

# **SOPEMI Norway 2003**

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

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## **1 General overview**

Immigration to Norway has been growing during the past 30 years, and it is changing in its composition. Some decades ago, immigrant workers from neighbouring countries were dominant, then more distant countries were represented among the migrant workers, and recently, refugees have taken a dominant role. The number of immigrants fluctuates slightly from one year to another due, i.a., to variations in immigration policies, employment prospects and changing needs for protection in Norway. In 2002 there was a net migration to Norway by more than 17,000. This was caused by an increase in the number of immigrations as well as a decrease in the number of emigrations. Net immigration of foreign citizens to Norway was highest from Iraq and Somalia, with 2,400 and 2,000 persons respectively. This is a substantial increase compared to 2001. Other groups with a high net immigration were Russians, 1,200, and Afghanis, 1,100 persons. These figures show two different kinds of immigration: Iraqis, Afghanis and Somalis arrive from conflict areas, and most of them are refugees. Among Russians there are many women who come to Norway because of family reunification. (*Internal migration decreased – increase in immigration*, Statistics Norway, 2003)

The number of asylum seekers to Norway increased considerably throughout the five-year period 1998-2002, 2002 being a peak year with 17,480 arrivals from a variety of countries. The increase in the number of asylum seekers has led to capacity problems across the board in the immigration administration. In order to protect the asylum institute, the Government will take measures to reduce the number of asylum seekers without a need for protection.

The Government has set down a legal committee which is to present a proposal for a new Immigration Act by 1 July 2004. An amendment of the definition of refugees in the Immigration Act is also in progress. Furthermore, a completely new act on citizenship is presently being drafted. The act will be forwarded to the parliament in May 2004.

The number of immigrants in Norway went up by 0.4 per cent to 7.3 per cent of the total population from 1 January 2002 to 1 January 2003:  $\frac{3}{4}$  were born abroad with two foreign-born parents and  $\frac{1}{4}$  was born in Norway with two foreign-born parents. Whereas European nationals make up approx. 60 per cent of all foreign nationals residing in Norway, European immigrants only make up 42 per cent of the total immigrant population. This discrepancy reflects the fact that fewer Europeans opt for a Norwegian citizenship, when they qualify for it. Asian immigrants make up 39 per cent and Africans 11 per cent. All in all, 500,000 persons, or 11 per cent, of the population in Norway have some kind of immigration-related background.

In 2002, unemployment in Norway increased to 3.2 per cent. Unemployment rose throughout the year, and the average figure for the year ended up at 75,200 unemployed, an increase of 20 per cent compared to the previous year. 13,000 completely unemployed job seekers with immigrant background were registered. In May 2003 the unemployment among immigrants was 9.7 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 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 lower employment rate among immigrant groups may have different causes or a combination of these: mismatching qualification, lack of Norwegian language skills and discrimination. To counter this, the Government has proposed an improved introduction

programme to qualify newly arrived immigrants for the labour market. In June 2003, the Parliament enacted a new law on introductory programmes. Newly arrived refugees, persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds and family members reunited with them are in principle obliged to participate in an introductory programme. The main contents of the programme are training in Norwegian language and social studies as well as training for the labour market. For the duration of the programme, the participants will receive an introduction benefit.

Adult immigrants are offered a Norwegian language course. Over the last few years, there has been a major increase in the number of participants and the number of lessons offered, but despite a generous regime of free, voluntary language training for immigrants in Norway, results falter. The Government therefore considers a scheme under which it will be compulsory for newly arrived adult immigrants to participate in 300 lessons of training in Norwegian language and social studies. 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 citizenship. The Government will prepare a draft bill for Parliament early 2004.

In March 2000 the Government appointed an independent commission charged with drafting a bill prohibiting ethnic discrimination. The commission published its report in June 2002 in which it proposed a general prohibition against ethnic discrimination in civil law. In November 2002 the Government set down a working group that was to consider setting up a joint body for the enforcement of discrimination on grounds of gender and ethnicity. The working group completed its report in May 2003. The report proposed that one single equality body for combating gender and ethnic discrimination should be established. The group also proposed to establish a discrimination appeals board to handle appeals of decisions made by the equality body. The Government will draw up a proposal for a bill prohibiting ethnic and religious discrimination on the basis of the two reports mentioned above. The bill will be forwarded to the Parliament in 2004.

## **2 Migration Flows**

### **2.1 Migration Flows**

“Since 1972 the number of immigrations has increased, and with the exception of 1989, Norway has had net immigration. It is important to note that the number of immigrations varies slightly from one year to another due to variations in immigration policies, as well as changing needs for immigration and protection in Norway. Looking at emigration, variations from one year to another are less than for immigration, and it is mostly determined by the economic cycles in Norway. As for immigration, the number of emigrations has also decreased since 1972, but at a slower pace.” (*Internal migration decreased – increase in immigration*, Statistics Norway, 2003)

In 2002 the **inflow** to Norway continued at a high level, cf. tables 12-19. 30,788 **foreign nationals** were registered as immigrants in the Central Population Register in 2002, which means that so many foreign nationals came to Norway in 2002 with the intension of staying for more than 6 months. 16,091 were women, and 14,697 were men. Visitors are not registered. Asylum seekers may be registered if the processing time of their applications is prolonged. Asylum seekers who are returned within a few months are normally not registered. Immigration from industrialised countries, to which the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are counted, increased by 7.5 per cent, from 14,886 in 2001 to 15,996 in 2002. In this category, the number of Russian immigrants increased the most, by 430 from 2001 to 2002. During the same period

immigration from developing countries increased by 40 per cent, from 10,526 to 14,792. This is the highest number ever of immigrants arriving from developing countries.

In 2002, just as in 2001, two nationalities stand out, Iraqis and Somalis. Both have almost entirely arrived either as spontaneous asylum seekers or as resettled refugees. Albeit the number of immigrants from these countries decreased from 2000 to 2001, they still constituted the largest single groups that year. From 2001 to 2002 Iraqis and Somalis still hold this position, counting for almost 60 per cent of the increase in immigration from developing countries. Most of the Iraqi and Somali asylum seekers have been given leave to remain in Norway, although many Iraqis only on a temporary basis and with limited rights. 2,691 Iraqis came to Norway in 2002; 1,390 women and 1,301 men. The corresponding figures for Somalis are 2,173 in total; 983 women and 1,190 men.

In the Nordic region, the inflow of Swedes has dominated the picture since the mid-1990s. In 1998 6,001 Swedes came to Norway, but after that the number has decreased, to 2,861 in 2002. 50 per cent were women and 50 per cent men. 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.

More Norwegian nationals abroad returned to Norway in 2002 than in the previous two years. Whereas 9,334 Norwegians returned home from a sojourn abroad in 2002, 8,757 returned in 2000 and 8,852 in 2001.

The **total inflow** to Norway in 2002 then stands at 40,122 persons, of whom 30,788 were foreign citizens and 9,334 were Norwegians. Of the total number 20,781 were women and 19,341 were men. For most nationalities the immigrants were relatively evenly divided between the genders, cf. table 15. The total gross inflow of legal migrants to Norway in 2002 represents an increase of 17 per cent from 2001.

2002 saw a **total outflow** of 22,948 persons, 12,273 foreign nationals and 10,675 Norwegians. This number represents a decrease of 13 per cent from 2001. Of the total number 11,097 were women and 11,851 were men. The largest country of destination was clearly Sweden. As many as 6,357 persons immigrated to this country, the majority being Swedish nationals who had been employed in Norway. Besides Sweden, the majority of emigrants went to other EU countries. 66 per cent of everyone who moved from Norway in 2002 went to an EU country.

The **net immigration of foreign nationals** in 2002 was 18,515, approx. 8,300 more than the year before. Net immigration is particularly noticeable in relation to EU 15 (2,001), Russia (1,207) and refugee producing countries as Iraq (2,411), Somalia (2,011) and Afghanistan (1,099). As regards Norwegian citizens, there was a net emigration of 1,341 persons in 2002, compared to 2,241 in 2001.

In the latter half of the 1990s there was a considerable net inflow to Norway from the Nordic countries, due to relatively better job opportunities in Norway. As job opportunities have become more even, the flow of persons goes equally both ways. In 2002 inflows from these neighbouring countries overtook the outflows by 772. Migration in the Nordic area has traditionally been sensitive to the labour market, and it still is. Nordic and European workers tend to be in Norway on a temporary basis. To the extent that Norway needs a more lasting immigrant workforce, it is widely held that workers from farther a field have to be recruited.

## **2.2 General Regulations**

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

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

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

Work permits are granted to skilled workers or persons with special qualifications, cf. chapter 4.2. The level of skills required has recently been lowered. Nevertheless it is a condition that their competence is deemed absolutely necessary for the activity. From 1 January 2002, the conditions have been amended. Until a certain quota has been filled it is no longer a requirement that the post cannot be filled with resident labour or labour from the European Economic Area.

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 members of the family of Norwegians or legal immigrants and to students.

EU rules regarding free movement of persons apply to nationals of a state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA). For these nationals work permits are not required. The same applies to members of the EFTA Convention, in practice Switzerland.

In addition, an amendment of the definition of refugees in the Immigration Act is in progress.

Finally, the government has set down a legal committee which is to present a proposal for a new Immigration Act by 1 June 2004.

## **2.3 The Schengen and Dublin Co-operation**

Norway implemented the Schengen agreement by 25 March 2001 and the rules of the Dublin II regulation by 1 September 2003.

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

The Dublin II regulation determines which state should be responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the member states.

### **3 Refugees and Asylum Seekers**

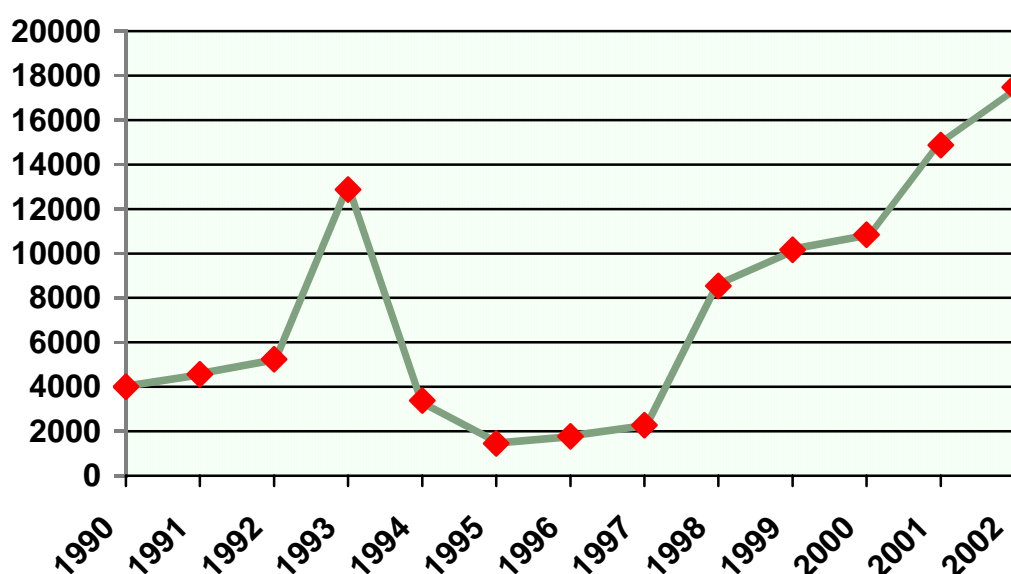
#### **3.1 Arrival of Asylum Seekers**

The Directorate of Immigration processes asylum applications in pursuance of the Immigration Act of 1988. A refugee has on application a right to asylum. A refugee within the meaning of the act is a foreign national who falls under Article 1A of the 1951 UN Refugee Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. An asylum seeker who is deemed not to meet the criteria for refugee status may be granted subsidiary protection in the form of a residence permit on humanitarian ground.

Despite the fact that the Norwegian government in January 1998 introduced more liberal guidelines to recognise asylum seekers as Convention refugees, relatively few asylum seekers are granted refugee status. However, since 1998 approx. one third of the total number of asylum seekers have been given leave to remain on humanitarian grounds.

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 17,480 arrivals from a variety of countries. Historically, this is the highest number ever, cf. diagram 1.

**Diagram 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 1990-2002**



The number of asylum seekers was high throughout the year, with a marked increase from July to October. South East and East Europeans dominate the picture, around 50 per cent came from this part of the world. The largest groups were Yugoslavs (2,460), Russians (1,718), Iraqis (1,624), Somalis (1,534) and Bosnians (810).



Although asylum seekers still come to Norway in high numbers, 2003 seems to represent a slight decrease compared to 2002. By the end of September 2003 a total of 12,350 persons had applied for asylum. This is a decrease of approx. 900 compared to the same period in 2002. In 2003 the number of asylum arrivals varied between 1,100 and 1,400 per month from January to July. In August and September the number rose to 1,800 per month. The asylum seekers come from a variety of countries. Around 40 per cent of the asylum seekers come from Europe, 27 per cent from Africa and 30 per cent from Asia. More than 50 per cent of the asylum seekers come from the following countries: Serbia and Montenegro, Somalia, Russia, Afghanistan and Iraq.

**Table 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 2000 - 30 Sept 2003, by nationality**

<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>30.09.03</b>
<b>Yugoslavia (From 2003: Serbia and Montenegro)</b>	<b>4,188</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>1,703</b>
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>1,540</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,449</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1,322</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>839</b>
<b>Bosnia-Herzegovina</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>582</b>
<b>Iran</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>449</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Libya</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>216</b>

Information from the Directorate of Immigration shows that although less than 30 per cent of all asylum seekers to Norway have a genuine need for protection, most applications for asylum are complex and require thorough evaluation. Applications comprised by the Dublin II regulation are an exception. Although they may be well founded, they are rejected by the Directorate without a substantive discussion. To reduce the number of asylum seekers with applications assumed to be unfounded the Directorate of Immigration has introduced a simplified procedure for applicants from certain countries. If the application is more complex than first thought, necessary investigations will be carried out.

Many asylum seekers' decision to come to Norway is based on incorrect information about the possibility of getting a permit to stay in the country. One measure taken by the government in 2002 and 2003 to reduce the number of asylum seekers with an unfounded application is to give information about the Norwegian immigration policies through Norwegian embassies and consulates in countries from which these people come. Such measures were carried through in Bulgaria in 2001, in Ukraine and Russia in 2002 and in Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2003. The number of applications assumed to be unfounded has decreased. After the first six months in 2003 only 10 per cent of the applications fall into this category as opposed to 30 per cent at the same time in 2002. However, the decrease also depends on the categorization of the applications. For instance, due to a high number of asylum applications from Chechens, applications from Russia no longer fall into the "assumed unfounded category".

Also upon arrival in Norway asylum seekers get 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.

The considerable increase in the number of asylum seekers to Norway during the five-year period 1998-2002, has led to capacity problems across the board in the immigration administration, both with regard to processing all the cases and to the reception centres. In order to protect the asylum institute, the government will take more measures to reduce the number of asylum seekers without a need for protection. Among these are:

- A so-called 48-hour procedure for asylum seekers from safe countries will be implemented from 1 January 2004. This procedure implies that the Directorate of Immigration, within 48 hours after the asylum seeker has been registered by the police, must decide on the outcome of the case. If there is any doubt about the outcome of the case, it will be processed in the normal procedure for asylum applications.
- From 1 January 2004 rejected asylum seekers will not be offered accommodation in reception centres after the set deadline for departure. This does not apply to families with children.
- From the same date asylum seekers will not get cash payments in reception centres during the first period of their stay in the country. There will also be a reduction of cash payments for persons who are to be transferred to countries of first asylum.
- There is also increased focus on the voluntary return of rejected asylum seekers in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration and on more efficient returns to the "largest" countries of origin. Readmission agreements with countries where returns currently are difficult will be sought concluded.
- Assessment of how the legislation is practiced in the handling of applications from the largest groups of asylum seekers (Russia, Afghanistan, Serbia and Montenegro and Somalia).

Lately there has been an increase in the number of Somali asylum seekers to Norway. Norwegian immigration authorities now reconsider how to deal with this group, and the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development has therefore instructed the Directorate of Immigration and the Immigration Appeals Board to suspend the processing of applications from Somali asylum seekers. During the first 9 months this year 1,540 Somali asylum seekers arrived in Norway. This is already more than the total number that arrived in 2002 and 2001. There are examples of misuse of travel documents among this group. Other European countries have made changes in their practice and are now rejecting more cases. In order to become more in line with other countries, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development will consider a more restrictive practice, but is not planning any tightening in relation to persons with an individual need for protection.

From 1998 onwards persecution by non-state agents may give rise to refugee status. It has also been recognised that gender or sexually based discrimination or inhuman treatment may amount to persecution, and hence provide basis for refugee status. In 2004 the Ministry of Local Government and Regional development will adopt new provisions in the Immigration Regulation regarding the criteria for being granted refugee status in Norway.

As noted above, the number of asylum seekers granted status as Convention Refugees, is rather low. In 1998 and 1999 respectively, 79 and 181 asylum seekers were granted Convention status. In 2000 this number was reduced to 101. The Directorate of Immigration partly explains this reduction by the fact that many of the asylum seekers of 2000 came from countries where there is generally not much persecution, which could give grounds for Convention status. The number increased in both 2001 and 2002, to 296 and 342 respectively.

**Table 2. Number of asylum seekers granted convention refugee status in 1. instance (Directorate of Immigration) and 2. instance (Immigration Appeals Board)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. instance	66	181	97	292	332
2. instance	13	0	4	4	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>342</b>

This acceptance numbers do not give a good picture of the number of asylum seekers who are given protection and leave to remain in Norway. In 2002 3,284 asylum seekers were granted humanitarian status, down from 4,301 in 2001 and 3,199 in 2000 (cf. table 3). 9,066 applications were rejected in the first instance. Thus, around 27 per cent of the applications processed in the first instance were granted protection in Norway. This is less than in 2001, when around 32 per cent of the asylum seekers were given protection. There are two main reasons why the recognition numbers were lower in 2002 than in the previous year. First, the Directorate of Immigration processed many unfounded applications. Second, due to the Dublin Convention, 3,800 asylum seekers were rejected and their application transferred to another member state.

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. instance	1,564	2,609	2,856	4,036	2,958
2. instance	249	423	343	265	326
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>3,284</b>

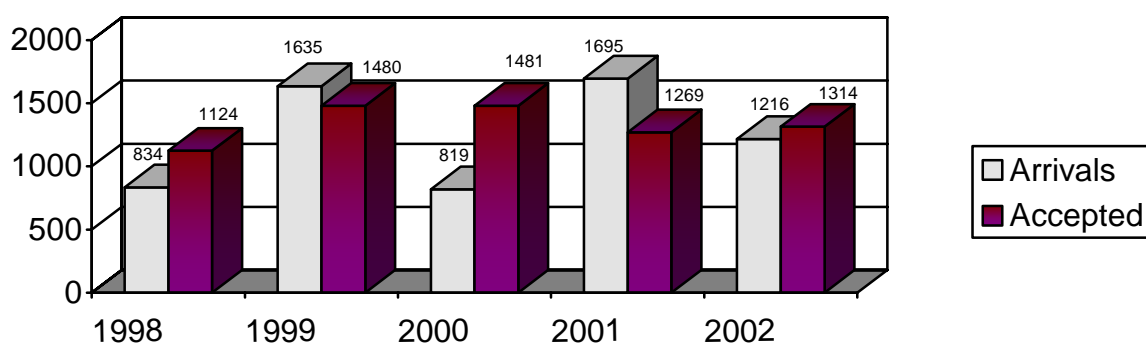
Asylum seekers may on certain conditions be granted a temporary work permit until the application for asylum has been finally decided. Unless the claim for asylum is unfounded, there is doubt about the identity of the asylum seeker, or the asylum seeker is to be returned to a safe third country, (s)he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

### 3.2 Resettlement of Refugees

In addition to asylum seekers, Norway receives a given number of refugees each year under an annual resettlement quota. A three-year perspective is applied, which means that the actual number of refugees resettled in Norway may vary from year to year within this period. Unused quota places may be carried over to following years. In addition, should UNHCR make an appeal for international burden sharing in a specific large-scale refugee situation, the quota may be expanded. In 1998-2000 the total quota of refugees for resettlement was set at 4,500. In 2002 the Parliament reduced the total quota for the three-year period 2001-2003 by 750 to 3,750. It was argued that the large number of asylum seekers during the past few years had made it more difficult to settle refugees in the municipalities.

