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Section for Analysis of Demography and Living Conditions

## **International Migration to Norway, 1991**

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

CENTRAL  
BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
OF NORWAY

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## **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO NORWAY, 1991**

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

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This is the fourth 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, and 1992a), with some new paragraphs on the labour market situation for foreigners, and on prospects.

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## SUMMARY

Between 1970 and 1985 the gross yearly immigration of foreigners to Norway was between 11 000 and 14 000, 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 1991, we accepted 4500 asylum seekers, the same level as in 1989 and 1990. The first 10 months of 1992 has shown some increase. The asylum seekers usually came from many countries, but at the moment Yugoslavia takes a dominant position, with 50 per cent of the arrivals so far in 1992. Most of the other streams are declining, but towards the end of the year, not enough to compensate for the increase from Yugoslavia.

The number of quota refugees increased the last years, due to more liberal quotas. The refugees are mainly Vietnamese and Iranians. Family reunifications to refugees and others seem to be declining.

The total number of foreign citizens in Norway was 147.800 at the beginning of 1992. This is 3,5 per cent of the total population. 4,6 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 as all increase in numbers falls in this group. The main countries of origin are Pakistan, Viet Nam, Turkey as well as the countries of the asylum seekers: Iran, Sri Lanka, Chile and Yugoslavia.

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 situation on the labour market is very difficult for newly arrived immigrants, partly due to general labour market problems, partly due to lack of knowledge of Norwegian, and partly due to discrimination. 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. In the last years several tens of thousands of Poles have taken seasonal work after having entered the country on temporary basis.

In 1990 and 1991, Norway again had net in-migration, after an atypical out-migration in 1989. The immigration surplus seems to be increasing towards the end of 1992, after an average level of plus 8000 for two years. The main trends in the migratory pattern are the following: The number of emigrating Norwegian citizens are decreasing after a steep increase in 1987-1989. Labour migration to Sweden is the main factor behind these variations. We have a small net out-migration of Norwegian citizens to most other Western countries, and a net immigration of citizens of those countries. We are in 1991 coming back to the situation normal for the 1980s, with a net immigration of Norwegian citizens as the exception. 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 still moderate in 1991, but the number is increasing at a relatively high speed. The number of immigrating foreigners was increasing 3 per cent from 1990 to 1991. There was a small decrease from third world countries and an increase of immigrants from the industrialised world.

In 1989-91 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 30 per cent are given permit to stay on humanitarian grounds. The percentage not given permit to stay, has been stable for three years. The percentage allowed to stay in the country varies much between the different nationalities. Almost none from the former Warsaw treaty countries or Yugoslavia are allowed to stay, but nobody are at the moment returned to the war zones. More than 70 per cent of those coming from Somalia, Iraq, and Sri Lanka was accepted in 1991.

# 1. MIGRANT FLOWS

## 1.1 Immigration and departure of foreigners

### 1.1.1 Situation in the last decades

In the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, the number of foreigners immigrating to Norway increased slightly, from 11.000 to 14.000 annually. From 1985, the number increased steeply, reaching more than 23.000 in 1987 and 1988. From 1990, we are back on the level from mid-80s (see table 6). The decrease came first for Nordic citizens, then for other Europeans and lastly for third world immigrants. The decline among the two first groups is associated with the economic recession, whereas changes in the immigration policy seems to be important for the last group.

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 favourable, and the country less attractive to our neighbours. 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 to 1991, the number seems to have stabilised on a level 50 per cent of that of 1987. 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, one could not expect a further decrease in the number of asylum seekers.

The regional origin of the asylum seekers are changing dramatically, in accordance with political changes in the world. From 1990, republics in what used to be Yugoslavia have had an increasing dominance, and in the first 10 months of 1992, more than 50 percent of the asylum seekers came from this region. Most other groups seem to have declining numbers so far in the 1990s (see table 10), and none comes from Chile any longer. Immediately after the fall of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe, some asylum seekers arrived, but the numbers were never of any importance (table 10), even though we have 200 km common boarder with Russia in the far north.

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 1992, it was a waiting period of 18 weeks on average before the first decision was taken, a substantial decrease from previous years. The aim is to reduce the average waiting time to 5 weeks for the primary decision, in addition to time spent for introductory police reports (one month). Waiting time to have an eventual appeal settled, shall not exceed 2 months. If the time used for considering an application is decreasing, it will be easier to turn it down, as the applicant has not been integrated in any groups in Norway. With a short waiting time, it is also natural not to start any introduction into the Norwegian society before a decision is made. 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 after 1990, only 3-5 per cent has been accepted as political refugees, and around 60 per cent was refused to stay. In the first 6 months of 1992, two third of the applications were given a negative answer before appeals. The higher refusal rate is due to changes in the regional composition of the asylum seekers, and is not an effect of more restrictive decisions.

The percentage of the asylum seekers who were refused to stay in the country, varies very much between the nationalities. More than 90 per cent of the applications from people coming from Algeria, Bulgaria, Morocco, Poland, and Rumania were turned down. On the other hand, more than 70 per cent of the persons leaving Iraq, Somalia, and Sri Lanka to seek asylum in Norway, were granted permit to stay. The same groups had even higher percentages positive answers in

1990. The figures are the results of the primary decisions in 1991, but they are not likely to be much influenced by appeals etc.

Applications from people having left the previous Yugoslavia, are not decided upon at the moment. They will have to wait until the situation is clarified, but they are not sent back to any regions considered as dangerous. A new group this autumn (1992) is Bosnian war refugees from Serbian camps. We have received 100, and action is taken to convince the government to accept several hundreds. If possible, their families will be brought to Norway as well. The war refugees are not supposed to settle permanent.

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 root causes of the emigration. 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. On the other hand, as the cruelty of the war in previous Yugoslavia is revealed to us, there has been offered some possibilities, even for new groups to stay in the country.

Many of the asylum seekers from 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, many of them have arrived as tourists or with a limited permit to stay. There are estimates from the police of 5.000 foreigners staying illegally in Norway. Most of them are from North Africa and Eastern Europe, staying in Oslo. It is difficult to evaluate the quality of the estimates. On the other hand, our Population Register will include persons who have left the country, but never notified the authorities. The number of foreigners having left the country, but still included in CPR, is recently estimated to be of magnitude 16-20.000.

In the 1980s, Norway decided to receive a quota of 1.000 refugees per year, mainly from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (table 9). 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. The number is declining after 1990, may be as a result of a declining potential for family reunifications. More than half of this figures were family reunifications after 1987. 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 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 1991, about 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 neighbours 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 1991, we had a slight increase in the number of immigrating European citizens from all regions. The effect of the economic recession in Norway at the end of the 1980s for the migration is over, and we believe that the pattern from 1990-91 is a rather stable one. A small majority of immigrants comes from the industrialized world.

The number of out-migrating foreigners was less affected by the recession. There is a declining trend, due to reduced number of outmigrants to most regions, both in Norden and the European Community. We seem to be back on the level before the turbulent economic situation 1987-89.

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.

Table 8 shows the net migration for foreign population. In 1991, we had net immigration of citizens from most countries of the world. The total net inflow of foreigners are on the same level as in the middle of the 1980s, but with a greater surplus from the third world and smaller from Western Europe. The net inflow in 1991 showed a better balance than before, without any dominating country of origin. Net outflow of any significance is only to United Kingdom, probably due to restructuring oil industry.

In addition to the third world countries mentioned in the section on asylum seekers and refugees, we have had a stable net inflow of citizens from our traditional countries of origin for migrant workers, mainly Pakistan, but also Turkey and Morocco. That inflow has been gradually declining since the end of the 1980s, probably due to a more restrictive practising of the immigration 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.

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 30, 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 net loss for Norwegians is greatest in the same age group as the net gain among foreigners.

The regional pattern of foreigners entering Norway shows a strong concentration around the capital, and in the South-Western part of the country (oil region). In diagram 4, we show the regional distribution on the county level of all foreign citizens, and of some groups. The capital has 10 % foreigners in its population, and the percentage is exceptionally high for third world immigrants. Most of the migrant workers settled here, and many of the new groups of asylum seekers are found here as well. 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. The distribution of Nordic and other industrialized countries is more even over the country.

The government and local authorities have agreed on a system where the expenses for integrating refugees etc. in a municipality is refunded with a fixed amount for five years. The amount is based on calculations of average expenses for each year. Some municipalities find the amount too low, and others have reasons connected to the housing or labour market situation for not accepting the settlement of refugees and persons granted permit to stay on humanitarian reason. It will be difficult to find enough municipalities willing to accept to settle foreigners if the number is increasing.

### **1.1.2 Prospects for the future**

So far, the economic recession and changes in the immigration policy have caused only small changes in the total number of foreigners leaving the country (table 7 and table 11). 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. In the future, one might expect that people can be given temporary permit to stay to avoid crises in their home countries, and that they will have to return if the critical situation is solved.

The migrations between Norway and the rest of the industrial world are highly influenced by the labour market, in Norway and abroad. The significant year-to-year changes are caused by different development in the labour market in Norway, compared to our neighbours. At the moment, there seems to be rather high unemployment everywhere, and we should not expect changes in the migrations of the same magnitude as we have had 1986-1990, unless new differentials are introduced in unemployment. The oil industry has many foreign workers, and will have fluctuations even in the future. As more Norwegians are replacing foreigners in the oil industry, these fluctuations will be of lesser importance for the migrations of foreigners. During 1992, the unemployment rate of Sweden has almost reached the Norwegian level, and we can expect the migrations to react on that, giving a short term net inflow back to Norway. 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 further restrictions, 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, as we have seen from the republics of the previous Yugoslavia.

Norway is not among the 12 Member countries of the European Community (EC), although we have decided to send in an application. However, being a member or not, the Single Market will not leave Norway unaffected. At the moment, the remaining EFTA countries are voting on the agreement of collaboration within the European Economic Area (EEA). 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 EC and EFTA countries have great interests in evaluating the possible effects of the Single Market for the migrations within and to Europe. Generally, the effects are not expected to be of fundamental importance (Werner, 1991). Norwegian projects are reported by Brochmann (1991) and Larsen and Røed (1992). 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.

In a paper presented to a Nordic meeting (Østby 1992b), I have tried to make some guesses concerning the influence of the changes in Europe on the future demographic developments in Norden and to make a review of relevant literature. As far I can see, no great changes will be to expect. Based on experiences with the European Community so far, that has had minor influence on the Danish migratory pattern. The free Nordic labour market since 1954 has had some consequences for the migratory pattern, mainly in periods with fundamental restructuring in the industrial structure in one of the countries. In periods with quick relative changes in the unemployment in one country, compared to the others, there has been short term streams of some magnitude, but the general level of unemployment seems to limited influence on the migrations.

A free movement of people between many European countries might increase the emigration of Nordic citizens more than the immigration of Europeans, due to more attractive labour market for some executives. As one of the aims of the European Community is to create better markets through removing national and other obstacles, one can expect some centralisation of the settlement in the long run. These effects might be the same for countries with and without a membership in the EC. A common external border control can be expected of internal and external reasons, and might have greater influence on the immigration from third countries, and

making a harmonisation of the immigration policy necessary. At the moment, Norway seems already to follow a sort of European average.

