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

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1 General overview

The growth in the Norwegian economy was lower in 2001 than in 2000. The real GDP, which includes the petroleum production, grew by 1.4 per cent, cf. table 12. The Norwegian economy is highly dependent on trends in international trade and finance, especially in petroleum markets.

Despite the moderate growth rate, capacity utilisation in the Norwegian economy is still high, leading, inter alia, to a shortage of labour in some sectors of the economy. In particular, labour shortage continued to be a feature of the health sector, construction and some industrial branches. All in all, however, the labour force participation rate in Norway decreased from 2000 to 2001. Still, a labour force participation rate of 60.8 per cent in the age group 16-74 is among the highest in the OECD area. Especially the labour force participation rate among women and elderly is high in Norway compared to other countries. Although clearly limited, there may still be a domestic potential for an increased labour force. Immigrants from non-OECD countries constitute such a potential. The labour force participation rate among first generation immigrants is 51.3 per cent, considerably lower than in the population at large. This rate is, however, a little higher than in 2000.

The decline in unemployment, uninterrupted since 1993, came to a halt in 1999/2000. From July 2001 to May 2002 the number of unemployed increased from 60,000 to 73,000. For the total population the rate was 2.6 per cent (of the work force) in 2001. Unemployment among immigrants was considerably higher, and has also been increasing: from 6.6 per cent in May 2001 to 7.8 in May 2002. Immigrants from developing countries have a considerably higher rate of unemployment than other immigrants.

The labour market policy aims at reducing the level of unemployment by means of various labour market measures. These are designed to enhance the skills of the unemployed, maintaining their links to the labour market and combating exclusion and passivity. In the current situation, with labour shortages in many sectors of the economy, employment policy will be oriented with a view to ensuring the supply of suitably skilled labour by keeping unemployment low and counteracting the tendency of people leaving the labour force before the official retirement age. The Public Employment Service has also been very active in providing assistance to employers who want to recruit staff members from other European countries. Assistance has been provided particularly with regard to recruiting medical doctors, dentists, nurses and engineers.

Following the general election in the autumn of 2001, a coalition Centre/Right government replaced the minority Labour government. The Labour government had made proposals for a relaxed regulation of labour based immigration, but was criticized by the incoming coalition partners for not doing enough. Amendments to the Immigration Regulations came into force 1 January 2002 with the intention to ease the recruitment of skilled non-EEA labour. In the current work on labour immigration the Centre/Right government focuses on unskilled workers and a possible liberalisation of the law in this regard. So far, no conclusions have been drawn as to any future changes.

Immigration to Norway was lower in 2001 than in 2000. The total inflow of foreign nationals was reduced from 27,785 to 25,412. Still, 2001 saw one of the highest levels of immigration on record. Immigration from industrialised countries decreased, while the number of immigrants from developing countries increased. The number of asylum seekers to Norway increased

considerably throughout the four-year period 1998-2001, 2001 being a peak year with 14,782 arrivals from a variety of countries.

The number of foreign nationals in Norway is virtually unchanged from 2000 to 2001, 1 January 2002 counting 185,863. This figure constitutes 4.1 per cent of the total population. Whereas the number of European nationals has decreased since 2000, the number of Asian and African nationals has increased. Europeans now constitute 60 per cent of foreign nationals, Asian nationals 23 per cent and Africans 8 per cent. For the two latter groups, this is an increase of 4 and 1 per cent respectively.

The Immigration Act of 24 June 1988 regulates the entry of foreign nationals into Norway and their rights to residence and work. The government has set down a legal committee which is to present a proposal for a new Immigration Act by the end of 2003. 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. According to the time schedule, the act will be forwarded to the parliament by the end of 2003.

2 Migration Flows

2.1 Migration Flows

In 2001 the inflow to Norway continued at a high level, albeit slightly down from 2000, cf. tables 12-19. 25,412 foreign nationals were registered as immigrants in the Central Population Register in 2001, which means that so many foreign nationals came to Norway in 2001 with the intension of staying for more than 6 months. Visitors are not registered. Asylum seekers may be registered if the processing time of their applications is prolonged. Asylum seekers who are returned within a few months are normally not registered. Immigration from industrialised countries, to which the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are counted, is decreasing, from 22,299 in 1999 to 15,152 in 2000 and 14,886 in 2001. The number of refugees from Yugoslavia (Kosovo) accounts for most of the reduction from 1999 to 2000. Immigration from developing countries, on the other hand, increased significantly from 1999 to 2000, from 9,843 to 12,589. This is the highest number of immigrants ever arriving from developing countries. In 2001 the number dropped down to 10,526.

Despite decreasing numbers two nationalities stand out in 2001, Iraqis and Somalis. Both have almost entirely arrived either as spontaneous asylum seekers or as resettled refugees. The Iraqis accounted for 1,169, which is down 74 per cent since 2000. The Somalis accounted for 1,055. Most of the Iraqi and Somali asylum seekers have been given leave to remain in Norway, although many Iraqis only on a temporary basis and with limited rights.

In the Nordic region, the inflow of Swedes has dominated the picture since the mid-1990s. Many young Swedes have been attracted by better employment opportunities, in 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 both in 1999, 2000 and 2001. The inflow of Danes and Finns has not fluctuated this much.

Norwegian nationals abroad return to Norway to a lesser extent than they did in any year in the 1990s. Whereas 9,594 Norwegians on average returned home from a sojourn abroad in the 1990s, 8,757 returned in 2000 and 8,852 in 2001.

The total inflow to Norway in 2001 then stands at 34,264 persons, of whom 17,382 were female and 16,882 were male. For most nationalities the immigrants were relatively evenly divided between the genders, cf. table 14.

2001 saw a total outflow of 26,309 persons, 15,216 foreign nationals and 11,093 Norwegians. The largest country of destination was clearly Sweden. As many as 6,308 crossed the border 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. 60,4 per cent of everyone who moved from Norway in 2001 went to an EU country.

The net immigration of foreign nationals in 2001 was 10,196, more than 2,500 less than the year before. Net immigration is particularly noticeable in relation to Russia (752) and to refugee producing countries as Iraq (1,002), Somalia (844) and Iran (759). In relation to an earlier refugee producing country, Yugoslavia, a net emigration was recorded both in 2000 and 2001. This is due to a considerable repatriation of Kosovars who had enjoyed temporary protection since the war in 1999.

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 there. As job opportunities have become more even, the flow of persons goes equally both ways. Between Norway and Sweden the tendency now is for outflows to overtake inflows. In 2001 a net outflow of Swedish nationals was reinforced by a net emigration of Norwegians to Sweden. The total net outflow of persons from Norway to Sweden was 1,745. Migration in the Nordic area has traditionally been sensitive to the labour market, and it still is. However, 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.

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

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

Work permits are mostly granted to skilled workers or persons with special qualifications. The level of skills required has recently been lowered. 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.

Furthermore, changes of procedural rules in the Immigration Act regarding leave to remain on humanitarian grounds have been made in 2001. According to the former rules, the main rule implied that an asylum seeker was granted leave to remain on humanitarian grounds if the period for processing an application exceeded 15 months in total. The amendments imply that the limit of 15 months only applies to the processing in the first instance and that the rule only applies to those with travel documents. These changes will presumably reduce the number of people granted leave to remain on humanitarian grounds due to the period of processing an application.

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 the end of 2003.

2.3 The Schengen and Dublin Co-operation

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

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

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

3 Refugees and Asylum Seekers

3.1 Arrival of Asylum Seekers

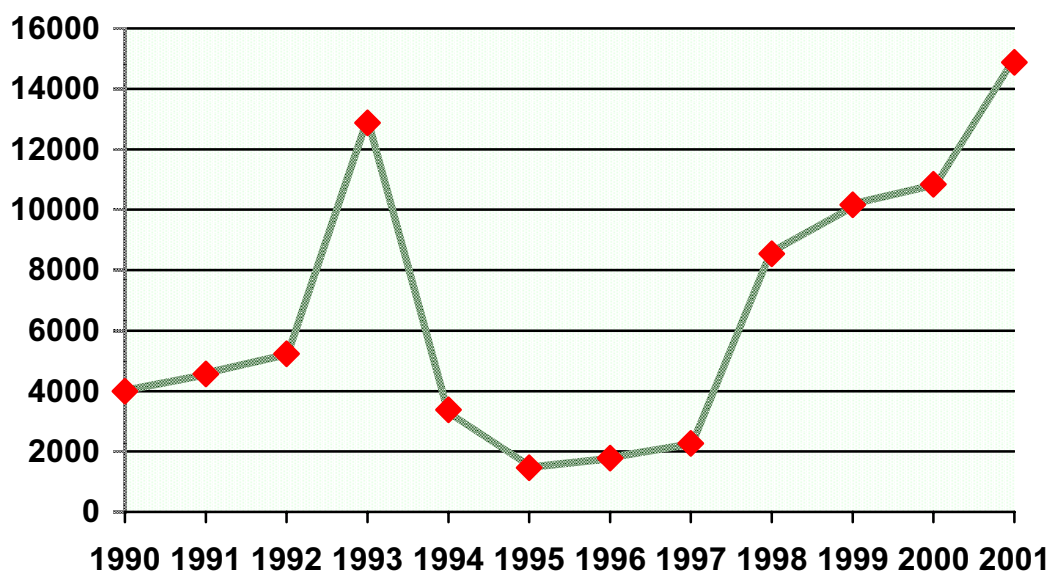
The Directorate of Immigration processes asylum applications in pursuance of the Immigration Act of 1988. A refugee has on application a right to asylum. A refugee within the meaning of

the act is a foreign national who falls under Article 1A of the 1951 UN Refugee Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. An asylum seeker who is deemed not to meet the criteria for refugee status may be granted subsidiary protection in the form of 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 arrived asylum seekers have probably accounted for more of the fluctuations in net migration than variations in job opportunities. During the four-year period 1998-2001 the number of asylum-seekers to Norway increased considerably, 2001 being a peak year with 14,782 arrivals from a variety of countries. Historically, this is the highest number ever, cf. diagram 1. The number of asylum seekers was high throughout the year, however, with a marked increase following the Norwegian implementation of the Schengen agreement. During the last six months more than 10,000 asylum seekers arrived in the country.

Diagram 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 1990-2001



South East and East Europeans, and especially people from an ex-Soviet republic, dominate the picture, around 57 per cent. The largest groups were Russians (1,318), Croats (1,216), Ukrainians (1,027) and Bulgarians (950). Of non-European nationalities Somalis (1,080), Iraqis (1,056) and Afghans (603) were the largest.

Asylum seekers still come to Norway in increasing numbers. By 1 October 2002 a total of 13,226 persons had applied for asylum, an increase of 3,083 compared to the same period in 2001.

The number of asylum arrivals in 2002 varied between 1,200 and 1,700 per month. This is a different pattern from previous years when the numbers have fluctuated more from one month to another. Previous years the number of asylum seekers has increased during the summer and

early autumn. Also in 2002 the number increased in July and August, however, not as much as previous years.

The asylum seekers come from a variety of countries. However, the bulk of the increase in the number of asylum seekers comes from countries in Eastern Europe, particularly from the former Soviet Union. This confirms the trend of recent years towards higher numbers of asylum seekers from these countries. Around 50 per cent of the asylum seekers come from Europe, 20 per cent from Africa and 30 per cent from Asia. Around 40 per cent of the asylum seekers in 2002 come from Yugoslavia, Russia, Somalia and Iraq. Information from the Directorate of Immigration shows that less than 30 per cent of all asylum seekers to Norway have a genuine need for protection.

Table 1. Asylum seekers to Norway 1999 - 30 Sept 2002, by nationality

Country of origin	1999	2000	2001	30.09.02
Yugoslavia	1,152	4,188	928	1,797
Russia	318	471	1,318	1,377
Iraq	4,073	766	1,056	1,074
Somalia	1,340	910	1,080	1,071
Ukraine	-	131	1,027	716
Bosnia-Herzegovina	161	272	907	621
Afghanistan	172	326	603	475
Algeria	66	72	346	383
Iran	350	327	412	329
Bulgaria	-	12	950	311
Belarus	75	139	330	310
Croatia	60	16	1,216	118
Mongolia	-	4	545	164

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

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

Almost all the Bulgarian asylum seekers came in chartered buses in the course of some few weeks in the end of June and the beginning of July 2001. Their applications were deemed to be unfounded, and by the end of September all of them had been returned. The authorities thereby sent the signal, in particular to the people of Central and East Europe, that although Norway may need foreign labour, the asylum route is not the way to go for job seekers.

The measures taken by the government and the Directorate of Immigration towards the asylum seekers from Bulgaria and Croatia have had an effect on the number of arrivals from these two countries, cf. table 1. The numbers have decreased considerably in 2002 compared to 2001.

The record-breaking number of asylum seekers in 2001 led to capacity problems across the board in the immigration administration, resulting in waiting times that were unacceptably long

for a large number of asylum seekers. The Directorate of Immigration encountered problems processing all the cases in 2001, but an increase in appropriations and reforms in the case-processing procedures yielded positive results towards the end of the year. In the autumn of 2001 a reform of asylum case processing was planned and in part implemented. The system now allows for different procedures for applicants from different countries, where the process for applicants with apparently groundless applications will be carried out more quickly than other cases¹.

In 2002 more measures have been taken to reduce the number of unfounded applications. To facilitate the differentiated processing of asylum applications, the Directorate has proposed that two new types of reception centres be established. One is a reception centre where asylum seekers stay until their interview has been conducted. The second is a waiting transit centre that primarily will be a centre for persons who are waiting to exit the country after rejection. Other asylum seekers will be transferred to regular reception centres after they have been interviewed.

Other measures taken in 2002 are:

- increased focus on the voluntary return of rejected asylum seekers in cooperation with the International Organization of Migration
- withdrawal of pocket money if rejected asylum seekers remain in reception centres beyond the set deadline for departure
- information about Norwegian immigration policy through Norwegian embassies and consulates

As noted above, the number of asylum seekers granted status as Convention Refugees is rather low. In 1996 and 1997, 6 and 18 asylum seekers respectively were granted Convention status. In the beginning of 1998 new determination criteria were introduced. As a consequence, persecution by non-state agents may now give rise to refugee status. It has also been recognised that gender or sexually based discrimination or inhuman treatment may amount to persecution, and hence provide basis for refugee status. In 1998 and 1999 respectively, 79 and 181 asylum seekers were granted Convention status. In 2000 this number was reduced to 101. The Directorate of Immigration partly explains this reduction by the fact that many of the asylum seekers of 2000 came from countries where there is generally not much persecution, which could give grounds for Convention status. In 2001 the number increased to 296.

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001
1. instance	66	181	97	292
2. instance	13	0	4	4
Total	79	181	101	296

This acceptance rate does not give a good picture of the number of asylum seekers who are given protection and leave to remain in Norway. In 2001 4,301 asylum seekers were granted humanitarian status, up from 3,032 of 1999 and 3,199 in 2000 (cf. table 3). 8,976 applications were rejected in the first instance. Thus, around 32 per cent of the applications were granted

¹ Annual report 2001 from the Directorate of Immigration, pp. 20-21

protection in Norway. This is less than in the last couple of years, when around 42 per cent of the asylum seekers were given protection.

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001
1. instance	1,564	2,609	2,856	4,036
2. instance	249	423	343	265
Total	1,813	3,032	3,199	4,301

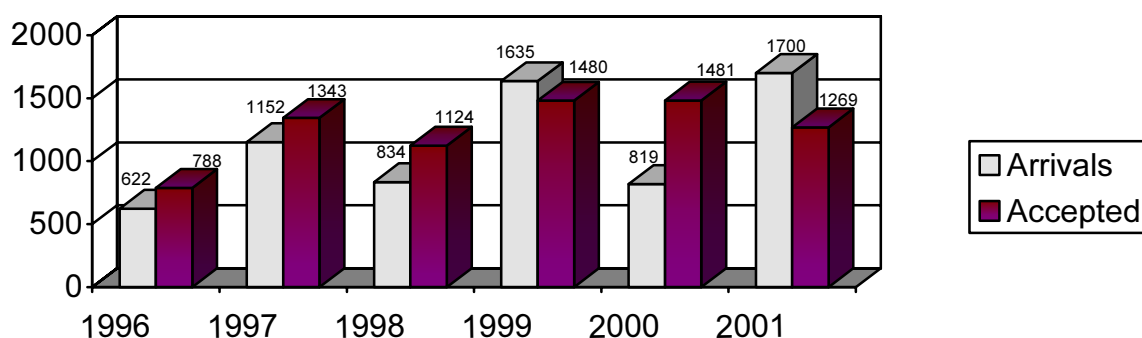
Asylum seekers may on certain conditions be granted a temporary work permit until the application for asylum has been finally decided. Unless the claim for asylum is unfounded, there is doubt about the identity of the asylum seeker, or the asylum seeker is to be returned to a safe third country, (s)he 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. Effective from 1 January 2001, the quota is set at 1,500. 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.

2001 was the first year in a three-year period. 1,269 refugees were accepted for resettlement, and 1,700 arrived this year.

Diagram 2. Number of resettled refugees 1996-2001



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

Table 4. Resettled refugees in 2001, by country of origin

Country of origin	Number of refugees
Afghanistan	347
Iran	317
Iraq	127
Yugoslavia	110
Sudan	92

The 2002 resettlement quota has been allocated to 300 Afghan refugees from Iran or Tadchikistan, 420 Iranian refugees mainly from Turkey, 300 African refugees from Rwanda, Burundi, Congo, Sierra Leone and Liberia, 230 Iraqi refugees from Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia, and 100 refugees from South-East Asia. The other places have not been pre-allocated to particular refugee groups.