In 2002 1,314 refugees were accepted for resettlement, and 1,216 arrived this year.

**Diagram 2. Number of resettled refugees 1997-2002**



Priority has been given to a selection of refugees from the Middle East and Africa. The largest groups come from Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq.

**Table 4. Resettled refugees in 2002, by country of origin**

Country of origin	Number of refugees
Iran	285
Afghanistan	203
Iraq	168
Congo	109
Sudan	92

2003 is the last year in the current three-year period, and unused places in 2003 cannot be carried over to 2004. The 2003 resettlement quota has been allocated to 450 refugees from Africa, 245 refugees from the Middle East and 100 refugees from South-East Asia. The other places have not been pre-allocated to particular refugee groups, but priority is given to "women-at-risk".

### 3.3 Family Reunification

Both persons with convention refugee status and persons with humanitarian status have the right to family reunification. Until 1997, it was required that persons with humanitarian status had to be able to support their families in order to be granted reunification in Norway. 1 May 2003 a maintenance requirement for family reunification was reintroduced. The new rule does not apply to those who have been granted asylum. This means that Norway now has legal provisions in line with most other European countries.

The new change in the regulation will not deny anyone the right to family reunification itself. The change only entails tightening one of the conditions for the right to reunification, the maintenance requirement, until the person living in Norway gets a permanent settlement permit.

The number of family members given the right to reside with persons with refugee or humanitarian status in Norway was relatively high by the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, a good 1,000 annually. Following lower refugee arrival numbers in the mid 1990s, family reunifications went down. Now, the numbers are rising. In 2002 4,260 were reunited with persons with refugee or humanitarian status in Norway, an increase compared to 2000 and 2001,

when 1,778 and 1,492 respectively were given this right. This increase is mainly due to a project in the Directorate of Immigration during the first six months of 2002 when the backlog in this kind of cases was worked off.

### **3.4 Repatriation**

In line with the recommendations of UN High Commissioner for Refugees, voluntary repatriation is seen as the best durable solution to a refugee problem. Based on the assumption that refugees need assistance to return home, a government programme for voluntary repatriation for refugees was established in 1992. The programme 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, financial support is given to projects run by municipalities, NGOs and private persons to “keep the dream of the home country alive”. Some projects are aiming at improving the information about conditions in the home country, others at training refugees for the needs of reconstruction; others again are aiming at reconciliation and tolerant minds.

Refugees have, with few exceptions, only to a small extent chosen to repatriate from Norway, and in 2002 87 people repatriated. This is a substantially lower number than before. 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. Approx. 1,800 of these have later returned to Norway. The support must then be repaid.

The number of refugees repatriating from Norway reached an all time high in 1999, when 3,846 refugees benefited from the repatriation cash benefit. Most of them, 3,630, were Kosovar refugees. In 2000 the number was 1,638, i.e. more than halved. In 2001 1,001 refugees repatriated. 924 of them, mainly Kosovar refugees, went back to Yugoslavia. 66 went back to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

### **3.5 Collective (Temporary) Protection**

Collective Protection has been designed after consultations with the UNHCR. It is to be applied in large-scale refugee flow situations and implies that temporary work or residence permits may be granted collectively. The processing of individual applications for asylum will be suspended for up to three years from the point in time when a temporary work or residence permit is granted. Collective protection has been applied to two refugee crises: To the Bosnian crises (1993-98) and the Kosovo crisis (1999).

### **3.6 Placement strategies**

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

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

A new procedure for placement of refugees entered into force in January 2002. As opposed to the previous situation, where each municipality made independent decisions as to the acceptance of refugees, the new procedure entails an allocation of quotas of refugees to each county. Within each county then, the municipalities have to agree on how to distribute the refugees among themselves. The new procedure has not met the expectations regarding shorter waiting time in the reception centres and in countries of first asylum as the case was before 2002.

## **4 Labour Migration**

### **4.1 Regulations**

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. Nationals from Nordic countries are exempted from this rule, and EEA nationals only need a residence permit.

Up until the beginning of the 1970s Norway had a liberal practice of granting work permits. From this time onwards the liberal labour immigration practice was gradually changed. In order to keep immigration to Norway limited and controlled, a so-called immigration stop was introduced 1 February 1975. The immigration stop was first and foremost meant to restrict unskilled labour immigration. In effect unskilled labour immigration on a permanent basis was curbed after the introduction of the stop. The restrictions, with exemptions, are now included in the Immigration Act of 1988 and the regulations issued in pursuance of it. The Act came into force 1 January 1991.

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

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

An amendment to the Immigration Act § 6 was enacted 15 June 2001 and came into force 1 January 2002 with the intention to ease the recruitment of non-EEA labour. Amendments to the Immigration Regulations were also implemented from this date:

- A three-month visa may be issued to persons who are skilled workers or have special qualifications and who are looking for a job in Norway. It is possible to apply for a work permit from the realm within this period. The latter also applies to people who want to apply for a seasonal permit.

- Annual quotas for work permits to specialists have been introduced in order to facilitate the procedures. For 2003 the quota is set at 5,000 persons. Thus, until the quota has been filled, it is not a requirement for being granted a work permit as a specialist that the position cannot be filled with domestic labour, or labour from EEA countries. If the quota is full, it is still possible to be granted a work permit as a specialist, but based on an “economic needs test”.
- More liberal procedures for the issuance of work permits have been introduced. Firstly, the police may issue temporary work permits that may permit a foreign national to work whilst the application for a permanent work permit is handled. Secondly, a number of diplomatic or consular missions may issue work permits when the requirements for such permits are clearly fulfilled.

From 15 February 2003 employers with a place of business in Norway are permitted to apply for work permits on behalf of employees. In addition, plans to extend seasonal permits have been sent out for comments from stakeholders.

The changes in the Immigration Regulation only concern the procedure for applying for a work permit. The conditions for receiving a work permit remain unchanged.

## **4.2 Total Labour Immigration**

In 2002, unemployment in Norway increased to 3.2 per cent. Unemployment rose throughout the year, and the average figure for the year ended up at 75,200 unemployed, an increase of 20 per cent compared to the previous year. The increase was highest within the IT branch and in public administration. 13,000 completely unemployed job seekers with immigrant background were registered. Of these, 9,000 came from countries outside the OECD.

Although the demand for labour fluctuates a lot, the demographic trends in Norway indicate that in the years to come the need for labour immigration will still be present. 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. This was the case in 2002, – the unemployment rate increased, as did the employment in the health sector, by nearly 23,000 persons.

The Nordic labour market is an open one, and labour immigration to Norway from Sweden, Finland and Denmark is important. Sectors like the fish industry, construction and health are dependent on Nordic labour. Likewise, there is an open labour market within the EEA area. This market will expand with the enlargement of the EU/EEA in 2004. The Norwegian government is intent not to impose restrictions on the freedom of movement for employees from the new EU member countries, but measures may be taken to ensure that wages are not substantially worse than what is otherwise usual in Norway. Parts of the agricultural sector are today completely dependent on seasonal workers from countries outside the EU.

The Public Employment Service (Aetat) in Norway provides assistance to employers who want to recruit staff members from other European countries. Assistance has been provided particularly with regard to recruiting medical doctors, dentists, nurses and engineers. Earlier, training programmes in the Norwegian language and society were carried out in the home countries of persons interested in working in Norway, but are now offered to German dentists only. Aetat no longer co-operates with Polish, Italian, Hungarian and Philippine sister organisations on the recruitment of nurses to Norway.

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

In 2001 4,200 EEA residence permits were issued. In 2002 the number of EEA residence permits increased to 4,700. 49 per cent were issued to persons intending to take up employment in Norway, 26 per cent to students and 25 per cent to persons seeking reunification with a family member.

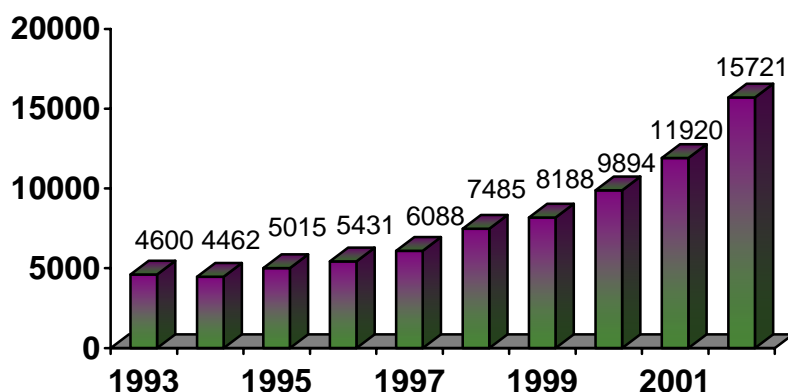
The majority of people who were granted a work permit in Norway in 2002 were non-EEA nationals who were granted a seasonal permit. A total of 15,721 seasonal work permits and 1,676 specialist permits were issued. Only employees from countries outside the EEA area need a specialist permit. All in all, approx. 22,000 non-EEA nationals were granted a work permit. This number includes specialists, seasonal permits, trainees, au pairs, working guests and several other categories. A substantial number, in particular of those granted seasonal permits, originates in countries, which will become EU members 1 May 2004. In addition, 8,250 residence permits were granted on family reunification grounds. This kind of permit includes the right to work in Norway.

Whatever motivated their migration to Norway, however, 4,700 EEA nationals and 22,000 non-EEA nationals, 26,700 all together, were given the opportunity to enter the Norwegian labour market in 2002.

### 4.3 Seasonal Labour Migration

EEA nationals may take up work in Norway for up to three months without any permit. It can be extended for up to 4 months. Non-EEA nationals do in general need a work permit before entering Norway. In pursuance of section 5, second paragraph (a) of the Immigration Regulations short-term work permits for seasonal work all year round for up to 3 months are issued. From 1 January 2002 it is also possible to apply for a short-term work permit from within Norway.

**Diagram 3. Number of seasonal work permits issued 1993-2001**





In 2001 the number of seasonal permits granted amounted to 11,920, and in 2002 the number increased by 3,801 to 15,721. More than 98 per cent of the seasonal workers come from Central and Eastern Europe, among whom nationals of Poland constitute the dominant group.

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

## ***5 Illegal or Irregular Immigration***

### **5.1 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 gain, 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 any other person any passport or travel document, when the person concerned knows or ought to understand that it may be used by any foreign national to enter Norway or any other state. The maximum penalty is two years of imprisonment.

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

### **5.2 Investigations**

As mentioned in chapter 3.1, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of asylum seekers in Norway since the implementation of the Schengen Convention in March 2001. In 2001, 14,782 individuals claimed asylum in Norway, and during 2002 the number increased to 17,480. There are indications that 80 per cent of these have had assistance by human smugglers or other criminal networks.

90 per cent of the asylum seekers are inadequately documented, i.e. they are in possession of counterfeit documents or have no identification papers at all. Most of them come from Serbia and Montenegro, Russia, Afghanistan and Somalia.

There are also indications that Norway is a transit country for asylum seekers attempting to enter British or American territory as there have been several cases of attempted smuggling of human beings by ferries from the ports of Bergen, Stavanger and Kristiansand. The police have implemented enhanced control measures in order to combat this.

## ***6 Foreign Population Stocks***

### **6.1 The Stock of Foreign Nationals**

The total population of Norway grew by 28,186 persons throughout 2002, which gives a growth rate of 0.6 per cent. This compares to a growth of 20,630, or 0.5 per cent in 2001. The total population by 1 January 2003 is 4,552 million, cf. table 12.

By 1 January 2003 the total number of foreign nationals was 197,668, up 11,805, or 6.4 per cent from the year before, cf. table 24. This figure constitutes 4.3 per cent of the total population.

The number of European nationals has decreased slightly since 2000. However, European nationals still constitute the majority of foreign nationals: 115,658 or approx. 58 per cent of all foreign nationals. One year earlier Europeans accounted for 60 per cent and in 2001 62 per cent. Iraqis and Somalis increased the most, by 2,260 (21 per cent) and 1,789 (27 per cent) respectively. Continuing the trend from the last couple of years, there was a decrease in the number of Yugoslavs and Bosnians during 2002, this group decreased with 926 during 2002, while Russians increased by almost 1,000. EU nationals (EU 15) increased moderately, by around 2,000, in 2002. They now number 82,213, or 42 per cent of all foreign nationals. Regionally, the most significant increase came amongst Africans.

The number of Asian nationals increased throughout the last three years. Asian nationals now account for 23 per cent of the total foreign population, while by 1 January 2000 they made up 19 per cent. Iraqis constitute the largest group, now numbering 13,038 people. The number steadily increased throughout the 1990s, with a marked increase during 2000, 2001 and 2002.

African nationals increased by 1,700 in 2002. The influx of African nationals continues to increase as it has done since 1990, excluding 1997-1999 when the trend somewhat receded. Somalis constitute the largest group. Around 9 per cent of foreign nationals in Norway are African, an increase of 1 per cent since last year.

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

**Table 5. Number of foreign citizens by citizenship in Norway 2000-2003**

	1.1.2000	1.1.2001	1.1.2002	1.1.2003
Sweden	25,136	25,170	25,140	25,241
Denmark	19,205	19,405	19,653	20,008
Iraq	5,790	9,891	10,778	13,038
UK	11,367	11,074	10,966	11,188
Somalia	4,844	6,152	6,588	8,377
Germany	6,707	7,055	7,538	8,233
USA	8,325	8,037	7,915	7,976
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,196	11,611	8,826	7,850
Pakistan	7,363	6,731	6,867	6,676
Yugoslavia	10,249	8,849	6,497	6,004

Cf. table 24 for more details.

## 6.2 The Stock of Immigrants

Whereas the number of foreign nationals went up by approx. 12,000 from 2002 to 2003 (from 185,863 to 197,668), the number of foreign-born and immigrants increased even more. This is a considerable increase compared to the rise of approx. 1,500 during the year 2001. Iraqis and Somalis represent more than a third of the increase alone, 2,260 and 1,789 respectively. A partial explanation for the increase amongst Somalis and Iraqis can be ascribed to the right to family reunification - a right that applies both to persons with convention refugee status and persons with humanitarian status.

1 January 2003 332,793 persons, or about 7.3 per cent of the total population, made up the so-called immigrant population in Norway, cf. table 35. This is an increase of around 22,000 people compared to the total number of 1 January 2002.

The number of people born abroad by parents also born abroad now counts 277,262 people, or 6.1 per cent of the total population. The corresponding figure for 1 January 2002 was 259,221 and for 1 January 2001 249,904. The number thus increased by 27,358 over the past two years. 18.4 per cent of persons born abroad by parents also born abroad have a Nordic background, 28.6 per cent have a background in the rest of Europe, 3.6 per cent have a Northern and Central American background and 49 per cent an Asian, African or South American background, cf. statistical annex, table 35.

**Table 6. Number of people born abroad with both parents born abroad by continent of birth, 2000-2003**

	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,462</b>	<b>249,904</b>	<b>259,221</b>	<b>277,262</b>
Nordic countries	50,570	50,526	50,470	51,135
Rest of Europe	72,283	73,857	75,375	79,528
North America	9,873	9,715	9,682	10,076
Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey	104,903	114,939	122,795	136,523

The number of immigrants went up by about 22,000 to totally 332,793 people from 1 January 2002 to 1 January 2003, or 7.3 per cent of the total population. 1 January 2002 immigrants made up 6.9 per cent. Immigrants are here defined as persons born in a foreign country of parents with no Norwegian family background and persons born in Norway of parents who are not born in Norway, cf. table 35.

Whereas European nationals make up approx. 60 per cent of all foreign nationals residing in Norway, European immigrants only make up 42 per cent of the total immigrant population. This discrepancy reflects the fact that fewer Europeans opt for a Norwegian citizenship, when they qualify for it. Asian immigrants make up 39 per cent and Africans 11 per cent.

Since 1 January 1990 a little less than 80,000 foreign nationals have been given protection in Norway. They are partly refugees resettled in co-operation with UN High Commissioner for Refugees, asylum seekers who have been given leave to remain with refugee or humanitarian status and family members who have been reunited with these categories. 8,766 foreign nationals were added to this broad refugee category in the course of 2002, compared to 7,400 in 2001.

**Table 7. Number of immigrants by regions of origin, January 2000-2003**

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pakistan	22,831	23,581	24,565	25,546
Sweden	23,240	23,010	22,772	22,870
Denmark	18,863	19,049	19,169	19,401
Vietnam	15,390	15,880	16,386	16,944
Iraq	7,664	12,357	13,630	16,437
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,614	12,944	13,159	15,498
Somalia	8,386	10,107	11,269	13,689
Iran	10,354	11,016	11,908	12,733
Turkey	10,481	10,990	11,550	12,343
Sri Lanka	9,826	10,335	10,925	11,475
UK	11,161	10,925	10,820	11,087
Germany	9,102	9,448	10,019	10,670
Yugoslavia	15,466	15,469	14,466	9,941 <sup>1</sup>

## **7 Naturalisations**

### **7.1 The Norwegian Nationality Act**

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

Norwegian Citizenship is acquired by birth, by adoption, by declaration or by naturalisation. Norwegian citizenship is acquired by birth if the mother is Norwegian or if the father is Norwegian and married to the child's foreign mother. If the Norwegian father is not married to the child's foreign mother, the child acquires Norwegian citizenship by declaration to the Norwegian authorities.

To acquire Norwegian citizenship by application the following is required:

- 18 years of age
- 7 years of residence
- no criminal record
- no substantial debt in connection with maintenance payment.

Norwegian citizenship is automatically lost if citizenship of another state is acquired by application.

The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development is currently working on a new law on Citizenship. Although no details can be revealed at this stage of the process, it is clear that the principle of "single-citizenship" will be maintained. According to the time schedule, the act will be forwarded to the parliament in May 2004.

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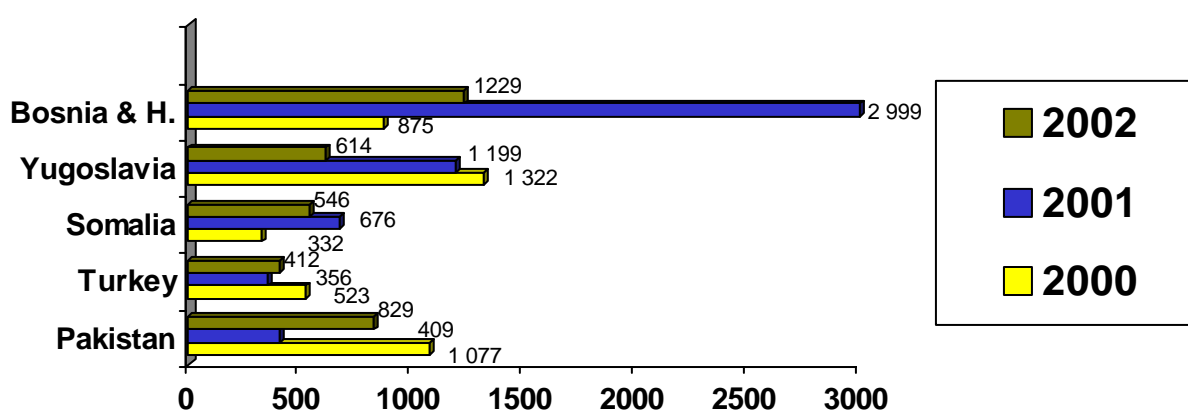
<sup>1</sup> The marked decrease in immigrants originating from Yugoslavia is caused by a reassessment of both the national origin of people from Yugoslavia arriving prior to the division of the country and of the different national categories. Thus, this change also affects the data regarding the other countries originating in the former Yugoslavia (Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Macedonia).

## 7.2 Naturalisations

During the 1990s the number of naturalisations reached an average of 8,130 per year. As Østby (2001) writes, “a qualified guess will be that around fifty per cent of the eligible foreign citizens prefer to change citizenship, fifty per cent prefer not”. This percentage, however, varies between different groups. In 2002 1.5 per cent of nationals of Nordic, EEA and North American countries who qualified for Norwegian citizenship availed themselves of that opportunity, whereas nearly all Iraqis, more than 80 per cent of all Russians and Somalis and 76 per cent of Romanians obtained Norwegian citizenship after having stayed more than 7 years in the country. This has been the usual pattern for many years; just a small percentage of Western European and Northern American citizens has naturalised, while the rates for all other countries are much higher. In 2002 35 per cent of naturalised persons originated in Europe. Most of these had their origins in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Yugoslavia, 38 and 19 per cent respectively. Whereas 44,6 per cent of the total of 9,041 persons originated in Asia (including Turkey), 13,7 per cent of naturalised persons originated in Africa.