The developments in what we used to label Eastern Europe is difficult to foresee. I will, however, not expect any exodus from these countries, due to the immigration policies applied in the Nordic countries. Even the border between Norway and Russia can be controlled. This expectation can be proved wrong if there breaks out new crises like the one destroying the republics in previous Yugoslavia. Then the pressure of refugees can change the whole immigrant situation in any country. My conclusion was very much in line with those reached by van de Kaa (1991), that we with our present knowledge can not expect any fundamental changes in the international migrations.

The number of EC citizens and persons born in EC countries is given in tables 12 and 13. There has been a net immigration of EC 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 EC nationals from Norway in 1989 and 1990, and balance in 1991. Without any special activities in the oil sector, we would expect a small net migration to Norway the next years. In the longer run, this might change to a net outflow, given a high level of integration between Norway and EC.

### **Projections of the immigrant population**

We have made a projection of foreigners in Norway (Sevaldson 1991), further developed by Sevaldson, 1992. 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 several tens of thousands of Poles might have been trying to find work in Norway. The present labour market makes it more difficult than before for Poles as well to find a job. Poland was for some years one of the more important sending countries for asylum seekers. Normally, the asylum seekers were not seasonal workers who stay on and seek asylum.

In 1992, almost none Poles have applied for asylum in Norway and according to the situation in Poland, their chances for being given permit to stay, are very small. We had more applications from Bulgaria, Rumania, and the previous Soviet Union, but all together we have received only 200 asylum seekers from former Warsaw treaty countries in 1992. Almost everyone from these countries will receive negative answers to their applications. Norway has common border with Russia, and some fear have been expressed concerning the possible inflow of refugees. If the situation in Russia, in particular in the north (Murmansk region), turns out to become very difficult, a certain number might find their way to Norway. At the moment, there are only temporary visits across the border. This autumn, the number of petty-traders coming from Russia or the Baltic states have been significant in small towns in the North, but the authorities will from now allow this only for persons with a work permit in Norway.

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. The countries on the south-east shores of the Baltic Sea, are transition countries for asylum seekers from other parts of the world. With many ferryroutes and a long coast, most refugees arrive to Sweden.

Yugoslavia has for some years been a major sending country of asylum seekers (see table 10). That was 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 has caused the most serious refugee problems in Europe since the end of the World War II. More distant from the battle field than most other European countries, Norway has had more indirect than direct effects of the war. As table 10 shows, there has been a number of asylum seekers, but the majority of them are not from regions where the war goes on, but from Kosovo. The war is of great concern in the Norwegian opinion, and attempts have been made to increase the number of Yugoslavs to Norway. The number going to Sweden is some 20 times higher, but the number of Yugoslavs already in the country, was also much higher in Sweden than in Norway.

The uneven distribution between the European countries of the willingness to assist people who have fled the previous Yugoslavia, seems astonishing to this author, on the background of the close integration in Europe, on the efforts made by the EC to end the war, and on the seriousness and magnitude of the problems. The official Norwegian policy is to help the refugees as close to their home country as possible, to make the return after the war easier.

## **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 11). 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 was in 1991 almost back on the level from the 1980s (table 11). There was a significant return migration from Sweden. 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 in Sweden, making it more difficult to get a job there than in Norway for a Norwegian.

In 1991, we had a small emigration surplus of Norwegian citizens to almost every European country, but the return migration from Sweden was high enough to cause a slight net immigration of Norwegian citizens to Norway. The number of national citizens migrating to and from countries outside Europe is well balanced, but with a loss to most countries, except some in Africa. The net figures, however, were mostly very small.

The inflow of nationals was higher in 1991 than before (table 11), mostly due to return migration from Sweden. The main countries of origin are our Scandinavian neighbours, 40 per cent of the total inflow came from Sweden in 1990 and 1991. The USA, UK and some other Western European countries are the origin of other significant 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.

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 3,5 per cent 1992. 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 13 and diagram 2 shows the distribution by country and region of origin based on citizenship, and the changes in the distribution during the 1980s.

Slightly less than 25 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 and 1991, the number of foreigners increased by 3-4.000 persons, 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 the last 4-5 years, the number of Scandinavians and citizens of EC has been stable. The whole increase of almost 25 000 foreign citizens since 1988, are people from Eastern Europe (and Yugoslavia) and third world countries, mainly countries of the asylum seekers. In 1991, there was a significant increase of citizens from previous Yugoslavia (600, or 15 percent), from Somalia and other African countries and Iran and Sri Lanka. The increase is mostly due to inflow of refugees and asylum seekers. There was also a certain increase in the number of Swedes and Danes, due to migration described in chapter 1.

Altogether, Norway has less than 5.000 inhabitants who are citizens of one of the former Warsaw treaty countries, 60 per cent are from Poland. The other countries has some 2-600 citizens in Norway. Calculated on the basis of country of birth, the number of Hungarians and Soviets will be higher, due to previous immigration from these countries. Altogether, only 1 per thousand of the population of Norway are from these countries.

The distribution of the foreign population by age is shown in relative numbers in diagram 3. 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 centres 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 1992, we had 147.800 foreign citizens in Norway. 195.700 persons were born abroad. Among the foreign citizens in 1990, 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.

Table 12 shows the population of Norway by country of birth, and table 13 the population by citizenship. Comparing the figures, gives an impression of the differences inherent in the two definitions of foreigners. The geographical distribution is very much the same according to the two definitions.

The largest difference concerns South 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 12 and 13. 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 12 and 13, only Pakistan and Turkey has greater figures in table 13 than in table 12. 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. Citizenship is becoming

gradually less adequate as indicator for foreign population. Naturalisations (see next paragraph) are of increasing importance. Country of birth is in some sense a better variable, but as second generation is of increasing importance, we will in the year to come establish a definition of "foreigner", based on information in our Population Register, taking all these factors in account.

## **2.2 Naturalisations**

The number of naturalisations since 1982 is shown in table 14. The numbers show random fluctuations 1980-1987, but a substantial increase during the last four 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. Most of the increase from 1987 is due to naturalisations of previous citizens of third world countries. The highest numbers have been among immigrants from Viet Nam since 1988.

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 24, we present for the beginning of 1991 the number of citizens from selected countries, having stayed in Norway for 7 years or longer. The number obtaining Norwegian citizenship in 1991 is then related to that number, better in accordance with calculation of demographic rates.

For three countries, the number would have been higher than 100 per cent in table 24. 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. Thus, the number of eligible persons from these countries is much higher than the number having stayed for more than seven years. The percentage taking Norwegian citizenship is very high among former citizens of China and Ethiopia (small groups) and Viet Nam and Poland, where around or above 50 per cent of the eligible group preferred to take Norwegian citizenship in 1991. This might indicate that they estimate their probability of returning home as low, or that they feel they need the protection of a new citizenship. There is comparatively high percentages even from other developing countries (Morocco and Turkey) and from Poland. Among citizens of industrialised countries, only around

1 per cent of the eligible group took Norwegian citizenship in 1990. It is too early to conclude anything about the naturalisations of asylum seekers arriving from 1985.

### 2.3 Mixed marriages

There were about 55.000 existing marriages between persons born in Norway and persons born abroad at the beginning of 1992, an increase of mixed marriages of 20 per cent since 1988 (see table 15a). 26.000 are foreign born men married to Norwegian born women, and 29.000 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 15b shows marriages contracted in 1991 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, but that is too early to analyse in Norway, as this immigration has a history of only 25 years. 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 15c) and a comparative slow increase in the stock of mixed marriages, indicates that pro forma marriages between Norwegian women and African men may not be totally non-existent, and that pro forma marriages 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. The degree of mixed marriages is a commonly used demographic indicator of integration of immigrant groups in the host society. The existence of pro forma marriages will contaminate such an indicator. We have inspected some national differences, and it looks like mixed marriages are rather infrequent among immigrants from traditional immigrant worker countries. Refugees and asylum seekers have been in the country too short for allowing separate analyses.

## 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 neighbours 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 17 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.

The births in 1988 and 1989 are also given by parents country of birth (table 16). The data have not been analysed, but I will refer to some preliminary results. The main conclusions based on 1986-87 data are not 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**

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. This survey, and our general register of education, show that foreigners in Norway, on average, have a very high level of education (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1991a). 22 per cent of those born abroad and 15 per cent of Norwegian born have an education on university level. When taking the significant differences in age distribution into account, foreign and Norwegian born men have the same percentage on university level, while there still are more foreign born than Norwegian women with higher education.

The differences according to country of birth is significant. Immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe have on average the highest level of education, together with people born in the Philippines, India and Iran (around 40 per cent with at least some university level education). The lowest level of education is among immigrants from the traditional migrant workers countries, around 10 per cent (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1991a, and Vassenden, 1990).

Table 18 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 1991, 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 with only one quarter. 4,1 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, and is offered to 40 per cent of the group. 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.

There is even a survey of the educational careers the next five years for pupils leaving the compulsory school 1980-1985. Students born abroad, have on average more efficient schooling careers than Norwegian born, but again there is significant differences according to region of birth. Students born in Asia and Africa have slower progression in their studies than natives and other immigrant groups. The younger age at arrival, the better progression at school. During the period of analysis, the progression among Asian immigrants has deteriorated (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1992d).

## 2.6 Foreign students<sup>1</sup>

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.

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<sup>1</sup>This paragraph is not changed from the previous report.

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 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 19. 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 13 and 19 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 19 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.

We have produced the first column in table 19 even for the period 1964-1991, but without any significant changes. The number of Norwegians in Spain has decreased, probably as a result of sun-belt migrants returning home when their health are worse and need for medical care is increasing. There is also a certain representation of countries where Norwegian enterprises have settled (Singapore and Saudi Arabia).

### 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 full scale 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, with information on employment to some extent from the sample. The sampling procedure is not very well fit for analysing immigrants. Information from the registers is used in this report. 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 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1992b). At the moment, we have got some results until 2nd quarter 1991 for employed foreigners only. 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 20, we can see the foreign employees as per cent of the total number in each group. In most groups, immigrants (defined as persons born abroad, and whose mother is born abroad) have lower employment rates than Norwegians. Immigrants from countries in Africa or Asia have lower rates than other groups. The difference in employment between third world immigrants and other groups are in the ages where the participation rates normally are highest. Low rates among young people might be due to high percentages under education. When broken down by sex (table 21), we find greater differences between men and women for third world immigrants than for others. For immigrants from the other Nordic countries, the employment rates are higher for men than for women.

Part of the explanation for the low employment rates is that there are many new-comers in groups with low rates, but that is not the whole reason. The problems with employment are especially important in periods with high unemployment, as we shall see. In table 21, we show employment rates for men and women by number of years since first immigration to Norway.

For almost all kinds of immigrants, there is a clear correlation between employment rate and years of stay in Norway. For many groups, those having stayed less than four years have employment rates of less than 50 per cent of those having stayed longer than 7 years.

