



Norwegian Ministries

# Immigration and Immigrants 2015–2016

IMO Report for Norway

Prepared by the correspondent to OECD's reporting system on migration:

**Espen Thorud**

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

In collaboration with

**Toril Haug-Moberg**

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

**Taryn Galloway**

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

**Edit Skeide Skårn**

Ministry of Education and Research

**Else Margrete Rafoss and Ragnhild Bendiksbj**

Ministry of Children and Equality

**Arild Haffner Naustdal, Pia Buhl Girolami, Truls Knudsen,**

**Joachim Kjaerner-Semb**

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

**Statistics Norway:** Statistics on migration, employment, education etc.

**The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration:** Permit statistics

### *Acknowledgement*

We are grateful for the valuable assistance provided by Statistics Norway, the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, the Norwegian Directorate of Education, and the Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity and for contributions from colleagues in the four ministries.

## Table of contents

1 OVERVIEW .....	9
2 MIGRATION – GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS .....	13
2.1 Legislation and policy.....	13
2.2 Migration.....	14
2.3 Immigration according to entry categories .....	16
3 FAMILY-RELATED IMMIGRATION.....	21
3.1 Legislation and policy.....	21
3.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – family migrants .....	22
4 LABOUR MIGRATION .....	25
4.1 Legislation and policy.....	25
4.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – labour migrants.....	26
4.3 Labour migrants and service providers on short-term stay.....	28
5 MIGRATION FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING .....	31
5.1 Legislation and policy.....	31
5.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – education.....	31
6 ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES .....	33
6.1 Legislation and policy.....	33
6.2 Asylum applications.....	35
6.3 Asylum decisions.....	37
6.4 Resettlement of refugees .....	38
6.5 Settlement of refugees in municipalities .....	39
7 IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN .....	43
7.1 Legislation and policy.....	43
7.2 Facts and figures .....	43
8 FOREIGNERS, IMMIGRANTS AND NORWEGIAN-BORN WITH IMMIGRANT PARENTS .....	47
8.1 Population growth .....	47
8.2 Foreign citizens .....	47
8.3 Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents .....	48
8.4 Marriage and divorce.....	51
9 INTEGRATION POLICY .....	53
9.1 General policy principles .....	53
9.2 Action Plans and strategies .....	54
10 TRAINING AND SKILLS .....	57
10.1 Basic qualifications .....	57
10.2 Recognition of the skills of immigrants.....	62
11 EDUCATION .....	63
11.1 Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC).....	63
11.2 Primary and secondary education.....	65
11.3 Adult education.....	73
11.4 Higher education .....	74
12 THE LABOUR MARKET .....	77
12.1 Labour Market and Social Policy.....	77
12.2 General application of collective agreements .....	77
12.3 Employment .....	78
12.4 Unemployment.....	81
13 POLITICAL AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION .....	87
13.1 Elections .....	87
13.2 Voluntary activities.....	90
14 CHILD WELFARE SERVICES .....	93
14.1 Legislation and policy.....	93
14.2 Facts and figures .....	94
15 DISCRIMINATION .....	97
16 CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION .....	99
16.1 Policy and legislation .....	99
16.2 Naturalisations .....	100
16.3 Naturalisation ceremonies.....	101
17 PUBLIC DEBATE AND OPINION .....	103

17.1 Public debate .....	103
17.2 Public opinion.....	104
18 INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS .....	107
18.1 Background information .....	107
18.2 Some recent publications.....	107

## Tables

TABLE 2.1 REGISTERED MIGRATION OF FOREIGNERS AND NORWEGIANS. 2006-2015.....	16
TABLE 3.1 NON-NORDIC FAMILY IMMIGRATION – MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. NEW PERMITS AND EU/EFTA-REGISTRATIONS. 2006-2015.....	23
TABLE 4.1 WORK RELATED RESIDENCE PERMITS AND EU/EFTA-REGISTRATIONS, BY TYPE. 2010-2016 (NOV.).....	28
TABLE 5.1 PERMITS AND REGISTRATIONS (FROM 2010) FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING – MAJOR CATEGORIES. 2006-2015 .....	32
TABLE 5.2 STATUS CHANGE FOR NON-EU/EFTA INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS. 2006-2015 .....	32
TABLE 6.1 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS, BY MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. 2006-2015.....	36
TABLE 6.2 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS – (CLAIMED) UNACCOMPANIED MINORS. 2006-2015 .....	37
TABLE 6.3 PERMITS TO PERSONS GRANTED REFUGEE OR HUMANITARIAN STATUS BY THE UDI OR UNE. 2006-2015.....	37
TABLE 6.4 EXAMINED ASYLUM CLAIMS CONSIDERED BY UDI, BY OUTCOME – PER CENT. 2006-2015....	38
TABLE 6.5 ACCEPTANCES AND ARRIVALS OF QUOTA REFUGEES. 2006-2015 .....	39
TABLE 6.6 RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES - MAJOR NATIONALITIES. 2015 .....	39
TABLE 7.1 RETURNS – BY MAIN CATEGORIES. 2006-2015.....	44
TABLE 8.1 FOREIGN RESIDENT CITIZENS - MAJOR COUNTRIES. 2009-2016 (1.1) .....	48
TABLE 11.1 SHARE OF LANGUAGE MINORITY CHILDREN IN A KINDERGARTEN, BY AGE GROUP, 2008-2015. PER CENT.....	65
TABLE 11.2 PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, BY AGE GROUP. 2009-2015. PER CENT.....	75
TABLE 12.1 RATES OF REGISTERED EMPLOYMENT, IN GROUPS DEFINED BY REGION OF BIRTH AND GENDER, AGE 15-74. 2015 (FOURTH QUARTER) .....	80
TABLE 12.2 REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN ALMP-PROGRAMS, BY REGION OF ORIGIN. SECOND QUARTER 2016 AND CHANGE FROM SECOND QUARTER 2015. ....	83
TABLE 16.1 NATURALISATIONS BY THE FORMER CITIZENSHIP. MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. 2006-2015 .....	101

## Charts

CHART 2.1 IMMIGRATION ACCORDING TO ENTRY CATEGORIES, AND TOTAL. 1990-2015.....	17
CHART 2.2 IMMIGRATION ACCORDING TO ENTRY CATEGORIES.2015 .....	18
CHART 4.1 MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, LABOUR-RELATED EU/EFTA-REGISTRATIONS AND NEW WORK PERMITS FOR PERSONS FROM OUTSIDE THE EU/EFTA. JANUARY 2010 - OCTOBER 2016. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED .....	27
CHART 4.2 SHORT TERM AND NON-RESIDENT FOREIGN WORKERS. FOURTH QUARTER 2003-2015.....	29
CHART 6.1 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS, 1985-2015 .....	35
CHART 6.2 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS, TOP FIVE COUNTRIES, (LAST 14 MONTHS). 2015-2016.....	36
CHART 6.3 OUTCOME OF ASYLUM CLAIMS EXAMINED BY UDI. 2015 AND 2016(OCT.) PER CENT .....	38
CHART 6.4 REFUGEES SETTLED IN MUNICIPALITIES. 2006-2016 (31.10).....	40
CHART 8.1 RESIDENT IMMIGRANTS AND NORWEGIAN-BORN WITH TWO IMMIGRANT PARENTS BY REGION OF ORIGIN. 1970-2016 .....	49
CHART 8.2 MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN FOR RESIDENT IMMIGRANTS AND NORWEGIAN-BORN WITH TWO IMMIGRANT PARENTS. 1.1.2016.....	50
CHART 10.1 PERSONS COMPLETING THE INTRODUCTION PROGRAM IN 2014, BY GENDER AND LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OR IN EDUCATION BY NOVEMBER 2015. PER CENT .....	60
CHART 11.1 STUDENTS’ AVERAGE LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADE POINTS, BY IMMIGRATION BACKGROUND AND GENDER, 2013-2015 .....	69
CHART 11.2 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ATTAINING GENERAL OR VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER STARTING UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY IMMIGRATION BACKGROUND AND GENDER, 2008-2009, 2009-10, 2010-2011. PER CENT. ....	70
CHART 11.3. SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS WITH APPRENTICESHIP AS THEIR FIRST CHOICE, WHO HAD ATTAINED AN APPROVED APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACT, 2013-2015. PER CENT.70	

CHART 11.4 SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS, AGED 16 TO 25, NOT EMPLOYED, IN EDUCATION NOR SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION. 2013-2015. PER CENT. ....	71
CHART 11.5 SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AGED 13 TO 18 WHEN ARRIVING IN NORWAY WHO HAD COMPLETED AND PASSED UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL AT THE AGE OF 25-30, BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER. 2013-2015. PER CENT.....	72
CHART 11.6 SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS AMONG TEACHING STAFF IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL, 2013-2015. PER CENT. ....	72
CHART 11.7 SHARE OF ADULTS WITH AN IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND, AGED 25 AND OLDER COMPLETING UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF ENROLLING. 2008-2013 TO 2010-2015. PER CENT.....	74
CHART 11.8 SHARE OF STUDENTS WHO ARE IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS OF ALL STUDENTS ENROLLED IN TEACHER EDUCATIONS, BY GENDER. 2013-2015. PER CENT.....	76
CHART 12.1 ACCUMULATED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, FOURTH QUARTER 2004-2015. PERSONS.....	79
CHART 12.2 SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND PERSONS ON SHORT-TERM STAY IN EMPLOYMENT IN NORWAY, BY REGION OF ORIGIN. FOURTH QUARTER 2008 - 2015. ....	79
CHART 12.3 SHARE OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES. PER CENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY. 2015 (FOURTH QUARTER) .....	81
CHART 12.4 REGISTERED QUARTERLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (IN PER CENT OF WORKFORCE) FOR SELECTED IMMIGRANT GROUPS. FIRST QUARTER 2001 THROUGH THIRD QUARTER 2016.....	82
CHART 12.5 ACTIVITY RATES FOR PERSONS AGE 16-34 BY IMMIGRANT CATEGORY. FOURTH QUARTER 2014 .....	84
CHART 12.6 ACTIVITY RATES FOR PERSONS AGE 30-34 BY IMMIGRANT CATEGORY. FOURTH QUARTER 2014 .....	85
CHART 13.1 PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS – ALL VOTERS AND VOTERS WITH DIFFERENT IMMIGRANT BACKGROUNDS. 1987-2015 .....	88
CHART 13.2 PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS – ALL VOTERS AND VOTERS WITH DIFFERENT IMMIGRANT BACKGROUNDS. REGION OF ORIGIN. 2005-2013 .....	89

## **Statistical annexes**

Tables A1-A29 (all countries) and B1-B6 (OECD)

## **1 Overview**

### ***Lower immigration, but more resident immigrants***

From 2014 to 2015, the *total registered immigration* of persons to Norway decreased by 2 800 to 67 300. In 2015, this represented an immigration rate of about 13 immigrants per thousand inhabitants, slightly lower than in 2014. Of the immigrants, 88 per cent were foreigners, and half of them came from EU member-countries. This share was eight percentage points lower than in 2014. Poland continued to be the largest country of origin, followed by Syria and Sweden. Especially from Syria, but also from Eritrea, Somalia and Afghanistan, there was an increase in immigration. In 2015, *emigration* of foreigners from Norway was 37 500, an increase of 5 600 compared to 2014 and the highest number of emigrations registered in modern times. The *net immigration of foreigners* was 31 700, 6 400 lower than in 2014. The highest net immigration surplus was registered for citizens of Poland, Syria and Eritrea.

