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Report for the Continuous Reporting System
of Migration of OECD (SOPEMI)

CENTRAL
BUREAU
OF STATISTICS
OF NORWAY

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PREFACE

This series contains papers within the field of population and living conditions. The papers are expected to be of some general interest, and presents work in progress, or other notes worth a limited distribution.

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Central Bureau of Statistics of Norway.



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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO NORWAY, 1990

Report for the Continuous Reporting System of Migration of OECD (SOPEMI)

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This is the third report from Norway to the Continuous Reporting System on Migration of OECD. The report follows Instructions to Correspondents SME/MI/88.11 and later amendments, with some exceptions. Mostly, it is an updating of the previous reports (Østby, 1990 a and b), with new paragraphs on the labour market situation for foreigners, and on naturalisations.

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SUMMARY

Between 1970 and 1985 the gross yearly immigration of foreigners to Norway was between 11 000 and 13 000, nearly twice the emigration. There was a small net outmigration of national citizens. In 1985 Norway was "discovered" by asylum seekers, and in 1987, Norway received more than 8000 of them. As a percentage of the total population, this was more than in most other Western European countries. The number then decreased, may be mainly as a reaction to a more restrictive handling of their applications. In 1990, we accepted 4000 asylum seekers, the same as in 1989. The first 6 months of 1991 is on the same level. The asylum seekers come from many countries, at the moment, Ethiopia, Iran, Lebanon, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia are the most important.

The number of quota refugees increased the last years, due to more liberal quotas. The refugees are mainly Vietnamese and Iranians.

The total number of foreign citizens in Norway was 143.300 at the beginning of 1990. This is 3,4 per cent of the total population. 4,3 per cent of the population are born abroad. The majority of the foreign population has an origin in a Scandinavian or other western country, particularly UK, USA and Germany. More than 40 per cent come from a third world country, and this percentage is increasing. The main countries of origin are Pakistan, Viet Nam, Turkey as well as the countries of the asylum seekers.

Citizens of the industrialised world are quite evenly distributed over the country, with some nationalities concentrated in the economically most active regions. Before 1975, most third world citizens came as immigrant workers. They settled mainly in the capital region. After the immigration ban of 1975, migrants from third world countries are allowed to enter the country mainly for family reunification or as refugees/asylum seekers. Those obtaining political asylum or residence permit on humanitarian grounds, are settled by the authorities in many different municipalities all over the country.

The foreign population is much younger than the nationals. Immigrants, and especially third world immigrants, are mostly young adults. The percentage of children is the same among Norwegians and immigrants. There is a very small number of aged persons among foreign nationals. The fertility of immigrants are generally on a higher level than among Norwegian born, but the difference is decreasing with increasing length of stay in the country. The fertility level is closely related to the background of the immigrants.

We are starting to establish some information on the employment situation of foreigners. Although our measures are imperfect, we can see that the employment rates are very low among third world immigrants, and that they have been decreasing lately. The unemployment is 3-5 times as high among these nationalities than it is among Norwegian and other Western European nationals. In some groups of third world immigrants, the number of unemployed seems to be almost as high as the number of employed persons. Those who are gainfully employed, are concentrated in sanitary services, and in hotels etc.

Foreigners in Norway, even students or persons on a tourist visa, may be given a temporal permit to work. During the 1980s, an increasing number of Poles take seasonal work after having entered the country on tourist visa.

In 1990, Norway again had net in-migration, after an atypical out-migration in 1989. The immigration surplus seems to be increasing in 1991. The main trends are the following: The number of emigrating Norwegian citizens are decreasing after a steep increase in 1989. Labour migration to Sweden is the main factor behind these variations. We have a small net out-migration to most other Western countries, of both Norwegian and foreign citizens. Norwegian nationals reacted more quickly to the changing labour market than other citizens did. The migration of third world citizens was little influenced by the changes in the labour market. Their out-migration was very moderate in 1990, but the number is increasing at a relatively high speed. The number of immigrating foreigners was declining in 1990, due to the labour market conditions and to a more restrictive immigration policy.

In 1989-90 the number of naturalisations were on twice the level of 1980-87. Some refugee groups having stayed in the country for more than seven years, takes Norwegian citizenship at very high rates. In 1990, 50 per cent of the eligible persons in some groups were naturalised. There is also a substantial shift of citizenship among other third world immigrants, but not among Western citizens.

Less than 5 per cent of the asylum seekers are accepted as political refugees, and some 40 per cent are given permit to stay on humanitarian grounds. The percentage allowed to stay in the country varies much between the different nationalities. Almost non from the former Warsaw treaty countries are allowed to stay, whereas more than 80 per cent of those coming from Ethiopia, Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and Sri Lanka are accepted.

1. MIGRANT FLOWS

1.1 Immigration and departure of foreigners

1.1.1 Situation in the 1980s, and in 1990

In the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, the number of foreigners immigrating to Norway increased slightly, from 11.000 to 13.000 annually. From 1985, the number increased further, reaching more than 23.000 in 1987 and 1988. In 1989 and 1990, we had an entirely new situation. The immigration went more than 30 per cent below the figure of 1988 (see table 6). The decrease came first for citizens from other Nordic countries (minus 37,5 per cent in 1989) and the rest of Europe. For third world citizens, the decrease was 15 per cent in 1989 and more than 20 per cent 1990.

The new situation of 1985 was mainly due to an increase in the number of asylum seekers. From 1989, Norway has had higher unemployment rates than ever since World War II (diagram 6), making the labour market less favorable, and the country less attractive to our neighbors. There has also been a more restrictive immigration policy than before, making it more difficult for third world citizens to obtain a permit to stay in Norway.

The new inflow of asylum seekers started late 1985, taking the Norwegian authorities by surprise. Our system for control and reception of the asylum seekers was not fully prepared for its growing tasks, neither was the political system nor the public opinion. The inflow reached its maximum in late 1987. From 1989, the number seems to have stabilised on a level 50 per cent of that of 1987. The first 6 months of 1991 has the same level. From 1 January 1991, there are new regulations to the Aliens Act. These regulations are not quite as restrictive as expected, and based on that, I would not expect a dramatic decrease in the number of asylum seekers.

The regional origin of the asylum seekers are changing. In 1990 and the first 6 months of 1991, Yugoslavia was the most important sending country, and many even from Sri Lanka and Iran. In the first months of 1991, there has been an increasing percentage coming from Somalia and Ethiopia (see table 9). The number of asylum seekers from formerly important countries like Chile, Iran, Pakistan, Poland, and Turkey are at the moment very low. We can hardly see any

effects of the Gulf Crisis in the Norwegian statistics on asylum seekers. In 1990, there has in addition arrived some asylum seekers from Bulgaria, Rumania and the Soviet Union. See table 9 for further details.

The number of persons seeking asylum differs much from the number granted asylum. From 1987, asylum seekers who are not refused to enter the country, are normally included in the migration statistics. According to the Central Population Register of Norway (CPR), a person intending to stay in the country for more than 6 months, should be given a personal identification number and be included in the CPR. This is the source of all our population statistics.

The time spent before an application is finally decided upon, varies substantially. Before 1989, many cases were under consideration for more than 12 months. Considerable efforts have been made to reduce this time span, and in the first six months of 1991, it was 33 weeks on average, probably an increase from previous year. The aim is to reduce the average waiting time to 3 months for the primary decision, and an additional 2 months for an eventual appeal. If the time used for considering an application is decreasing, it will be easier to turn it down. As a rule, a person who has not received a negative answer within 15 months after the application was made, will be given a permit to stay.

As the political authorities gradually has been able to formulate an immigration policy, and not only make decisions in single cases, the proportion of the asylum seekers not granted permission to stay has increased. Among the first asylum seekers (before 1987), 20 per cent were given political asylum, and 20 per cent were refused to stay in the country. The rest was allowed to stay on humanitarian reasons, without being accepted as political refugees. Due to various rights to appeal and to protest actions, legal and illegal, the number really leaving the country was much lower than the number of refusals. From 1987, the decisions have become gradually more negative. Among applicants given a first decision in 1990, only 3 per cent was accepted as political refugees, and more than 60 per cent was refused to stay. In the first 6 months of 1991, 50 per cent were refused to, stay in the country. We do not know whether this slight liberalisation of the decisions is due to changes in practising the rules, or that we have received more serious applications.

The percentage of the asylum seekers who were refused to stay in the country, varies very much between the nationalities. Between 95 and 100 per cent of the applications from people coming from Algeria, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Rumania were turned down. On the other hand, more than 80 per cent of the persons leaving Etiopia, Iraq, Iran, Somalia, and Sri Lanka to seek

asylum in Norway, were granted permit to stay. The figures are the results of the primary decisions in 1990, but they are not likely to be much influenced by appeals etc.

It is an aim in the immigration policy to have rather low acceptance rates, because the authorities states that the majority of the applicants are not genuine refugees, persecuted in their home country. The problems behind their wish to emigrate cannot be solved through the use of asylum, but with political action, directed towards the problems behind the need to run. The abuse of the right to seek asylum might deteriorate the possibility to give asylum to those who really need it. There seems to be a general political agreement that the country (at the moment?) does not have the economic resources necessary for maintaining the more generous policy we had towards the end of the 1980s.

Many the asylum seekers from 1990 and previous years, have left the country, or they will have to leave after receiving a negative answer to their application for asylum. Some of them will not leave the country, and stay there illegally. There are also other staying illegally in the country, most persons who have arrived as tourists or with a limited permit to stay. There are estimates from the police of 4-5000 foreigners staying illegally in Norway. On the other hand, our Population Register will include persons who have left the country, but never notified the authorities. Consequently, there is an undercount of foreigners leaving and an overcount of foreign citizens staying in Norway, probably of higher magnitude than the number of illegal residents.

In the 1980s, Norway decided to receive a quota of 1.000 refugees per year, mainly from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (table 8). This quota is intended to be widened if the number of asylum seekers decreases. Before 1988, the quota included refugees and family reunification cases for refugees accepted earlier. From 1988, the quota includes only "primary" refugees. As a consequence of the new regulations, the number of refugees and family members is more than three times higher in 1990 than the average level 1980-1987.

From a level of 7-800 in 1980-86, the number of quota refugees and family reunification cases reached 2.200 in 1990. More than half of them were family reunifications. The refugees came mainly from Iran and Viet Nam, the family reunifications concerned mainly Vietnamese. We can expect that new groups of refugees after some years will create a potential for family reunification, but may be not at the same extent as before. Family reunifications to other than refugees are only accepted if the "Norwegian" part of the family is able to support the newcomers with their own income. Family reunifications are accepted only for close family members.

Table 6 shows the inflow of foreigners to Norway in the 1980s. In the whole period, more than 50 per cent of the total immigration of foreigners were not in any way connected with refugees or asylum seekers. In 1990, 40 per cent of immigrating foreigners are estimated to be asylum seekers or refugees. For many years, the majority of our immigrants are coming from our Scandinavian neighbors and other Western European countries. There has been full freedom of movement between the Scandinavian countries since 1954, and we have traditionally kept close contacts with some other Atlantic countries.

In 1990, we had a slight decline in the number of immigrating European citizens, and the level was only 50 per cent of that of 1987-8. The economic recession in Norway at the end of the 1980s is the main reason behind the reduced immigration from these countries.

The number of out-migrating foreigners was less affected. However, still low, the number of out-migrating citizens from third world countries is doubled since 1988 (see table 7). The increase has been prominent to countries of the asylum seekers. There are voluntary returns to Chile, but not many to the other countries. We have net outmigration to the rest of Europe, in 1990 more to Euro 12 than to Scandinavia. The net streams for the majority of other countries are still going to Norway.

In addition to the third world countries mentioned in the section on asylum seekers and refugees, we have had a stable inflow of citizens from our traditional countries of origin for migrant workers, mainly Pakistan, but also Turkey and Morocco. That inflow was lower in 1990 than in the previous years, probably due to a more restrictive practicing of the policy. A general immigration ban has existed since 1975, and it has had an influence on the composition of the migratory streams, but the new regulations is not reflected in the number of migrants, see table 2 and diagram 1. However, without an immigration ban, we would have expected an increase in the number of immigrants.

There are many exceptions from the immigration ban. Family reunification and asylum are of greatest importance for third world immigrants. The level of immigration from third world countries is relatively little influenced directly by the changes in the Norwegian labour market.

In the first six months of 1991, preliminary figures indicate that the number of in- and out-migrating foreign citizens are lower than in 1990. The net immigration seems to be of the same magnitude, + 2.500 until 1 July. There is at the moment an immigration surplus of citizens of almost every country, with the UK as the only exception of any magnitude (minus 100). The highest positive figures involve the countries for refugees and asylum seekers in table 9, and the

migrant workers countries (family reunification or formation). The number of stateless immigrants is increasing.

Norwegian migration statistics contain little demographic information on the inflow of foreign citizens. Figures are usually given for the total number of immigrants only. However, in diagram 7, we show the age structure of the migration of foreigners. As expected, the migrants are young adults, many of them accompanied by their children. Almost 40 percent of the immigrants and one third of the emigrants are in their twenties. As in other streams of migration, the number is declining rapidly with increasing age. Among foreign citizens above the age of 40, the net migration is close to zero. Diagram 7 also exhibits the comparable age structure for migrating Norwegian citizens moving across the country border.

The regional pattern of foreigners entering Norway shows a strong concentration around the central parts of the country (see diagram 4). Especially people from the third world live in or near the capital. However, as the number of asylum seekers has increased, more and more municipalities have accepted small quotas for settlement, making the regional distribution more even than before. The settlement pattern for refugees etc. is more regulated than the spontaneous pattern of the migrant workers. The experiences with strong decentralisation are not entirely positive, and at the moment, the political goal seems to be a sort of "decentralised concentration", i. e. concentration of immigrants according to origin in many scattered locations.

As a consequence of the steeply increasing expenses on receiving and integrating refugees and persons given permit to stay on humanitarian grounds, the Government appointed a working group from the offices concerned and the municipalities to evaluate the settlement and integration of refugees and others who are allowed to stay in the country. The increasing social security benefits to refugees etc. (the municipalities were refunded all their expenses), and the bad prospects for integrating these groups in the labour market was considered to be the main problems. The scope for the working group was to revise the budgetary arrangements to get better control with the resources involved, and to be sure that everyone with a permit to stay spent as short time as possible in a reception centre before permanent settlement. There will also be better language training for persons with special needs.

