1.2002	1.1.2003	1.1.2004
Pakistan	22,831	23,581	24,565	25,546	26,286
Sweden	23,240	23,010	22,772	22,870	22,871
Denmark	18,863	19,049	19,169	19,401	19,318
Vietnam	15,390	15,880	16,386	16,944	17,414
Iraq	7,664	12,357	13,630	16,437	17,295
Somalia	8,386	10,107	11,269	13,689	15,586
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,614	12,944	13,159	15,498	15,216
Iran	10,354	11,016	11,908	12,733	13,506
Turkey	10,481	10,990	11,550	12,343	12,971
Sri Lanka	9,826	10,335	10,925	11,475	11,918
Germany	9,102	9,448	10,019	10,670	11,232
Serbia and Montenegro *	15,466	15,469	14,466	9,941 ²	11,070
UK	11,161	10,925	10,820	11,087	10,945
Total	282,487	297,731	310,704	332,793	348,940

* Yugoslavia until 2003

² The marked decrease in immigrants originating from Yugoslavia is caused by a reassessment of both the national origin of people from Yugoslavia arriving prior to the division of the country and of the different national categories. Thus, this change also affects the data regarding the other countries originating in the former Yugoslavia (Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Macedonia).

By 1 January 2004 almost 100 000 of the immigrant population had been given some form of protection in Norway, either directly or indirectly as family members. 18,000 of these were refugees resettled in co-operation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The others have come as asylum seekers and have been granted residence, either as refugees or with humanitarian status. Family members, who have been united with these categories, are included. 6,400 foreign nationals were added to this broad refugee category in the course of 2003. It was 8,800 in 2002.

Fertility rates (TFR) vary between women with Norwegian background and first generation immigrants. In 2002-2003 it was 1.69 for the former and 2.25 for the latter. However, for both categories the trend is downward, from 1.83 and 2.57 respectively in 1994-95. The highest rate is among women from Asia, Africa and Latin America (2.58 in 2002-2003, down from 2.93 in 1994-95). Cf. table A20. In 2003 there were for the first time more children born with both parents from Iraq and from Somalia than from Pakistan, cf. table A21.

Among immigrants one third have lived in Norway for less than 5 years, one third between 5 and 14 years and one third 15 years or more. Danes have the longest residency; Afghans the shortest.

9 Naturalisations

9.1 New Nationality Act

A proposal for a new nationality act will be submitted to the Storting by the end of 2004. The aim is that the law shall be exhaustive as claims for nationality are concerned. The applicant shall have a right to nationality if the claims of the act are met, i.e. no discretionary decisions.

These are important elements of the proposal:

- A language claim will be introduced
- Applicants will have to give up present nationality - i.e. the principle of multiple nationalities will not be introduced.
- If a person does not give up his or her former nationality after having acquired Norwegian nationality, the latter will be withdrawn.
- A child shall acquire the nationality of both parents by birth; also when the child is born out of wedlock or abroad.
- A child can acquire nationality after the age of 12, irrespective of application by the parents - today the applicant must be 18 years old.
- Children, who cannot renounce their other nationality before a certain age, can nevertheless acquire Norwegian nationality. However, they must choose between the Norwegian and the other nationality within one year after renunciation is possible.
- After having acquired the Norwegian nationality, the applicants will be welcomed to a voluntary ceremony where an oath will be required.

The proposal is in every respect in accordance with the European convention on nationality of 1997. Therefore, the government proposes that the Storting gives its consent to the ratification of this convention. It is foreseen that the new Nationality Act will come into force 1. January 2006, at the earliest.

9.2 Naturalisations

During the 1990s the number of naturalisations reached an average of 8,130 per year. During the first four years of the following decade, the average has been a bit higher, 9,300, cf. table A22.

In 2003 almost 47 per cent of close to 7,900 naturalised persons originated in Europe. 25 per cent of the total were from Bosnia-Herzegovina. 37 per cent originated in Asia (including Turkey) and 10,5 per cent originated in Africa.

After the peak period from 1995 to 1997 there was a decrease in the number of foreign nationals who acquired Norwegian citizenship. During 2003 the number of naturalisations fell for the second year, and is now almost down at the average level for the period 1991-95, cf. table A22.

Some of the shifts from one year to another, for example among groups like Pakistanis who have been residents in Norway from for a long period, may be a reflection of priorities and capacity problems in the Directorate of Immigration, rather than of any dramatic changes in the inclination to naturalise. Other shifts may be attributable to the changing size of the number of persons who are eligible in a particular group. This reflects migration patterns some years ago.

Table 9.1 Naturalisations by major countries of origin. 2000-2003

Countries of origin	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pakistan	1,077	409	829	497
Turkey	523	356	412	398
Somalia	332	676	546	392
Serbia and Montenegro*	1,322	1,199	614	310
Bosnia-Herzegovina	875	2,999	1,229	1,965
Total per year	9,517	10,838	9,041	7,867

* Until 2003 Yugoslavia

The percentage of the eligible foreign nationals who prefer to change citizenship, varies between different groups, cf. table A23. In 2003 only 1-2 per cent of nationals of Nordic, EEA and North American countries who were eligible for Norwegian citizenship, availed themselves of that opportunity. This has been the usual pattern for many years.

On the other side, for countries like Iraq, Ukraine, Russia, Somalia, Romania and the Philippines the percentage was very high. For Iraq, Ukraine, Russia the number of naturalisation is higher than the number of persons having stayed in the country for more than 7 years. The reason is that some groups consist of many minor children and persons marrying Norwegians. An exception from the required length of residence in Norway applies to all these categories.

10 Integration and inclusion

10.1 New introduction scheme

In June 2003 the Norwegian Storting, approved an introduction scheme for newly arrived refugees and persons granted humanitarian status, and for family members of these two categories. The scheme combines an introduction programme with an economic benefit which participants are eligible for. The aim of the programme, which will be adapted to individual needs and abilities, is to provide basic skills in the Norwegian language, insight into the Norwegian society and to prepare for participation in working life and/or further education.

The programme, organised by the municipalities, will normally last up to two years and will be offered as soon as possible after placement in a municipality, cf. chapter 3.5. The scheme will be obligatory for persons between 18 and 55 years.

In a proposed amendment to the law, reunited family members to a person granted residence on humanitarian grounds are excluded from the introduction scheme, if these family members arrive in Norway at a later time. The reason for this lies in the person's obligation to support family members who are admitted. This maintenance requirement means that the person is economically responsible for assisting family members during their first period in Norway.

10.2 New policy on diversity

The Government's Report no. 49 (2003-2004) to the Storting on diversity through inclusion and participation was submitted in October 2004. The background for the report is that a society with continually new immigration and a growing, established immigrant population, which is diverse as regards religion, language, cultural and ethnic background, require efforts in several policy areas. The report outlines the main principles for policymaking in a society with such a population.

Diversity is enriching for society. However, when the population becomes more diverse with regard to lifestyles, beliefs and values, new challenges also arise. A society with a multicultural population needs a policy to handle the diversity.

This policy, which is often labelled diversity policy, aims to ensure that everyone enjoys the same freedom and opportunities – irrespective of religious, cultural and ethnic background. Acceptance for differences – different looks, choices and lives – is a central goal. At the same time, the diversity policy aims to unify and secure support of some common values and goals for social development, which are basic features of a viable democracy. Everybody - irrespective of personal convictions, likes and dislikes - must respect these values. Furthermore it is necessary to have measures to combat racism and discrimination, and to ensure that the public services and institutions are suited to meet the needs and requirements of a diverse population.

Special measures for newly arrived immigrants are necessary to ensure that immigrants have equal opportunities. Strengthened language and job training are of utmost importance in this respect. Through such efforts the intention of the Government is to counteract tendencies towards increased social and economic differences between persons with immigrant background and the rest of the population.

11. Education

11.1 Schooling of language minority pupils

The number of pupils with immigrant background has increased significantly since the beginning of the 1970s. In 2004 7.5 per cent of the total amount of children in the age of primary school (6-12), and 7 per cent of the children in the age of lower secondary education (13-15) belong to this category, while it is 8.1 per cent for youth in the age of upper secondary education (16-19).

Among children with immigrant background in the age of primary school, 56 per cent are born in Norway with parents born abroad. For children in lower secondary education it is 40 per cent, while it is 23 per cent in the age of upper secondary education.

The percentage of minority language pupils varies between different schools, parts of cities, municipalities and counties. The highest percentage is in Oslo where almost one third of the pupils have immigrant background. In several schools in Oslo the percentage is around 80 per cent. In other counties it varies between 1 and 7 per cent.

In Norway, every pupil has the right to receive teaching adapted to individual abilities and aptitudes (the Norwegian Education Act, section 1-2). With regard to minority language children, including children seeking asylum or children who have been given refugee status, the child has the right and the obligation to undergo primary and lower secondary education “when it is probable that a child will reside in Norway for a period of more than three months”.

Pupils in primary and lower secondary education, whose mother tongue is neither Norwegian nor Sami, are entitled to special education in Norwegian until they are proficient enough to attend mainstream classes in Norwegian at their school. When necessary, the same pupils are entitled to mother tongue tuition, content and language integrated teaching or both. This applies to pupils new to education in Norway, as well as others who have not reached an appropriate level in Norwegian.

Minority language pupils, who need language tuition to gain satisfactory benefit from upper secondary education, have the right to such instruction pursuant to the rules concerning special education.

Throughout Norway more than 110 different languages are taught in schools. In the autumn of 2003 more than 35,000 pupils, or 5.7 per cent of all pupils in primary and lower secondary education, received special education in Norwegian. Over 3 per cent of all the pupils in primary and lower secondary education received mother tongue education, and about 20,000 pupils received either mother tongue education, content and language integrated learning or both.

Table 11.1 Minority language pupils receiving adapted instruction - percentage 2000-2004

School-year	In Norwegian	In minority language
2000-2001	5.3	3.0
2001-2002	5.5	3.1
2002-2003	5.6	3.1
2003-2004	5.8	3.2

Both national and international surveys show significant differences in the extent to which minority and majority pupils benefit from instruction in primary and lower secondary school. They also show that fewer young people from language minorities begin and complete upper secondary education and higher education than majority pupils. In addition many adult immigrants drop out of Norwegian language training programmes, and they often have greater problems than ethnic Norwegians in further education and on the labour market, cf. chapter 12.

In December 2003, the Government launched the strategic plan, “Equal education in practice! Strategy for better learning and greater participation by language minorities in day care centres, schools and education, 2004-2009”. The overriding goal of the strategic plan is to ensure greater inclusion of persons belonging to language minorities in such institutions as well as in social and working life. The strategic plan covers pre-school children, primary, lower and upper secondary school pupils, participants in adult education programmes and students in higher education, provides a status report on this field and presents a total of 39 measures.

The plan has five main goals:

- Ensure that minority language children of pre-school age have a better understanding of the Norwegian language.
- Improve the educational achievements of minority language pupils.
- Increase the percentage of minority language pupils and apprentices who begin and complete their upper secondary education.
- Increase the percentage of minority language students in higher education.
- Improve the Norwegian language skills of minority language adults.

11.2 Adult education

Knowledge of the language is an important precondition for active participation in society. Today adult immigrants are offered a Norwegian language course of 850 lessons if they have completed primary education and up to a total of 3,000 lessons if they are illiterate or have not completed primary education. Most of the municipalities provide language courses, although they are not legally required to do so. The government compensates the municipalities financially for giving such classes. Those who attend language training are invited to take a test at the end of the course in order to obtain a documentation of their acquired language skills. Over the last few years, there has been a major increase in the number of participants and the number of lessons offered. In 2003 29,300 persons attended classes and 3,150 sat the test. From 2003 language training was not offered to asylum seekers waiting for processing of their application in asylum centres. It was only offered persons awaiting placement in a municipality.

Table 11.2 Norwegian language and social studies for adults – participants 2000-2003

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Lessons	1,074,187	1,134,254	1,525,433	1,453,474
Participants				
- total	21,856	26,013	30,433	29,320
- in asylum reception centres	6,151	7,165	7,826	1,843

Despite a generous system of free, voluntary language training for immigrants, a recent study shows that the language programmes suffer from poor progress and ambiguous results. Moreover, there are high levels of absenteeism, interruption and withdrawal from classes. In order to improve the programme the Government submitted a draft bill to the Storting in April 2004. According to this bill it will be compulsory for newly arrived adult immigrants to participate in 300 lessons of training in Norwegian language and social studies. Beyond the compulsory training, those who have further needs for training will have the opportunity to take more classes (up to 3,000 lessons, depending on the needs of the individual). To accommodate the new system, the curriculum and tests will be modified. The municipalities will be given the responsibility for offering the training, which is intended to be free of charge for the individual. The participation in the compulsory part of language training will be made a requirement for the later granting of a settlement permit and for obtaining Norwegian nationality.

12 Immigrants in the labour market

12.1 Employment of immigrants

Of the total population aged between 16 and 74, 69.4 per cent were employed in 2003. 72.6 per cent of the men and 66.2 per cent of the women were employed. For first generation immigrants 55.6 per cent were employed in 2003. 59.9 per cent of the men were employed. The employment rate among first-generation immigrant women has increased over the last years from 38 per cent at the lowest in 1994 to 51.5 per cent in the last quarter of 2003.

Table 12.1 Employment rate for total population aged 16-74 and first generation immigrants - per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group. 1997 - 2003

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Population	59,6	60,9	61,3	61,1	60,8	70,1	69,4
Immigrants	48,1	50,9	50,9	50,9	51,3	57,5	55,6

Cf. table A25 and A26 for more details. The employment rates from 1997 until 2001 above include only the number of employees, in other words, persons in hired employment. However, from November 2002, also short term hired employment and self-employment is included. The rates from 2002 on are therefore much higher than those reported previously.

There are significant variations in employment among immigrants from different regions of origin. Whereas immigrants from Nordic countries had an employment rate of 71.5 per cent in the year 2003, the rate among immigrants from African countries was 40.3 per cent, from Asia 48.6, from Eastern Europe (non-EU-members) 53.9 and from Latin America 56.9 per cent.

There are both structural and cultural causes for such variations. For example, differences in age structure and educational background might explain some of it. Attitudes to the participation of women in the labour market might be another factor. When taking the differences in age structure between the total population and most immigrant groups into account, the “underemployment” of immigrants is even more significant. There is a higher proportion of immigrants in working age.

Unemployment among immigrants is still considerably higher than in the population at large. In general immigrants residing in Norway have more problems in finding and keeping jobs than ethnic Norwegians have. Inadequate knowledge of the Norwegian language, insufficient or unrecognised education, lack of work experience from - and knowledge about- Norwegian working life, and last but not least discrimination in the labour market are supposed to be main causes for this situation.

The unemployment rate in Norway has steadily decreased since mid-1993, and was in 1998 down to 2.1 per cent, the lowest level since 1988. From 1999 up to 2003 there has been an increase in the unemployment rate up to 3.7 per cent.