As those entered the country more than seven years ago arrived to a labour market with high demands for workers, we can not believe that the situation for those entered after the recession will be as positive when they have stayed for seven years. For some of the more recent refugees (i. e. from Somalia) less than 10 per cent have found regular employment. The problems in the labour market is considered to be an important obstacle to a successful integration of immigrants in the Norwegian society, and the authorities pays much attention to these problems. However, in a labour market with increasing unemployment it is not many options left for integrating immigrants.

Besides being very low, the employment rates for immigrants from non-EEA countries in Europe (mostly previous communist countries) and non-industrialised countries have been declining steeply since 1986 (table 20). The percentage employed among all persons aged 16 to 74 years, was around 50 in 1986, and only 30-40 five years later. In the same period, the rate for Norwegian citizens has decreased from 55 to 54 per cent, and the decrease among other immigrants is of the same magnitude. It turns out that in periods of labour market problems, it is distant immigrants who have the greatest difficulties in finding employment.

The employment register contains information on industry, but unfortunately not on occupation. In 1991, a total of 3,8 per cent of employees in Norway were immigrants as defined in this paragraph. The immigrants were not evenly distributed between the industries. In sanitary and similar services, the percentage was 13,7, and in operation of hotels, boarding houses, etc., it was 11,2 per cent foreigners. In the other extreme, we have electricity and power supply, communication and insurance where less than two per cent of the employees were immigrants. About four per cent of the Norwegian employees were in sanitary services or in hotels etc. The percentage among all foreigners were 13, and among immigrants from a third world country, it was almost 25 percent in these to industries (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1992?).

Generally, it is not believed that there is illegal employment of immigrants of any magnitude, with a minor exception for the construction industry, where a system of sub-contractors makes the situation difficult to follow. The employment situation in the oil industry is also complicated, and there may be some possibilities for irregularities even there. 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 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 small percentage of those taking seasonal work in Norway.

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, but there is no reason to believe they are fewer than before. 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 for work 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. This is an increasing problem for the labour unions.

### **3.2 Unemployment**

In the previous paragraph, we noticed that the employment rate among third world immigrants and persons from Eastern Europe, had declined by around one third during the last five years. Information on unemployment is taken from a register of persons receiving unemployment

benefits. Immigrant status is established by record linkage to the Central Population Register. Table 22 shows the unemployment 1989 to 1991 in per cent of the total labour force. 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 steeply, to levels indicated in table 22. 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, 10-18 per cent of the labour force from third world countries are registered as unemployed. The comparable figure for Norwegians is 4,2 per cent, and immigrants from industrialised countries are on the same level as Norwegians.

Again, duration of stay in Norway is of great importance for foreigners in the labour market. The unemployment rate is lowest for those who have been in Norway for the longest period. As the labour market has deteriorated, the difference by length of stay has increased, but we can not identify the independent effect of these two factors. For the less favourable groups, those stayed in the country less than 4 years, have a unemployment rate of 18-23 per cent, three times higher than those having stayed longer than seven years, and five times the Norwegian average.

The Norwegian unemployment pattern is age dependant, with a very high percentage unemployed among young people compared to other Western European countries. To illustrate details in the relationship between age and unemployment, we have to use an other source of information than the one used so far on unemployment. For this purpose, we are only able to measure unemployment as per cent of total number of persons in each age group (table 23), and we have information available only on citizenship, not on the immigrant status used in the previous tables. 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 23, are rather low and uniform. For foreigners, there are the same unemployment rates in the 20s as in the 30s and 40s, and the level is very high for those coming from third world countries. For some minor 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 23 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 more restrictively by the immigration authorities than before. There might be some minor liberalisations in 1991 due to the new regulations to the Alien Act, and that a somewhat more restrictive version of the new act was anticipated in 1990. 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, creating an opinion more open to the negative aspects of migration than before. The political authorities are incorporating a sharp, but probably artificial distinction between "real" refugees and economic migrants in the basis for the immigration policy. (For the distinction between economic and political refugees, see Simmons 1989.)

The same kind of 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 not considered to be genuine refugees. Negative attitudes are also based on the growing consciousness of the great expenses involved in the reception and integration of refugees and persons given permit to stay on humanitarian reasons. The rising unemployment is another reason why significant parts of the population will be in favour of a restrictive immigration policy. All third world migrants are from time to time confronted with these negative attitudes. There is still a number of violent attacks on asylum seekers, but this problem seems to be limited to a few places and groups in the country.

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. The negative opinions described in the previous paragraph, is another reason for a more restrictive policy than at the end of the 1980s. Asylum applications are more restrictively handled than before, but on the other hand, the number of quota refugees has increased. Close family members to persons already given residence permit in the country are now granted family reunification for their close family, irrespective of their possibility to support them on their own income. On the other hand, there has been more difficulty to obtain family reunification for more distant relatives

than spouse and minor children. 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 72 per cent, 1987: 41 per cent versus 69 per cent, 1991: 39 versus 66 per cent). The rates vary considerably between the elections for most of the national groups. Vietnamese, Pakistanis and citizens of Sri Lanka were above the average of foreign citizens in 1991. With the very clear exception of Chinese, the participation rates are high among groups with the highest tendency to be naturalised (see chapter 2.2).

Before that local election, there was several campaigns to increase the participation among foreigners, aimed at some of the groups who got the highest participation rates. Some immigrants were also nominated for election to municipal boards, but only a few of the immigrant candidates were elected.

#### **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". That applies for all with a legal stay in Norway for more than a short period, irrespective of nationality. 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. 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, there will be established data in the Central Bureau of Statistics to estimate the social security costs involved for refugees and other foreigners.

Data for 1990 and 1991 shows a significant reduction (25-30 per cent) in the expenditure on these groups by the municipalities, highest reduction for those having stayed in the country 1-2 years (Beregningsutvalget..., 1992). The general difficulties in the labour market have not made it easier for newly arrived immigrants to be gainfully employed, so the positive trend concerning social security expenditures indicates that the local authorities have got this field under some control. In turn, this might have positive repercussions on the general attitudes towards immigrations. It was decided that the period the government shall refund the municipalities, should be limited to five years, but it has become clear that only a minority of the asylum seekers and refugees from the last years will be integrated in the labor market after only five years of stay in the country.

#### **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 on the impact of the new inflow on the Norwegian society. In 1991, the Ministry for Local Government and Labour, who is responsible for the immigration policy, have initiated two research programs, one to find solutions to the problems connected with immigration and integration, especially for the local authorities, and one focusing on basic social research. The money involved are of the magnitude of one million USD yearly. One fundamental problem is that immigration research has been of a non-cumulative nature, due to, among other reasons, lack of permanent positions and institutions for migration research. These programs, therefore, have to focus on establishing "sustainable" teams in terms of size and time perspective. There is also an unmet need for having senior researchers available for guidance and supervision on a long term basis. Research project have to be adapted to this strategy, and not only focusing on the most acute problems.

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 reader will know by now, there is a Central Population Register in Norway, giving a unique identification

number for everyone intending to stay in Norway for more than six months. That number is applied in all statistical sources containing information on the level of individuals, as education registers, income data, employment registers etc., and makes record linkage possible for analysing any groups. Thus, the Norwegian society is "surveyable", and we expect these data to be rather unique in the European context. Information on immigrant employment and education in this report are two examples of statistics using linked information.

## 5. RETURN TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN<sup>1</sup>

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 reinsertation 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.

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<sup>1</sup>This paragraph is unchanged from previous edition.

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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 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, or to sources available for Norwegian migration.

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Diagram 1. Immigration, emigration, asylum seekers and political refugees  
(quota). 1971-1991