Table 34 indicates the inclination of various nationalities to take up Norwegian nationality. For some countries the number of naturalisation is higher than the number of persons having stayed in the country for more than 7 years. This is due to groups with many minor children, adopted children and people marrying Norwegians. An exception from the required length of residence in Norway applies to all of these.

**Diagram 4. Number of naturalised Norwegians by country of previous nationality**



After the peak years of 1995, 1996 and 1997 there was a decrease in the number of foreign nationals who acquired Norwegian citizenship. However, throughout 2000 and 2001 the number of naturalisations increased modestly, and reached 10,838 by 1 January 2002. During 2002 the number of naturalisations fell slightly, and is now counting 9,041, almost at the level of 1995. It seems like the increasing trend from the period between 1993 and 1997 has flattened out somewhat.

1993 was a peak year when it comes to arriving asylum seekers. The by far largest group was the Bosnians, and most of them are still in Norway. Originally, they were granted a temporary permit to stay in Norway. These permits were converted to permanent ones, as the situation in Bosnia remained difficult for a number of years. 7 years later, in 2001, 2,999 Bosnians acquired Norwegian citizenship. During 2002 the number fell to 1,229.

After an unexpected drop in the level of naturalisation in 1999, when the number of Pakistanis taking up Norwegian nationality decreased to only 106, Pakistanis were in 2000 back at their

previous level of around 1,000. The number dropped again to 409 in 2001, but then rose again to 829 in 2002. This development is probably more a reflection of an undersized staff at the Directorate of Immigration and their priorities, which decides the applications for Norwegian citizenship, rather than of any dramatic changes in the willingness to naturalise.

There are also several other groups who count for a decrease in naturalizations the later years, in addition to the Bosnians and Yugoslavians. These groups of Vietnamese, Sri-Lankans and Turks mainly arrived in Norway some years ago, and the unnaturally high degree of naturalization that was experienced due to their arrival, mainly during the mid-nineties, has now gradually fallen.

## **8 The Integration of Immigrants**

### **8.1 General Policy**

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

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

Still, a number of indicators show that many immigrants, especially former asylum seekers, are less integrated than hoped for. To counter that, in the Report no. 17 (2000-2001) to the Storting on Asylum and refugee policy in Norway, submitted on 15 December 2000, the Government proposes new models for the integration of immigrants, e.g. an improved introduction programme for qualifying newly arrived immigrants for the labour market. In June 2003, the Parliament enacted a new law on introductory programmes. Newly arrived refugees, persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds, and family members reunited with them are in principle obliged to participate in an introductory programme. The main contents of the programme are training in Norwegian language and civic knowledge as well as training for the labour market. For the duration of the programme, the participants will receive an introduction benefit, cf. chapter 9.2.

### **8.2 Schooling of Immigrant Children**

Immigrant children and adolescents have the same rights as Norwegian children and adolescents to primary and secondary education and vocational training (16-19 years of age). Children who belong to linguistic minority groups, with the exception of pupils from Sweden and Denmark, are offered teaching in Norwegian as a second language in primary and lower secondary education. The current Curriculum guidelines for primary and lower secondary education

include a special section on the teaching of minority languages, i.e. the child's first language as well as Norwegian as a second language.

In general, migrant students in upper secondary education are integrated in the ordinary classes. In the school year 2002/2003, however, 8 of the 19 counties in Norway had some special classes for migrant students who did not know sufficient Norwegian to follow ordinary classes. The students, who graduate from these classes, have the same exams and evaluations as students from ordinary classes. The counties receive extra grants to support migrant students, set up separate classes, organise team-teaching etc. on the basis of certain criteria. Integrated students are entitled to follow an alternative programme in Norwegian as a second language. In the spring of 2002 the counties received grants for a total of 5,441 pupils.

The number of pupils from linguistic minority groups has increased rapidly since the beginning of the 1970s. Nation-wide 7 per cent of the total number of primary school pupils comes from language minorities. In Oslo the percentage is above 30 per cent. In several schools in Oslo the percentage is around 80 per cent. In other counties the percentage varies between 1 and 7. Throughout Norway more than 120 different languages are spoken. In the school year 2002-2003 about 19,000 of the linguistic minority pupils in primary and lower secondary schools received mother tongue education or were taught subjects in mother tongue 34 000 pupils received education in Norwegian as a second language.

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

### **8.3 Adult Education**

Knowledge of the Norwegian language is an important precondition for active participation in the Norwegian society. Today adult immigrants are offered a Norwegian language course of 850 lessons if they have finished primary education and up to a total of 3,000 lessons if they are illiterate or have less than primary education. Most of the municipalities provide language courses, although they are not legally required to do so. The government compensates the municipalities financially for giving such classes. Those who attend language training are invited to sit a test at the end of the course in order to obtain a documentation of their acquired language skills. In 2001, 26,013 individuals attended classes and 2,550 sat the test. In 2002, 30,433 individuals attended classes and 2,593 sat the test. Over the last few years, there has been a major increase in the number of participants and the number of lessons offered.

Despite a generous regime of free, voluntary language training for immigrants in Norway, results falter. A recent study shows that the language programmes suffer from poor progression and ambiguous results. Moreover, there are high levels of absenteeism, interruption and withdrawal from classes. The Government is at present considering a scheme under which 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 of offering the training, and the training 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 citizenship. Based on the comments from a public hearing, the Government will prepare a draft bill for Parliament early 2004.

## **9 Immigrants in the Labour Market**

### **9.1 Employment of Immigrants**

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 2002 there has been an increase in the unemployment rate up to 3.3 per cent.

The unemployment rate among immigrants decreased steadily since 1996 and was in 1998 down to 6.0 per cent. From 1999 up to 2002 there has been an increase in the unemployment rate up to 8.6 per cent. In May 2003 the unemployment among immigrants was 9.7 per cent, while the unemployment for the total workforce was 3.7 per cent. Unemployment among immigrants is still considerably higher than in the population at large. There are significant variations in unemployment rates among immigrants from different regions of origin. Whereas immigrants from Western European countries are at about the same level as Norwegian nationals, unemployment among immigrants from Asian and African countries is considerably higher.

**Table 8. Total unemployment rate, and unemployment rate for immigrants. Period from November 1992 to November 2002. Per cent of the workforce.**

	<b>Unemployment rate for population 16-74 years</b>	<b>Unemployment rate for Immigrants</b>
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

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002



**Table 9. Unemployment rate by continent of origin from May 1999 to May 2003 (per cent of the workforce)**

	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
Total	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	3,7
1. gen. immigrants total	6.3	7.3	6.6	7.8	9,7
-Nordic countries	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.1	4,4
-West Europe	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.6	4,4
-East Europe	9.1	9.9	8.2	9.2	10,5
-North America and Oceania	3.1	3.4	2.8	4.4	5,7
-Latin America	6.2	8.7	7.5	7.7	11,2
-Asia	9.0	10.4	9.2	10.6	13,0
-Africa	12.5	14.2	12.6	14.6	17,8

Source: Statistics Norway, 2003

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.

Of the total population aged between 16 and 74, 70.1 per cent were employed in 2002. 73,6 per cent of the men and 66,6 per cent of the women were employed. For first generation immigrants 57.6 per cent were employed in 2002. 62,4 per cent of the men and 52,7 per cent of the women were employed.

**Table 10. Employment rate. 4th quarter 1997-2002. Total population aged 16-74 and first generation immigrants. Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group.**

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

Cf. table 31 for more details. The employment rates above reflect not only the number of persons in hired employment. From November 2002, they also include short term hired employment and self-employed tradesmen. The rates are therefore higher than those reported in previous reports.

There are significant variations in employment among immigrants from different regions of origin. Whereas immigrants from Nordic countries had an employment rate of 72.1 per cent in the year 2002, the employment rate among immigrants from African countries was 43.7 per cent. The employment rate for immigrants from Asia was 50.8 per cent, for Eastern Europe 56.9 and for Latin America 59.6.

## 9.2 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: mismatching qualification, lack of Norwegian language skills and discrimination. Reports on public and private employers' attitudes towards hiring immigrants 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. In summer 2002 the Norwegian Government presented a new plan of action to combat racism and discrimination for the period 2002-2006. The plan contains measures focused on the labour market and the state recruitment policy (see 11.1).

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

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

	Nov. 1997	Nov. 1998	Aug. 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002	May 2003
Total population	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
First generation immigrants	3.2	2.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.2
-Nordic countries	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
-Western Europe	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
-Eastern Europe	6.4	4.5	1.5	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.6
-North America	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
-Latin America	3.7	2.6	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.2
-Asia	4.4	3.2	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.3	3.0
-Africa	5.3	4.1	1.6	2.7	3.7	3.3	4.2

The Norwegian Parliament, the Storting, decided in June 2003 to enact an introduction scheme for newly arrived refugees and persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds, and for family members reunited with them. The scheme combines an introductory programme with an introduction benefit. It is the aim of the Norwegian Government that newly arrived refugees should be included in working life and society as soon as possible. The introductory programme, which will be adapted to the individual, is to provide basic skills in Norwegian and insight into Norwegian society, and prepare for participation in working life and/or education. The municipalities are to offer such a programme to refugees and persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds and to family members reunited with them, when they require basic qualification. The programme will normally last up to two years and will be initiated as soon as possible after settlement in a municipality. The scheme will be obligatory for persons between the ages of 18 and 55, and those who participate in the programme will be entitled to an

introduction benefit. In the National Budget for 2003, NOK 30 million have been allocated to pilot projects in 155 municipalities, which will prepare for the introductory programme.

Recognition of qualifications and diplomas from other countries is a problem area in Norway. Immigrants often experience a disparity between their qualifications and their work. The Ministry of Education and Research is in the process of improving the information about current measures to accept education and work experience from abroad. Moreover, vocational testing has been established for immigrants who have learned a trade in upper secondary school or through work experience, but do not have a certificate.

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

Recruitment to the public sector will be strengthened through improving the knowledge of the qualification of persons with an immigrant background, courses in multicultural awareness, including measures to improve the recruitment of persons with an immigrant background in administrative plans. All government agencies must encourage persons with a minority background to apply for positions in their job advertisements. Recruitment to higher education will be strengthened through information to the target groups and counselling. Special attention will be taken in order to recruit persons of immigrant background to professions in frequent contact with the public.

## ***10 Participation in Local Elections***

After residing in Norway for more than 3 years, foreign nationals have the right to vote in local elections. From 1999 onwards nationals from the Nordic countries have the right to vote in local elections 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, you have to be a Norwegian citizen.

In the local elections of 1999 43 per cent of foreign nationals who were entitled to vote, did so. This is an increase compared to 39 per cent in 1995. In the run-up to the local elections in 1999, the Government's strategy included an information campaign to increase participation in local elections among foreign nationals and Norwegian nationals with an immigrant background. Information concerning voting rights and how to vote has been produced in several languages. The Government also funded projects run by immigrant organisations that aimed to increase participation in elections by the above-mentioned groups.

In the local elections of 2003 117,200 foreign nationals had the right to vote. This is an increase of 15,500 since the local elections of 1999. The group of Iraqi nationals has increased most, by 4,900, then come Sri Lankan nationals (1,700) and Germans (1,200). The group of nationals from Bosnia-Herzegovina has decreased by 2,700, mainly due to the acquirement of Norwegian citizenship. 38 per cent of foreign nationals who are entitled to vote come from a Nordic country.

111,200 Norwegian citizens with foreign background, i.e. born in Norway with both parents born abroad, were entitled to vote, an increase of 27,400 since 1999. Norwegian citizens with a background from Pakistan and Vietnam constitute the biggest groups.

Statistics from the local elections have not yet been published.

## **11 Racism and Racial Discrimination**

### **11.1 Plan of action to combat racism and discrimination**

In the summer of 2002 the Norwegian Government presented a new plan of action to combat racism and discrimination for the period 2002-2006. The plan of action applies to the indigenous people, national minorities and the immigrant population of Norway. The measures set out in the plan of action are mainly focused on eight target areas: working life, public services, schools/education, the judicial system, documentation/monitoring, the Internet, the local community, and the strengthening of legal protection against ethnic discrimination and racist harassment. The following is a brief description of some of the measures contained in the plan.

- All central government agencies will be required to encourage persons with an immigrant background to apply when they advertise job vacancies. Agencies are also required, for the duration of a two-year pilot project, to call at least one applicant person with an immigrant background for a job interview, provided the applicant is qualified for the position.
- Improvements are being made to the accreditation system for learning and skills acquired other than through formal education, in order to make it easier for immigrants to obtain accreditation for qualifications acquired in their home country.
- The Government will take steps to encourage more educational institutions to focus on multicultural understanding.
- Measures will be implemented to increase the recruitment of people with an immigrant background to secondary and higher education, such as improving skills among teachers and advisers and providing financial support for universities and colleges that have given special emphasis to measures for people with an immigrant background.
- New teaching aids will be prepared for use in schools as part of their general effort to raise awareness, with a special focus on racism and discrimination.
- The police will increase their awareness and knowledge of minorities. A central forum for dialogue will be established, consisting of representatives of the Directorate of Police and representatives of relevant non-governmental organisations. Local forums for dialogue will also be established in each police district.
- The effort to combat racism on the Internet will be intensified, including greater involvement by the police. Kripas (National Bureau of Crime Investigation) has been assigned the task of continuously monitoring the Internet to identify racist content.
- The Government will forward a legislative proposal to the effect that discrimination in nightclubs; restaurants etc. may result in licences to serve alcohol being withdrawn.

The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Combat Racism and Discrimination (2002-2006). There has been established a follow-up mechanism of the plan of action, consisting of representatives from the 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 transparency and dialogue with the plan's target group. The follow-up mechanism will also ensure continuity in the authorities' work and secure that the relevant ministries can contribute with their expertise in the follow-up of the plan. 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, which was held in Durban, South Africa in 2001.

The first meeting of the follow-up mechanism took place in April 2003. The items on the agenda were the following three target areas of the plan of action: Working life, public services and schools/education. The meeting showed that most of the measures under these target areas were either implemented or being prepared. The mechanism will meet two to three times a year. The second meeting was held 30 October 2003.

## **11.2 Legal protection against ethnic discrimination**

In March 2000 the government appointed an independent commission charged with drafting a bill prohibiting ethnic discrimination. The commission published its report (*NOU 2002: 12 Legal Protection against Ethnic Discrimination*) June 14<sup>th</sup> 2002. The commission proposed a general prohibition against ethnic discrimination in civil law. A shared burden of proof in civil cases pursuant to the Act Against Ethnic Discrimination was introduced. It was also proposed various sanctions for violations of the Act. Furthermore, the commission proposed that a special duty to act be imposed upon public authorities, upon employers in both the private and public sectors, and upon employer and employee organisations. This duty entails an active, planned effort with the aim of promoting ethnic equality. The commission proposed that the Act should be enforced by three independent bodies (the Ethnic Discrimination Supervisory Authority, the Ethnic Discrimination Appeals Board and the Centre for Ethnic Equality). The commission recommended that ICERD be incorporated into Norwegian law. The report has been on a broad consultation, which had deadline in February 2003.

In November 2002, the Government decided to set down a working group that were going to consider setting up a joint body for the enforcement of discrimination on grounds of gender and ethnicity. The background for the decision was that the report *NOU 2002: 12 Legal Protection against Ethnic Discrimination* proposed to establish separate administrative bodies concerning enforcement of ethnic discrimination (the Ethnic Discrimination Supervisory Authority and the Ethnic Discrimination Appeals Board). It was also proposed that the existing Centre for combating Ethnic Discrimination should be transformed into a Centre for Ethnic Equality. The main tasks for the centre would be advocacy in the field, development of competence, information campaigns and giving general support to public and private bodies, and documentation and monitoring of ethnic discrimination. In Norway there are corresponding bodies in the field of gender discrimination (Office of the Gender Equality Ombudsman, Gender Discrimination Appeals Board and Centre for Gender Equality). The working group investigated whether it is possible to set up joint bodies, and how a possible joint model can be organised.

The working group completed its report in May 2003. The report proposed that there should be established one single equality body for combating gender and ethnic discrimination. The body should be given the authority of making formal decisions in cases of discrimination (for example to decide specific sanctions). The body's tasks should also be advocacy in the field, development of competence, information campaigns and giving general support to public and private bodies, and documentation and monitoring. The group also proposed that there should be established a discrimination appeals board to handle appeals of decisions made by the equality body. The report has been on consultation until 30 September 2003.

The Government will draw up a proposal for a bill prohibiting ethnic and religious discrimination on the basis of the two reports mentioned above. The Government has declared that the proposal will comply 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. The bill will be forwarded to the Parliament for adoption in 2004.

### **11.3 The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination**

The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination was established on 11 September 1998 and officially opened in February 1999. The Centre is an independent government body that provides legal assistance to individuals who are victims of discrimination on the basis of religion, belief, colour, or national or ethnic origin. It also monitors the types and extent of racial discrimination in Norway. In June 2001, the Government proposed that the Centre should continue after the trial period. The organisation and the exact functions of the Centre will be decided in the new act prohibiting ethnic discrimination (cf. paragraph 11.2 above).

### **11.4 New reports**

The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination presented its fourth annual report “Moving Toward Better Protection 2002” in the summer of 2003. UDI presented its second report on the nature and scope of racism and discrimination in Norway in the autumn of 2002. The Government submitted its sixteenth report on Norway to UN’s Committee for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in 2002.

Documentation and registration of racism and discrimination is not yet satisfactory, but some progress has been made. The work on developing methods for documenting and registering the character and scope of ethnic discrimination and racist acts is given a high priority. The National Plan of Action to Combat Racism and Discrimination (2002-2006) contains measures aiming at achieving a better and more coordinated monitoring system. Today, there are many different agencies etc. involved in the field, but none of these has a complete overview over all that is being done or where the problem areas are. The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development has a long-term cooperation with Statistics Norway (SSB), and improvement of the present documentation routines is under consideration.

## ***12 Survey and other studies on migration***

All new immigrant-related statistics from Statistics Norway are available in English on [www.ssb.no/innvstat\\_en](http://www.ssb.no/innvstat_en).

Bailliet, Cecilia: “Study of the Grey Zone between Asylum and Humanitarian Protection in Norwegian Law & Practice”, June 2003, available at <http://odin.dep.no/archive/krdvedlegg/01/20/grens003.pdf>

### 13 Statistical annex

**Table 12. Population 1 January 2002 and 2003 and changes in 2002, by immigrant category**

	Population 1.1.2002	Changes in 2002							
Immigrant category		Livebirths	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Increase in population #1	Population 1.1.2003
Total	4 524 066	55 434	44 465	10 969	40 122	22 948	17 174	28 186	4 552 252
Immigrant population#2	311 498	4 643	1 242	3 401	31 301	13 455	17 846	21 295	332 793
Non immigrant population	4 212 568	50 791	43 223	7 568	8 821	9 493	- 672	6 891	4 219 459
First generation immigrants without Norwegian background	260 015	-	1 201	-1 201	30 894	12 464	18 430	17 247	277 262
Persons born in Norway with to foreign born parents	51 483	4 643	41	4 602	407	991	-584	4 048	55 531
Adopted abroad	14 859	-	13	-13	702	41	661	648	15 507
Foreign born with one parent born in Norway	23 416	1	39	-38	1 005	424	581	540	23 956
Born in Norway with one foreign born parent	157 210	5 484	320	5 164	815	1 207	-392	4 771	161 981
Born abroad with both parents born in Norway	16 925	-	22	-22	349	126	223	205	17 130
With immigration background, total	523 908	10 128	1 636	8 492	34 172	15 253	18 919	27 459	551 367
Without immigrant background	4 000 158	45 306	42 829	2 477	5 950	7 695	-1 745	727	4 000 885

#1 Increase in population is the difference between population 1.1. of two subsequent years, minus net changes in status.

#2 Sum of categories ' First generation immigrants without Norwegian background ' and 'Persons born in Norway with to foreign born parents'.