At the beginning of 2016, 698 600 immigrants and 149 700 persons born in Norway to immigrant parents were registered as residents, representing 16.3 per cent of the population altogether, 0.7 percentage points more than in 2015. The largest country of origin was Poland. The largest number of Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents had parents from Pakistan. The number of resident Syrian immigrants nearly doubled in 2015.

### ***Rise and fall in the number of asylum-seekers***

In 2015, 19 per cent of the non-Nordic immigrants received a residence permit based on a need for protection or on humanitarian grounds. That share was 14 per cent in 2014. Over 31 100 applications for asylum were filed in 2015, the highest number of applications in one year ever recorded. In addition, over 2 500 refugees were offered resettlement in Norway. In 2015, the proportion of the decisions by the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* in asylum cases that resulted in refugee status was 73 per cent, compared to 63 per cent the previous year. From December 2015, the number of asylum seekers declined sharply, reaching a very low level in 2016.

### ***Decline in labour migration continues***

Labour immigration declined roughly 16 per cent from 2014 to 2015, but still remains high compared to levels prior to the EU-enlargement in 2004. About 18 000 non-Nordic labour immigrants settled in Norway in 2015. This corresponds to 37 per cent of new non-Nordic immigrants to the country. In addition, approximately 6 500 Nordic citizens immigrated to Norway in 2015 and were employed. However, due to high emigration, the net-migration of Nordic citizens declined to a under 250 persons in 2015. From 2014 to 2015, the number of permits granted to skilled labour immigrants declined by 23 per cent, and the number of non-resident workers declined by 20 per cent. Labour immigration continued to decline through 2016.

### ***Rise in third country family immigration***

Family related immigration represented 34 per cent of the non-Nordic immigration to Norway in 2015, two percentage points higher than the previous year. The total number of new family related residence *permits* given to third-country nationals increased by 1 500 to 12 600 from 2014 to 2015 and continued to increase in 2016. The major third-countries of origin for those granted a family related residence permit in 2015 were Somalia, the Philippines, Thailand and Eritrea. In addition, 9 400 non-Nordic citizens of EU/EFTA-member countries declared that family-ties were the basis for

immigration when they registered their move to Norway in 2015, 1 800 fewer than in 2014. The decline in such registrations continued in 2016. The major non-Nordic EU/EFTA-member countries of origin for those registering *family* as the reason for immigration were Poland and Lithuania.

### ***Return***

In 2015, 1 200 foreigners without legal residence returned to their country of origin with government assistance. In addition, more than 7 800 foreigners were returned by force, either to another European country or to the country of origin. Of these, 1 100 were returned according to the Dublin-procedure and about 1 600 were returned after the application for asylum in Norway had been rejected on its merits. Persons who had been convicted of a crime and other foreigners without legal residence were among the remaining 5 100 returnees in 2015. By the end of October 2016, more than 6 500 foreigners had been returned by force and more than 1 300 had returned through assisted return.

### ***Immigration and refugee policy***

In response to the large number of asylum seekers who entered Norway during 2015, the Norwegian Parliament, the Storting, adopted a number of legislative amendments to ensure a more sustainable asylum and immigration policy and to strengthen border control, among which were:

- An opportunity to refuse entry to asylum seekers at the borders with other Nordic countries during a crisis with extraordinarily high numbers of arrivals.
- An extended opportunity to refuse to process an asylum application on its merits if the asylum seeker already has resided in a safe third country.
- Abolishing the provision that it must be ‘not unreasonable’ to direct a foreign national to seek protection in another part of his or her country of origin.
- Possibility to refuse individual consideration of an asylum application on its merits immediately if there are obvious grounds for this.
- An opportunity to expel foreigners in cases where an asylum application has been denied consideration on its merits and represents a misuse of the asylum system.
- Refusal to consider applications for family reunification in cases where the sponsor has been granted subsidiary protection, but not permanent residence, if the family in question would be able to live safely in a third country to which the family’s overall connection is stronger than to Norway.
- A requirement that both parties must be at least 24 years old for family establishment, as a measure to prevent forced marriages. Exemptions possible if the marriage/relationship obviously is voluntary.
- New criteria for permanent residence to ensure better integration – self-support in the preceding twelve-month period, command of a minimum level of spoken Norwegian and having passed a test of knowledge of the Norwegian society.
- Possibility to reject an application for permanent residence if this would conflict with important concerns related to the regulation of immigration.

In addition, some changes concerning reception facilities for asylum seekers and refugees are being implemented. These include the establishment of special ‘integration’

reception centres with fulltime qualification programs; a 50 hour course in Norwegian culture and society for asylum seekers; the mapping of the skills and qualifications of individual asylum-seekers and the provision of career advice in reception centres are the most important measures.

The permitted job-search period for international students and researchers has been extended from a maximum period of 6 to 12 months.

### ***Integration policy***

The aim of the integration policy is to provide incentives for refugees and other immigrants to participate in the workforce and in community life. This is important in order to maintain a robust and sustainable welfare system. Some important initiatives in 2015-2016 were:

- Free core time (four hours) in kindergarten for *all* four- and five-years old children (August 2015) and three year olds (August 2016) in low-income families.
- Possibility to give students that have the right to upper secondary education, more primary or lower secondary education before or in combination with upper secondary education.
- A more flexible primary and secondary education possibility for adults, as a pilot scheme, and expansion of the use of primary and lower secondary education, upper secondary education and work-related measures in the Introduction Program.
- Review of the regulations for education in Norwegian and Social Studies pursuant to the Introduction Act and training for adults pursuant to the Education Act, as a way of removing current obstacles for better coordination in the two legislations.
- Establish fast-track access to the labour market for accepted refugees, who have skills that are in demand in the labour market.
- Change the *Job Opportunity Program*, dividing it into three different sub-schemes and target groups.
- Develop recognition procedures for secondary and tertiary vocational education obtained abroad, establish appropriate bridging courses for nurses and teachers, explore better authorisation procedures for citizens of non-EEA countries and make it simpler for immigrants to document general academic competence.
- Require a test in spoken Norwegian and a test in civics before citizenship is to be granted, with reasonable provisions for exemption.





## **2 Migration – general characteristics**

### **2.1 Legislation and policy**

The *Immigration Act* of 15 May 2008 regulates the entry of foreigners into Norway and their right to residence and work. The *Immigration Act* and the corresponding *Immigration Regulation* entered into force on 1 January 2010. According to the regulations and following an individual assessment, citizens of third countries may qualify for one of four main residence permit categories:

- Labour immigrants, i.e. persons who have a concrete job offer
- Persons with close family ties to somebody residing in Norway
- Students, trainees, au pairs and participants in an exchange program
- Refugees and persons who qualify for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds

As a rule, students etc. (including *au pairs*) are only granted a temporary residence permit, but students may work part time and change their status having received a job offer following graduation. Depending on the circumstances, persons in the other categories may be granted either a permanent or a temporary residence permit. The main immigration categories are discussed further in chapter three to six below.

For third-country citizens a residence permit includes the right to work if not otherwise stated. A permanent residence permit, conferring the rights of residence and work, is normally granted after three years of continuous residence, providing certain conditions are satisfied. Generally, a first-time residence permit must be granted prior to entry. As a main rule, it will be granted for at least one year, and may be granted for a period of up to three years. The duration of a permit based on a job offer shall not exceed the length of the employment contract offered.

The *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* handles, as first instance, applications for asylum, as well as applications for a residence permit, permanent residence status as well as the question of expulsion. An applicant whose application for a residence permit has been rejected, may appeal to the *Immigration Appeals Board (UNE)*.

The complete immigration process involves several government agencies. Usually, an application for a residence permit has to be presented to a diplomatic mission abroad and the case is considered by UDI in Norway. For asylum applications, the procedure is that if the applicant is already present in Norway the local Police receive and makes a preliminary registration of the application, before the applicant is referred to the *Police Immigration Service (PU)* where s/he is registered. The registration of an application for protection involves questioning and guiding the applicant, and registration of the identity and travel history. The local police will issue a residence permit when that has been granted.

Proposals for and implemented changes concerning migration made during the second half of 2015 and so far in 2016 are described in chapters 3 to 7.

## 2.2 Migration

With the exception of 1989, Norway has had *net immigration*<sup>1</sup> each year since the late 1960s, cf. table A10. The annual average net flow almost doubled from 6 300 for the period 1986-1990 to 11 800 for the period 1996-2000. For the period 2001-2005, it increased further to 13 600. Thereafter, it almost tripled and reached an average of 37 500 for the period 2006-2010, cf. table A6. In 2015, net immigration continued to drop to 29 800. This was the lowest annual figure since 2006, cf. table A10. As a percentage of the total population, the immigration rate of 1.3 was only slightly lower than in 2014, while the emigration rate of 0.73 was the highest recorded since 1971, cf. table A2.

In 2015, the *total immigration* to Norway was 67 300 persons – composed of 59 100 foreigners (88 per cent) and 8 200 Norwegians. Total immigration was only 2 750 lower than in 2014, cf. table A4 and A10.

The *total immigration of foreigners* to Norway, decreased by almost 2 400 persons in 2014 compared to the level in 2015. Of 59 100 foreign immigrants, 46 per cent were women, cf. table A7.

In 2015, 50.5 per cent of foreign immigrants came from EU member-countries, eight percentage points lower than in 2014, cf. Table A7. The share of immigrants from the EU-member countries in Central and Eastern Europe decreased from 34 to 29 per cent. Still, the largest inflow was from Poland with almost 8 200 immigrants, 1 700 lower than in 2014. After Poland, the highest registered inflows of foreigners were from Syria (4 000), Sweden (3 600), Lithuania (3 300), Eritrea (3 300) the Philippines (2 200), Romania (1 900) and Somalia (1 900), cf. Table A7. Especially from Syria (up 1 900), but also from Eritrea and India there was an increase in registered immigration compared to 2014.

In 2015, the *net immigration of foreigners* was 31 700, 6 400 lower than in 2014, cf. table A10 and table 2.1 below. The net immigration surplus was particularly significant for citizens of Poland (4 700), but this surplus was 2 200 lower than in 2014. Other countries with a significant net immigration surplus in 2015 were Syria (4 000), Eritrea (3 200) and Romania (1 600), cf. Table A9. The share of the net immigration of immigrants from countries outside Europe increased from 38 per cent in 2014 to 54 per cent in 2015, the highest rate since 2005.