3.3 Family Reunification

Both persons with convention refugee status and persons with humanitarian status have the right to family reunification. The two groups have equal rights to family reunification, and sufficient subsistence ability is no requirement. The rules concerning family reunification are about to be changed, with a proposed reintroduction of the pre-1997 requirement for sufficient subsistence ability for persons with humanitarian status.

The number of family members given the right to reside with refugees 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 to refugees went down. Now, the numbers are rising again. In 2001 12,095 were reunited with refugees in Norway, an enormous increase from 1,542 in 1999 and 1,778 people in 2000. This increase is mainly due to a project in the Directorate of Immigration during the first six months of 2001 when the backlog in this kind of cases was worked off.

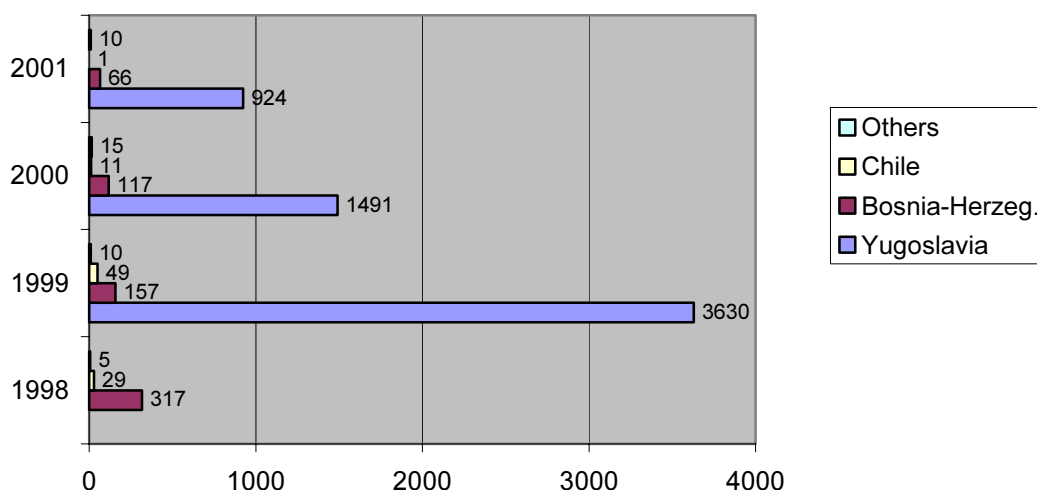
3.4 Repatriation

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.

The number of refugees repatriating from Norway reached an all time high in 1999, when 3,846 refugees benefited from the repatriation cash benefit. Most of them, 3,630, were Kosovar refugees who returned soon after the Serb military forces had been driven out of the province. In

2000 the number was 1,638, i.e. more than halved. In 2001 1,001 refugees received this individual benefit when they were repatriated. 924 of them, mainly Kosovar refugees, went back to Yugoslavia. 66 went back to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Diagram 3. Number of repatriated refugees 1998-2001 by country of origin



3.5 Collective (Temporary) Protection

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

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

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

Under the Kosovo crisis in 1999, collective protection was introduced for a second time. It covered 6,000 Kosovar refugees who were received under the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme from FYR of Macedonia, as well as individual asylum seekers. Close to 8,000 refugees from Kosovo were granted collective protection for one year. The regime was lifted in August, only four months after it was introduced. The lifting did not imply a revocation of permits already issued, only that they were not renewed on collective grounds when they elapsed twelve months on. The Kosovars who had enjoyed collective protection could benefit

from a repatriation cash benefit of 15,000 NOK a person if they volunteered to return home. On the other hand, they were entitled to apply for asylum on an individual basis.

More Kosovar refugees have repatriated than Bosnian. Since 1999 approximately 4,800 Kosovars have returned to Yugoslavia, the majority to Kosovo. In addition, 580 have been deported, which brings the total returnee number to around 5,400. On the other hand, only 1,800 Bosnians have done the same since the Dayton peace accord. The difference appears to have two main explanations. First, peace came much quicker in Kosovo. They were less integrated into the Norwegian society than the Bosnians were when conditions for safe return were established. Second, the Kosovars could return to an area where they constitute an ethnic majority. This was not the case for many Bosnians.

3.6 Placement strategies

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

The growth in the Norwegian economy during the second half of the 1990s resulted in a low unemployment rate and a very high labour force participation. During the four-year period 1994-1998 the labour market was characterised by a continuous decrease in the number of unemployed, from 130,000 to 60,000. From 1998 to 2001 the unemployment rate remained stable at an equally low level.

The year 2001 indicates a setback in the economy. This is reflected in the unemployment figures, in which there has been a continuous increase from July 2001 to May 2002. Even if this growth has not been particularly strong, it has resulted in an increase in the number of unemployed, from 60,000 to 73,000. All in all, the average unemployment rate in 2001 was 2.7 per cent, which is exactly the same rate as the year before.

The labour market has to a certain degree become less tight. Over the last couple of years the number of companies with recruitment problems has been reduced. Still, a considerable number of vacancies has been difficult to fill, particularly in the health and construction sectors.

There is a growing concern for the long-term balance of the labour market. The long-term trends seem to be a reduced growth of the labour force, a growth in the number of old age pensioners and elderly in need of (public) care. Other social benefits may also reduce the work force. It is therefore argued that new segments of the Norwegian population should be mobilised into the labour force, among them, the immigrant population that has a considerably lower employment rate than the rest of the population. In 2001, 60.8 per cent of Norwegian citizens between 16 and 74 years of age were gainfully employed as compared to 51.3 per cent of first generation immigrants. Anyway, this is the highest number since 1986 considering first generation immigrants.

However, it is also argued that labour immigration is necessary in order to avoid labour shortages in the long run. 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 may expand with the possible enlargement of the EU. Labour immigration from the 1970s from non-European countries is also crucial for the employment in various sectors. Parts of the agricultural sector are today completely dependent on seasonal workers from countries outside the EU.

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

Aetat has recruited skilled health personnel to Norway since 1997. More than 1,300 health workers, dentists, medical doctors, nurses and enrolled nurses have been recruited through the Employment Service health recruitment project. In recruiting manpower from abroad Aetat works in close co-operation with sister organisations in other Nordic countries, Germany, France and Austria. The efforts to recruit health personnel increased in 2000, and in addition to the countries already mentioned, Aetat now also co-operates with Polish, Italian, Hungarian and Philippine sister organisations on the recruitment of nurses to Norway.

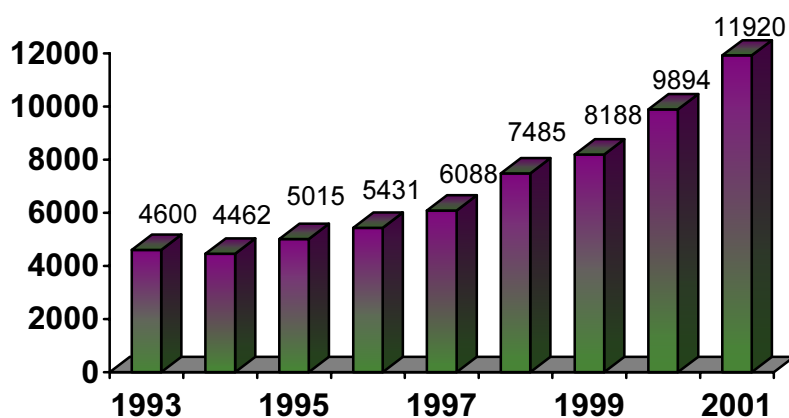
4.2 Seasonal Labour Migration

EEA nationals may take up work in Norway for up to three months without any permit. Non-EEA nationals do in general need a work permit. In pursuance of section 5, second paragraph (a) of the Immigration Regulations short-term work permits for up to 3 months are issued. Under the former regulations these permits were only valid from 15 May to 31 October. The government has changed this, making it possible to receive work permits for seasonal work all year round. From 1 January 2002 it is also possible to apply for a short-term work permit from within Norway.

In 2000 the number of seasonal permits granted amounted to 9,894, and in 2001 the number increased by 2,026 to 11,920. More than 95 per cent of the seasonal workers come from Central and Eastern Europe, among whom nationals of Poland constitute the dominant group.

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

Diagram 4. Number of seasonal work permits issued 1993-2001



4.3 Total Labour Immigration

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

In 2000 2,619 EEA residence permits were issued. This number is likely to involve mostly workers, as 2000 was the first year when residence permits for students and family members were shown as separate categories. In 2001 the number of EEA residence permits increased to 4,190.

The majority of people who were granted a work permit in Norway in 2001 were non-EEA nationals who were granted a seasonal permit. A total of 11,920 seasonal work permits and 777 specialist permits were issued. Only employees from countries outside the EEA area need a specialist permit. All in all, 14,278 non-EEA nationals were granted a work permit. This number includes specialists, seasonal permits, trainees, au pairs and working guests. In addition, 12,095 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, 4,190 EEA nationals and 26,373 non-EEA nationals, 30,561 all together, were given the opportunity to enter the Norwegian labour market in 2001. The increase from 2000 of approx. 10,000 is mainly due to the increased number of family reunifications.

4.4 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.

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 2002 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 under stricter conditions.
- 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.

Furthermore, to give employers a right to apply for a work permit on behalf of an overseas employee has been considered. This regulation will shortly come into operation.

Finally, current work on labour immigration focuses on unskilled workers and the possible liberalisation of the law in this regard. There has been a public inquiry based on a report written by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, but so far no conclusions have been drawn as to any future changes.

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 10 January 1997. The maximum penalty for a person who, for the

purpose of gain, conducts organised activity to assist foreign nationals to enter the realm illegally has been raised from 2 to 5 years of imprisonment. Furthermore, it is considered a criminal act to abandon to any other person any passport or travel document, when the person concerned knows or ought to understand that it may be used by any foreign national to enter Norway or any other state. The maximum penalty is two years of imprisonment.

In Norway, there are no special programmes for regularisation of status for illegal migrants. However, foreign nationals who 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

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of asylum seekers in Norway since the implementation of the Schengen Convention in March 2001. During that year approx. 15,000 individuals claimed asylum in Norway and during 2002 the number will increase to approx. 18,000. 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. The top five nationalities are Yugoslavia, Russia, Iraq, Ukraine and Somalia. There has been a significant increase in the number of human smuggling investigations.

There are also indications that Norway has become 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 20,630 persons throughout 2001, which gives a growth rate of 0.5 per cent. This compares to a growth of 24,939, or 0.6 per cent in 2000. The total population by 1 January 2002 is 4,524 million, cf. table 12.

By 1 January 2002 the total number of foreign nationals was 185,863, up 1,526, or 0.8 per cent from the year before, cf. table 24. This figure constitutes 4.1 per cent of the total population.

The number of European nationals has decreased slightly since 2000. However, European nationals still constitute the majority of foreign nationals: 112,352 or approx. 60 per cent of all foreign nationals. One year earlier Europeans accounted for 62 per cent and in 2000 66 per cent. While there has been a decrease in the number of Yugoslavs and Bosnians over the past two years, the number of Russians and other Eastern Europeans has increased. EU nationals (EU 15) increased modestly, by around 950, in 2001. They now number 80,144, or 43 per cent of all foreign nationals. Throughout 2000 and 2001 the number of Nordic nationals has remained the same. Whereas, in 1999, the number of Nordic nationals increased at a much lower rate than before, the increase seems to have come to a standstill.

The number of Asian nationals increased throughout 1999, and the increase has continued through 2000 and 2001, turning the downward trend of most of the 1990s. 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 10,778 people. The number steadily increased throughout the 1990s, with a marked increase during 1999, 2000 and 2001.

African nationals increased by 1,100 in 2001. This may indicate that the upward trend starting in 1997 has begun to flatten off. By comparison, the increase in 2000 was 2,000, the biggest influx of Africans ever. Somalis constitute the largest group. Around 8 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, UK, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, USA, Germany, Pakistan, Somalia and Yugoslavia (descending order).

Table 5. Number of foreign citizens by citizenship in Norway 1999-2002

	1.1.1999	1.1.2000	1.1.2001	1.1.2002
Sweden	24,024	25,136	25,170	25,140
Denmark	19,101	19,205	19,405	19,653
UK	11,204	11,367	11,074	10,966
Iraq	4,172	5,790	9,891	10,778
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,813	12,196	11,611	8,826
USA	8,596	8,325	8,037	7,915
Germany	6,026	6,707	7,055	7,538
Pakistan	6,931	7,363	6,731	6,867
Somalia	4,117	4,844	6,152	6,588
Yugoslavia	5,472	10,249	8,849	6,497

Cf. table 24 for more details.

6.2 The Stock of Immigrants

Whereas the number of foreign nationals went up by approx. 1,500 from 2001 to 2002 (from 184,337 to 185,863), the number of foreign-born and immigrants increased more. 1 January 2002 310,704 persons, or about 6.9 per cent of the total population, made up the so-called immigrant population in Norway, cf. table 36. This is an increase of around 13,000 people compared to the total number of 1 January 2001.

As of 1 January 2002 315,160 people were born abroad. Of those some were born of Norwegian parents who happened to be abroad at the time of birth. Thus, this number does not give a useful picture of the foreign or immigrant population. The number of people born abroad by parents also born abroad is more relevant. 259,221 people, or 5.7 per cent of the total population, fall in this category. The corresponding figure for 1 January 2001 was 249,904 and for 1 January 2000 238,462. The number thus increased by around 20,800 over the past two years. 19 per cent of persons born abroad by parents also born abroad have a Nordic background, slightly less than 30 per cent have a background in the rest of Europe, almost 4 per cent have a Northern American background and 47 per cent an Asian, African or Latin American background, cf. statistical annex, table 36.

Table 6. Number of people born abroad with both parents born abroad by continent of birth, 1999 - 2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	220,347	238,462	249,904	259,221
Nordic countries	49,867	50,570	50,526	50,470
Rest of Europe	62,837	72,283	73,857	75,375
North America	9,514	9,873	9,715	9,682
Asia, Africa, Latin America and Turkey	98,129	104,903	114,939	122,795

The number of immigrants went up by about 13,000 to totally 310,704 people from 1 January 2001 to 1 January 2002, or 6.9 per cent of the total population. 1 January 2001 immigrants made up 6.6 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 36.

Table 7. Number of immigrants by regions of origin, January 1999 - 2002

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Pakistan	21,889	22,831	23,581	24,565
Sweden	22,413	23,240	23,010	22,772
Denmark	18,837	18,863	19,049	19,169
Vietnam	14,929	15,390	15,880	16,386
Yugoslavia	9,443	15,466	15,469	14,466
Iraq	5,433	7,664	12,357	13,630
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,131	12,614	12,944	13,159
Iran	9,646	10,354	11,016	11,908
Turkey	9,859	10,481	10,990	11,550
Sri Lanka	9,141	9,826	10,335	10,925
UK	10,994	11,161	10,925	10,820

Whereas European nationals make up 60 per cent of all foreign nationals residing in Norway, European immigrants only make up 44 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 10 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. Around 7,400 foreign nationals were added to this broad refugee category in the course of 2001, a decline of about 1,100 compared to 2000.

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.

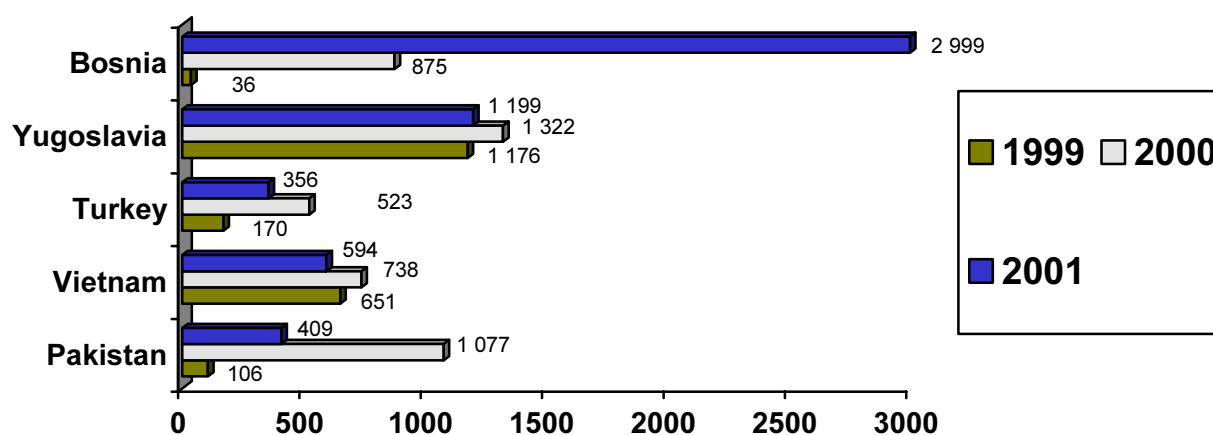
Norwegian citizenship is automatically lost if citizenship of another state is acquired by application.

A completely new act on citizenship is presently being drafted. According to the time schedule, the act will be forwarded to the parliament by the end of 2003.