After negotiations with the municipalities, a parliamentary report presented the conclusions (Kommunaldepartementet, 1990). From 1991, the refund system is replaced by a fixed amount to cover the integration expenses for 5 years (in 1991 USD 13.000 per person the first year, 6.500 for the next four years). Not every municipality agreed with the conclusions of the working group, and refused to accept new refugees and asylum seekers. If the number to be settled

increases once more, there may be future problems in finding local authorities willing to accept settlement if the new system means less refunding of the expenses involved. On the other hand, some municipalities in the districts threatened to sue the central authorities for not giving them the number of foreigners they had calculated upon. We know at the moment little about the future regional pattern of immigrants who come as refugees etc.

Migrants from areas with free movement (Scandinavia) have a diversified settlement pattern, partly influenced by the employment opportunities and partly by settlement of previous migrants. Migrants from the rest of the industrialised world settle where they are needed by the Norwegian industry, around the capital and in the oil extracting region in South-West.

1.1.2 Prospects for the future

So far, the economic recession and the more rigorous immigration policy from 1988 have caused only a slight increase in the number of foreigners leaving the country (table 7 and table 10). The numbers have been fluctuating for most nationalities during the 1980s, reflecting fluctuations in the various reasons for moving to Norway. The recession is most clearly mirrored in the figures for Sweden. We can expect a further increase in the outmigration of foreigners in the years to come if important groups among the refugees and asylum seekers are allowed to return to their home country. At the moment, very low numbers return to third world countries, but those who have their application for asylum turned down are becoming more visible in the migration statistics.

The main recipients of out-migrating foreigners are Scandinavia, UK and the USA. It was high out-migration to Scandinavia in 1988 and 1989, but back on a more normal level in 1990. To UK and the USA, there was an increase in out-migration among their own nationals in 1989, with almost the same numbers in 1990. From August 1990, the oil price has increased substantially, followed by higher exploring and extraction activity. If the new activity level lasts, there may be an increase in the demand for technical experts etc. to the oil industry. The Norwegian industry might have enough experts to handle a new oil boom without an extra expert immigration. At least in 1990, the dominant oil region of the country had a strong out-migration. The relative differences between the Swedish and Norwegian labour market will direct the net migration stream between the two countries. In the last year, the unemployment rates in Sweden has been increasing, though still on a comparatively low level. There seems to be a political goal to keep immigration from third world countries on a lower level than at the end of the 1980s, but as the new regulations for the Alien Act has proved not to justify a further

restriction, one can not expect a prolonged decrease in the next few years. With new crises in the World, we might have a substantial increase in the immigration.

Norway is not among the 12 Member countries of the EEC, and will probably not be so, at least not for some years. However, the Single Market will not leave Norway unaffected. At the moment, the remaining EFTA countries are negotiating with EEC to establish an agreement of collaboration within the European Economic Space (EES), but the chances for an agreement that is acceptable for Norway is not very high. EES agreement or not, it seems like the EFTA countries will adapt themselves to many aspects of the Single market. They might accept the principle of free movement of people, and to have common criteria and control procedures for persons entering the region. I would not expect significant effects of that on the Norwegian migratory pattern.

Many of the EEC and EFTA countries have great interest in evaluating the possible effects of the Single Market for the migrations within and to Europe, but the effects are not expected to be of fundamental importance (Werner, 1991). A Norwegian pilot project is reported by Larsen and Røed, 1990. The experiences of the common Scandinavian labour market since 1954 do not entirely rule out the possibility that free choice of country may have some consequences for the migrations.

The number of EEC citizens and persons born in EEC countries is given in tables 11 and 12. There has been a net immigration of EEC nationals since 1970, mainly from Denmark, Germany and UK, and in some years from France. The off-shore oil activities seem to be a main attraction. Due to the economic recession, we had net emigration of 1.000 EEC nationals from Norway in 1989 and 1990, but we do not expect this to be a permanent situation.

Projections of the immigrant population

We have made a projection of foreigners in Norway (Sevaldson et. al. 1990), further developed by Sevaldson, 1991. The usual population projection model of the Central Bureau of Statistics was used. Different assumptions for net immigration was applied to see the demographic effects of different immigration policies. The fertility assumptions start at the present level for the different groups, and the immigrant fertility is expected to be down at 2,1 in 2015. The base population for the projection was 228.000 persons of foreign origin, including all foreign born and 66.000 descendants of foreign born mothers. This is a wider definition of foreigners than the common one.

Projections are made for three groups: all immigrants, immigrants with a third world origin, and Pakistanis. With the most extreme assumption about net immigration (12.000 foreign citizens per year), the foreign population will consist of almost 1,5 million persons, 30 per cent of the total population in the year 2050. One half of the group will be born in Norway, one half abroad. With a net immigration of 12.000 foreigners, we estimate 9.000 to come from third world countries. Projected to the year 2050, this immigrant group will increase from 67.000 in 1988 to nearly 1 million in 2050, or 20 per cent of the projected total population.

A net migration of 5.000 per year will result in a population with 15 per cent being of third world origin in 2050. If the immigration is reduced from 5.000 to 2.000 from the year 2008, the percentage in 2050 will be 10. Even without any net immigration from third world countries after 1988, the percentage of third world descendants will increase from 1,6 per cent in 1988 to 3,4 per cent in 2050. In spite of these well documented calculations, there exists a belief in anti-immigration groups that the present immigration policy will make "Norwegians" a minority in Norway in less than 50 years.

Impact of political changes in Eastern Europe

The political changes in the East European countries have not yet had any significant effects on the migratory pattern of Norway. We have for some time had many temporary visitors from Poland, who enter the country as tourists, and work temporarily in the summer and early autumn (see section 3.1). The regulations for having temporary work have been changed recently to limit the access to the labour market for persons staying in the country as tourists. These changes have not had any effect on the number of Poles working in Norway. This summer some 30-40.000 poles might have been trying to find work in Norway, even more than in previous years. The present labour market makes it more difficult for Poles as well to find a job. Poland has for some years been one of the more important sending countries for asylum seekers. Normally, the asylum seekers are not seasonal workers who stay on and seek asylum. If seasonal work had been used as a back-door for entry to the country, it would have been closed immediately.

In 1990 and in the first 6 months of 1991, only 100 Poles applied for asylum in Norway. We had more applications from Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Soviet Union, but all together we have received only 670 asylum seekers from former Warsaw treaty countries since the beginning of 1990, of which 150 have arrived in 1991, before 1 July (see table 9). Almost everyone from these countries will receive negative answers to their applications. Norway has common border with the Soviet Union, and some fear have been expressed concerning the possible inflow of refugees.

Under the present political and economic conditions, we should not expect many asylum seekers from the east. The Scandinavian countries are rather close to the Baltic states. During the winter of 1991, it was expected refugees from these states, but after their independence, that possibility has diminished. In 1990, the total immigration of citizens from these countries was less than 1 000, slightly less than 50 per cent from Poland.

Yugoslavia has for some years been a major sending country of asylum seekers (see table 9). That is due to the situation for the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, and is an other aspect of the political changes in Eastern European countries. The situation in Yugoslavia, with the independence declarations of Slovenia and Croatia, and the war between Serbia and Croatia have not yet caused any significant increase in the number of Yugoslavs applying for asylum in Norway. Asylum seekers from Yugoslavia are not given permit to stay in 1991, but during the summer and early autumn, they were not sent back, due to the state of war. However, at the end of September, the authorities decided to send back young men if it was possible to avoid combat zones.

At the moment, it is not very likely that ethnic refugees or other refugees from Eastern Europe would ask for, or be given asylum in Norway. If the political situation worsens dramatically, the attitude might change, but accelerating economic problems in these countries will probably not be reasons accepted for entering Norway. As of October 1991, the impact of the political changes in the Eastern European countries on the migration of Norway has been very modest.

1.2 Emigration and return of nationals

Norway was for a long time an out-migration country. Between 1865 and 1930, some 900.000 Norwegian citizens left the country for destinations overseas, mainly USA (Backer 1965). Relative to the population size, this was (in Europe) second only to Ireland. Between 1945 and 1970, the net emigration of Norwegians was 1 - 2.000 yearly. Since 1970, the yearly number of immigrating nationals has been close to 7.000 (table 10). The number of emigrating nationals was slowly increasing until 1987, creating an emigration surplus approaching 1.500 annually.

From 1988, the number of nationals leaving the country has increased sharply; whereas the immigration was unchanged. Consequently, the net outmigration of Norwegian citizens was 9.000 in 1989. In 1990 the emigration went down, and there was already a significant return migration from Sweden (table 10). It seems like the economic recession and the increasing

unemployment towards the end of the 1980s got a much quicker response from Norwegian than from foreign citizens. More than 50 per cent of the Norwegians who left the country in 1989, moved to Sweden. At the moment, the unemployment is rising even in Sweden, making it difficult to get a job there as well.

In 1990, we had a small emigration surplus of Norwegian citizens to almost every European country. The number of national citizens migrating to and from countries outside Europe is better balanced, but a loss to most countries, except some in Africa. The net figures, however, were mostly very small.

The inflow of nationals shows a certain increase in 1990, mostly due to return migration from Sweden. The main countries of origin are our Scandinavian neighbors, 40 per cent of the inflow came from Sweden. The USA, UK and some other Western European countries are the origin of other groups. In addition there is some exchange with third world countries which receive Norwegian development assistance. The total number of returning Norwegians equals only 0,23 per cent of the total population. No difficulties in their reintegration have been reported.

As far as preliminary figures can tell, the changes from 1989 to 1990 are reinforced in the first six months of 1991. There have been a net immigration of 3.700 in the period, 600 of this is due to net immigration of Norwegian citizens. The net immigration of Norwegians from Sweden was 800, and it was a small loss of nationals to the rest of the world. The international mobility for Norwegians seems to be decreasing.

In our population statistics, there is no distinction between temporary and permanent migration. Every absence intended to be of longer duration than 6 months is registered as emigration in the Central Population Register.

2 FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND RESIDENTS ABROAD

2.1 Foreign residents

From a demographic point of view, the foreign population of Norway has grown in importance as the natural growth of the national population has declined. The proportion of foreign residents in the population has increased steadily in 1980s, from 2,0 per cent at the beginning of the decade to 3,4 per cent mid-1991. At the beginning of this century, the percentage was the same as in 1980, but it was only 1/2 per cent at the end of World War II. Table 12 and diagram 2 shows the distribution by country and region of origin based on citizenship, and the changes in the distribution during the 1980s.

24 per cent of the foreign residents are citizens of a Scandinavian country and exactly 50 per cent are citizens of an European country. Less than 60 per cent have an origin in the industrialised world, and the rest come from third world countries (Africa, Asia and Latin America). The proportion coming from a third world country has doubled during the 1980s, due to processes described in section 1. At the beginning of the century, the majority of the foreigners in the country were Swedes.

The increase in number of foreign citizens slowed down towards the end of the 1980s. In 1990, the number of foreigners increased by 3.000 persons (2 per cent), compared to 12.300 (10 per cent) in 1988. In the last years, there has been a shift in the increase towards third world origin. In 1990, the number of Scandinavians decreased by 400, and the number from most other European countries were lower at the end of 1990 than at the beginning. Mainly due to asylum seekers, the number of Yugoslavs increased (400), as well as the number of Turks (250). In 1990, the number of citizens from Asia, Africa and Latin America increased with about 3.500, to 59.000, stateless included. The increase is partly due to inflow of refugees and asylum seekers, to family reunifications and to children born in Norway by foreign parents.

Altogether, Norway has 4250 inhabitants who are citizens of one of the former Warsaw treaty countries, two thirds are from Poland. The other countries has some 2-400 citizens in Norway, and Albania only 23. Calculated on the basis of country of birth, the number of Hungarians and Soviets will be higher, due to previous immigration from these countries.

The distribution by age is shown in relative numbers in diagram 3, based on Central Bureau of Statistics (1990a). Compared to the national population, there is a clear concentration of young adults. The share of these age groups (20-34 years) in the foreign population is almost twice their share in the national population. The percentage of children is about the same as in the total population.

There is a strong concentration of foreigners in the capital region, and also in the counties surrounding two of the other largest cities, Bergen and Stavanger. The geographical distribution is illustrated in diagram 4. Generally, there are more foreigners in urban than in rural areas. The distribution is changing due to the location of the reception centers of the asylum seekers and the organised settlement of refugees and persons granted permit to stay of humanitarian reasons, as discussed in section 1.

So far, foreign residents have been defined as foreign citizens. However, it is possible, and for some purposes more relevant, to use other definitions of foreigners, by combining own and parental nationality and country of birth. On 1 January 1990, we had 140.300 foreign citizens in Norway. 183.300 persons were born abroad. Among the foreign citizens, 21.000 were born in Norway. Many of them may be considered as second generation immigrants. Thus, the total number of foreign persons can be estimated to be slightly above 200.000. 110.000 persons living in Norway have one of their parents born abroad, many of whom are Norwegian citizens (Vassenden, 1988, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1990a).

Table 11 shows the population of Norway by country of birth, and table 12 the population by citizenship. Comparing the figures, gives an impression of the differences inherent in the two definitions of foreigners, even though their dates of reference are different. The geographical distribution is very much the same according to the two definitions.

The largest difference concerns the Republic of Korea. The great majority of persons born in Korea and living in Norway are adopted children, who obtain Norwegian citizenship shortly after arriving in the country. Further, it has been more common for Danes than for Swedes to become Norwegian citizens. The average duration of stay in Norway explains many of the differences between tables 11 and 12. In addition, refugees who have judged their possibility to return home as low (esp. from Eastern Europe and South Africa) have more often than other refugees taken Norwegian citizenship.

Among the more important countries in tables 11 and 12, only Pakistan and Turkey has greater figures in table 12 than in table 11. That means that the number of citizens from Pakistan and

Turkey in Norway is higher than the number of persons living in Norway and born in the countries themselves. Births in Norway among citizens of these two countries more than compensate for losses due to deaths, emigrations and naturalisations.