Table 12.2 Unemployment rate by origin - per cent of the workforce. 1999 - 2004

Region of origin	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003	May 2004
Total population	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	3,7	3,7
Immigrants, total	6.3	7.3	6.6	7.8	9,6	9,8
- Nordic countries	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.1	4,4	4,2
- Western Europe	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.6	4,4	4,4
- Eastern Europe	9.1	9.9	8.2	9.2	10,5	10,3
- North America, Oceania	3.1	3.4	2.8	4.4	5,7	5,3
- Latin America	6.2	8.7	7.5	7.7	11,2	10,9
- Asia	9.0	10.4	9.2	10.6	13,0	13,2
- Africa	12.5	14.2	12.6	14.6	17,8	18,2

The unemployment rate among immigrants decreased steadily since 1996 and was in 1998 down to 6.0 per cent. From 1999 up to 2003 there was an increase in the unemployment rate. In May 2004 unemployment among immigrants was 9.8 per cent, a slight increase, while the unemployment for the total labour force was stable at 3.7 per cent. All figures are calculated as a fraction of the labour force.

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. Immigrants from Africa had the highest unemployment rate at 18.2 per cent in May 2004, compared with 13.2 per cent for immigrants from Asia. Unemployment among immigrants from South and Central America and Eastern Europe was 10.9 and 10.3 per cent respectively. Immigrants from the Nordic countries had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.2 per cent, followed by immigrants from other western European countries at 4.4 per cent. Unemployment among immigrants from North America and Oceania was 5.3 per cent. However, this is the smallest immigrant group, with only 219 registered unemployed.

Immigrants from Africa experienced the highest growth at 0.5 percentage points, while immigrants from Asia had a growth of 0.2 percentage points. The rate remained flat or fell slightly among the other groups. Immigrants from South and Central America had the highest decline, at 0.3 percentage points.

Unemployment among immigrants from the new EU countries in Eastern and Central Europe was 6.1 per cent at the end of May 2004. This compares with 11.7 per cent among immigrants from other eastern Euro-

pean countries. In other words, unemployment among immigrants from the new EU countries is closer to that of western immigrants than non-western immigrants. The changes were only marginal within both groups last year.

Looking at the population as a whole, unemployment among men was 4.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2004, compared with 3.3 per cent for women. The corresponding rates for immigrants were 10.8 and 8.7 per cent respectively. In both groups women experienced a rise in unemployment. For women it increased by 0.1 percentage points in the entire population and 0.3 percentage points in the immigrant population. Unemployment remained stable among immigrant men and fell by 0.1 percentage points for men in the population as a whole.

Table 12.3 Unemployment rate, total and for immigrants - per cent of the workforce. 1992 - 2003

Year	Unemployment rate for population 16-74 years	Unemployment rate for immigrants
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
2001	2.7	7.3
2002	3.3	8.6
2003	3.7	9.6

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 gainful employment. Cf. table A24 for more details.

12.2 Labour market measures for immigrants

One of the government's overall objectives 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, including discrimination. Reports on employers' attitudes sector towards hiring immigrants, both in the public and private sector, show 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 plan of action to combat racism and discrimination for the period 2002-2006 contains measures focused on the labour market and the state recruitment policy, cf. chapter 14.1.

Immigrants have access to vocational training courses arranged by the Public Employment Service (PES). Labour immigrants must have obtained a settlement permit. This rule only applies if the worker is unemployed, or is in danger of losing his/her employment.

Immigrants participate to a much greater extent in labour market measures than ethnic Norwegians do. Immigrants, along with other groups who are particularly exposed to problems, for example vocationally dis-

abled job seekers, young people and the long-term unemployed, are special target groups within the labour market policy. They are given priority when it comes to labour market measures and receive special treatment and follow-up services.

The labour market measures of the PES can be separated in several categories - recruitment/ job-placement measures, job training and labour market training measures. For immigrants, who are in need of special assistance to enter or re-enter the labour market, training aimed at raising the skills of the unemployed and job-training measures are most commonly used, separately or in combination. The PES has also developed courses and training, which are specially designed for immigrants, consisting of qualification courses with practice positions. They involve labour market training and vocational training in combination with language training.

The number of persons on ordinary labour market schemes (job programmes) increased from close to 15,200 in May 2003 to 21,000 in May 2004. The figure increased from approximately 5,000 to 6,000 for immigrants. Immigrants accounted for 28 per cent of all participants on such schemes. Most came from non-western countries.

As a percentage of the entire population, participation in labour market schemes increased from 0.5 per cent to 0.6 per cent. For the immigrant population this figure increased from 2.0 to 2.3 per cent. Immigrants from Africa and Asia had the highest participation rates in May 2004 at 4.1 and 3.1 per cent respectively³.

Certain groups of newly arrived immigrants are covered by the new introductory scheme, cf. chapter 10.2. The municipalities have the main responsibility for this programme, in cooperation with among others the PES. This indicates also an increased and more systematic effort of the local PES offices aimed at improving the qualifications of newcomers as soon as possible after they have been settled in a municipality.

Table 12.4 Participation in labour market courses by origin –per cent of the population. 1997 - 2004

Region of origin	Nov. 1997	Nov. 1998	Aug. 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003	May 2004
Total population	0.7	0.5	0,3	0.4	0.4	0,4	0,5	0,6
Immigrants, total	3.2	2.3	1,5	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	2,3
-Nordic countries	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0,4
-Western Europe	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0,6
-Eastern Europe	6.4	4.5	2,9	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.4	2,8
-North America	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0,8
-Latin America	3.7	2.6	2,8	2.0	2.2	1.7	1,9	2,0
-Asia	4.4	3.2	2,0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2,8	3,1
-Africa	5.3	4.1	2,9	2.7	3.7	3.3	3,9	4,1

13 Participation in local elections

After residing continuously in Norway for more than 3 years, all foreign nationals have the right to vote in Municipal and County Council Elections. From 1999 onwards nationals from the Nordic countries have such voting rights if they have moved to Norway by 31 March in the year of the election. In order to be eligible to vote in elections at the national level, for the Storting, Norwegian nationality is a precondition.

³ Please note that the occupationally disabled are no longer included in these figures. As a result the 2003 figures are slightly lower than previously published figures.

In the Municipal and County Council Election of 2003 117,200 foreign nationals had the right to vote. This was an increase of 15,500 since the elections of 1999. Iraqi nationals had the biggest increase (4,900), succeeded by Srilankans (1,700) and Germans (1,200). Nationals from Bosnia-Herzegovina decreased by 2,700, mainly due to naturalisation. 38 per cent of foreign nationals who were entitled to vote came from another Nordic country.

111,200 Norwegians with immigrant background were entitled to vote, an increase of 27,400 since 1999. Norwegians with their background from Pakistan and Vietnam constitute the biggest groups.

In the Municipal and County Council elections of 2003 only 34 per cent of foreign nationals entitled to vote did so. In 1999 the percentage was 38. 41 per cent of Norwegian nationals with immigrant background voted in 2003. The electoral turnout for Norwegians with their background from western countries was 64 per cent, for non-western 36 per cent, a decrease from 66 and 43 per cent respectively at the elections in 1999.

The electoral turnout of foreign nationals from western countries was 39 per cent, while for non-westerns it was only 25 per cent. Compared with the electoral survey of 1999 the turnout decreased by 8 percentage points for non-western immigrants. The turnout for other groups was unchanged from 1999. The electoral turnout increased for both groups with age and number of years in Norway. The population of non-western immigrants is younger than that of the western immigrants. In 2003 there was no difference in the electoral participation of men and women among Norwegians with immigrant background.

Table 13.1 Participation in local elections by origin - per cent of the electorate. 1999 and 2003

Categories	1999	2003
Total population	62	59
Foreign qualified voters	38	34
- western/non-western*	40/33	39/25
- women/men	41/34	35/33
Naturalised nationals	50	43
- western/non-western	66/43	64/36
- women/men	52/49	41/41

* From countries in Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Eastern Europe

14 Racism and discrimination

14.1 Plan of action to combat racism and discrimination

In 2002 the government presented a national plan of action to combat racism and discrimination for the period 2002-2006. The plan applies to the indigenous people, national minorities and the immigrant population of Norway. The measures set out in the plan are mainly focused on eight target areas:

- labour-market/working life
- public services
- schools/education
- the judicial system
- documentation/monitoring
- the internet
- the local community
- the strengthening of legal protection against ethnic discrimination and racist harassment.

The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the plan. A follow-up mechanism for the plan of action has been established, consisting of representatives from relevant ministries, the Directorate of Immigration, the Centre for Combating Ethnic

Discrimination, the Contact Committee for Immigrants and the Authorities and NGOs working in the field of racism and discrimination.

The participation of relevant NGOs will ensure a dialogue with the plan's target group. The establishment of a follow-up mechanism is also in compliance with the recommendations of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa in 2001. A status report in Norwegian for the plan can be found on the following Internet address: <http://odin.dep.no/krd/norsk/publ/handlingsplaner>.

14.2 Legal protection against ethnic discrimination

The Government proposed by the end of 2004 a bill prohibiting ethnic and religious discrimination on the basis of a report on legal protection against ethnic discrimination (NOU 2002: 12). The proposal complies with the requirements of the EU Council Directive 2000/43/EC, implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin. Furthermore, the government has submitted a proposal for a bill establishing the new anti-discrimination authority mentioned below.

A working group report from May 2003 recommended that a single equality body should be responsible for enforcing both acts on discrimination (gender and ethnicity). After consulting with stakeholders the government has decided to establish a single authority for combating gender and ethnic discrimination - The Equality and Discrimination Ombud. The Ombud's role will be to investigate incidents where alleged breaches of the laws have taken place. Following investigations of complaints, the Ombud may then make a recommendation. It is not mandatory for an organisation to comply with this recommendation. If an organisation does not comply with the Ombud's recommendation, this dispute may be referred to an appeals board for cases of discrimination. The appeals board will be given the authority of making formal and legally binding decisions in such cases (for example to decide specific sanctions). In addition to legal cases, the Ombud's tasks will also be advocacy in the field, development of competence, information campaigns and giving general support to public and private bodies, and documentation and monitoring.

15 Statistics and recent reports in English

Updated statistics on immigration and immigrants from Statistics Norway are available in English on www.ssb.no/innvstat_en.

This web-publication, which will be updated by the end of 2004, is particularly relevant:

Benedicte Lie

Immigration and immigrants 2003

Statistics Norway 2003 http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/02/sa_innvand_en/

Some recent studies in the field of migration have been published in English:

Anette Brunovskis and Guri Tyldum

Crossing Borders. An Empirical Study of Transnational Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings, FAFO 2004 <http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/426/index.htm>

Jakub M. Godzimirski

The Evaluation of the Results of the Introduction of the New Regime for Migration of Skilled Labour to Norway. The Case of Ukraine

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Centre for Russian Studies 2004

<http://www.udi.no/upload/JMG%20Report%20for%20UDI%2001%2006%202004%20PDF.pdf>

Jan-Paul Brekke

The Struggle for Control

The impact of national control policies on the arrival of asylum seekers to Scandinavia 1999 – 2004, ISF rapport 2004:013 http://www.samfunnsforskning.no/files/R_2004_13.pdf

Kate Halvorsen

Asylum Decisions on Child Applicants

Report on 4-Country Pilot Project, 2004 <http://odin.dep.no/filarkiv/220292/ema-rapport.pdf>

Statistical annex

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Table A1. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration in 2003. Norway - annual change in per cent

	1.1.2003	1.1.2004	Growth
Total population	4552252	4577457	0,6
Foreign population	197668	204731	3,6
Inflow of foreigners	30788	26787	-13,0
Real GDP 1)			0,4
Total employment 1,2)			-0,6

1) Growth of yearly average

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

Table A2. Average annual gross inflows and gross outflows of legal migrants. 1971-2003

	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	2000	2001	2002	2003
Immigrations	18766	18758	20355	27330	27465	34690	36542	34264	40122	35957
Emigrations	13931	14615	15317	21006	18546	22885	26854	26309	22948	24672
As percentage of total population 1)										
Immigrations	0,47	0,46	0,49	0,65	0,66	0,78	0,81	0,76	0,88	0,79
Emigrations	0,35	0,36	0,37	0,50	0,42	0,52	0,60	0,58	0,51	0,54

1) As percentage of mean population in the period

Source: Statistics Norway (2003, and previous issues)

Table A3. Population 1 January 2003 and 2004 and changes in 2003, by immigrant category

Immigrant category	Population 1.1.2003	Changes in 2003							Population 1.1.2004
		Livebirths	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigrations	Emigrations	Net migrations	Increase in population 1)	
Total	4 552 252	56 458	42 478	13 980	35 957	24 672	11 285	25 205	4 577 457
Without immigrant background	4 000 885	45 585	40 859	4 726	5 777	7 304	-1 527	1 963	4 002 848
With immigration background, total 2)	551 367	10 873	1 619	9 254	30 180	17 368	12 812	23 242	574 609
First generation immigrants without Norwegian background	277 262	0	1 154	-1 154	27 067	14 403	12 664	11 842	289 104
Persons born in Norway with two foreign born parents	55 531	5 034	49	4 985	345	1 127	-782	4 305	59 836
Foreign born with one parent born in Norway	24 927	2	47	-45	1 097	471	626	802	25 729
Born in Norway with one foreign born parent	161 981	5 837	325	5 512	806	1 203	-397	5 512	167 493
Born abroad with both parents born in Norway	31 666	0	44	-44	865	164	701	781	32 447
Immigrant population 3)	332 793	5 034	1 203	3 831	27 412	15 530	11 882	16 147	348 940
Non immigrant population	4 219 459	51 424	41 275	10 149	8 545	9 142	-597	9 058	4 228 517

1) The population increase is different if you take the difference between 1.1. 2004 and 1.1.2003, or using births - deaths + immigration - emigration. This is due to data technical issues.