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 2001 less than 2 per cent of nationals of Nordic, EEA and North American countries who qualified for Norwegian citizenship availed themselves of that opportunity, whereas nearly all Ukrainians, more than 80 per cent of Vietnamese and Yugoslavs and around 60 per cent of Bosnians, Bulgarians, Iranians and Philippines did it. 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 2001 50 per cent of naturalised persons originated in Europe. Most of these had their origins in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Yugoslavia, 55 and 22 per cent respectively. Whereas 35 per cent originated in Asia (including Turkey), 11 per cent of naturalised persons originated in Africa. Table 35 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 6. 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 the number of naturalisations increased modestly, and reached 9,500 by 1 January 2001. During 2001 the number of naturalisations continued to rise, and is now counting 10,838, almost at the level of 1995. This seems to be part of an upward trend.

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 2000, 875 Bosnians acquired Norwegian citizenship, and during 2001 the number rose by 2 999.

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. As stated in last year's report, this development is probably more a reflection of an undersized staff at the Directorate of Immigration and their priorities, which decides the applications for Norwegian citizenship, rather than of any dramatic changes in the willingness to naturalise.

8 The Integration of Immigrants

8.1 General Policy

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

8.2 Schooling of Immigrant Children

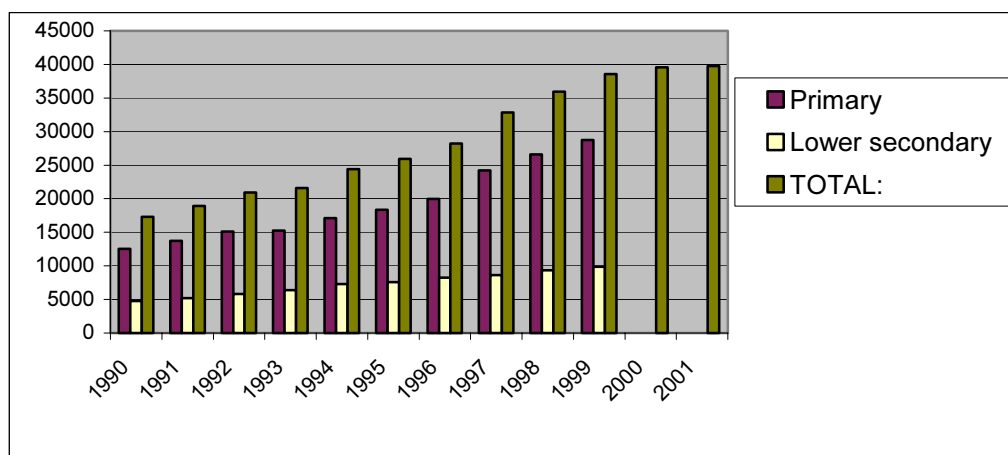
Immigrant children and adolescents have the same rights as Norwegian children and adolescents to primary and secondary education and vocational training (16-19 years of age). Children who belong to linguistic minority groups, with the exception of pupils from Sweden and Denmark, are offered teaching 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. The counties receive extra grants to support migrant students, set up separate classes, organise team-teaching etc. on the basis of certain criteria. Integrated students are entitled to follow an alternative programme in Norwegian for linguistic minorities. In the spring of 2001 the counties received grants for a total of 4,386 pupils.

The number of pupils from linguistic minority groups has increased rapidly since the beginning of the 1970s. As an indication, in the fall of 2000 more than 40,000 of the 590,000 pupils in Norwegian schools at primary and lower secondary level belonged to language minorities. About ten years before the equivalent number was 16,000 pupils. Nation-wide 7 per cent of the total number of primary school pupils comes from language minorities. In Oslo the percentage is above 30 per cent. In several schools in Oslo the percentage is around 80 per cent. In other counties the percentage varies between 1 and 7. Throughout Norway more than 120 different languages are spoken. In the school year 2001-2002 about 19,000 of the linguistic minority pupils in primary and lower secondary schools received mother tongue education. 33,000 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 enough of the Norwegian language. Steps will be taken to increase the number of students with immigrant backgrounds in colleges of education, so as to increase the number of teachers with such background.

Diagram 7. Minority language pupils in Norwegian schools 1987-2001²



8.3 Adult Education

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

Adult immigrants are offered a Norwegian language course of 850 hours if they have finished primary education and up to a total of 3,000 hours if they are illiterate or have less than primary education. Most of the municipalities provide language courses, although they are not legally required to do so. The government compensates the municipalities for giving such classes. Those who attend language training are invited to sit a test at the end of the course in order to obtain a documentation of their acquired language skills. In 1999 22,769 immigrants attended language classes, whereas 2,280 sat the test. In 2000 21,856 attended classes and 2,263 sat the test. In 2001 26,013 attended classes and 2,550 sat the test. 63 per cent of those were women. 87 per cent passed the test.

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 2001 there has been an increase in the unemployment rate up to 2.7 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 2001 there has been an increase in the unemployment rate up to 7.3 per cent. In May 2002 the unemployment among immigrants was 7.8 per cent, while the unemployment for the total workforce was 2.9 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.

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

Table 8. Total unemployment rate, and unemployment rate for immigrants. Period from November 1988 to November 2001. Per cent of the workforce.

	Unemployment rate for population 16-74 years	Unemployment rate for Immigrants
1988	2.9	4.5
1989	3.7	7.1
1990	3.7	8.1
1991	4.6	10.3
1992	4.9	10.8
1993	4.9	11.3
1994	4.4	11.5
1995	4.0	11.4
1996	3.5	10.5
1997	2.5	7.9
1998	2.1	6.0
1999	2.4	6.6
2000	2.5	6.8
2001	2.7	7.3

Source: Statistics Norway, 2001

Table 9. Unemployment rate by continent of origin from May 1996 to May 2002 (per cent of the workforce)

	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002
Total	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9
1. gen. immigrants total	9.9	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.6	7.8
-Nordic countries	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.1
-West Europe	3.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.6
-East Europe	16.46	10.8	9.1	9.9	8.2	9.2
-North America and Oceania	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.8	4.4
-Latin America	12.0	7.7	6.2	8.7	7.5	7.7
-Asia	14.2	10.3	9.0	10.4	9.2	10.6
-Africa	19.4	14.6	12.5	14.2	12.6	14.6

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002

Of the total population aged between 16 and 74, 60.8 per cent were gainfully employed in 2001. For first generation immigrants the employment rate has been stable from 1998 to 2000 at 50.9 per cent, increasing up to 51.3 in 2001. Immigrants from Eastern Europe had the highest increase in employment rate with 2 per cent, while there were only small changes in the employment rate among the other immigrant groups.

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.

Table 10. Employment rate. 4th quarter 1990-2001. Total population aged 16-74 and first generation immigrants. Per cent of the population.

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population	54,6	54,5	55,0	55,8	56,9	58,3	59,6	60,9	61,3	61,1	60,8
Immigrants	42,4	41,3	41,5	42,1	43,2	45,5	48,1	50,9	50,9	50,9	51,3

Cf. table 32 for more details

There are significant variations in employment among immigrants from different regions of origin. Whereas immigrants from Nordic and Western European countries had an employment rate of 61.7 and 57.4 per cent in the year 2001, the employment rate among immigrants from African countries was 40.9 per cent. The employment rate for immigrants from Asia was 46.2 per cent, for Eastern Europe 50.7 and for Latin America 54.8. The employment rate for the total population was at 60.8. The employment rate above only reflects the number of persons in hired employment. It does not include self-employed tradesmen and persons working in a family business.

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).

In order to reduce unemployment, the government has initiated a number of job training and job qualifying courses. As unemployment has been reduced over the last years, the number of such courses has also been reduced. As a reflection of this situation, immigrants are over-represented in these courses. In May 2002 immigrants constituted approx. 31 per cent of the participants in job training and job qualifying courses. An overwhelming majority had a country of origin outside the Nordic countries, Western Europe and North America.

An immigrant who has obtained a general work permit has access to vocational training courses arranged by the Public Employment Service. This rule only applies if the worker is unemployed, or is in danger of losing his/her employment. 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. 1995	Nov. 1996	Nov. 1997	Nov. 1998	Aug. 1999	Mai 2000	Mai 2001	Mai 2002
Total population	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
First generation immigrants	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.7
-Nordic countries	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
-Western Europe	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
-Eastern Europe	9.1	7.5	6.4	4.5	1.5	3.4	2.9	2.2
-North America	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
-Latin America	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.6	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.7
-Asia	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.2	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.3
-Africa	8.0	6.2	5.3	4.1	1.6	2.7	3.7	3.3

An improved introduction programme for newly arrived immigrants in need of basic qualification is being developed. It is envisaged that participants at such programmes should be granted an introduction benefit, instead of being dependent on social welfare. The co-operation of the various responsible institutions will be crucial. The combination of language instruction, vocational training, and the adaptation of individual plans of action are the most important parts. In order to further develop this model for integration of immigrants at a local level, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development took the initiative to start special projects in 26 municipalities. The projects have been followed by an ongoing evaluation by an independent research institute. An evaluation report was presented in 2001. The results were positive. The Government has proposed the funding of more projects that will be started in 2003. The purpose of these projects will be to help the municipalities start and further develop the introduction program.

The Government will forward a draft bill on economic support to newly arrived immigrants in need of basic qualification, as an alternative to social welfare, in 2003. The purpose of the act will be to engage immigrants in active qualification in order to prepare for integration in regular working life or education, instead of being passive recipients of social welfare. Immigrants who participate in the introduction programme will receive a payment, which is taxable and not means tested. Participation in the introduction programme will be obligatory for the newly arrived immigrants in need of basic qualification. The municipalities will have an obligation to offer an individually adapted introduction program to newly arrived immigrants.

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

The government favours active recruitment of qualified persons with an immigrant background to all levels of public sector. Public sector 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. For a trial period of two years, all ministries must interview at least one qualified applicant with a minority background for each vacant position they are filling up.

Recruitment to higher education will be strengthened through information to the target groups and 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 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 order to be eligible to vote in elections at the national level, you have to be a Norwegian citizen.

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. Kripos (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.

11.2 Legal protection against ethnic discrimination

An independent commission with the mandate to present a proposal for a new law on the legal protection against ethnic discrimination published its report 14 June 2002. In its report the commission discusses how the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) can be implemented in Norwegian law. It evaluates the protection in criminal law against racist acts and speech, and proposes a new Act Against Ethnic Discrimination. The commission evaluates the enforcement of the Act as well as sanctions for violations of the Act. The commission also looks into the need for special measures to promote ethnic equality, and it discusses the future role of the Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination. Here are some of the proposals:

- The commission's conclusion is that Norwegian legislation ought to include a ban against organised racist activities. The commission does not propose the formal banning of organisations per se, which in any event might not be very effective because the groups carrying out much of the racist activity in Norway will not be deemed to be formal organisations. Instead, the commission proposes the introduction of civil and criminal sanctions against the incitement of or participation in organised racist activities and other forms of collective acts of discrimination.
- The commission proposes that a general rule on shared burden of proof should apply in civil cases pursuant to the Act Against Ethnic Discrimination. This means that where there are circumstances that give reason to believe that discrimination has occurred, such discrimination will be regarded as proved unless the person who committed the act substantiates that discrimination did not occur.
- The commission proposes certain amendments to the Act on the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and the Food Services Act. The aim is to expand the possibilities of taking into consideration ethnic discrimination when issuing or annulling a licence to serve alcohol or licence to serve food and drink, and to expand the authority of the police to close down a bar, restaurant, etc. for a short period of time.
- The commission proposes that an appeal body be established, the Ethnic Discrimination Appeals Board, to handle appeals of decisions made by the supervisory authority.

The report has been sent on a public hearing. The Government will forward a draft bill on prohibiting ethnic discrimination by the beginning of 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, race, 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 exact functions of the Centre will be reviewed after the trial period and may be adjusted.

11.4 New reports

The Centre for Combating Ethnic Discrimination presented its fourth annual report “Moving Toward Better Protection 2002” in the autumn of 2002. 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 new plan of action to combat racism and discrimination will contain measures aiming at achieving a better and more coordinated monitoring system. Today, there are many different agencies etc. involved in the field, but none of these has a complete overview over all that is being done or where the problem areas are. The Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development has a long-term cooperation with Statistics Norway (SSB), and improvement of the present documentation routines is under consideration.

12 Survey and other studies on migration

In September 2002 Statistics Norway published the report 2002/23 “Immigrant Women in Norway. A Summary of Findings on Demography, Education, Labour and Income”. This is why the role of women in the economy, the labour market and in international migration has not been touched upon in this report, apart from in a few tables in the statistical annex. The report is available from www.ssb.no/innvstat_en. All new immigrant-related statistics from Statistics Norway are available in English on this web site. This also applies to the reports Statistics Norway produced in connection with the Metropolis Conference in Oslo in September 2002 and the results from the Population and Housing Census 2001.

In 2002 Oddbjørn Raaum, Erling Barth and Bernt Bratsberg at the The Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research published “Memorandum 20/2002: Local Unemployment and the Relative Wages of Immigrants: Evidence from the Current Population Surveys” as part of the project “Assimilation and business cycle effects on immigrant earnings”. The article is available from www.frisch.uio.no/prosjekter/p1103_eng.html.

13 Statistical annex

Table 12. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration in 2001. NORWAY.
(Annual change in per cent)

	1.1.2001	1.1.2002	Growth
Total population	4503436	4524066	0,5
Foreign population	184337	185863	0,8
Inflow of foreigners	27785	25412	-8,5
Real GDP 1)			+1,4
Total employment 1,2)			+0,5

1) Growth of yearly average

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

Table 13. Average annual gross inflows and gross outflows of legal migrants. 1971-2001

	1971- 1975	1976- 1980	1981- 1985	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Immigrations	18766	18758	20355	27330	27465	25668	26407	31957	36704	41841	36542	34264
Emigrations	13931	14615	15317	21006	18546	19312	20590	21257	22881	22842	26854	26309
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
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

1) As percentage of mean population in the period

Table 14. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. 1986-2001

Country	Annual average	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	1986-1990											
Total	27330	26283	26743	31711	26911	25678	26407	31957	36704	41841	36542	34264
Europe, total	13957	14430	15729	21457	17920	16381	16552	20090	22616	26875	19340	19169
Denmark	3232	2403	2289	2277	2342	2231	2318	2593	3032	2734	2959	3171
Finland	392	289	259	332	534	563	587	1012	1359	1380	1311	1224
Sweden	3785	5240	4554	4619	4386	4272	4984	7198	7930	6044	5059	4563
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	31	6031	3187	1626	1015	533	461	513	325	261
Bulgaria	69	116	55	49	44	34	52	88	84	80	98	107
France	445	512	618	531	460	523	506	624	651	676	538	586
Germany	721	593	730	852	956	1034	1010	1378	1628	1611	1371	1415
Romania	56	93	73	107	83	100	113	129	151	132	116	179
Russia	.	.	182	270	375	378	504	582	636	800	895	961
Spain	470	384	484	479	424	435	468	488	499	555	548	607
Ukraine	.	.	19	23	24	23	49	46	64	65	79	148
United Kingdom	1832	1422	1782	1685	1519	1529	1707	1678	2123	2014	1653	1696
Yugoslavia	724	1017	2604	1922	808	593	146	182	319	6407	1032	602
Rest of Europe	2230	2361	2049	2280	2778	3040	3093	3559	3679	3864	3356	3649
EU 12	7584	6196	6737	6762	6692	6888	7111	8074	9222	8750	8240	8737
EU 15	11825	11782	11614	11794	11681	11831	12786	16382	18639	16298	14700	14604
Africa, total	2235	2544	2022	1942	1752	1542	1762	2098	2942	3247	3388	3115
Morocco	234	222	224	146	138	134	167	220	274	266	255	241
Somalia	315	635	459	494	326	304	312	410	995	1019	1424	1009
Rest of Africa	1687	1687	1339	1302	1288	1104	1283	1468	1673	1962	1711	1865
Asia, total	7068	5729	5651	4783	3926	3527	4446	5753	6976	7992	10162	8475
China	229	306	329	222	262	202	289	353	484	412	453	547
Hong Kong	147	152	66	61	51	69	49	33	51	41	41	52
Korea, South	236	127	178	140	176	173	161	187	204	245	199	178
India	354	190	190	176	169	191	152	202	285	297	259	372
Iran	949	465	320	247	200	176	194	315	467	469	509	805
Iraq	156	243	355	271	164	282	278	665	970	1999	4382	1049
Pakistan	972	737	556	555	553	699	689	767	911	831	772	862
Philippines	557	591	599	386	294	273	287	360	425	395	464	542
Sri Lanka	858	504	504	411	242	275	355	366	418	403	258	378
Thailand	275	212	307	272	271	287	337	331	356	467	561	679
Turkey	665	531	571	458	378	360	405	500	707	673	464	665
Viet Nam	552	504	503	462	220	198	145	214	175	212	209	280
Rest of Asia	1117	1167	1173	1122	946	342	1105	1460	1523	1548	1591	2066
North and Central America, total	2384	2534	2404	2522	2413	2639	2695	2858	2997	2508	2264	2239
USA	1987	2225	2029	2075	1975	2039	2090	2289	2442	1993	1708	1717
Rest of North and Central America	397	309	375	447	438	600	605	569	555	515	556	522
South America, total	1464	688	693	728	652	655	593	753	739	710	925	854
Chile	934	169	127	120	173	156	122	176	158	175	191	206
Rest of South America	530	519	566	608	479	499	471	577	581	535	734	648
Oceania	204	224	214	228	206	191	304	357	358	388	309	313
Not stated	19	134	30	51	52	72	55	48	76	121	154	99

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

Table 14 female. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Female. 2001