2.2 Naturalisations

The number of naturalisations is shown in table 13. The numbers show random fluctuations 1980-1987, but a substantial increase during the last three years, to a level twice as high as before. This is in accordance with the fact that the number of eligible and interested foreigners is increasing. Behind the stable figures before 1987, there is a decreasing number of naturalisations of citizens from the industrialised world and an increasing number from the third world. In table 13, the number taking Norwegian citizenship in 1990 for each country is given as a percentage of the total number of foreign citizens at the beginning of the year from that country. The most common countries of birth of adopted children have very high relative numbers in table 13. Among the rest, the level is much higher among third world citizens than among Europeans.

Norwegian citizenship is normally obtainable after living in the country for 7 years, or by family ties. Children of Norwegian citizens, or adopted children do not have to wait for their citizenship if they are younger than 12 years of age. An immigrant married to a Norwegian citizen has to wait 2-4 years, depending upon the duration of the marriage. Sailors on Norwegian ships are allowed to count their time of service. Thus, the distribution of length of stay in Norway is important. In table 23, we present the number of citizens from selected countries, having stayed in Norway for 7 years or longer. The number obtaining Norwegian citizenship is then related to that number.

For three countries, the number would have been higher than 100 per cent. From the Republic of Korea and Colombia, the reason is adopted children. From the Philippines, there are many sailors settling in Norway after sailing in the Norwegian merchant fleet, and some marriages between Norwegian men and Philippino women. The percentage taking Norwegian citizenship is very high among former citizens of China and Viet Nam, where it seems like 50 per cent of the eligible group preferred to take Norwegian citizenship in 1990. This might indicate that they estimate the probability of returning home as low. There is comparatively high percentages even from other developing countries, and from Poland and Yugoslavia. Among citizens of industrialised countries, only around 1 per cent of the eligible group took Norwegian citizenship in 1990.

2.3 Mixed marriages

There were about 46.000 existing marriages between persons born in Norway and persons born abroad at the beginning of 1988, newer figures do not exist (see table 14a). 21.000 are foreign born men married to Norwegian born women, and 25.000 men born in Norway are married to women born abroad. There are relatively few Norwegian born women married to men born in Asia, and relatively many Norwegian women married to men born in Africa. This pattern is particularly pronounced for South-East Asia and North Africa.

Table 14b shows marriages contracted in 1990 by citizenship of wife and husband. Most members of the new immigrant groups seem to find partners among their compatriots and not among Norwegians. This might be the case for second generation immigrants as well. The potential for family reunifications is highly dependent upon the marriage pattern.

The number of marriages contracted between two non-Norwegians partners, is increasing, whereas mixed marriages is declining. There has recently been a debate about whether or not pro forma marriages are used as a means to get around the immigration ban, or to obtain permits to stay for asylum seekers. From 1988 to 1990, there has been a certain decline in groups where pro forma marriages are suspected. The number of divorces (table 14c) indicates that pro forma marriages between Norwegian women and African men may not be totally non-existent, and that they probably are absent in all other groups. The probability to have a divorce seems to be higher in mixed marriages than in marriages between Norwegian partners. Among foreign marriages, the marital stability seems to be on the level of or higher than that in marriages between Norwegian partners.

2.4 Fertility among foreign born women

We do not have any new results in this area, consequently, the following paragraph is a copy from last years report. Inspired by the public interest in immigrant fertility and by the OECD Meeting of National Experts on the Demographic Aspects of Migration in November 1988, we have made some estimates of immigrant fertility in Norway for the years 1986 and 1987. The results referred to in this section are taken from Vassenden and Østby (1989). At the end of the section, we have added some unpublished data for 1988 and 1989.

The total number of births in Norway was 54.000 in 1987. Exactly 10 per cent of the new-born had one or two parents born abroad. One third of them (1.867 children) had a Norwegian mother

and a father born abroad, one third (1.866) had a foreign mother and a Norwegian father and 1.606 children were born to parents both born in another country. Altogether, persons from 120 countries became parents in Norway in 1987.

Our Scandinavian neighbors were responsible for 25 per cent of the new-born with at least one foreign parent, other industrialised countries 38 per cent and third world countries 37 per cent. Foreigners from some countries marry and have children with their own nationals, while others mostly find Norwegian partners. In couples with at least one partner from countries like Sweden, USA, UK, Denmark and the Philippines, 80-90 per cent of the partners were born in Norway. People born in Pakistan, Viet Nam and Turkey, however, almost always find a partner from their own country if they have children. About 95 per cent of births to third world women take place in marriage, whereas only 2/3 of the births to Norwegian-born women are within marriage.

The capital Oslo has the greatest absolute and relative number of immigrants in Norway. The percentage living in Oslo is greater (up to 90) among immigrants from the typical immigrant worker countries than among immigrants from industrialised countries. The city had 11,5 per cent of the total number of births in Norway in 1987, 29 per cent of all children born with one immigrant parent, 47 per cent of those with two foreign-born parents, and as much as 60 per cent of children born to a couple from a third world country. 28 per cent of the foreign-born population lives in Oslo.

A special problem is connected with measuring immigrant fertility, namely the dependency between fertility and duration of the stay in the country. We have had an immigration ban since 1975. Some exceptions are stated in the provisions concerning refugees, scientists, exchange of youth, specialists on short time contracts or of vital importance for an employer, and persons with special connections to Norway or to persons living in Norway. Thus, family reunifications are allowed, and every Norwegian citizen, or person with a residence permit, may bring in spouse and children under the age of 18. The women from third world countries most commonly represented in Norway are seldom applying for asylum or are allowed to enter the country under other exception rules than family reunification. The fact that a woman from that part of the world is permitted to stay in Norway, is closely related to her stage in the family formation process. On this basis, it is easy to understand that groups with high proportions of newly arrived women, have high fertility rates.

Altogether, foreign born women caused the total fertility rate of Norway to be 0,025 higher than the "native" Norwegian fertility rate. Women born abroad had a total fertility rate (TFR)

of 2,19 in 1987, Norwegian-born women had 1,72. Table 16 shows that women born in the third world had significantly higher fertility than Norwegian-born women. We find high rates mainly among women from our traditional migrant workers countries. One per cent of the total births were among women from these countries. Women coming from countries with many asylum seekers had exceptionally low fertility rates.

Due to conditions under which third world women are permitted to enter the country, we would expect a strong dependency between fertility and duration of stay in Norway. Diagram 5 shows TFR for different groups of foreign women by duration of stay, based on births in 1986 and 1987. Women born in Pakistan, Turkey, and Morocco have very high fertility rates the first years after arrival. For those who have stayed in Norway less than two years, the TFR was 6,7. However, this is based on 185 births only. The rate should be compared to newly married Norwegian women, as they are in the same stage in the family formation process. After two years of marriage, Norwegian women have 0,5 children on the average, which is the same as immigrant women from Pakistan etc. have after two years of stay in Norway.

New immigrant fertility data for 1988-89 have just been produced. They have not yet been analysed, but I will refer to some preliminary results. The main conclusions based on 1986-87 data are not to be changed. There has been a general fertility increase in Norway towards the end of the 1980s. The TFR for all women living in Norway was 1,89 in 1989. Norwegian-born women alone had a TFR of 1,86. In 1985, 9 per cent of the new-born had at least one parent born abroad. That percentage was 11 in 1989, which is quite low compared to the increase in the foreign-born population.

In the analysis of the 1986-87 data, we studied the duration dependency, based on a rather small number of observations. The overall dependency seems to be very little affected by adding observations for another two years. Women who have recently arrived from a third world country, still have very high fertility rates, in accordance with the reason for their admittance to Norway. We have expected an increase in the fertility of women from refugee-countries. At the end of the 1980s, that increase was still moderate.

2.5 Education of foreigners

Calculations made on the basis of the population censuses and the register of education, show that foreigners in Norway generally have a very high level of education (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1989b). More than one in four foreign-born women of age 40-49 has a university degree. This is higher than for any other 10-year cohort, of men or women, born in Norway or abroad.

Immigrants from Central Europe have on average the highest level of education, together with people born in Egypt, Iran and China. The lowest level of education is among immigrants from the traditional migrant workers countries (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1989b, and Vassenden, 1990). As a part of the Population and Housing Census 1990, there have been a postal survey to register education taken abroad by immigrants coming to the country after 1980. The results might be ready before the SOPEMI meeting 1991.

Table 17 shows the number of pupils in primary (age 7-12) and lower secondary (age 13-15) school who speak another language than Norwegian with at least one of their parents at home. The percentage is increasing, probably mostly due to improvements in the statistical system. The increase of foreign speaking pupils is much stronger than the increase of foreign citizens in school-age. From 1983 to 1990, the number of foreign speaking pupils is increased with a factor of 3, whereas the number of foreign citizens in the relevant age group has increased only 25 per cent. 3,7 per cent of all the pupils in Norwegian schools speak a foreign language at home.

Pupils speaking another language than Norwegian at home are entitled to have special training in their home language at school. This right has been questioned for some time. In the last local elections, several parties had on their program to reduce or remove that training. The suggestion was presented within a frame of non-selective treatment of foreigners, and that the Norwegian society had no obligation to preserve the cultural identity of immigrants. The pedagogic considerations were absent.

2.6 Foreign students¹

The number of persons with education as the reason for their temporary residence permit, was about 5.500 per september 1990. The number will differ from the real number of students because it includes family members of persons with student permits. It does not include persons with another primary cause to stay in Norway, but who have started to study after the arrival. The real number of foreign students is not very far from 5.000.

It is a stated aim of our educational policy to increase the number of foreign students at Norwegian institutions for higher education. This is one of several measures in a general internationalisation of Norwegian higher education and research. In addition, it seems to be a general agreement that accepting students from third world countries is an important part of our aid to developing countries. The policy concerning foreign students and internationalisation is discussed in a report to the Ministry for Culture and Science (Kultur- og vitenskapsdepartementet, 1989).

The foreign students may be given temporary permit to work. They are allowed to work part-time during the study terms and to have full-time jobs in the vacations. The Norwegian system for grants and loans to students cover only the terms (total 10 1/2 months per year). These students are competing at the labour market with Norwegian citizens at formally equal conditions. As the Norwegian labour market is difficult at the moment, it may be difficult for students or others, nationals or foreigners, to find a part-time job. The labour market authorities shall give priority to foreign students before other foreigners seeking seasonal work in Norway.

The State Educational Loan Fund gives financial aid to some groups of foreign students. The assistance is given as a combination of grant (scholarship) and loan. The loans have to be repaid according to the regulations in force. Four kinds of students are entitled to support, according to different rules:

- 1) Political refugees
- 2) Foreign citizens with special links to Norway
- 3) Citizens from most developing countries
- 4) Citizens from Nordic countries

Under 1), a person must have obtained status as political refugee or residence permit on humanitarian basis. They have the same rights as Norwegian citizens. Applicants for asylum

¹This paragraph is not changed from the 1989-report.

awaiting a decision, are not entitled. Those who are accepted as political refugees, will in addition receive a grant for a maximum of three years of secondary education.

"Special links to Norway" is given a broad definition, including to have worked on Norwegian ships and paid taxes to Norway for not less than 12 months immediately preceding the school year. Citizens from developing countries who undergo vocational education in Norway, may be granted financial aid according to special rules even if the conditions mentioned are not complied with. The aim is to give citizens from developing countries the possibility to take an education in Norway, that later on can be used in the home country. With the same reasoning, the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) gives scholarships to a number of foreign students.

It is, however, a rather small fraction of the students from the developing world who have been given student loans and have completed their studies, who so far have returned to their home country.

2.7 Nationals resident abroad

Norwegian population statistics contain very little information about nationals residing abroad. Everyone emigrating from Norway after 1964 keeps his/her individual identification number in the CPR, but the registration status of the person is changed from "Resident" to "Emigrated". Thus, it is possible to count the number of emigrated persons not having returned to the country. The figures for the most common countries are collected in table 18. Information on changes occurring abroad (marriage, migration, change of citizenship etc.) are registered only at the return to the country, so we do not know what have happened after the emigration for those who have not returned. Deaths among nationals residing abroad are seldom registered.

Sweden has for a long time been the major recipient of Norwegian out-migrants. Comparing tables 12 and 18 indicates that we have had a net loss to Sweden. Spain is the only other country with a significant net loss, due to old-age sun-belt migration. There is a net gain for most other countries, greatest for the United Kingdom.

In table 18 we have also included the number of emigrated Norwegian citizens in 1988 and 1989 to give an indication of how recent the emigration is. We see that the emigration during the last two years equals more than 50 per cent of the total stock of

Norwegians in Sweden and France. We have started to see a considerable return migration from Sweden, probably since the relative labour market differences are gradually disappearing. Distant countries, and countries with little recent immigration of Norwegians, cannot be expected to create high number of return-migrants.

3 EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS

3.1 Employment status

Traditionally, we know very little about the employment situation of immigrant groups in Norway. From the population censuses we have some information, but at the last census in 1980, immigration was not an important topic in the analysis. Numerically as well as politically, the importance of immigration has grown during the 1980s. The 1990-census is a combined sample and register survey, and the register-part of the survey will give basis for immigration analysis. The Labour Force Survey is the main source for employment statistics for immigrants in many countries. However, due to small samples and high non-response rates among immigrants, especially from the third world, results from the Norwegian LFS will not be published for foreigners.

Recently, the Central Bureau of Statistics has started to exploit the register over employers and employees, linked with information from the Central Population Register. At the moment, we have only got some results until 2nd quarter 1990 for employed foreigners. There are reasons to believe that the number of employers are rather insignificant, so the results presented here will give a reasonable picture of the employment situation for foreigners in Norway.

In table 19, we can see the foreign employees as per cent of the total number in each group. In almost every group, foreign citizens have lower employment rates than Norwegian citizens. Citizens of countries in Africa or Asia have rates on half the Norwegian level. Part of the explanation is that there are many new-comers in these groups, but the main reason is that they have difficulties with been accepted in the Norwegian labour market. The problems are especially important in periods with high unemployment, as we shall see.