2) Foreign adopted persons are included here

3) Sum of the categories 'First generation immigrants' and '*Persons born in Norway with two foreign born parents'

Source: Statistics Norway (2003, and previous issues)

Table A4. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. 1986- 2003

Country	Annual average	Annual average	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	1986-1990	1991-1995								
Total	27330	27465	26407	31957	36704	41841	36542	34264	40122	35957
Europe, total	13957	17183	16552	20090	22616	26875	19340	19169	20519	18807
Denmark	3232	2308	2318	2593	3032	2734	2959	3171	3232	2851
Finland	392	395	587	1012	1359	1380	1311	1224	1249	934
Sweden	3785	4614	4984	7198	7930	6044	5059	4563	4552	4527
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	2175	1015	533	461	513	325	261	322	131
Bulgaria	69	60	52	88	84	80	98	107	126	112
France	445	529	506	624	651	676	538	586	513	460
Germany	721	833	1010	1378	1628	1611	1371	1415	1572	1530
Romania	56	91	113	129	151	132	116	179	210	187
Russia	.	241	504	582	636	800	895	961	1350	1835
Spain	470	441	468	488	499	555	548	607	757	679
Ukraine	.	18	49	46	64	65	79	148	206	193
United Kingdom	1832	1587	1707	1678	2123	2014	1653	1696	1628	1395
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	724	1389	146	182	319	6407	1032	602	690	437
Rest of Europe	2230	2502	3093	3559	3710	3882	3376	3675	4123	3536
EU 12	7584	6655	7111	8074	9222	8750	8240	8737	8869	8043
EU 15	11825	11740	12786	16382	18639	16298	14700	14604	14754	13581
EU 25					19365	17107	15649	15822	16422	14965
NEW EU 10					726	809	949	1218	1668	1384
Africa, total	2235	1960	1762	2098	2942	3247	3388	3115	4480	4217
Morocco	234	173	167	220	274	266	255	241	238	158
Somalia	315	444	312	410	995	1019	1424	1009	1927	1578
Rest of Africa	1687	1344	1283	1468	1673	1962	1711	1865	2315	2481
Asia, total	7068	4723	4446	5753	6976	7992	10162	8475	11312	9420
Afghanistan					42	114	369	628	869	1188
China	229	264	289	353	484	412	453	547	805	923
Hong Kong	147	80	49	33	51	41	41	52	41	35
Korea, South	236	159	161	187	204	245	199	178	163	165
India	354	183	152	202	285	297	259	372	354	298
Iran	949	282	194	315	467	469	509	805	725	616
Iraq	156	263	278	665	970	1999	4382	1049	2467	934
Pakistan	972	620	689	767	911	831	772	862	937	800
Philippines	557	429	287	360	425	395	464	542	660	653
Sri Lanka	858	387	355	366	418	403	258	378	370	322
Thailand	275	270	337	331	356	467	561	679	1023	986
Turkey	665	460	405	500	707	673	464	665	823	680
Viet Nam	552	377	145	214	175	212	209	280	347	268
Rest of Asia	1117	950	1105	1460	1450	1416	1202	1412	1717	1552
North and Central America, total	2384	2502	2695	2858	2997	2508	2264	2239	2441	2083
USA	1987	2069	2090	2289	2442	1993	1708	1717	1852	1590
Rest of North and Central America	397	434	605	569	555	515	556	522	589	493
South America, total	1464	683	593	753	739	710	925	854	965	876
Chile	934	149	122	176	158	175	191	206	202	172
Rest of South America	530	534	471	577	581	535	734	648	763	704
Oceania	204	213	304	357	358	388	309	313	315	339
Not stated	19	68	55	48	76	121	154	99	90	215

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway (2003, and previous issues)

Table A4f. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Female, 2003

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	18385	2896	2577	6764	3451	1467	707	364	159
Europe, total	9638	1131	1169	4011	1783	820	438	195	91
Denmark	1402	124	181	747	186	96	54	9	5
Finland	485	50	46	197	104	62	23	3	-
Sweden	2136	208	283	986	295	131	140	62	31
Bosnia-Herzegovina	63	4	7	26	16	5	2	2	1
Bulgaria	82	4	14	35	16	8	1	3	1
France	229	39	30	68	49	23	14	6	-
Germany	725	83	70	306	167	59	23	16	1
Romania	139	6	24	85	15	2	3	3	1
Russia	1078	194	149	291	238	151	42	9	4
Spain	337	37	30	69	61	30	41	36	33
Ukraine	162	4	18	79	36	20	2	3	-
United Kingdom	624	118	54	146	192	66	34	8	6
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	228	34	34	89	41	16	4	7	3
Rest of Europe	1948	226	229	887	367	151	55	28	5
EU 12	3819	485	423	1486	787	319	189	85	45
EU 15	6473	746	755	2687	1190	515	353	151	76
EU 25	7362	802	850	3204	1329	574	366	158	79
NEW EU 10	889	56	95	517	139	59	13	7	3
Africa, total	1901	440	392	584	335	92	38	14	6
Morocco	87	5	16	37	18	5	5	1	-
Somalia	641	164	124	214	95	27	10	5	2
Rest of Africa	1173	271	252	333	222	60	23	8	4
Asia, total	5103	979	781	1718	950	365	149	118	43
Afghanistan	277	76	72	68	43	10	3	3	2
China	593	302	51	149	52	23	3	10	3
Hong Kong	15	1	3	3	4	4	-	-	-
Korea, South	72	35	1	11	17	6	1	1	-
India	151	28	9	57	19	6	11	13	8
Iran	320	48	56	91	67	27	11	15	5
Iraq	515	106	110	180	76	32	8	3	-
Pakistan	427	64	121	152	45	21	9	9	6
Philippines	511	49	40	244	118	36	13	6	5
Sri Lanka	224	14	23	76	23	13	27	40	8
Thailand	784	77	82	303	246	67	5	3	1
Turkey	271	36	66	86	52	21	7	1	2
Viet Nam	183	11	21	80	42	13	11	5	-
Rest of Asia	760	132	126	218	146	86	40	9	3
North and Central America, total	1021	194	134	232	236	128	52	29	16
USA	764	160	97	145	174	101	49	24	14
Rest of North and Central America	257	34	37	87	62	27	3	5	2
South America, total	490	108	64	153	96	44	17	6	2
Chile	92	17	16	21	20	11	4	2	1
Rest of South America	398	91	48	132	76	33	13	4	1
Oceania	150	18	24	50	35	7	13	2	1
Not stated	82	26	13	16	16	11	-	-	-

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A4m. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Male, 2003

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	17572	2779	2510	5496	3800	1715	775	347	150
Europe, total	9169	1156	890	3124	2168	1025	510	197	99
Denmark	1449	131	102	659	322	140	70	19	6
Finland	449	54	27	189	90	58	27	4	-
Sweden	2391	195	217	958	536	238	144	72	31
Bosnia-Herzegovina	68	7	13	20	8	8	7	4	1
Bulgaria	30	5	3	12	3	4	2	-	1
France	231	30	23	76	53	34	14	1	-
Germany	805	105	61	254	235	103	31	12	4
Romania	48	-	10	21	10	3	2	1	1
Russia	757	207	158	159	134	70	20	7	2
Spain	342	32	37	59	55	46	39	34	40
Ukraine	31	7	9	10	5	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	771	112	45	188	233	116	54	16	7
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	209	30	27	73	52	18	6	2	1
Rest of Europe	1588	241	158	446	432	187	94	25	5
EU 12	4224	522	311	1393	1082	508	256	93	59
EU 15	7108	774	558	2553	1719	812	432	170	90
EU 25	7603	840	617	2703	1848	882	449	173	91
NEW EU 10	495	66	59	150	129	70	17	3	1
Africa, total	2316	480	420	645	548	152	48	19	4
Morocco	71	6	10	29	18	2	2	4	-
Somalia	937	174	192	292	195	68	13	3	-
Rest of Africa	1308	300	218	324	335	82	33	12	4
Asia, total	4317	755	990	1328	702	312	116	80	34
Afghanistan	911	89	268	379	111	48	12	4	-
China	330	28	60	146	54	24	5	9	4
Hong Kong	20	2	7	2	2	5	2	-	-
Korea, South	93	64	5	3	14	4	1	2	-
India	147	19	15	58	27	8	9	9	2
Iran	296	45	66	71	66	27	7	11	3
Iraq	419	99	149	77	59	27	3	4	1
Pakistan	373	82	92	134	38	9	6	3	9
Philippines	142	50	22	18	27	9	8	6	2
Sri Lanka	98	3	30	22	14	7	5	10	7
Thailand	202	79	54	23	20	19	4	3	-
Turkey	409	36	77	168	90	26	12	-	-
Viet Nam	85	13	12	23	24	4	3	2	4
Rest of Asia	792	146	133	204	156	95	39	17	2
North and Central America, total	1062	185	129	209	257	153	74	44	11
USA	826	146	105	131	197	133	64	41	9
Rest of North and Central America	236	39	24	78	60	20	10	3	2
South America, total	386	152	51	72	52	38	17	3	1
Chile	80	16	14	16	15	15	3	-	1
Rest of South America	306	136	37	56	37	23	14	3	-
Oceania	189	27	17	71	44	17	9	4	-
Not stated	133	24	13	47	29	18	1	-	1

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A5. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. 1986-2003

Country	Annual average	Annual average	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	1986-1990	1991-1995								
Total	21006	18546	20590	21257	22881	22842	26854	26309	22948	24672
Europe, total	15297	10902	12567	13309	14458	16581	19468	18893	16996	16655
Denmark	3022	2484	2773	2795	2774	3141	3262	3223	3309	3259
Finland	439	246	407	353	633	978	1041	1135	1056	1017
Sweden	6004	2669	2633	3057	4339	5523	6593	6308	6357	5817
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	49	811	569	355	167	155	94	83	69
Bulgaria	11	21	16	17	15	15	14	20	32	32
France	584	477	428	469	491	437	519	499	420	426
Germany	641	702	761	833	758	646	871	826	679	703
Romania	5	33	18	30	40	28	34	26	62	53
Russia	.	46	125	130	95	115	106	123	122	159
Spain	683	440	663	708	788	893	1214	1270	1099	1079
Ukraine	.	4	19	14	16	7	19	10	17	23
United Kingdom	1930	1529	1713	2023	1791	1735	1866	1547	1300	1408
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	169	397	77	33	20	661	1249	1509	494	249
Rest of Europe	1809	1804	2123	2278	2353	2250	2556	2325	1979	2361
EU 12	7709	6464	7350	7858	7571	7720	8802	8389	7651	7705
EU 15	14215	9449	10472	11355	12632	14299	16535	15907	15128	14619
EU 25					13016	14661	16898	16325	15488	15263
NEW EU 10					384	362	363	418	360	644
Africa, total	904	924	826	814	765	725	803	616	653	747
Morocco	42	62	74	62	37	104	62	55	43	58
Somalia	9	37	15	27	39	24	81	54	55	103
Rest of Africa	853	824	737	725	689	597	660	507	555	586
Asia, total	1330	2013	2283	2264	1934	1617	1779	1726	1769	2051
Afghanistan					5	2	-	2	4	4
China	35	84	151	169	117	135	159	151	138	163
Hong Kong	47	49	50	61	44	34	16	14	21	18
Korea, South	29	47	69	85	94	67	28	24	29	59
India	58	106	104	65	80	116	73	69	77	111
Iran	20	56	33	34	30	32	42	43	69	55
Iraq	2	14	7	14	6	10	29	60	120	279
Pakistan	206	353	338	303	274	233	317	174	246	228
Philippines	61	107	123	139	107	104	122	109	77	116
Sri Lanka	40	89	78	81	75	56	49	72	76	83
Thailand	75	82	107	88	103	95	119	152	126	178
Turkey	106	158	121	108	115	131	116	122	78	83
Viet Nam	1	25	16	61	23	8	20	31	18	36
Rest of Asia	650	842	1086	1056	851	579	658	681	677	638
North and Central America, total	2527	2496	2695	2885	2563	2320	2404	2048	1687	1520
USA	2061	2071	2341	2421	2169	2041	2003	1734	1378	1228
Rest of North and Central America	466	425	354	464	394	279	401	314	309	292
South America, total	334	410	380	373	348	334	296	290	251	240
Chile	110	212	142	121	92	86	77	73	66	54
Rest of South America	224	198	238	252	256	248	219	217	185	186
Oceania	230	232	323	423	365	276	314	275	237	251
Not stated	383	1551	1516	1189	2448	989	1790	2461	1355	3208

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway (2003, and previous issues)

Table A5f. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. Female. 2003

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	11646	1490	1232	4273	2170	997	751	534	199
Europe, total	8276	912	868	3351	1436	679	542	376	112
Denmark	1709	151	209	955	219	95	46	25	9
Finland	530	81	44	191	110	59	37	5	3
Sweden	2748	266	262	1119	428	232	237	149	55
Bosnia-Herzegovina	30	2	5	3	4	2	2	7	5
Bulgaria	16	-	-	8	4	2	-	1	1
France	214	39	21	48	60	29	10	4	3
Germany	357	29	45	156	74	29	13	9	2
Romania	36	-	3	21	7	-	2	2	1
Russia	87	7	16	33	16	6	7	1	1
Spain	507	40	28	74	65	64	108	111	17
Ukraine	15	-	1	9	2	2	-	1	-
United Kingdom	699	110	77	221	170	71	29	19	2
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	115	27	10	32	25	4	5	9	3
Rest of Europe	1213	160	147	481	252	84	46	33	10
EU 12	3905	433	425	1571	712	327	225	176	36
EU 15	7219	783	734	2893	1258	621	500	335	95
EU 25	7563	801	761	3119	1294	636	510	345	97
NEW EU 10	344	18	27	226	36	15	10	10	2
Africa, total	328	87	38	78	77	28	15	3	2
Morocco	25	11	3	5	4	1	1	-	-
Somalia	55	19	14	7	7	5	1	-	2
Rest of Africa	248	57	21	66	66	22	13	3	-
Asia, total	816	168	76	174	185	74	63	50	26
Afghanistan	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
China	73	6	9	26	16	4	8	2	2
Hong Kong	10	1	2	2	4	-	1	-	-
Korea, South	25	4	3	2	9	5	1	-	1
India	41	3	5	7	8	3	5	8	2
Iran	24	2	2	4	2	2	2	5	5
Iraq	20	5	2	5	3	2	2	1	-
Pakistan	97	30	12	12	20	2	10	9	2
Philippines	59	6	1	22	10	2	7	5	6
Sri Lanka	41	8	1	3	9	2	5	9	4
Thailand	76	13	3	22	25	6	5	1	1
Turkey	31	5	9	2	7	5	-	3	-
Viet Nam	20	-	1	7	3	-	3	4	2
Rest of Asia	297	84	26	60	68	41	14	3	1
North and Central America, total	737	128	78	184	173	91	51	23	9
USA	592	101	63	147	141	71	43	19	7
Rest of North and Central America	145	27	15	37	32	20	8	4	2
South America, total	108	17	25	19	33	6	3	3	2
Chile	23	2	6	5	5	1	1	2	1
Rest of South America	85	15	19	14	28	5	2	1	1
Oceania	119	13	19	41	27	9	7	-	3
Not stated	1262	165	128	426	239	110	70	79	45

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

**Table A5m. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination.
Male. 2003**

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	13026	1593	1050	3987	3025	1549	974	640	208
Europe, total	8379	999	622	2736	1746	980	660	499	137
Denmark	1550	139	127	743	292	134	82	21	12
Finland	487	75	23	167	129	52	32	8	1
Sweden	3069	305	211	1070	594	327	278	222	62
Bosnia-Herzegovina	39	3	2	6	5	5	4	4	10
Bulgaria	16	-	-	3	3	4	3	2	1
France	212	39	15	50	51	34	13	9	1
Germany	346	47	19	124	88	40	11	14	3
Romania	17	3	2	2	4	1	-	4	1
Russia	72	4	6	32	16	7	5	2	-
Spain	572	56	37	54	71	75	102	146	31
Ukraine	8	-	4	1	2	-	-	1	-
United Kingdom	709	124	61	167	162	121	43	27	4
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	134	36	17	33	29	13	4	2	-
Rest of Europe	1148	168	98	284	300	167	83	37	11
EU 12	3800	470	295	1222	784	463	277	235	54
EU 15	7400	855	530	2475	1514	850	591	467	118
EU 25	7700	877	543	2566	1592	909	614	479	120
NEW EU 10	300	22	13	91	78	59	23	12	2
Africa, total	419	90	36	77	145	41	22	7	1
Morocco	33	10	3	2	7	4	3	3	1
Somalia	48	12	8	11	12	5	-	-	-
Rest of Africa	338	68	25	64	126	32	19	4	-
Asia, total	1235	174	113	268	331	158	103	66	22
Afghanistan	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
China	90	6	7	27	30	9	7	2	2
Hong Kong	8	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-
Korea, South	34	8	2	3	7	10	4	-	-
India	70	10	2	33	11	-	4	8	2
Iran	31	4	1	6	11	5	2	1	1
Iraq	259	6	13	101	100	28	8	1	2
Pakistan	131	44	25	21	13	7	9	9	3
Philippines	57	5	2	8	6	13	17	6	-
Sri Lanka	42	3	3	6	11	-	-	12	7
Thailand	102	3	8	3	15	24	29	18	2
Turkey	52	8	6	11	13	6	2	4	2
Viet Nam	16	2	-	5	7	1	-	1	-
Rest of Asia	341	72	43	43	105	54	20	3	1
North and Central America, total	783	115	100	173	187	108	66	21	13
USA	636	86	83	150	150	87	52	17	11
Rest of North and Central America	147	29	17	23	37	21	14	4	2
South America, total	132	20	27	21	30	19	6	6	3
Chile	31	4	6	4	6	5	3	1	2
Rest of South America	101	16	21	17	24	14	3	5	1
Oceania	132	17	12	43	38	13	6	2	1
Not stated	1946	178	140	669	548	230	111	39	31