**Table 13. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration in 2002.**  
(Annual change in per cent)

	1.1.2002	1.1.2003	Growth
Total population	4524066	4552252	0,6
Foreign population	185863	197668	6,4
Inflow of foreigners	25412	30788	21,2
Real GDP 1)			+1,0
Total employment 1,2)			+0,2

1) Growth of yearly average

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

**Table 14. Average annual gross inflows and gross outflows of legal migrants. 1971-2003**

	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1995 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Immigrations	18766	18758	20355	27330	27465	25668	26407	31957	36704	41841	36542	34264	40122
Emigrations	13931	14615	15317	21006	18546	19312	20590	21257	22881	22842	26854	26309	22948
As percentage of total population 1)													
Immigrations	0,47	0,46	0,49	0,65	0,66	0,59	0,60	0,73	0,81	0,94	0,81	0,76	0,88
Emigrations	0,35	0,36	0,37	0,50	0,42	0,44	0,47	0,48	0,50	0,51	0,60	0,58	0,51

1) As percentage of mean population in the period



**Table 15. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. 1986-2002**

	Annual average												
Country	1986- 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	27330	26283	26743	31711	26911	25678	26407	31957	36704	41841	36542	34264	40122
Europe, total	13957	14430	15729	21457	17920	16381	16552	20090	22616	26875	19340	19169	20519
Denmark	3232	2403	2289	2277	2342	2231	2318	2593	3032	2734	2959	3171	3232
Finland	392	289	259	332	534	563	587	1012	1359	1380	1311	1224	1249
Sweden	3785	5240	4554	4619	4386	4272	4984	7198	7930	6044	5059	4563	4552
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	.	31	6031	3187	1626	1015	533	461	513	325	261	322
Bulgaria	69	116	55	49	44	34	52	88	84	80	98	107	126
France	445	512	618	531	460	523	506	624	651	676	538	586	513
Germany	721	593	730	852	956	1034	1010	1378	1628	1611	1371	1415	1572
Romania	56	93	73	107	83	100	113	129	151	132	116	179	210
Russia	.	.	182	270	375	378	504	582	636	800	895	961	1350
Spain	470	384	484	479	424	435	468	488	499	555	548	607	757
Ukraine	.	.	19	23	24	23	49	46	64	65	79	148	206
United Kingdom	1832	1422	1782	1685	1519	1529	1707	1678	2123	2014	1653	1696	1628
Yugoslavia	724	1017	2604	1922	808	593	146	182	319	6407	1032	602	690
Rest of Europe	2230	2361	2049	2280	2778	3040	3093	3559	3679	3864	3356	3649	4112
EU 12	7584	6196	6737	6762	6692	6888	7111	8074	9222	8750	8240	8737	8869
EU 15	11825	11782	11614	11794	11681	11831	12786	16382	18639	16298	14700	14604	14754
Africa, total	2235	2544	2022	1942	1752	1542	1762	2098	2942	3247	3388	3115	4480
Morocco	234	222	224	146	138	134	167	220	274	266	255	241	238
Somalia	315	635	459	494	326	304	312	410	995	1019	1424	1009	1927
Rest of Africa	1687	1687	1339	1302	1288	1104	1283	1468	1673	1962	1711	1865	2315
Asia, total	7068	5729	5651	4783	3926	3527	4446	5753	6976	7992	10162	8475	11312
Afghanistan									42	114	369	628	869
China	229	306	329	222	262	202	289	353	484	412	453	547	805
Hong Kong	147	152	66	61	51	69	49	33	51	41	41	52	41
Korea, South	236	127	178	140	176	173	161	187	204	245	199	178	163
India	354	190	190	176	169	191	152	202	285	297	259	372	354
Iran	949	465	320	247	200	176	194	315	467	469	509	805	725
Iraq	156	243	355	271	164	282	278	665	970	1999	4382	1049	2467
Pakistan	972	737	556	555	553	699	689	767	911	831	772	862	937
Philippines	557	591	599	386	294	273	287	360	425	395	464	542	660
Sri Lanka	858	504	504	411	242	275	355	366	418	403	258	378	370
Thailand	275	212	307	272	271	287	337	331	356	467	561	679	1023
Turkey	665	531	571	458	378	360	405	500	707	673	464	665	823
Viet Nam	552	504	503	462	220	198	145	214	175	212	209	280	347
Rest of Asia	1117	1167	1173	1122	946	342	1105	1460	1481	1434	1222	1438	1728
North and Central America, total	2384	2534	2404	2522	2413	2639	2695	2858	2997	2508	2264	2239	2441
USA	1987	2225	2029	2075	1975	2039	2090	2289	2442	1993	1708	1717	1852
Rest of North and Central America	397	309	375	447	438	600	605	569	555	515	556	522	589
South America, total	1464	688	693	728	652	655	593	753	739	710	925	854	965
Chile	934	169	127	120	173	156	122	176	158	175	191	206	202
Rest of South America	530	519	566	608	479	499	471	577	581	535	734	648	763
Oceania	204	224	214	228	206	191	304	357	358	388	309	313	315
Not stated	19	134	30	51	52	72	55	48	76	121	154	99	90

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 15. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Female. 2002**

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	20781	3332	3162	7542	3829	1589	743	388	196
Europe, total	10353	1135	1441	4310	1870	875	447	169	106
Denmark	1544	161	208	809	225	88	34	13	6
Finland	648	91	64	264	117	75	33	3	1
Sweden	2180	166	347	1053	310	138	95	39	32
Bosnia-Herzegovina	170	23	32	52	34	12	7	6	4
Bulgaria	80	2	12	39	13	9	2	-	3
France	224	42	25	74	45	24	12	1	1
Germany	787	91	98	323	159	60	36	10	10
Romania	143	1	17	88	19	8	4	5	1
Russia	870	94	153	224	193	138	53	11	4
Spain	363	34	64	60	73	37	38	33	24
Ukraine	146	11	19	67	37	9	1	2	-
United Kingdom	732	135	69	190	208	80	38	6	6
Yugoslavia	351	53	53	137	62	21	16	8	1
Rest of Europe	2115	231	280	930	375	176	78	32	13
EU 12	4152	539	533	1588	830	344	189	80	49
EU 15	7022	801	948	2926	1264	560	318	122	83
Africa, total	2127	474	430	719	349	85	39	21	10
Morocco	128	10	28	52	28	7	1	1	1
Somalia	859	238	198	262	124	18	8	8	3
Rest of Africa	1140	226	204	405	197	60	30	12	6
Asia, total	6406	1321	1039	1997	1197	457	174	159	62
Afghanistan	364	116	73	86	52	16	7	12	2
China	574	317	24	118	73	22	8	9	3
Hong Kong	21	3	5	3	5	4	1	-	-
Korea, South	76	42	5	13	13	3	-	-	-
India	169	25	14	70	22	9	10	12	7
Iran	415	52	67	115	80	34	28	26	13
Iraq	1256	262	293	358	221	90	18	12	2
Pakistan	514	89	128	162	50	39	12	25	9
Philippines	482	57	48	189	116	43	14	10	5
Sri Lanka	239	13	27	98	33	13	21	24	10
Thailand	825	94	82	356	228	58	5	2	-
Turkey	351	43	101	98	66	23	10	8	2
Viet Nam	249	22	34	113	49	22	4	4	1
Rest of Asia	871	186	138	218	189	81	36	15	8
North and Central America, total	1204	238	149	296	278	127	67	33	16
USA	874	183	101	169	218	102	58	29	14
Rest of North and Central America	330	55	48	127	60	25	9	4	2
South America, total	524	136	77	165	100	33	9	4	-
Chile	104	14	24	28	27	8	2	1	-
Rest of South America	420	122	53	137	73	25	7	3	-
Oceania	139	20	25	46	28	10	7	1	2
Not stated	28	8	1	9	7	2	-	1	-

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 15. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Male. 2002**

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	19341	3272	2866	5797	4136	1869	889	336	176
Europe, total	10166	1308	976	3531	2395	1110	575	179	92
Denmark	1688	157	114	755	401	168	76	12	5
Finland	601	87	38	226	146	57	45	2	-
Sweden	2372	207	186	1005	522	243	134	53	22
Bosnia-Herzegovina	152	27	23	43	30	13	9	4	3
Bulgaria	46	5	6	13	12	7	2	-	1
France	289	50	25	95	62	32	19	4	2
Germany	785	94	60	242	242	87	38	14	8
Romania	67	3	8	31	16	2	3	1	3
Russia	480	113	141	85	81	41	13	5	1
Spain	394	50	44	79	57	39	50	36	39
Ukraine	60	13	16	11	12	5	2	1	-
United Kingdom	896	144	59	220	264	131	61	13	4
Yugoslavia	339	50	53	128	68	23	10	5	2
Rest of Europe	1997	308	203	598	482	262	113	29	2
EU 12	4717	587	357	1569	1207	547	295	96	59
EU 15	7732	891	584	2815	1883	849	477	152	81
Africa, total	2353	492	426	678	496	182	59	15	5
Morocco	110	17	16	46	22	3	3	2	1
Somalia	1068	236	200	296	226	90	14	5	1
Rest of Africa	1175	239	210	336	248	89	42	8	3
Asia, total	4906	1089	1203	1162	816	357	138	90	51
Afghanistan	505	110	137	98	102	35	13	4	6
China	231	26	35	82	53	21	5	4	5
Hong Kong	20	6	1	2	3	2	4	1	1
Korea, South	87	74	-	1	7	2	2	1	-
India	185	24	19	75	41	5	5	12	4
Iran	310	60	62	66	60	33	11	13	5
Iraq	1211	310	473	198	143	63	11	9	4
Pakistan	423	83	102	135	51	29	7	9	7
Philippines	178	57	43	23	22	14	13	4	2
Sri Lanka	131	19	24	34	20	9	3	12	10
Thailand	198	76	49	25	23	13	7	4	1
Turkey	472	53	101	184	91	34	8	1	-
Viet Nam	98	20	12	35	13	12	4	1	1
Rest of Asia	857	171	145	204	187	85	45	15	5
North and Central Amerika, total	1237	197	167	255	298	165	86	44	25
USA	978	158	134	183	236	136	73	38	20
Rest of North and Central Amerika	259	39	33	72	62	29	13	6	5
South America, total	441	155	74	90	60	35	19	6	2
Chile	98	17	18	30	18	9	4	2	-
Rest of South America	343	138	56	60	42	26	15	4	2
Oceania	176	27	15	59	48	15	10	1	1
Not stated	62	4	5	22	23	5	2	1	-

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 16. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. 1986-2002**

	Annual average												
Country	1986- 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	21006	18238	16801	18903	19475	19312	20590	21257	22881	22842	26854	26309	22948
Europe, total	15297	11368	10182	9900	11406	11653	12567	13309	14458	16581	19468	18893	16996
Denmark	3022	2405	2253	2242	2675	2845	2773	2795	2774	3141	3262	3223	3309
Finland	439	237	233	188	202	368	407	353	633	978	1041	1135	1056
Sweden	6004	3284	2591	2169	2638	2664	2633	3057	4339	5523	6593	6308	6357
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	.	-	16	68	160	811	569	355	167	155	94	83
Bulgaria	11	26	28	19	16	17	16	17	15	15	14	20	32
France	584	539	451	434	498	465	428	469	491	437	519	499	420
Germany	641	683	660	719	755	695	761	833	758	646	871	826	679
Romania	5	42	62	7	35	20	18	30	40	28	34	26	62
Russia	.	.	38	59	69	65	125	130	95	115	106	123	122
Spain	683	432	414	340	486	526	663	708	788	893	1214	1270	1099
Ukraine	.	.	4	3	6	6	19	14	16	7	19	10	17
United Kingdom	1930	1491	1277	1548	1668	1663	1713	2023	1791	1735	1866	1547	1300
Yugoslavia	169	305	478	712	419	69	77	33	20	661	1249	1509	494
Rest of Europe	1809	1924	1693	1444	1871	2090	2123	2278	2343	2235	2525	2303	1966
EU 12	7709	6388	5824	5977	6975	7156	7350	7858	7571	7720	8802	8389	7651
EU 15	14215	9985	8732	8389	9888	10250	10472	11355	12632	14299	16535	15907	15128
Africa, total	904	961	915	898	1003	841	826	814	765	725	803	616	653
Morocco	42	54	42	73	68	72	74	62	37	104	62	55	43
Somalia	9	40	45	25	57	20	15	27	39	24	81	54	55
Rest of Africa	853	867	828	800	878	749	737	725	689	597	660	507	555
Asia, total	1330	1812	1861	2063	2270	2061	2283	2264	1934	1617	1779	1726	1769
Afghanistan									5	2	-	2	4
China	35	50	44	77	148	101	151	169	117	135	159	151	138
Hong Kong	47	41	42	47	81	36	50	61	44	34	16	14	21
Korea, South	29	83	24	28	33	67	69	85	94	67	28	24	29
India	58	113	115	136	91	74	104	65	80	116	73	69	77
Iran	20	51	94	59	52	26	33	34	30	32	42	43	69
Iraq	2	3	26	12	25	5	7	14	6	10	29	60	120
Pakistan	206	211	295	438	389	432	338	303	274	233	317	174	246
Philippines	61	111	101	112	109	103	123	139	107	104	122	109	77
Sri Lanka	40	88	71	95	106	85	78	81	75	56	49	72	76
Thailand	75	78	72	81	100	80	107	88	103	95	119	152	126
Turkey	106	100	164	198	159	170	121	108	115	131	116	122	78
Viet Nam	1	11	16	22	54	24	16	61	23	8	20	31	18
Rest of Asia	650	872	797	758	923	858	1086	1056	861	594	689	703	690
North and Central America, total	2527	2399	2317	2435	2669	2659	2695	2885	2563	2320	2404	2048	1687
USA	2061	1939	1956	2063	2100	2296	2341	2421	2169	2041	2003	1734	1378
Rest of North and Central America	466	460	361	372	569	363	354	464	394	279	401	314	309
South America, total	334	330	383	509	436	392	380	373	348	334	296	290	251
Chile	110	184	192	268	234	180	142	121	92	86	77	73	66
Rest of South America	224	146	191	241	202	212	238	252	256	248	219	217	185
Oceania	230	236	176	182	266	300	323	423	365	276	314	275	237
Not stated	383	1132	967	2916	1425	1314	1516	1189	2448	989	1790	2461	1355

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 16. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. Female. 2002**

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	11097	1395	1330	4018	2047	965	738	452	152
Europe, total	8445	931	934	3387	1436	692	604	348	113
Denmark	1697	132	223	935	221	99	61	21	5
Finland	554	72	43	223	118	53	38	5	2
Sweden	3053	314	310	1245	464	247	262	157	54
Bosnia-Herzegovina	43	-	2	6	3	2	2	15	13
Bulgaria	15	2	2	3	4	2	2	-	-
France	199	42	16	53	48	21	11	6	2
Germany	361	30	63	152	63	31	11	10	1
Romania	36	-	2	23	6	1	2	2	-
Russia	59	5	10	28	9	5	1	1	-
Spain	517	33	36	64	76	69	115	109	15
Ukraine	12	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	1
United Kingdom	655	116	57	200	162	63	41	6	10
Yugoslavia	211	62	37	43	44	13	6	4	2
Rest of Europe	1033	122	132	403	218	86	52	12	8
EU 12	3838	409	447	1506	683	331	270	158	34
EU 15	7469	799	802	2982	1272	632	570	321	91
Africa, total	261	62	27	60	76	20	11	3	2
Morocco	12	3	3	2	3	-	1	-	-
Somalia	24	12	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
Rest of Africa	225	47	20	55	68	20	10	3	2
Asia, total	819	176	117	171	192	63	37	49	14
Afghanistan	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
China	69	5	5	24	15	2	8	8	2
Hong Kong	11	1	4	1	2	1	-	-	2
Korea, South	12	3	2	1	4	2	-	-	-
India	34	5	3	7	9	1	1	5	3
Iran	40	9	4	4	8	3	4	6	2
Iraq	12	1	3	-	4	3	-	1	-
Pakistan	126	50	29	14	16	6	-	8	3
Phillippines	41	4	7	11	4	4	6	5	-
Sri Lanka	41	5	2	14	12	1	2	4	1
Thailand	53	4	10	18	11	4	4	2	-
Turkey	34	7	4	9	8	3	3	-	-
Viet Nam	11	-	1	2	3	2	-	3	-
Rest of Asia	332	82	43	65	94	31	9	7	1
North and Central America, total	774	112	118	182	185	111	40	15	11
USA	618	88	91	143	148	94	34	11	9
Rest of North and Central America	156	24	27	39	37	17	6	4	2
South America, total	125	16	37	23	32	12	4	1	-
Chile	32	5	14	2	7	4	-	-	-
Rest of South America	93	11	23	21	25	8	4	1	-
Oceania	114	11	26	34	24	15	4	-	-
Not stated	559	87	71	161	102	52	38	36	12

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 16. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. Male. 2002**

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	11851	1631	999	3442	2636	1450	892	630	171
Europe, total	8551	1083	627	2738	1767	1015	673	517	131
Denmark	1612	181	103	712	323	167	76	43	7
Finland	502	82	40	169	122	49	32	6	2
Sweden	3304	314	211	1148	669	382	290	222	68
Bosnia-Herzegovina	40	4	3	4	2	4	5	11	7
Bulgaria	17	2	1	3	4	5	2	-	-
France	221	30	19	58	55	29	19	9	2
Germany	318	43	23	103	77	45	19	8	-
Romania	26	1	2	11	6	2	1	2	1
Russia	63	5	8	31	8	5	5	1	-
Spain	582	45	47	44	57	81	114	162	32
Ukraine	5	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	645	127	38	145	168	107	42	17	1
Yugoslavia	283	76	39	73	51	28	9	5	2
Rest of Europe	933	173	92	236	222	111	59	31	9
EU 12	3813	516	266	1148	795	483	300	258	47
EU 15	7659	916	517	2485	1594	917	626	487	117
Africa, total	392	85	39	74	118	47	21	7	1
Morocco	31	11	7	4	2	3	1	3	-
Somalia	31	9	10	6	3	2	1	-	-
Rest of Africa	330	65	22	64	113	42	19	4	1
Asia, total	950	193	95	168	237	119	75	45	18
Afghanistan	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
China	69	7	1	21	22	2	6	8	2
Hong Kong	10	2	-	3	2	2	-	-	1
Korea, South	17	1	2	-	6	3	2	3	-
India	43	9	2	17	7	2	3	3	-
Iran	29	5	-	9	3	6	-	2	4
Iraq	108	6	4	44	40	7	6	1	-
Pakistan	120	40	27	9	13	16	8	3	4
Philippines	36	9	2	2	3	6	8	6	-
Sri Lanka	35	5	1	5	13	5	1	2	3
Thailand	73	6	2	7	13	17	15	10	3
Turkey	44	8	7	5	12	5	5	2	-
Viet Nam	7	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-
Rest of Asia	358	95	47	44	100	47	20	4	1
North and Central Amerika, total	913	145	129	180	227	143	59	22	8
USA	760	125	111	150	187	115	49	16	7
Rest of North and Central Amerika	153	20	18	30	40	28	10	6	1
South America, total	126	18	30	21	29	12	10	5	1
Chile	34	2	8	7	9	3	3	2	-
Rest of South America	92	16	22	14	20	9	7	3	1
Oceania	123	16	11	32	38	17	4	5	-
Not stated	796	91	68	229	220	97	50	29	12

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 17. Net migration for Norway by country. 1986-2002**