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	17382	2572	2573	6369	3299	1389	673	330	177
Europe, total	9645	1056	1316	4049	1787	788	382	160	107
Denmark	1541	152	209	808	226	84	42	15	5
Finland	670	77	63	279	133	74	42	2	-
Sweden	2157	168	382	997	289	152	94	41	34
Bosnia-Herzegovina	139	19	15	46	23	7	6	15	8
Bulgaria	68	5	8	35	11	5	2	1	1
France	233	46	21	72	67	17	9	1	-
Germany	685	68	97	267	172	52	20	6	3
Romania	115	2	13	68	23	5	3	1	-
Russia	676	54	105	215	154	102	27	14	5
Spain	298	31	27	72	48	28	27	33	32
Ukraine	88	4	9	42	17	12	4	-	-
United Kingdom	725	129	67	217	193	74	34	7	4
Yugoslavia	302	63	33	111	58	20	7	9	1
Rest of Europe	1948	238	267	820	373	156	65	15	14
EU 12	4031	522	478	1582	873	303	158	67	48
EU 15	6894	771	926	2873	1301	531	300	110	82
Africa, total	1469	305	297	436	270	76	46	30	9
Morocco	115	10	24	43	14	16	7	1	-
Somalia	472	106	100	136	93	18	8	8	3
Rest of Africa	882	189	173	257	163	42	31	21	6
Asia, total	4539	877	705	1431	886	334	158	111	37
China	375	188	18	83	43	10	16	16	1
Hong Kong	27	4	2	9	2	6	4	-	-
Korea, South	74	49	4	5	9	5	1	1	-
India	176	42	23	52	19	9	7	16	8
Iran	416	60	84	114	79	40	13	20	6
Iraq	526	135	113	138	90	33	11	4	2
Pakistan	415	58	105	125	59	36	10	14	8
Philippines	399	28	32	203	92	28	11	4	1
Sri Lanka	186	13	26	74	26	5	17	19	6
Thailand	543	42	39	229	176	47	6	4	-
Turkey	273	43	82	71	52	19	5	-	1
Viet Nam	202	10	21	106	35	14	11	5	-
Rest of Asia	927	205	156	222	204	82	46	8	4
North and Central America, total	1066	186	143	258	237	133	66	22	21
USA	790	142	106	161	180	110	57	18	16
Rest of North and Central America	276	44	37	97	57	23	9	4	5
South America, total	467	118	78	133	74	43	13	5	3
Chile	115	25	31	20	19	13	5	1	1
Rest of South America	352	93	47	113	55	30	8	4	2
Oceania	155	19	29	50	39	10	8	-	-
Not stated	41	11	5	12	6	5	-	2	-

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues)

Table 14 male. Gross inflows to Norway by previous residence. Male. 2001

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	16882	2746	2270	5143	3726	1745	790	307	155
Europe, total	9524	1195	872	3395	2232	1075	497	167	91
Denmark	1630	170	91	699	407	167	70	19	7
Finland	554	86	52	188	133	61	25	8	1
Sweden	2406	206	193	1036	501	261	138	42	29
Bosnia-Herzegovina	122	11	14	34	25	16	11	9	2
Bulgaria	39	6	5	11	13	3	1	-	-
France	353	50	28	130	88	38	12	4	3
Germany	730	95	49	236	201	92	35	15	7
Romania	64	6	8	29	9	8	1	2	1
Russia	285	57	74	82	43	16	10	3	-
Spain	309	24	37	66	54	38	26	36	28
Ukraine	60	9	12	18	16	3	2	-	-
United Kingdom	971	139	77	251	289	136	66	11	2
Yugoslavia	300	62	50	86	56	30	11	2	3
Rest of Europe	1701	274	182	529	397	206	89	16	8
EU 12	4706	604	331	1576	1248	559	245	92	51
EU 15	7710	899	578	2822	1891	887	410	142	81
Africa, total	1646	313	316	425	394	136	42	17	3
Morocco	126	11	17	56	31	7	3	1	-
Somalia	537	130	109	129	119	37	9	4	-
Rest of Africa	983	172	190	240	244	92	30	12	3
Asia, total	3936	832	838	974	715	305	157	81	34
China	172	15	15	49	50	19	9	12	3
Hong Kong	25	2	4	2	4	7	5	1	-
Korea, South	104	89	1	1	6	5	2	-	-
India	196	29	30	84	20	9	7	7	10
Iran	389	84	84	75	87	37	7	8	7
Iraq	523	154	170	92	74	19	11	3	-
Pakistan	447	70	94	164	66	26	14	7	6
Philippines	143	49	23	22	18	8	18	4	1
Sri Lanka	192	13	80	43	29	6	3	15	3
Thailand	136	63	32	10	15	9	5	2	-
Turkey	392	36	70	181	67	27	7	3	1
Viet Nam	78	7	16	22	17	8	3	4	1
Rest of Asia	1139	221	219	229	262	125	66	15	2
North and Central America, total	1173	233	140	235	271	168	70	33	23
USA	927	179	110	168	224	138	57	29	22
Rest of North and Central America	246	54	30	67	47	30	13	4	1
South America, total	387	140	75	64	50	37	13	7	1
Chile	91	19	25	19	14	11	1	1	1
Rest of South America	296	121	50	45	36	26	12	6	-
Oceania	158	25	21	41	49	12	7	1	2
Not stated	58	8	8	9	15	12	4	1	1

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues)

Table 15. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. 1986-2001

Country	Annual average											
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	21006	18238	16801	18903	19475	19312	20590	21257	22881	22842	26854	26309
Europe, total	15297	11368	10182	9900	11406	11653	12567	13309	14458	16581	19468	18893
Denmark	3022	2405	2253	2242	2675	2845	2773	2795	2774	3141	3262	3223
Finland	439	237	233	188	202	368	407	353	633	978	1041	1135
Sweden	6004	3284	2591	2169	2638	2664	2633	3057	4339	5523	6593	6308
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	-	16	68	160	811	569	355	167	155	94
Bulgaria	11	26	28	19	16	17	16	17	15	15	14	20
France	584	539	451	434	498	465	428	469	491	437	519	499
Germany	641	683	660	719	755	695	761	833	758	646	871	826
Romania	5	42	62	7	35	20	18	30	40	28	34	26
Russia	.	.	38	59	69	65	125	130	95	115	106	123
Spain	683	432	414	340	486	526	663	708	788	893	1214	1270
Ukraine	.	.	4	3	6	6	19	14	16	7	19	10
United Kingdom	1930	1491	1277	1548	1668	1663	1713	2023	1791	1735	1866	1547
Yugoslavia	169	305	478	712	419	69	77	33	20	661	1249	1509
Rest of Europe	1809	1924	1693	1444	1871	2090	2123	2278	2343	2235	2525	2303
EU 12	7709	6388	5824	5977	6975	7156	7350	7858	7571	7720	8802	8389
EU 15	14215	9985	8732	8389	9888	10250	10472	11355	12632	14299	16535	15907
Africa, total	904	961	915	898	1003	841	826	814	765	725	803	616
Morocco	42	54	42	73	68	72	74	62	37	104	62	55
Somalia	9	40	45	25	57	20	15	27	39	24	81	54
Rest of Africa	853	867	828	800	878	749	737	725	689	597	660	507
Asia, total	1330	1812	1861	2063	2270	2061	2283	2264	1934	1617	1779	1726
China	35	50	44	77	148	101	151	169	117	135	159	151
Hong Kong	47	41	42	47	81	36	50	61	44	34	16	14
Korea, South	29	83	24	28	33	67	69	85	94	67	28	24
India	58	113	115	136	91	74	104	65	80	116	73	69
Iran	20	51	94	59	52	26	33	34	30	32	42	43
Iraq	2	3	26	12	25	5	7	14	6	10	29	60
Pakistan	206	211	295	438	389	432	338	303	274	233	317	174
Philippines	61	111	101	112	109	103	123	139	107	104	122	109
Sri Lanka	40	88	71	95	106	85	78	81	75	56	49	72
Thailand	75	78	72	81	100	80	107	88	103	95	119	152
Turkey	106	100	164	198	159	170	121	108	115	131	116	122
Viet Nam	1	11	16	22	54	24	16	61	23	8	20	31
Rest of Asia	650	872	797	758	923	858	1086	1056	866	596	689	705
North and Central America, total	2527	2399	2317	2435	2669	2659	2695	2885	2563	2320	2404	2048
USA	2061	1939	1956	2063	2100	2296	2341	2421	2169	2041	2003	1734
Rest of North and Central America	466	460	361	372	569	363	354	464	394	279	401	314
South America, total	334	330	383	509	436	392	380	373	348	334	296	290
Chile	110	184	192	268	234	180	142	121	92	86	77	73
Rest of South America	224	146	191	241	202	212	238	252	256	248	219	217
Oceania	230	236	176	182	266	300	323	423	365	276	314	275
Not stated	383	1132	967	2916	1425	1314	1516	1189	2448	989	1790	2461

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

Table 15 female. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. Female. 2001

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	12695	1809	1548	4399	2432	1158	752	410	187
Europe, total	9388	1247	1102	3568	1649	809	576	315	122
Denmark	1671	148	204	920	220	98	46	25	10
Finland	629	80	58	250	131	70	33	6	1
Sweden	3102	372	350	1256	496	265	210	113	40
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49	3	4	5	2	3	6	17	9
Bulgaria	6	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-
France	226	38	27	59	41	37	19	3	2
Germany	421	48	56	178	89	35	10	4	1
Romania	12	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	1
Russia	74	5	15	40	6	3	2	1	2
Spain	606	47	48	69	88	71	137	109	37
Ukraine	5	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	709	114	69	236	182	68	28	7	5
Yugoslavia	725	224	124	138	134	58	24	16	7
Rest of Europe	1153	168	144	403	256	101	60	14	7
EU 12	4127	483	453	1597	749	362	273	153	57
EU 15	7896	940	863	3122	1383	700	517	273	98
Africa, total	262	58	37	64	68	21	13	-	1
Morocco	26	9	5	5	3	3	-	-	1
Somalia	15	3	4	2	4	-	2	-	-
Rest of Africa	221	46	28	57	61	18	11	-	-
Asia, total	793	184	113	133	195	87	43	24	14
China	61	10	7	14	18	8	2	2	-
Hong Kong	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Korea, South	13	3	2	3	4	1	-	-	-
India	20	1	2	3	6	1	2	3	2
Iran	25	4	3	2	3	1	7	3	2
Iraq	14	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	1
Pakistan	92	32	19	10	15	7	5	3	1
Philippines	60	14	6	9	13	10	3	2	3
Sri Lanka	32	3	1	7	9	2	2	6	2
Thailand	62	12	9	14	14	8	4	1	-
Turkey	62	16	12	12	9	7	3	2	1
Viet Nam	16	4	-	3	5	-	3	1	-
Rest of Asia	332	82	52	49	93	42	12	1	1
North and Central America, total	1008	169	128	246	254	134	46	18	13
USA	852	143	102	213	216	112	38	17	11
Rest of North and Central America	156	26	26	33	38	22	8	1	2
South America, total	147	31	35	29	30	14	3	4	1
Chile	35	7	7	4	8	3	2	4	-
Rest of South America	112	24	28	25	22	11	1	-	1
Oceania	136	16	36	40	26	15	2	1	-
Not stated	961	104	97	319	210	78	69	48	36

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues)

Table 15 male. Gross outflows from Norway by country of destination. Male. 2001

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	13614	1903	1254	3848	3105	1726	1035	563	180
Europe, total	9505	1291	802	2943	2000	1123	768	445	133
Denmark	1552	146	105	703	318	161	87	26	6
Finland	506	90	54	149	125	55	26	6	1
Sweden	3206	386	216	1109	698	341	257	160	39
Bosnia-Herzegovina	45	3	3	8	3	2	5	10	11
Bulgaria	14	1	1	3	4	2	2	1	-
France	273	42	17	80	60	44	20	8	2
Germany	405	44	33	142	103	50	21	9	3
Romania	14	1	1	8	3	1	-	-	-
Russia	49	2	11	22	10	-	2	2	-
Spain	664	48	36	58	80	89	141	161	51
Ukraine	5	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
United Kingdom	838	133	70	208	189	128	87	21	2
Yugoslavia	784	221	142	154	132	77	37	17	4
Rest of Europe	1150	174	112	296	275	172	83	24	14
EU 12	4262	492	311	1308	876	563	398	242	72
EU 15	8011	973	583	2579	1705	965	685	409	112
Africa, total	354	77	29	50	116	59	16	6	1
Morocco	29	8	2	4	3	7	3	2	-
Somalia	39	13	10	8	4	3	-	1	-
Rest of Africa	286	56	17	38	109	49	13	3	1
Asia, total	933	189	92	132	250	141	78	36	15
China	90	11	10	26	27	12	3	1	-
Hong Kong	10	1	1	-	6	-	1	-	1
Korea, South	11	2	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
India	49	5	2	23	7	4	2	3	3
Iran	18	-	4	1	5	2	1	4	1
Iraq	46	9	2	10	12	8	1	3	1
Pakistan	82	30	19	11	8	6	4	3	1
Philippines	49	7	5	3	7	10	9	6	2
Sri Lanka	40	6	2	2	17	8	2	1	2
Thailand	90	13	1	7	18	17	23	10	1
Turkey	60	12	9	7	10	11	7	3	1
Viet Nam	15	1	-	3	6	4	1	-	-
Rest of Asia	373	92	37	38	119	59	24	2	2
North and Central America, total	1040	169	141	247	251	142	59	23	8
USA	882	146	110	221	218	111	51	18	7
Rest of North and Central America	158	23	31	26	33	31	8	5	1
South America, total	143	19	37	22	34	20	8	3	-
Chile	38	6	12	3	8	6	3	-	-
Rest of South America	105	13	25	19	26	14	5	3	-
Oceania	139	22	20	29	44	18	4	-	2
Not stated	1500	136	133	425	410	223	102	50	21

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues)

Table 16. Net migration for Norway by country. 1986-2001

Country	Annual average											
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	6324	8045	9942	12808	7436	6366	5817	10700	13823	18999	9688	7955
Europe, total	-1340	3062	5547	11557	6514	4728	3985	6781	8158	10294	-128	276
Denmark	210	-2	36	35	-333	-614	-455	-202	258	-407	-303	-52
Finland	-47	52	26	144	332	195	180	659	726	402	270	89
Sweden	-2219	1956	1963	2450	1748	1608	2351	4141	3591	521	-1534	-1745
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	31	6015	3119	1466	204	-36	106	346	170	167
Bulgaria	58	90	27	30	28	17	36	71	69	65	84	87
France	-139	-27	167	97	-38	58	78	155	160	239	19	87
Germany	80	-90	70	133	201	339	249	545	870	965	500	589
Romania	51	51	11	100	48	80	95	99	111	104	82	153
Russia	.	.	144	211	306	313	379	452	541	685	789	838
Spain	-213	-48	70	139	-62	-91	-195	-220	-289	-338	-666	-663
Ukraine	.	.	15	20	18	17	30	32	48	58	60	138
United Kingdom	-98	-69	505	137	-149	-134	-6	-345	332	279	-213	149
Yugoslavia	555	712	2126	1210	389	524	69	149	299	5746	-217	-907
Rest of Europe	421	437	356	836	907	950	970	1281	1336	1629	831	1346
EU 12	-124	-192	913	785	-283	-268	-239	216	1651	1030	-562	348
EU 15	-2390	1797	2882	3405	1793	1581	2314	5027	6007	1999	-1835	-1303
Africa, total	1331	1583	1107	1044	149	701	936	1284	2177	2522	2585	2499
Morocco	192	168	182	73	70	62	93	158	237	162	193	186
Somalia	306	595	414	469	269	284	297	383	956	995	1343	955
Rest of Africa	834	820	511	502	410	355	546	743	984	1365	1051	1358
Asia, total	5738	3917	3790	2720	1656	1466	2163	3489	5042	6375	8383	6749
China	194	256	285	145	114	101	138	184	367	277	294	396
Hong Kong	100	111	24	14	-30	33	-1	-28	7	7	25	38
Korea, South	207	44	154	112	143	106	92	102	110	178	171	154
India	296	77	75	40	78	117	48	137	205	181	186	303
Iran	929	414	226	188	148	150	161	281	437	437	467	762
Iraq	155	240	329	259	139	277	271	651	964	1989	4353	989
Pakistan	766	526	261	117	164	267	351	464	637	598	455	688
Philippines	496	480	498	274	185	170	164	221	318	291	342	433
Sri Lanka	818	416	433	316	136	190	277	285	343	347	209	306
Thailand	200	134	235	191	171	207	230	243	253	372	442	527
Turkey	558	431	407	260	219	190	284	392	592	542	348	543
Viet Nam	551	493	487	440	166	174	129	153	152	204	189	249
Rest of Asia	466	295	376	364	23	84	19	404	657	952	902	1361
North and Central America, total	-143	135	87	87	-256	-20	-	-27	434	188	-140	191
USA	-75	286	73	12	-125	-257	-251	-132	273	-48	-295	-17
Rest of North and Central America	-69	-151	14	75	-131	237	251	105	161	236	155	208
South America, total	1130	358	310	219	216	263	213	380	391	376	629	564
Chile	824	-15	-65	-148	-61	-24	-20	55	66	89	114	133
Rest of South America	306	373	375	367	277	287	233	325	325	287	515	431
Oceania	-26	-12	38	46	-60	-109	-19	-66	-7	112	-5	38
Not stated	-364	-998	-937	-2865	-1373	-1242	-1461	-1141	-2372	-868	-1636	-2362