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A6. Net migration for Norway by country. 1986-2003

Country	Annual	Annual	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	average	average								
	1986-1990	1991-1995								
Total	6324	8919	5817	10700	13823	18999	9688	7955	17174	11285
Europe, total	-1340	6282	3985	6781	8158	10294	-128	276	3523	2152
Denmark	210	-176	-455	-202	258	-407	-303	-52	-77	-408
Finland	-47	150	180	659	726	402	270	89	193	-83
Sweden	-2219	1945	2351	4141	3591	521	-1534	-1745	-1805	-1290
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	2126	204	-36	106	346	170	167	239	62
Bulgaria	58	38	36	71	69	65	84	87	94	80
France	-139	51	78	155	160	239	19	87	93	34
Germany	80	131	249	545	870	965	500	589	893	827
Romania	51	58	95	99	111	104	82	153	148	134
Russia	.	195	379	452	541	685	789	838	1228	1676
Spain	-213	2	-195	-220	-289	-338	-666	-663	-342	-400
Ukraine	.	14	30	32	48	58	60	138	189	170
United Kingdom	-98	58	-6	-345	332	279	-213	149	328	-13
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	555	992	69	149	299	5746	-217	-907	196	188
Rest of Europe	421	697	970	1281	1357	1632	820	1350	2144	1175
EU 12	-124	191	-239	216	1651	1030	-562	348	1218	338
EU 15	-2390	2292	2314	5027	6007	1999	-1835	-1303	-374	-1038
EU 25					6349	2446	-1249	-503	934	-298
NEW EU 10					342	447	586	800	1308	740
Africa, total	1331	1037	936	1284	2177	2522	2585	2499	3827	3470
Morocco	192	111	93	158	237	162	193	186	195	100
Somalia	306	406	297	383	956	995	1343	955	1872	1475
Rest of Africa	834	520	546	743	984	1365	1051	1358	1760	1895
Asia, total	5738	2710	2163	3489	5042	6375	8383	6749	9543	7369
Afghanistan					37	112	369	626	865	1184
China	194	180	138	184	367	277	294	396	667	760
Hong Kong	100	30	-1	-28	7	7	25	38	20	17
Korea, South	207	112	92	102	110	178	171	154	134	106
India	296	77	48	137	205	181	186	303	277	187
Iran	929	225	161	281	437	437	467	762	656	561
Iraq	155	249	271	651	964	1989	4353	989	2347	655
Pakistan	766	267	351	464	637	598	455	688	691	572
Philippines	496	321	164	221	318	291	342	433	583	537
Sri Lanka	818	298	277	285	343	347	209	306	294	239
Thailand	200	188	230	243	253	372	442	527	897	808
Turkey	558	301	284	392	592	542	348	543	745	597
Viet Nam	551	352	129	153	152	204	189	249	329	232
Rest of Asia	466	108	19	404	599	837	544	731	1040	914
North and Central America, total	-143	7	-	-27	434	188	-140	191	754	563
USA	-75	-2	-251	-132	273	-48	-295	-17	474	362
Rest of North and Central America	-69	9	251	105	161	236	155	208	280	201
South America, total	1130	273	213	380	391	376	629	564	714	636
Chile	824	-63	-20	55	66	89	114	133	136	118
Rest of South America	306	336	233	325	325	287	515	431	578	518
Oceania	-26	-19	-19	-66	-7	112	-5	38	78	88
Not stated	-364	-1483	-1461	-1141	-2372	-868	-1636	-2362	-1265	-2993

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway (2003, and previous issues)

Table A6f. Net migration for Norway by country. Female. 2003

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	6739	1406	1345	2491	1281	470	-44	-170	-40
Europe, total	1362	219	301	660	347	141	-104	-181	-21
Denmark	-307	-27	-28	-208	-33	1	8	-16	-4
Finland	-45	-31	2	6	-6	3	-14	-2	-3
Sweden	-612	-58	21	-133	-133	-101	-97	-87	-24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	33	2	2	23	12	3	-	-5	-4
Bulgaria	66	4	14	27	12	6	1	2	-
France	15	-	9	20	-11	-6	4	2	-3
Germany	368	54	25	150	93	30	10	7	-1
Romania	103	6	21	64	8	2	1	1	-
Russia	991	187	133	258	222	145	35	8	3
Spain	-170	-3	2	-5	-4	-34	-67	-75	16
Ukraine	147	4	17	70	34	18	2	2	-
United Kingdom	-75	8	-23	-75	22	-5	5	-11	4
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	113	7	24	57	16	12	-1	-2	-
Rest of Europe	735	66	82	406	115	67	9	-5	-5
EU 12	-86	52	-2	-85	75	-8	-36	-91	9
EU 15	-746	-37	21	-206	-68	-106	-147	-184	-19
EU 25	-201	1	89	85	35	-62	-144	-187	-18
NEW EU 10	545	38	68	291	103	44	3	-3	1
Africa, total	1573	353	354	506	258	64	23	11	4
Morocco	62	-6	13	32	14	4	4	1	-
Somalia	586	145	110	207	88	22	9	5	-
Rest of Africa	925	214	231	267	156	38	10	5	4
Asia, total	4287	811	705	1544	765	291	86	68	17
Afghanistan	275	75	72	68	42	10	3	3	2
China	520	296	42	123	36	19	-5	8	1
Hong Kong	5	-	1	1	-	4	-1	-	-
Korea, South	47	31	-2	9	8	1	-	1	-1
India	110	25	4	50	11	3	6	5	6
Iran	296	46	54	87	65	25	9	10	-
Iraq	495	101	108	175	73	30	6	2	-
Pakistan	330	34	109	140	25	19	-1	-	4
Philippines	452	43	39	222	108	34	6	1	-1
Sri Lanka	183	6	22	73	14	11	22	31	4
Thailand	708	64	79	281	221	61	-	2	-
Turkey	240	31	57	84	45	16	7	-2	2
Viet Nam	163	11	20	73	39	13	8	1	-2
Rest of Asia	463	48	100	158	78	45	26	6	2
North and Central America, total	284	66	56	48	63	37	1	6	7
USA	172	59	34	-2	33	30	6	5	7
Rest of North and Central America	112	7	22	50	30	7	-5	1	-
South America, total	382	91	39	134	63	38	14	3	-
Chile	69	15	10	16	15	10	3	-	-
Rest of South America	313	76	29	118	48	28	11	3	-
Oceania	31	5	5	9	8	-2	6	2	-2
Not stated	-1180	-139	-115	-410	-223	-99	-70	-79	-45

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A6m. Net migration for Norway by country. Male. 2003

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	4546	1186	1460	1509	775	166	-199	-293	-58
Europe, total	790	157	268	388	422	45	-150	-302	-38
Denmark	-101	-8	-25	-84	30	6	-12	-2	-6
Finland	-38	-21	4	22	-39	6	-5	-4	-1
Sweden	-678	-110	6	-112	-58	-89	-134	-150	-31
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29	4	11	14	3	3	3	-	-9
Bulgaria	14	5	3	9	-	-	-1	-2	-
France	19	-9	8	26	2	-	1	-8	-1
Germany	459	58	42	130	147	63	20	-2	1
Romania	31	-3	8	19	6	2	2	-3	-
Russia	685	203	152	127	118	63	15	5	2
Spain	-230	-24	-	5	-16	-29	-63	-112	9
Ukraine	23	7	5	9	3	-	-	-1	-
United Kingdom	62	-12	-16	21	71	-5	11	-11	3
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	75	-6	10	40	23	5	2	-	1
Rest of Europe	440	73	60	162	132	20	11	-12	-6
EU 12	424	52	16	171	298	45	-21	-142	5
EU 15	-292	-81	28	78	205	-38	-159	-297	-28
EU 25	-97	-37	74	137	256	-27	-165	-306	-29
NEW EU 10	195	44	46	59	51	11	-6	-9	-1
Africa, total	1897	390	384	568	403	111	26	12	3
Morocco	38	-4	7	27	11	-2	-1	1	-1
Somalia	889	162	184	281	183	63	13	3	-
Rest of Africa	970	232	193	260	209	50	14	8	4
Asia, total	3082	581	877	1060	371	154	13	14	12
Afghanistan	909	88	268	379	111	47	12	4	-
China	240	22	53	119	24	15	-2	7	2
Hong Kong	12	-	6	1	-	5	1	-1	-
Korea, South	59	56	3	-	7	-6	-3	2	-
India	77	9	13	25	16	8	5	1	-
Iran	265	41	65	65	55	22	5	10	2
Iraq	160	93	136	-24	-41	-1	-5	3	-1
Pakistan	242	38	67	113	25	2	-3	-6	6
Philippines	85	45	20	10	21	-4	-9	-	2
Sri Lanka	56	-	27	16	3	7	5	-2	-
Thailand	100	76	46	20	5	-5	-25	-15	-2
Turkey	357	28	71	157	77	20	10	-4	-2
Viet Nam	69	11	12	18	17	3	3	1	4
Rest of Asia	451	74	90	161	51	41	19	14	1
North and Central America, total	279	70	29	36	70	45	8	23	-2
USA	190	60	22	-19	47	46	12	24	-2
Rest of North and Central America	89	10	7	55	23	-1	-4	-1	-
South America, total	254	132	24	51	22	19	11	-3	-2
Chile	49	12	8	12	9	10	-	-1	-1
Rest of South America	205	120	16	39	13	9	11	-2	-1
Oceania	57	10	5	28	6	4	3	2	-1
Not stated	-1813	-154	-127	-622	-519	-212	-110	-39	-30

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A7. Inflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2003

Immigration of nationals from	Annual average	Annual average								
	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total foreign nationals	19601	17979	17196	22026	26747	32230	27785	25412	30788	26787
Europe, total	9137	10936	11005	13996	16838	21250	14044	13738	14830	13098
Africa, total	1453	1331	1149	1527	2368	2691	2988	2629	4097	3880
Asia, total	6293	3884	3271	4459	5468	6564	8882	7217	9746	7990
North and Central America, total	1162	1085	1160	1316	1325	1000	1093	1034	1130	891
South America, total	1293	501	449	531	523	502	578	491	599	532
Oceania, total	114	127	117	158	153	132	152	181	174	171
Industrialised world 2)	10459	12116	12263	15423	18242	22299	15152	14886	15996	14010
Nordic countries, total	5111	4122	5840	8602	10402	8121	7258	6814	6778	5657
Of which:										
Denmark	2672	1742	1632	1807	2128	1779	1939	2012	2082	1677
Sweden	1630	1605	2930	4949	6001	4493	3502	3069	2861	2666
Rest of Western Europe	2563	2220	2650	3102	3855	3379	3090	3347	3362	3037
Of which:										
Germany	380	394	567	750	1081	1067	993	1083	1241	1187
U.K.	1272	924	937	958	1259	980	812	862	835	638
EU 12	5143	3874	4182	4786	5819	5011	4914	5259	5358	4602
EU 15	5543	5893	7730	10825	13297	10991	9791	9602	9523	8275
EU 25					13906	11691	10578	10660	11020	9537
NEW EU 10					609	700	787	1058	1497	1262
Eastern Europe	1462	4595	2515	2292	2586	9753	3700	3577	4692	4404
Of which:										
Albania		19	11	18	19	65	39	42	41	31
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	2244	1040	586	494	546	355	247	277	130
Bulgaria		59	51	80	80	77	96	104	121	100
Czech Republic	.	7	31	31	51	53	51	49	67	62
Hungary	30	31	61	73	75	58	68	51	54	38
Poland	491	303	226	243	231	260	240	440	661	564
Romania		87	115	123	153	123	107	180	203	190
Russia	.	232	474	555	617	800	875	921	1351	1823
Slovakia	.		15	15	37	43	63	58	117	95
Ukraine	.	13	37	48	68	65	77	148	198	191
Serbia and Montenegro 3)	714	1337	162	200	315	6451	654	582	710	456
USA	967	879	852	1004	1000	683	712	718	732	566
Third world 4)	9095	5751	4888	6564	8438	9843	12589	10526	14792	12777
Of which:										
Afghanistan			4	34	42	217	520	888	1106	1354
Chile	947	126	104	144	119	146	139	140	163	119
China	226	261	268	304	414	333	258	333	494	616
India	343	172	134	174	268	243	229	315	329	286
Iran	1132	424	284	620	690	665	582	848	756	698
Iraq		331	386	749	1117	2063	4486	1169	2691	1074
Korea, South	151	135	137	149	160	157	128	155	137	117
Morocco	232	157	136	172	224	214	205	203	189	135
Pakistan	853	461	450	540	639	549	474	609	648	554
Philippines	453	267	238	325	383	345	401	487	583	627
Somalia	328	504	367	518	1058	1160	1541	1055	2173	1732
Sri Lanka	853	381	354	377	436	407	254	382	356	309
Thailand	160	210	277	268	287	415	505	606	931	869
Turkey	594	306	320	350	461	471	356	408	584	468
Viet Nam	737	527	120	196	154	199	186	274	333	261
Stateless and not stated	47	112	45	39	67	88	44	122	210	225

1) Foreign nationals intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months are registered in the Central Population

Register, and are included in this table. From 1987-1994, asylum seekers are also included.

2) 1986-2003: Includes Europe excl. Turkey, Japan, Israel, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

3) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

4) 1986-2003: Includes Turkey, Africa, Asia excl. Japan and Israel, America excl. Canada and USA, Oceania excl. Australia and New Zealand.

Source: Statistics Norway (2003, and previous issues).