Country	Annual average	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	1986- 1990												
Total	6324	8045	9942	12808	7436	6366	5817	10700	13823	18999	9688	7955	17174
Europe, total	-1340	3062	5547	11557	6514	4728	3985	6781	8158	10294	-128	276	3523
Denmark	210	-2	36	35	-333	-614	-455	-202	258	-407	-303	-52	-77
Finland	-47	52	26	144	332	195	180	659	726	402	270	89	193
Sweden	-2219	1956	1963	2450	1748	1608	2351	4141	3591	521	-1534	-1745	-1805
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	.	31	6015	3119	1466	204	-36	106	346	170	167	239
Bulgaria	58	90	27	30	28	17	36	71	69	65	84	87	94
France	-139	-27	167	97	-38	58	78	155	160	239	19	87	93
Germany	80	-90	70	133	201	339	249	545	870	965	500	589	893
Romania	51	51	11	100	48	80	95	99	111	104	82	153	148
Russia	.	.	144	211	306	313	379	452	541	685	789	838	1228
Spain	-213	-48	70	139	-62	-91	-195	-220	-289	-338	-666	-663	-342
Ukraine	.	.	15	20	18	17	30	32	48	58	60	138	189
United Kingdom	-98	-69	505	137	-149	-134	-6	-345	332	279	-213	149	328
Yugoslavia	555	712	2126	1210	389	524	69	149	299	5746	-217	-907	196
Rest of Europe	421	437	356	836	907	950	970	1281	1336	1629	831	1346	2146
EU 12	-124	-192	913	785	-283	-268	-239	216	1651	1030	-562	348	1218
EU 15	-2390	1797	2882	3405	1793	1581	2314	5027	6007	1999	-1835	-1303	-374
Africa, total	1331	1583	1107	1044	149	701	936	1284	2177	2522	2585	2499	3827
Morocco	192	168	182	73	70	62	93	158	237	162	193	186	195
Somalia	306	595	414	469	269	284	297	383	956	995	1343	955	1872
Rest of Africa	834	820	511	502	410	355	546	743	984	1365	1051	1358	1760
Asia, total	5738	3917	3790	2720	1656	1466	2163	3489	5042	6375	8383	6749	9543
Afghanistan									37	112	369	626	865
China	194	256	285	145	114	101	138	184	367	277	294	396	667
Hong Kong	100	111	24	14	-30	33	-1	-28	7	7	25	38	20
Korea, South	207	44	154	112	143	106	92	102	110	178	171	154	134
India	296	77	75	40	78	117	48	137	205	181	186	303	277
Iran	929	414	226	188	148	150	161	281	437	437	467	762	656
Iraq	155	240	329	259	139	277	271	651	964	1989	4353	989	2347
Pakistan	766	526	261	117	164	267	351	464	637	598	455	688	691
Philippines	496	480	498	274	185	170	164	221	318	291	342	433	583
Sri Lanka	818	416	433	316	136	190	277	285	343	347	209	306	294
Thailand	200	134	235	191	171	207	230	243	253	372	442	527	897
Turkey	558	431	407	260	219	190	284	392	592	542	348	543	745
Viet Nam	551	493	487	440	166	174	129	153	152	204	189	249	329
Rest of Asia	466	295	376	364	23	84	19	404	620	840	533	735	1038
North and Central America, total	-143	135	87	87	-256	-20	-	-27	434	188	-140	191	754
USA	-75	286	73	12	-125	-257	-251	-132	273	-48	-295	-17	474
Rest of North and Central America	-69	-151	14	75	-131	237	251	105	161	236	155	208	280
South America, total	1130	358	310	219	216	263	213	380	391	376	629	564	714
Chile	824	-15	-65	-148	-61	-24	-20	55	66	89	114	133	136
Rest of South America	306	373	375	367	277	287	233	325	325	287	515	431	578
Oceania	-26	-12	38	46	-60	-109	-19	-66	-7	112	-5	38	78
Not stated	-364	-998	-937	-2865	-1373	-1242	-1461	-1141	-2372	-868	-1636	-2362	-1265

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 17. Net migration for Norway by country. Female. 2002**

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	9684	1937	1832	3524	1782	624	5	-64	44
Europa, total	1908	204	507	923	434	183	-157	-179	-7
Denmark	-153	29	-15	-126	4	-11	-27	-8	1
Finland	94	19	21	41	-1	22	-5	-2	-1
Sweden	-873	-148	37	-192	-154	-109	-167	-118	-22
Bosnia-Herzegovina	127	23	30	46	31	10	5	-9	-9
Bulgaria	65	-	10	36	9	7	-	-	3
France	25	-	9	21	-3	3	1	-5	-1
Germany	426	61	35	171	96	29	25	-	9
Romania	107	1	15	65	13	7	2	3	1
Russia	811	89	143	196	184	133	52	10	4
Spain	-154	1	28	-4	-3	-32	-77	-76	9
Ukraine	134	10	18	58	37	9	1	2	-1
United Kingdom	77	19	12	-10	46	17	-3	-	-4
Yugoslavia	140	-9	16	94	18	8	10	4	-1
Rest of Europe	1082	109	148	527	157	90	26	20	5
EU 12	314	130	86	82	147	13	-81	-78	15
EU 15	-447	2	146	-56	-8	-72	-252	-199	-8
Africa, total	1866	412	403	659	273	65	28	18	8
Morocco	116	7	25	50	25	7	-	1	1
Somalia	835	226	194	259	119	18	8	8	3
Rest of Africa	915	179	184	350	129	40	20	9	4
Asia, total	5587	1145	922	1826	1005	394	137	110	48
Afghanistan	361	116	73	85	50	16	7	12	2
China	505	312	19	94	58	20	-	1	1
Hong Kong	10	2	1	2	3	3	1	-	-2
Korea, South	64	39	3	12	9	1	-	-	-
India	135	20	11	63	13	8	9	7	4
Iran	375	43	63	111	72	31	24	20	11
Iraq	1244	261	290	358	217	87	18	11	2
Pakistan	388	39	99	148	34	33	12	17	6
Philippines	441	53	41	178	112	39	8	5	5
Sri Lanka	198	8	25	84	21	12	19	20	9
Thailand	772	90	72	338	217	54	1	-	-
Turkey	317	36	97	89	58	20	7	8	2
Viet Nam	238	22	33	111	46	20	4	1	1
Rest of Asia	539	104	95	153	95	50	25	8	7
North and Central America, total	430	126	31	114	93	16	27	18	5
USA	256	95	10	26	70	8	24	18	5
Rest of North and Central America	174	31	21	88	23	8	3	-	-
South America, total	399	120	40	142	68	21	5	3	-
Chile	72	9	10	26	20	4	2	1	-
Rest of South America	327	111	30	116	48	17	3	2	-
Oceania	25	9	-1	12	4	-5	3	1	2
Not stated	-531	-79	-70	-152	-95	-50	-38	-35	-12

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)



**Table 17. Net migration for Norway by country. Male. 2002**

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	7490	1641	1867	2355	1500	419	-3	-294	5
Europe, total	1615	225	349	793	628	95	-98	-338	-39
Denmark	76	-24	11	43	78	1	-	-31	-2
Finland	99	5	-2	57	24	8	13	-4	-2
Sweden	-932	-107	-25	-143	-147	-139	-156	-169	-46
Bosnia-Herzegovina	112	23	20	39	28	9	4	-7	-4
Bulgaria	29	3	5	10	8	2	-	-	1
France	68	20	6	37	7	3	-	-5	-
Germany	467	51	37	139	165	42	19	6	8
Romania	41	2	6	20	10	-	2	-1	2
Russia	417	108	133	54	73	36	8	4	1
Spain	-188	5	-3	35	-	-42	-64	-126	7
Ukraine	55	13	15	10	9	5	2	1	-
United Kingdom	251	17	21	75	96	24	19	-4	3
Yugoslavia	56	-26	14	55	17	-5	1	-	-
Rest of Europe	1064	135	111	362	260	151	54	-2	-7
EU 12	904	71	91	421	412	64	-5	-162	12
EU 15	73	-25	67	330	289	-68	-149	-335	-36
Africa, total	1961	407	387	604	378	135	38	8	4
Morocco	79	6	9	42	20	-	2	-1	1
Somalia	1037	227	190	290	223	88	13	5	1
Rest of Africa	845	174	188	272	135	47	23	4	2
Asia, total	3956	896	1108	994	579	238	63	45	33
Afghanistan	504	110	137	98	102	35	12	4	6
China	162	19	34	61	31	19	-1	-4	3
Hong Kong	10	4	1	-1	1	-	4	1	-
Korea, South	70	73	-2	1	1	-1	-	-2	-
India	142	15	17	58	34	3	2	9	4
Iran	281	55	62	57	57	27	11	11	1
Iraq	1103	304	469	154	103	56	5	8	4
Pakistan	303	43	75	126	38	13	-1	6	3
Phillipines	142	48	41	21	19	8	5	-2	2
Sri Lanka	96	14	23	29	7	4	2	10	7
Thailand	125	70	47	18	10	-4	-8	-6	-2
Turkey	428	45	94	179	79	29	3	-1	-
Viet Nam	91	20	12	33	10	11	4	-	1
Rest of Asia	499	76	98	160	87	38	25	11	4
North and Central Amerika, total	324	52	38	75	71	22	27	22	17
USA	218	33	23	33	49	21	24	22	13
Rest of North and Central Amerika	106	19	15	42	22	1	3	-	4
South America, total	315	137	44	69	31	23	9	1	1
Chile	64	15	10	23	9	6	1	-	-
Rest of South America	251	122	34	46	22	17	8	1	1
Oceania	53	11	4	27	10	-2	6	-4	1
Not stated	-734	-87	-63	-207	-197	-92	-48	-28	-12

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 18. Inflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2002**

Immigration of citizens of:	Annual average												
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total foreign citizens	19601	16091	17162	22295	17867	16482	17196	22026	26747	32230	27785	25412	30788
Europa, total	9137	7266	9242	15252	12207	10713	11005	13996	16838	21250	14044	13738	14830
Africa, total	1453	1815	1444	1334	1048	1013	1149	1527	2368	2691	2988	2629	4097
Asia, total	6293	4806	4659	3818	2998	3138	3271	4459	5473	6567	8886	7217	9748
North and Central America, South America, total	1162	1230	1071	1145	989	991	1160	1316	1325	1000	1093	1034	1130
Oceania, total	1293	527	513	539	461	464	449	531	523	502	578	491	599
Industrialized world 2)	114	124	128	128	118	135	117	158	153	132	152	181	174
Nordic countries, total	10459	8635	10345	16432	13323	11847	12263	15423	18242	22299	15152	14886	15996
Of which:	5111	3462	3465	3949	4937	4799	5840	8602	10402	8121	7258	6814	6778
Denmark	2672	1847	1692	1723	1856	1590	1632	1807	2128	1779	1939	2012	2082
Sweden	1630	1111	1282	1618	1942	2074	2930	4949	6001	4493	3502	3069	2861
Rest of Western Europe	2563	1860	2266	2387	2166	2421	2650	3102	3855	3379	3090	3347	3362
Of which:													
Germany	380	298	362	396	430	485	567	750	1081	1067	993	1083	1241
U.K.	1272	824	1053	1075	820	849	937	958	1259	980	812	862	835
EU 12	5143	3625	3896	4009	3949	3891	4182	4786	5819	5011	4914	5259	5358
EU 15	5543	5019	5451	5962	6461	6571	7730	10825	13297	10991	9791	9602	9523
Eastern Europe	1462	1951	3511	8916	5104	3493	2515	2292	2581	9750	3696	3577	4690
Of which:													
Albania			32	30	35		11	18	19	65	39	42	41
Bosnia-Herzegovina			35	6215	3244	1726	1040	586	494	546	355	247	277
Bulgaria		117	53	50	42	32	51	80	80	77	96	104	121
Czech Republic						36	31	31	51	53	51	49	67
Hungary	30		30	38	38	51	61	73	75	58	68	51	54
Poland	491	382	344	273	278	237	226	243	231	260	240	440	661
Romania		90	64	106	74	102	115	123	153	123	107	180	203
Russia			166	280	355	359	474	555	617	800	875	921	1351
Slovakia							15	15	37	43	63	58	117
Ukraine			17	23	25		37	48	68	65	77	148	198
Yugoslavia	714	999	2517	1782	786	600	162	200	315	6451	654	582	710
USA	967	1048	882	901	781	783	852	1004	1000	683	712	718	732
Third world 3)	9095	7150	6710	5784	4503	4607	4888	6564	8438	9843	12589	10526	14792
Of which:													
Afghanistan							4	34	42	217	520	888	1106
Chile	947	158	107	102	140	125	104	144	119	146	139	140	163
China	226	311	308	211	276	198	268	304	414	333	258	333	494
India	343	171	178	175	160	174	134	174	268	243	229	315	329
Iran	1132	709	472	407	302	232	284	620	690	665	582	848	756
Iraq			634	466	211	345	386	749	1117	2063	4486	1169	2691
Korea, South	151	115	118	126	154	161	137	149	160	157	128	155	137
Morocco	232	216	212	134	119	106	136	172	224	214	205	203	189
Pakistan	853	473	449	441	417	524	450	540	639	549	474	609	648
Philippines	453	286	284	274	253	239	238	325	383	345	401	487	583
Somalia	328	668	502	566	392	392	367	518	1058	1160	1541	1055	2173
Sri Lanka	853	499	494	392	242	280	354	377	436	407	254	382	356
Thailand	160	147	233	207	231	231	277	268	287	415	505	606	931
Turkey	594	428	296	268	262	277	320	350	461	471	356	408	584
Viet Nam	737	841	803	536	244	212	120	196	154	199	186	274	333
Stateless and not stated	47	306	105	79	41	28	45	39	67	88	44	122	210

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

2) 1993-2002: Includes Europe excl. Turkey, Japan, Israel, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

3) 1993-2002: Includes Turkey, Africa, Asia excl. Japan and Israel, America excl. Canada and USA, Oceania excl. Australia and New Zealand.

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues).

**Table 18. Inflow of foreign population. Female. 2002**

Immigration of citizens of:	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 citizens	16091	2040	2606	6449	3011	1155	457	253	120
Europa, total	7516	704	1131	3334	1345	604	276	76	46
Africa, total	1952	405	394	722	330	65	15	14	7
Asia, total	5546	827	927	1955	1096	398	137	147	59
North and Central America, total	572	43	76	222	125	64	25	10	7
South America, total	365	32	57	161	89	20	3	3	-
Oceania, total	69	6	13	30	15	2	1	1	1
Industrialized world 1)	8061	747	1201	3525	1476	670	302	84	56
Nordic countries, total	3199	319	525	1519	484	211	109	19	13
Of which:									
Denmark	874	105	150	409	126	56	19	6	3
Sweden	1404	83	270	746	185	62	44	6	8
Rest of Western Europe	1430	151	178	568	326	117	59	18	13
Of which:									
Germany	618	59	81	273	133	40	18	7	7
U.K.	299	38	27	80	83	36	25	7	3
EU 12	2263	254	319	953	450	170	78	24	15
EU 15	4345	425	655	1985	756	307	158	34	25
Eastern Europe	2887	234	428	1247	535	276	108	39	20
Of which:									
Albania	18	3	3	8	2	-	2	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	154	17	29	50	31	10	6	7	4
Bulgaria	79	2	12	38	13	9	2	-	3
Czech Republic	46	1	5	31	8	-	-	-	1
Hungary	34	1	2	20	8	1	2	-	-
Poland	379	23	38	196	67	39	10	2	4
Romania	143	1	17	88	21	8	2	5	1
Russia	882	91	155	231	201	136	53	11	4
Slovakia	42	3	3	28	6	1	1	-	-
Ukraine	145	8	19	66	38	10	2	2	-
Yugoslavia	353	54	53	133	67	23	15	7	1
USA	328	22	39	104	82	48	21	6	6
Third world 2)	8030	1293	1405	2924	1535	485	155	169	64
Of which:									
Afghanistan	506	152	111	118	67	27	14	15	2
Chile	85	6	19	25	27	6	1	1	-
China	285	25	28	116	74	24	6	9	3
India	156	22	8	72	21	6	8	12	7
Iran	400	40	60	119	88	32	25	24	12
Iraq	1390	296	334	380	242	102	20	12	4
Korea, South	64	34	3	14	12	1	-	-	-
Morocco	110	5	18	54	25	7	-	1	-
Pakistan	362	38	75	141	35	29	10	25	9
Philippines	467	38	42	202	114	44	15	8	4
Somalia	983	273	229	301	140	21	8	8	3
Sri Lanka	232	7	27	99	30	12	21	25	11
Thailand	788	77	79	346	224	56	5	1	-
Turkey	240	20	75	78	42	10	5	8	2
Viet Nam	244	19	35	116	47	20	3	3	1
Stateless and not stated	71	23	8	25	11	2	-	2	-

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

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

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues).

**Table 18. Inflow of foreign population. Male. 2002**

Immigration of citizens of:	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 citizens	14697	2195	2338	4893	3235	1310	488	148	90
Europa, total	7314	788	717	2752	1812	810	355	54	26
Africa, total	2145	407	393	685	472	154	25	7	2
Asia, total	4202	888	1085	1085	720	245	65	70	44
North and Central America, total	558	52	76	181	127	63	30	14	15
South America, total	234	34	47	83	39	21	7	2	1
Oceania, total	105	2	9	45	37	7	4	-	1
Industrialized world 1)	7935	834	789	2949	1977	885	389	68	44
Nordic countries, total	3579	336	273	1552	824	376	193	20	5
Of which:									
Denmark	1208	90	73	522	321	140	55	5	2
Sweden	1457	98	117	708	304	142	74	11	3
Rest of Western Europe	1932	173	122	643	604	252	108	19	11
Of which:									
Germany	623	54	48	217	197	73	22	6	6
U.K.	536	49	22	127	181	100	45	8	4
EU 12	3095	262	195	1145	912	387	157	24	13
EU 15	5178	445	351	2093	1364	588	284	37	16
Eastern Europe	1803	279	322	557	384	182	54	15	10
Of which:									
Albania	23	3	5	11	2	1	1	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	123	20	17	35	26	11	7	4	3
Bulgaria	42	3	6	13	12	6	1	-	1
Czech Republic	21	7	-	6	8	-	-	-	-
Hungary	20	7	1	7	2	2	1	-	-
Poland	282	32	18	92	79	45	13	2	1
Romania	60	3	7	30	17	1	-	-	2
Russia	469	108	145	86	79	37	11	2	1
Slovakia	75	2	2	32	20	18	1	-	-
Ukraine	53	11	16	10	10	4	1	1	-
Yugoslavia	357	52	54	136	71	27	10	5	2
USA	404	34	57	120	90	50	27	13	13
Third world 2)	6762	1361	1549	1944	1258	425	99	80	46
Of which:									
Afghanistan	600	149	179	103	109	35	15	5	5
Chile	78	8	17	28	13	8	3	1	-
China	209	13	33	79	52	20	3	4	5
India	173	21	14	75	42	4	1	11	5
Iran	356	57	65	83	83	39	11	13	5
Iraq	1301	335	518	199	157	64	14	10	4
Korea, South	73	65	-	1	4	2	1	-	-
Morocco	79	3	3	49	21	2	-	-	1
Pakistan	286	33	45	130	46	16	2	7	7
Philippines	116	36	35	21	16	2	4	2	-
Somalia	1190	289	231	308	235	105	16	5	1
Sri Lanka	124	15	22	34	24	5	2	13	9
Thailand	143	64	47	19	11	1	-	1	-
Turkey	344	22	67	171	63	17	3	1	-
Viet Nam	89	18	10	36	13	9	1	1	1
Stateless and not stated	139	24	11	62	28	10	2	1	1

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

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

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues).