Table 20 gives the employee rate by age for some selected nationalities. Immigrants from industrialised countries have rates of almost the same level as Norwegians. The level for citizens from southern and eastern Europe is much lower. Third world countries have the lowest levels, among persons from countries with asylum seekers and refugees, the rates are often less than 50 per cent of the Norwegian level. Many of these have arrived to Norway so recently that it is impossible for them to have a job (i. e. Somalians), but this is only a part of the explanation.

The employment rate for Norwegian women is 4 per cent lower than for men (67 versus 71 per cent). Among Nordic citizens, the employment rate is higher for women than for men, whereas the rates are much higher for men than for women among third world immigrants. 50 per cent

of men from Morocco and Pakistan are employed, but only 20 per cent of the women. We do not know the demand for work among immigrant women.

Besides being very low, these employment rates for third world citizens have been declining steeply since 1988. The percentage employed among all persons aged 16 to 74 years, was around 40 in 1988, and only 30 two years later. In the same period, the rate for Norwegian citizens has decreased from 57 to 54. The percentages are very low for typical refugee countries, with Somalia (7 per cent) ranking lowest. Citizens of Sri Lanka were still in 1990 able to maintain an employment rate of 45 per cent (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1991c).

The register contains information on industry, but unfortunately not on occupation. A total of 2,8 per cent of employees in Norway are foreign citizens, but the foreigners are not evenly distributed between the industries. In sanitary and similar services, the percentage is 12,4, and in operation of hotels, boarding houses, etc., it is 9,1 per cent foreigners. In the other extreme, we have electricity and power supply, communication and insurance where one per cent or less of the employees are foreign citizens. About four per cent of the Norwegian employees are in sanitary services or in hotels etc. The percentage among all foreigners are 14, and among citizens of a third world country, it is almost 30 percent in these to industries (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1991c).

Generally, it is not believed that there is illegal employment of immigrants of any magnitude, with a minor exception for the construction industry. The employment situation in the oil industry is complicated, and there may be some possibilities for irregularities. In addition, there may be an undercount of seasonal workers, as discussed below. Recent police estimates of number of illegal immigrants in Norway is about 4-5.000, many from North Africa and Eastern Europe. Most of them are young men who entered the country under legal circumstances, but have stayed here longer than they are allowed to. They often earn their living in the black labour market. Their intention is seldom to settle permanent in Norway. We think that Norway is arranged in such a way, that it will be very difficult to live permanently in this society without being registered.

People staying in Norway while waiting for their asylum application to be settled, and foreign students, may be given a temporal work permit. In the period between May 15 and October 31, persons visiting the country as tourists (with a visa or not) can also be granted a permit to take seasonal work of less than three months' duration. They have to apply for permit to work at the Norwegian embassy in their home country. In 1991, it was given 4.000 such permits for seasonal work.

A special group is seasonal workers from Poland. During the 1980s, an increasing number has arrived on tourist visas to take temporary work in agriculture, etc. Before 1989, it was easy to obtain a permit to work after arriving in the country if one was offered a job. In 1989 and 1990, more than 25.000 visas were issued at the Norwegian embassy in Warsaw. From 1991, Poles can enter Norway without visa. Consequently, we do not know their numbers any longer. They got 3.500 of the 4.000 seasonal work permits, but the real number might be as much as ten times higher.

From 1989 unemployed Norwegians and foreigners already in the country (students, asylum seekers, refugees etc.) are supposed to be given priority before foreigners on temporary visit. An employer will not get permission to hire a visitor or a tourist before the job has been offered to other applicants through the official employment service. This takes time and the employer will have to pay more for workers hired through official channels. In addition, farmers often know the Poles from previous visits, and they are generally very well satisfied with their work. On this background, there may be a substantial number of clandestine workers in the harvest season, and as building maintenance workers. As the great majority of Poles return home without causing any trouble for the immigration authorities, their presence and work seems to be silently accepted.

3.2 Unemployment

In the previous paragraph, we noticed that the employment rate among third world immigrants had declined by one quarter during the last two years. Information on unemployment is taken from a register of unemployed persons containing information on citizenship. Table 21 shows the unemployment 1989 to 1991 in per cent of the total population in the active ages. The total unemployment in the country has increased substantially from 1987. The increase among foreigners was, however, moderate until the beginning of 1990. During the next 18 months, the unemployment increased 2-3 times among citizens of third world countries. The figures are shown in table 21, which is based on the registered unemployment. Many foreigners have no rights to unemployment benefits and they have bad prospects for obtaining a job in a difficult labour market. Consequently, they do not register at the Employment office. Their unemployment figures might give a too positive picture of the labour market situation for foreigners. Still, around 15 per cent of adult (age 20-66) citizens from third world countries are registered as unemployed. The comparable figure for Norwegians is 4,4 per cent, and immigrants from industrialised countries are on the same level.

The Norwegian unemployment pattern is age dependant, with a very high percentage unemployed among young people compared to other Western European countries. Even when measuring unemployment as per cent of total number of persons in each age group, as in table 22, we can see this pattern. In age group 16-19, most people are in the educational system, and those who are not, will seldom have any rights for unemployment benefits. In this group, the rates, as measured in table 22, are rather low and uniform. For foreigners, there are the same unemployment rates in the 20s as in the 30s and 40s (table 22), and the level is very high for those coming from third world countries. For some groups, the number of unemployed persons are almost on the same level as the number of employed, in addition there is an underregistration of the unemployment. In ages above 50, the activity rates are generally lower, and the denominator used in table 22 causes an underestimation of the unemployment rates. Disability pensions seems to replace unemployment benefits in some extent in these ages. We have very few third world immigrants above the age of 50, due to the fact that this immigration is a new phenomenon. We can, however, see very high disability rates among them (Grünfeld, 1991).

4. SETTLEMENT IN THE HOST COUNTRY

4.1 Development of policy

It is my impression that since 1988, foreigners trying to obtain a permit to stay in Norway, are treated in a more restrictively by the immigration authorities than before. There might be with some minor liberalisations in 1991 due to the new regulations to the Alien Act. Consequently, the percentage of the asylum seekers given permit to stay on humanitarian grounds, are higher in the first 6 months of 1991 than before. There may be several reasons behind the restrictive policy. Generally, there has been an increasing hostility towards "visible" immigrants in the country as their numbers are growing. The political authorities are trying to introduce a sharp, but probably artificial distinction between "real" refugees and economic migrants. (For the distinction between economic and political refugees, see Simmons 1989.)

The same kind of clear distinction between "real" and other refugees are used by organised movements with a stated aim to reduce the foreign impact in the Norwegian population. At the local elections 1991, we had three minor parties with anti-immigration as their primary goal. Broad groups will limit third world immigration only to "genuine" refugees. Thus, legitimacy has been given to racist actions against asylum seekers and other third world immigrants. The number of violent attacks on asylum seekers has increased, causing many of them to feel unsafe. However, the situation seemed to have improved during 1990. The Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO) has analysed that type of criminality (Bjørgero, 1990). In 1991, the situation might be reversed again, but the problem of violence is not as important as in many countries with high immigration.

The government stated that the large number of asylum seekers in 1987 was a problem, and it has succeeded in limiting the number of permits and new applicants in the last years. Asylum applications are more restrictively handled than before (page 8), but on the other hand, the number of quota refugees has increased (see table 8). Close family members to persons already given permit to stay in the country are granted family reunification if their family in Norway is able to support them on their own income. The self-support criterion do not apply to refugees any longer. Everyone with a general permit to stay, as family member or for other reasons, will also have access to the labour market. However, in times with rising unemployment their prospects in the labour market are more difficult than those of the nationals, as illustrated in section 3.

Normally, persons who have stayed in the country for seven years may be granted Norwegian citizenship upon request. Exceptions from that rules are mentioned in section 2.2. After having stayed for at least three years, foreign citizens have the right to vote in local elections since 1983. The participation rates of foreign citizens have been significantly lower than among Norwegian citizens at both elections (1983: 46 per cent versus 73 per cent, 1987: 41 per cent versus 67 per cent). The rates varied considerably between 1983 and 1987 for most of the national groups. Citizens of Morocco and Turkey generally had low participation rates, whereas Pakistanis were above the average of foreign citizens (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1984 and 1987). Before the local elections in September 1991, there was several campaigns to increase the participation among foreigners. The results of these campaigns are not yet known. Some immigrants are also nominated for election to municipal boards. We do not yet know these results for the country, but in the capital only one of the candidates were elected, the rest failed to gain support from enough voters. Their names were probably crossed off the election lists by many Norwegian voters.

4.2 Coverage of migrants by social security

Everyone living in Norway has the right to social care, i.e. supplementary benefits or economic assistance from local government when they "... are unable to support themselves or take care of themselves". Otnes (1989) has presented an analysis of the use of the social security system by foreigners and Norwegians, respectively, and found that foreign citizens have been overrepresented among recipients of economic assistance at an increasing degree in the period 1977-1988.

The very steep increase in the social security expenditure in Norway is partly explained by the increasing number of foreigners dependent on social support. This was one of the reasons behind the new agreement between the central and local governments on reception of refugees etc. (see page 11). The intention with this agreement is to limit the needs for social security benefits and the amount spent on it in the municipalities, but the coverage will be the same. The problems seem to relate to difficulties concerning integration in the labour market. The new agreement is expected to give local authorities better motivation for facilitating that integration, and consequently reduce the need for social security assistance. In calculating the normal expenses to refund to the municipalities (see page 11), there will be established data in the Central Bureau of Statistics to estimate the social security costs involved for refugees and other foreigners.

The Central Bureau of Statistics conducts Surveys on Level of Living every three or four years. In 1983, a special sample of immigrants from Chile, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Turkey, and UK was included. The results are reported by Støren (1987). Immigrants from non-European countries seem to have more difficult living conditions than Norwegian and British citizens. The differences are significant in areas of employment and working conditions and in housing.

4.3 New research programmes

In the first years with high numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, the authorities gave priority to find practical and political solutions to the problems as they were arising. Gradually, there have been increasing possibilities to focus on more permanent solutions, and by the impact of the new inflow on the Norwegian society. This year, the immigration authorities have initiated two research programs, one to find solutions to the problems connected with immigration especially for the local authorities, and one focusing on basic social research. The money involved are of the magnitude of one million USD yearly. The same authorities will also give the Central Bureau of Statistics extra resources to exploit existing data registers in establishing better data for research on immigration. As the Norwegian society is "surveyable", we expect these data to be rather unique in the European context. I hope to be able to include results from research resulting from these initiatives in the future SOPEMI reports.

5. RETURN TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN¹

No direct measures are taken to promote repatriation of foreign citizens, and repatriation is not a part of Norwegian immigration policy. Nobody will be encouraged to return against their will. There is, however, some measures taken to facilitate the reinsertion in the country of origin for persons who want to return. Some refugees have returned to Latin-American countries with assistance from Norway, but the numbers involved are very limited.

There are some activities going on in cooperation with different international organisations to integrate short and long term developing aid and repatriation. This will be of more concern to refugees staying in third world countries than to those staying in Norway. There seems to be a general agreement on the necessity to integrate a repatriation policy in the general policy for developing aid. Resources allocated for developing aid may be used for facilitating voluntary repatriation, but so far this has happened in very few cases. Assistance of this kind will be given to local communities and not to persons. It is supposed that transfers directly to returning migrants or refugees will be discriminatory towards those who never left their home country.

¹This paragraph is unchanged from previous edition.

6. POLITICAL CONTACTS WITH SENDING COUNTRIES¹

Norway takes active part in the cooperation organised by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other UN bodies to reduce the global refugee problems. The main aim of this policy is to reduce the factors creating the need for migration, and to improve the living conditions for those having to leave their homes, for political, economic, or ecological reasons. Normally, there are not many bilateral contacts between Norway and the countries from where we receive immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

¹This paragraph is not changed from previous edition

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Publications on migration are usually written in Norwegian, but parts of the information material to the immigrants and asylum seekers is published in many languages. The Directorate of Immigration (UDI), P. O. Box 8108 Dep. N-0032 Oslo 1 is responsible for such information. The Ministry of Local Government and Labour has translated to English a summary of their Report no.39 (1987-88) to the Storting on Immigration Policy, giving a summary of the Norwegian immigration policy and policy towards asylum seekers. Population statistics from the Central Bureau of Statistics contain detailed information on migration and migrants, with English text in the tables.