For most nationalities, the gender ratio was relatively balanced. However, from two major countries of origin, Eritrea and Afghanistan, 69 and 61 per cent respectively of the net migration were males. From Thailand and the Philippines, a large majority (85 and 75 per cent respectively) were females, cf. tables A9f and A9m.

---

<sup>1</sup> 'Immigration' is defined to include persons who have legally moved to Norway with the intention of staying 6 months or more, and who are registered as such in the *Central Population Register*. Asylum seekers are registered as immigrants only on settlement in a Norwegian municipality with a residence permit. Normally, an asylum seeker whose application has been rejected will not be registered as an 'immigrant', even if the application process has taken a long time and the return to the home country is delayed for a significant period. His/her presence in Norway is registered in the *Foreigner Data Base (UDB)* administered by the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)*, as are asylum seekers who have not yet received a decision on their application.

The level of registered *total emigration* has also increased over the years, but at a much slower pace than immigration, cf. table A5 and A10. It would seem that emigration is mostly determined by the economic cycles in Norway, as seen in the high figures for 1989-1990, or by exceptional events, such as the return migration of many Kosovars during 2000-2001. The higher emigration numbers for the last few years mainly reflect a considerable degree of mobility among labour immigrants from EU-member countries.

In 2015, we saw a registered *total emigration* of 37 500 persons, 27 400 foreigners and 10 100 Norwegians; cf. table A5 and A10 and table 2.1 below. This was 5 600 more foreigners and 1 500 more Norwegians, compared to 2014. Of the total emigration, 46 per cent were women, cf. table A5f. The largest registered emigration flows from Norway in 2014 were to Sweden (5 700), Denmark (3 700, an increase from 1 100 in 2014), Poland (1 750) and the UK (1 700), cf. table A5. More than 3 600 of the foreign registered emigrants were Swedes, the largest emigrant group this year. 3 450 emigrants were Poles, cf. table A8.<sup>2</sup>

The registered *return-migration of Norwegians* from other countries has been quite stable for the last twenty years, hovering between eight and ten thousand each year. In 2015, the number was 8 200, 400 fewer than in 2014, cf. table A10. In 2015, there was a *net emigration* of 1 900 Norwegians.

There are significant differences between various immigrant groups as to whether their stay in Norway is long-term or temporary, cf. table A11. Five years later, 71 per cent of those who immigrated between 2 000 and 2010 were still residing in Norway. Immigrants from countries in Africa had the highest proportion of persons staying for five years or more (83 per cent on average) while persons from Oceania and from North America had the lowest proportions staying that long, 43 and 46 per cent. The highest retention rates after five years were 91 per cent of immigrants from Somalia, 90 per cent of those from Iraq and Syria, 87 per cent from Morocco and 86 per cent from Iran. Immigrants from Finland (33), USA (38), Canada (38) and Denmark (39), had the lowest retention rates among immigrants from the major countries of origin.

Table 2.1 below, which is based on table A10 in Annex A, presents an overview of the migration flows of foreigners and Norwegian citizens for the last ten years.

---

<sup>2</sup> The discrepancies between the figures in tab. A5 and A8 indicate that some of the emigrants from Norway to Sweden are Norwegians or nationals of other countries. It also indicates that approximately half of the Polish emigrants from Norway must have migrated to other countries than Poland.

**Table 2.1 Registered migration of foreigners and Norwegians. 2006-2015**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Immigration</b>	45 800	61 800	66 900	65 200	73 900	79 500	78 600	75 800	70 000	67 300
- foreigners	37 400	53 500	58 800	56 700	65 100	70 800	70 000	66 900	61 400	59 100
- Norwegian	8 400	8 300	8 100	8 500	8 800	8 700	8 600	8 900	8 600	8 200
<b>Emigration:</b>	22 100	22 100	23 600	26 600	31 500	32 500	31 200	35 700	31 900	37 500
- foreigners	12 500	13 300	15 200	18 400	22 500	22 900	21 300	25 000	23 300	27 400
- Norwegians	9 600	8 800	8 400	8 200	9 000	9 600	9 900	10 700	8 600	10 100
<b>Net migration</b>	23 700	39 700	43 300	38 600	42 350	47 000	47 350	40 100	38 150	29 800
- foreigners	24 900	40 200	43 600	38 300	42 550	47 900	48 700	41 900	38 100	31 700
- Norwegians	- 1 200	- 500	- 300	300	- 200	- 900	- 1 350	- 1 800	50	- 1 900

Source: Statistics Norway

For the first half of 2016, the registered net immigration of 13 500 foreign citizens was 1 850 lower than during the same period in 2015. During these six months, major countries of origin with high registered net immigration were Syria (3 700), Poland (1 750), Eritrea (1 700) and Afghanistan (900).

### 2.3 Immigration according to entry categories

Four main categories are distinguished in the statistics on immigration as reason of immigration: *family, labour, protection and education/training/exchange*.<sup>3</sup> The identification of these categories is based on information from the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* on:

- (i) the type of first time residence permit granted to citizens of third countries who are registered as immigrants in the Norwegian population register; and
- (ii) the self-declared reason stated by non-Nordic citizens of EU/EFTA-member countries, who since 2010 should register their presence the first time their stay in Norway that lasts for three months or more.

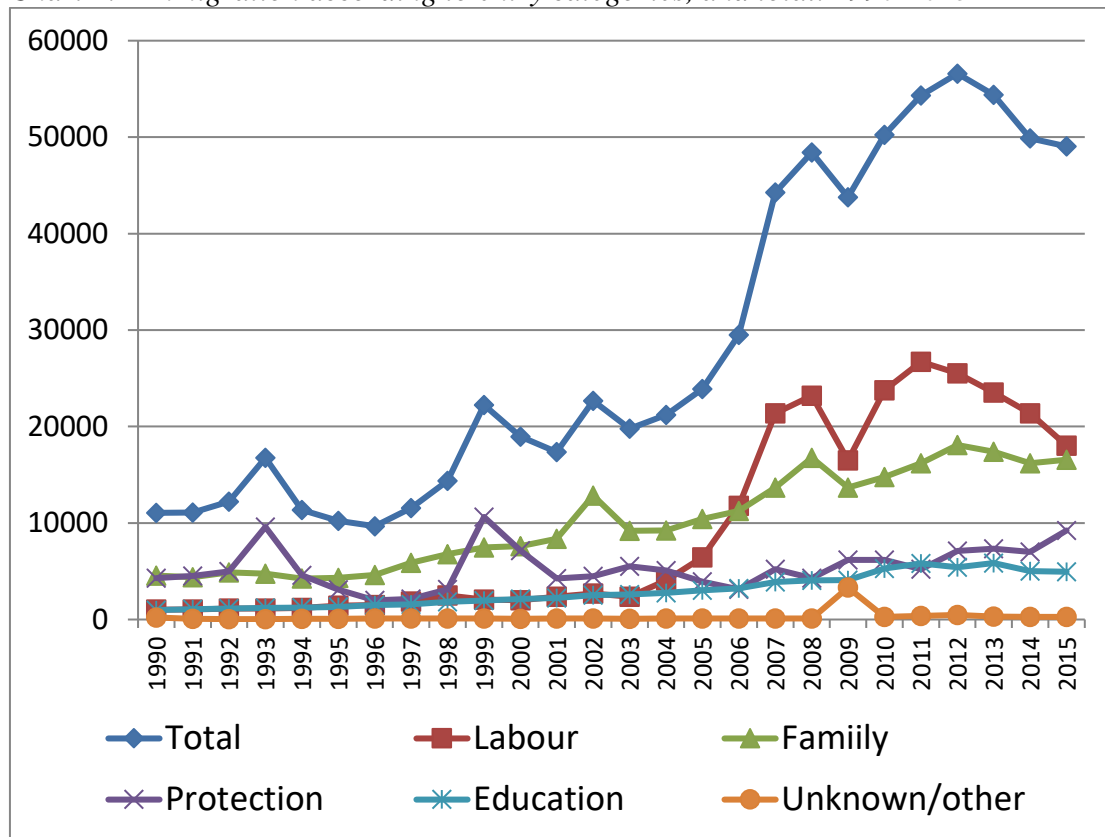
Nordic immigrants are not covered by these sources, as they do not need any type of residence permit to live and work in Norway and are not subject to the EU/EFTA-registration requirement, and because they are not asked for the reason for moving to Norway when they register their presence with the *Central Population Register*. However, the very high labour market participation rates indicate that immigration of citizens from Nordic countries is mainly for work.

During the period 1990-2015, 737 600 non-Nordic foreigners immigrated to Norway, cf. Table A23. As many as 266 750 persons or 36 per cent of all such registered immigrants were admitted as family members of residents. 248 200 or 34 per cent, came as labour immigrants. 141 300 or 19 per cent, had been granted protection or residence on humanitarian grounds, while 76 800 or 10 per cent, arrived for education, including as *au pairs*. Since 2006, labour immigration has been the main category, overtaking family immigration, cf. chart 2.1. The rise in the category “unknown” in 2009 is a consequence of the removal of the requirement for a work or residence permit for citizens from non-Nordic EU/EFTA-member countries, effective from

<sup>3</sup> Cf. <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvgrunn> for details.

September that year while the EU/EFTA registration requirement was established from 2010 only, and carries no sanctions for non-compliance.

Chart 2.1 Immigration according to entry categories, and total. 1990-2015



Source: Statistics Norway

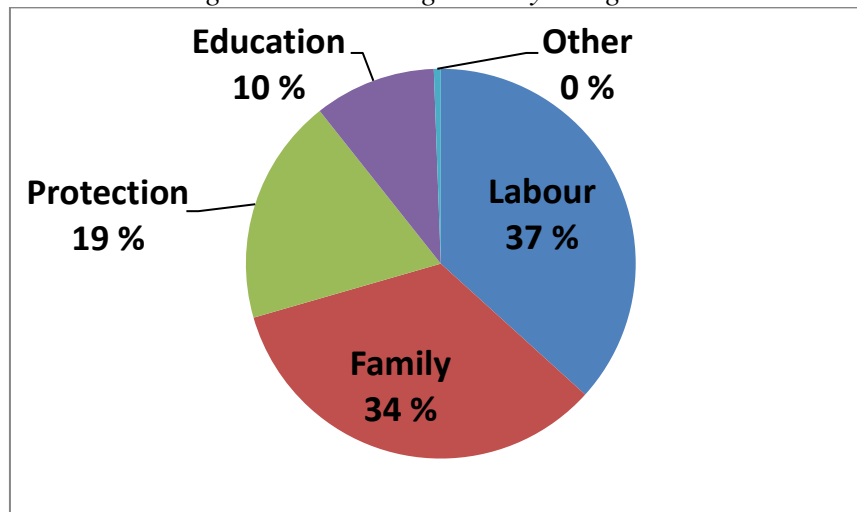
For the period 1990-2015, the largest non-Nordic groups were from Poland (114 300 immigrants) followed by Lithuania (44 900), Germany (34 700), Somalia (32 100) and the Philippines (25 400), cf. table A23-1.