Table A7f. Inflow of foreign population. Female. 2003

Immigration of nationals from	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 foreign nationals	13772	1662	2053	5708	2642	1050	369	202	86
Europe, total	6779	676	909	3033	1262	583	210	73	33
Africa, total	1730	377	359	592	300	72	20	6	4
Asia, total	4308	523	653	1706	862	303	108	110	43
North and Central America, total	457	38	56	175	103	52	21	8	4
South America, total	348	15	49	153	87	32	6	5	1
Oceania, total	75	3	14	35	16	2	4	-	1
Industrialised world 1)	7240	710	972	3202	1371	631	236	81	37
Nordic countries, total	2686	260	400	1280	415	199	103	14	15
Of which:									
Denmark	742	73	129	330	117	59	29	2	3
Sweden	1257	90	198	690	158	58	47	6	10
Rest of Western Europe	1319	127	142	545	320	114	42	25	4
Of which:									
Germany	568	40	60	274	121	48	10	15	-
U.K.	217	30	17	44	81	24	13	4	4
EU 12	2006	196	265	845	429	169	69	26	7
EU 15	3788	343	514	1750	695	293	141	35	17
EU 25	4630	379	602	2261	827	351	149	41	20
NEW EU 10	842	36	88	511	132	58	8	6	3
Eastern Europe	2774	289	367	1208	527	270	65	34	14
Of which:									
Albania	11	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	64	4	7	29	16	3	2	2	1
Bulgaria	77	1	12	36	16	8	-	3	1
Czech Republic	47	1	3	37	3	2	-	-	1
Hungary	28	3	3	17	5	-	-	-	-
Poland	327	18	22	172	72	32	5	5	1
Romania	143	7	24	87	17	1	3	3	1
Russia	1093	193	153	302	238	150	44	9	4
Slovakia	46	3	1	30	7	5	-	-	-
Ukraine	162	4	18	80	36	19	2	3	-
Serbia and Montenegro 2)	240	33	36	93	45	21	3	6	3
USA	281	26	34	93	65	36	18	7	2
Third world 3)	6532	952	1081	2506	1271	419	133	121	49
Of which:									
Afghanistan	366	101	101	85	54	16	2	5	2
Chile	66	5	11	20	17	8	2	2	1
China	309	14	49	155	54	20	4	10	3
India	145	25	8	57	18	7	10	12	8
Iran	339	37	61	95	73	36	17	15	5
Iraq	601	128	131	205	85	40	7	4	1
Korea, South	52	24	-	11	10	6	1	-	-
Morocco	82	6	14	37	19	5	1	-	-
Pakistan	292	27	55	139	31	21	7	6	6
Philippines	507	36	33	262	121	33	11	6	5
Somalia	709	187	141	231	108	25	10	6	1
Sri Lanka	217	10	20	79	21	11	27	41	8
Thailand	743	60	76	302	235	62	4	3	1
Turkey	182	19	42	74	36	7	2	-	2
Viet Nam	181	9	21	81	44	12	9	5	-
Stateless and not stated	75	30	13	14	12	6	-	-	-

1) Includes Europe excl. Turkey, Japan, Israel, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

2) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

3) Includes Turkey, Africa, Asia excl. Japan and Israel, America excl. Canada and USA, Oceania excl. Australia and New Zealand.

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A7m. Inflow of foreign population. Male. 2003

Immigration of nationals from:	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 foreign nationals:	13015	1720	1992	4648	2854	1178	421	146	56
Europe, total	6319	678	622	2386	1530	723	289	72	19
Africa, total	2150	403	387	658	525	139	30	8	-
Asia, total	3682	559	860	1277	626	214	65	51	30
North and Central America, total	434	28	63	139	91	61	30	15	7
South America, total	184	27	36	64	32	20	5	-	-
Oceania, total	96	2	5	58	22	8	1	-	-
Industrialised world 1)	6770	702	681	2541	1620	793	320	87	26
Nordic countries, total	2971	254	250	1340	621	296	164	35	11
Of which:									
Denmark	935	89	71	410	208	92	49	13	3
Sweden	1409	77	131	688	281	129	79	17	7
Rest of Western Europe	1718	141	91	560	561	253	89	21	2
Of which:									
Germany	619	53	40	214	199	91	18	4	-
U.K.	421	33	18	104	142	79	30	13	2
EU 12	2596	228	158	953	748	341	132	31	5
EU 15	4487	364	317	1837	1131	531	244	51	12
EU 25	4907	403	372	1980	1247	591	251	51	12
NEW EU 10	420	39	55	143	116	60	7	-	-
Eastern Europe	1630	283	281	486	348	174	36	16	6
Of which:									
Albania	20	2	2	9	4	1	-	2	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	66	7	9	22	10	7	6	4	1
Bulgaria	23	2	2	12	3	4	-	-	-
Czech Republic	15	1	3	9	1	1	-	-	-
Hungary	10	3	-	5	1	-	1	-	-
Poland	237	19	23	77	79	36	3	-	-
Romania	47	-	9	22	10	3	1	1	1
Russia	730	192	152	160	132	71	15	6	2
Slovakia	49	3	4	14	13	15	-	-	-
Ukraine	29	7	9	8	5	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro 2)	216	30	33	72	52	20	6	2	1
USA	285	15	45	71	53	54	26	15	6
Third world 3)	6245	1018	1311	2107	1234	385	101	59	30
Of which:									
Afghanistan	988	116	306	382	117	50	13	4	-
Chile	53	4	10	16	12	9	2	-	-
China	307	12	59	146	55	19	4	8	4
India	141	15	12	60	30	6	9	7	2
Iran	359	40	78	96	82	39	11	10	3
Iraq	473	107	165	88	66	35	7	4	1
Korea, South	65	49	4	3	8	1	-	-	-
Morocco	53	1	2	31	17	1	-	1	-
Pakistan	262	32	37	134	38	9	2	2	8
Philippines	120	44	19	17	27	7	1	4	1
Somalia	1023	208	215	301	210	71	14	4	-
Sri Lanka	92	-	27	24	16	4	4	10	7
Thailand	126	55	46	14	8	3	-	-	-
Turkey	286	18	44	144	63	11	6	-	-
Viet Nam	80	10	12	24	22	4	3	1	4
Stateless and not stated	150	23	19	66	28	13	1	-	-

1) Includes Europe excl. Turkey, Japan, Israel, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

2) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

3) Includes Turkey, Africa, Asia excl. Japan and Israel, America excl. Canada and USA, Oceania excl. Australia and New Zealand

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A8. Outflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2003

Out-migration of Nationals from:	Annual average	Annual average								
	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total, foreign nationals	9547	9105	10032	10034	12005	12690	14931	15216	12273	14345
Europe, total	7047	5844	6997	7087	8542	10083	11816	11911	9399	9827
Africa, total	205	504	496	454	695	434	594	728	589	926
Asia, total	664	1357	1114	1025	1368	916	1094	1316	1239	2377
North and Central America, total	1013	981	1092	1075	1033	982	1101	920	749	870
South America, total	162	276	193	204	217	163	180	193	167	191
Oceania, total	96	98	127	171	125	93	130	135	114	130
Industrialized world 2)	8511	6957	8285	8377	9747	11207	13081	12996	10268	10832
Nordic countries, total	4467	2873	3351	3875	5355	6762	6972	6563	6006	5715
Of which:										
Denmark	2322	1558	1441	1436	1423	1656	1690	1704	1690	1658
Sweden	1287	822	1137	1671	2741	3509	3608	3226	2851	2548
Rest of Western Europe	2497	1907	2197	2000	2146	1958	2788	2694	1937	2324
Of which:										
Germany	257	233	334	352	425	364	620	619	542	610
U.K.	1421	981	1013	816	783	777	1019	941	560	759
EU 12	4741	3389	3559	3366	3461	3538	4345	4299	3552	3885
EU 15	5303	4458	5133	5454	6892	8085	9105	8736	7522	7502
EU 25					7235	8360	9405	9107	7879	8191
NEW EU 10					343	275	300	371	357	689
Eastern Europe	342	1077	1449	1212	1043	1366	2057	2657	1458	1788
Of which:										
Albania		3	5	10	8	9	25	22	9	14
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	98	919	611	381	196	155	106	81	74
Bulgaria		24	16	16	25	12	20	28	20	34
Czech Republic	.	1	13	22	22	27	22	48	37	45
Hungary	9	21	21	29	38	25	24	37	14	39
Poland	108	129	101	94	103	76	81	108	101	276
Romania		30	17	26	27	24	40	36	69	77
Russia	.	21	98	126	142	135	131	169	144	243
Slovakia	.		3	15	8	11	15	29	28	35
Ukraine	.	2	11	17	16	6	17	16	23	31
Serbia and Montenegro 3)	172	577	107	73	54	674	1339	1874	709	584
USA	916	856	949	876	856	815	909	717	592	693
Third world 4)	1031	2121	1734	1639	2235	1467	1835	2220	2005	3513
Of which:										
Afghanistan			1	9	5	3	3	6	7	21
Chile	99	201	110	91	80	60	61	42	45	52
China	32	81	127	127	180	131	188	148	148	186
India	62	147	110	76	114	82	82	103	75	180
Iran	43	137	70	55	64	54	63	89	67	104
Iraq		28	27	23	42	30	48	167	280	819
Korea, South	13	23	25	27	34	26	18	22	12	30
Morocco	24	39	30	23	22	38	32	47	23	43
Pakistan	154	231	169	113	182	111	118	152	116	226
Philippines	42	87	96	108	156	68	88	86	63	119
Somalia	11	92	49	49	98	42	105	211	162	281
Sri Lanka	48	169	101	120	167	88	77	106	101	138
Thailand	15	32	36	30	49	38	46	57	52	97
Turkey	106	130	85	54	76	78	78	79	47	97
Viet Nam	25	34	36	26	39	17	28	30	31	57
Stateless and not stated	5	27	13	18	23	16	15	10	14	24

Same sources, notes and definitions as table A7

Table A8f. Outflow of foreign population. Female. 2003

Out-migration of Nationals from:	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, foreign nationals	6592	761	712	2653	1242	528	346	234	116
Europe, total	4776	543	514	2119	856	361	224	110	49
Africa, total	381	78	36	136	80	24	10	12	5
Asia, total	857	90	66	240	171	76	70	96	48
North and Central America, total	412	38	55	108	93	58	36	15	9
South America, total	103	4	29	26	31	6	3	1	3
Oceania, total	54	5	11	22	10	2	2	-	2
Industrialised world 1)	5245	590	580	2245	959	426	262	123	60
Nordic countries, total	2815	326	293	1301	484	207	144	44	16
Of which:									
Denmark	800	103	84	369	134	55	31	18	6
Sweden	1222	95	124	664	187	67	62	16	7
Rest of Western Europe	973	114	115	318	232	108	47	31	8
Of which:									
Germany	307	21	46	143	53	25	10	7	2
U.K.	274	47	25	46	69	49	22	12	4
EU 12	1727	214	191	670	357	161	75	45	14
EU 15	3509	386	357	1535	666	294	180	67	24
EU 25	3925	399	393	1835	703	307	188	75	25
NEW EU 10	416	13	36	300	37	13	8	8	1
Eastern Europe	988	103	106	500	140	46	33	35	25
Of which:									
Albania	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	37	1	5	3	4	4	2	8	10
Bulgaria	21	-	-	10	6	2	-	1	2
Czech Republic	28	-	1	20	6	-	1	-	-
Hungary	23	3	1	14	4	1	-	-	-
Poland	131	3	8	83	14	9	5	8	1
Romania	54	-	4	37	6	-	3	3	1
Russia	144	12	20	65	30	4	11	1	1
Slovakia	21	1	2	16	2	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	20	1	1	11	4	2	-	1	-
Serbia and Montenegro 2)	265	73	34	62	50	18	8	12	8
USA	312	37	38	79	66	44	30	11	7
Third world 3)	1347	171	132	408	283	102	84	111	56
Of which:									
Afghanistan	7	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-
Chile	31	1	10	3	9	3	1	1	3
China	92	6	7	36	18	10	4	8	3
India	64	5	6	15	10	4	7	14	3
Iran	57	1	2	11	5	5	8	14	11
Iraq	59	13	7	15	9	5	6	3	1
Korea, South	16	2	1	4	6	2	-	-	1
Morocco	14	1	1	9	-	2	-	1	-
Pakistan	107	10	7	25	12	8	13	19	13
Philippines	92	1	-	38	21	8	9	9	6
Somalia	121	33	20	35	20	5	4	3	1
Sri Lanka	71	4	5	11	8	4	11	23	5
Thailand	81	10	4	24	25	11	6	1	-
Turkey	33	6	6	11	5	2	1	1	1
Viet Nam	34	2	3	10	5	3	5	4	2
Stateless and not stated	9	3	1	2	1	1	1	-	-

Same sources, notes and definitions as table A7f

Table A8m. Outflow of foreign population 1). Male. 2003

Out-migration of nationals from:	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, foreign nationals	7753	764	588	2695	2040	932	444	195	95
Europe, total	5051	564	352	1777	1213	641	337	125	42
Africa, total	545	71	57	145	199	54	11	7	1
Asia, total	1520	72	91	595	489	138	51	46	38
North and Central America, total	458	39	59	118	92	81	41	16	12
South America, total	88	8	25	27	17	9	1	-	1
Oceania, total	76	4	4	31	26	7	3	-	1
Industrialised world 2)	5587	611	411	1925	1328	736	380	142	54
Nordic countries, total	2900	321	183	1163	649	301	208	58	17
Of which:									
Denmark	858	88	56	321	215	98	58	16	6
Sweden	1326	108	72	620	266	121	97	33	9
Rest of Western Europe	1351	130	93	354	378	246	90	49	11
Of which:									
Germany	303	32	17	112	83	41	9	8	1
U.K.	485	46	38	70	124	126	50	24	7
EU 12	2158	214	149	659	577	336	144	63	16
EU 15	3993	397	241	1449	978	517	281	104	26
EU 25	4266	414	252	1550	1056	568	293	107	26
NEW EU 10	273	17	11	101	78	51	12	3	-
Eastern Europe	800	113	76	260	186	94	39	18	14
Of which:									
Albania	9	2	1	1	5	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	37	1	5	6	3	3	3	4	12
Bulgaria	13	-	-	6	4	2	1	-	-
Czech Republic	17	4	-	8	4	-	-	1	-
Hungary	16	3	1	3	6	2	1	-	-
Poland	145	4	3	37	53	37	9	2	-
Romania	23	-	2	8	8	1	1	2	1
Russia	99	5	9	55	18	4	6	2	-
Slovakia	14	-	1	7	-	5	1	-	-
Ukraine	11	-	4	3	2	1	-	1	-
Serbia and Montenegro 3)	319	87	43	75	63	30	14	6	1
USA	381	33	47	94	72	73	37	15	10
Third world 4)	2166	153	177	770	712	196	64	53	41
Of which:									
Afghanistan	14	2	5	3	2	2	-	-	-
Chile	21	3	2	4	5	5	1	-	1
China	94	1	9	36	32	6	4	2	4
India	116	8	8	56	21	5	3	9	6
Iran	47	4	6	11	14	2	4	4	2
Iraq	760	12	26	351	277	69	19	1	5
Korea, South	14	4	1	2	3	4	-	-	-
Morocco	29	2	1	8	10	4	1	3	-
Pakistan	119	9	7	35	27	12	12	8	9
Philippines	27	2	2	7	6	2	4	4	-
Somalia	160	31	33	39	43	12	1	1	-
Sri Lanka	67	3	4	14	17	3	2	14	10
Thailand	16	3	7	3	3	-	-	-	-
Turkey	64	6	2	33	16	3	3	1	-
Viet Nam	23	2	1	5	10	2	-	2	1
Stateless and not stated	15	6	-	2	4	2	-	1	-