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

Table 16 female. Net migration for Norway by country. Female. 2001

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	4687	763	1025	1970	867	231	-79	-80	-10
Europe, total	257	-191	214	481	138	-21	-194	-155	-15
Denmark	-130	4	5	-112	6	-14	-4	-10	-5
Finland	41	-3	5	29	2	4	9	-4	-1
Sweden	-945	-204	32	-259	-207	-113	-116	-72	-6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	90	16	11	41	21	4	-	-2	-1
Bulgaria	62	5	7	32	10	5	1	1	1
France	7	8	-6	13	26	-20	-10	-2	-2
Germany	264	20	41	89	83	17	10	2	2
Romania	103	2	12	60	21	5	3	1	-1
Russia	602	49	90	175	148	99	25	13	3
Spain	-308	-16	-21	3	-40	-43	-110	-76	-5
Ukraine	83	4	8	39	16	12	4	-	-
United Kingdom	16	15	-2	-19	11	6	6	-	-1
Yugoslavia	-423	-161	-91	-27	-76	-38	-17	-7	-6
Rest of Europe	795	70	123	417	117	55	5	1	7
EU 12	-96	39	25	-15	124	-59	-115	-86	-9
EU 15	-1002	-169	63	-249	-82	-169	-217	-163	-16
Africa, total	1207	247	260	372	202	55	33	30	8
Morocco	89	1	19	38	11	13	7	1	-1
Somalia	457	103	96	134	89	18	6	8	3
Rest of Africa	661	143	145	200	102	24	20	21	6
Asia, total	3746	693	592	1298	691	247	115	87	23
China	314	178	11	69	25	2	14	14	1
Hong Kong	23	4	2	7	1	6	4	-	-1
Korea, South	61	46	2	2	5	4	1	1	-
India	156	41	21	49	13	8	5	13	6
Iran	391	56	81	112	76	39	6	17	4
Iraq	512	132	113	133	85	33	11	4	1
Pakistan	323	26	86	115	44	29	5	11	7
Philippines	339	14	26	194	79	18	8	2	-2
Sri Lanka	154	10	25	67	17	3	15	13	4
Thailand	481	30	30	215	162	39	2	3	-
Turkey	211	27	70	59	43	12	2	-2	-
Viet Nam	186	6	21	103	30	14	8	4	-
Rest of Asia	595	123	104	173	111	40	34	7	3
North and Central America, total	58	17	15	12	-17	-1	20	4	8
USA	-62	-1	4	-52	-36	-2	19	1	5
Rest of North and Central America	120	18	11	64	19	1	1	3	3
South America, total	320	87	43	104	44	29	10	1	2
Chile	80	18	24	16	11	10	3	-3	1
Rest of South America	240	69	19	88	33	19	7	4	1
Oceania	19	3	-7	10	13	-5	6	-1	-
Not stated	-920	-93	-92	-307	-204	-73	-69	-46	-36

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues)

Table 16 male. Net migration for Norway by country. Male. 2001

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	3268	843	1016	1295	621	19	-245	-256	-25
Europe, total	19	-96	70	452	232	-48	-271	-278	-42
Denmark	78	24	-14	-4	89	6	-17	-7	1
Finland	48	-4	-2	39	8	6	-1	2	-
Sweden	-800	-180	-23	-73	-197	-80	-119	-118	-10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	77	8	11	26	22	14	6	-1	-9
Bulgaria	25	5	4	8	9	1	-1	-1	-
France	80	8	11	50	28	-6	-8	-4	1
Germany	325	51	16	94	98	42	14	6	4
Romania	50	5	7	21	6	7	1	2	1
Russia	236	55	63	60	33	16	8	1	-
Spain	-355	-24	1	8	-26	-51	-115	-125	-23
Ukraine	55	9	11	15	16	2	2	-	-
United Kingdom	133	6	7	43	100	8	-21	-10	-
Yugoslavia	-484	-159	-92	-68	-76	-47	-26	-15	-1
Rest of Europe	551	100	70	233	122	34	6	-8	-6
EU 12	444	112	20	268	372	-4	-153	-150	-21
EU 15	-301	-74	-5	243	186	-78	-275	-267	-31
Africa, total	1292	236	287	375	278	77	26	11	2
Morocco	97	3	15	52	28	-	-	-1	-
Somalia	498	117	99	121	115	34	9	3	-
Rest of Africa	697	116	173	202	135	43	17	9	2
Asia, total	3003	643	746	842	465	164	79	45	19
China	82	4	5	23	23	7	6	11	3
Hong Kong	15	1	3	2	-2	7	4	1	-1
Korea, South	93	87	1	-	-2	5	2	-	-
India	147	24	28	61	13	5	5	4	7
Iran	371	84	80	74	82	35	6	4	6
Iraq	477	145	168	82	62	11	10	-	-1
Pakistan	365	40	75	153	58	20	10	4	5
Philippines	94	42	18	19	11	-2	9	-2	-1
Sri Lanka	152	7	78	41	12	-2	1	14	1
Thailand	46	50	31	3	-3	-8	-18	-8	-1
Turkey	332	24	61	174	57	16	-	-	-
Viet Nam	63	6	16	19	11	4	2	4	1
Rest of Asia	766	129	182	191	143	66	42	13	-
North and Central America, total	133	64	-1	-12	20	26	11	10	15
USA	45	33	-	-53	6	27	6	11	15
Rest of North and Central America	88	31	-1	41	14	-1	5	-1	-
South America, total	244	121	38	42	16	17	5	4	1
Chile	53	13	13	16	6	5	-2	1	1
Rest of South America	191	118	25	26	10	12	7	3	-
Oceania	19	3	1	12	5	-6	3	1	-
Not stated	-1442	-128	-125	-416	-395	-211	-98	-49	-20

Source: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues)

Table 17. Inflow of foreign population 1) 1986-2001.

Immigration of citizens of:	Annual average											
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total foreign citizens	19601	16091	17162	22295	17867	16482	17196	22026	26747	32230	27785	25412
Europe, total	9137	7266	9242	15252	12207	10713	11005	13996	16838	21250	14044	13738
Africa, total	1453	1815	1444	1334	1048	1013	1149	1527	2368	2691	2988	2629
Asia, total	6293	4806	4659	3818	2998	3138	3271	4459	5473	6567	8886	7217
North and Central America, total	1162	1230	1071	1145	989	991	1160	1316	1325	1000	1093	1034
South America, total	1293	527	513	539	461	464	449	531	523	502	578	491
Oceania, total	114	124	128	128	118	135	117	158	153	132	152	181
Industrialized world 2)	10459	8635	10345	16432	13323	11847	12263	15423	18242	22299	15152	14886
Nordic countries, total	5111	3462	3465	3949	4937	4799	5840	8602	10402	8121	7258	6814
Of which:												
Denmark	2672	1847	1692	1723	1856	1590	1632	1807	2128	1779	1939	2012
Sweden	1630	1111	1282	1618	1942	2074	2930	4949	6001	4493	3502	3069
Rest of Western Europe	2563	1860	2266	2387	2166	2421	2650	3102	3855	3379	3090	3347
Of which:												
Germany	380	298	362	396	430	485	567	750	1081	1067	993	1083
UK	1272	824	1053	1075	820	849	937	958	1259	980	812	862
EU 12	5143	3625	3896	4009	3949	3891	4182	4786	5819	5011	4914	5259
EU 15	5543	5019	5451	5962	6461	6571	7730	10825	13297	10991	9791	9602
Eastern Europe	1462	1951	3511	8916	5104	3493	2515	2292	2581	9750	3696	3577
Of which:												
Albania			32	30	35		11	18	19	65	39	42
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	35	6215	3244	1726	1040	586	494	546	355	247
Bulgaria		117	53	50	42	32	51	80	80	77	96	104
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	36	31	31	51	53	51	49
Hungary	30		30	38	38	51	61	73	75	58	68	51
Poland	491	382	344	273	278	237	226	243	231	260	240	440
Romania		90	64	106	74	102	115	123	153	123	107	180
Russia	.	.	166	280	355	359	474	555	617	800	875	921
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.		15	15	37	43	63	58
Ukraine	.	.	17	23	25		37	48	68	65	77	148
Yugoslavia	714	999	2517	1782	786	600	162	200	315	6451	654	582
USA	967	1048	882	901	781	783	852	1004	1000	683	712	718
Third world 3)	9095	7150	6710	5784	4503	4607	4888	6564	8438	9843	12589	10526

Of which:												
Chile	947	158	107	102	140	125	104	144	119	146	139	140
China	226	311	308	211	276	198	268	304	414	333	258	333
India	343	171	178	175	160	174	134	174	268	243	229	315
Iran	1132	709	472	407	302	232	284	620	690	665	582	848
Iraq			634	466	211	345	386	749	1117	2063	4486	1169
Korea, South	151	115	118	126	154	161	137	149	160	157	128	155
Morocco	232	216	212	134	119	106	136	172	224	214	205	203
Pakistan	853	473	449	441	417	524	450	540	639	549	474	609
Philippines	453	286	284	274	253	239	238	325	383	345	401	487
Somalia	328	668	502	566	392	392	367	518	1058	1160	1541	1055
Sri Lanka	853	499	494	392	242	280	354	377	436	407	254	382
Thailand	160	147	233	207	231	231	277	268	287	415	505	606
Turkey	594	428	296	268	262	277	320	350	461	471	356	408
Viet Nam	737	841	803	536	244	212	120	196	154	199	186	274
Stateless and not stated	47	306	105	79	41	28	45	39	67	88	44	122

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) 1993-2001: Includes Europe excl. Turkey, Japan, Israel, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

3) 1993-2001: 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 17 female. Inflow of foreign population. Female. 2001

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	12984	1533	2083	5219	2462	1000	378	212	97
Europe, total	6919	663	1075	3036	1240	572	217	75	41
Africa, total	1232	212	257	430	228	54	23	19	9
Asia, total	3880	569	587	1404	803	270	105	106	36
North and Central America, total	520	37	80	181	108	68	26	10	10
South America, total	310	33	54	128	61	25	6	2	1
Oceania, total	85	7	23	30	14	10	1	-	-
Industrialized world 1)	7479	709	1171	3218	1359	645	242	85	50
Nordic countries, total	3240	302	597	1474	480	240	116	19	12
Of which:									
Denmark	876	92	168	388	140	56	22	8	2
Sweden	1455	79	329	733	164	87	45	8	10
Rest of Western Europe	1377	177	165	520	348	112	39	11	5
Of which:									
Germany	539	45	87	224	129	39	8	6	1
U.K.	273	48	21	72	75	33	17	4	3
EU 12	2210	268	324	884	484	167	57	19	7
EU 15	4355	422	718	1903	784	335	147	29	17
Eastern Europe	2302	184	313	1042	412	220	62	45	24
Of which:									
Albania	13	2	2	5	4	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	136	13	15	45	24	8	5	16	10
Bulgaria	66	5	7	35	10	5	1	2	1
Czech Republic	29	-	5	19	3	-	2	-	-
Hungary	38	2	2	25	8	1	-	-	-
Poland	297	13	29	169	43	32	4	3	4
Romania	119	3	14	70	23	5	3	1	-
Russia	665	41	104	219	155	100	28	13	5
Slovakia	39	4	6	25	3	1	-	-	-
Ukraine	91	5	9	45	17	11	4	-	-
Yugoslavia	295	65	32	111	58	18	6	5	-
USA	344	30	54	98	71	55	22	7	7
Third world 2)	5505	824	912	2001	1103	355	136	127	47
Of which:									
Chile	81	9	23	17	16	11	3	1	1
China	184	10	16	83	41	5	12	16	1
India	147	36	14	50	14	5	6	14	8
Iran	412	56	75	117	89	41	11	17	6
Iraq	579	140	131	150	103	37	11	5	2
Korea, South	66	46	3	4	7	6	-	-	-
Morocco	97	6	21	42	12	12	3	1	-
Pakistan	290	29	48	115	44	29	7	10	8
Philippines	388	17	26	212	93	25	10	4	1

Somalia	493	101	103	146	100	21	8	10	4
Sri Lanka	191	11	26	82	26	5	15	20	6
Thailand	516	29	37	223	172	46	5	4	-
Turkey	150	13	51	53	27	4	1	-	1
Viet Nam	201	8	22	108	35	14	8	6	-
Stateless and not stated	38	12	7	10	8	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 17 male. Inflow of foreign population. Male. 2001

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	12428	1674	1797	4271	2818	1207	441	146	74
Europe, total	6819	695	646	2650	1652	770	313	65	28
Africa, total	1397	208	281	432	362	90	15	9	-
Asia, total	3337	676	726	937	602	231	77	58	30
North and Central America, total	514	54	68	137	110	89	30	13	13
South America, total	181	17	52	60	34	14	3	-	1
Oceania, total	96	10	15	29	30	6	3	1	2
Industrialized world 1)	7407	758	727	2794	1790	869	347	79	43
Nordic countries, total	3574	337	307	1542	799	370	173	30	16
Of which:									
Denmark	1136	104	69	489	287	122	52	8	5
Sweden	1614	103	149	773	323	160	83	14	9
Rest of Western Europe	1970	182	113	680	607	268	94	21	5
Of which:									
Germany	544	60	36	175	173	67	22	8	3
UK	589	50	22	160	186	111	50	9	1
EU 12	3049	286	176	1133	885	387	143	29	10
EU 15	5247	469	377	2115	1354	607	256	49	20
Eastern Europe	1275	176	226	428	246	132	46	14	7
Of which:									
Albania	29	5	3	13	7	1	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	111	9	14	34	21	13	10	8	2
Bulgaria	38	4	6	11	15	2	-	-	-
Czech Republic	20	1	1	8	3	1	6	-	-
Hungary	13	3	1	5	2	2	-	-	-
Poland	143	15	13	51	36	24	4	-	-
Romania	61	3	8	32	10	5	-	2	1
Russia	256	40	72	78	41	15	8	2	-
Slovakia	19	4	2	6	4	3	-	-	-
Ukraine	57	8	12	17	15	3	2	-	-
Yugoslavia	287	55	48	92	52	29	9	-	2
USA	374	37	53	81	82	73	25	12	11
Third world 2)	5021	916	1070	1477	1028	338	94	67	31
Of which:									
Chile	59	3	19	18	11	7	-	-	1
China	149	6	15	48	45	15	5	12	3
India	168	23	21	82	18	5	5	4	10
Iran	436	74	81	112	102	45	8	6	8
Iraq	590	178	196	100	73	27	12	4	-
Korea, South	89	82	1	1	2	3	-	-	-
Morocco	106	2	9	59	32	3	1	-	-
Pakistan	319	32	47	150	60	17	5	4	4

Philippines	99	37	16	21	16	4	5	-	-
Somalia	562	131	126	133	123	36	9	4	-
Sri Lanka	191	10	79	44	31	5	3	16	3
Thailand	90	50	26	8	5	-	1	-	-
Turkey	258	17	33	147	44	13	2	2	-
Viet Nam	73	5	16	22	16	8	3	2	1
Stateless and not stated	84	14	9	26	28	7	-	-	-

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. Outflow of foreign population. 1986-2001.

Outmigration of citizens of:	Annual average											
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total, foreign citizens	9547	8444	8057	10451	9583	8992	10032	10034	12005	12690	14931	15216
Europe, total	7047	5500	5144	6167	6250	6158	6997	7087	8542	10083	11816	11911
Africa, total	205	421	437	721	567	376	496	454	695	434	594	728
Asia, total	664	1138	1306	1864	1372	1103	1114	1025	1370	919	1095	1319
North and Central America, total	1013	987	812	1161	953	994	1092	1075	1033	982	1101	920
South America, total	162	218	242	400	304	218	193	204	217	163	180	193
Oceania, total	96	78	86	111	94	121	127	171	125	93	130	135
Industrialized world	8511	6699	6009	7405	7366	7308	8285	8377	9747	11207	13081	12996
Nordic countries, total	4467	2870	2537	2475	3049	3432	3351	3875	5355	6762	6972	6563
Of which:												
Denmark	2322	1668	1400	1401	1603	1717	1441	1436	1423	1656	1690	1704
Sweden	1287	713	688	689	986	1036	1137	1671	2741	3509	3608	3226
Rest of Western Europe	2497	1954	1632	2195	1835	1918	2197	2000	2146	1958	2788	2694
Of which:												
Germany	257	228	187	273	209	266	334	352	425	364	620	619
UK	1421	1071	903	1129	936	866	1013	816	783	777	1019	941
EU 12	4741	3560	2974	3521	3318	3570	3559	3366	3461	3538	4345	4299
EU 15	5303	4490	3883	4429	4517	4973	5133	5454	6892	8085	9105	8736
Eastern Europe	342	739	975	1497	1366	808	1449	1212	1041	1363	2056	2654
Of which:												
Albania			4	6	7		5	10	8	9	25	22
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	-	13	193	286	919	611	381	196	155	106
Bulgaria			49	35	21	16	16	16	25	12	20	28
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	3	13	22	22	27	22	48
Hungary	9	20	24	24	24	12	21	29	38	25	24	37
Poland	108	157	113	181	99	93	101	94	103	76	81	108
Romania			67	20	45	20	17	26	27	24	40	36
Russia	.	.	11	24	34	36	98	126	142	135	131	169
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.		3	15	8	11	15	29
Ukraine	.	.	-	4	4		11	17	16	6	17	16
Yugoslavia	172	383	602	1089	615	196	107	73	54	674	1339	1874
USA	916	854	716	1012	826	873	949	876	856	815	909	717
Third world	1031	1730	2018	3019	2177	1662	1734	1639	2235	1467	1835	2220
Of which:												
Chile	99	165	170	299	224	148	110	91	80	60	61	42
China	32	56	63	90	113	84	127	127	180	131	188	148
India	62	120	124	286	122	81	110	76	114	82	82	103
Iran	43	117	179	175	124	89	70	55	64	54	63	89
Iraq			42	37	42	20	27	23	42	30	48	167
Korea, South	13	37	12	36	12	20	25	27	34	26	18	22
Morocco	24	34	29	63	39	32	30	23	22	38	32	47
Pakistan	154	166	201	359	212	216	169	113	182	111	118	152

Philippines	42	84	72	106	77	98	96	108	156	68	88	86
Somalia	11	83	85	117	98	78	49	49	98	42	105	211
Sri Lanka	48	165	130	222	181	148	101	120	167	88	77	106
Thailand	15	16	30	43	38	35	36	30	49	38	46	57
Turkey	106	91	152	177	107	122	85	54	76	78	78	79
Viet Nam	25	33	38	25	49	24	36	26	39	17	28	30
Stateless and not stated	5	15	30	27	40	22	13	18	23	16	15	10

Same sources and definitions as table 17.