**Table 19. Outflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2002**

Outmigration of citizens of:	Annual average												
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total, foreign citizens	9547	8444	8057	10451	9583	8992	10032	10034	12005	12690	14931	15216	12273
Europa, total	7047	5500	5144	6167	6250	6158	6997	7087	8542	10083	11816	11911	9399
Africa, total	205	421	437	721	567	376	496	454	695	434	594	728	589
Asia, total	664	1138	1306	1864	1372	1103	1114	1025	1370	919	1095	1319	1241
North and Central America, total	1013	987	812	1161	953	994	1092	1075	1033	982	1101	920	749
South America, total	162	218	242	400	304	218	193	204	217	163	180	193	167
Oceania, total	96	78	86	111	94	121	127	171	125	93	130	135	114
Industrialized world 2)	8511	6699	6009	7405	7366	7308	8285	8377	9747	11207	13081	12996	10268
Nordic countries, total	4467	2870	2537	2475	3049	3432	3351	3875	5355	6762	6972	6563	6006
Of which:													
Denmark	2322	1668	1400	1401	1603	1717	1441	1436	1423	1656	1690	1704	1690
Sweden	1287	713	688	689	986	1036	1137	1671	2741	3509	3608	3226	2851
Rest of Western Europe	2497	1954	1632	2195	1835	1918	2197	2000	2146	1958	2788	2694	1937
Of which:													
Germany	257	228	187	273	209	266	334	352	425	364	620	619	542
U.K.	1421	1071	903	1129	936	866	1013	816	783	777	1019	941	560
EU 12	4741	3560	2974	3521	3318	3570	3559	3366	3461	3538	4345	4299	3552
EU 15	5303	4490	3883	4429	4517	4973	5133	5454	6892	8085	9105	8736	7522
Eastern Europe	342	739	975	1497	1366	808	1449	1212	1041	1363	2056	2654	1456
Of which:													
Albania			4	6	7		5	10	8	9	25	22	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	-	13	193	286	919	611	381	196	155	106	81
Bulgaria			49	35	21	16	16	16	25	12	20	28	20
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	3	13	22	22	27	22	48	37
Hungary	9	20	24	24	24	12	21	29	38	25	24	37	14
Poland	108	157	113	181	99	93	101	94	103	76	81	108	101
Romania			67	20	45	20	17	26	27	24	40	36	69
Russia	.	.	11	24	34	36	98	126	142	135	131	169	144
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.		3	15	8	11	15	29	28
Ukraine	.	.	-	4	4		11	17	16	6	17	16	23
Yugoslavia	172	383	602	1089	615	196	107	73	54	674	1339	1874	709
USA	916	854	716	1012	826	873	949	876	856	815	909	717	592
Third world 3)	1031	1730	2018	3019	2177	1662	1734	1639	2235	1467	1835	2220	2005
Of which:													
Afghanistan							1	9	5	3	3	6	7
Chile	99	165	170	299	224	148	110	91	80	60	61	42	45
China	32	56	63	90	113	84	127	127	180	131	188	148	148
India	62	120	124	286	122	81	110	76	114	82	82	103	75
Iran	43	117	179	175	124	89	70	55	64	54	63	89	67
Iraq			42	37	42	20	27	23	42	30	48	167	280
Korea, South	13	37	12	36	12	20	25	27	34	26	18	22	12
Morocco	24	34	29	63	39	32	30	23	22	38	32	47	23
Pakistan	154	166	201	359	212	216	169	113	182	111	118	152	116
Philippines	42	84	72	106	77	98	96	108	156	68	88	86	63
Somalia	11	83	85	117	98	78	49	49	98	42	105	211	162
Sri Lanka	48	165	130	222	181	148	101	120	167	88	77	106	101
Thailand	15	16	30	43	38	35	36	30	49	38	46	57	52
Turkey	106	91	152	177	107	122	85	54	76	78	78	79	47
Viet Nam	25	33	38	25	49	24	36	26	39	17	28	30	31
Stateless and not stated	5	15	30	27	40	22	13	18	23	16	15	10	14

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 18

**Table 19. Outflow of foreign population. Female. 2002**

Outmigration of citizens of:	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 citizens	5908	637	735	2408	1129	500	280	156	63
Europa, total	4624	498	527	2059	844	361	222	81	32
Africa, total	234	44	28	68	65	19	3	5	2
Asia, total	534	52	57	157	115	43	31	57	22
North and Central America, total	358	33	69	76	80	59	21	13	7
South America, total	96	4	34	27	19	10	2	-	-
Oceania, total	54	3	19	18	5	8	1	-	-
Industrialized world 1)	5042	532	625	2152	929	431	241	94	38
Nordic countries, total	2970	295	308	1436	537	215	141	32	6
Of which:									
Denmark	789	69	88	395	135	52	39	9	2
Sweden	1426	121	146	756	243	87	55	16	2
Rest of Western Europe	863	97	120	259	197	109	55	20	6
Of which:									
Germany	283	12	57	126	45	26	9	8	-
U.K.	219	34	13	37	56	35	31	8	5
EU 12	1623	162	199	647	326	159	94	28	8
EU 15	3637	358	393	1633	694	309	188	50	12
Eastern Europe	791	106	99	364	110	37	26	29	20
Of which:									
Albania	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	46	-	-	10	2	1	4	15	14
Bulgaria	10	1	-	3	2	1	3	-	-
Czech Republic	29	3	6	17	1	1	1	-	-
Hungary	7	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
Poland	66	1	3	46	7	4	3	1	1
Romania	41	-	3	25	8	1	2	2	-
Russia	79	4	11	44	11	5	-	2	2
Slovakia	21	-	1	19	1	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	17	1	1	13	1	-	-	-	1
Yugoslavia	299	89	50	63	56	22	10	8	1
USA	269	23	50	48	66	50	16	10	6
Third world 2)	866	105	110	256	200	69	39	62	25
Of which:									
Afghanistan	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Chile	24	1	12	2	5	4	-	-	-
China	83	3	8	27	22	2	6	10	5
India	29	1	1	7	5	2	4	6	3
Iran	33	2	1	10	3	3	5	7	2
Iraq	35	5	6	6	8	5	1	3	1
Korea, South	7	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-
Morocco	11	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	1
Pakistan	46	7	5	12	6	2	-	10	4
Philippines	46	4	4	17	4	5	6	5	1
Somalia	69	17	17	14	12	5	3	1	-
Sri Lanka	55	5	3	16	14	2	4	8	3
Thailand	46	1	8	17	12	3	2	3	-
Turkey	18	1	1	7	3	4	1	-	1
Viet Nam	15	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	-
Stateless and not stated	8	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 18

**Table 19. Outflow of foreign population. Male. 2002**

Outmigration of citizens of:	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 citizens	6365	736	532	2200	1551	789	356	150	51
Europa, total	4775	571	349	1738	1106	592	286	108	25
Africa, total	355	51	38	92	123	38	9	3	1
Asia, total	707	60	53	230	213	74	28	30	19
North and Central America, total	391	41	59	102	78	69	27	9	6
South America, total	71	6	23	21	12	6	3	-	-
Oceania, total	60	5	10	14	18	10	3	-	-
Industrialized world 1)	5226	615	419	1849	1203	671	321	117	31
Nordic countries, total	3036	342	189	1222	695	356	169	49	14
Of which:									
Denmark	901	94	39	343	241	110	49	22	3
Sweden	1425	126	78	656	293	166	79	20	7
Rest of Western Europe	1074	113	75	278	304	176	93	34	1
Of which:									
Germany	259	32	21	83	75	27	17	4	-
U.K.	341	36	16	46	89	85	51	18	-
EU 12	1929	204	112	600	533	282	139	55	4
EU 15	3885	412	234	1436	957	500	250	82	14
Eastern Europe	665	116	85	238	107	60	24	25	10
Of which:									
Albania	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	35	2	2	5	1	1	6	9	9
Bulgaria	10	-	1	4	3	1	-	1	-
Czech Republic	8	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	-
Hungary	7	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Poland	35	2	1	18	5	7	1	1	-
Romania	28	2	2	14	5	3	-	2	-
Russia	65	4	8	42	7	2	2	-	-
Slovakia	7	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Ukraine	6	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	410	99	58	117	76	36	12	11	1
USA	323	29	51	82	64	60	23	8	6
Third world 2)	1139	121	113	351	348	118	35	33	20
Of which:									
Afghanistan	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	21	1	6	7	3	2	2	-	-
China	65	6	2	19	21	5	-	10	2
India	46	1	4	22	7	5	4	3	-
Iran	34	2	-	10	5	7	-	4	6
Iraq	245	12	12	107	86	18	9	1	-
Korea, South	5	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
Morocco	12	-	-	6	3	-	2	1	-
Pakistan	70	6	6	22	15	9	3	3	6
Philippines	17	6	2	3	1	1	2	1	1
Somalia	93	23	29	18	14	7	1	1	-
Sri Lanka	46	1	2	10	20	3	2	5	3
Thailand	6	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
Turkey	29	-	5	8	7	7	1	1	-
Viet Nam	16	2	-	2	7	3	-	1	1
Stateless and not stated	6	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 18

**Table 20. Net inflow of foreign population 1). 1986-2002**

Net immigration of citizens of:	Annual average												
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total, foreign citizens	10054	7647	9105	11844	8284	7490	7164	11992	14742	19540	12854	10196	18515
Europe, total	2090	1766	4098	9085	5957	4555	4008	6909	8296	11167	2228	1827	5431
Africa, total	1248	1394	1007	613	481	637	653	1073	1673	2257	2394	1901	3508
Asia, total	5629	3668	3353	1954	1626	2035	2157	3434	4103	5648	7791	5898	8507
North and Central America, South America, total	149	243	259	-16	36	-3	68	241	292	18	-8	114	381
Oceania, total	1131	309	271	139	157	246	256	327	306	339	398	298	432
Industrialized world 2)	18	46	42	17	24	14	-10	-13	28	39	22	46	60
Nordic countries, total	1948	1936	4336	9027	5957	4539	3978	7046	8495	11092	2071	1890	5728
Of which:	644	592	928	1474	1888	1367	2489	4727	5047	1359	286	251	772
Denmark	350	179	292	322	253	-127	191	371	705	123	249	308	392
Sweden	343	398	594	929	956	1038	1793	3278	3260	984	-106	-157	10
Rest of Western Europe	66	-94	634	192	331	503	453	1102	1709	1421	302	653	1425
Of which:													
Germany	123	70	175	123	221	219	233	398	656	703	373	464	699
U.K.	-149	-247	150	-54	-116	-17	-76	142	476	203	-207	-79	275
EU 12	402	65	922	488	631	321	623	1420	2358	1473	569	960	1806
EU 15	240	529	1568	1533	1944	1598	2597	5371	6405	2906	686	866	2001
Eastern Europe	1120	1212	2536	7419	3738	2685	1066	1080	1540	8387	1640	923	3234
Of which:													
Albania			28	24	28		6	8	11	56	14	20	32
Bosnia-Herzegovina			35	6202	3051	1440	121	-25	113	350	200	141	196
Bulgaria		117	4	15	21	16	35	64	55	65	76	76	101
Czech Republic						33	18	9	29	26	29	1	30
Hungary	21	-20	6	14	14	39	40	44	37	33	44	14	40
Poland	383	225	231	92	179	144	125	149	128	184	159	332	560
Romania		90	-3	86	29	82	98	97	126	99	67	144	134
Russia			155	256	321	323	376	429	475	665	744	752	1207
Slovakia							12	0	29	32	48	29	89
Ukraine			17	19	21		26	31	52	59	60	132	175
Yugoslavia	542	616	1915	693	171	404	55	127	261	5777	-685	-1292	1
USA	51	194	166	-111	-45	-90	-97	128	144	-132	-197	1	140
Third world 3)	8064	5420	4692	2765	2326	2945	3154	4925	6203	8376	10754	8306	12787
Of which:													
Afghanistan							3	25	37	214	517	882	1099
Chile	848	-7	-63	-197	-84	-23	-6	53	39	86	78	98	118
China	194	255	245	121	163	114	141	177	234	202	70	185	346
India	281	51	54	-111	38	93	24	98	154	161	147	212	254
Iran	1089	592	293	232	178	143	214	565	626	611	519	759	689
Iraq			592	429	169	325	359	726	1075	2033	4438	1002	2411
Korea, South	138	78	106	90	142	141	112	122	126	131	110	133	125
Morocco	208	182	183	71	80	74	106	149	202	176	173	156	166
Pakistan	699	307	248	82	205	308	281	427	457	438	356	457	532
Philippines	411	202	212	168	176	141	142	217	227	277	313	401	520
Somalia	317	585	417	449	294	314	318	469	960	1118	1436	844	2011
Sri Lanka	805	334	364	170	61	132	253	257	269	319	177	276	255
Thailand	145	131	203	164	193	196	241	238	238	377	459	549	879
Turkey	488	337	144	91	155	155	235	296	385	393	278	329	537
Viet Nam	712	808	765	511	195	188	84	170	115	182	158	244	302
Stateless and not stated	42	291	75	52	1	6	32	21	44	72	29	112	196

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 18



**Table 20. Net inflow of foreign population. Female. 2002**

Net immigration of citizens of:	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 citizens	10183	1403	1871	4041	1882	655	177	97	57
Europa, total	2892	206	604	1275	501	243	54	-5	14
Africa, total	1718	361	366	654	265	46	12	9	5
Asia, total	5012	775	870	1798	981	355	106	90	37
North and Central America, total	214	10	7	146	45	5	4	-3	-
South America, total	269	28	23	134	70	10	1	3	-
Oceania, total	15	3	-6	12	10	-6	-	1	1
Industrialized world 1)	3019	215	576	1373	547	239	61	-10	18
Nordic countries, total	229	24	217	83	-53	-4	-32	-13	7
Of which:									
Denmark	85	36	62	14	-9	4	-20	-3	1
Sweden	-22	-38	124	-10	-58	-25	-11	-10	6
Rest of Western Europe	567	54	58	309	129	8	4	-2	7
Of which:									
Germany	335	47	24	147	88	14	9	-1	7
U.K.	80	4	14	43	27	1	-6	-1	-2
EU 12	640	92	120	306	124	11	-16	-4	7
EU 15	708	67	262	352	62	-2	-30	-16	13
Eastern Europe	2096	128	329	883	425	239	82	10	-
Of which:									
Albania	14	-	3	8	1	-	2	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	108	17	29	40	29	9	2	-8	-10
Bulgaria	69	1	12	35	11	8	-1	-	3
Czech Republic	17	-2	-1	14	7	-1	-1	-	1
Hungary	27	1	1	17	5	1	2	-	-
Poland	313	22	35	150	60	35	7	1	3
Romania	102	1	14	63	13	7	-	3	1
Russia	803	87	144	187	190	131	53	9	2
Slovakia	21	3	2	9	5	1	1	-	-
Ukraine	128	7	18	53	37	10	2	2	-1
Yugoslavia	54	-35	3	70	11	1	5	-1	-
USA	59	-1	-11	56	16	-2	5	-4	-
Third world 2)	7164	1188	1295	2668	1335	416	116	107	39
Of which:									
Afghanistan	503	152	111	116	67	27	14	15	1
Chile	61	5	7	23	22	2	1	1	-
China	202	22	20	89	52	22	-	-1	-2
India	127	21	7	65	16	4	4	6	4
Iran	367	38	59	109	85	29	20	17	10
Iraq	1355	291	328	374	234	97	19	9	3
Korea, South	57	34	2	14	7	-	-	-	-
Morocco	99	5	17	50	21	7	-	-	-1
Pakistan	316	31	70	129	29	27	10	15	5
Philippines	421	34	38	185	110	39	9	3	3
Somalia	914	256	212	287	128	16	5	7	3
Sri Lanka	177	2	24	83	16	10	17	17	8
Thailand	742	76	71	329	212	53	3	-2	-
Turkey	222	19	74	71	39	6	4	8	1
Viet Nam	229	18	34	112	44	18	2	-	1
Stateless and not stated	63	20	7	22	10	2	-	2	-

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 18

**Table 20. Net inflow of foreign population. Male. 2002**

Net immigration of citizens of:	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 citizens	8332	1459	1806	2693	1684	521	132	-2	39
Europa, total	2539	217	368	1014	706	218	69	-54	1
Africa, total	1790	356	355	593	349	116	16	4	1
Asia, total	3495	828	1032	855	507	171	37	40	25
North and Central America, total	167	11	17	79	49	-6	3	5	9
South America, total	163	28	24	62	27	15	4	2	1
Oceania, total	45	-3	-1	31	19	-3	1	-	1
Industrialized world 1)	2709	219	370	1100	774	214	68	-49	13
Nordic countries, total	543	-6	84	330	129	20	24	-29	-9
Of which:									
Denmark	307	-4	34	179	80	30	6	-17	-1
Sweden	32	-28	39	52	11	-24	-5	-9	-4
Rest of Western Europe	858	60	47	365	300	76	15	-15	10
Of which:									
Germany	364	22	27	134	122	46	5	2	6
U.K.	195	13	6	81	92	15	-6	-10	4
EU 12	1166	58	83	545	379	105	18	-31	9
EU 15	1293	33	117	657	407	88	34	-45	2
Eastern Europe	1138	163	237	319	277	122	30	-10	-
Of which:									
Albania	18	2	3	10	1	1	1	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	88	18	15	30	25	10	1	-5	-6
Bulgaria	32	3	5	9	9	5	1	-1	1
Czech Republic	13	7	-	1	7	-1	-1	-	-
Hungary	13	5	-	5	2	-	1	-	-
Poland	247	30	17	74	74	38	12	1	1
Romania	32	1	5	16	12	-2	-	-2	2
Russia	404	104	137	44	72	35	9	2	1
Slovakia	68	2	1	29	18	17	1	-	-
Ukraine	47	11	15	8	7	4	1	1	-
Yugoslavia	-53	-47	-4	19	-5	-9	-2	-6	1
USA	81	5	6	38	26	-10	4	5	7
Third world 2)	5623	1240	1436	1593	910	307	64	47	26
Of which:									
Afghanistan	596	147	178	102	109	35	15	5	5
Chile	57	7	11	21	10	6	1	1	-
China	144	7	31	60	31	15	3	-6	3
India	127	20	10	53	35	-1	-3	8	5
Iran	322	55	65	73	78	32	11	9	-1
Iraq	1056	323	506	92	71	46	5	9	4
Korea, South	68	64	-1	1	2	1	1	-	-
Morocco	67	3	3	43	18	2	-2	-1	1
Pakistan	216	27	39	108	31	7	-1	4	1
Philippines	99	30	33	18	15	1	2	1	-1
Somalia	1097	266	202	290	221	98	15	4	1
Sri Lanka	78	14	20	24	4	2	-	8	6
Thailand	137	63	46	16	11	1	-	-	-
Turkey	315	22	62	163	56	10	2	-	-
Viet Nam	73	16	10	34	6	6	1	-	-
Stateless and not stated	133	22	11	59	27	10	2	1	1

Same sources, notes and definitions as table 18

**Table 21. Number of asylum seekers by country of origin. 1988-2002**

Citizens of	Annual average												
	1988-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	4999	4569	5238	12876	3379	1460	1778	2271	8543	10160	10842	14782	17480
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	390	7051	201	106	73	90	236	161	272	907	810
Bulgaria	..	79	42	8	2	6	5	9	14	6	12	950	359
Croatia	.	.	44	68	78	29	3	55	2452	60	16	1216	139
Poland	230	120	19	10	72	8	209	19	2	2	68	39	51
Romania	..	54	59	74	46	10	8	19	77	153	712	203	247
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	318	471	1318	1718
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	34	131	1027	772
Previous Soviet Union 1)	..	71	84	99	159	151	50	39	122	491	665	1358	1712
Previous Yugoslavia 2)	701	1334	2838	4147	1562	147	76	343	1183	1173	4203	1124	2768
Ethiopia	278	260	42	29	7	18	30	48	81	126	96	173	325
Ghana	83	6	3	11	5	11	5	-	1	2	1	2	5
Somalia	408	731	444	259	251	189	180	552	955	1340	910	1080	1534
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	12	19	87
India	82	30	13	22	20	4	9	4	11	10	16	17	31
Iraq	112	131	111	137	126	99	113	272	1317	4073	766	1056	1624
Iran	680	244	130	147	160	163	120	138	270	350	327	412	450
Lebanon	204	179	65	40	9	18	6	17	28	49	22	34	67
Pakistan	163	14	17	23	26	31	16	26	146	265	220	186	216
Sri Lanka	374	556	403	255	233	90	413	196	173	112	165	164	87
Turkey	211	46	32	30	30	35	24	44	131	279	164	204	257
Chile	664	-	-	2	3	-	2	4	3	9	2	7	7
Stateless	..	201	49	120	27	59	19	42	85	164	120	194	391
Rest	..	501	453	344	362	286	417	354	1101	975	1471	3092	3823

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

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

Source: Directorate of Immigration, unpublished and annual reports.

**Table 22. Total number of immigrations and emigrations by citizenship. 1978-2002**

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

Source: Statistics Norway (2002 and previous issues).