I will be glad to help persons interested in Norwegian immigration to find their way into the data of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

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Diagram 1. Immigration, emigration, asylum seekers and political refugees (quota). 1973-1990

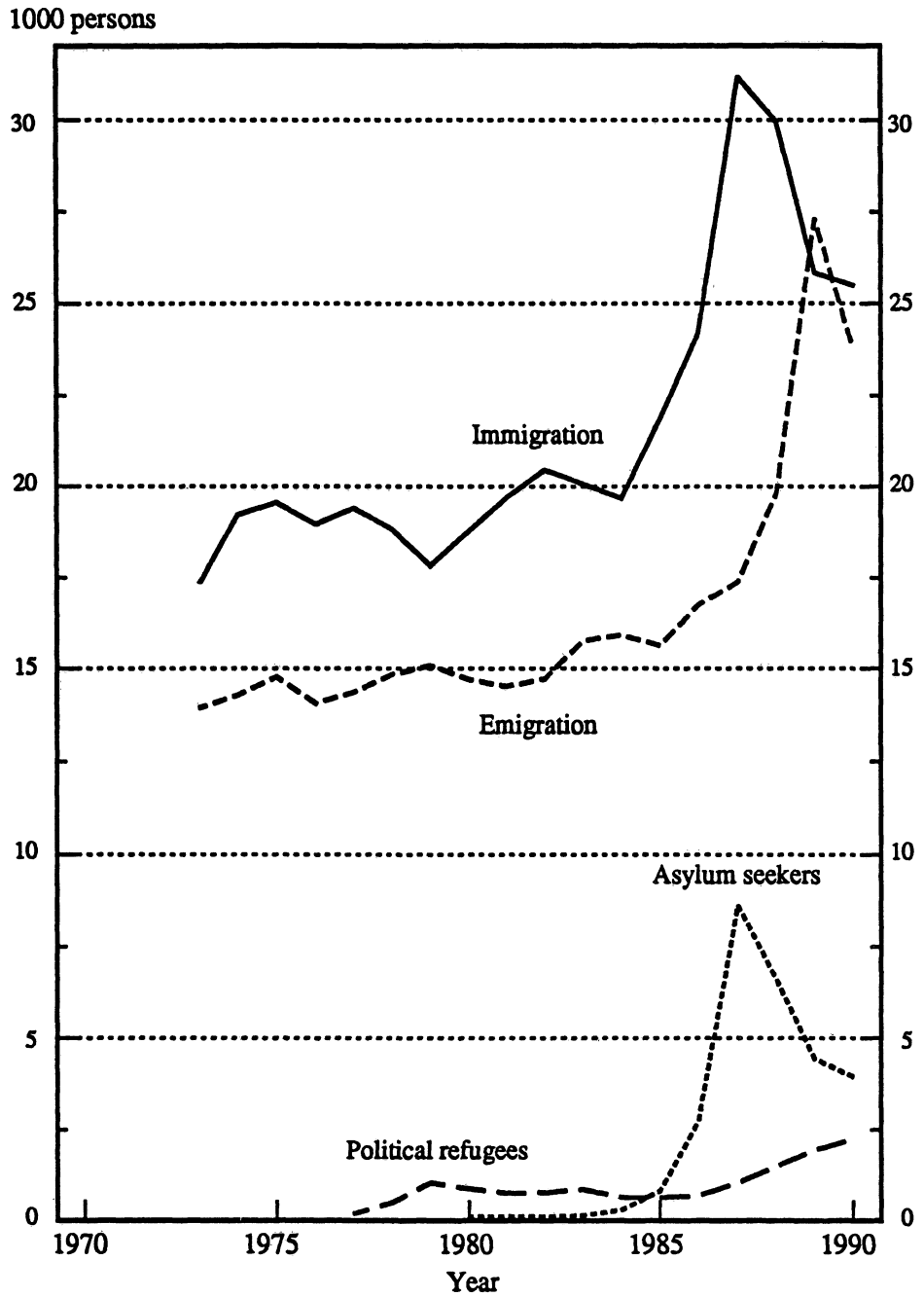


Diagram 2. Foreign citizens by citizenship. 1 January 1981, 1990 and 1991

1000 persons

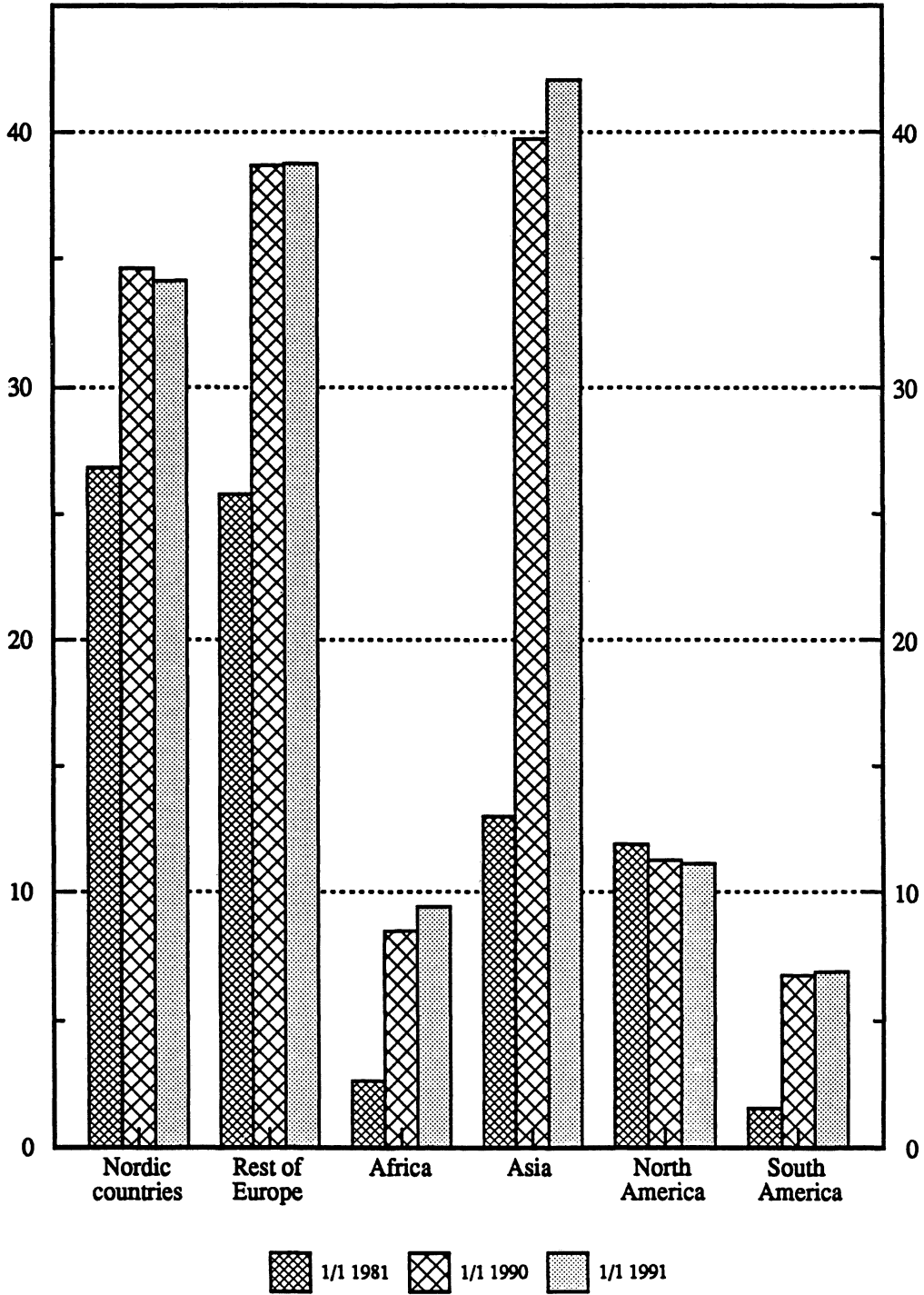


Diagram 3. Total population and immigrants, by sex and age. Per cent.
1 January 1990

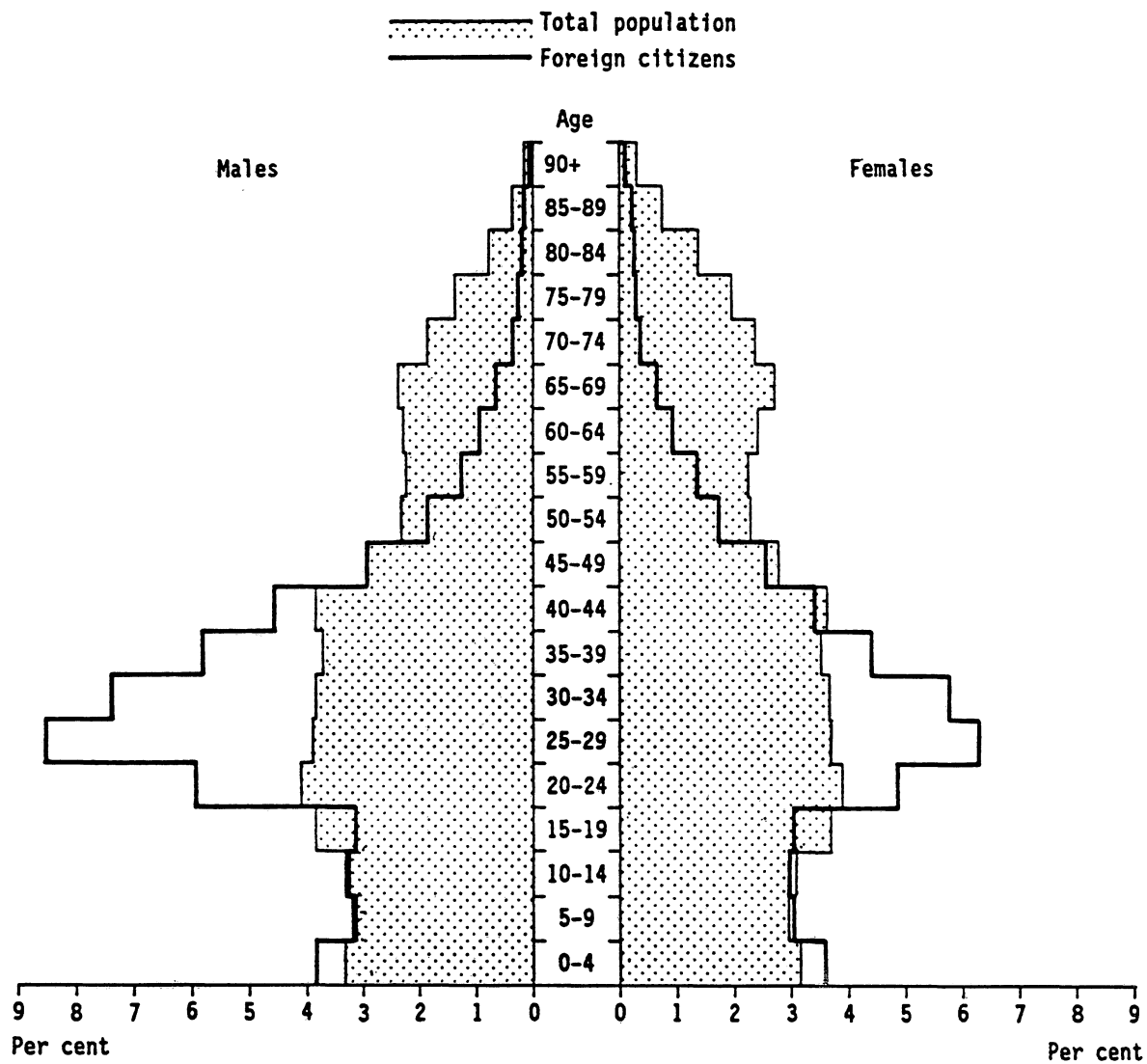


Diagram 4. Foreign citizens. Country. 1 January 1990

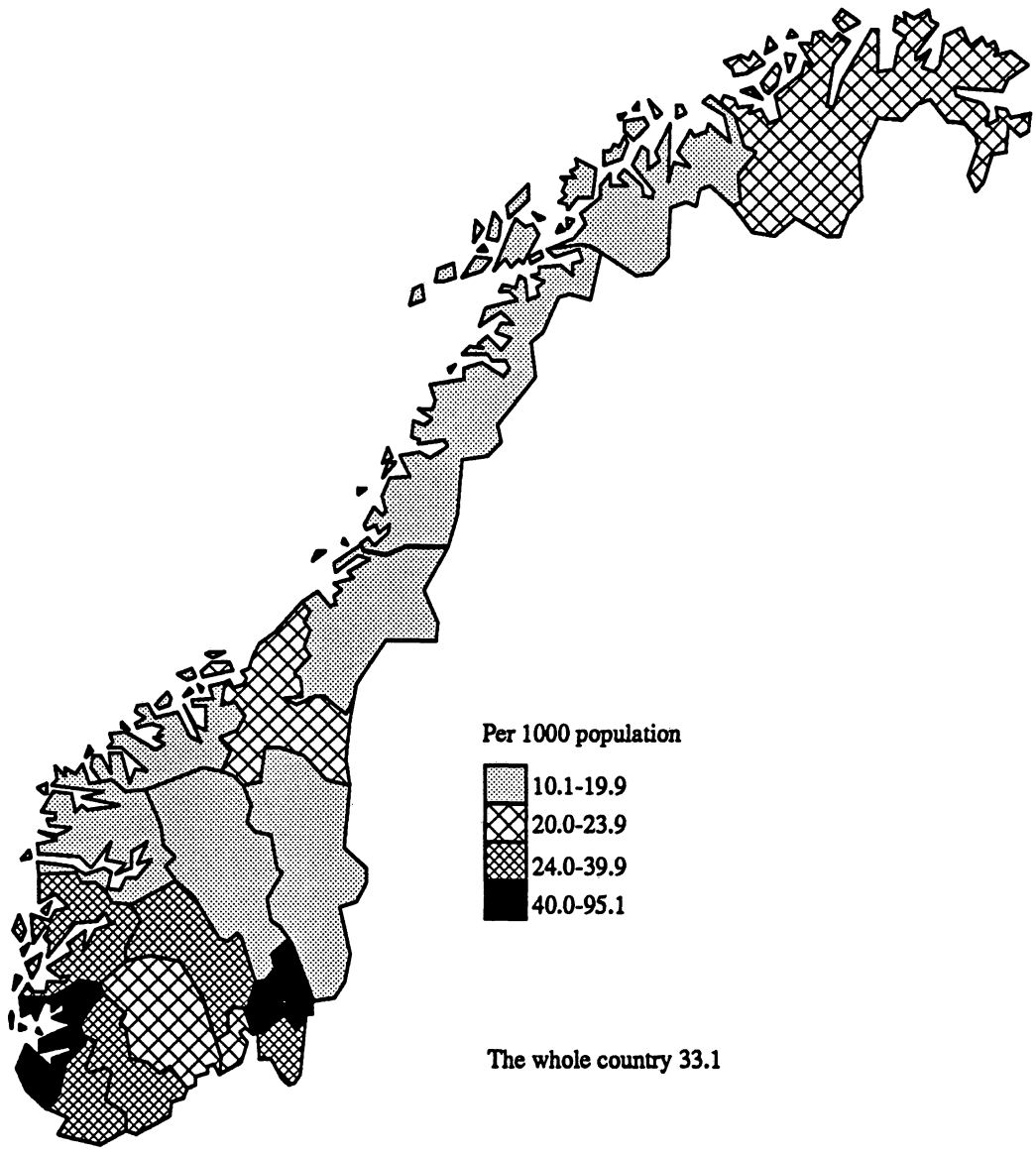


Diagram 5 Total fertility rate for immigrant women, by length of stay in the country. 1986-1987