Table 18 female. Outflow of foreign population. Female. 2001.

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	7311	949	958	2712	1453	630	333	178	98
Europe, total	5794	793	725	2287	1096	493	242	110	48
Africa, total	292	46	39	93	79	15	12	4	4
Asia, total	608	60	59	176	150	37	45	49	32
North and Central America, total	435	32	78	104	95	72	31	11	12
South America, total	106	10	30	31	19	9	1	4	2
Oceania, total	73	7	27	19	14	4	2	-	-
Industrialized world	6317	836	839	2408	1205	572	276	121	60
Nordic countries, total	3388	370	396	1524	617	275	140	51	15
Of which:									
Denmark	820	83	94	388	140	51	35	24	5
Sweden	1678	169	197	820	274	122	66	20	10
Rest of Western Europe	1054	146	118	324	272	122	52	15	5
Of which:									
Germany	323	39	48	134	62	30	7	2	1
UK	285	47	21	55	91	41	22	6	2
EU 12	1831	228	208	689	408	167	83	38	10
EU 15	4177	472	467	1779	824	370	181	64	20
Eastern Europe	1352	277	211	439	207	96	50	44	28
Of which:									
Albania	9	1	3	2	2	1	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	57	2	4	8	2	4	6	20	11
Bulgaria	10	-	1	7	1	-	1	-	-
Czech Republic	25	4	3	14	3	1	-	-	-
Hungary	24	2	5	9	5	-	2	-	1
Poland	70	1	5	42	8	6	4	1	3
Romania	20	-	1	14	3	1	-	-	1
Russia	104	5	15	61	10	7	3	1	2
Slovakia	19	2	2	13	1	-	1	-	-
Ukraine	9	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	876	254	152	176	158	73	32	22	9
USA	329	19	63	76	67	58	25	11	10
Third world	994	113	119	304	248	58	57	57	38
Of which:									
Chile	18	-	5	5	3	1	-	3	1
China	67	5	9	14	24	5	2	6	2
India	36	2	1	10	9	3	3	5	3
Iran	46	1	3	13	3	-	10	9	7
Iraq	41	9	9	12	9	-	-	-	2
Korea, South	11	2	1	2	5	1	-	-	-
Morocco	19	1	3	5	4	2	2	-	2
Pakistan	63	9	4	18	8	2	6	9	7
Philippines	72	-	1	24	30	4	4	5	4
Somalia	85	11	23	26	19	2	3	1	-

Sri Lanka	60	4	-	16	13	1	8	13	5
Thailand	45	3	9	14	9	8	2	-	-
Turkey	30	-	5	11	8	2	2	-	2
Viet Nam	15	1	-	8	2	-	3	1	-
Stateless and not stated	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

Same sources and definitions as table 17.

Table 18 male. Outflow of foreign population. Male. 2001.

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	7905	964	750	2466	1962	1018	501	176	68
Europe, total	6117	788	542	1988	1424	787	424	125	39
Africa, total	436	72	53	92	157	55	6	1	-
Asia, total	711	69	57	200	231	75	25	32	22
North and Central America, total	485	30	57	145	106	86	38	17	6
South America, total	87	2	29	26	18	10	2	-	-
Oceania, total	62	2	11	13	24	4	6	1	1
Industrialized world	6679	826	608	2145	1559	881	471	143	46
Nordic countries, total	3175	374	228	1200	769	359	192	42	11
Of which:									
Denmark	884	72	52	354	217	116	54	15	4
Sweden	1548	175	88	640	369	159	92	21	4
Rest of Western Europe	1640	142	108	412	433	306	180	49	10
Of which:									
Germany	296	26	26	103	74	44	20	3	-
U.K.	656	48	27	86	175	166	117	35	2
EU 12	2468	209	152	748	637	415	229	64	14
EU 15	4559	472	291	1555	1139	634	358	90	20
Eastern Europe	1302	272	206	376	222	122	52	34	18
Of which:									
Albania	13	3	3	4	2	1	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49	3	4	10	3	1	6	11	11
Bulgaria	18	1	1	4	7	4	1	-	-
Czech Republic	23	2	-	12	8	1	-	-	-
Hungary	13	1	1	4	4	2	-	1	-
Poland	38	2	3	18	10	4	-	-	1
Romania	16	-	1	8	4	3	-	-	-
Russia	65	2	16	35	10	2	-	-	-
Slovakia	10	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-
Ukraine	7	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	998	252	172	241	164	96	45	22	6
USA	388	26	41	117	86	63	34	16	5
Third world	1226	138	142	321	403	137	30	33	22
Of which:									
Chile	24	-	6	5	5	6	2	-	-
China	81	6	6	25	32	8	2	2	-
India	67	2	1	33	19	3	2	4	3
Iran	43	-	3	5	14	9	1	7	4
Iraq	126	15	10	49	31	12	4	4	1
Korea, South	11	2	3	1	2	2	1	-	-
Morocco	28	2	1	12	8	3	2	-	-
Pakistan	89	5	5	32	22	6	7	8	4
Philippines	14	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	3

Somalia	126	27	36	32	24	5	1	1	-
Sri Lanka	46	6	-	6	20	6	1	3	4
Thailand	12	5	1	1	3	1	1	-	-
Turkey	49	2	9	19	14	4	-	-	1
Viet Nam	15	-	-	4	5	4	1	-	1
Stateless and not stated	7	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-

Same sources and definitions as table 17.

Table 19. Net inflow of foreign population. 1986-2001.

Net immigration of citizens of:	Annual average											
	1986- 1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total, foreign citizens	10054	7647	9105	11844	8284	7490	7164	11992	14742	19540	12854	10196
Europe, total	2090	1766	4098	9085	5957	4555	4008	6909	8296	11167	2228	1827
Africa, total	1248	1394	1007	613	481	637	653	1073	1673	2257	2394	1901
Asia, total	5629	3668	3353	1954	1626	2035	2157	3434	4103	5648	7791	5898
North and Central America, total	149	243	259	-16	36	-3	68	241	292	18	-8	114
South America, total	1131	309	271	139	157	246	256	327	306	339	398	298
Oceania, total	18	46	42	17	24	14	-10	-13	28	39	22	46
Industrialized world	1948	1936	4336	9027	5957	4539	3978	7046	8495	11092	2071	1890
Nordic countries, total	644	592	928	1474	1888	1367	2489	4727	5047	1359	286	251
Of which:												
Denmark	350	179	292	322	253	-127	191	371	705	123	249	308
Sweden	343	398	594	929	956	1038	1793	3278	3260	984	-106	-157
Rest of Western Europe	66	-94	634	192	331	503	453	1102	1709	1421	302	653
Of which:												
Germany	123	70	175	123	221	219	233	398	656	703	373	464
UK	-149	-247	150	-54	-116	-17	-76	142	476	203	-207	-79
EU 12	402	65	922	488	631	321	623	1420	2358	1473	569	960
EU 15	240	529	1568	1533	1944	1598	2597	5371	6405	2906	686	866
Eastern Europe	1120	1212	2536	7419	3738	2685	1066	1080	1540	8387	1640	923
Of which:												
Albania			28	24	28		6	8	11	56	14	20
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	35	6202	3051	1440	121	-25	113	350	200	141
Bulgaria		117	4	15	21	16	35	64	55	65	76	76
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.	33	18	9	29	26	29	1
Hungary	21	-20	6	14	14	39	40	44	37	33	44	14
Poland	383	225	231	92	179	144	125	149	128	184	159	332
Romania		90	-3	86	29	82	98	97	126	99	67	144
Russia	.	.	155	256	321	323	376	429	475	665	744	752
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.		12	0	29	32	48	29
Ukraine	.	.	17	19	21		26	31	52	59	60	132
Yugoslavia	542	616	1915	693	171	404	55	127	261	5777	-685	-1292
USA	51	194	166	-111	-45	-90	-97	128	144	-132	-197	1
Third world	8064	5420	4692	2765	2326	2945	3154	4925	6203	8376	10754	8306
Of which:												
Chile	848	-7	-63	-197	-84	-23	-6	53	39	86	78	98
China	194	255	245	121	163	114	141	177	234	202	70	185
India	281	51	54	-111	38	93	24	98	154	161	147	212
Iran	1089	592	293	232	178	143	214	565	626	611	519	759
Iraq			592	429	169	325	359	726	1075	2033	4438	1002
Korea, South	138	78	106	90	142	141	112	122	126	131	110	133
Morocco	208	182	183	71	80	74	106	149	202	176	173	156
Pakistan	699	307	248	82	205	308	281	427	457	438	356	457
Philippines	411	202	212	168	176	141	142	217	227	277	313	401

Somalia	317	585	417	449	294	314	318	469	960	1118	1436	844
Sri Lanka	805	334	364	170	61	132	253	257	269	319	177	276
Thailand	145	131	203	164	193	196	241	238	238	377	459	549
Turkey	488	337	144	91	155	155	235	296	385	393	278	329
Viet Nam	712	808	765	511	195	188	84	170	115	182	158	244
Stateless and not stated	42	291	75	52	1	6	32	21	44	72	29	112

Same sources and definitions as table 17.

Table 19 female. Net inflow of foreign population. Female. 2001.

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	5673	584	1125	2507	1009	370	45	34	-1
Europe, total	1125	-130	350	749	144	79	-25	-35	-7
Africa, total	940	166	218	337	149	39	11	15	5
Asia, total	3272	509	528	1228	653	233	60	57	4
North and Central America, total	85	5	2	77	13	-4	-5	-1	-2
South America, total	204	23	24	97	42	16	5	-2	-1
Oceania, total	12	0	-4	11	0	6	-1	-	-
Industrialized world	1162	-127	332	810	154	73	-34	-36	-10
Nordic countries, total	-148	-68	201	-50	-137	-35	-24	-32	-3
Of which:									
Denmark	56	9	74	-	-	5	-13	-16	-3
Sweden	-223	-90	132	-87	-110	-35	-21	-12	-
Rest of Western Europe	323	31	47	196	76	-10	-13	-4	-
Of which:									
Germany	216	6	39	90	67	9	1	4	-
UK	-12	1	-	17	-16	-8	-5	-2	1
EU 12	379	40	116	195	76	-	-26	-19	-3
EU 15	178	-50	251	124	-40	-35	-34	-35	-3
Eastern Europe	950	-93	102	603	205	124	12	1	-4
Of which:									
Albania	4	1	-1	3	2	-1	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	79	11	11	37	22	4	-1	-4	-1
Bulgaria	56	5	6	28	9	5	-	2	1
Czech Republic	4	-4	2	5	-	-1	2	-	-
Hungary	14	-	-3	16	3	1	-2	-	-1
Poland	227	12	24	127	35	26	-	2	1
Romania	99	3	13	56	20	4	3	1	-1
Russia	561	36	89	158	145	93	25	12	3
Slovakia	20	2	4	12	2	1	-1	-	-
Ukraine	82	5	8	38	16	11	4	-	-
Yugoslavia	-581	-189	-120	-65	-100	-55	-26	-17	-9
USA	15	11	-9	22	4	-3	-3	-4	-3
Third world	4511	711	793	1697	855	297	79	70	9
Of which:									
Chile	63	9	18	12	13	10	3	-2	-
China	117	5	7	69	17	-	10	10	-1
India	111	34	13	40	5	2	3	9	5
Iran	366	55	72	104	86	41	1	8	-1
Iraq	538	131	122	138	94	37	11	5	-
Korea, South	55	44	2	2	2	5	-	-	-
Morocco	78	5	18	37	8	10	1	1	-2
Pakistan	227	20	44	97	36	27	1	1	1
Philippines	316	17	25	188	63	21	6	-1	-3
Somalia	408	90	80	120	81	19	5	9	4

Sri Lanka	131	7	26	66	13	4	7	7	1
Thailand	471	26	28	209	163	38	3	4	-
Turkey	120	13	46	42	19	2	-1	-	-1
Viet Nam	186	7	22	100	33	14	5	5	-
Stateless and not stated	35	11	7	8	8	1	-	-	-

Same sources and definitions as table 17.

Table 19 male. Net inflow of foreign population. Male. 2001.

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	4523	710	1047	1805	856	189	-60	-30	6
Europe, total	702	-93	104	662	228	-17	-111	-60	-11
Africa, total	961	136	228	340	205	35	9	8	-
Asia, total	2626	607	669	737	371	156	52	26	8
North and Central America, total	29	24	11	-8	4	3	-8	-4	7
South America, total	94	15	23	34	16	4	1	-	1
Oceania, total	34	8	4	16	6	2	-3	-	1
Industrialized world	728	-68	119	649	231	-12	-124	-64	-3
Nordic countries, total	399	-37	79	342	30	11	-19	-12	5
Of which:									
Denmark	252	32	17	135	70	6	-2	-7	1
Sweden	66	-72	61	133	-46	1	-9	-7	5
Rest of Western Europe	330	40	5	268	174	-38	-86	-28	-5
Of which:									
Germany	248	34	10	72	99	23	2	5	3
UK	-67	2	-5	74	11	-55	-67	-26	-1
EU 12	581	77	24	385	248	-28	-86	-35	-4
EU 15	688	-3	86	560	215	-27	-102	-41	-
Eastern Europe	-27	-96	20	52	24	10	-6	-20	-11
Of which:									
Albania	16	2	-	9	5	-	-	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	62	6	10	24	18	12	4	-3	-9
Bulgaria	20	3	5	7	8	-2	-1	-	-
Czech Republic	-3	-1	1	-4	-5	-	6	-	-
Hungary	-	2	-	1	-2	-	-	-1	-
Poland	105	13	10	33	26	20	4	-	-1
Romania	45	3	7	24	6	2	-	2	1
Russia	191	38	56	43	31	13	8	2	-
Slovakia	9	4	2	-3	4	2	-	-	-
Ukraine	50	8	11	13	13	3	2	-	-
Yugoslavia	-711	-197	-124	-149	-112	-67	-36	-22	-4
USA	-14	11	12	-36	-4	10	-9	-4	6
Third world	3795	778	928	1156	625	201	64	34	9
Of which:									
Chile	35	3	13	13	6	1	-2	-	1
China	68	-	9	23	13	7	3	10	3
India	101	21	20	49	-1	2	3	-	7
Iran	393	74	78	107	88	36	7	-1	4
Iraq	464	163	186	51	42	15	8	-	-1
Korea, South	78	80	-2	-	-	1	-1	-	-
Morocco	78	-	8	47	24	-	-1	-	-
Pakistan	230	27	42	118	38	11	-2	-4	-
Philippines	85	36	15	20	11	3	4	-1	-3
Somalia	436	104	90	101	99	31	8	3	-

Sri Lanka	145	4	79	38	11	-1	2	13	-1
Thailand	78	45	25	7	2	-1	-	-	-
Turkey	209	15	24	128	30	9	2	2	-1
Viet Nam	58	5	16	18	11	4	2	2	-
Stateless and not stated	77	13	8	24	26	6	-	-	-

Same sources and definitions as table 17.

Table 20. Asylum seekers and refugees in Norway

	Asylum seekers 1)	Asylum seekers granted protection 2)	Resettled refugees 3)	Evacuated refugees 4)
1980	50-150			
1981	50-150			
1982	50-150			
1983	about 150			
1984	about 300			
1985	829			
1986	2722			
1987	8613	3548	803	
1988	6602	5352	774	
1989	4433	6559	1075	
1990	3962	2577	974	
1991	4569	3142	1142	
1992	5238	3030	2037	
1993	12876	1328	1474	
1994	3379	5909	694	
1995	1460	2268	1591	
1996	1778	1465	788	
1997	2271	2094	1343	
1998	8543	3039	1124	
1999	10160	4693	1480	6092
2000	10842	4781	1481	
2001	14782	5866	1269	

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

2) asylum or residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

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

4) These refugees have been granted temporary protection in Norway. So far, all have originated in former Yugoslavia.