During 2015, 49 000 new non-Nordic immigrants were registered, only slightly fewer than in 2014. Labour immigration was the largest category, with 37 per cent of the total. Eighty-eight per cent of the non-Nordic labour immigrants were from European countries, and more than one third of this group came from Poland, cf. table A23-2

In 2015, the share of non-Nordic family-based immigration was 34 per cent, cf. chart 2.2 below. Approximately 19 per cent of the immigrants had been granted a permit following an asylum application, or they arrived on the annual quota for resettlement of refugees. The share of immigration for education, training and cultural exchange, including au pairs, was 10 per cent in 2015.

The relative share of labour immigration showed a decreasing tendency over the last few years while immigration based on a need for protection was increasing.

Chart 2.2 Immigration according to entry categories.2015



Source: Statistics Norway

In 2015, 52 per cent of all the non-Nordic immigrants came from Europe, which is seven percentage points lower than in 2014. Twenty-seven per cent came from countries in Asia, including Turkey, which is an increase of five percentage points. Of the remaining, 15 per cent came from Africa, four per cent from North-and South America or Oceania and two per cent were stateless.

From 2014 to 2015, family immigration from countries outside the Nordic area increased slightly and the share was almost the same. The major groups of family immigrants were from Poland, Somalia, Thailand, the Philippines, India and Lithuania. Of 16 600 non-Nordic persons who arrived in Norway as family immigrants 12 600, or 76 per cent, came through family *reunification*. 4 000 of the family immigrants came to *establish a family*, mostly through marriage, and the largest groups in this category were those from Thailand, the Philippines and Poland. 1 800 persons of this sub-group of family immigrants, came to live with a person in Norway who did not have an immigrant background. Of these, 400 persons were from Thailand, 280 from the Philippines and 100 from Brazil. Of the total family immigration in 2015, 22 per cent was related to refugees living in Norway.

For the whole period 1990-2015, 162 000 persons – or 66 per cent of all family related immigrants – came for family reunification, while 92 000 came to establish a new family, mostly through marriage, cf. table A23. Of the latter, 55 per cent involved a reference person without any immigrant background, while less than four per cent involved a Norwegian born person with two immigrant parents.<sup>4</sup>

By the end of 2015, three out of four of the non-Nordic immigrants who had immigrated since 1990, still lived in Norway. For refugees and persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds, the figure was 85 per cent, while it was 40 per cent for international students, au pairs and trainees. Since a large share of the recent arrivals in the latter category was still studying, the total or average figure for the whole period

<sup>4</sup> For more information on family migration to Norway during the period 1990-2014: <http://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/more-family-reunifications-than-new-marriages>

may be somewhat misleading as an indicator of developments. For non-Nordic family migrants, the average retention rate was 80 per cent while it was 74 per cent for labour-related migration.





### **3 Family-related immigration**

#### **3.1 Legislation and policy**

The Immigration Act stipulates that close family members of Norwegian and Nordic citizens and of foreigners who have a residence permit without restrictions, also have the right to residence. The most important categories of close family members defined in the Immigration Act are:

- Spouse – both parties must be over 18, and they will have to live together
- Cohabitant – both parties must be over the age of 18, have lived together for at least two years and intend to continue their cohabitation. If the parties have joint children, the requirement of two years cohabitation does not apply
- Unmarried child under the age of 18
- Parents of an unmarried child below 18, if they satisfy certain conditions

In general, the family member living in Norway (the reference person) must satisfy a subsistence (income) requirement. As of May 2016 the income should be at least NOK 306 700<sup>5</sup> a year (civil service pay grade 24).

The subsistence requirement includes three elements:

- i. The reference person must render it probable that he or she will meet the income requirement for the period for which the application applies (usually for one year)
- ii. The reference person must provide documentation from the latest tax assessment showing that he or she satisfied the income requirement during the previous year
- iii. The reference person cannot have received financial support or qualification benefit from the social services during the last 12 months

The requirement is general and applies to all reference persons. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule, for instance when the reference person has refugee status or is a child, or when the applicant is a child below the age of 15 without care persons in his/her country of origin.

In addition to the subsistence requirement, the *Immigration Act* stipulates that the reference person in certain cases must satisfy the requirement of having had four years of education or work in Norway. The four-year requirement applies when the reference person has a residence permit based on 1) international protection, 2) humanitarian grounds, or 3) family ties. Furthermore, it only applies in cases of family *establishment* (i.e. family formation/intended family life), and not in cases of family *reunification*.

#### ***New policies and measures – family immigration***

The Government forwarded a law proposal regarding restrictions to the asylum regulations in April 2016.<sup>6</sup> This proposal included stricter regulations for family reunification and family establishment.

The following amendments were proposed:

---

<sup>5</sup> Corresponding to 34 000 Euro or 37 000 USD (at exchange rates November 2016)

<sup>6</sup> Prop. 90 L (2015-2016) Endringer i utlendingsloven mv. (innstramninger II)

- Introducing a temporary subsistence requirement for family reunification when the reference person has refugee status, lasting until 1 January 2020. The proposal was not passed by the Storting. Instead, it requested that the current subsistence requirement, which in May 2016 was raised from 88 per cent of civil service pay grade 19 to civil service pay grade 24, be reversed back to 88 per cent of civil service pay grade 19 (NOK 253 704, EUR 31 000).
- Furthermore, the Storting voted in favour of reducing from one year to three months the time limit within which an application for family reunification must be submitted: if the application for family reunification has not been submitted within three months following the granting of the refugee status to the reference person, the refugee must fulfil the income requirement.
- Introducing a temporary three-year period of education or work in Norway as a requirement for family reunification. The three-year requirement was proposed to apply when the reference person has a residence permit based on 1) international protection, 2) humanitarian grounds, or 3) family ties. The requirement was proposed to last until 1 January 2020. This proposal was not passed.
- Introducing a 24-year age limit for family establishment, requiring the reference person and his/her spouse to be at least 24 years old, before the spouse may join him/her in cases of family establishment/formation. The objective is to combat forced marriages. This proposal was passed by the Storting, which also requested the Government to propose a legal amendment requiring that the reference person must have worked or taken education for six years in Norway after the age of 18, before the spouse may join him/her in cases of family establishment/formation.
- Introducing an attachment requirement in cases of family migration when the reference person has a temporary permit in Norway based on the need for international protection. This requirement implies that an application for family immigration may be rejected if the family can live together in another safe country, and the family's combined connection to that other country is stronger than their combined connection to Norway.
- Finally, the Government proposed to increase the required length of continuous residence in Norway for a permanent residence permit from three to five years. This would apply to both family-related migrants, and other migrants, such as refugees and labour migrants. The proposal was not passed.

As of October 2016, the approved amendments have not yet come into force.

### **3.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – family migrants**

The total number of new family related permits increased from 11 100 in 2014 to 12 600 in 2015. In addition, there were close to 9 400 EU/EFTA-registrations<sup>7</sup> for first-time immigration based on family-ties, 1 800 fewer than in 2014, resulting in a slight decrease in the total number of family-related permits and registrations, cf. table 3.1.

In 2015, the major third-countries of origin for family related permits were Somalia, the Philippines, Thailand and Eritrea. More than three times as many family related

---

<sup>7</sup> Switzerland is a member country of EFTA, but is not part of the EEA. Therefore, the designation EU/EFTA is used.

permits were granted to Syrians in 2015 than in 2014. Major EU-countries of origin were Poland and Lithuania, cf. table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Non-Nordic family immigration – major countries of origin. New permits and EU/EFTA-registrations. 2006-2015**

Countries of origin	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 981</b>	<b>17 913</b>	<b>20 766</b>	<b>18 112</b>	<b>21 530</b>	<b>25 750</b>	<b>24 333</b>	<b>24 136</b>	<b>22 238</b>	<b>21 962</b>
Poland	1 702	3 292	4 423	2 773	4 670	4 376	4 556	4 687	4 291	3 655
Somalia	913	1 003	1 179	1 027	685	1 331	1 210	1 305	1 847	1 386
Lithuania	382	643	749	655	2 154	2 356	2 411	2 228	1 780	1 294
Philippines	412	618	580	703	766	1 203	1 007	972	992	1 157
Thailand	943	1 073	1 214	1 248	989	1 256	1 227	1 027	517	973
Eritrea	49	78	142	237	430	874	728	880	664	916
India	246	496	478	431	361	632	641	766	909	875
Romania	104	162	361	333	610	691	757	873	893	806
Syria									209	647
USA	410	453	528	459	410	471	584	494	379	470
Germany	768	1 456	1 630	835	1 163	1 194	941	881	614	443
Spain	57	68	52	85	152	223	370	455	429	441
Russia	595	658	607	620	506	644	627	506	364	415
Bulgaria	46	75	98	130	294	268	329	428	411	404
Latvia	80	140	154	182	689	705	546	440	395	324
Other countries	7 354	7 838	8 725	8 576	8 340	10 231	8 945	8 634	7 939	7 756

Source: UDI

During the first ten months of 2016, around 13 000 new family permits were issued. This was around 2 700 more than during the same period in 2015. During the same period, there were about 6 200 new registrations of family members from EU/EFTA-countries. This was 23 per cent fewer than the same period in 2015.



## **4 Labour migration**

### **4.1 Legislation and policy**

#### ***Labour immigration from EU/EFTA-countries***

The common Nordic labour market, established in 1954, exempts citizens of the Nordic countries from the general rules on residence permits and registration, and thereby allows free mobility between the countries. Citizens from other EU/EFTA-countries do not need a permit to stay or work in Norway, but they must register with the police when their stay in Norway exceeds three months. EU/EFTA-citizens acquire the right to permanent residence after five years of legal residence.

#### ***Labour immigration from countries outside EU/EFTA***

Third country nationals who want to work or operate their own business in Norway must hold a valid residence permit, cf. chapter 2.1. A general requirement for all work-related residence permits is that wage and working conditions for the job in question correspond to those for Norwegian workers in similar jobs.

Main categories of work-related permits for immigrants from outside the EU/EFTA are:

- i. *Skilled workers*: Persons with education or qualifications corresponding to at least vocational training at the level of Norwegian upper secondary education. The skills that form the basis for the residence permit must be relevant for the job in question. New permits of this type may be granted without a labour market needs test up to an annual quota. The annual quota for new permits for skilled third country workers has been fixed at 5 000 since 2002 and the number of such permits has yet to reach this limit within a given year. If the quota is reached at some point in the future, further applications from third-country skilled workers will be subject to a labour market test. Skilled workers are entitled to family reunification and can qualify for permanent residence after three years. The worker can change employer without applying for a new permit as long as the tasks and duties in the new job correspond with the qualifications that served as basis for the permit.
- ii. *Skilled service suppliers, seconded employees or independent contractors*: When formally employed and paid in Norway these are treated as skilled workers, cf. category i. They are entitled to family reunification, but do not qualify for permanent residence.
- iii. *Skilled self-employed persons*: They are entitled to family reunification and can qualify for permanent residence.
- iv. *Seasonal employees*: Residence permit can be granted for up to six months for seasonal work, with no right to family reunification or permanent residence. This type of residence permit is linked to a specific job and employer in Norway.
- v. *Job-search permit for researchers and recent graduates from a Norwegian university or college*: Work permit for a limited period (12 months) to apply for relevant work. They are allowed to work in any type of employment during the period of the job-search permit.
- vi. *Workers from the Barents region of Russia*: Workers from the Barents region of Russia can be granted a residence permit for work in the northern part of Norway independent of skill level. Workers who live in the Barents region

and commute across the border for part-time work in northern Norway can also be granted a work permit.