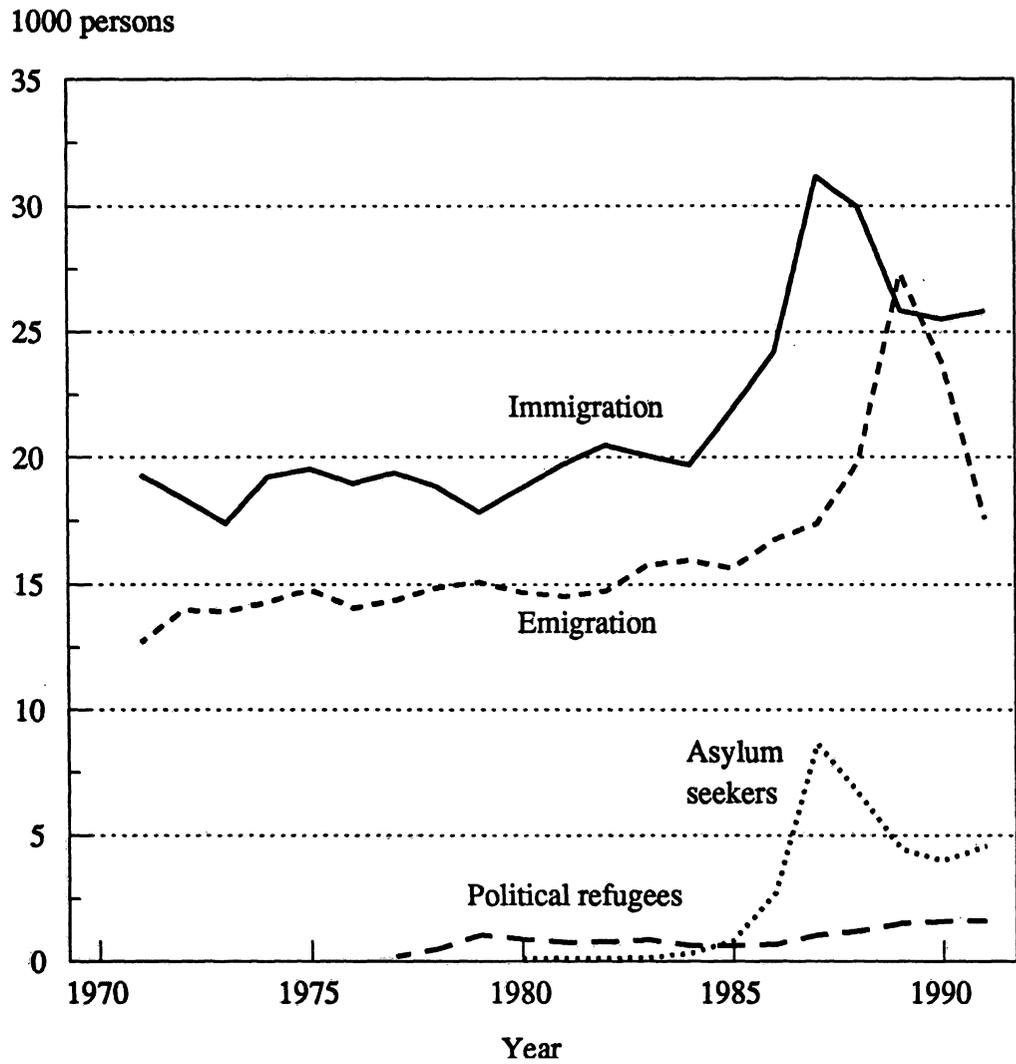
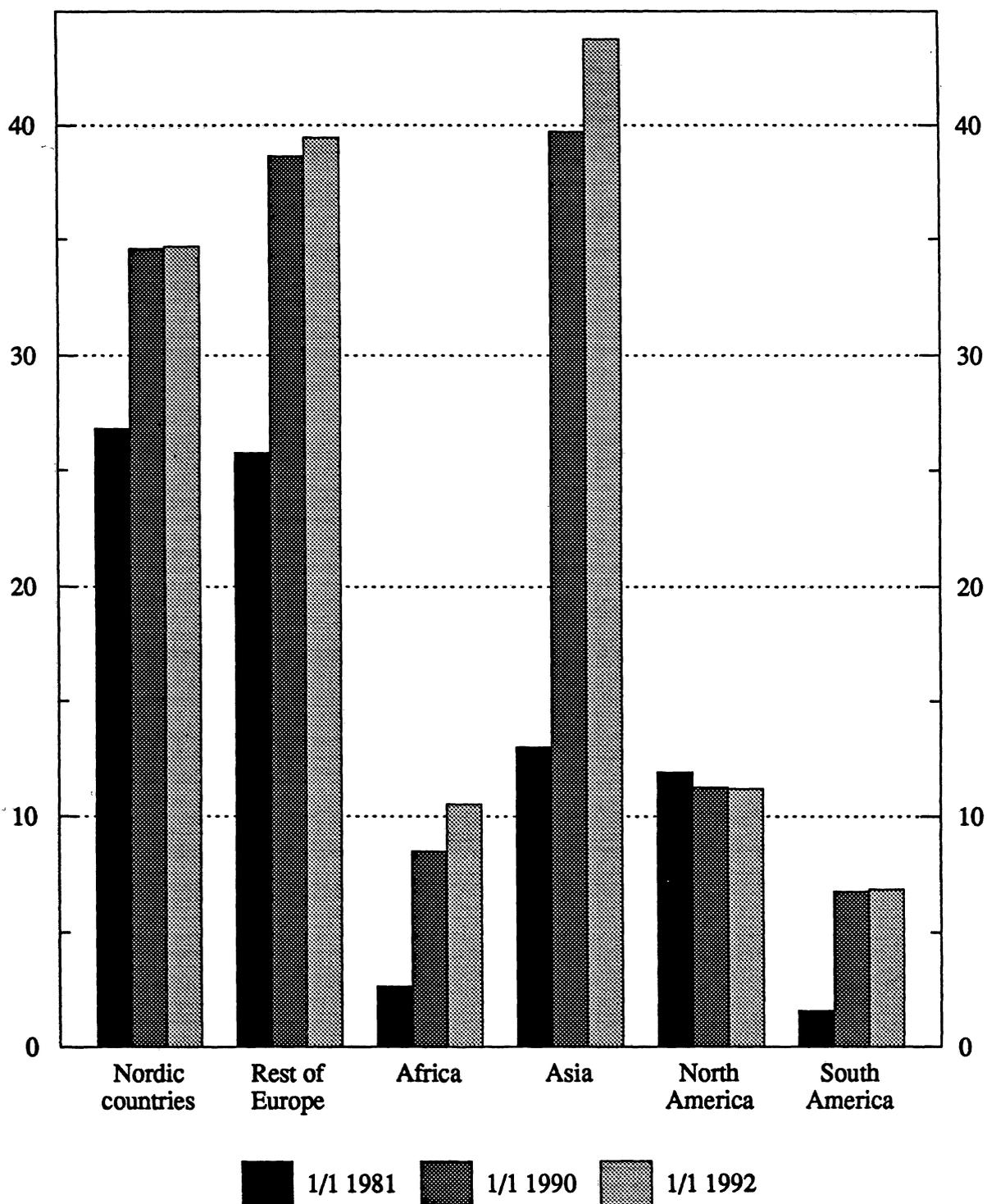


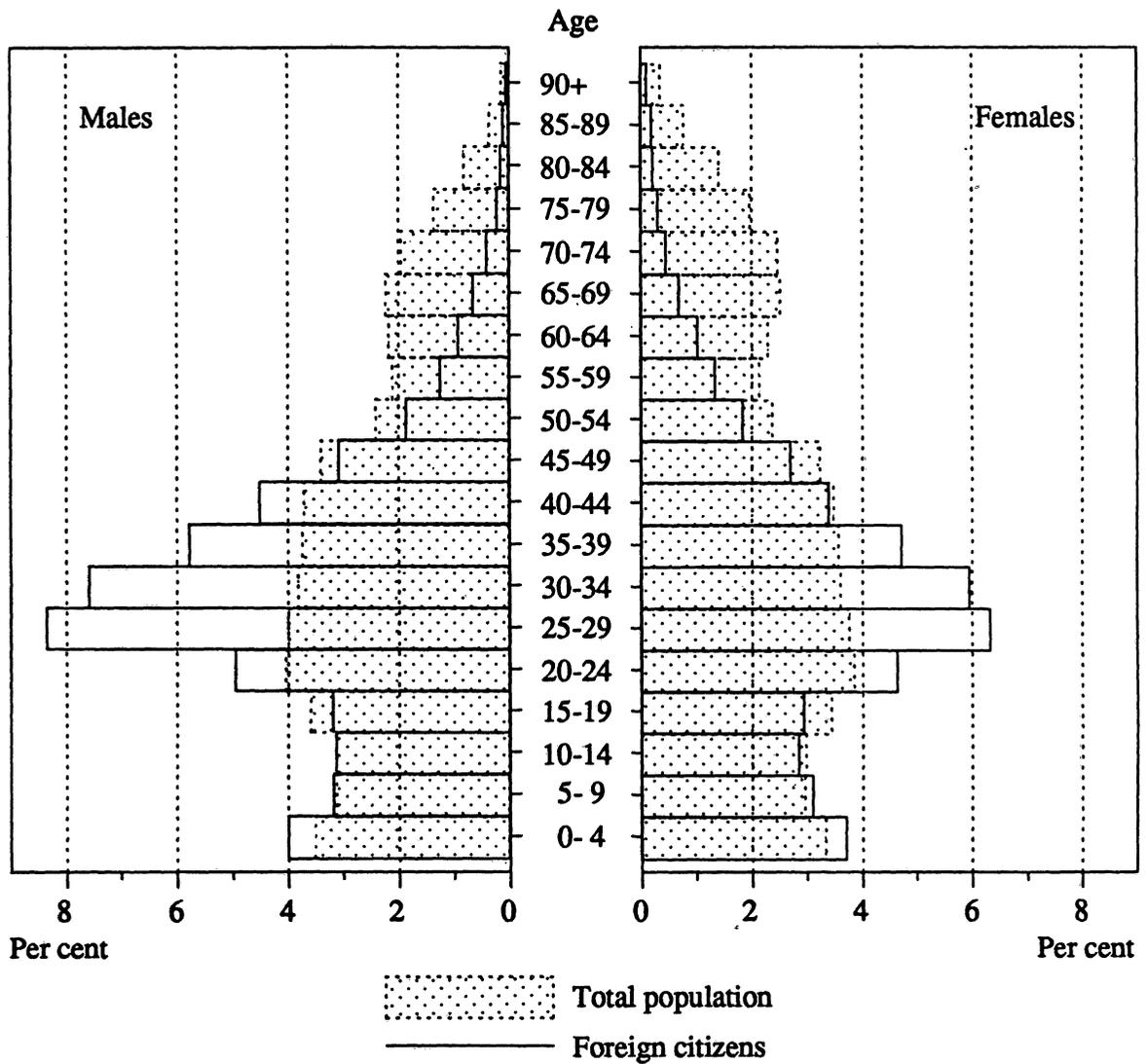
Diagram 2. Foreign citizens by citizenship. 1 January 1981, 1990 and 1992

1000 persons



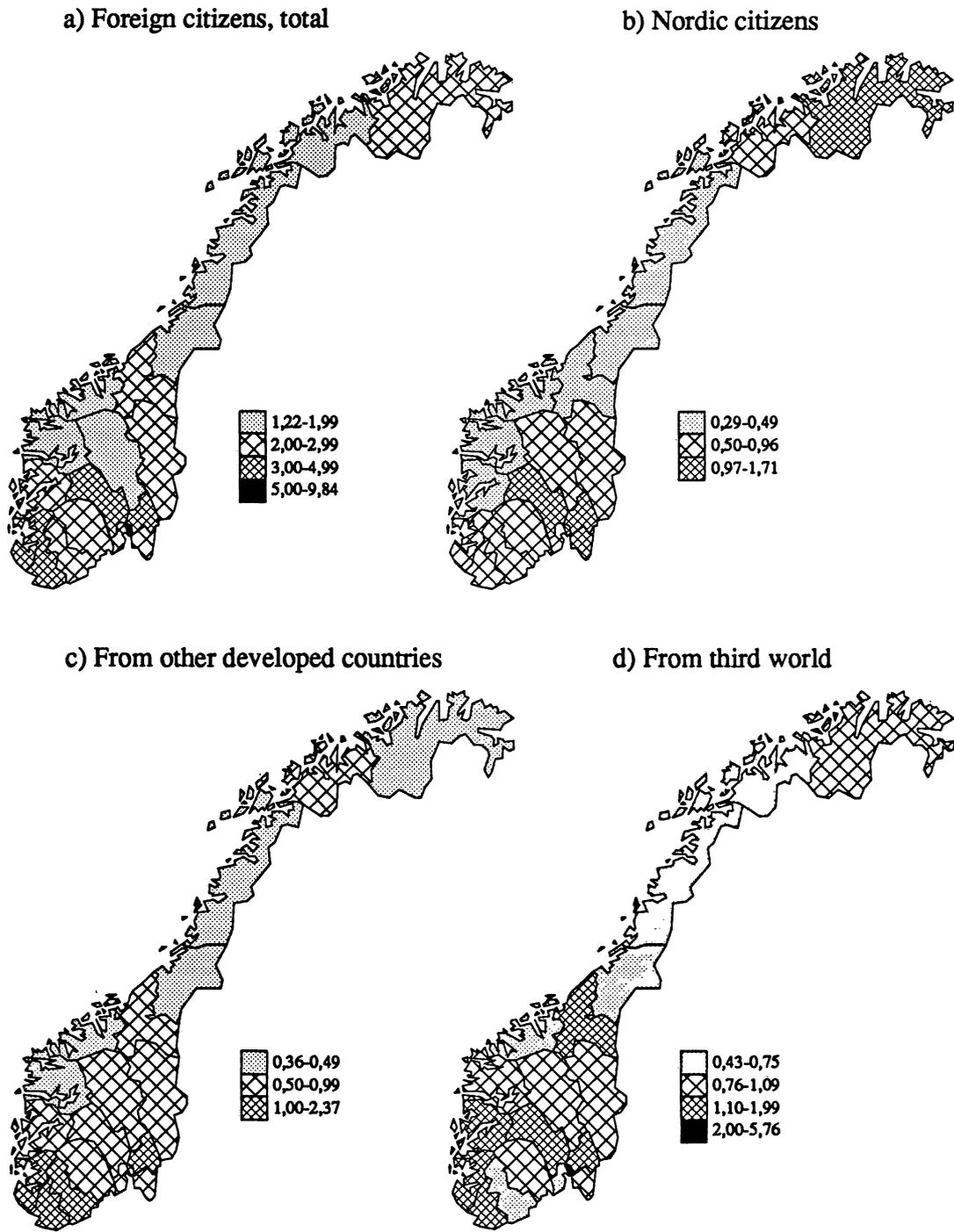
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 1992a