Source: Directorate of Immigration (2001, and previous issues)

Table 21. Number of asylum seekers by country of origin. 1988-2001

Citizens of	Annual average											
	1988-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	4999	4569	5238	12876	3379	1460	1778	2271	8543	10160	10842	14782
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	390	7051	201	106	73	90	236	161	272	907
Bulgaria	..	79	42	8	2	6	5	9	14	6	12	950
Croatia	.	.	44	68	78	29	3	55	2452	60	16	1216
Poland	230	120	19	10	72	8	209	19	2	2	68	39
Romania	..	54	59	74	46	10	8	19	77	153	712	203
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	318	471	1318
Ukraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	34	131	1027
Former Soviet Union 1)	..	71	84	99	159	151	50	39	122	491	665	1358
Former Yugoslavia 2)	701	1334	2838	4147	1562	147	76	343	1183	1173	4203	1124
Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	40	66	72	346
Ethiopia	278	260	42	29	7	18	30	48	81	126	96	173
Ghana	83	6	3	11	5	11	5	-	1	2	1	2
Somalia	408	731	444	259	251	189	180	552	955	1340	910	1080
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	45	172	326	603
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	12	19
India	82	30	13	22	20	4	9	4	11	10	16	17
Iraq	112	131	111	137	126	99	113	272	1317	4073	766	1056
Iran	680	244	130	147	160	163	120	138	270	350	327	412
Lebanon	204	179	65	40	9	18	6	17	28	49	22	34
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	545
Pakistan	163	14	17	23	26	31	16	26	146	265	220	186
Sri Lanka	374	556	403	255	233	90	413	196	173	112	165	164
Turkey	211	46	32	30	30	35	24	44	131	279	164	204
Chile	664	-	-	2	3	-	2	4	3	9	2	7
Stateless	..	201	49	120	27	59	19	42	85	164	120	194
Rest	..	501	453	344	362	286	417	322	1011	631	1069	1598

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. 1978-2001.

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

Source: Statistics Norway (2001 and previous issues).

Table 23. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002

Country of birth	1.1.1970	1.1.1980	1.1.1990	1.1.1994	1.1.1995	1.1.1996	1.1.1997	1.1.1998	1.1.1999	1.1.2000	1.1.2001	1.1.2002
Total	3874133	4091132	4233116	4324815	4348410	4369957	4392714	4417599	4445329	4478497	4503436	4524066
Norway	3797384	3970078	4040530	4099526	4115107	4129673	4145776	4159909	4172095	4186057	4198415	4208906
Foreign countries	76749	121054	192586	225289	233303	240284	246938	257690	273234	292440	305021	315160
Europe, total	57795	75837	96977	110725	116425	120713	124288	130629	138987	149730	151653	153228
Denmark	13702	16914	21160	21178	21161	20906	20928	21139	21693	21713	21953	22108
Sweden	16148	17875	20429	22242	23219	24315	26000	29255	32562	33401	33241	33013
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	1	3	6404	9401	10814	11089	11079	11219	11573	11743	11801
Bulgaria	521	422	575	742		576	609	667	723	787	858	934
France	935	2016	2433	2442	2459	2469	2521	2621	2752	2934	2924	2979
Germany	6566	7686	8821	9100	9318	9514	9737	10106	10798	11445	11768	12211
Netherlands	1650	2541	3268	3482	3552	3676	3770	3880	4026	4108	4140	4282
Poland	1165	1617	4367	5032	5157	5257	5350	5467	5610	5738	5861	6172
Romania					577	662	766	863	981	1082	1139	1274
Russia	.	.	.	.	820	1129	1581	1985	2458	3114	3866	4624
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	77	103	143	190	251	314	382	530
UK	6345	11070	14586	13773	13692	13647	13535	13642	14118	14347	14177	14114
Yugoslavia	1156	1784	4264	7657	7571	7901	7299	7208	7538	13279	12880	11666
Rest of Europe	9606	13911	17071	18673	19421	19744	20960	22527	24258	25895	26721	27520
EU 12	31387	43783	55410	55065	55235	55395	55790	56764	58987	60326	60855	61650
EU 15	50388	66143	80729	82289	83923	85394	87638	92528	98835	101420	101980	102594
Africa, total	1879	4402	11620	15676	16196	16830	17490	18565	20545	22907	25330	27295
Morocco	407	1134	2393	2974	3044	3110	3186	3327	3533	3719	3893	4041
Somalia	..	26	1291	3008	3296	3602	3900	4333	5341	6445	7837	8647
Rest of Africa	1472	3242	7936	9694	9856	10118	10404	10905	11671	12743	13600	14607
Asia, total	2686	18486	54707	68369	69980	71856	73980	76917	81324	87015	94804	100889
China	453	584	1559	2453	2878	2970	3086	3174	3405	3617	3818	4159
India	340	1841	4422	4568	4621	4692	4700	4775	4969	5130	5243	5443
Iran	61	190	5198	6896	7055	7146	7307	7710	8328	8857	9325	10061
Iraq	..	24	716	2217	2376	2697	3050	3773	4873	6941	11355	12306
Pakistan	172	5361	10470	11364	11567	11840	12098	12406	12876	13283	13618	14098
Philippines	97	840	3552	4509	4686	4820	4963	5140	5426	5698	6027	6446
South Korea	359	2602	4821	5215	5355	5483	5592	5701	5843	5966	6086	6228
Sri Lanka	23	271	4707	6043	6122	6259	6516	6696	6971	7295	7460	7705
Turkey	240	2149	4977	5850	5974	6114	6334	6554	6930	7300	7563	7874
Viet Nam	91	2095	7522	10419	10594	10760	10809	10923	10994	11177	11298	11500
Rest of Asia	850	2529	6763	8835	8752	9075	9525	10065	10709	11751	13011	15069
North and Central America, total	13163	19047	19114	19052	18974	18883	18918	18977	19318	19276	19164	19181
USA	11535	16600	15827	15572	15407	15205	15047	14975	15149	14956	14666	14559
Rest of North and Central America	1628	2447	3287	3480	3567	3678	3871	4002	4169	4320	4498	4622
South America, total	683	2379	9072	10289	10502	10744	10992	11352	11763	12166	12694	13149
Chile	114	930	5496	5305	5249	5219	5205	5263	5355	5444	5516	5626
Colombia	51	383	1618	2431	2584	2703	2821	2963	3101	3230	3471	3640
Rest of South America	518	1066	1958	2553	2669	2822	2966	3126	3307	3492	3707	3883
Oceania, total	543	903	1096	1178	1226	1258	1270	1250	1297	1346	1376	1418
% of total population	2,0	3,0	4,5	5,2	5,4	5,5	5,6	5,8	6,1	6,5	6,8	7,0

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

Table 24. Foreign citizens by citizenship per 1 January. 1988-2002.

Citizenship	Annual average	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	1988-1990												
Total	133311	143304	147774	154012	162298	164030	160837	157537	157965	165070	178686	184337	185863
Europe, total	68210	67335	68608	72434	80821	85726	88757	91976	97484	104946	114838	114805	112352
Denmark	17724	17198	17392	17734	17955	18141	17881	18098	18438	19101	19205	19405	19653
Sweden	12052	11672	12034	12617	13506	14439	15444	17306	20629	24024	25136	25170	25140
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	6318	9525	11225	11516	11599	11813	12196	11611	8826
Bulgaria	182	298	367	345	338	320	288	276	287	309	355	413	464
France	1987	1768	1768	1862	1896	1892	1880	1908	1994	2114	2293	2279	2323
Germany	4168	4270	4311	4461	4535	4705	4849	5063	5385	6026	6707	7055	7538
Netherlands	2590	2552	2580	2705	2740	2822	2953	3068	3228	3411	3533	3587	3718
Poland	2586	2854	2863	2905	2755	2647	2399	2259	2104	2053	2042	2023	2205
Romania	109	276	316	308	391	397	434	459	439	475	480	480	585
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	734	1042	1403	1770	2172	2749	3288	3882
Ukraine	.	.	.	.	.	61	81	106	132	175	231	284	405
UK	12822	11766	11486	11578	11434	11234	11054	10865	10798	11204	11367	11074	10966
Yugoslavia	3116	4242	4826	6758	7296	6731	6412	6024	5696	5472	10249	8849	6497
Rest of Europe	10874	10439	10665	11161	11657	12078	12815	13625	14985	16597	18295	19287	20150
EU 12	42362	40614	40579	41444	41665	41980	41892	42383	43367	45586	47002	47422	48296
EU 15	58436	55863	56221	57708	58887	60455	61586	64105	69076	75489	78482	79188	80144
Africa, total	6888	9400	10520	11328	11601	11603	10742	9989	9676	10069	11567	13594	14689
Morocco	1872	2163	2113	2047	1882	1749	1559	1358	1212	1274	1380	1440	1457
Somalia	515	1706	2349	2871	3443	3803	3727	3636	3737	4117	4844	6152	6588
Rest of Africa	4501	5531	6058	6410	6276	6051	5456	4995	4727	4678	5343	6002	6644
Asia, total	40028	47615	49301	50690	50684	48065	43929	38832	34948	34322	36790	40500	43261
China	943	1469	1684	1867	1872	1912	1831	1596	1409	1369	1269	1202	1288
India	3100	3459	3421	3336	3032	2911	2680	2407	2219	2238	2203	2174	2172
Iran	4085	5942	6598	6928	6951	5916	4708	3805	3514	3554	3683	3795	4249
Iraq	501	898	1221	1837	2294	2368	2577	2764	3324	4172	5790	9891	10778
Pakistan	10988	11442	11270	10757	10449	10311	9705	8611	7480	6931	7363	6731	6867
Philippines	1991	2304	2306	2246	2235	2173	1953	1792	1603	1685	1781	1962	2109
South Korea	326	290	272	274	255	255	253	243	235	211	200	200	191
Sri Lanka	3949	5247	5666	6167	6469	6034	5127	4422	3846	3662	3405	3177	3034
Turkey	4810	5523	5531	5577	5422	4995	4432	3932	3449	3191	3481	3299	3339
Viet Nam	6406	6898	6828	6859	6785	6371	5863	4590	3515	2887	2452	1897	1561
Rest of Asia	2929	4143	4504	4842	4920	4819	4800	4670	4354	4422	5163	6172	7673
North and Central America, total	11564	11124	11177	11290	11067	10917	10689	10550	10430	10526	10340	10174	10112
USA	9951	9537	9583	9632	9349	9181	8956	8706	8583	8596	8325	8037	7915
Rest of North and Central America	1613	1587	1594	1658	1718	1736	1733	1844	1847	1930	2015	2137	2197
South America, total	5743	6881	6840	6757	6499	6045	5137	4618	4245	4075	3978	4075	4158
Chile	4388	5388	5362	5243	4958	4572	3689	3161	2787	2590	2433	2361	2303
Colombia	456	491	422	422	385	332	268	257	256	267	260	329	383

Rest of South America	899	1002	1056	1092	1156	1141	1180	1200	1202	1218	1285	1385	1472
Oceania, total	667	639	694	732	747	761	771	750	703	730	761	773	806
Stateless and unknown	210	310	634	781	879	913	812	822	479	402	412	416	485
% of total population	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1

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

Table 25. Naturalisations by previous citizenship. 1986-2001.

Previous citizenship	Annual average											
	1986-1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	3520	5055	5132	5538	8778	11778	12237	12037	9244	7988	9517	10838
Europe, total	919	919	973	1213	1773	1891	1591	1851	1737	2434	3586	5419
Denmark	168	108	108	119	187	102	91	143	149	158	170	162
Sweden	98	103	108	153	150	130	112	167	154	241	246	249
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	8	36	875	2999
Bulgaria	10	16	26	25	38	49	50	48	38	21	21	30
Germany	59	40	46	56	59	45	41	63	55	73	74	68
Poland	168	234	215	265	275	374	267	282	192	209	196	159
Romania	5	12	12	9	26	47	72	114	90	91	70	43
Russia	.	.	3	3	8	12	34	76	93	102	222	192
Ukraine	.	.	-	-	-	-	2	6	9	3	7	14
UK	88	93	107	106	136	110	162	142	129	94	104	57
Yugoslavia	102	140	201	275	659	754	554	520	560	1176	1322	1199
Rest of Europe	221	173	147	202	235	268	203	278	260	230	279	247
EU 12	421	324	330	371	485	358	375	453	414	388	423	376
EU 15	572	466	467	579	688	526	522	649	599	686	725	672
Africa, total	231	489	506	642	890	1758	1680	1529	1540	1077	704	1232
Morocco	109	280	299	275	257	248	318	294	154	90	131	154
Somalia	4	7	6	26	117	581	575	507	739	591	332	676
Rest of Africa	118	202	201	341	516	929	787	728	647	396	241	402
Asia, total	1956	3113	3164	3115	5314	6755	7936	7433	5210	3801	4697	3757
China	30	76	95	149	148	235	383	348	279	315	156	113
India	127	166	220	242	251	346	313	274	157	232	188	235
Pakistan	484	778	1054	664	616	997	1530	1583	1097	106	1077	409
Philippines	199	235	298	213	243	343	315	360	155	199	157	261
South Korea	182	95	107	105	135	121	122	109	146	144	113	143
Turkey	212	474	238	393	752	793	836	837	705	170	523	356
Viet Nam	576	1082	931	746	710	727	1446	1276	781	651	738	594
Rest of Asia	146	207	221	603	2459	3193	2991	2646	1890	1984	1745	1646
North and Central America, total	97	84	80	97	125	119	135	152	135	139	139	114
USA	44	49	44	67	56	45	69	65	63	60	54	54
Rest of North and Central America	53	35	36	30	69	74	66	87	72	79	85	60
South America, total	297	435	392	445	621	1173	794	667	487	450	330	249
Chile	89	82	81	117	310	923	531	416	240	252	156	172
Colombia	154	270	221	217	204	143	144	130	111	110	72	18
Rest of South America	53	83	90	111	107	107	119	121	136	88	102	59
Oceania, total	7	4	7	5	11	6	10	18	4	10	12	13
Stateless and unknown	14	11	10	21	44	73	80	387	131	77	49	54

Sources: Statistics Norway (2001, and previous issues)

Table 26a. Existing marriages¹⁾ by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 2002.

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	854236	766735	38843	5365	25543	5044	2268	305	10133
Norway	776439	737426	23128	1007	7096	4311	1148	237	2086
Europe	34997	18522	13867	105	403	207	97	25	1771
Africa	6865	1667	183	3124	80	14	13	-	1784
Asia	23877	2122	402	100	16971	30	16	4	4232
North America	4174	3408	234	11	41	367	25	7	81
South America	1778	605	61	7	8	24	899	-	174
Oceania	320	253	20	1	7	6	-	28	5
Not known	5786	2732	948	1010	937	85	70	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 in 2001 by citizenship of bride and bridegroom

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	24652	20183	1920	236	1358	229	171	18	537
Norway	21576	17969	1477	159	1156	217	145	16	437
Rest of Europe	1531	1058	379	7	31	9	5	-	42
Africa	249	169	3	54	2	-	1	1	19
Asia	533	325	22	4	147	1	-	-	34
North America	235	220	10	-	2	1	1	-	1
South America	81	57	4	-	-	-	18	-	2
Oceania	36	33	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Not known	411	352	24	11	20	1	1	-	2

Source: Statistics Norway 2002

Table 26c. Divorces 2001 by citizenship.

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	10763	9790	374	121	203	92	38	6	139
Norway	9759	9080	258	76	149	82	30	6	78
Rest of Europe	470	344	92	1	5	3	1	-	24
Africa	116	85	1	23	-	-	-	-	7
Asia	208	133	7	1	43	-	-	-	24
North and Central America	82	72	1	-	1	7	-	-	1
South America	38	25	3	-	-	-	7	-	3
Oceania	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	83	44	12	20	5	-	-	-	2

Source: Statistics Norway 2002

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

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

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

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

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

Country of background	1994-1995	1999-2001
The whole population	1.87	1.81
Norway 5)	1.83	1.74
Foreign countries, total	2.57	2.36
Nordic countries	2.15	1.90
Western Europe excl. Turkey	1.88	1.83
Eastern Europe	2.29	1.98
North America and Oceania	1.77	1.98
Asia, Africa, America excl. USA and Canada, Turkey	2.93	2.73
Western countries 6)	2.02	1.89
Non-Western countries	2.79	2.54

Source: Statistics Norway

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

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

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

4) Born abroad by two foreign born parents.

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

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

Table 28b. Fertility among women of age 35-44, by country of background. 1 January 1996, 1999 and 2001.