There is neither a labour market test nor quota restrictions for skilled workers coming from a WTO member state and working in Norway as an employee of an international company, for skilled intra-corporate transferees or skilled workers posted as service providers.<sup>8</sup>

#### ***New policies and measures – labour migration***

A new service centre for labour immigrants was opened in Trondheim on September 1, 2016.

The duration of the job-search permit, which primarily applies to students, was extended from a maximum period of 6 months to 12 months and now also includes immigrants that have previously worked as researchers at a Norwegian university, college or research institution.

The existing "early start" scheme, which under certain circumstances allows for paid employment to commence before a work permit has been officially issued, was limited to persons with at least three years of higher education.

As of 1 July 2016 foreign workers on Norwegian aircrafts in international traffic are exempted from the requirement of a residence permit. Persons working for foreign registered aircrafts were already exempted. This change is a result of the Schengen Border Code, where other requirements than those specifically mentioned there are not allowed in order to cross the Schengen border.

#### **4.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – labour migrants**

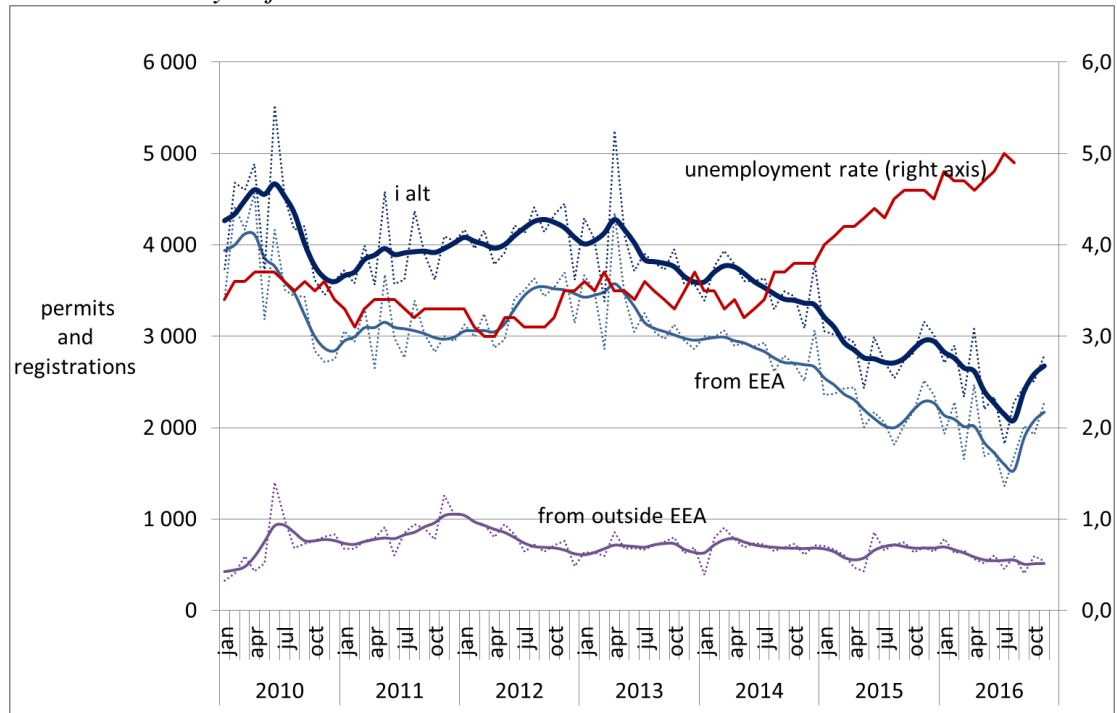
The years following EU enlargement in 2004 and up until 2011 marked a period with good economic conditions and dramatically rising labour immigration to Norway, interrupted only by a short decline in economic growth and labour migration around the time of the financial crisis.

The past two years have seen an economic slowdown and gradually rising unemployment rates in Norway, see chart 4.1. Labour migration has been declining slowly from peak levels of 4 000 to 4 500 persons per month in 2010-2012 to roughly 2 000-2 500 persons per month in 2016.

---

<sup>8</sup> Consistent with Norway's GATS mode 4 commitments.

Chart 4.1 Monthly unemployment rate, labour-related EU/EFTA-registrations and new work permits for persons from outside the EU/EFTA. January 2010 - October 2016. Seasonally adjusted



Source: Unemployment rate from Labour Force Survey (LFS), Statistics Norway; registrations and permits from Ministry of Labour based on statistics from UDI.

Table 4.1 shows both work-related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations for work since 2010. Both skilled immigration of third country citizens<sup>9</sup> and EU/EFTA registrations for work declined by roughly 23 per cent from 2014 to 2015. There was a decline of roughly 14 per cent for EU/EFTA registrations related to work and of roughly 11 per cent for work permits to skilled workers from outside EU/EFTA in the first 11 months of 2016 compared to the same period in 2015.

The two largest countries of origin among EU/EFTA-registrations for work up are Poland (30 per cent of registrations in 2016, up to and including November) and Lithuania (12 per cent of registrations). Altogether, EU-countries in Central and Eastern Europe account for roughly 65 per cent of labour-related EU/EFTA-registrations in 2016 (through November).

India was the largest source country for new skilled workers from outside of the EU/EFTA in 2016 (through November); roughly 18 per cent of the skilled workers from outside EU/EFTA were from India. Vietnam and Ukraine were the two largest source countries for seasonal workers.

<sup>9</sup> As measured by number of new work-related permits granted.



**Table 4.1 Work related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations, by type. 2010-2016 (Nov.)**

	New permits				Renewals of permits	Total permits issued	EU/EFTA-registrations
	Skilled work	Seasonal work	EU/EFTA-residents	Other			
<b>2010</b>	2 808	2 335	1 793	1 362	5 158	13 456	42 646
<b>2011</b>	3 495	2 504	2 209	1 713	5 539	15 460	36 915
<b>2012</b>	4 082	2 319	1 341	1 840	5 274	14 856	39 756
<b>2013</b>	3 845	2 495	na	1 990	4 859	13 189	39 021
<b>2014</b>	3 737	2 531	na	2 245	4 982	13 495	34 244
<b>2015</b>	2 875	2 290	na	2 553	5 117	12 835	26 593
<b>2016 (Nov. 30)</b>	2 312	2 200	na	2 019	4 882	11 413	21 786

Source: UDI

### *Immigration from Nordic countries*

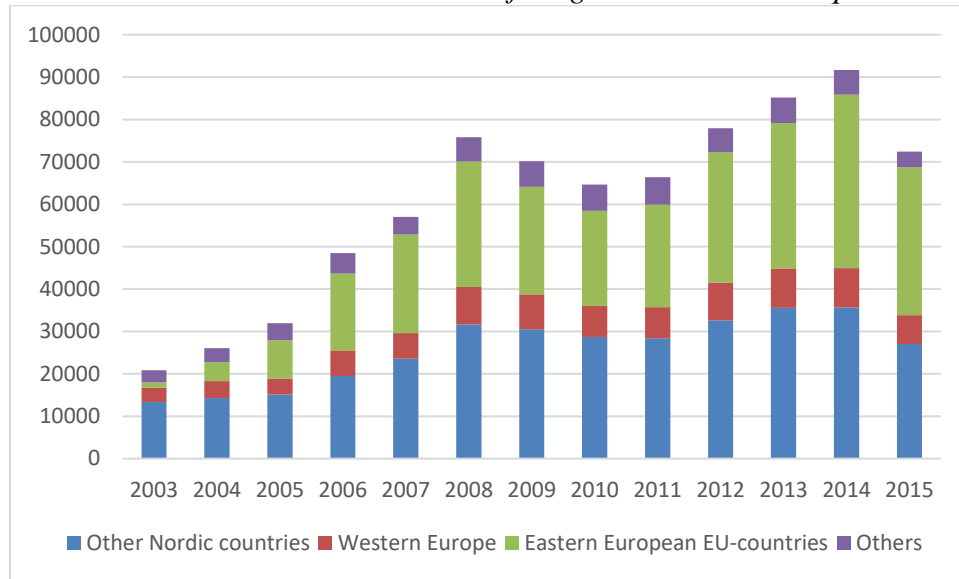
Because citizens from the Nordic countries are exempt from the general rules on residence permits and registration, no statistics exist on the number of labour immigrants from these countries. However, like immigrants from other EU/EFTA-countries, the vast majority come to work. Net immigration of Nordic citizens averaged over 3 000 persons per year in the period 2006-2014, but declined dramatically, to under 250 persons in 2015.

### **4.3 Labour migrants and service providers on short-term stay**

Persons staying in Norway for a period of less than six months as well as persons commuting across the border for work on a regular (daily or weekly) basis are registered as "non-resident" and are not included in the regular register-based statistics on employment. However, Statistics Norway constructs statistics on employment for persons on short-term assignments in Norway from several different sources, including registrations with the tax authorities. Persons who reside abroad, but commute to a job in Norway are also included in such statistics.

Chart 4.2 indicates that the number of foreigners in short-term or non-resident employment in Norway has increased more than three-fold since 2003. This rise is due to increased numbers of such workers both from Central and Eastern Europe and from other Nordic countries. Workers from Central and Eastern Europe made up roughly half of the foreigners in short-term or non-resident employment in 2015; another 40 per cent came from other Nordic countries. The number of short term and non-resident foreign workers declined by roughly 20 per cent from 2014 to 2015.

Chart 4.2 Short term and non-resident foreign workers. Fourth quarter 2003-2015



Source: Statistics Norway



## **5 Migration for education and training**

### **5.1 Legislation and policy**

A foreigner, who has been admitted to an approved educational institution, for example a university, must have a residence permit to study in Norway. To obtain this, the applicant must be able to prove to that s/he is able to finance the studies and will have suitable housing. Since 2007, third country international students are granted a permit to work part-time when given their first residence permit for education.<sup>10</sup> A concrete offer of employment is not required for this work permit.

The general rule is that third country international students should leave Norway after completing their studies if they do not fulfil the criteria for another type of residence permit. The possibility for graduates to apply for a work permit as a skilled worker has existed since 2001. Since 2010, it has been possible for graduates to apply for a residence permit while searching for a job that correspond to his or her acquired qualifications, cf. chapter 4.1. Family members of students may work full time.

A third country national, between 18 and 30 years old, may be granted a residence permit as an *au pair* for up to two years provided that the purpose of the stay is cultural exchange and that the contract with the host family satisfies certain conditions.