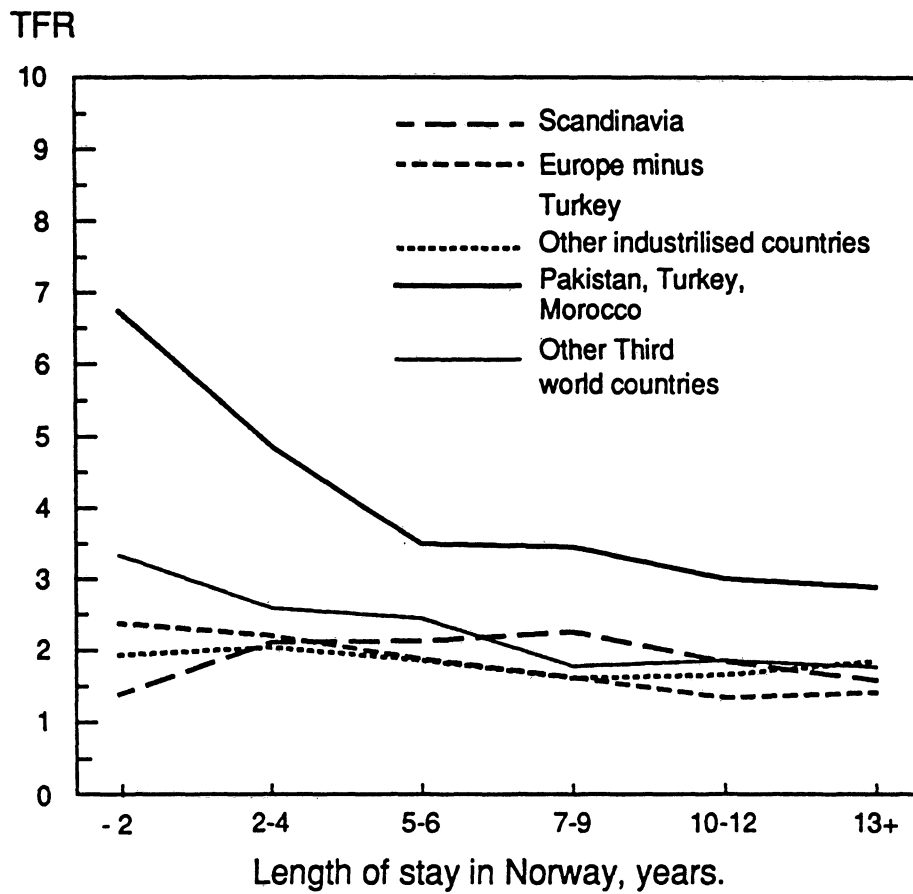


Diagram 6. Gross migrant inflow and total unemployment rate 1972-1990

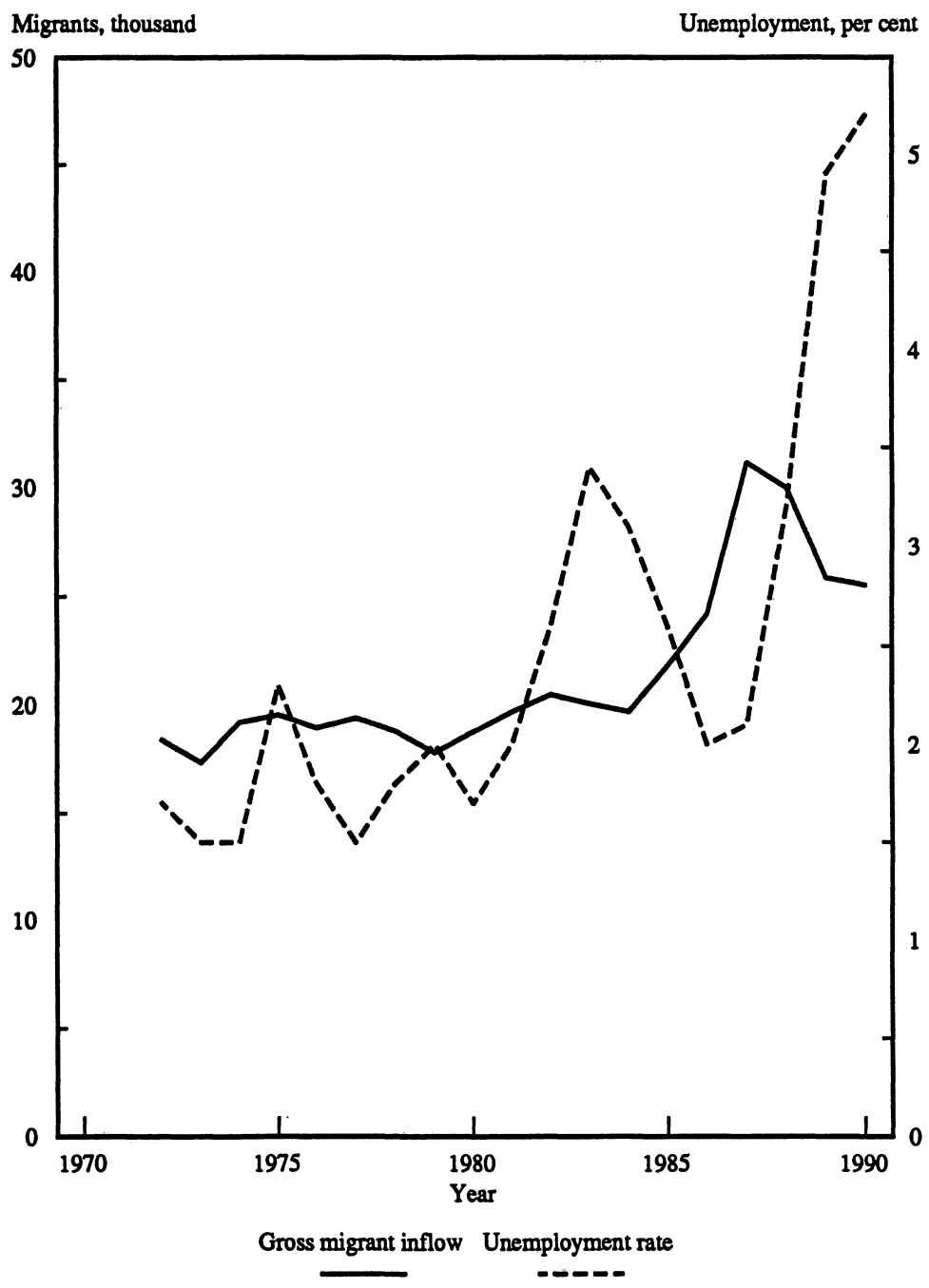
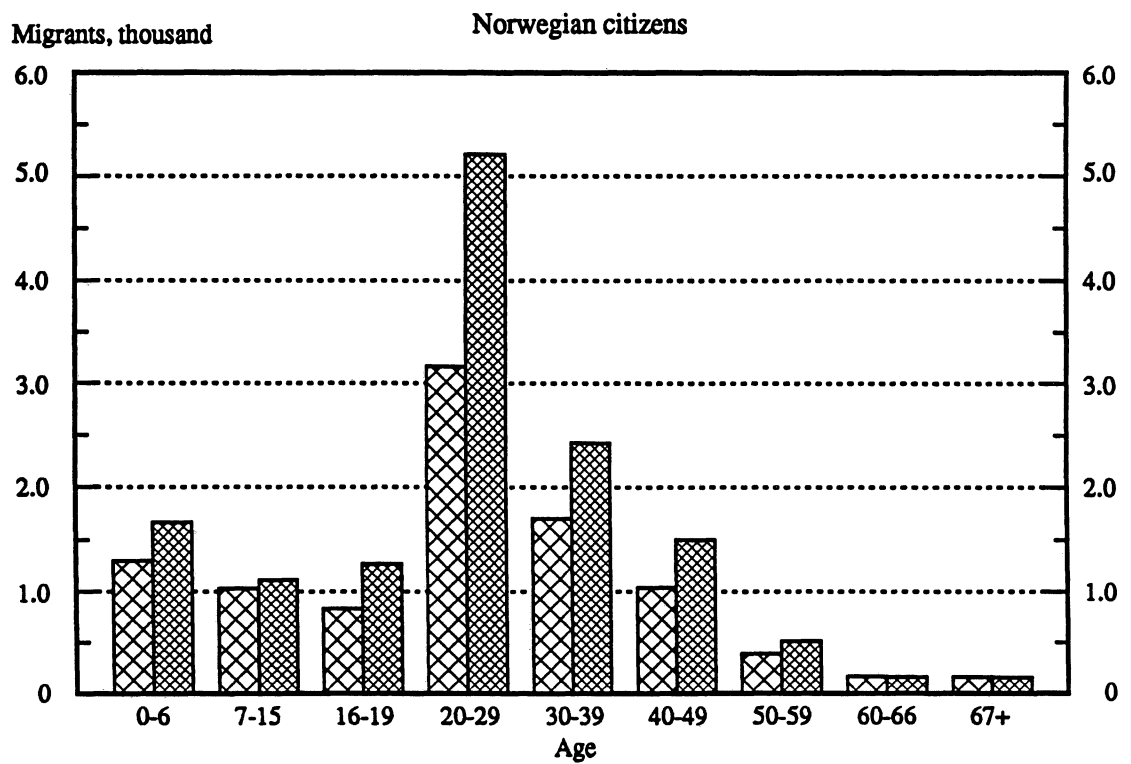
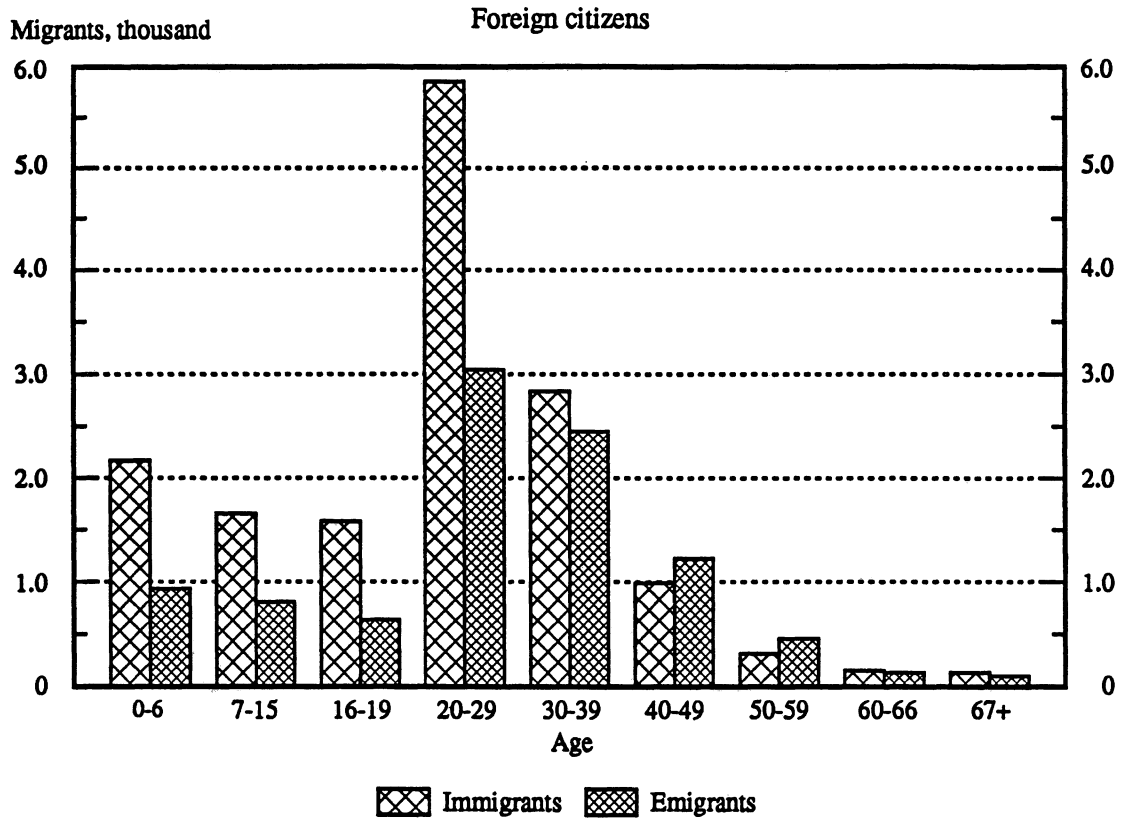


Diagram 7. Migration to and from Norway, by age. 1990



TABLES

Table 1. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration between 1989 and 1990, NORWAY. (Annual change in per cent)

Total population ¹	+0.5
Foreign population ¹	+2.7
Inflow of foreigners	-14.6
Real GNP ²	+1.8
Total employment ²	-1.2

¹ Growth from mid-1989 to mid-1990.

² Growth of yearly average.

Table 2. Average annual gross inflows and outflows of legal migrants. 1971-1990

	1971-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90
Immigrants	18 766	18 758	20 355	27 330
Emigrants	13 931	14 615	15 317	21 006
As percentage of total population ¹				
Immigrants	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.65
Emigrants	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.50

¹ As percentage of mean population in the period.

The figures exclude seasonal workers, but include asylum seekers.

Table 3. Immigration to Norway by country of origin. 1981-1990

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	19 698	20 468	20 063	19 688	21 858	24 196	31 149	29 964	25 847	25 494
Denmark	3 113	3 036	2 586	2 418	2 987	3 613	3 750	3 721	2 719	2 356
Finland	526	503	426	369	410	551	559	423	224	202
Sweden	2 394	2 503	2 187	2 120	2 534	3 170	3 857	3 635	3 212	5 053
France	470	621	536	699	588	570	437	479	362	377
Yugoslavia	77	89	101	81	112	172	747	825	1 036	841
Spain	278	314	368	374	352	425	482	453	463	529
United Kingdom	2 293	2 696	2 511	2 483	2 778	2 310	2 148	2 031	1 420	1 250
Turkey	324	262	165	169	206	352	724	873	784	590
Fed. Rep. of Germany*	651	648	819	836	710	755	864	765	599	624
Rest of Europe	1 875	2 049	2 034	1 949	2 241	2 516	2 379	2 255	2 242	2 385
Morocco	132	99	93	81	105	153	214	297	282	222
Rest of Africa	1 055	1 062	1 212	1 065	1 358	1 395	2 054	2 320	2 274	1 965
Philippines	364	394	504	394	453	404	655	590	591	544
Iran	17	22	15	47	115	335	1 846	1 470	661	535
Pakistan	649	608	751	748	910	923	1 015	1 086	1 079	757
Sri Lanka	95	137	184	241	379	502	1 783	606	811	587
Viet Nam	262	288	421	326	328	232	279	628	830	792
Rest of Asia	1 810	1 731	2 009	1 980	2 001	2 190	2 540	2 590	2 706	2 446
USA	2 369	2 335	2 140	2 203	2 115	2 285	2 075	1 864	1 802	1 908
Chile	72	97	77	89	163	313	1 525	1 983	578	269
Rest of America	708	742	701	800	833	808	974	880	950	1 024
Oceania	203	196	202	203	174	211	230	183	201	193
Not stated	15	36	21	13	6	11	11	7	21	45

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991, and previous issues).