Diagram 3. Total population and immigrants, by sex and age. 1 January 1992.  
Per cent



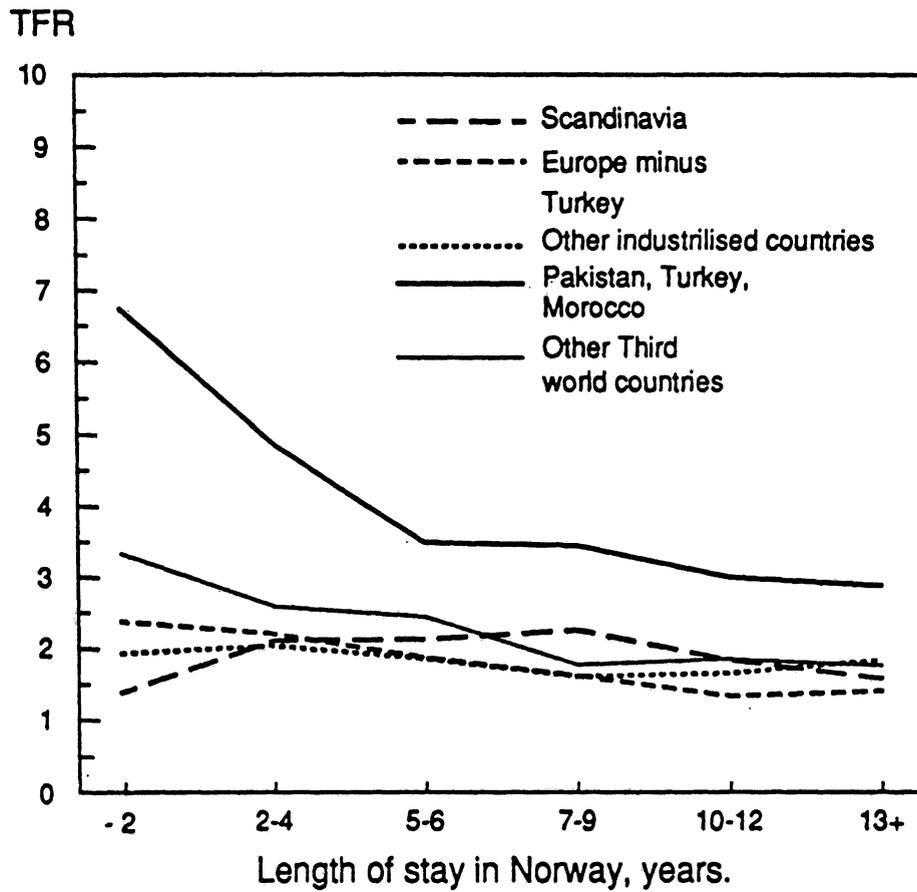
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 1992a

Diagram 4. Foreign citizens. Country. 1 January 1992



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 1992a

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



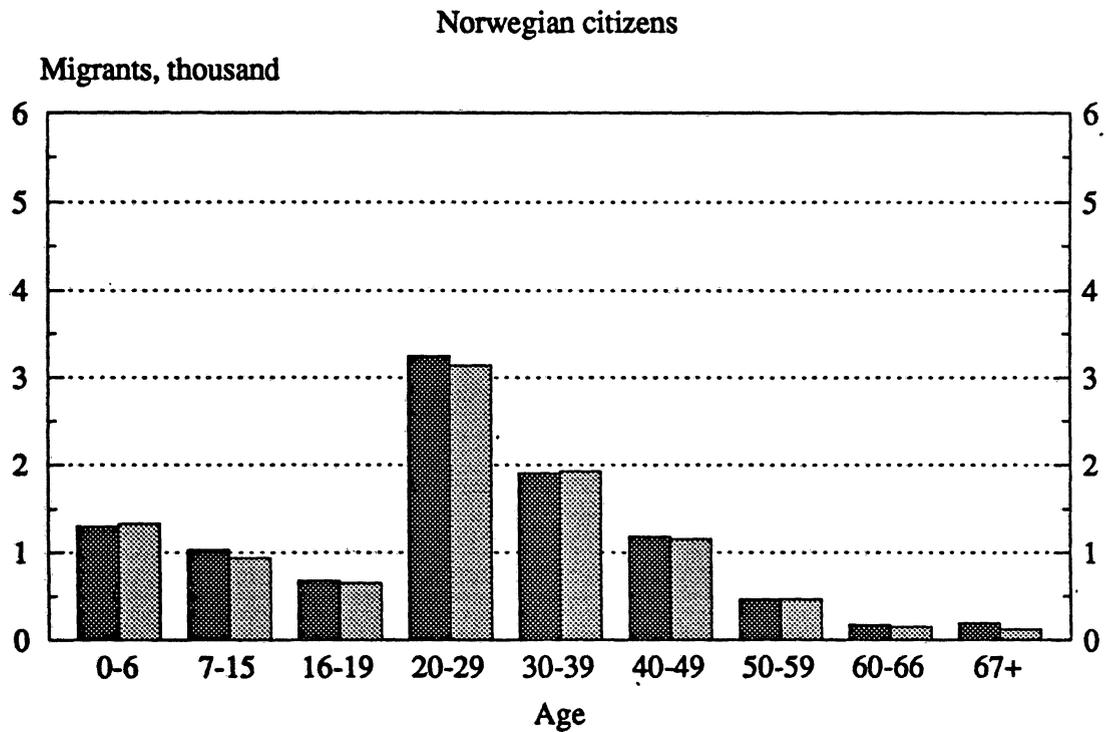
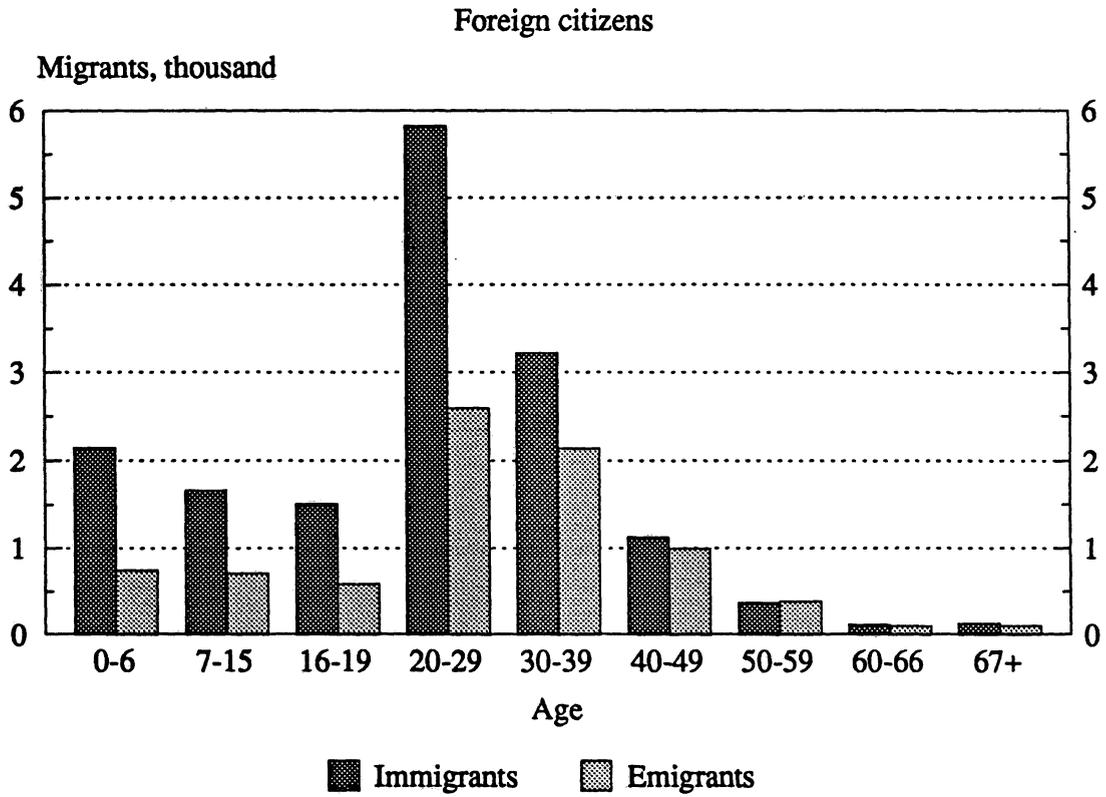
Source: Vassenden and Østby 1989

Diagram 6. Gross migrant inflow and total unemployment rate 1972-1991



Source: Table 11 and Central Bureau of Statistics 1992d

Diagram 7. Migration to and from Norway, by age. 1991



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 1992

## TABLES

Table 1. Demographic growth, economic growth and migration between 1990 and 1991, NORWAY.  
(Annual change in per cent)

Total population	+0.5
Foreign population	+3.1
Inflow of foreigners	+2.5
Real GNP <sup>1</sup>	+1.6
Total employment <sup>1</sup>	-1.2

<sup>1</sup> Growth of yearly average.

Table 2. Average annual gross inflows and outflows of legal migrants. 1971-1991

	1971-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1991
Immigrants	18 766	18 758	20 355	27 330	26 283
Emigrants	13 931	14 615	15 317	21 006	18 238
As percentage of total population <sup>1</sup> :					
Immigrants	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.65	0.62
Emigrants	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.50	0.43

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1981-1991

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	19698	20468	20063	19688	21858	24196	31149	29964	25847	25494	26283
Denmark	3113	3036	2586	2418	2987	3613	3750	3721	2719	2356	2403
Finland	526	503	426	369	410	551	559	423	224	202	289
Sweden	2394	2503	2187	2120	2534	3170	3857	3635	3212	5053	5240
France	470	621	536	699	588	570	437	479	362	377	512
Yugoslavia	77	89	101	81	112	172	747	825	1036	841	1017 <sup>2</sup>
Spain	278	314	368	374	352	425	482	453	463	529	384
United Kingdom	2293	2696	2511	2483	2778	2310	2148	2031	1420	1250	1422
Turkey	324	262	165	169	206	352	724	873	784	590	531
Fed.Rep. of Germany <sup>1</sup>	651	648	819	836	710	755	864	765	599	624	593
Rest of Europe	1875	2049	2034	1949	2241	2516	2379	2255	2242	2385	2570
Morocco	132	99	93	81	105	153	214	297	282	222	222
Rest of Africa	1055	1062	1212	1065	1358	1395	2054	2320	2274	1965	2322
Philippines	364	394	504	394	453	404	655	590	591	544	591
Iran	17	22	15	47	115	335	1846	1470	661	535	465
Pakistan	649	608	751	748	910	923	1015	1086	1079	757	737
Sri Lanka	95	137	184	421	379	502	1783	606	811	587	504
Viet Nam	262	288	421	326	328	232	279	628	830	792	504
Rest of Asia	1810	1731	2009	1980	2001	2190	2540	2590	2706	2446	2397
USA	2369	2335	2140	2203	2115	2285	2075	1864	1802	1908	2225
Chile	72	97	77	89	163	313	1525	1983	578	269	169
Rest of America	708	742	701	800	833	808	974	880	950	1024	828
Oceania	203	196	202	203	174	211	230	183	201	193	224
Not stated	15	36	21	13	6	11	11	7	21	45	134

<sup>1</sup> 1990 and 1991: Germany

<sup>2</sup> Includes all parts of previous Yugoslavia

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992, and previous issues).