Foreigners who are qualified skilled workers, but who need additional education or practical training in order to obtain the necessary recognition of their qualifications in Norway, may be granted a residence permit for a total period of two years in order to fulfil the requirements for an authorization to work in Norway.

### **5.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – education**

In 2015, 6 300 first time permits were granted for education and training purposes, compared to 7 100 in 2014. Almost 4 400 of the new permits were granted for education, and more than 1 300 permits concerned *au pairs*. In addition 250 permits were granted to trainees, and to 200 post doctorates, while 130 were granted a permit to study the Norwegian language, cf. the special provisions for some skilled workers mentioned in chapter 5.1. A total of 3 700 permits granted for education for students from outside EU/EFTA, and there were 5 100 new EU/EFTA-registrations for education purposes.<sup>11</sup> Altogether, this indicates 11 400 new non-Nordic foreign students in 2015, a decline of 400 from 2014.

The major source countries for non-Nordic international students in 2015 were Germany, France, China and Spain. More than 85 per cent of the new *au pair* permits were granted to citizens of the Philippines. Other important countries were Italy, USA and the Netherlands. Citizens of Ukraine and Belarus received most of the trainee permits.

---

<sup>10</sup> Work is permitted for a maximum of 20 hours a week during study periods, with full-time work being permitted during the academic holiday periods.

<sup>11</sup> Some of the new EU/EFTA-registrations could be by persons who had an expired permit granted before the registration system was in place at the start of 2010.

**Table 5.1 Permits and registrations (from 2010) for education and training – major categories. 2006-2015**

Migration category <sup>12</sup>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total, of which:</b>	<b>6 767</b>	<b>7 663</b>	<b>8 090</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>9 681</b>	<b>10 813</b>	<b>11 556</b>	<b>11 144</b>	<b>11 804</b>	<b>11 381</b>
Student (EU/EFTA)	2 634	2 739	3 059	2 656	4 293	4 149	4 210	4 401	4 694	5 062
Student (not EU/EFTA)	2 157	2 455	2 719	3 036	3 260	3 452	3 377	3 399	3 691	3 706
Post doctorate	68	52	91	97	118	169	194	159	162	202
Folk high school	198	216	212	208	110	121	78	103	86	112
Norwegian language studies <sup>13</sup>	.	.	.	.	122	633	1 572	854	927	126
Au pair	1 243	1 760	1 628	1 710	1 509	1 829	1 585	1 667	1 481	1 336
Trainee	361	377	347	347	147	345	164	180	264	250
Other	106	64	34	20	122	115	376	381	499	587

Source: UDI

By the end of October 2016, 4 600 first time education permits had been granted that year.

During 2015, more than 800 international students from third countries changed their status.<sup>14</sup> This was about the same number as in 2014, cf. table 5.2 below. Of these, 41 per cent received a permanent or temporary permit as skilled worker, while 27 per cent were granted a permit based on new family ties. The rest, 30 per cent, were granted a permit to search for appropriate, skilled work.

**Table 5.2 Status change for non-EU/EFTA international students. 2006-2015**

New status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Work</b>	209	279	289	163	120	298	458	475	410	357
<b>Family</b>	89	78	76	54	38	134	185	190	162	229
<b>Job search</b>	2	4	3	6	16	71	127	161	271	255
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>841</b>

Source: UDI

Major countries of origin for students (including au pairs) changing status were the Philippines, China, Russia, Nepal and Iran.

<sup>12</sup> Citizens of the other Nordic countries are not included in these statistics, as they do not need any form of permit to study or work in Norway.

<sup>13</sup> Permit to study the Norwegian language if the purpose of their stay is to obtain skilled work in Norway. This scheme was repealed in May 2014, cf. chapter 5.1 of the IMO-report for 2013-2014 for Norway.

<sup>14</sup> The general rule for permits to be classified as 'status change' is that the period between the expiry of the old permit and the validation of the new permit should be less than six months. Both new and old permits must be valid for at least three months. Changes to or from EU/EFTA-registrations are not included, cf. footnote 8 above.

## 6 Asylum seekers and refugees

### 6.1 Legislation and policy

#### **Protection**

The *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* processes asylum applications in accordance with the *Immigration Act* and *Immigration regulations*. A refugee within the definition of the act is a foreigner who falls under Article 1A of the *1951 UN Refugee Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, or who is entitled to protection pursuant to Norway's other international obligations, such as the *European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR)*. An asylum seeker who is deemed not to meet the criteria for being granted asylum will be considered for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

UNHCR gives recommendations on protection issues. The Norwegian authorities take these into account when making an independent assessment of the situation in the country of origin. If an administrative decision is inconsistent with UNHCR's guidelines or recommendations, the case will be referred to a seven-member "Grand Board" at the *Immigration Appeals Board (UNE)* normally, unless the decision has been made in accordance with general instructions given by the *Ministry of Justice and Public Security*. Norwegian authorities have regular bilateral meetings on protection issues with representatives of the UNHCR.

#### **New policies and measures – protection**

In March 2016, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security instructed the immigration authorities to consider the revocation of his/her refugee status and temporary residence permit if the foreign national no longer is in need of protection and therefore can to return safely to the country of his nationality or the country of his former habitual residence.<sup>15</sup>

In November 2015 and June 2016, the Storting did adopt several legal amendments concerning asylum seekers:

- The opportunity to refuse to process an asylum application if the asylum seeker already has resided in a safe third country was extended.
- During a crisis situation with extraordinarily high numbers of arrivals
  - It will be possible to refuse entry to asylum seekers at the border with other Nordic countries.
  - Asylum seekers arriving in Norway from Russia or another Nordic country will no longer be entitled to enter the country without a visa, if they belong to a category whose applications may be refused individual consideration. The cases to which this applies are regulated by new legislation.
- The provision that it must be 'not unreasonable' to direct a foreign national to seek protection in another part of his or her country of origin will no longer apply. Foreign nationals do not have the right to international protection in Norway if they can obtain effective protection in an area of their home country different than the one from which they have fled (i.e. internal displacement is considered to be safe). Under the current provisions of the Immigration Act,

---

<sup>15</sup> In accordance with the Refugee Convention article 1 C (5) and (6).

foreign nationals may only be directed to internal displacement if this is ‘not unreasonable’.

The deadline for lodging an appeal following the rejection of an asylum application is to be reduced from three weeks to one week

The Government has proposed to allow expulsion and refuse residence permit on other grounds if the applicant is or could have been excluded from refugee status in accordance with article 1 F of the *Refugee Convention*. As of August 2016 the Storting had not yet debated this proposal.

In July 2016, the Government submitted for public consultation a proposal to give asylum seekers access to temporary work permit before the applicant has undergone an asylum interview if there is a high probability that the applicant will be granted a temporary residence permit in Norway, and there is no doubt about the applicant’s identity.

### ***Reception facilities***

Temporary accommodation in reception centres are offered to all asylum seekers arriving in Norway. These centres are financed and supervised by UDI. Municipalities, NGOs, and private companies operate them. By the end of October 2016, there were approximately 17 200 residents in such centres. Some of the centres are given extra resources to provide suitable living conditions for asylum seekers with particular needs. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers, 15 to 18 years old, are accommodated either in special sections of a regular reception centre or in a separate reception centre for minors.

The child welfare authorities are responsible for accommodating unaccompanied minors younger than 15 years in centres financed by and run under the supervision of the *Ministry of Children and Equality*.

Residing in a reception centre is voluntary, but a requirement for receiving subsistence support and 'pocket money'. Persons with a positive decision can stay in a reception centre until they are settled in a municipality. Persons with a final, negative decision are offered accommodation in ordinary reception centres until they leave Norway. There is a strong focus on motivating them for assisted return.

### ***New policies and measures – reception facilities***

The motivation to start a new life is often considerable in the initial phase in a new country. A long stay in a reception centre, without any meaningful activities can lead to passivity and can make it harder to start work and become self-sufficient. Activities such as learning Norwegian, learning about Norwegian society and qualification for work should start while people are staying in a reception centre. The role of NGOs in this undertaking is emphasised.<sup>16</sup>

The government is planning to, for example:

- Establish ‘integration reception centres’, with fulltime qualification programs, first as pilot project exploring different models.

---

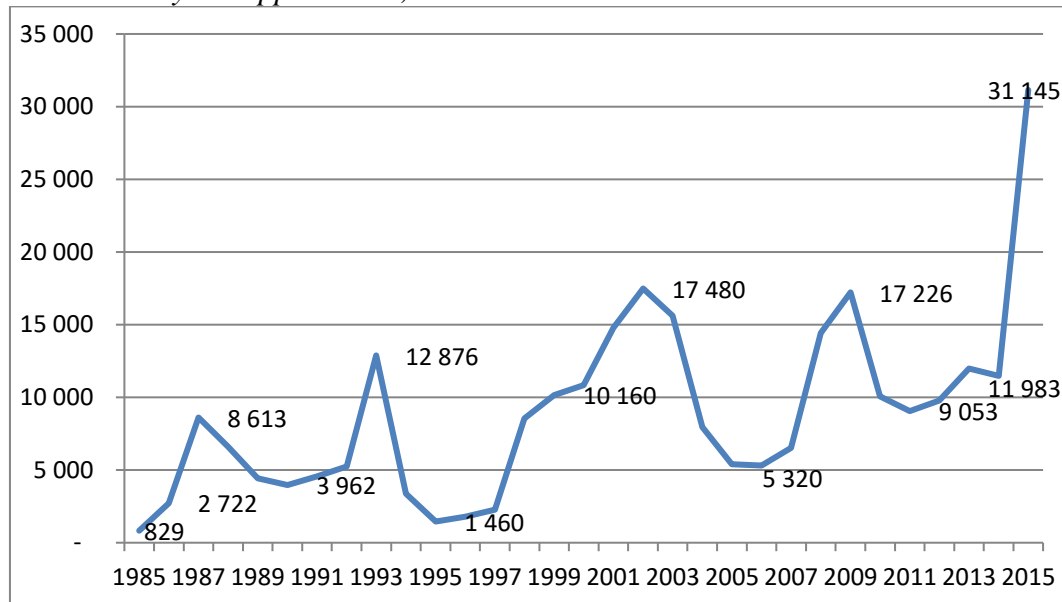
<sup>16</sup> White Paper no. 30 (2015-2016) *From Reception Centre to the Labour market – an effective integration policy*

- Introduce 50 hour courses in Norwegian culture and society for asylum seekers in reception centres, in addition to the existing information program.
- Run a pilot project involving community coordinators in reception centres.
- Offer a minimum number of free hours in kindergarten for 2–3 year olds who have been granted permission to stay, cf. chapter 11.1.

## 6.2 Asylum applications

During the five-year period 1997-2002, the number of asylum seekers to Norway increased considerably. The previous peak year was 2002 with almost 17 500 arrivals from many countries. In the beginning of 2015, the number of asylum seekers to Norway was lower than the previous year. Starting in July 2015, there was a surge in the applications, and by the end of November, more than 30 000 applications had been filed. This was almost three times as many as in the same period in 2014, and almost twice as many as the previous peak year in 2002.