**Table 23. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 1999-2003**

Country of birth	1.11. 1970	1.11. 1980	1.1. 1990	1.1. 1999	1.1. 2000	1.1. 2001	1.1. 2002	1.1. 2003
Total	3874133	4091132	4233116	4445329	4478497	4503436	4524066	4552252
Norway	3797384	3970078	4040530	4172095	4186057	4198415	4208906	4218397
Foreign countries	76749	121054	192586	273234	292440	305021	315160	333855
Europe, total	57795	75837	96977	138987	149730	151653	153228	158079
Denmark	13702	16914	21160	21693	21713	21953	22108	22250
Sweden	16148	17875	20429	32562	33401	33241	33013	32973
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	1	3	11219	11573	11743	11801	13477
Bulgaria	521	422	575	723	787	858	934	975
France	935	2016	2433	2752	2934	2924	2979	3060
Germany	6566	7686	8821	10798	11445	11768	12211	12889
Netherlands	1650	2541	3268	4026	4108	4140	4282	4401
Poland	1165	1617	4367	5610	5738	5861	6172	6716
Romania				981	1082	1139	1274	1407
Russia	.	.	.	2458	3114	3866	4624	5950
Ukraine	.	.	.	251	314	382	530	745
United Kingdom	6345	11070	14586	14118	14347	14177	14114	14331
Yugoslavia	1156	1784	4264	7538	13279	12880	11666	8081
Rest of Europe	9606	13911	17071	24258	25895	26721	27520	30824
EU 12	31387	43783	55410	58987	60326	60855	61650	63099
EU 15	50388	66143	80729	98835	101420	101980	102594	104138
Africa, total	1879	4402	11620	20545	22907	25330	27295	30946
Morocco	407	1134	2393	3533	3719	3893	4041	4210
Somalia	..	26	1291	5341	6445	7837	8647	10657
Rest of Africa	1472	3242	7936	11671	12743	13600	14607	16079
Asia, total	2686	18486	54707	81324	87015	94804	100889	110106
China	453	584	1559	3405	3617	3818	4159	4800
India	340	1841	4422	4969	5130	5243	5443	5682
Iran	61	190	5198	8328	8857	9325	10061	10729
Iraq	..	24	716	4873	6941	11355	12306	14689
Pakistan	172	5361	10470	12876	13283	13618	14098	14624
Philippines	97	840	3552	5426	5698	6027	6446	6984
South Korea	359	2602	4821	5843	5966	6086	6228	6356
Sri Lanka	23	271	4707	6971	7295	7460	7705	7954
Turkey	240	2149	4977	6930	7300	7563	7874	8412
Viet Nam	91	2095	7522	10994	11177	11298	11500	11746
Rest of Asia	850	2529	6763	10709	11751	13011	15069	18130
North and Central America, total	13163	19047	19114	19318	19276	19164	19181	19441
USA	11535	16600	15827	15149	14956	14666	14559	14558
Rest of North and Central America	1628	2447	3287	4169	4320	4498	4622	4883
South America, total	683	2379	9072	11763	12166	12694	13149	13799
Chile	114	930	5496	5355	5444	5516	5626	5745
Colombia	51	383	1618	3101	3230	3471	3640	3826
Rest of South America	518	1066	1958	3307	3492	3707	3883	4228
Oceania, total	543	903	1096	1297	1346	1376	1418	1484
Per cent of total population	2,0	3,0	4,5	6,1	6,5	6,8	7,0	7,3

**Table 24. Foreign citizens by citizenship per 1 January. 1993-2003**

Citizenship	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	154012	162298	164030	160837	157537	157965	165070	178686	184337	185863	197668
Europe, total	72434	80821	85726	88757	91976	97484	104946	114838	114805	112352	115658
Denmark	17734	17955	18141	17881	18098	18438	19101	19205	19405	19653	20008
Sweden	12617	13506	14439	15444	17306	20629	24024	25136	25170	25140	25241
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	6318	9525	11225	11516	11599	11813	12196	11611	8826	7850
Bulgaria	345	338	320	288	276	287	309	355	413	464	533
France	1862	1896	1892	1880	1908	1994	2114	2293	2279	2323	2408
Germany	4461	4535	4705	4849	5063	5385	6026	6707	7055	7538	8233
Netherlands	2705	2740	2822	2953	3068	3228	3411	3533	3587	3718	3837
Poland	2905	2755	2647	2399	2259	2104	2053	2042	2023	2205	2619
Romania	308	391	397	434	459	439	475	480	480	585	672
Russia			734	1042	1403	1770	2172	2749	3288	3882	4829
Ukraine			61	81	106	132	175	231	284	405	572
United Kingdom	11578	11434	11234	11054	10865	10798	11204	11367	11074	10966	11188
Yugoslavia	6758	7296	6731	6412	6024	5696	5472	10249	8849	6497	6004
Rest of Europe	11161	11657	12078	12815	13625	14985	16597	18295	19287	20150	21664
EU 12	41444	41665	41980	41892	42383	43367	45586	47002	47422	48296	50016
EU 15	57708	58887	60455	61586	64105	69076	75489	78482	79188	80144	82213
Africa, total	11328	11601	11603	10742	9989	9676	10069	11567	13594	14689	17442
Morocco	2047	1882	1749	1559	1358	1212	1274	1380	1440	1457	1472
Somalia	2871	3443	3803	3727	3636	3737	4117	4844	6152	6588	8377
Rest of Africa	6410	6276	6051	5456	4995	4727	4678	5343	6002	6644	7593
Asia, total	50690	50684	48065	43929	38832	34948	34322	36790	40500	43261	48471
China	1867	1872	1912	1831	1596	1409	1369	1269	1202	1288	1512
India	3336	3032	2911	2680	2407	2219	2238	2203	2174	2172	2215
Iran	6928	6951	5916	4708	3805	3514	3554	3683	3795	4249	4674
Iraq	1837	2294	2368	2577	2764	3324	4172	5790	9891	10778	13038
Pakistan	10757	10449	10311	9705	8611	7480	6931	7363	6731	6867	6676
Philippines	2246	2235	2173	1953	1792	1603	1685	1781	1962	2109	2356
South Korea	274	255	255	253	243	235	211	200	200	191	213
Sri Lanka	6167	6469	6034	5127	4422	3846	3662	3405	3177	3034	2851
Turkey	5577	5422	4995	4432	3932	3449	3191	3481	3299	3339	3510
Viet Nam	6859	6785	6371	5863	4590	3515	2887	2452	1897	1561	1582
Rest of Asia	4842	4920	4819	4800	4670	4354	4422	5163	6172	7673	9844
North and Central America, total	11290	11067	10917	10689	10550	10430	10526	10340	10174	10112	10325
USA	9632	9349	9181	8956	8706	8583	8596	8325	8037	7915	7976
Rest of North and Central America	1658	1718	1736	1733	1844	1847	1930	2015	2137	2197	2349
South America, total	6757	6499	6045	5137	4618	4245	4075	3978	4075	4158	4265
Chile	5243	4958	4572	3689	3161	2787	2590	2433	2361	2303	2197
Colombia	422	385	332	268	257	256	267	260	329	383	424
Rest of South America	1092	1156	1141	1180	1200	1202	1218	1285	1385	1472	1644
Oceania, total	732	747	761	771	750	703	730	761	773	806	862
Stateless and unknown	781	879	913	812	822	479	402	412	416	485	645
Per cent of total population	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3

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

**Table 25. Naturalisations by previous citizenship. 1986-2002**

Previous citizenship	Annual average												
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	3520	5055	5132	5538	8778	11778	12237	12037	9244	7988	9517	10838	9041
Europe, total	919	919	973	1213	1773	1891	1591	1851	1737	2434	3586	5419	3203
Denmark	168	108	108	119	187	102	91	143	149	158	170	162	108
Sweden	98	103	108	153	150	130	112	167	154	241	246	249	216
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	8	36	875	2999	1229
Bulgaria	10	16	26	25	38	49	50	48	38	21	21	30	41
Germany	59	40	46	56	59	45	41	63	55	73	74	68	95
Poland	168	234	215	265	275	374	267	282	192	209	196	159	165
Romania	5	12	12	9	26	47	72	114	90	91	70	43	51
Russia	.	.	3	3	8	12	34	76	93	102	222	192	308
Ukraine	.	.	-	-	-	-	2	6	9	3	7	14	8
United Kingdom	88	93	107	106	136	110	162	142	129	94	104	57	83
Yugoslavia	102	140	201	275	659	754	554	520	560	1176	1322	1199	614
Rest of Europe	221	173	147	202	235	268	203	278	260	230	279	247	285
EU 12	421	324	330	371	485	358	375	453	414	388	423	376	381
EU 15	572	466	467	579	688	526	522	649	599	686	725	672	642
Africa, total	231	489	506	642	890	1758	1680	1529	1540	1077	704	1232	1236
Morocco	109	280	299	275	257	248	318	294	154	90	131	154	160
Somalia	4	7	6	26	117	581	575	507	739	591	332	676	546
Rest of Africa	118	202	201	341	516	929	787	728	647	396	241	402	530
Asia, total	1956	3113	3164	3115	5314	6755	7936	7433	5210	3801	4697	3757	4033
China	30	76	95	149	148	235	383	348	279	315	156	113	135
India	127	166	220	242	251	346	313	274	157	232	188	235	230
Pakistan	484	778	1054	664	616	997	1530	1583	1097	106	1077	409	829
Philippines	199	235	298	213	243	343	315	360	155	199	157	261	299
South Korea	182	95	107	105	135	121	122	109	146	144	113	143	106
Sri Lanka	34	51	39	55	699	1212	1100	834	531	650	454	477	461
Thailand	38	32	31	63	76	63	131	202	177	91	142	302	257
Turkey	212	474	238	393	752	793	836	837	705	170	523	356	412
Viet Nam	576	1082	931	746	710	727	1446	1276	781	651	738	594	292
Rest of Asia	74	124	151	485	1684	1918	1760	1610	1182	1243	1149	867	1012
North and Central America, total	97	84	80	97	125	119	135	152	135	139	139	114	151
USA	44	49	44	67	56	45	69	65	63	60	54	54	39
Rest of North and Central America	53	35	36	30	69	74	66	87	72	79	85	60	112
South America, total	297	435	392	445	621	1173	794	667	487	450	330	249	353
Chile	89	82	81	117	310	923	531	416	240	252	156	172	234
Colombia	154	270	221	217	204	143	144	130	111	110	72	18	16
Rest of South America	53	83	90	111	107	107	119	121	136	88	102	59	103
Oceania, total	7	4	7	5	11	6	10	18	4	10	12	13	9
Stateless and unknown	14	11	10	21	44	73	80	387	131	77	49	54	56

Sources: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

**Table 26a. Existing marriages 1) by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 2003**

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	854130	761285	37732	6125	31076	5110	2453	304	10045
Norway	772350	731305	23631	1085	8194	4386	1273	240	2236
Rest of Europe	32992	18096	12207	115	439	206	102	22	1805
Africa	7675	1743	193	3695	94	11	13	-	1926
Asia	28608	3088	460	126	21066	36	29	5	3798
North and Central America	4177	3406	241	16	46	344	27	5	92
South America	1884	659	63	7	9	28	938	-	180
Oceania	323	255	17	1	7	7	-	28	8
Not known	6121	2733	920	1080	1221	92	71	4	-

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway

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

**Table 26b. Marriages contracted 1) in 2002 by citizenship of bride and bridegroom**

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	25776	20793	1933	250	1733	209	193	15	650
Norway	22574	18548	1550	163	1431	199	158	13	512
Rest of Europe	1339	909	319	7	43	5	12	-	44
Africa	271	179	5	64	1	-	-	-	22
Asia	825	512	22	3	226	-	1	-	61
North and Central America	187	174	4	1	3	2	1	-	2
South America	112	78	4	1	-	2	19	-	8
Oceania	21	18	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Not known	447	375	28	11	29	1	2	-	1

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

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



**Table 26c. Divorces 1) 2002 by citizenship**

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	10892	9881	387	127	236	78	43	2	138
Norway	9891	9187	295	65	172	73	34	2	63
Rest of Europe	466	350	80	2	5	1	1	-	27
Africa	128	80	2	33	-	1	-	-	12
Asia	216	129	4	-	48	-	-	-	35
North and Central America	66	63	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
South America	32	22	1	-	-	1	8	-	-
Oceania	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	91	49	4	26	10	1	-	-	1

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

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

**Table 27. Children born 1987-1989, 1996-2002 by country of birth of the parents 1)**

Country of birth of parents	Number of children									
	1987	1988	1989	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	54 027	57 526	59 303	60 927	59 801	58352	59298	59234	56696	55434
Both parents born in Norway	48 252	50 837	52 048	51 575	50 445	48 794	49276	48272	45835	44443
Both parents born abroad	1 704	2 063	2 342	3 549	3 635	3 774	4207	4605	4538	4808
Of which born in:										
Denmark	68	65	74	88	73	71	90	82	75	80
Sweden	45	53	56	94	111	127	202	183	166	140
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2	1	-	192	150	131	133	141	158	188
Poland	28	56	48	38	33	31	39	34	26	31
Bulgaria	-	-	2	2	2	9	2	6	4	8
Romania	1	1	4	3	5	4	8	6	10	11
Russia	.	.	.	7	11	18	16	22	41	49
Thailand	6	7	6	17	21	18	16	28	15	28
Ukraine	.	.	.	4	3	3	3	3	5	7
United Kingdom	73	63	76	64	59	72	67	48	45	62
Yugoslavia	30	62	83	163	142	173	245	424	311	264
China	8	23	22	67	53	52	46	52	46	51
India	83	108	117	104	116	127	118	96	108	82
Iran	25	50	80	112	118	122	145	183	157	164
Iraq	2	12	15	97	132	160	203	310	311	418
Pakistan	476	485	527	506	526	530	521	488	499	520
Philippines	41	50	50	57	39	49	64	52	54	50
Turkey	2	146	170	243	250	253	272	254	274	248
Viet Nam	153	193	204	329	318	276	278	354	300	330
Somalia	7	12	44	243	265	278	307	357	407	442
USA	59	51	48	44	46	46	38	31	39	37
One parent born abroad	4 071	4 626	4 913	5 803	5 721	5 784	5815	6357	6323	6183
Of which born in:										
Denmark	482	556	540	620	629	517	569	536	508	464
Sweden	629	734	713	1 024	1 046	1 083	1038	1128	1152	1078
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	2	1	29	23	26	34	38	29	47
Bulgaria	15	17	29	28	15	24	19	28	28	24
Poland	72	91	102	95	123	120	100	117	98	93
Romania	4	5	5	30	32	40	28	31	34	35
Russia	.	.	.	50	56	51	86	129	121	134
Thailand	46	43	79	142	127	144	175	192	211	256
Ukraine	.	.	.	12	5	6	9	16	14	13
United Kingdom	362	423	421	411	405	410	381	444	422	354
Yugoslavia	30	43	50	66	70	63	70	52	54	36
China	13	7	8	20	22	15	13	27	19	28
India	48	55	45	41	39	36	52	60	55	59
Iran	13	35	36	108	88	96	87	81	77	91
Iraq	2	8	5	21	17	25	22	35	31	49
Pakistan	37	47	45	68	80	88	118	127	149	180
Philippines	141	178	184	180	195	213	215	241	274	233
Turkey	40	53	73	76	75	86	111	114	113	123
Viet Nam	37	34	47	58	51	64	68	67	71	80
Somalia	1	4	5	31	14	29	46	24	43	48
USA	534	571	570	647	531	539	531	517	480	444

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

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

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

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

Country of background	1994-1995	2001-2002
The whole population	1.87	1.76
Norway 5)	1.83	1.69
Foreign countries, total	2.57	2.24
Nordic countries	2.15	1.81
Western Europe excl. Turkey	1.88	1.84
Eastern Europe	2.29	1.75
North America and Oseania	1.77	1.86
Asia, Africa, America excl. USA and Canada, Turkey	2.93	2.59
Western countries 6)	2.02	1.83
Non-Western countries	2.79	2.38

Source: Statistics Norway

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

2) Age at the end of the year of birth.

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

4) Born abroad by two foreign born parents.

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

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

**Table 28b. Fertility among women of age 35-44, by country of background. 1 January 1996, 1999 and 2002.**

Country of background	1996 1)				1999 1)				2002 1)			
	Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage		Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage		Number of women	Average number of children	Percentage	
			born in Norway	with 4+ children			born in Norway	with 4+ children			born in Norway	with 4+ children
Total	306408	2,01	95	7	312971	2,01	94	8	321978	2,01	94	8
Norway	286782	2,01	97	7	289534	2,01	97	7	293867	2,01	97	7
Rest of Europa	9819	1,66	62	6	11354	1,74	57	7	13015	1,75	57	7
Denmark	1369	1,74	75	7	1487	1,80	76	6	1611	1,81	79	6
Finland	646	1,59	83	6	766	1,47	72	4	832	1,40	68	4
Iceland	318	1,99	59	8	431	2,13	43	11	422	2,20	43	13
Sweden	1463	1,53	76	5	1939	1,58	69	5	2164	1,65	74	6
Bosnia-Hercegovina	1085	1,61	4	3	1114	1,94	10	5	1144	1,97	20	5
Bulgaria	61	0,77	36	-	88	0,80	44	-	109	1,00	42	1
France	181	1,77	59	8	183	1,92	66	7	200	1,93	69	8
Germany	657	1,73	80	7	752	1,71	74	8	899	1,61	67	6
Netherlands	342	1,92	78	11	351	1,88	72	9	329	1,94	65	9
Poland	1051	1,33	60	2	1149	1,42	65	2	1129	1,46	69	3
Romania	76	1,11	39	1	108	1,15	44	1	151	1,07	57	1
Russia	152	0,71	22	1	385	1,01	24	1	790	1,03	27	1
Ukraine	8	0,38	33	-	40	1,05	29	-	92	0,95	33	-
UK	843	1,75	76	7	790	1,85	69	7	733	1,81	75	6
Yugoslavia	645	2,34	36	20	714	2,78	31	31	1145	2,86	32	32
Africa, total	1000	2,47	55	27	1461	2,62	52	28	2198	2,65	53	30
Marocco	242	3,4	64	48	320	3,13	72	43	402	2,86	78	36
Somalia	158	3,38	26	48	298	3,86	29	55	620	3,65	36	53
Asia, total	6749	2,34	57	22	8350	2,35	60	21	10538	2,25	63	19
China	317	1,27	48	3	407	1,38	55	2	454	1,42	64	2
India	484	2,08	78	10	518	2,09	82	8	532	2,06	83	6
Iran	578	2,13	23	11	802	2,17	28	11	1094	2,09	33	10
Iraq	117	3,53	17	42	233	3,36	17	43	595	3,19	18	41
Pakistan	1212	3,6	72	53	1330	3,66	72	54	1454	3,48	75	52
Philippines	1036	1,56	74	5	1216	1,64	76	5	1443	1,58	79	5
Sri Lanka	423	2,07	47	10	679	2,12	60	9	905	2,10	74	8
Thailand	579	1,24	58	4	770	1,28	59	4	1113	1,21	62	4
Turkey	445	3,01	45	36	538	2,96	54	34	709	2,65	67	25
Viet Nam	916	2,84	47	33	1102	2,74	57	32	1230	2,53	70	25
North and Central America, total	1089	1,66	69	7	1126	1,83	61	8	1077	1,82	68	7
USA	806	1,61	70	6	804	1,81	62	7	720	1,85	71	7
South America, total	895	2	44	8	1059	2,13	50	10	1203	2,03	59	9
Chile	574	2,15	36	10	683	2,29	45	11	714	2,27	55	11
Oceania, total	74	1,7	67	4	87	1,68	59	3	80	1,70	55	6