Table 4. Emigration from Norway by country of destination. 1981-1991

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	14522	14728	15778	15927	15630	16745	17380	19821	27300	23784	18238
Denmark	1850	2364	2541	2449	2334	2713	3029	3298	3315	2756	2405
Finland	422	408	389	399	268	333	438	463	531	428	237
Sweden	1659	1811	2531	3069	2538	2825	3573	4868	11123	7631	3284
France	494	391	417	438	532	675	516	579	588	561	539
Yugoslavia	46	56	57	23	48	30	53	207	112	445	305 <sup>2</sup>
Spain	311	441	514	498	516	610	785	887	658	475	432
United Kingdom	2012	1492	1850	1759	1758	2196	1724	1679	2142	1908	1491
Turkey	68	70	60	79	60	62	85	103	137	145	100
Fed.Rep. of Germany <sup>1</sup>	479	434	440	503	696	556	563	635	764	687	683
Rest of Europe	1494	1502	1354	1376	1306	1488	1712	1882	1916	2058	1992
Morocco	20	28	53	16	53	65	27	33	34	50	54
Rest of Africa	937	920	1047	917	882	924	760	839	855	932	907
Philippines	95	84	61	58	38	35	58	65	57	86	111
Iran	5	-	2	-	2	5	4	13	32	46	51
Pakistan	247	488	349	308	266	243	209	159	201	217	211
Sri Lanka	31	44	35	37	24	34	24	22	31	88	88
Viet Nam	2	4	12	3	-	2	1	-	-	2	11
Rest of Asia	977	991	999	996	974	850	696	789	956	1196	1240
USA	2377	2215	2117	2118	1898	1856	1871	2105	2272	2203	1939
Chile	21	16	17	17	26	31	36	52	190	240	184
Rest of America	556	546	483	403	639	637	713	831	636	633	606
Oceania	222	247	181	216	205	178	166	240	247	318	236
Not stated	197	176	269	275	567	397	337	72	503	607	1132

<sup>1</sup> 1990 and 1991: Germany

<sup>2</sup> Includes all parts of previous Yugoslavia

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992, and previous issues).

Table 5. Net migration for Norway, by country, 1981-1991

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	5176	5740	4285	3761	6228	7451	13769	10143	-1453	1710	8045
Denmark	1263	672	45	-31	653	900	721	423	-596	-400	-2
Finland	104	95	37	-30	142	218	121	-40	-307	-226	52
Sweden	735	692	-344	-949	-4	345	284	-1233	-7911	-2578	1956
France	-24	230	119	261	56	-105	-79	-100	-226	-184	-27
Yugoslavia	31	33	44	58	64	142	694	618	924	396	712 <sup>2</sup>
Spain	-33	-127	-146	-124	-164	-185	-303	-434	-195	54	-48
United Kingdom	227	1204	661	724	1020	114	425	352	-722	-730	-69
Turkey	256	192	105	90	146	290	639	770	647	445	431
Fed.Rep. of Germany <sup>1</sup>	172	214	379	333	14	199	301	130	-165	-63	-90
Rest of Europe	381	547	680	573	935	1028	667	373	326	327	578
Morocco	112	71	40	65	52	88	187	264	248	172	168
Rest of Africa	118	142	165	148	476	471	1294	1481	1419	1033	1415
Philippines	269	310	443	336	415	369	597	525	534	458	480
Iran	12	22	13	47	113	330	1842	1457	629	489	414
Pakistan	402	120	402	440	644	680	806	927	878	540	526
Sri Lanka	64	93	149	204	355	468	1759	584	780	499	416
Viet Nam	260	284	409	323	328	230	278	628	830	790	493
Rest of Asia	833	740	1010	1014	1027	1340	1844	1801	1750	1250	1157
USA	-8	120	23	85	217	429	204	-241	-470	-295	286
Chile	51	81	60	72	137	282	1489	1931	388	29	-15
Rest of America	152	196	218	397	194	171	261	49	314	391	222
Oceania	-19	-51	21	-13	-31	33	64	-57	-46	-125	-12
Not stated	-182	-140	-248	-262	-561	-386	-326	-65	-482	-562	-998

<sup>1</sup> 1990 and 1991: Germany

<sup>2</sup> Includes all parts of previous Yugoslavia

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992, and previous issues).

Table 6. Inflow of foreign population. 1981-1991

Immigration of citizens of:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total, foreign citizens	13060	13990	13090	12837	15040	16753	23848	23160	18548	15696	16091
Industrialized world	9400	10503	9219	9133	10453	11363	12321	11760	8814	8038	8635
Nordic countries, total	4402	4634	3927	3697	4525	5901	6415	6066	3812	3362	3462
Of which:											
Denmark	2371	2476	2015	1919	2406	2974	3172	3207	2198	1809	1847
Sweden	996	1251	1104	1042	1171	1709	2204	2022	1132	1082	1111
Rest of Western Europe	2932	3532	3257	3441	3769	3215	2993	2894	2030	1684	1860
Of which:											
U.K.	1671	2133	1779	1902	2191	1713	1517	1498	915	715	824
Germany	313	315	450	476	422	414	454	448	273	311	298
Euro 12	5213	5894	5169	5243	6052	6082	6051	6001	4147	3435	3625
Eastern Europe	359	611	545	478	581	657	1410	1500	1918	1825	1951
Of which:											
Poland	156	406	302	289	327	380	459	478	677	459	382
Yugoslavia	74	77	90	79	107	159	748	811	1025	826	999
USA	1346	1355	1165	1154	1163	1182	1091	974	732	857	1048
Third world	3641	3462	3849	3679	4562	5379	11474	11372	9702	7549	7150
Of which:											
Turkey	333	268	163	162	202	316	658	805	675	517	428
Morocco	138	103	92	84	111	156	211	291	283	217	216
Somalia	2	3	15	8	11	21	314	367	590	348	668
Philippines	192	177	205	215	339	411	513	483	457	400	286
Iran	34	35	21	69	177	348	1986	1683	909	733	709
Pakistan	642	600	742	727	856	830	959	972	926	578	473
Sri Lanka	89	143	157	231	371	502	1773	597	808	587	499
Viet Nam	735	524	705	494	492	364	464	822	1033	1004	841
Chile	92	108	87	95	169	370	1531	1989	583	262	158
Stateless and not stated	19	25	22	25	25	11	53	28	32	109	306

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 (1992, and previous issues).

Table 7. Outflow of foreign population. 1981-1991

Outmigration of citizens of:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total, foreign citizens	7252	7218	7955	7617	7576	8535	8666	9526	11112	9894	8444
Industrialized world	6382	6124	6865	6715	6628	7628	7898	8815	9921	8295	6699
Nordic countries, total	2463	2973	3220	3181	2685	3394	4332	5276	5494	3838	2870
Of which:											
Denmark	1180	1668	1895	1744	1590	1925	2322	2594	2756	2014	1668
Sweden	474	527	670	766	624	770	1083	1638	1808	1137	713
Rest of Western Europe	2271	1595	2191	2088	2375	2804	2252	2168	2742	2521	1954
Of which:											
U.K.	1343	859	1329	1214	1269	1681	1302	1120	1560	1444	1071
Germany	173	166	204	218	364	264	183	253	360	223	228
Euro 12	3387	3195	4012	3757	3901	4656	4484	4698	5407	4459	3560
Eastern Europe	142	158	162	141	153	153	163	303	297	792	739
Of which:											
Poland	27	54	59	57	41	66	62	37	135	239	157
Yugoslavia	39	44	57	23	45	27	47	199	118	471	383
USA	1237	1183	1057	1050	1086	1000	906	806	1047	819	854
Third world	867	1090	1088	897	943	903	766	709	1183	1592	1730
Of which:											
Turkey	74	83	72	82	69	56	81	93	161	139	91
Morocco	19	26	50	12	38	39	14	17	22	28	34
Somalia	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	5	42	83
Philippines	41	37	45	33	36	38	45	43	35	48	84
Iran	11	7	15	5	6	5	9	28	68	107	117
Pakistan	252	474	319	270	238	207	159	116	124	163	166
Sri Lanka	22	18	22	31	22	34	19	27	44	116	165
Viet Nam	34	43	36	28	19	21	26	27	26	26	33
Chile	32	20	31	20	28	23	22	45	189	216	165
Stateless and not stated	3	4	2	5	5	4	2	2	8	7	15

Same sources, note and definitions as table 6

Table 8. Net inflow of foreign population. 1981-1991

Net immigration of citizens of:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total, foreign citizens	5808	6772	5135	5220	7464	8218	15182	13634	7436	5802	7647
Industrialized world	3018	4379	2354	2418	3825	3735	4423	2945	-1107	-257	1936
Nordic countries, total	1939	1661	707	516	1840	2507	2083	790	-1682	-476	592
Of which:											
Denmark	1191	808	120	175	816	1049	850	613	-558	-205	179
Sweden	522	724	434	276	547	939	1121	384	-676	-55	398
Rest of Western Europe	661	1937	1066	1353	1394	411	741	726	-712	-837	-94
Of which:											
U.K.	328	1274	450	688	922	32	215	378	-645	-729	-247
Germany	140	149	246	258	58	150	271	195	-87	88	70
Euro 12	1826	2699	1157	1486	2151	1426	1567	1303	-1260	-1024	65
Eastern Europe	217	453	383	337	428	504	1247	1197	1621	1033	1212
Of which:											
Poland	129	352	243	232	286	314	397	441	542	220	225
Yugoslavia	35	33	33	56	62	132	701	612	907	355	616
USA	109	172	108	104	77	182	185	168	-315	38	194
Third world	2774	2372	2761	2782	3619	4476	10708	10663	8519	5957	5420
Of which:											
Turkey	259	185	91	80	133	260	577	712	514	378	337
Morocco	119	77	42	72	73	117	197	274	261	189	182
Somalia	2	3	14	8	10	20	312	364	585	306	585
Philippines	151	140	160	182	303	373	468	440	422	352	202
Iran	23	28	6	64	171	343	1977	1655	841	626	592
Pakistan	390	126	423	457	618	623	800	856	802	415	307
Sri Lanka	67	125	135	200	349	468	1754	570	764	471	334
Viet Nam	701	481	669	466	473	343	438	795	1007	978	808
Chile	60	88	56	75	141	347	1509	1944	394	46	-7
Stateless and not stated	16	21	20	20	20	7	51	26	24	102	291

Same sources, note and definitions as table 6

Table 9. Asylum applicants and political refugees in Norway. 1980-1992

	Asylum seekers	Political refugees <sup>1</sup>
1980	50-150	877
1981	50-150	751
1982	50-150	767
1983	about 150	852
1984	about 300	634
1985	829	638
1986	2722	686
1987	8613	1043
1988	6602	1486 <sup>2</sup>
1989	4433	1957
1990	3962	2236
1991	4569	1963
1992, 1/1-31/10	4306	1723

<sup>1</sup> Refugees on quotas from UN High Commissioner for Refugees. In addition, a few hundred asylum seekers are recognized as political refugees. Includes family reunifications to refugees 1980-1987.