* 1990: Germany

Table 4. Emigration from Norway by country of destination. 1981-1990

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	14 522	14 728	15 778	15 927	15 630	16 745	17 380	19 821	27 300	23 784
Denmark	1 850	2 364	2 541	2 449	2 334	2 713	3 029	3 298	3 315	2 756
Finland	422	408	389	399	268	333	438	463	531	428
Sweden	1 659	1 811	2 531	3 069	2 538	2 825	3 573	4 868	11 123	7 631
France	494	391	417	438	532	675	516	579	588	561
Yugoslavia	46	56	57	23	48	30	53	207	112	445
Spain	311	441	514	498	516	610	785	887	658	475
United Kingdom	2 012	1 492	1 850	1 759	1 758	2 196	1 724	1 679	2 142	1 908
Turkey	68	70	60	79	60	62	85	103	137	145
Fed.Rep.of Germany*	479	434	440	503	696	556	563	635	764	687
Rest of Europe	1 494	1 502	1 354	1 376	1 306	1 488	1 712	1 882	1 916	2 058
Morocco	20	28	53	16	53	65	27	33	34	50
Rest of Africa	937	920	1 047	917	882	924	760	839	855	932
Philippines	95	84	61	58	38	35	58	65	57	86
Iran	5	-	2	-	2	5	4	13	32	46
Pakistan	247	488	349	308	266	243	209	159	201	217
Sri Lanka	31	44	35	37	24	34	24	22	31	88
Viet Nam	2	4	12	3	-	2	1	-	-	2
Rest of Asia	977	991	999	996	974	850	696	789	956	1 196
USA	2 377	2 215	2 117	2 118	1 898	1 856	1 871	2 105	2 272	2 203
Chile	21	16	17	17	26	31	36	52	190	240
Rest of America	556	546	483	403	639	637	713	831	636	633
Oceania	222	247	181	216	205	178	166	240	247	318
Not stated	197	176	269	275	567	397	337	72	503	607

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991, and previous issues).

* 1990: Germany

Table 5. Net migration for Norway, by country. 1981-1990

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	5 176	5 740	4 285	3 761	6 228	7 451	13 769	10 143	-1 453	1 710
Denmark	1 263	672	45	-31	653	900	721	423	-596	-400
Finland	104	95	37	-30	142	218	121	-40	-307	-226
Sweden	735	692	-344	-949	-4	345	284	-1 233	-7 911	-2 578
France	-24	230	119	261	56	-105	-79	-100	-226	-184
Yugoslavia	31	33	44	58	64	142	694	618	924	396
Spain	-33	-127	-146	-124	-164	-185	-303	-434	-195	54
United Kingdom	227	1 204	661	724	1 020	114	425	352	-722	-730
Turkey	256	192	105	90	146	290	639	770	647	445
Fed.Rep.of Germany*	172	214	379	333	14	199	301	130	-165	-63
Rest of Europe	381	547	680	573	935	1 028	667	373	326	327
Morocco	112	71	40	65	52	88	187	264	248	172
Rest of Africa	118	142	165	148	476	471	1 294	1 481	1 419	1 033
Philippines	269	310	443	336	415	369	597	525	534	458
Iran	12	22	13	47	113	330	1 842	1 457	629	489
Pakistan	402	120	402	440	644	680	806	927	878	540
Sri Lanka	64	93	149	204	355	468	1 759	584	780	499
Viet Nam	260	284	409	323	328	230	278	628	830	790
Rest of Asia	833	740	1 010	1 014	1 027	1 340	1 844	1 801	1 750	1 250
USA	-8	120	23	85	217	429	204	-241	-470	-295
Chile	51	81	60	72	137	282	1 489	1 931	388	29
Rest of America	152	196	218	397	194	171	261	49	314	391
Oceania	-19	-51	21	-13	-31	33	64	-57	-46	-125
Not stated	-182	-140	-248	-262	-561	-386	-326	-65	-482	-562

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991, and previous issues)!

* 1990: Germany

Table 6. Available information on inflow of foreign population. 1981-1990

Immigration of citizens of:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total, foreign citizens	13 061	13 990	13 090	12 837	14 905	16 534	23 793	23 041	18 384	15 694
Nordic count- ries, total							6 411	6 056	3 784	3 362
Denmark	2 371	2 476	2 014	1 919	2 403	2 953	3 169	3 204	2 184	1 809
Sweden	996	1 251	1 104	1 042	1 167	1 698	2 203	2 017	1 122	1 082
Yugoslavia	74	77	90	79	106	157	748	808	1 022	826
U.K.	1 671	2 133	1 779	1 902	2 177	1 705	1 512	1 485	891	715
F.R.G.	313	315	450	476	421	410	454	443	265	321
Euro 12							6 042	5 977	4 091	3 445
USA	1 346	1 355	1 165	1 154	1 155	1 168	1 087	966	726	857
Third world, incl. Turkey					-		11 477	11 305	9 632	7 581
Morocco	138	103	92	84	109	155	209	282	281	217
Philippines	192	177	205	215	338	404	512	480	455	400
Iran	34	35	21	69	170	335	1 986	1 682	654	733
Pakistan	642	600	742	727	856	830	959	972	926	578
Sri Lanka	89	143	157	231	371	502	424	595	797	587
Viet Nam	735	524	705	494	477	364	459	816	1 017	1 004
Chile	92	108	87	95	168	330	1 527	1 985	575	262
Other and stateless	..	4 871	4 654	4 650	4 987	5 523	1 197	1 133	1 313	1 432

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.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991, and previous issues).

Table 7. Available information on outflow of foreign population. 1981-1990

Outmigration of citizens of:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total, foreign citizens	7 252	7 218	7 955	7 617	7 522	8 424	8 591	9 320	10 563	9 768
Nordic, count- ries, total							4 295	5 205	5 190	3 774
Denmark	1 180	1 668	1 895	1 744	1 582	1 901	2 305	2 555	2 589	1 982
Sweden	474	527	670	766	621	762	1 073	1 627	1 748	1 123
Yugoslavia	39	44	57	23	45	26	47	199	115	468
U.K.	1 343	859	1 327	1 214	1 259	1 670	1 292	1 051	1 479	1 433
F.R.G.	173	166	204	218	361	257	181	250	346	224
Euro 12							4 452	4 577	5 119	4 410
USA	1 237	1 183	1 057	1 050	1 081	989	898	784	992	812
Third world, incl. Turkey							798	732	1 221	1 612
Morocco	19	26	50	12	38	39	13	16	22	28
Philippines	41	37	45	33	36	35	45	41	34	48
Iran	11	7	15	5	6	5	9	27	30	106
Pakistan	252	474	319	270	238	207	159	116	124	163
Sri Lanka	22	18	22	31	22	34	16	26	25	115
Viet Nam	34	43	36	28	19	21	26	27	26	26
Chile	32	20	31	20	27	23	22	45	188	216
Other and stateless	..	2 171	2 262	2 239	2 187	2 455	406	378	515	674

Same sources, note and definitions as table 6.

Table 8. Asylum applicants and political refugees in Norway, 1980-1991

	Asylum seekers	Political refugees ¹
1980	50-150	877
1981	50-150	751
1982	50-150	767
1983	about 150	852
1984	about 300	634
1985	829	638
1986	2 722	686
1987	8 613	1 043
1988	6 602	1 486
1989	4 433	1 957
1990	3 962	2 236
1991, 1/1-30/6	1 884	

¹ Refugees on quotas from UN High Commissioner for Refugees. In addition, a few hundred asylum seekers are recognized as political refugees (1990:108). Includes family reunifications to refugees 1980-1987.

² From this year, the quota of 1000 do not include family reunification cases to refugees.

Source: Directorate of Immigration; Unpublished note 21.01.91, and annual reports from 1989 and earlier.

Table 9. Number of asylum seekers by origin. 1987, 1988
1989 and 1990

Citizens of	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991, 1/1-30/6
Bangladesh			105		
Bulgaria				151	71
Chile	1 524	1 960	29	4	
Ethiopia	209	361	270	203	216
Ghana	199	172	64	14	
India	82	138	78	31	
Iraq	267	131	114	90	70
Iran	1 558	985	605	451	98
Lebanon	164	132	177	304	103
Pakistan	467	303	154	31	
Poland	211	190	419	82	19
Rumania				207	17
Somalia	359	548	362	313	379
Soviet Union				81	37
Sri Lanka	1 291	158	451	512	185
Turkey	517	438	114	80	18
Yugoslavia	1 238	455	905	743	305
Stateless				204	116
Rest	527	631	586	461	250
Total	8 613	6 602	4 433	3 962	1 884

Source: Directorate of Immigration, unpublished and annual reports.

Table 10. Total number of immigrations and emigrations by citizenship
1978-1990

Year	Foreign citizens		Norwegians		Total	
	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration	Immi- gration	Emi- gration
1978	12 183	7 624	6 642	7 227	18 825	14 851
1979	11 213	7 619	6 618	7 466	17 831	15 085
1980	11 833	7 288	6 943	7 417	18 776	14 705
1981	13 061	7 252	6 637	7 270	19 698	14 522
1982	13 990	7 218	6 478	7 510	20 468	14 728
1983	13 090	7 955	6 973	7 823	20 063	15 778
1984	12 837	7 617	6 851	8 310	19 688	15 927
1985	14 906	7 522	6 952	8 108	21 858	15 630
1986	16 534	8 424	7 662	8 321	24 196	16 745
1987	23 793	8 591	7 356	8 789	31 149	17 380
1988	23 041	9 320	6 923	10 501	29 964	19 821
1989	18 384	10 563	7 463	16 737	25 847	27 300
1990	15 694	9 768	9 800	14 016	25 494	23 784

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991 and previous issues).

Table 11. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990

Country of birth	1.11 1970	1.11 1980	1.1 1987	1.1 1988	1.1 1989	1.1 1990
Total	3874133	4091132	4175521	4198289	4220686	4233116
Norway	3798395	3977072	4026668	4036664	4044191	4049807
Foreign countries	75738	114060	148853	161625	176495	183309
Europe, total	57306	73736	90076	93411	97190	96426
Denmark	13607	16363	19946	20482	21108	20452
Sweden	15733	15956	17893	18608	19018	18131
France	962	1980	2545	2488	2458	2407
Yugoslavia	1137	1756	2085	2743	3347	4245
Netherlands	1628	2418	2918	2973	3079	3099
Poland	1145	1566	3007	3355	3790	4309
United Kingdom	6353	10867	14547	14622	15019	14337
Turkey	244	2148	3201	3731	4503	5011
Germany	6527	7211	7793	7991	8179	8114
Rest of Europe	9970	13471	16141	16418	16689	16321
Euro 12	31428	41669	51177	52076	54126	52846
Africa, total	1890	3581	5706	6877	8874	10575
Morocco	407	1113	1653	1818	2110	2364
Rest of Africa	1483	2468	4053	5059	6764	8211
Asia, total	2402	15580	30050	36513	42964	48584
Philippines	96	787	2112	2535	3032	3449
India	344	1724	3284	3581	3973	4275
Iran	68	193	827	2738	4402	5220
Pakistan	170	5401	8160	8897	9757	10536
Sri Lanka	..	263	1608	3281	3931	4689
The Republic of Korea	349	2521	4107	4317	4537	4693
Viet Nam	94	2073	5365	5781	6549	7545
Rest of Asia	1281	2618	4587	5383	6783	8177
North America, total	12782	18030	18087	18117	18324	17880
USA	11347	15939	15498	15438	15494	14991
Rest of North America	1435	2091	2589	2679	2830	2889
South America, total	758	2283	4010	5740	8128	8836
Chile	107	910	1641	3062	5103	5485
Colombia	53	370	1023	1208	1395	1592
Rest of South America	598	1003	1346	1470	1630	1759
Oceania, total	600	850	924	967	1012	1008

.. Data not available

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991)

Table 12. Foreign citizens by citizenship per 1 January. 1981-1991

Citizenship	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	82570	86476	90637	94668	97775	101471	109286	123675	135947	140312	143304
Europe, total	52612	54597	57583	59395	60922	63159	66892	71341	74468	73252	72858
Denmark	13999	14844	15362	15301	15269	15740	16785	17562	18157	17454	17198
Sweden	2367	8728	9235	9548	9726	10032	10951	12037	12414	11704	11672
France	1580	1551	1789	1934	2138	2184	2097	2055	1985	1921	1768
Yugoslavia	1664	1689	1718	1731	1694	1665	1791	2457	3022	3870	4242
Netherlands	2090	2178	2208	2282	2334	2382	2481	2545	2606	2619	2552
Poland	688	769	1021	1248	1421	1573	1885	2253	2632	2874	2854
United Kingdom	9308	9487	10565	11026	11687	12480	12549	12770	13187	12510	11766
Turkey	2486	2821	3086	3251	3345	3406	3708	4285	4877	5267	5523
The Federal Republic of Germany*	3576	3541	3498	3673	3834	3739	3866	4108	4272	4124	4270
Rest of Europe	8854	8989	9101	9401	9474	9958	10779	11269	11316	10909	11013
Euro 12	32937	34057	35845	36698	37773	39122	40561	42007	43274	41804	40614
Africa, total	2638	2855	3008	3211	3312	3453	3950	5292	6917	8454	9400
Morocco	1274	1402	1449	1492	1459	1404	1496	1657	1896	2062	2163
Rest of Africa	1364	1453	1559	1719	1853	2049	2454	3635	5021	6392	7237
Asia, total	12994	14769	15825	17763	19237	20709	23703	30301	35626	39731	42092
Philippines	677	801	890	1009	1035	1040	1364	1725	2030	2217	2304
India	1585	1716	1854	2100	2241	2277	2513	2812	3118	3371	3459
Iran	145	155	175	155	199	348	672	2658	4350	5248	5942
Pakistan	6455	6956	7002	7541	7962	8475	9268	10252	11093	11620	11442
Sri Lanka	294	357	461	583	749	1045	1519	3270	3873	4703	5247
The Republic of Korea	239	271	331	292	324	201	270	324	332	322	290
Viet Nam	2258	3023	3559	4322	4851	5276	5624	5954	6513	6752	6898
Rest of Asia	1341	1490	1553	1761	1876	2047	2473	3306	4317	5498	6510
North America, total	11906	11699	11628	11593	11552	11407	11539	11698	11741	11253	11124
USA	10668	10445	10293	10216	10131	9995	10023	10099	10113	9640	9537
Rest of North America	1238	1254	1335	1377	1421	1412	1516	1599	1628	1613	1587
South America, total	1558	1725	1796	1898	1987	2002	2429	4179	6305	6745	6881
Chile	904	966	1015	1046	1077	1102	1386	2941	4895	5328	5388
Colombia	169	200	196	241	291	261	342	414	485	468	491
Rest of South America	485	559	585	611	619	639	701	824	925	949	1002
Oceania, total	501	524	544	572	561	563	601	663	675	662	639
Stateless and unknown	361	307	253	236	204	178	172	201	215	215	310
Per cent of total population	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991, and previous issues).