Same sources, notes and definitions as table A7m

Table A9. Net inflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2003

Net immigration of nationals from:	Annual average	Annual average								
	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total, foreign nationals	10054	8874	7164	11992	14742	19540	12854	10196	18515	12442
Europe, total	2090	5092	4008	6909	8296	11167	2228	1827	5431	3271
Africa, total	1248	827	653	1073	1673	2257	2394	1901	3508	2954
Asia, total	5629	2527	2157	3434	4100	5648	7788	5901	8507	5613
North and Central America, total	149	104	68	241	292	18	-8	114	381	21
South America, total	1131	225	256	327	306	339	398	298	432	341
Oceania, total	18	29	-10	-13	28	39	22	46	60	41
Industrialised world 2)	1948	5159	3978	7046	8495	11092	2071	1890	5728	3178
Nordic countries, total	644	1249	2489	4727	5047	1359	286	251	772	-58
Of which:										
Denmark	350	184	191	371	705	123	249	308	392	19
Sweden	343	783	1793	3278	3260	984	-106	-157	10	118
Rest of Western Europe	66	313	453	1102	1709	1421	302	653	1425	713
Of which:										
Germany	123	161	233	398	656	703	373	464	699	577
U.K.	-149	-57	-76	142	476	203	-207	-79	275	-121
EU 12	402	485	623	1420	2358	1473	569	960	1806	717
EU 15	240	1435	2597	5371	6405	2906	686	866	2001	773
EU 25					6671	3331	1173	1553	3141	1346
NEW EU 10					266	425	487	687	1140	573
Eastern Europe	1120	3518	1066	1080	1543	8387	1643	920	3234	2616
Of which:										
Albania		16	6	8	11	56	14	20	32	17
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	2146	121	-25	113	350	200	141	196	56
Bulgaria		35	35	64	55	65	76	76	101	66
Czech Republic	.	6	18	9	29	26	29	1	30	17
Hungary	21	10	40	44	37	33	44	14	40	-1
Poland	383	174	125	149	128	184	159	332	560	288
Romania		57	98	97	126	99	67	144	134	113
Russia	.	211	376	429	475	665	744	752	1207	1580
Slovakia	.		12	0	29	32	48	29	89	60
Ukraine	.	11	26	31	52	59	60	132	175	160
Serbia and Montenegro 3)	542	760	55	127	261	5777	-685	-1292	1	-128
USA	51	23	-97	128	144	-132	-197	1	140	-127
Third world 4)	8064	3630	3154	4925	6203	8376	10754	8306	12787	9264
Of which:										
Afghanistan			3	25	37	214	517	882	1099	1333
Chile	848	-75	-6	53	39	86	78	98	118	67
China	194	180	141	177	234	202	70	185	346	430
India	281	25	24	98	154	161	147	212	254	106
Iran	1089	287	214	565	626	611	519	759	689	594
Iraq		303	359	726	1075	2033	4438	1002	2411	255
Korea, South	138	112	112	122	126	131	110	133	125	87
Morocco	208	118	106	149	202	176	173	156	166	92
Pakistan	699	230	281	427	457	438	356	457	532	328
Philippines	411	180	142	217	227	277	313	401	520	508
Somalia	317	412	318	469	960	1118	1436	844	2011	1451
Sri Lanka	805	212	253	257	269	319	177	276	255	171
Thailand	145	178	241	238	238	377	459	549	879	772
Turkey	488	176	235	296	385	393	278	329	537	371
Viet Nam	712	493	84	170	115	182	158	244	302	204
Stateless and not stated	42	85	32	21	44	72	29	112	196	201

Same sources, notes and definitions as table A7

Table A9f. Net inflow of foreign population. Female. 2003

Net immigration of nationals from:	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, foreign nationals	7180	901	1341	3055	1400	522	23	-32	-30
Europe, total	2003	133	395	914	406	222	-14	-37	-16
Africa, total	1349	299	323	456	220	48	10	-6	-1
Asia, total	3451	433	587	1466	691	227	38	14	-5
North and Central America, total	45	-	1	67	10	-6	-15	-7	-5
South America, total	245	11	20	127	56	26	3	4	-2
Oceania, total	21	-2	3	13	6	-	2	-	-1
Industrialised world 1)	1995	120	392	957	412	205	-26	-42	-23
Nordic countries, total	-129	-66	107	-21	-69	-8	-41	-30	-1
Of which:									
Denmark	-58	-30	45	-39	-17	4	-2	-16	-3
Sweden	35	-5	74	26	-29	-9	-15	-10	3
Rest of Western Europe	346	13	27	227	88	6	-5	-6	-4
Of which:									
Germany	261	19	14	131	68	23	-	8	-2
U.K.	-57	-17	-8	-2	12	-25	-9	-8	-
EU 12	279	-18	74	175	72	8	-6	-19	-7
EU 15	279	-43	157	215	29	-1	-39	-32	-7
EU 25	705	-20	209	426	124	44	-39	-34	-5
NEW EU 10	426	23	52	211	95	45	-	-2	2
Eastern Europe	1786	186	261	708	387	224	32	-1	-11
Of which:									
Albania	6	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	27	3	2	26	12	-1	-	-6	-9
Bulgaria	56	1	12	26	10	6	-	2	-1
Czech Republic	19	1	2	17	-3	2	-1	-	1
Hungary	5	-	2	3	1	-1	-	-	-
Poland	196	15	14	89	58	23	-	-3	-
Romania	89	7	20	50	11	1	-	-	-
Russia	949	181	133	237	208	146	33	8	3
Slovakia	25	2	-1	14	5	5	-	-	-
Ukraine	142	3	17	69	32	17	2	2	-
Serbia and Montenegro 2)	-25	-40	2	31	-5	3	-5	-6	-5
USA	-31	-11	-4	14	-1	-8	-12	-4	-5
Third world 3)	5185	781	949	2098	988	317	49	10	-7
Of which:									
Afghanistan	359	100	100	84	51	15	2	5	2
Chile	35	4	1	17	8	5	1	1	-2
China	217	8	42	119	36	10	-	2	-
India	81	20	2	42	8	3	3	-2	5
Iran	282	36	59	84	68	31	9	1	-6
Iraq	542	115	124	190	76	35	1	1	-
Korea, South	36	22	-1	7	4	4	1	-	-1
Morocco	68	5	13	28	19	3	1	-1	-
Pakistan	185	17	48	114	19	13	-6	-13	-7
Philippines	415	35	33	224	100	25	2	-3	-1
Somalia	588	154	121	196	88	20	6	3	-
Sri Lanka	146	6	15	68	13	7	16	18	3
Thailand	662	50	72	278	210	51	-2	2	1
Turkey	149	13	36	63	31	5	1	-1	1
Viet Nam	147	7	18	71	39	9	4	1	-2
Stateless and not stated	66	27	12	12	11	5	-1	-	-

Same sources, notes and definitions as table A7f

Table A9m. Net inflow of foreign population. Male. 2003

Net immigration of nationals from:	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, foreign nationals	5262	956	1404	1953	814	246	-23	-49	-39
Europe, total	1268	114	270	609	317	82	-48	-53	-23
Africa, total	1605	332	330	513	326	85	19	1	-1
Asia, total	2162	487	769	682	137	76	14	5	-8
North and Central America, total	-24	-11	4	21	-1	-20	-11	-1	-5
South America, total	96	19	11	37	15	11	4	-	-1
Oceania, total	20	-2	1	27	-4	1	-2	-	-1
Industrialised world 1)	1183	91	270	616	292	57	-60	-55	-28
Nordic countries, total	71	-67	67	177	-28	-5	-44	-23	-6
Of which:									
Denmark	77	1	15	89	-7	-6	-9	-3	-3
Sweden	83	-31	59	68	15	8	-18	-16	-2
Rest of Western Europe	367	11	-2	206	183	7	-1	-28	-9
Of which:									
Germany	316	21	23	102	116	50	9	-4	-1
U.K.	-64	-13	-20	34	18	-47	-20	-11	-5
EU 12	438	14	9	294	171	5	-12	-32	-11
EU 15	494	-33	76	388	153	14	-37	-53	-14
EU 25	641	-11	120	430	191	23	-42	-56	-14
NEW EU 10	147	22	44	42	38	9	-5	-3	-
Eastern Europe	830	170	205	226	162	80	-3	-2	-8
Of which:									
Albania	11	-	1	8	-1	1	-	2	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29	6	4	16	7	4	3	-	-11
Bulgaria	10	2	2	6	-1	2	-1	-	-
Czech Republic	-2	-3	3	1	-3	1	-	-1	-
Hungary	-6	-	-1	2	-5	-2	-	-	-
Poland	92	15	20	40	26	-1	-6	-2	-
Romania	24	-	7	14	2	2	-	-1	-
Russia	631	187	143	105	114	67	9	4	2
Slovakia	35	3	3	7	13	10	-1	-	-
Ukraine	18	7	5	5	3	-1	-	-1	-
Serbia and Montenegro 2)	-103	-57	-10	-3	-11	-10	-8	-4	-
USA	-96	-18	-2	-23	-19	-19	-11	-	-4
Third world 3)	4079	865	1134	1337	522	189	37	6	-11
Of which:									
Afghanistan	974	114	301	379	115	48	13	4	-
Chile	32	1	8	12	7	4	1	-	-1
China	213	11	50	110	23	13	-	6	-
India	25	7	4	4	9	1	6	-2	-4
Iran	312	36	72	85	68	37	7	6	1
Iraq	-287	95	139	-263	-211	-34	-12	3	-4
Korea, South	51	45	3	1	5	-3	-	-	-
Morocco	24	-1	1	23	7	-3	-1	-2	-
Pakistan	143	23	30	99	11	-3	-10	-6	-1
Philippines	93	42	17	10	21	5	-3	-	1
Somalia	863	177	182	262	167	59	13	3	-
Sri Lanka	25	-3	23	10	-1	1	2	-4	-3
Thailand	110	52	39	11	5	3	-	-	-
Turkey	222	12	42	111	47	8	3	-1	-
Viet Nam	57	8	11	19	12	2	3	-1	3
Stateless and not stated	135	17	19	64	24	11	1	-1	-

Same sources, notes and definitions as table A7m

Table A10. Total number of immigrations and emigrations by nationality. 1978-2003

Year	Foreign nationals			Norwegians			Total		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net immigration	Immigration	Emigration	Net immigration	Immigration	Emigration	Net immigration
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
2001	25 412	15 216	10 196	8 852	11 093	-2 241	34 264	26 309	7 955
2002	30 788	12 273	18 515	9 334	10 675	-1 341	40 122	22 948	17 174
2003	26 787	14 345	12 442	9 170	10 327	-1 157	35 957	24 672	11 285

Source: Statistics Norway (2003 and previous issues).

Table A11. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 1970-2002 and 1970-1998 who are still in Norway one and five years after immigration

Country of birth	Number of immigrants 1970-2002	Per cent still in Norway after 1 year	Number of immigrants 1970-1998	Per cent still in Norway after 5 year
Total	481661	84	375531	57
Europe, total	267243	77	212437	47
Of witch:				
Denmark	48621	58	42767	31
Finland	17184	73	12839	40
Iceland	10870	75	9393	40
Sweden	46670	76	35681	47
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14440	97	13381	84
Bulgaria	1370	91	965	70
France	9315	83	8024	30
Germany	14939	81	10777	52
Netherlands	7785	82	6658	44
Poland	8614	89	7010	76
Romania	1719	88	1122	69
Russia	6502	95	2740	76
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	19777	83	11541	65
Ukraine	824	95	296	74
United Kingdom	33716	82	31020	39
Africa, total	37588	94	24909	76
Of witch:				
Morocco	4824	97	3965	90
Somalia	12026	98	6051	88
Asia, total	121753	95	89507	84
Of witch:				
China	5076	92	3783	70
India	6862	90	5907	75
Iran	12487	97	9605	90
Iraq	15646	96	5161	94
Pakistan	17541	97	15270	91
Philippines	7502	95	5834	83
South Korea	1010	83	824	48
Sri Lanka	9908	96	8449	88
Turkey	10886	95	9061	85
Viet Nam	12731	99	11691	96
North and Central America, total	38761	81	35059	33
Of witch:				
Canada	4071	77	3589	32
USA	31888	81	29539	31
South America, total	12701	93	10614	77
Of witch:				
Chile	7296	97	6735	86
Oceania, total	3615	74	3005	27
Of witch:				
Australia	2669	73	2191	25

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway 2004

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Table A12. Number of asylum seekers by country of origin. 1988-2003

Nationals of	Annual average	Annual average	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	1988-1990	1991-1995								
Total	4999	5504	1778	2271	8543	10160	10842	14782	17480	15613
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	1937	73	90	236	161	272	907	810	657
Bulgaria	..	27	5	9	14	6	12	950	359	110
Croatia	.	55	3	55	2452	60	16	1216	139	51
Poland	230	46	209	19	2	2	68	39	51	36
Romania	..	49	8	19	77	153	712	203	247	206
Russia	..	..	..	..	131	318	471	1318	1718	1893
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	14	34	131	1027	772	92
Prev. Soviet Union 1)	..	113	50	39	122	491	665	1358	1712	946
Yugoslavia 2)	701	2006	76	343	1183	1173	4203	1124	2768	2421
Ethiopia	278	71	30	48	81	126	96	173	325	287
Ghana	83	7	5	-	1	2	1	2	5	-
Somalia	408	375	180	552	955	1340	910	1080	1534	1601
China	..	..	..	..	10	8	12	19	87	117
India	82	18	9	4	11	10	16	17	31	-
Iraq	112	121	113	272	1317	4073	766	1056	1624	938
Iran	680	169	120	138	270	350	327	412	450	608
Lebanon	204	62	6	17	28	49	22	34	67	68
Pakistan	163	22	16	26	146	265	220	186	216	92
Sri Lanka	374	307	413	196	173	112	165	164	87	64
Turkey	211	35	24	44	131	279	164	204	257	235
Chile	664	1	2	4	3	9	2	7	7	-
Stateless	..	91	19	42	85	164	120	194	391	366
Other nationalities	..	389	417	354	1101	975	1471	3092	3823	4825

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

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

Source: Directorate of Immigration, annual reports.