Country of background	1996 1)				1999 1)				2001 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	319277	2,01	94	8
Norway	286782	2,01	97	7	289534	2,01	97	7	292589	2,01	97	7
Rest of Europe			62	6	11354	1,74	57	7	12664	1,78	56	8
1998	1998	1,66										
Denmark	1369	1,74	75	7	1487	1,80	76	6	1577	1,81	78	7
Finland	646	1,59	83	6	766	1,47	72	4	834	1,41	70	3
Iceland	318	1,99	59	8	431	2,13	43	11	438	2,16	42	12
Sweden	1463	1,53	76	5	1939	1,58	69	5	2096	1,63	71	5
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1085	1,61	4	3	1114	1,94	10	5	1156	1,97	16	5
France	181	1,77	59	8	183	1,92	66	7	203	1,89	70	6
Germany	657	1,73	80	7	752	1,71	74	8	855	1,67	67	6
Netherlands	342	1,92	78	11	351	1,88	72	9	343	1,97	69	10
Poland	1051	1,33	60	2	1149	1,42	65	2	1131	1,45	67	2
Romania	76	1,11	39	1	108	1,15	44	1	133	1,08	53	1
Russia	152	0,71	22	1	385	1,01	24	1	653	1,02	25	1
UK	843	1,75	76	7	790	1,85	69	7	748	1,82	73	7
Yugoslavia	645	2,34	36	20	714	2,78	31	31	1130	2,89	27	33
Africa, total	1000	2,47	55	27	1461	2,62	52	28	1971	2,64	53	30
Morocco	242	3,40	64	48	320	3,13	72	43	362	2,99	76	39
Somalia	158	3,38	26	48	298	3,86	29	55	528	3,69	34	54
Asia, total	6749	2,34	57	22	8350	2,35	60	21	9747	2,30	62	20
China	317	1,27	48	3	407	1,38	55	2	441	1,42	62	2
India	484	2,08	78	10	518	2,09	82	8	517	2,07	82	7
Iran	578	2,13	23	11	802	2,17	28	11	982	2,19	32	11
Iraq	117	3,53	17	42	233	3,36	17	43	493	3,24	16	41
Pakistan	1212	3,60	72	53	1330	3,66	72	54	1424	3,55	74	53
Philippines	1036	1,56	74	5	1216	1,64	76	5	1370	1,61	78	5
Sri Lanka	423	2,07	47	10	679	2,12	60	9	828	2,10	70	8
Thailand	579	1,24	58	4	770	1,28	59	4	967	1,27	61	4
Turkey	445	3,01	45	36	538	2,96	54	34	638	2,76	63	28
Viet Nam	916	2,84	47	33	1102	2,74	57	32	1191	2,59	66	26
North and Central America	1089	1,66	69	7	1126	1,83	61	8	1064	1,78	68	7
USA	806	1,61	70	6	804	1,81	62	7	718	1,78	71	6
South America, total	895	2,00	44	8	1059	2,13	50	10	1162	2,08	57	10
Chile	574	2,15	36	10	683	2,29	45	11	703	2,30	52	12
Oceania, total	74	1,70	67	4	87	1,68	59	3	80	1,74	57	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 Total number of pupils and minority language pupils in primary and lower secondary schools. 1990-2001.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL:												
Total	473078	467501	463309	466605	470774	477236	486242	556764	567265	578084	588515	597540
Primary	309432	308516	307461	309889	314062	320752	330619	401652	411878	419805	426475	429445
Lower secondary	163646	158985	155848	156716	156712	156484	155623	155112	155387	158279	162040	168095
OF WHICH MINORITY LANGUAGE PUPILS 1):												
Total	17319	18939	20932	21614	24428	25911	28217	32850	35945	38587	39584 2)	39755 2)
Primary	12551	13736	15104	15243	17133	18334	19957	24217	26605	28735		
Lower secondary	4768	5203	5828	6371	7295	7577	8260	8633	9340	9852		
PER CENT MINORITY LANGUAGE PUPILS 1):												
Total	3,7	4,1	4,5	4,6	5,2	5,4	5,8	5,9	6,3	6,7	6,7 2)	6,7 2)
Primary	4,1	4,5	4,9	4,9	5,5	5,7	6,0	6,0	6,5	6,8		
Lower secondary	2,9	3,3	3,7	4,1	4,7	4,8	5,3	5,6	6,0	6,2		

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

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

Source: Statistics Norway (2002, and previous issues)

Table 30. Persons born in Norway, emigrated 1975-2001, and not returned by 1 January 2002.

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 2000-2001	Number	Per cent left 2000-2001	Number	Per cent left 2000-2001	
Total	79535	23	69619	23	9916	16	12
Europe, total	56862	24	51278	24	5584	15	10
Denmark	10545	24	9496	26	1049	13	10
Finland	798	21	522	20	276	14	35
Iceland	746	21	334	27	412	17	55
Sweden	21626	23	20612	22	1014	20	5
Belgium	763	30	700	32	63	11	8
Bosnia-Herzegovina	59	17	17	24	42	19	71
Bulgaria	9	33	8	38	1	-	11
France	1629	21	1337	24	292	8	18
Germany	2855	18	2665	18	190	10	7
Greece	399	22	379	22	20	5	5
Italy	666	18	617	18	49	12	7
Netherlands	1355	22	1143	23	212	11	16
Poland	185	26	134	25	51	18	28
Romania	29	21	22	27	7	29	24
Russia	57	42	49	43	8	50	14
Spain	5224	35	5115	35	109	25	2
Switzerland	1081	18	1025	18	56	11	5
Ukraine	7	43	7	43	-	-	-
United Kingdom	6916	21	5658	23	1258	12	18
Yugoslavia	304	53	21	38	283	20	93
Africa, total	1595	27	1043	30	552	22	35
Ethiopia	76	49	64	44	12	58	16
Morocco	156	19	26	27	130	25	83
Somalia	53	55	2	-	51	49	96
Tanzania	138	24	108	23	30	17	22
Asia, total	4785	28	3222	30	1563	21	33
China	161	47	130	52	31	19	19
India	189	15	56	18	133	18	70
Iran	35	40	7	29	28	25	80
Iraq	13	54	3	-	10	60	77
Japan	254	19	196	22	58	9	23
Pakistan	698	30	33	21	665	26	95
Philippines	317	31	288	31	29	14	9
Saudi-Arabia	181	28	171	28	10	10	6
Singapore	428	32	411	33	17	6	4
Sri Lanka	104	23	31	52	73	18	70
Thailand	373	41	360	42	13	8	3

Turkey	289	26	75	27	214	21	74
Vietnam	47	36	41	39	6	-	13
North and Central America, total	12603	16	11600	17	1003	10	8
Canada	1407	13	1244	14	163	10	12
USA	10787	17	9962	17	825	10	8
South America, total	861	23	630	27	231	8	27
Chile	253	15	74	30	179	8	71
Oceania, total	1376	17	1236	18	140	10	10
Australia	1170	17	1043	18	127	11	11
Unknown	1453	16	610	16	843	16	58

Source: Statistics Norway, unpublished data 2002

Table 31. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 1970-2000 and 1970-1996 who are still in Norway one and five years after immigration

Country of birth	Number of immigrants 1970-2000	Per cent still in Norway after 1 year	Number of immigrants 1970-1996	Per cent still in Norway after 5 year
Total	430211	84	332391	57
Europe, total	243131	77	186116	47
Of which:				
Denmark	45572	57	39973	30
Finland	15177	73	10664	40
Iceland	10078	75	8023	39
Sweden	42190	77	26282	49
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14095	97	12534	84
Bulgaria	1149	91	816	68
France	8692	83	7362	30
Germany	12748	81	9022	51
Netherlands	7197	81	6031	43
Poland	7525	89	6531	76
Romania	1342	89	911	68
Russia	4386	94	1752	73
Ukraine	467	94	188	72
United Kingdom	32399	81	29274	39
Yugoslavia	18500	82	11102	64
Africa, total	30735	94	20950	76
Of which:				
Morocco	4426	97	3560	90
Somalia	8809	98	4479	88
Asia, total	104630	96	80011	85
Of which:				
China	4285	93	3331	72
India	6289	91	5505	75
Iran	10865	98	8363	90
Iraq	11776	99	3282	93
Pakistan	16246	98	14230	92
Philippines	6496	96	5186	83
South Korea	906	84	720	49
Sri Lanka	9142	97	7616	88
Turkey	9891	95	8269	85
Viet Nam	12104	99	11336	97
North and Central America, total	36839	81	32732	32
Of which:				
Canada	3803	77	3316	32
USA	30683	80	27832	30
South America, total	11590	93	9872	78
Of which:				
Chile	6994	97	6536	86
Oceania, total	3286	74	2710	27
Of which:				
Australia	2406	73	1970	26

Source: Unpublished data from Statistics Norway 2002

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

Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group.

4th quarter 1990, 1998-2001.

Year, Age	Employees Total	Employees who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	Eastern Europe	North-America and Oceania	Asia 1)	Africa	Latin-America
1990									
Total	54,8	43,4	55,2	48,2	41,6	35,6	36,7	33,8	38,1
16-24 years	41,6	27,4	42,7	24,2	24,6	7,7	27,6	20,9	24,4
25-54 years	70,2	48,8	63,1	54,1	47,3	44,2	40,7	36,9	41,7
55-74 years	31,1	33,2	38,3	32,8	29,4	30,7	20,6	36,9	28,1
1998									
Total	60,9	50,9	60,4	56,1	46,9	44,4	46,3	41,8	55
16-24 years	47,9	38,4	54,7	30,9	33,5	17,5	37,5	30,9	34,2
25-54 years	74,4	57,2	69,1	63,4	55,8	55,8	50,5	45,3	62,2
55-74 years	34,3	32,8	38,2	41,8	22,3	24,3	22,4	24,3	34,4
1999									
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

1 Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002.

Table 33. Employees of age 16-74 by region of birth, number of years of residence in Norway, sex and age. Per cent of total number of persons aged 16-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2001.

Sex, Number of years of residence in Norway, Age	Employees total	Employees who are first generation immigrants							
		Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	Eastern Europe	North America and Oceania	Asia/ I	Africa	South and Central America
MALES	63,1	55,3	61,9	63,3	55,3	51,7	51,4	45,6	60,4
16-24 years	47,5	41,5	55,4	35,8	41,5	16,5	42,2	32,6	38,9
25-54 years	76,2	61,4	69,6	69,7	64,9	62,9	56,1	49,7	68,2
55-74 years	40,5	37,5	41,0	49,3	30,8	30,9	27,0	29,1	42,4
Stayed less than 4 years		50,0	63,9	57,8	48,9	45,9	42,9	38,5	50,5
16-24 years		39,1	58,6	34,6	38,2	16,3	37,8	25,4	29,9
25-54 years		54,4	66,1	61,9	56,2	54,3	46,1	43,8	57,7
55-74 years		24,2	50,6	34,0	9,1	22,0	8,4	16,7	50,0
Stayed 4-6 years		60,4	69,4	69,0	53,1	59,2	52,8	54,1	63,4
16-24 years		41,8	53,7	35,8	42,0	11,5	42,7	37,3	42,9
25-54 years		66,6	72,2	71,8	67,6	64,5	57,1	61,1	68,9
55-74 years		29,7	50,8	37,6	16,0	37,5	20,0	23,1	42,9
Stayed 7 years and more		56,8	59,4	64,7	58,3	53,2	54,4	48,4	62,1
16-24 years		43,8	45,7	39,3	43,5	16,7	45,2	40,9	41,2
25-54 years		63,7	71,5	73,9	67,9	68,2	59,5	51,2	70,1
55-74 years		38,9	39,9	50,2	36,1	31,3	29,2	30,5	42,2
FEMALES	59,0	47,2	61,6	50,1	47,1	39,8	40,7	34,3	49,9
16-24 years	47,9	38,0	57,9	27,9	36,4	12,9	35,3	29,5	39,8
25-54 years	72,4	53,1	71,5	59,9	54,8	50,2	44,5	37,1	54,4
55-74 years	35,0	30,5	40,0	35,7	19,7	24,1	16,1	15,2	32,9
Stayed less than 4 years		36,4	64,8	43,8	33,5	27,2	23,7	23,8	31,3
16-24 years		31,6	59,4	24,0	27,0	11,6	19,9	22,1	25,2
25-54 years		39,8	68,2	49,8	38,3	33,5	26,7	25,5	33,8
55-74 years		12,5	54,3	14,5	7,4	9,3	3,3	2,3	7,7
Stayed 4-6 years		48,9	70,7	53,4	48,0	40,7	39,7	34,2	50,8
16-24 years		40,8	60,6	33,8	44,0	14,3	35,7	33,2	48,4
25-54 years		53,2	72,1	56,7	58,2	45,3	42,0	35,6	52,2
55-74 years		-	62,2	19,1	6,4	10,0	9,4	-	23,1
Stayed 7 years and more		51,6	58,7	51,7	55,2	44,1	47,2	43,5	55,8
16-24 years		45,3	48,2	35,3	44,4	17,6	46,4	43,3	46,3
25-54 years		58,9	72,8	65,1	63,7	58,6	50,9	45,7	61,6
55-74 years		32,8	39,2	36,3	26,7	25,2	19,0	20,2	34,0

1 Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002

Table 34. 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 and 2001.

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

1999										
Total	1,8	4,2	1,9	2,2	5,5	2	5,3	6,7	5,2	
Stayed less than 4 years		3,4	2,1	2,2	4,6	2	4,2	4,3	4,2	
Stayed 4-6 years		5,9	1,9	3,2	7,3	2,5	6,9	7,8	4,6	
Stayed 7 years and more		4,2	1,8	2,1	4,7	1,8	5,4	7,6	5,5	
2000										
Total	1,8	4,4	2,0	2,2	5,4	1,9	5,5	7,1	5,6	
Stayed less than 4 years		4,1	2,4	2,3	4,3	1,4	5,4	6,4	4,7	
Stayed 4-6 years		5,3	2,2	2,5	6,9	2,0	6,6	7,0	5,4	
Stayed 7 years and more		4,3	1,8	2,1	5,4	2,1	5,4	7,6	5,9	
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	

1) Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2002

Table 35. Naturalisation 2001, as per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway

longer than seven years. Selected nationalities.

Country	Number of citizens in Norway 1.1.2001		Obtained Norwegian citizenship in 2001	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
Denmark	19 405	13 782	162	1,18
Finland	6 003	2 596	41	1,58
Sweden	25 170	10 827	249	2,30
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11 611	4 595	2999	65,27
Bulgaria	413	50	30	60,00
Germany	7 055	3 445	68	1,97
Poland	2 023	820	159	19,39
Romania	480	35	43	122,86
Russia	3 288	151	192	127,15
Ukraine	284	15	14	93,33
United Kingdom	11 074	7 464	57	0,76
Yugoslavia	8 849	1 479	1199	81,07
Euro 15	79 188	43 568	672	1,54
Ethiopia	1 041	172	79	45,93
Morocco	1 440	451	154	34,15
Somalia	6 152	551	676	122,69
Turkey	3 299	1 052	356	33,84
China	1 202	227	113	49,78
India	2 174	1 229	235	19,12
Iran	3 795	550	361	65,64
Iraq	9 891	260	331	127,31
Pakistan	6 731	3 840	409	10,65
Philippines	1 962	424	261	61,56
Sri Lanka	3 177	967	477	49,33
Thailand	2 725	790	302	38,23
Viet Nam	1 897	727	594	81,71
USA	8 037	5 546	54	0,97
Chile	2 361	1 893	172	9,09
Colombia	329	46	18	39,13

Source: Statistics Norway 2002

Table 36. Persons with foreign background. 1 January 2002.

Country of background	Foreign background, total	Immigrant population			Other immigrant background				
		Total	Born abroad with both parents born abroad	Born in Norway with both parents born abroad	Total	Adopted abroad	Born abroad with one parent born abroad	Born in Norway with one parent born abroad	Born abroad with both parents born in Norway
Total	526140	310704	259221	51483	215436	14796	23926	159510	17204
Europe, total	275023	137104	125845	11259	137919	831	17058	110767	9263
Nordic countries	129232	53466	50470	2996	75766	178	9621	59754	6213
Of which:									
Denmark	49334	19169	17834	1335	30165	45	3214	25902	1004
Finland	12848	6844	6486	358	6004	13	366	5580	45
Sweden	58821	22772	21865	907	36049	110	5681	25192	5066
Rest of Europe	145791	83638	75375	8263	62153	653	7437	51013	3050
Of which:									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13420	13159	11835	1324	261	-	3	258	-
Bulgaria	1496	918	878	40	578	2	17	526	33
France	5356	2368	2252	116	2988	5	475	2269	239
Germany	23849	10019	9432	587	13830	66	1915	11164	685
Netherlands	8643	3981	3518	463	4662	6	536	3877	243
Poland	10099	6760	6008	752	3339	42	149	3137	11
Romania	1796	1202	1127	75	594	149	6	439	-
Russia	5493	4551	4422	129	942	168	57	704	13
Ukraine	641	562	538	24	79	1	3	75	-
United Kingdom	29964	10820	10234	586	19144	27	2798	15302	1017
Yugoslavia	16095	14466	11804	2662	1629	4	18	1604	3
Africa, total	41802	32179	24986	7193	9623	362	732	7228	1301
Of which:									
Morocco	7478	6017	4016	2001	1461	6	25	1422	8
Somalia	11522	11269	8723	2546	253	2	2	249	-
Asia, total	148692	120438	89362	31076	28254	9151	1367	16536	1200
Of which:									
China	5772	3842	3199	643	1930	934	54	857	85
India	8626	6407	4266	2141	2219	1044	63	1012	100
Iran	13199	11908	10387	1521	1291	21	29	1227	14
Iraq	13922	13630	12181	1449	292	1	8	281	2
Pakistan	26059	24565	14040	10525	1494	14	26	1448	6
Philippines	10789	6302	5478	824	4487	553	328	3577	29
South Korea	6672	410	378	32	6262	5684	93	431	54
Sri Lanka	11661	10925	7538	3387	736	164	23	542	7
Turkey	13029	11550	7808	3742	1479	6	32	1434	7
Viet Nam	17367	16386	11447	4939	981	189	27	747	18
North and Central America, total	39054	10101	9682	419	28953	647	3932	19513	4861
Of which:									
USA	30868	7125	6879	246	23743	251	3211	16104	4177
South America, total	18993	9950	8447	1503	9043	3800	541	4331	371
Of which:									
Chile	8950	6661	5408	1253	2289	160	72	2035	22
Colombia	4019	680	617	63	3339	2930	62	320	27
Oceania, total	2576	932	899	33	1644	5	296	1135	208

Source: Statistics Norway 2002