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway

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

**Table 29. Persons born in Norway, emigrated 1975-2002, and not returned by 1 January 2003**

Country of emigration	Born in Norway						
	Total		Without foreign background		With foreign background		Per cent of the emigrants who had foreign background
	Number	Per cent left 2001-2002	Number	Per cent left 2001-2002	Number	Per cent left 2001-2002	
Total	82 310	21	71 823	21	10 487	17	13
Europe, total	59 674	22	53 668	23	6 006	18	10
Denmark	11 015	23	9 921	24	1 094	11	10
Finland	857	21	546	20	311	23	36
Iceland	766	17	336	24	430	11	56
Sweden	23 353	23	22 221	23	1 132	26	5
Belgium	760	28	692	30	68	12	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	61	15	15	13	46	15	75
Bulgaria	19	58	18	61	1	-	5
France	1 672	20	1 366	22	306	8	18
Germany	2 807	14	2 597	13	210	23	7
Greece	394	16	374	16	20	25	5
Italy	688	18	636	19	52	15	8
Netherlands	1 380	20	1 160	22	220	14	16
Poland	173	18	116	16	57	25	33
Romania	21	14	16	19	5	-	24
Russia	52	37	41	37	11	36	21
Spain	5 605	29	5 486	30	119	26	2
Switzerland	1 099	16	1 041	16	58	12	5
Ukraine	5	20	5	20	-	-	-
United Kingdom	6 988	18	5 641	18	1 347	15	19
Yugoslavia	343	44	17	18	326	45	95
Africa, total	1 565	23	995	26	570	17	36
Ethiopia	76	37	59	34	17	47	22
Marocco	151	19	25	24	126	17	83
Somalia	51	31	2	-	49	33	96
Tanzania	140	21	109	22	31	19	22
Asia, total	4 760	26	3 140	28	1 620	23	34
China	167	40	134	43	33	24	20
India	183	13	49	12	134	13	73
Iran	52	56	23	78	29	38	56
Iraq	14	14	3	-	11	18	79
Japan	259	17	198	19	61	11	24
Pakistan	716	23	29	14	687	23	96
Philippines	300	24	274	24	26	31	9
Saudi-Arabia	151	26	141	26	10	20	7
Singapore	414	29	396	31	18	6	4
Sri Lanka	103	19	24	42	79	13	77
Thailand	392	38	382	38	10	-	3
Tyrkey	281	21	83	31	198	17	70
Vietnam	37	16	31	16	6	17	16
North and Central America, total	12 554	14	11 520	14	1 034	9	8
Canada	1 405	11	1 239	11	166	8	12
USA	10 730	14	9 877	14	853	8	8
South America, total	839	20	603	23	236	12	28
Chile	262	16	83	27	179	11	68
Oceania, total	1 398	14	1 258	15	140	5	10
Australia	1 190	15	1 063	16	127	6	11
Unknown	1 520	16	639	18	881	15	58

Source: Statistics Norway, unpublished data 2003

**Table 30. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 1970-2001 and 1970-1997 who are still in Norway one and five years after immigration**

Country of birth*	Number of immigrants 1970-2001	Per cent still in Norway after 1 year	Number of immigrants 1970-1997	Per cent still in Norway after 5 year
Total	453 098	84	351 382	57
Europe, total	254 543	77	197 800	47
Of which:				
Denmark	47 016	57	41 132	31
Finland	16 188	73	11 574	40
Iceland	10 450	75	8 655	40
Sweden	44 461	76	30 489	48
Bosnia-Herzegovina	17 175	93	15 845	79
Bulgaria	1 253	91	890	69
France	9 029	83	7 662	30
Germany	13 776	81	9 736	51
Netherlands	7 495	81	6 326	43
Poland	7 972	89	6 785	76
Romania	1 524	88	1 011	68
Russia	5 673	94	2 646	70
Ukraine	699	94	309	64
United Kingdom	33 029	82	30 010	39
Yugoslavia	12 544	83	4 874	73
Africa, total	33 420	94	22 499	76
Of which:				
Morocco	4 637	97	3 745	90
Somalia	9 879	98	5 028	87
Asia, total	112 133	96	84 418	85
Of which:				
China	4 605	92	3 543	71
India	6 567	91	5 662	76
Iran	11 731	98	8 924	90
Iraq	12 956	98	4 029	94
Pakistan	16 865	98	14 688	92
Philippines	6 949	96	5 476	83
South Korea	995	83	808	47
Sri Lanka	9 542	96	7 998	88
Turkey	10 317	95	8 616	85
Viet Nam	12 383	99	11 534	96
North and Central America, total	37 458	81	33 582	32
Of which:				
Canada	3 906	77	3 419	32
USA	30 993	80	28 402	30
South America, total	12 097	93	10 233	78
Of which:				
Chile	7 133	97	6 638	86
Oceania, total	3 447	74	2 850	27
Of which:				
Australia	2 531	73	2 068	25

\* Concerns firstgeneration immigrant, persons with two foreign born parents. Adopted are not included.

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway 2003

**Table 31 Employees of age 16-74 by region of birth and age.**

Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group.  
4th quarter 1990, 1998 - 2002 1).

Year, Age	Employees total	Employees who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	Eastern Europe	North- America and Oceania	Asia 2)	Africa	Latin- America
1990									
Total	54,8	43,4	55,2	48,2	41,6	35,6	36,7	33,8	38,1
16-24 years	41,6	27,4	42,7	24,2	24,6	7,7	27,6	20,9	24,4
25-54 years	70,2	48,8	63,1	54,1	47,3	44,2	40,7	36,9	41,7
55-74 years	31,1	33,2	38,3	32,8	29,4	30,7	20,6	36,9	28,1
1998									
Total	60,9	50,9	60,4	56,1	46,9	44,4	46,3	41,8	55
16-24 years	47,9	38,4	54,7	30,9	33,5	17,5	37,5	30,9	34,2
25-54 years	74,4	57,2	69,1	63,4	55,8	55,8	50,5	45,3	62,2
55-74 years	34,3	32,8	38,2	41,8	22,3	24,3	22,4	24,3	34,4
1999									
Total	61,3	50,9	62,5	57,2	45,3	43,7	46,1	41,5	54,3
16-24 years	48,4	39,2	59,9	32	33,3	13,9	38,6	30,3	34,9
25-54 years	74,8	57	71,2	64,8	53,6	55,1	50,1	45,4	61,1
55-74 years	35,5	33,2	39,1	42,4	21,6	24,9	22,6	24,5	36,5
2000									
Total	61,1	50,9	62,3	57	48,8	44,2	45,3	41,8	54,6
16-24 years	48,5	39,7	58,3	30,4	38,6	14,5	38,2	31,4	36,2
25-54 years	73,9	56,9	71,1	64,8	56,7	55,2	49,4	45,6	61,1
55-74 years	36,7	33,4	39,9	42,4	23	26,2	21,4	23,2	37,6
2001									
Total	60,8	51,3	61,7	57,4	50,7	45,4	46,2	40,9	54,8
16-24 years	47,7	39,7	56,9	31,8	38,7	14,6	38,7	31,0	39,4
25-54 years	74,3	57,3	70,6	65,7	59,1	56,4	50,5	44,6	60,8
55-74 years	37,7	33,8	40,4	42,2	25,1	27,0	21,9	23,9	37,7
2002	Employees and self- employed								
Total	70,1	57,5	72,1	66,9	56,9	54,9	50,8	43,7	59,6
16-24 years	61,8	46,2	67,9	41,1	47,6	26,3	43,9	34,2	47
25-39 years	80,9	61,8	81,4	73,6	63,3	61,6	55,1	46,8	61,3
40-54 years	82,7	65,9	81,4	77,7	66,1	70,5	55,4	48,5	69,5
55-74 years	47,3	40,9	49,9	51,3	30,5	35,1	25,4	26,6	42,2

1) Self-employed included in the 2002 figures

2) Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002.

**Table 32. 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 2002 .**

Sex, Number of years of residence in Norway, Age	Employed in total	Employed who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Norden	Rest of Western Europe	Eastern- Europe	North- America and Oceania	Asia 2)	Africa	Latin- America
<b>MALES</b>	73,6	62,4	74,3	72,8	61,5	62,1	57,2	48,3	65,8
16-24 years	61,3	47,7	67,2	43	49,2	25,7	47,6	34,9	48,7
25-54 years	84,8	68,6	81,9	79,6	70,3	74,2	62,4	52,5	72,3
55-74 years	53,5	46,1	54,3	59,1	37,6	38,3	31,2	32,2	48,8
Stayed less than 4 years		56,5	76,2	69,7	57,4	54,3	47,8	39,8	56,4
16-24 years		44	73,2	40	44,7	23,5	40,1	27,8	44
25-54 years		61,4	77,7	74,7	64,1	64,4	52,1	44,5	60,7
55-74 years		30,7	63,9	41,7	22	23,8	9,5	19,4	30,8
Stayed 4-6 years		66,7	80,5	76,2	61,2	72,2	55,7	52,8	69,1
16-24 years		46,2	56,1	39,4	46,6	40	48,5	38,1	53,7
25-54 years		72,7	83,7	79,1	76,1	76,9	59,7	59,1	73,2
55-74 years		37,8	61,7	50,5	18,2	25	20	27,6	54,5
Stayed 7 years and more		64,2	71,7	73,5	63,2	64,1	61	52,3	67,5
16-24 years		51,5	53,7	50,7	52,3	31	53	43,6	49,7
25-54 years		71,1	83,8	82,7	72,3	79,8	66,6	55,5	74,8
55-74 years		47,6	53,4	60,1	41,1	40	34	33,6	49,2
<b>FEMALES</b>	66,6	52,7	70,2	59,3	53,4	48,4	44,3	37,4	54,4
16-24 years	62,3	44,8	68,3	39,5	46,4	26,9	40,3	33,6	45,5
25-54 years	78,7	58,2	80,9	69,9	60,4	58,2	47,9	39,9	58,9
55-74 years	41,4	36	46,5	43,9	24,1	32,7	18,8	16,8	35,3
Stayed less than 4 years		40,6	74,2	52,8	41,2	34,2	27,5	26,3	40,1
16-24 years		36,8	70,6	35,3	35,4	25,5	24	23,8	34,6
25-54 years		43,7	77	59,1	45,5	39,2	30,5	28,3	42,5
55-74 years		14,4	58,7	25,8	12,3	8,9	4,3	1,1	-
Stayed 4-6 years		55,4	81,1	65,9	55,9	50,1	41,9	38,2	58
16-24 years		46,5	70,9	39,5	54,6	18,5	37,2	40,7	48,4
25-54 years		59,7	83	70,2	64,5	54,2	44,8	38,3	60
55-74 years		19	65,2	23	10,1	33,3	9,4	5,3	36,4
Stayed 7 years and more		57,6	66,6	60,5	60,6	53,3	52	46,8	59
16-24 years		54,6	55,8	53,6	57	36,5	55,1	48,6	51,8
25-54 years		64,5	81,6	74,7	68,7	67,5	55,3	48,8	64,7
55-74 years		38,6	45,9	44,6	29,1	34	22,6	22,4	36,2

1) Self-employed included

2) Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002



**Table 33. Unemployment rate (persons 16-74 years of age) by region of birth, and number of years of residence in Norway. Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group. End of November 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002.**

Year, Number of year of residence in Norway	Registered unemployed total	Registered unemployed first generation immigrants							
		Total	Norden	Rest of Western Europe	East- Europe	North- America and Oceania	Asia	Africa	Latin- America
1995									
Total	2,8	6,5	3,2	3,0	7,0	2,3	9,3	11,1	8,5
Stayed less than 4 years		5,6	3,8	2,5	7,0	1,5	7,2	6,7	6,2
Stayed 4-6 years		9,8	3,8	3,1	10,2	2,4	11,4	14,0	9,8
Stayed 7 years and more		6,1	3,0	3,1	6,1	2,6	9,3	11,7	8,6
1996									
Total	2,5	6,2	2,8	2,7	8,6	2,1	8,4	10,6	7,1
Stayed less than 4 years		5,9	3,3	2,6	9,3	1,7	6,6	5,8	3,8
Stayed 4-6 years		9	3,7	2,6	11,2	2,7	10,2	12,9	9,1
Stayed 7 years and more		5,8	2,6	2,8	6,5	2,2	8,3	11,7	7,4
1997									
Total	1,8	4,9	2	2	6,9	1,6	6,5	8,4	5,8
Stayed less than 4 years		4	2,1	2,3	7,1	1,3	4,7	4,8	4,4
Stayed 4-6 years		7,5	2,7	2	9,2	2,7	8,5	10	8,1
Stayed 7 years and more		4,6	1,9	1,9	5,1	1,6	6,6	9,2	5,9
1998									
Total	1,6	3,9	1,7	1,5	5,6	1,5	5,1	7	4,3
Stayed less than 4 years		2,9	1,9	1,5	4,5	1,4	3,6	4,5	2,4
Stayed 4-6 years		6	1,6	1,8	7,8	2	6,5	8,1	4,8
Stayed 7 years and more		3,8	1,6	1,5	4,3	1,5	5,2	7,8	4,6
1999									
Total	1,8	4,2	1,9	2,2	5,5	2	5,3	6,7	5,2
Stayed less than 4 years		3,4	2,1	2,2	4,6	2	4,2	4,3	4,2
Stayed 4-6 years		5,9	1,9	3,2	7,3	2,5	6,9	7,8	4,6
Stayed 7 years and more		4,2	1,8	2,1	4,7	1,8	5,4	7,6	5,5
2000									
Total	1,8	4,4	2,0	2,2	5,4	1,9	5,5	7,1	5,6
Stayed less than 4 years		4,1	2,4	2,3	4,3	1,4	5,4	6,4	4,7
Stayed 4-6 years		5,3	2,2	2,5	6,9	2,0	6,6	7,0	5,4
Stayed 7 years and more		4,3	1,8	2,1	5,4	2,1	5,4	7,6	5,9
Males	2,1	5,3	2,7	2,7	6,5	2,2	6,4	8,9	7,2
Stayed less than 4 years		4,8	2,6	2,3	4,6	1,7	6,9	8,3	5,4
Stayed 4-6 years		6,1	2,8	3	8,6	1,7	7,3	9,1	7,2
Stayed 7 years and more		5,5	2,8	2,9	6,6	2,6	6,2	9,1	7,6
Females	1,5	3,3	1,4	1,5	4,4	1,6	4,4	4,3	4,1
Stayed less than 4 years		2,8	1,8	1,9	3,8	0,9	3,2	3,5	3,6
Stayed 4-6 years		4,8	1,9	65 2	5,7	2,5	6,2	5,5	4,3
Stayed 7 years and more		3,2	1,1	1,4	4,3	1,8	4,5	4,7	4,3

2001									
Total	2,0	4,7	2,2	2,4	5,8	2,2	5,9	7,4	5,2
Stayed less than 4 years		4,5	2,7	2,6	5,4	2,2	5,4	6,5	3,8
Stayed 4-6 years		5,6	2,8	3	7	2,6	7,5	7,3	4,9
Stayed 7 years and more		4,6	1,8	2,2	5,7	2,1	5,8	7,9	5,6
Males	2,3	5,5	2,7	2,8	6,6	2,8	6,6	9,5	6,4
Stayed less than 4 years		5,5	2,8	2,7	6,5	2,7	7,1	8,8	4,5
Stayed 4-6 years		6	3,2	3	7,7	3,4	8,7	9,8	7,2
Stayed 7 years and more		5,5	2,5	2,8	6,4	2,7	6,3	9,8	6,7
Females	1,7	3,8	1,7	1,8	5,1	1,6	5	4,4	4,1
Stayed less than 4 years		3,4	2,5	2,3	4,8	1,4	3,5	3,8	3,4
Stayed 4-6 years		5,2	2,3	3	6,5	1,8	6,8	5,6	3,5
Stayed 7 years and more		3,6	1,2	1,5	5	1,6	5,3	4,6	4,4
2002									
Total	2,4	5,5	2,7	2,9	6,3	2,5	6,7	8,4	6,2
Stayed less than 4 years		5,4	3,4	3	5,9	2,7	6,6	7	4,6
Stayed 4-6 years		6,5	3,4	3,4	6,8	3,2	8,4	11,1	7,7
Stayed 7 years and more		5,3	2,3	2,8	6,4	2,2	6,5	8,8	6,5
Males	2,8	6,6	3,4	3,7	7,5	3	7,9	10,6	7,5
Stayed less than 4 years		6,9	3,7	3,6	7,3	3,3	9,3	9,2	5
Stayed 4-6 years		7,3	4,3	3,6	7	3,9	9,7	14,2	8,9
Stayed 7 years and more		6,4	3,1	3,7	7,6	2,6	7,2	10,6	7,8
Females	2	4,3	2,1	2	5,4	2	5,5	5,5	5,1
Stayed less than 4 years		3,9	3,1	2,1	5,1	2,2	3,9	4,4	4,3
Stayed 4-6 years		5,8	2,5	3	6,7	2,5	7,6	8,1	7,1
Stayed 7 years and more		4,2	1,7	1,8	5,3	1,9	5,8	5,6	5,1

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002

**Table 34. Naturalisation 2002, as per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities.**

Country	Number of citizens in Norway 1.1.2002		Obtained Norwegian citizenship in 2002	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
Denmark	19 653	14 429	108	1
Finland	6 121	2 894	41	1
Sweden	25 140	12 283	216	2
Bosnia-Hercegovina	8 826	6 109	1 229	20
Bulgaria	464	66	41	62
Germany	7 538	3 776	95	3
Poland	2 205	945	165	17
Romania	585	67	51	76
Russia	3 882	367	308	84
Ukraine	405	24	8	33
United Kingdom	10 966	7 797	83	1
Yugoslavia	6 497	1 328	614	46
Euro 15	80 144	47 148	642	1
Ethiopia	1 333	167	63	38
Morocco	1 457	477	160	34
Somalia	6 588	685	546	80
Turkey	3 339	1 165	412	35
China	1 288	266	135	51
India	2 172	1 230	230	19
Iran	4 249	616	324	53
Iraq	10 778	509	497	98
Pakistan	6 867	4 055	829	20
Philippines	2 109	455	299	66
Sri Lanka	3 034	980	461	47
Thailand	2 992	928	257	28
Viet Nam	1 561	549	292	53
USA	7 915	5 692	39	1
Chile	2 303	1 834	234	13
Colombia	383	48	16	33

Source: Statistics Norway 2003

**Table 35. Persons with foreign background. 1 January 2003**

Country of background	Foreign back-ground, 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	551 367	332 793	277 262	55 531	218 574	24 927	161 981	31 666
Europe, total	281 307	142 769	130 663	12 106	138 538	17 307	111 356	9 875
Nordic countries	130 539	54 277	51 135	3 142	76 262	9 621	60 423	6 218
Of witch:								
Denmark	49 629	19 401	18 019	1 382	30 228	3 204	26 013	1 011
Finland	13 016	7 032	6 627	405	5 984	359	5 580	45
Sweden	59 248	22 870	21 945	925	36 378	5 687	25 627	5 064
Rest of Europe	150 768	88 492	79 528	8 964	62 276	7 686	50 933	3 657
Of witch:								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	16 033	15 498	13 572	1 926	535	3	531	1
Bulgaria	1 401	1 003	958	45	398	13	385	-
France	5 450	2 457	2 331	126	2 993	478	2 275	240
Germany	24 495	10 670	10 027	643	13 825	1 975	11 080	770
Netherlands	8 793	4 080	3 594	486	4 713	563	3 888	262
Poland	10 759	7 303	6 536	767	3 456	178	3 236	42
Romania	1 969	1 343	1 257	86	626	14	468	144
Russia	7 126	5 888	5 703	185	1 238	80	989	169
Ukraine	898	776	742	34	122	5	117	-
United Kingdom	30 208	11 087	10 461	626	19 121	2 813	15 288	1 020
Yugoslavia	10 682	9 941	8 161	1 780	741	14	724	3
Africa, total	46 623	36 593	28 612	7 981	10 030	779	7 590	1 661
Of witch:								
Marocco	7 832	6 328	4 184	2 144	1 504	31	1 463	10
Somalia	14 006	13 689	10 753	2 936	317	2	314	1
Asia, total	161 418	131 468	98 048	33 420	29 950	1 959	17 682	10 309
Of witch:								
China	6 536	4 256	3 549	707	2 280	169	919	1 192
India	8 995	6 712	4 479	2 233	2 283	86	1 049	1 148
Iran	14 111	12 733	11 058	1 675	1 378	34	1 309	35
Iraq	16 788	16 437	14 578	1 859	351	9	339	3
Pakistan	27 200	25 546	14 570	10 976	1 654	27	1 614	13
Philippines	11 597	6 838	5 976	862	4 759	412	3 809	538
South Korea	6 857	446	412	34	6 411	339	488	5 584
Sri Lanka	12 254	11 475	7 785	3 690	779	41	579	159
Turkey	13 904	12 343	8 336	4 007	1 561	40	1 509	12
Viet Nam	17 999	16 944	11 698	5 246	1 055	37	821	197
North and Central America , total	39 447	10 518	10 076	442	28 929	3 783	19 642	5 504
Of witch:								
USA	30 869	7 237	6 991	246	23 632	3 054	16 126	4 452
South America, total	19 926	10 457	8 907	1 550	9 469	787	4 569	4 113
Of witch:								
Chile	9 200	6 806	5 511	1 295	2 394	87	2 129	178
Colombia	4 240	744	678	66	3 496	213	350	2 933
Oceania, total	2 646	988	956	32	1 658	312	1 142	204

\*Adopted from abroad are from 2003 included in the figures for born abroad with two parents born in Norway

Source: Statistics Norway 2003