Table A13. Existing marriages 1) by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 2004

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	852370	755625	38855	6518	33347	5150	2599	321	9955
Norway	767840	724682	24293	1143	9200	4428	1390	257	2447
Rest of Europe	33668	18379	12556	118	479	211	113	25	1787
Africa	8336	1831	196	4004	95	14	14	-	2182
Asia	29392	3273	504	133	22179	35	31	4	3233
North and Central America	4281	3490	244	19	55	326	24	6	117
South America	1949	691	70	6	14	30	955	-	183
Oceania	335	268	21	1	6	7	-	26	6
Not known	6569	3011	971	1094	1319	99	72	3	-

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

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway

Table A14. Marriages contracted¹⁾ in 2003 by nationality of bride and bridegroom

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	24119	19307	1808	267	1665	211	211	18	632
Norway	20937	17115	1424	154	1337	191	187	16	513
Rest of Europe	1316	907	306	14	38	10	5	-	36
Africa	285	185	5	69	1	2	-	1	22
Asia	783	454	31	5	238	2	-	-	53
North and Central America	202	178	9	2	8	3	1	1	-
South America	72	55	2	-	-	1	12	-	2
Oceania	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	501	390	31	23	43	2	6	-	6

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

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A15. Divorces¹⁾ 2003 by nationality

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	11265	10173	402	152	266	76	36	3	157
Norway	10156	9395	302	75	193	74	27	3	87
Rest of Europe	451	336	83	1	4	-	1	-	26
Africa	139	82	3	37	-	-	-	-	17
Asia	266	177	4	1	60	-	-	-	24
North and Central America	93	89	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
South America	33	26	-	-	-	-	6	-	1
Oceania	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	113	54	9	38	9	1	1	-	1

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

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A16. Foreign nationals by nationality. 1988-2004 (1.1)

Nationalities	Annual average 1988- 1990	Annual average 1991- 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	133311	154284	160837	157537	157965	165070	178686	184337	185863	197668	204731
Europe, total	73020	80394	88757	91976	97516	104981	114873	114843	112387	115690	116325
Denmark	17724	17684	17881	18098	18438	19101	19205	19405	19653	20008	20006
Sweden	12052	12854	15444	17306	20629	24024	25136	25170	25140	25241	25432
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	7922	11225	11516	11599	11813	12196	11611	8826	7850	5952
Bulgaria	182	334	288	276	287	309	355	413	464	533	567
France	1987	1837	1880	1908	1994	2114	2293	2279	2323	2408	2473
Germany	4168	4456	4849	5063	5385	6026	6707	7055	7538	8233	8839
Netherlands	2590	2680	2953	3068	3228	3411	3533	3587	3718	3837	3950
Poland	2586	2805	2399	2259	2104	2053	2042	2023	2205	2619	2741
Romania	109	338	434	459	439	475	480	480	585	672	746
Russia	.	431	1042	1403	1770	2172	2749	3288	3882	4829	6203
Ukraine	.	39	81	106	132	175	231	284	405	572	713
United Kingdom	12822	11500	11054	10865	10798	11204	11367	11074	10966	11188	11018
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	3116	5971	6412	6024	5696	5472	10249	8849	6497	6004	5665
Rest of Europe	10874	11077	12815	13625	15017	16632	18330	19325	20185	21696	22020
EU 12	42362	41256	41892	42383	43367	45586	47002	47422	48296	50016	50697
EU 15	58436	57827	61586	64105	69076	75489	78482	79188	80144	82213	83058
EU 25					72216	78690	81897	82904	84396	87433	88659
NEW EU 10					3140	3201	3415	3716	4252	5220	5601
Africa, total	6888	10890	10742	9989	9676	10069	11567	13594	14689	17442	20145
Morocco	1872	1991	1559	1358	1212	1274	1380	1440	1457	1472	1477
Somalia		2834	3727	3636	3737	4117	4844	6152	6588	8377	9861
Rest of Africa	5016	6065	5456	4995	4727	4678	5343	6002	6644	7593	8807
Asia, total	35219	43861	43929	38832	34916	34287	36755	40462	43226	48439	52015
Afghanistan				316	263	262	448	953	1816	2950	4346
China	943	1761	1831	1596	1409	1369	1269	1202	1288	1512	1875
India	3100	3232	2680	2407	2219	2238	2203	2174	2172	2215	2130
Iran	4085	6467	4708	3805	3514	3554	3683	3795	4249	4674	5113
Iraq		1724	2577	2764	3324	4172	5790	9891	10778	13038	13373
Pakistan	10988	10846	9705	8611	7480	6931	7363	6731	6867	6676	6572
Philippines	1991	2253	1953	1792	1603	1685	1781	1962	2109	2356	2610
South Korea	326	269	253	243	235	211	200	200	191	213	224
Sri Lanka	3949	5917	5127	4422	3846	3662	3405	3177	3034	2851	2755
Thailand				1932	1987	2067	2381	2725	2992	3636	4248
Turkey	4810	5410	4432	3932	3449	3191	3481	3299	3339	3510	3540
Viet Nam	6406	6748	5863	4590	3515	2887	2452	1897	1561	1582	1580
Rest of Asia	3430	4646	4800	2422	2072	2058	2299	2456	2830	3226	3649
North and Central America, total	11564	11115	10689	10550	10430	10526	10340	10174	10112	10325	10121
USA	9951	9456	8956	8706	8583	8596	8325	8037	7915	7976	7703
Rest of North and Central America	1613	1659	1733	1844	1847	1930	2015	2137	2197	2349	2418
South America, total	5743	6604	5137	4618	4245	4075	3978	4075	4158	4265	4402
Chile	4388	5105	3689	3161	2787	2590	2433	2361	2303	2197	2135
Colombia	456	410	268	257	256	267	260	329	383	424	455
Rest of South America	899	1089	1180	1200	1202	1218	1285	1385	1472	1644	1812
Oceania, total	667	715	771	750	703	730	761	773	806	862	901
Stateless and unknown	210	703	812	822	479	402	412	416	485	645	822
Per cent of total population	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway (2004, and previous issues).

Table A17. Persons with immigrant background. 1 January 2004

Country of origin	Immigrant background, total	Immigrant population			Other immigrant background			
		Total	Born abroad with both parents born abroad	Born in Norway with both parents born abroad	Total	Born abroad with one parent born abroad	Born in Norway with one parent born abroad	Born abroad with both parents born in Norway
Total	574609	348940	289104	59836	225669	25729	167493	32447
Europe, total	288262	146185	133253	12932	142077	17712	114223	10142
Nordic countries	131740	53940	50701	3239	77800	9747	61752	6301
Of witch:								
Denmark	50057	19318	17922	1396	30739	3268	26425	1046
Finland	13034	6957	6523	434	6077	364	5665	48
Sweden	60122	22871	21890	981	37251	5738	26401	5112
Rest of Europe	156522	92245	82552	9693	64277	7965	52471	3841
Of witch:								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15764	15216	13271	1945	548	4	543	1
Bulgaria	1623	1095	1042	53	528	15	484	29
France	5636	2510	2367	143	3126	510	2359	257
Germany	25257	11232	10515	717	14025	2021	11218	786
Netherlands	9026	4202	3700	502	4824	575	3976	273
Poland	11206	7590	6797	793	3616	186	3386	44
Romania	2130	1466	1370	96	664	14	507	143
Russia	8868	7457	7189	268	1411	85	1144	182
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	12101	11070	8840	2230	1031	12	1016	3
Ukraine	1142	977	935	42	165	5	160	-
United Kingdom	30519	10945	10325	620	19574	2913	15594	1067
Africa, total	50973	40488	31575	8913	10485	807	7971	1707
Of witch:								
Morocco	8134	6566	4275	2291	1568	35	1523	10
Somalia	15920	15586	12166	3420	334	2	331	1
Asia, total	171529	139653	103776	35877	31876	2124	19119	10633
Of witch:								
China	7330	4801	4034	767	2529	212	944	1373
India	9202	6836	4547	2289	2366	88	1099	1179
Iran	14974	13506	11634	1872	1468	33	1400	35
Iraq	17702	17295	14856	2439	407	8	396	3
Pakistan	28126	26286	14874	11412	1840	35	1792	13
Philippines	12448	7374	6461	913	5074	431	4091	552
South Korea	6992	471	441	30	6521	347	530	5644
Sri Lanka	12735	11918	7949	3969	817	43	613	161
Turkey	14671	12971	8720	4251	1700	43	1646	11
Viet Nam	18531	17414	11862	5552	1117	39	882	196
North and Central America, total	40217	10687	10214	473	29530	3930	20100	5500
Of witch:								
USA	31236	7223	6958	265	24013	3178	16394	4441
South America, total	20835	10897	9286	1611	9938	823	4870	4245
Of witch:								
Chile	9454	6931	5594	1337	2523	91	2245	187
Colombia	4428	813	743	70	3615	222	385	3008
Oceania, total	2793	1030	1000	30	1763	333	1210	220

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2004

Table A18 . Immigrant population by country of origin per 1 January. 1995-2004

Country of origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	215048	223797	232192	244705	260742	282487	297731	310704	332793	348940
Europe, total	99824	104114	107758	113956	121655	132731	135098	137194	142862	146273
Denmark	18489	18230	18236	18388	18873	18863	19049	19169	19401	19318
Sweden	14414	15204	16681	19546	22413	23240	23010	22772	22870	22871
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9664	11290	11759	11883	12131	12614	12944	13159	15498	15216
Bulgaria	537	551	586	643	702	769	842	918	1003	1095
France	1980	1964	1993	2075	2183	2364	2350	2368	2457	2510
Germany	7134	7275	7486	7870	8491	9102	9448	10019	10670	11232
Netherlands	3197	3318	3423	3561	3712	3821	3848	3981	4080	4202
Poland	5576	5703	5826	5986	6120	6282	6432	6760	7303	7590
Romania	595	669	748	819	903	994	1054	1202	1343	1466
Russia	807	1106	1536	1923	2369	3012	3749	4551	5888	7457
Ukraine	83	109	151	200	265	331	399	562	776	977
United Kingdom	10756	10687	10521	10568	10994	11161	10925	10820	11087	10945
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	9064	9606	9064	9061	9443	15466	15469	14466	9941	11070
Rest of Europe	17528	18402	19748	21433	23056	24712	25579	26447	30545	30324
EU 12	45816	45836	46137	47007	48973	50181	50568	51368	52873	53426
EU 15	65330	66367	68309	72688	78300	80763	81122	81759	83552	84039
EU 25	73220	74531	77073	81770	87607	90449	91273	92702	96148	97148
NEW EU 10	7890	8164	8764	9082	9307	9686	10151	10943	12596	13109
Africa, total	17579	18658	19783	21322	23580	26521	29568	32179	36593	40488
Morocco	4194	4334	4517	4765	5098	5409	5719	6017	6328	6566
Somalia	3995	4518	5064	5767	6977	8386	10107	11269	13689	15586
Rest of Africa	9390	9806	10202	10790	11505	12726	13742	14893	16576	18336
Asia, total	78398	81746	85287	89857	95481	102967	112500	120348	131375	139565
Afghanistan	430	467	475	516	576	804	1346	2259	3431	4851
China	3073	3184	3276	3304	3404	3548	3654	3842	4256	4801
India	5161	5309	5370	5523	5776	5996	6140	6407	6712	6836
Iran	7793	7987	8284	8877	9646	10354	11016	11908	12733	13506
Iraq	2536	2946	3399	4218	5433	7664	12357	13630	16437	17295
Pakistan	18773	19417	20125	20924	21889	22831	23581	24565	25546	26286
Philippines	4513	4665	4819	5020	5254	5573	5885	6302	6838	7374
South Korea	314	342	345	388	371	395	393	410	446	471
Sri Lanka	7113	7554	8083	8551	9141	9826	10335	10925	11475	11918
Thailand	1996	2198	2443	2694	2933	3298	3738	4272	5145	5910
Turkey	8043	8367	8807	9252	9859	10481	10990	11550	12343	12971
Viet Nam	13331	13819	14176	14595	14929	15390	15880	16386	16944	17414
Rest of Asia	5322	5491	5685	5995	6270	6807	7185	7892	9069	9932
North and Central America, total	10405	10264	10209	10195	10381	10273	10119	10101	10518	10687
USA	8350	8114	7908	7777	7813	7571	7253	7125	7237	7223
Rest of North and Central America	2055	2150	2301	2418	2568	2702	2866	2976	3281	3464
South America, total	8034	8187	8328	8579	8810	9126	9547	9950	10457	10897
Chile	5961	5999	6037	6145	6262	6377	6491	6661	6806	6931
Colombia	328	349	380	429	420	476	604	680	744	813
Rest of South America	1745	1839	1911	2005	2128	2273	2452	2609	2907	3153
Oceania, total	808	828	827	796	835	869	899	932	988	1030
Per cent of total population	4,9	5,1	5,3	5,5	5,9	6,3	6,6	6,9	7,3	7,6

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway (2004, and previous issues).

Table A19. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004

Country of birth	1.11. 1970	1.11. 1980	1.1. 1990	1.1. 1995	1.1. 1999	1.1. 2000	1.1. 2001	1.1. 2002	1.1. 2003	1.1. 2004
Total population	3874133	4091132	4233116	4348410	4445329	4478497	4503436	4524066	4552252	4577457
Norway	3797384	3970078	4040530	4115107	4172095	4186057	4198415	4208906	4218397	4230177
Foreign countries	76749	121054	192586	233303	273234	292440	305021	315160	333855	347280
Europe, total	57795	75837	96977	116425	139091	149835	151762	153317	158189	161506
Denmark	13702	16914	21160	21161	21693	21713	21953	22108	22250	22258
Sweden	16148	17875	20429	23219	32562	33401	33241	33013	32973	33062
Bosnia- Herzegovi- na	1	1	3	9401	11219	11573	11743	11801	13477	13166
Bulgaria	521	422	575		723	787	858	934	975	1090
France	935	2016	2433	2459	2752	2934	2924	2979	3060	3147
Germany	6566	7686	8821	9318	10798	11445	11768	12211	12889	13451
Netherlands	1650	2541	3268	3552	4026	4108	4140	4282	4401	4533
Poland	1165	1617	4367	5157	5610	5738	5861	6172	6716	6987
Romania				577	981	1082	1139	1274	1407	1519
Russia	.	.	.	820	2458	3114	3866	4624	5950	7465
Ukraine	.	.	.	77	251	314	382	530	745	932
United Kingdom	6345	11070	14586	13692	14118	14347	14177	14114	14331	14342
Serbia and Monte- negro 1)	1156	1784	4264	7571	7538	13279	12880	11666	8081	8709
Rest of Europe	9606	13911	17071	19421	24362	26000	26835	27584	30934	30845
EU 12	31387	43783	55410	55235	58987	60326	60855	61650	63099	64017
EU 15	50388	66143	80729	83923	98835	101420	101980	102594	104138	105066
EU 25					107379	110326	111347	112666	115815	117228
NEW EU 10					8544	8906	9367	10072	11677	12162
Africa, total	1879	4402	11620	16196	20545	22907	25330	27295	30946	33973
Morocco	407	1134	2393	3044	3533	3719	3893	4041	4210	4301
Somalia	..	26	1291	3296	5341	6445	7837	8647	10657	12052
Rest of Africa	1472	3242	7936	9856	11671	12743	13600	14607	16079	17620
Asia, total	2686	18486	54707	69980	81220	86910	94700	100786	109996	116175
China	453	584	1559	2878	3405	3617	3818	4159	4800	5504
India	340	1841	4422	4621	4969	5130	5243	5443	5682	5775
Iran	61	190	5198	7055	8328	8857	9325	10061	10729	11305
Iraq	..	24	716	2376	4873	6941	11355	12306	14689	14947
Pakistan	172	5361	10470	11567	12876	13283	13618	14098	14624	14929
Philippines	97	840	3552	4686	5426	5698	6027	6446	6984	7504
South Korea	359	2602	4821	5355	5843	5966	6086	6228	6356	6449
Sri Lanka	23	271	4707	6122	6971	7295	7460	7705	7954	8118
Thailand					3205	3584	4057	4816	5509	6314
Turkey	240	2149	4977	5974	6930	7300	7563	7874	8412	8797
Viet Nam	91	2095	7522	10594	10994	11177	11298	11500	11746	11905
Rest of Asia	850	2529	6763	8752	7400	8062	8863	10154	12511	14628
North and Central America, total	13163	19047	19114	18974	19318	19276	19164	19181	19441	19714
USA	11535	16600	15827	15407	15149	14956	14666	14559	14558	14631
Rest of North and Central America	1628	2447	3287	3567	4169	4320	4498	4622	4883	5083
South America, total	683	2379	9072	10502	11763	12166	12694	13149	13799	14347
Chile	114	930	5496	5249	5355	5444	5516	5626	5745	5839
Colombia	51	383	1618	2584	3101	3230	3471	3640	3826	3978
Rest of South America	518	1066	1958	2669	3307	3492	3707	3883	4228	4530
Oceania, total	543	903	1096	1226	1297	1346	1376	1418	1484	1565
Per cent of total population	2,0	3,0	4,5	5,4	6,1	6,5	6,8	7,0	7,3	7,6

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway (2004, and previous issues).