* 1991: Germany

Table 13. Naturalizations by previous citizenship. 1980-1990

Previous citizenship	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Per cent ¹⁾ 1990
Total	2680	2441	3095	1754	2798	2851	2486	2370	3364	4622	4757	3.4
Europe, total	1458	1271	1473	746	1071	1197	957	808	1079	1548	1264	1.7
Denmark	350	335	315	215	198	261	174	166	144	200	156	0.9
Sweden	151	138	165	106	104	135	128	99	75	117	72	0.6
Yugoslavia	55	36	35	48	112	52	68	64	109	160	111	2.9
Poland	48	53	96	47	83	94	75	62	105	332	264	9.1
United Kingdom	199	172	270	61	106	151	104	76	65	100	96	0.8
Turkey	19	18	12	10	61	117	88	106	281	280	304	5.8
The Federal Republic of Germany ²⁾	212	178	170	63	106	94	86	44	58	64	41	1.0
Rest of Europe	424	341	410	196	301	293	234	191	242	295	220	
Euro 12	1005	876	1022	443	543	640	475	381	371	477	399	1.0
Africa, total	116	98	192	84	247	225	174	175	252	283	270	3.2
Morocco	35	33	90	37	145	97	87	94	111	124	128	6.2
Rest of Africa	81	65	102	47	102	128	87	81	141	159	142	3.2
Asia, total	697	683	1030	734	1181	1072	1043	1061	1626	2233	2758	6.9
Philippines	36	35	74	61	177	187	146	131	203	219	294	13.3
India	105	140	172	82	173	154	112	102	141	131	149	4.4
Pakistan	188	163	319	158	308	254	259	252	428	582	899	7.7
The Republic of Korea	186	176	258	328	265	252	229	159	233	149	138	42.9
Viet Nam	14	8	7	4	61	51	171	273	457	940	1039	15.4
Rest of Asia	168	161	200	101	197	174	126	144	164	212	239	
North America, total	185	202	179	74	91	104	104	85	101	117	77	0.7
USA	126	153	128	42	38	64	56	37	39	54	33	0.3
Rest of North America	59	49	51	32	53	40	48	48	62	63	44	
South America, total	80	97	155	98	171	223	188	216	286	421	372	5.5
Chile	19	16	50	30	59	108	35	71	105	127	106	2.0
Colombia	41	50	66	48	85	78	122	109	131	211	199	42.5
Rest of South America	20	31	39	20	27	37	31	36	50	83	67	
Oceania, total	18	9	12	3	5	9	5	6	12	6	4	0.6
Stateless and unknown	126	81	54	15	32	21	15	19	8	14	12	5.6

1) Number of persons changing citizenship in 1990 in per cent of the total number of citizens from that country. 1 January 1991 (see table 12)

2) 1990: Germany

Sources: 1981-1990: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991, and previous issues)

Table 14a. Existing marriages by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 1988

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	914822	869701	25438	1146	7606	4716	1030	296	4889
Norway	874618	848733	18643	444	2219	3663	497	231	188
Rest of Europe	24374	15370	6400	52	146	121	26	29	2230
Africa	2219	1080	79	633	10	10	1	-	406
Asia	8110	1098	113	8	5206	11	3	2	1669
North America	4163	2948	165	4	20	901	2	8	115
South America	1123	314	22	3	3	9	500	-	272
Oceania	215	158	16	2	2	1	1	26	9
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Unpublished data in Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 14b. Marriages contracted in 1990 by citizenship of bride and bridegroom

Bride-grooms	Brides								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	21926	19806	995	131	766	142	73	9	4
Norway	19761	18388	763	33	384	131	51	8	3
Rest of Europe	1047	825	201	2	12	3	3	1	-
Africa	351	248	8	90	3	2	-	-	-
Asia	538	150	17	6	361	1	2	-	1
North America	155	143	3	-	4	4	1	-	-
South America	59	40	2	-	-	1	16	-	-
Oceania	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991).

Table 14c. Divorces 1990 by citizenship

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	10170	9683	255	20	92	46	25	6	43
Norway	9421	9108	176	12	51	38	11	5	20
Rest of Europe	350	278	53	1	3	2	-	-	13
Africa	122	108	3	5	-	1	1	-	4
Asia	105	68	3	1	30	-	1	-	2
North America	44	38	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
South America	21	8	1	-	-	1	10	-	1
Oceania	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Not known	104	73	19	1	8	1	2	-	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991).

Table 15. Children born 1987-1989 by country of birth of the parents¹

Country of birth of parents	Number of children		
	1987	1988	1989
Total	54 027	57 526	59 326
Both parents born in Norway	48 616	51 217	52 500
One or both parents born abroad	5 411	6 309	6 826
Of which born in:			
Sweden	602	686	682
USA	558	580	561
Denmark	530	599	608
Pakistan	509	529	567
United Kingdom	431	484	471

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 at Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 16. Total fertility rate (TFR) by country of birth of the mother. Average for 1986 and 1987

Country of birth of the mother	TFR	Number of women aged 15-44	Number of children born
Total	1.72	918 654	53 235
Norway	1.70	876 249	49 884
Rest of Scandinavia	1.67	13 620	790
Rest of Europe except Turkey	1.86	11 122	715
Other industrialized countries	1.92	5 541	422
Third world	3.08	12 122	1 424
Of which:			
Pakistan, Turkey and Morocco	4.30	3 775	622
Rest of Third world	2.47	8 346	801

Source: Vassenden and Østby (1989)

Table 17. Total number of pupils and foreign pupils in primary and lower secondary schools. 1981-1990

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
TOTAL										
Primary	384 121	373 155	362 146	347 768	335 373	325 577	317 228	312 384	310 600	309 432
Lower secondary	202 020	203 755	203 351	202 368	198 627	194 290	188 714	180 385	172 364	163 646
OF WHICH FOREIGNERS ¹										
Primary	2 726	3 312	4 360	5 032	5 700	6 915	8 469	10 442	11 752	12 551
Lower secondary	1 074	1 277	1 761	2 082	2 324	2 711	3 140	3 825	4 400	4 768
PER CENT FOREIGNERS										
Primary	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.1
Lower secondary	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9

¹ Foreigners defined as pupils speaking another mother tongue than Norwegian (or Sami) at home. Before 1983, the figures give the number of immigrant pupils who got auxiliary teaching/mother tongue training. The number speaking Swedish or Danish at home is underestimated.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1991d, and previous issues).

Table 18. Norwegian citizens emigrated 1964-1989, who had not returned by 1 January 1990, and emigration 1988-1989 by country of destination

Country	Emigrants 1964-1989 not returned	Emigrants 1988-1989	
		Total	Pct. ¹
Total	57 841	27 238	47
Sweden	21 960	12 212	56
USA	6 930	2 758	40
Denmark	5 581	1 775	32
United Kingdom	3 655	1 517	42
Spain	3 239	1 408	43
The Federal Republic of Germany	2 182	807	37
Canada	1 188	446	38
France	1 065	563	53
Australia	867	231	27
Switzerland	867	349	40
Netherlands	851	264	31
Italy	437	178	41
Belgium	420	206	49
Finland	407	199	49
Tanzania	351	245	70
The rest	7 841	4 080	52

¹ As per cent of total number of emigrants 1964-1989

Source: Unpublished data from Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 19. Employees of age 16-74, total and foreign citizens, by citizenship, sex, and age. Per cent of total number of persons in each group. 2nd quarter 1990

Age	Employees, total	Employees with foreign citizenship					
		Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Europe ¹ , North America, Oceania	Asia ²	Africa	Latin America
Total	54	42	56	43	33	28	34
16-19	22	17	25	17	13	14	9
20-24	51	34	51	31	30	20	29
25-39	68	44	60	45	36	31	36
40-54	71	53	64	53	37	32	44
55-66	49	42	51	42	15	26	22
67-74	7	7	10	7	1	-	-
Males	56	44	54	47	38	29	40
16-19	21	16	20	18	14	13	9
20-24	49	35	51	33	34	20	32
25-39	72	46	59	50	41	32	43
40-54	71	54	60	55	45	35	49
55-66	54	44	51	44	24	39	32
67-74	9	7	10	6	3	-	-
Females	52	40	57	38	25	25	28
16-19	22	18	29	15	12	14	9
20-24	53	33	51	28	25	22	26
25-39	65	40	61	39	29	28	29
40-54	70	52	68	50	27	20	38
55-66	45	40	51	39	6	8	15
67-74	6	8	10	7	1	-	-

¹ Turkey not included

² Turkey included

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1991c

Table 20. Employees of age 16-74, total and foreign citizens, by citizenship, sex, and age. Per cent of total number of persons in each group.
2nd quarter 1990

Citizenship	Sex Age						Total number of employees
	Males			Females			
	16-24	25-54	55-74	16-24	25-54	55-74	
Employees, total	37	71	36	40	67	28	1674867
Foreign citizens, total	29	48	36	27	44	32	46255
Europe, total	35	55	40	35	53	39	29889
Of which:							
Sweden	35	62	38	43	64	34	5542
Yugoslavia	28	39	28	28	36	29	969
Poland	19	45	14	18	37	14	777
United Kingdom	32	52	41	25	43	37	4643
Turkey	42	46	18	32	29	6	1382
Africa, total	18	32	36	20	28	6	1976
Of which:							
Morocco	37	49	34	29	22	4	587
Somalia	4	7	-	8	8	-	73
Asia, total	27	41	21	19	28	5	9239
Of which:							
Philippines	40	62	21	37	44	12	817
Iran	8	19	11	7	20	-	668
Pakistan	37	49	24	16	16	2	2244
Sri Lanka	40	55	6	32	35	-	1881
Viet Nam	14	40	18	10	27	3	1116
America, total	23	48	30	20	37	24	4885
Of which:							
USA	21	53	29	19	42	25	2841
Chile	23	45	26	20	30	13	1312

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1991c

Table 21. Unemployment rate by nationality and sex 31 January 1989, 1990, 1991 and 31 July 1991. (Registered unemployed persons as per cent of number of persons in age group 20-66 years)

Nationality	1989	1990	1991	31 July 1991		
				Total	Males	Females
Norway	3.2	4.3	4.0	4.4	5.1	3.8
Total foreign	3.6	3.8	5.9	7.5	9.5	5.1
of which: Norden	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.8	5.0	2.7
Rest of Europe	2.9	3.2	4.9	5.4	6.7	3.7
Africa	6.4	6.7	9.9	13.7	15.6	8.7
Asia	5.2	4.8	8.0	11.6	13.9	8.6
North America	1.6 ¹	1.3 ¹	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8
South America	5.1 ²	5.8 ²	11.0	16.6	20.0	12.4
Oceania	5.6	3.3	5.2	5.5	6.8	4.1

¹ Only USA and Canada

² Latin America

Source: Directorate of Labour 1989, 1990, 1991a and 1991b

Table 22. Unemployment rate by nationality and age 31 July 1991.
 (Registered unemployed persons as per cent of number of
 persons in each age group)

Nationality	Age				
	Total	16-19	20-29	30-49	50+
Norway	4.0	3.5	7.8	3.2	2.0
Total foreign	7.0	3.2	9.2	7.0	2.9
of which: Norden	3.6	1.5	4.5	3.9	2.3
Rest of Europe	5.0	2.7	7.7	4.6	2.5
Africa	12.9	4.9	13.0	14.3	6.5
Asia	10.8	4.9	11.7	11.4	5.9
North America	1.9	0.2	2.4	2.2	1.1
South America	15.4	7.0	16.9	16.3	8.3
Oceania	4.7	1.3	8.0	3.7	5.9

Source: Directorate of Labour, 1991b

Table 23. Naturalisation 1990, as per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities

Country	Number of citizens in Norway		Obtained Norwegian citizenship in 1990	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
Denmark	17 454	11 488	156	1.4
Finland	3 259	2 096	38	1.8
Sweden	11 704	7 070	72	1.0
Germany	4 196	2 744	43	1.6
Poland	2 874	427	264	23.4
Turkey	5 267	2 151	304	14.1
United Kingdom	12 510	7 335	96	1.3
Yugoslavia	3 870	1 144	111	9.7
Ethiopia	1 272	93	49	52.6
Morocco	2 062	820	128	15.6
China	1 219	91	48	52.7
India	3 371	1 319	149	11.3
Iran	5 248	44	15	34.1
Pakistan	11 620	5 660	899	15.9
Philippines	2 219	221	294	-
Sri Lanka	4 703	328	49	14.9
South Korea	322	54	138	-
Thailand	950	154	58	36.7
Viet Nam	6 752	2 133	1 039	48.7
USA	9 640	6 387	33	0.5
Chile	5 328	537	106	19.7
Colombia	468	53	199	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1991b and unpublished data