<sup>2</sup> From this year, the figures include family reunification cases to refugees and persons given permit to stay on humanitarian reasons. Number of refugees is around 1000 each year.

Source: Directorate of Immigration (1992, and previous issues)

Table 10. Number of asylum seekers by origin. 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991

Citizens of	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992, 1/1-31/10
Bangladesh			105		12	1
Bulgaria				151	79	38
Chile	1524	1960	29	4	-	1
Ethiopia	209	361	270	203	260	34
Ghana	199	172	64	14	6	1
India	82	138	78	31	30	12
Iraq	267	131	114	90	131	79
Iran	1558	985	605	451	244	110
Lebanon	164	132	177	304	179	56
Pakistan	467	303	154	31	14	14
Poland	211	190	419	82	120	19
Rumania				207	54	55
Somalia	359	548	362	313	731	329
Soviet Union				81	71	98
Sri Lanka	1291	158	451	512	556	362
Turkey	517	438	114	80	46	24
Yugoslavia	1238	455	905	743	1334	2686
Stateless				204	201	42
Rest	527	631	586	461	501	345
Total	8613	6602	4433	3962	4569	4306

Source: Directorate of Immigration, unpublished and annual reports.

Table 11. Total number of immigrations and emigrations by citizenship. 1978-1991

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
1991	16 091	8 444	10 192	9 794	26 283	18 238

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992 and previous issues).

Table 12. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1992

Country of birth	1.1 1970	1.1 1980	1.1 1987	1.1 1988	1.1 1989	1.1 1990	1.1 1992
Total	3874133	4091132	4175521	4198289	4220686	4233116	4273634
Norway	3798395	3977072	4026668	4036664	4044191	4049807	4077917
Foreign countries	75738	114060	148853	161625	176495	183309	195717
Europe, total	57306	73736	90076	93411	97190	96426	98070
Denmark	13607	16363	19946	20482	21108	20452	20249
Sweden	15733	15956	17893	18608	19018	18131	18359
France	962	1980	2545	2488	2458	2407	2257
Yugoslavia	1137	1756	2085	2743	3347	4245	5225 <sup>1</sup>
Netherlands	1628	2418	2918	2973	3079	3099	3102
Poland	1145	1566	3007	3355	3790	4309	4695
United Kingdom	6353	10867	14547	14622	15019	14337	13384
Turkey	244	2148	3201	3731	4503	5011	5686
Germany	6527	7211	7793	7991	8179	8114	8184
Rest of Europe	9970	13471	16141	16418	16689	16321	16929
Euro 12	31428	41669	51177	52076	54126	52846	51592
Africa, total	1890	3581	5706	6877	8874	10575	13060
Morocco	407	1113	1653	1818	2110	2364	2702
Rest of Africa	1483	2468	4053	5059	6764	8211	10358
Asia, Total	2402	15580	30050	36513	42964	48584	56194
Philippines	96	787	2112	2535	3032	3449	3996
India	344	1724	3284	3581	3973	4275	4480
Iran	68	193	827	2738	4402	5220	6386
Pakistan	170	5401	8160	8897	9757	10536	11200
Sri Lanka	..	263	1608	3281	3931	4689	5488
South Korea	349	2521	4107	4317	4537	4693	4850
Viet Nam	94	2073	5365	5781	6549	7545	9233
Rest of Asia	1281	2618	4587	5383	6783	8177	10561
North America, total	12782	18030	18087	18117	18324	17880	17799
USA	11347	15939	15498	15438	15494	14991	14865
Rest of North America	1435	2091	2589	2679	2830	2889	2934
South America, total	758	2283	4010	5740	8128	8836	9569
Chile	107	910	1641	3062	5103	5485	5523
Colombia	53	370	1023	1208	1395	1592	2013
Rest of South America	598	1003	1346	1470	1630	1759	2033
Oceania, total	600	850	924	967	1012	1008	1025

<sup>1</sup> Includes all parts of previous Yugoslavia

.. Data not available

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992)

Table 13. Foreign citizens by citizenship per 1 January. 1983-1992

Citizenship	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	90637	94668	97775	101471	109286	123675	135947	140312	143304	147774
Europe, total	57583	59395	60922	63159	66892	71341	74468	73252	72858	74139
Denmark	15362	15301	15269	15740	16785	17562	18157	17454	17198	17392
Sweden	9235	9548	9726	10032	10951	12037	12414	11704	11672	12034
France	1789	1934	2138	2184	2097	2055	1985	1921	1768	1768
Yugoslavia	1718	1731	1694	1665	1791	2457	3022	3870	4242	4826
Netherlands	2208	2282	2334	2382	2481	2545	2606	2619	2552	2580
Poland	1021	1248	1421	1573	1885	2253	2632	2874	2854	2863
United Kingdom	10565	11026	11687	12480	12549	12770	13187	12510	11766	11486
Turkey	3086	3251	3345	3406	3708	4285	4877	5267	5523	5531
Fed.Rep. of Germany <sup>1</sup>	3498	3673	3834	3739	3866	4108	4272	4124	4270	4311
Rest of Europe	9101	9401	9474	9958	10779	11269	11316	10909	11013	11348
Euro 12	35845	36698	37773	39122	40561	42007	43274	41804	40614	40579
Africa, total	3008	3211	3312	3453	3950	5292	6917	8454	9400	10520
Morocco	1449	1492	1459	1404	1496	1657	1896	2062	2163	2113
Rest of Africa	1559	1719	1853	2049	2454	3635	5021	6392	7237	8407
Asia, total	15825	17763	19237	20709	23703	30301	35626	39731	42092	43770
Philippines	890	1009	1035	1040	1364	1725	2030	2217	2304	2306
India	1854	2100	2241	2277	2513	2812	3118	3371	3459	3421
Iran	175	155	199	348	672	2658	4350	5248	5942	6598
Pakistan	7002	7541	7962	8475	9268	10252	11093	11620	11442	11270
Sri Lanka	461	583	749	1045	1519	3270	3873	4703	5247	5666
South Korea	331	292	324	201	270	324	332	322	290	272
Viet Nam	3559	4322	4851	5276	5624	5954	6513	6752	6898	6828
Rest of Asia	1553	1761	1876	2047	2473	3306	4317	5498	6510	7409
North America, total	11628	11593	11552	11407	11539	11698	11741	11253	11124	11177
USA	10293	10216	10131	9995	10023	10099	10113	9640	9537	9583
Rest of North America	1335	1377	1421	1412	1516	1599	1628	1613	1587	1594
South America, total	1796	1898	1987	2002	2429	4179	6305	6745	6881	6840
Chile	1015	1046	1077	1102	1386	2941	4895	5328	5388	5362
Colombia	196	241	291	261	342	414	485	468	491	422
Rest of South America	585	611	619	639	701	824	925	949	1002	1056
Oceania, total	544	572	561	563	601	663	675	662	639	694
Stateless and unknown	253	236	204	178	172	201	215	215	310	634
Per cent of total population	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5

<sup>1</sup> 1991 and 1992: Germany

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992, and previous issues).

Table 14. Naturalisations by previous citizenship. 1982-1991

Previous citizenship	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	3095	1754	2798	2851	2486	2370	3364	4622	4757	5055
Europe, total	1473	746	1071	1197	957	808	1079	1548	1264	1392
Denmark	315	215	198	261	174	166	144	200	156	108
Sweden	165	106	104	135	128	99	75	117	72	103
Yugoslavia	35	48	112	52	68	64	109	160	111	140
Poland	96	47	83	94	75	62	105	332	264	234
United Kingdom	270	61	106	151	104	76	65	100	96	93
Turkey	12	10	61	117	88	106	281	280	304	474
Fed.Rep. of Germany <sup>1</sup>	170	63	106	94	86	44	58	64	41	40
Rest of Europe	410	196	301	293	234	191	242	295	220	200
Euro 12	1022	443	543	640	475	381	371	477	399	324
Africa, total	192	84	247	225	174	175	252	283	270	481
Morocco	90	37	145	97	87	94	111	124	128	280
Rest of Africa	102	47	102	128	87	81	141	159	142	201
Asia, total	1030	734	1181	1072	1043	1061	1626	2233	2758	2634
Philippines	74	61	177	187	146	131	203	219	294	235
India	172	82	173	154	112	102	141	131	149	166
Pakistan	319	158	308	254	259	252	428	582	899	778
South Korea	258	328	265	252	229	159	233	149	138	95
Viet Nam	7	4	61	51	171	273	457	940	1039	1082
Rest of Asia	200	101	197	174	126	144	164	212	239	278
North America, total	179	74	91	104	104	85	101	117	77	84
USA	128	42	38	64	56	37	39	54	33	49
Rest of North America	51	32	53	40	48	48	62	63	44	35
South America, total	155	98	171	223	188	216	286	421	372	434
Chile	50	30	59	108	35	71	105	127	106	82
Colombia	66	48	85	78	122	109	131	211	199	270
Rest of South America	39	20	27	37	31	36	50	83	67	82
Oceania, total	12	3	5	9	5	6	12	6	4	3
Stateless and unknown	54	15	32	21	15	19	8	14	12	10

<sup>1</sup> 1991 and 1992: Germany

Sources: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992, and previous issues)

Table 15a. Existing marriages by country of birth of the partners. 1 January 1992

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	888655	833540	27148	2144	13155	4712	1598	282	6076
Norway	836477	807693	19116	499	3135	3717	582	222	1513
Rest of Europe	25461	16171	7119	76	196	140	44	28	1687
Africa	3740	1521	125	1320	41	21	6	2	704
Asia	12530	1348	187	32	9129	11	9	2	1812
North America	4014	3009	158	5	25	737	6	3	71
South America	1634	408	32	3	6	11	888	-	286
Oceania	226	178	17	1	1	2	1	23	3
Not known	4573	3212	394	208	622	73	62	2	-

Source: Unpublished data in Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 15b. Marriages contracted in 1991 by citizenship of bride and bridegroom

Bride-grooms	Brides								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	19880	17706	1000	167	773	155	66	11	2
Norway	17718	16329	758	54	386	136	46	9	-
Rest of Europe	1023	799	203	2	11	5	1	2	-
Africa	351	236	15	96	2	2	-	-	-
Asia	547	149	18	15	362	-	1	-	2
North America	157	136	4	-	5	12	-	-	-
South America	49	26	2	-	3	-	18	-	-
Oceania	22	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Not known	13	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992)