Table A20. Total fertility rate 1) (TFR) by age 2) and country of origin 3) for first generation immigrants without Norwegian background 4)

Country of origin	1994-1995	1999-2000	2002-2003
The whole population	1.87	1.84	1.76
Norway 5)	1.83	1.80	1.69
Foreign countries, total	2.57	2.37	2.25
Nordic countries	2.15	1.85	1.80
Western Europe excl. Turkey	1.88	1.90	1.80
Eastern Europe	2.29	1.94	1.76
North America and Oceania	1.77	1.92	1.79
Asia (incl. Turkey), Africa, Latin-America	2.93	2.80	2.58
Western countries 6)	2.02	1.87	1.80
Non-Western countries	2.79	2.58	2.37

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 of origin 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 origin only age is taken into consideration, not immigration age

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

Source: Statistics Norway

Table A21. Children born 1996-2003 by country of birth of the parents 1)

Country of birth of parents	Number of children							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	60 927	59 801	58 352	59 298	59 234	56 696	55 434	56 458
Both parents born in Norway	51 575	50 445	48 794	49 276	48 272	45 835	44 443	44 822
Both parents born abroad	3 549	3 635	3 774	4 207	4 605	4 538	4 808	5 360
Of which born in:								
Denmark	88	73	71	90	82	75	80	99
Sweden	94	111	127	202	183	166	140	144
Bosnia-Herzegovina	192	150	131	133	141	158	188	132
Bulgaria	2	2	9	2	6	4	8	8
Germany	34	25	40	57	61	76	82	105
Poland	38	33	31	39	34	26	31	32
Romania	3	5	4	8	6	10	11	10
Russia	7	11	18	16	22	41	49	92
Serbia and Montenegro 2)	163	142	173	245	424	311	264	336
Ukraine	4	3	3	3	3	5	7	10
United Kingdom	64	59	72	67	48	45	62	51
China	67	53	52	46	52	46	51	63
India	104	116	127	118	96	108	82	77
Iran	112	118	122	145	183	157	164	201
Iraq	97	132	160	203	310	311	418	594
Pakistan	506	526	530	521	488	499	520	475
Philippines	57	39	49	64	52	54	50	57
Sri Lanka	297	317	342	396	371	370	346	320
Thailand	17	21	18	16	28	15	28	26
Turkey	243	250	253	272	254	274	248	261
Viet Nam	329	318	276	278	354	300	330	335
Morocco	128	116	131	155	141	160	138	159
Somalia	243	265	278	307	357	407	442	593
USA	44	46	46	38	31	39	37	32
One parent born abroad	5 803	5 721	5 784	5 815	6 357	6 323	6 183	6 276
Of which born in:								
Denmark	620	629	517	569	536	508	464	470
Sweden	1 024	1 046	1 083	1 038	1 128	1 152	1 078	1 043
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29	23	26	34	38	29	47	42
Bulgaria	28	15	24	19	28	28	24	24
Germany	229	243	271	243	248	256	273	241
Poland	95	123	120	100	117	98	93	112
Romania	30	32	40	28	31	34	35	38
Russia	50	56	51	86	129	121	134	163
Serbia and Montenegro 2)	66	70	63	70	52	54	36	66
Ukraine	12	5	6	9	16	14	13	31
United Kingdom	411	405	410	381	444	422	354	358
China	20	22	15	13	27	19	28	31
India	41	39	36	52	60	55	59	69
Iran	108	88	96	87	81	77	91	84
Iraq	21	17	25	22	35	31	49	54
Pakistan	68	80	88	118	127	149	180	166
Philippines	180	195	213	215	241	274	233	284
Sri Lanka	37	35	37	41	44	25	33	27
Thailand	142	127	144	175	192	211	256	292
Turkey	76	75	86	111	114	113	123	115
Viet Nam	58	51	64	68	67	71	80	51
Morocco	70	59	63	69	73	63	64	59
Somalia	31	14	29	46	24	43	48	20
USA	647	531	539	531	517	480	444	395

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

2) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway (2003 and previous issues)

Table A22. Naturalisations by previous nationality. 1986-2003

Previous nationality	Annual average	Annual average	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	1986-1990	1991-1995								
Total	3520	7256	12237	12037	9244	7988	9517	10838	9041	7867
Europe, total	919	1354	1591	1851	1737	2434	3586	5419	3207	3676
Denmark	168	125	91	143	149	158	170	162	108	129
Sweden	98	129	112	167	154	241	246	249	216	211
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	3	12	8	36	875	2999	1229	1965
Bulgaria	10	31	50	48	38	21	21	30	41	34
Germany	59	49	41	63	55	73	74	68	95	75
Poland	168	273	267	282	192	209	196	159	165	167
Romania	5	21	72	114	90	91	70	43	51	40
Russia	.	7	34	76	93	102	222	192	308	280
Ukraine	.	.	2	6	9	3	7	14	8	28
United Kingdom	88	110	162	142	129	94	104	57	83	68
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	102	406	554	520	560	1176	1322	1199	614	310
Rest of Europe	221	205	203	278	260	230	279	247	289	369
EU 12	421	374	375	453	414	388	423	376	381	369
EU 15	572	545	522	649	599	686	725	672	642	647
EU 25					823	919	951	854	851	873
NEW EU 10					224	233	226	182	209	226
Africa, total	231	857	1680	1529	1540	1077	704	1232	1236	826
Morocco	109	272	318	294	154	90	131	154	160	86
Somalia	4	147	575	507	739	591	332	676	546	392
Rest of Africa	118	438	787	728	647	396	241	402	530	348
Asia, total	1956	4292	7936	7433	5210	3801	4697	3757	4029	2933
China	30	141	383	348	279	315	156	113	135	84
India	127	245	313	274	157	232	188	235	230	196
Iran			1148	848	629	526	481	361	324	228
Iraq			252	253	317	567	524	331	497	403
Pakistan	484	822	1530	1583	1097	106	1077	409	829	497
Philippines	199	266	315	360	155	199	157	261	299	265
South Korea	182	113	122	109	146	144	113	143	106	74
Sri Lanka	34	411	1100	834	531	650	454	477	461	281
Thailand	38	53	131	202	177	91	142	302	257	193
Turkey	212	530	836	837	705	170	523	356	412	398
Viet Nam	576	839	1446	1276	781	651	738	594	292	210
Rest of Asia	74	872	360	509	236	150	144	175	187	104
North and Central America, total	97	101	135	152	135	139	139	114	151	159
USA	44	52	69	65	63	60	54	54	39	72
Rest of North and Central America	53	49	66	87	72	79	85	60	112	87
South America, total	297	613	794	667	487	450	330	249	353	222
Chile	89	303	531	416	240	252	156	172	234	138
Colombia	154	211	144	130	111	110	72	18	16	11
Rest of South America	53	100	119	121	136	88	102	59	103	73
Oceania, total	7	7	10	18	4	10	12	13	9	3
Stateless and unknown	14	32	80	387	131	77	49	54	56	48

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Sources: Statistics Norway (2003, and previous issues)

Table A23. Naturalisation 2003, as per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities

Country of origin	Number of nationals in Norway 1.1.2003		Obtained Norwegian nationality in 2003	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
Denmark	20008	14164	129	0,91
Finland	6362	2835	62	2,19
Sweden	25241	11974	211	1,76
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7850	4947	1965	39,72
Bulgaria	533	55	34	61,82
Germany	8233	3676	75	2,04
Poland	2619	837	167	19,95
Romania	672	50	40	80,00
Russia	4829	259	280	108,11
Serbia and Montenegro 1)	6004	877	310	35,35
Ukraine	572	23	28	121,74
United Kingdom	11188	7616	68	0,89
EU 15	82213	46099	647	1,40
EU 25	87433	47224	873	1,85
NEW EU 10	5220	1125	226	20,09
Ethiopia	1578	128	55	42,97
Morocco	1472	401	86	21,45
Somalia	8377	394	392	99,49
Turkey	3510	971	398	40,99
China	1512	195	84	43,08
India	2215	1070	196	18,32
Iran	4674	425	228	53,65
Iraq	13038	222	403	181,53
Pakistan	6676	3445	497	14,43
Philippines	2356	357	265	74,23
Sri Lanka	2851	742	281	37,87
Thailand	3636	777	193	24,84
Viet Nam	1582	374	210	56,15
USA	7976	5553	72	1,30
Chile	2197	1636	138	8,44
Colombia	424	45	11	24,44

1) Earlier referred to as Yugoslavia

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

Table A24. Unemployment rate (persons 16-74 years of age) by region of birth, sex and number of years of residence in Norway. Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group. End of November 2003.

Sex, Number of year of residence in Norway	Regis- tered unem- ployed total	Registered unemployed 1. generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic area	Rest of Western Europe	Eastern- Europe	North- America and Oce- ania	Asia 1	Africa	Latin- America
Total	2,7	6	3,3	3,3	6,6	3,4	7,3	8,8	7,1
Stayed less than 4 years		5,7	4,2	3,7	5,5	2,9	6,9	7	5,3
Stayed 4-6 years		8	4,4	4,5	8,2	4,5	10,5	11	8,4
Stayed 7 years and more		5,7	2,7	3	6,7	3,3	6,9	9,5	7,5
Males	3,2	7,4	4,3	4,4	8,1	3,9	8,6	10,9	9,1
Stayed less than 4 years		7,4	4,9	4,5	6,5	3	9,7	9	6,5
Stayed 4-6 years		9,6	5,5	5,6	10	6,4	12,4	14,3	8,9
Stayed 7 years and more		7	3,7	4	8,2	3,9	7,6	11,2	9,7
Females	2,2	4,7	2,4	2	5,5	2,8	6	6	5,5
Stayed less than 4 years		4,2	3,3	2,7	5	2,8	4,4	4,6	4,6
Stayed 4-6 years		6,6	3,3	2,5	7	2,3	8,9	7,5	8,1
Stayed 7 years and more		4,5	1,9	1,8	5,3	2,9	6,1	6,7	5,5

1) Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2003

Table A25. Employed persons 1) by region of birth and age. Per cent of persons aged 16-74 years in each group. 4th. quarter 2003

Year, Age	Employed in total	Employed who are first generation immigrants								
		Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	New EU countries in East. Europe	Eastern Europe else	North- America and Oceania ²⁾	Asia	Africa	Latin- America
In total	69,4	55,6	71,5	66,8	61	53,9	54,5	48,6	40,3	56,9
16-24 years	59,5	42,8	66,9	39,9	46,6	46,4	26,4	40,1	29,7	43,6
25-39 years	79,7	59,4	80,7	73,9	65,2	60,6	60,2	52,4	43,3	58,2
40-54 years	82,1	64,2	80,6	77,8	72	61,6	69,1	54,4	46,1	66,1
55-74 years	48,6	41,3	50,5	51,4	45,7	23,5	37,5	26,1	27,2	43,5

1) Self-employed included

2) Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2003

Table A26. Employed persons 1) 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 2003

Sex, Number of years of residence in Norway, Age	Em- ployed in total	Employed immigrants								
		Total	Nordic coun- tries	Rest of Western Europe	New EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North- America and Oce- ania	Asia 2)	Africa	Latin- America
MALES	72,6	59,9	73	72	66,6	57,4	60,7	54,4	44,3	61,8
16-24 years	58,7	43,3	64,8	43,7	52,5	46,6	22,4	42,5	29	45
25-54 years	83,6	66	80,7	78,8	76,6	65,3	71,6	60	48,9	67,7
55-74 years	54,6	46,3	54,4	58,8	50,7	29,8	42,6	32	32,1	48,9
Stayed less than										
4 years		52	74,1	70	70,7	49,2	52,6	42,3	33,7	53,1
16-24 years		37,7	71	42,5	44,9	39,3	19,9	33,7	21	36,4
25-54 years		57,4	76,2	74,2	76,8	54,1	62,9	47,3	38,7	58,1
55-74 years		29,7	52,3	50,3	72,7	18,1	32,1	9,2	14,1	33,3
Stayed 4-6 years		62,7	79,2	73,7	78	57	66,4	53,8	49	66,2
16-24 years		43,7	59,2	30,4	54,1	47	20	45,9	34,1	40,7
25-54 years		68	81,7	76,8	84	65,8	69,9	57,5	55,1	71,6
55-74 years		37,8	63,8	53,4	71,4	10,9	46,4	18,6	25,5	66,7
Stayed 7 years and more		62,4	71	72,5	63,9	59,9	63,4	59,1	49,7	63,3
16-24 years		48,2	51,7	51,6	57,2	49,3	34,1	49	37,9	48,2
25-54 years		69,2	82,7	82,2	75,5	68,7	77,3	64,9	53,4	69,6
55-74 years		47,6	54,1	59,3	50,1	33,3	43,3	34,7	34,2	49
FEMALES	66,2	51,5	70,1	60,1	58,2	51,1	48,8	42,8	35	52,8
16-24 years	60,3	42,3	68,4	36,6	44,1	46,2	30,2	37,7	30,4	42,5
25-54 years	78,1	56,9	80,6	71,5	64,8	57,5	58,2	46,5	37,6	57
55-74 years	42,8	36,5	47,3	44	40,9	18	33,6	19,6	18,1	37,8
Stayed less than										
4 years		38,9	73,9	55,2	48,7	37,9	35,5	26,8	23,6	38,8
16-24 years		33,9	70,9	34,3	39,9	32,4	29,4	22,1	20,8	27,1
25-54 years		42,2	76,4	62,6	53,9	41,7	38,8	30	25,5	43,1
55-74 years		13,4	56	23,8	17,9	12,7	17	2,6	1,3	5
Stayed 4-6 years		52,5	79,6	66,9	64,3	52,3	48,4	39,7	34,9	52,4
16-24 years		43,1	69,3	36	56	49	27,3	34,6	34,2	60,3
25-54 years		56,4	81,3	71,2	66,6	58,3	51,3	42,8	36,4	51,6
55-74 years		20,4	68,8	29,5	34,6	11,8	26,3	7,8	-	40
Stayed 7 years and more		56,8	67	60,6	62,4	58	53,2	50,6	45	58,2
16-24 years		52,6	57,9	44,1	52,2	55,7	34,6	53	45,4	49,8
25-54 years		63,5	81,7	75,7	70	66,5	67,6	54	47	63,7
55-74 years		38,8	46,8	44,7	41,8	20,5	34,5	23,7	23,9	39

1) Self-employed included

2) Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2003