Chart 6.1 Asylum applications, 1985-2015



Source: UDI

In 2015, the number of asylum new seekers was 31 145, 19 200 more than the previous year. The major countries of origin were Syria (34 per cent of all new asylum seekers) and Afghanistan (22 per cent.), cf. table 6.1 below.



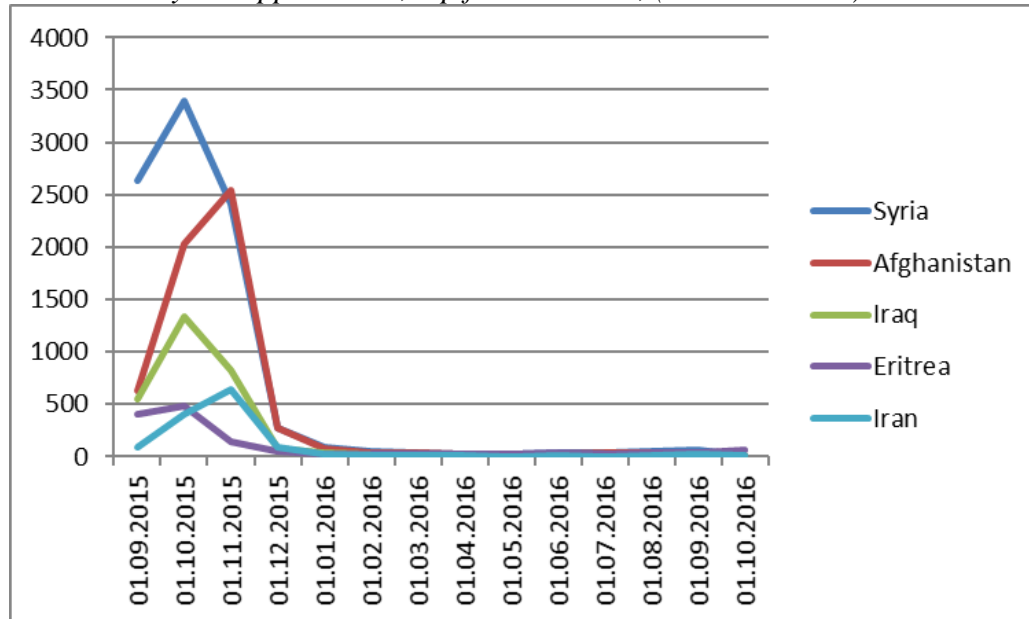
**Table 6.1 Asylum applications, by major countries of origin. 2006-2015**

Country of origin	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total, of which:</b>	<b>5 320</b>	<b>6 528</b>	<b>14 431</b>	<b>17 226</b>	<b>10 064</b>	<b>9 053</b>	<b>9 785</b>	<b>11 983</b>	<b>11 480</b>	<b>31 145</b>
Syria	49	49	115	278	119	198	327	856	1 999	10 536
Afghanistan	224	234	1 371	3 871	979	979	986	726	579	6 987
Iraq	1 002	1 227	3 138	1 214	460	357	221	191	186	2 991
Eritrea	316	789	1 806	2 667	1 711	1 256	1 183	3 258	2 882	2 947
Stateless	237	515	940	1 280	448	262	263	550	800	1 130
Ethiopia	143	241	360	706	505	293	185	291	375	681
Somalia	632	187	1 293	1 901	1397	2 216	2 181	1 694	837	561
Albania	43	31	52	29	24	43	169	185	204	431
Sudan	30	37	118	251	181	209	472	598	806	374
Nigeria	54	108	438	582	354	240	355	522	345	128
Russia	548	863	1 085	867	628	365	370	376	227	123
Other	2 042	2 247	3 715	3 580	3 258	2 635	3 073	2 736	2 240	4 256

Source: UDI

The number of asylum applications decreased sharply in December 2015 and in the beginning of 2016, and remained low so that by the end of October 2016, only 2 800 asylum applications had been filed. This was 73 per cent fewer than by October 2015. The major countries of origin in 2016 were Syria, Afghanistan, and Eritrea.

*Chart 6.2 Asylum applications, top five countries, (last 14 months). 2015-2016*



Source: UDI

The number of asylum seekers claiming to be unaccompanied minors has varied in recent years, cf. table 6.2. In 2009, the previous peak year, there were 2 500 such applicants. The number of (claimed) unaccompanied minor asylum seekers to Norway in 2015 was almost 5 300, nearly five times as many as in 2014. Of these applicants, 65 per cent came from Afghanistan, and 29 per cent came from Eritrea, Syria, Somalia or Ethiopia. Only eight per cent of the (claimed) unaccompanied minor asylum seekers were girls.

**Table 6.2 Asylum applications – (claimed) unaccompanied minors. 2006-2015**

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Applications	349	403	1 374	2 500	892	858	964	1 070	1 204	5 297

Source: UDI

During the first ten months of 2016, 279 (claimed) unaccompanied minors filed an asylum application. During the same period in 2015 the number was almost 4 000.

### 6.3 Asylum decisions

During 2015, 70 per cent of the decisions made by the immigration authorities in the first instance were made on the merits of the case, while 13 per cent of the cases were transferred to another country in accordance with the Dublin procedure, and eight per cent were closed without a decision because the applicant disappeared before the basis for judging his/her application had been fully established. During the first ten-months of 2016, the share of Dublin decisions was 6.4 per cent. In 2015, major countries of origin for the finalised cases concerned citizens of Eritrea and Syria.

The 5 400 applicants granted convention refugee status in 2015 do not give the full picture of the number of applications that result in a residence permit in Norway. Nearly 700 applications for protection resulted in refugee status on other protection grounds, and almost 200 resident permits were granted on humanitarian grounds by the UDI in the first instance. In addition, almost 900 permits were granted by the appeal board, the UNE. Cf. table 6.3 below.

**Table 6.3 Permits to persons granted refugee or humanitarian status by the UDI or UNE. 2006-2015**

Instance	Status	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
UDI	Convention	461	1 013	1 077	1 753	2 974	2 811	3 667	4 523	3 588	5 411
	Other refugee					1 565	766	1 184	1 003	1 140	673
	Humanitarian	1 225	1 921	1 975	2 755	751	444	328	292	180	168
UNE (appeals)	Convention	60	38	32	44	167	287	281	347	240	199
	Other refugee	.	.	.	.	71	91	293	175	110	90
	Humanitarian	463	1 523	630	392	173	336	369	485	620	594
Total	All categories	2 209	4 495	3 714	4 944	5 701	4 735	6 122	6 825	5 878	7 135

Source: UDI

From 2003 until the present Immigration Act was implemented in 2010, there was a distinction between two categories of humanitarian status, “subsidiary protection status” and “humanitarian concerns” (health problems etc.). Under the present act, however, persons who are eligible for subsidiary protection status under the EU Qualification Directive are granted refugee status. Therefore, as of 2010, the share of appli-

cants granted a permit on humanitarian grounds no longer includes the category "subsidiary protection", cf. table 6.4 below.

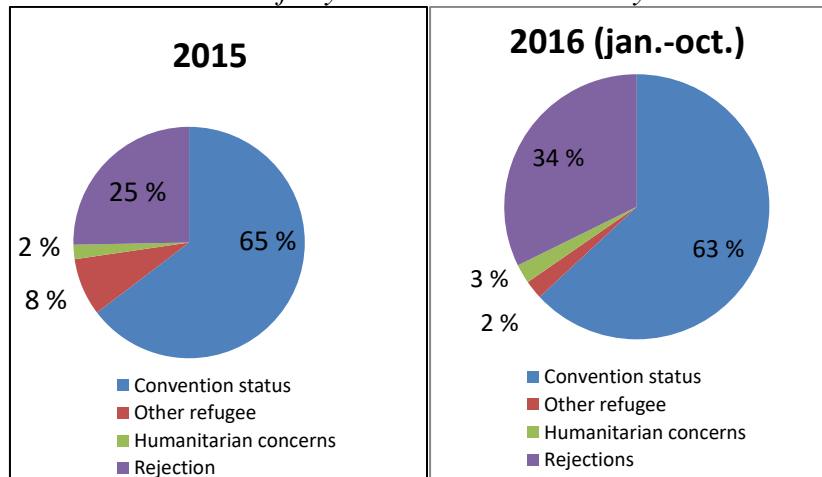
**Table 6.4 Examined asylum claims considered by UDI, by outcome – per cent. 2006-2015**

Result - percentage	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Convention status	16	20	14	17	23	36	41	51	49	65
Other refugee status	-	-	-	-	12	10	13	11	16	8
Subsidiary protection	20	17	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian concerns	21	21	11	10	6	6	4	3	2	2
Rejections	43	42	59	58	59	48	42	35	32	25

Source: UDI

In 2015, the proportion of decisions by UDI resulting in refugee status was 73 per cent, an increase from 65 per cent the previous year; cf. table 6.4 and chart 6.3. During the first ten months of 2016, the proportion of decisions resulting in refugee status by the UDI decreased to 64 per cent. In 2015, 25 per cent of the applications that were examined on their merits were rejected in the first instance. By October 2016, the proportion had increased to 31 per cent. These numbers mainly reflect that the applications considered represented a different composition of nationalities rather than policy changes.

*Chart 6.3 Outcome of asylum claims examined by UDI. 2015 and 2016(Oct.) Per cent*



Source: UDI

## 6.4 Resettlement of refugees

In addition to asylum seekers who are granted residence permits, Norway admits a pre-determined number of refugees as part of an annual resettlement quota. Within a three-year period, unused quota places may be carried over to following years and advance use of places for the following year may be made. In addition, Norway pro-

vides funding to UNHCR for staff and activities to enhance the capacity to identify and refer resettlement cases.

**Table 6.5 Acceptances and arrivals of quota refugees. 2006-2015**

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arrivals	924	1 350	910	1 112	1 130	1 378	1 076	992	1 286	2 383
Offers of resettlement	996	1 106	741	1 389	1 097	1 289	1 231	1 148	1 662	2 544

Source: UDI

For 2015, the initial ordinary resettlement quota was 1 120 places plus an additional quota of 1 000 places for Syrian refugees. In June 2015, a new additional quota of 500 places for Syrian refugees was established, giving altogether 2 000 places for this group. That year, 2 544 refugees were offered resettlement, i.e. had their cases accepted by Norwegian authorities, and close to 2 400 arrived, cf. table 6.5. Some of those arriving had been accepted the previous year.

Of the refugees accepted in 2015, 1 984 were Syrian refugees living in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey (including 60 medical cases). In addition, there were 199 Afghan refugees living in Iran and 145 Afghan interpreters who had been employed by Norwegian forces during the ISAF operation. Furthermore, 74 persons were resettled on the emergency sub quota and 82 on the unallocated sub quota, including 20 persons from the Mujaheddin e-Khalq. Thirty-three places were carried over from 2015 to 2016 because, for reasons outside control of the Government, some of the cases for Afghan interpreters could not be finalised in 2015.