Table 15c. Divorces 1991 by citizenship

Husbands	Wives								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	10281	9732	274	29	121	44	33	3	45
Norway	9469	9130	198	13	53	35	10	2	28
Rest of Europe	357	280	60	-	5	1	2	-	9
Africa	143	128	3	10	-	-	-	-	2
Asia	134	75	3	-	51	-	1	-	4
North America	34	28	-	-	-	5	-	-	1
South America	38	17	3	-	1	-	16	-	1
Oceania	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	103	71	7	6	11	3	4	1	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (1992)

Table 16. Children born 1987-1991 by country of birth of the parents<sup>1</sup>

Country of birth of parents	Number of children		
	1987	1988	1989
Total	54027	57526	59326
Both parents born in Norway	48616	51217	52500
One or both parents born abroad	5411	6309	6826
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

<sup>1</sup> 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 17. 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	918654	53235
Norway	1.70	876249	49884
Rest of Scandinavia	1.67	13620	790
Rest of Europe except Turkey	1.86	11122	715
Other industrialized countries	1.92	5541	422
Third world	3.08	12122	1424
Of which:			
Pakistan, Turkey and Morocco	4.30	3775	622
Rest of Third world	2.47	8346	801

Source: Vassenden and Østby (1989)

Table 18. Total number of pupils and foreign pupils in primary and lower secondary schools. 1983-1991

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>TOTAL:</b>									
Primary	362146	347768	335373	325577	317228	312384	310600	309432	308516
Lower secondary	203351	202368	198627	194290	188714	180385	172364	163646	158985
<b>OF WHICH FOREIGNERS<sup>1</sup>:</b>									
Primary	4360	5032	5700	6915	8469	10442	11752	12551	13736
Lower secondary	1761	2082	2324	2711	3140	3825	4400	4768	5203
<b>PER CENT FOREIGNERS:</b>									
Primary	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.5
Lower secondary	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	3.3

<sup>1</sup> 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 (1992c, and previous issues).

Table 19. 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	Per cent <sup>1</sup>
Total	57841	27238	47
Sweden	21960	12212	56
USA	6930	2758	40
Denmark	5581	1775	32
United Kingdom	3655	1517	42
Spain	3239	1408	43
Fed.Rep.of Germany	2182	807	37
Canada	1188	446	38
France	1065	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	7841	4080	52

<sup>1</sup> As per cent of total number of emigrants 1964-1989

Source: Unpublished data from Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 20. Employees of age 16-74, total and immigrants<sup>1</sup>, by region of birth and age. Per cent of total number of persons in each group. 2nd quarter 1986, 1990 and 1991

Year Age	Employ- ees, total	Employees who are immigrants							
		Total	Norden	Rest EEA <sup>2</sup>	Rest of Europe <sup>3</sup>	North America and Oceania	Asia <sup>4</sup>	Africa	Latin- America
1986									
Total	55.4	51.8	57.7	50.9	55.6	39.9	48.5	53.5	47.1
16-24 years	44.7	39.5	47.8	34.3	43.4	22.7	38.4	44.1	29.7
25-54 years	69.8	58.0	64.9	55.8	62.5	50.5	52.9	56.0	52.0
55-74 years	34.5	37.0	41.1	35.4	39.6	30.7	34.0	46.9	35.0
1990									
Total	54.1	44.5	56.0	49.4	42.2	38.1	36.9	33.9	37.9
16-24 years	38.3	27.7	43.0	25.8	24.8	14.0	26.9	20.8	23.5
25-54 years	69.4	50.0	63.4	54.8	47.9	47.4	41.1	36.8	41.7
55-74 years	32.2	34.3	39.1	34.4	30.4	31.0	22.5	40.7	30.1
1991									
Total	53.6	43.5	55.8	49.6	40.5	38.3	35.3	32.0	38.6
16-24 years	36.5	25.1	42.0	22.3	22.2	12.3	24.5	17.7	21.3
25-54 years	69.0	49.0	63.5	55.7	46.3	47.5	39.5	35.2	43.0
55-74 years	31.7	33.4	38.5	33.9	28.2	31.4	20.4	37.8	29.9

<sup>1</sup> Immigrant is defined as person born abroad, and whos mother is born abroad

<sup>2</sup> Denmark not included

<sup>3</sup> Turkey not included

<sup>4</sup> Turkey included

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1992b

Table 21. Employees of age 16-74, total and immigrants<sup>1</sup>, by region of birth, number of years in Norway, sex and age. Per cent of total number of persons in each group. 2nd quarter 1991

Sex. Number of years in Norway. Age	Employ- ees, total	Employees who are immigrants							
		Total	Norden	Rest EEA <sup>2</sup>	Rest of Europe <sup>3</sup>	North America and Oceania	Asia <sup>4</sup>	Africa	Latin- America
<b>MALES</b>	55.7	45.8	55.2	55.1	41.9	42.8	40.1	33.0	43.9
16-24 years	34.9	25.5	37.1	22.6	22.5	12.5	27.4	17.9	20.6
25-54 years	70.7	50.7	61.1	59.2	48.4	52.4	44.5	35.7	48.8
55-74 years	35.4	37.4	41.7	41.3	29.1	37.1	26.0	39.7	37.2
Stayed less than 4 years	-	31.0	47.8	41.3	26.2	27.8	27.7	22.1	36.6
16-24 years	-	18.8	39.0	19.9	12.1	2.3	21.2	10.9	17.4
25-54 years	-	34.7	49.8	43.8	29.3	40.9	30.7	25.5	40.9
55-74 years	-	17.6	29.9	35.3	25.8	15.9	8.1	9.5	12.5
Stayed 4-7 years	-	47.1	55.7	47.3	50.9	37.0	44.7	42.1	49.7
16-24 years	-	33.8	35.9	16.5	49.4	11.5	35.6	39.4	23.7
25-54 years	-	49.9	57.7	49.6	51.7	43.1	47.9	42.3	54.7
55-74 years	-	28.6	38.6	32.1	33.3	16.0	19.0	75.0	25.0
Stayed 7 years and more	-	54.4	57.1	60.0	50.6	48.6	51.2	47.4	51.7
16-24 years	-	33.0	35.9	25.8	35.5	29.7	33.8	39.2	24.7
25-54 years	-	61.3	65.8	65.6	64.1	59.3	56.4	48.8	58.3
55-74 years	-	39.1	42.1	42.1	29.1	38.6	32.9	42.0	42.6
<b>FEMALES</b>	51.6	40.9	56.4	43.8	38.9	34.6	28.9	29.8	32.8
16-24 years	38.1	24.7	45.0	22.1	21.9	12.0	20.9	17.2	22.1
25-54 years	67.1	47.0	65.7	51.1	44.1	43.3	32.5	33.6	36.2
55-74 years	28.4	30.4	36.2	29.6	26.9	27.1	14.5	35.6	24.1
Stayed less than 4 years	-	25.2	55.9	25.9	20.7	18.9	17.3	14.8	22.5
16-24 years	-	19.9	48.8	19.9	15.5	6.1	12.9	10.5	17.6
25-54 years	-	28.0	59.5	28.3	22.6	25.1	20.2	17.4	24.3
55-74 years	-	8.3	40.7	10.9	8.0	14.3	2.4	3.6	11.8
Stayed 4-7 years	-	39.7	59.2	32.8	43.4	23.9	34.9	38.0	36.5
16-24 years	-	28.2	39.7	13.8	31.3	6.0	29.8	26.7	25.9
25-54 years	-	43.3	62.7	35.7	46.4	28.9	37.9	41.7	39.5
55-74 years	-	13.9	29.8	8.6	23.5	8.3	9.4	9.1	21.7
Stayed 7 years and more	-	48.6	56.2	48.4	51.4	40.2	38.5	47.1	45.7
16-24 years	-	32.2	39.9	27.7	37.0	27.5	30.0	36.1	29.8
25-54 years	-	57.3	67.6	58.6	61.4	52.7	41.7	50.0	52.4
55-74 years	-	32.1	36.2	30.1	28.4	27.7	25.0	42.8	28.2

<sup>1</sup> Immigrant is defined as person born abroad, and whos mother is born abroad

<sup>2</sup> Denmark not included

<sup>3</sup> Turkey not included

<sup>4</sup> Turkey included

Table 22. Unemployment rate (persons 16-74 years of age) by region of birth, and number of years in Norway. Per cent of the labour force. End of May 1989, 1990 and 1991

Year. Number of years in Norway.	Unem- ployed, total	Unemployed who are immigrants <sup>1</sup>							
		Total	Norden	Rest EEA <sup>2</sup>	Rest of Europe <sup>3</sup>	North America and Oceania	Asia <sup>4</sup>	Africa	Latin- America
1989									
Total	3.5	5.8	3.4	3.2	5.4	3.4	10.1	11.6	8.8
Stayed less than 4 years	-	8.6	4.5	4.0	11.3	4.6	11.5	16.1	11.3
Stayed 4-7 years	-	7.7	4.7	4.4	7.5	4.7	11.6	10.7	8.4
Stayed 7 years and more	-	4.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	4.9	4.3	6.3
1990									
Total	3.9	7.8	4.1	4.1	8.3	3.8	12.9	16.9	12.6
Stayed less than 4 years	-	12.3	5.8	5.4	16.6	4.5	15.4	22.1	15.9
Stayed 4-7 years	-	9.9	5.3	4.5	10.2	5.5	14.1	16.7	12.0
Stayed 7 years and more	-	5.7	3.5	3.8	5.1	2.9	6.2	6.7	8.6
1991									
Total	4.2	8.6	4.5	4.2	9.6	4.0	14.0	17.7	13.6
Stayed less than 4 years	-	14.3	6.9	5.2	17.9	4.5	18.0	23.8	17.6
Stayed 4-7 years	-	11.2	5.9	6.0	12.9	5.1	14.1	19.6	15.5
Stayed 7 years and more	-	6.1	3.7	3.8	5.9	3.1	6.7	6.5	8.7

<sup>1</sup> Immigrant is defined as person born abroad, and whos mother is born abroad

<sup>2</sup> Denmark not included

<sup>3</sup> Turkey not included

<sup>4</sup> Turkey included

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1992b

Table 23. 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, 1991

Table 24. Naturalisation 1991, as per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities

Country	Number of citizens in Norway 1.1.1991		Obtained Norwegian citizenship in 1991	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
Denmark	17198	11082	108	1.0
Finland	3051	1961	31	1.6
Sweden	11672	6905	103	1.5
Germany	4270	2754	40	1.5
Poland	2854	491	234	47.7
Turkey	5523	2058	474	23.0
United Kingdom	11766	7008	93	1.3
Yugoslavia	4242	1071	140	13.1
Ethiopia	1447	115	62	53.9
Morocco	2163	801	280	35.0
China	1469	122	76	62.3
India	3459	1524	166	10.9
Iran	5942	98	39	39.8
Pakistan	11442	5292	778	14.7
Philippines	2304	222	235	-
Sri Lanka	5247	536	51	9.5
South Korea	290	61	95	-
Thailand	1127	200	32	16.0
Viet Nam	6898	2149	1082	50.3
USA	9537	5915	49	0.8
Chile	5388	520	82	15.8
Colombia	491	48	270	-

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