**Table 6.6 Resettlement of refugees - major nationalities. 2015**

Countries of origin	Accepted	Arrived
Syria	2 047	1 684
Afghanistan	359	347
Congo	36	195
Stateless	27	24

Source: UDI

The difference between the number of acceptances and arrivals in a particular year, cf. table 6.5, is mainly explained by a waiting period of four months or more between the dates of a decision and the actual departure for Norway. The time gap gives the refugee and UNHCR time to plan the departure and it provides the receiving municipalities some time for preparation. Delays could also be a result of temporary security problems or administrative problems related to the departure.

In 2016, the total quota is 3 120 places, of which 3 000 places are earmarked for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan, including 60 medical places, while 120 places are open for all other nationalities, including cases processed in emergency procedures.

### 6.5 Settlement of refugees in municipalities

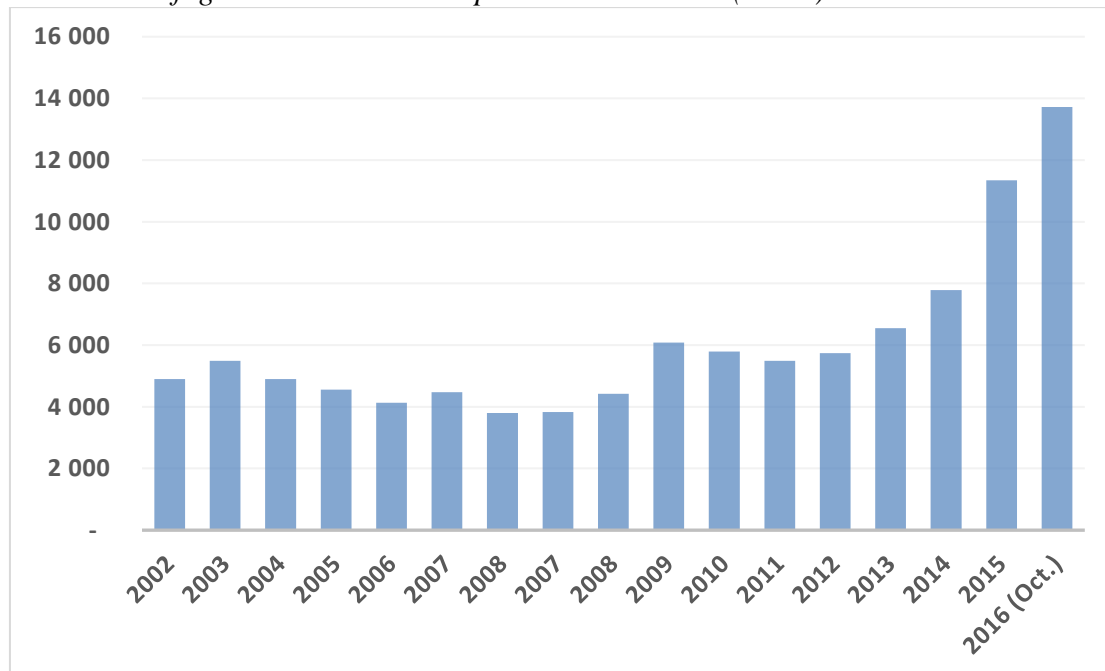
A foreigner, who has been granted a residence permit as a refugee or with humanitarian status, enjoys full freedom of movement in Norway. In principle, s/he may choose

to settle wherever s/he wants. However, initially most of them will depend on public assistance to find suitable housing and to ensure that their subsistence needs are met. Those who depend on assistance, have to settle in the municipality that accepts them.

The 428 Norwegian municipalities are sovereign when deciding the number of refugees to accept if the person will require public assistance. Through a government grant of a fixed sum per refugee over a five-year period, the municipalities are compensated financially for the extra expenses that they may incur. In 2016, the grant for the whole five year period is NOK 767 400 (EUR 85 200) for single adults, NOK 717 400 (EUR 79 600) for other adults, for unaccompanied minors and for other children under 18 years. There are additional grants for some unaccompanied minors, and for elderly and handicapped persons. Furthermore, there are grants to municipalities for the rent of housing for refugees, as well as for other groups of residents in need of such support.

In 2015, more than 11 300 refugees were provided initial housing and integration support by the municipalities, an increase from 7 800 in 2014, cf. chart 6.4. Of this group, almost 700 were unaccompanied minors. The municipalities in Norway have offered to settle more than 16 000 refugees in 2016. Refugees arriving on the resettlement quota are included. However, family members who are reunited with refugees, are not included in addition to these numbers.

*Chart 6.4 Refugees settled in municipalities. 2006-2016 (31.10)*



Source: IMDi

By the end of October 2016, almost 4 600 persons were waiting in the reception centres to be settled. However, 40 per cent of them had already been assigned for a specific municipality.

By the end of October 2016, the median waiting period in reception centres – from a permit was granted until settlement in a municipality took place – was around four months for most categories of refugees. This was much lower than in 2015. Except

for unaccompanied minors, the median waiting period was shorter than the target agreed between the Government and the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS).

***New policies and measures – settlement of refugees***

Settling refugees in Norwegian municipalities is an on-going task. Still, it is up to each municipality to decide if, and how many refugees to settle. The increase in the number of people to be settled in 2016 and 2017 places a strain on the capacity of the municipal services. At the same time, a more efficient and flexible integration policy, with faster transition to work for new residents, will provide the municipalities with both a needed workforce and tax revenues.<sup>17</sup>

To make this possible the Government will, for example:

- Provide extra grants to municipalities for the settlement of refugees in 2017.
- Enter a new formal cooperation agreement with KS the Norwegian association of local and regional authorities.
- Increase access to public housing allowances for people living in cooperative housing, including many refugees.
- Lower costs and processing time for construction of new housing by further simplifying the regulations to the Planning and Building Act.

---

<sup>17</sup> White Paper no. 30 (2015-2016) *From Reception Centre to Labour Market – an Effective Integration Policy*



## **7 Irregular migration and return**

### **7.1 Legislation and policy**

A person who helps a foreigner to illegal entry or stay in Norway may be sentenced to up to three years of imprisonment. The maximum penalty is six years of imprisonment for a person who for the purpose of profit organise assistance to foreigners to enter the country illegally. Furthermore, it is considered a felony to provide another person with a passport or travel document when s/he knows or ought to understand that a foreigner may use it to enter Norway or another state illegally. The maximum penalty for this offence is two years imprisonment.

By August 2016, Norway had re-admission agreements or similar agreements on return with 31 countries. In addition Norwegian authorities have raised the issue of re-admission agreements with a number of governments.

#### ***New policies and measures – return***

As of September 2015, the *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* decided to change how the return programs are organized. These changes were made as a result of findings in several recent research projects and evaluations about the *Norwegian Assisted Return Program*. The reports concluded that the financial support given through the programs had little impact on the rejected asylum seekers/foreigners decision to return. Consequently, assisted return programs with few returnees were terminated, among these the return program to Iraq (IRRINI). Among other incentives implemented are new measures to motivate rejected asylum seekers to provide travel documents, through increased financial support. However, the identification of new support methods and incentives to increase the number of assisted returns is a continuous and on-going process.

### **7.2 Facts and figures**

No precise estimates of the extent of irregular immigration or the number of irregular immigrants are available in Norway; cf. the 2013-2014 IMO-report from Norway. However, the problem that they represent exists, particularly in the major cities with a relatively large population of immigrants and less social transparency than in towns and smaller communities. For 2015 it has been reported that 3 157 irregular migrant workers were detected when establishments in agriculture, forestry and fishing activities were inspected. The corresponding numbers for establishments in construction and in accommodation and food services activities were 1 710 and 6 951 respectively.<sup>18</sup>

Foreigners in Norway without an accepted identity pose a challenge that affects all the stages of migration management. In 2015, around 50 per cent of the asylum applicants presented a travel document supporting a claimed identity during the application process. This share also includes the presentation of false identity documents.

Forced returns are divided into three categories. The category *Asylum rejected* persons consists of people whose application for asylum in Norway has been rejected on

---

<sup>18</sup> EMN Country Factsheet: Norway 2015, table 13. See <https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway/about-european-migration-network/#link-8436>



its merits following an appeal. *Dublin procedure* consists of foreigners who are to be escorted to another country party to the Dublin-II regulation. *Expulsions and rejections* consist of persons without legal residence and with a duty to leave Norway for other reasons (e.g. over-stayers, convicted criminals).

**Table 7.1 Returns – by main categories. 2006-2015**

Year	Asylum - rejected	Dublin- procedure	Expulsion/ rejection	Total - forced	Assisted return (IOM)	Total
2006	836	461	1 058	2 355	434	2 789
2007	552	561	1 074	2 187	443	2 630
2008	437	805	1 084	2 326	568	2 894
2009	651	1 463	1 226	3 343	1 019	4 359
2010	1 226	1 979	1 410	4 615	1 446	6 061
2011	1 482	1 503	1 759	4 744	1 813	6 557
2012	1 397	1 114	2 390	4 901	1 753	6 654
2013	1 275	1 408	3 283	5 966	1 889	7 855
2014	1 804	1 680	3 775	7 259	1 622	8 881
2015	1 559	1 144	5 122	7 825	1 167	8 992

Source: UDI, the Police Immigration Service (PU)

The police returned over 7 800 foreigners without legal residence in 2015. Thirty-five per cent of them were asylum seekers in the Dublin-procedure or former asylum seekers who had their applications rejected. Other categories of foreigners without legal residence are included among the rest, including approximately 2 600 criminals.

In 2015, the police returned 526 minors, of whom 31 had been accepted as unaccompanied minors. This was a decline in the total number by 19 per cent compared to 2014. According to current guidelines, the return of unaccompanied minors is to be carried out as gently as possible and with escorts.

During the first ten months of 2016, the police returned around 6 500 foreigners without legal residence. This was an increase of seven per cent compared to the first ten months of 2015.

#### ***Assisted return***

The priority policy objective is that foreigners without legal residence should leave Norway within the deadline set for their return, either on their own initiative or through a program for assisted return and reintegration in the country of origin. Measures to motivate for assisted return are therefore important elements in a comprehensive asylum and migration policy. The majority of those who return with assistance are former asylum seekers whose application for protection has been rejected.

The number of irregular immigrants, i.e. former asylum seekers with an obligation to leave, living in reception centres, has decreased as has the share of irregular immigrants in reception centres from countries where forced return is very challenging. As a group, the irregular immigrants in reception centres are considered difficult to motivate for assisted return. In addition, Norwegian authorities are increasing the efforts to reach irregular immigrants living outside reception centres with information and counselling to motivate for assisted return.

Since 2002, the *International Organization for Migration (IOM)* has operated a program for assisted return on behalf of the Norwegian authorities. The services offered by the program include information and counselling to potential returnees, assistance to obtain valid travel documents, travel arrangements, post-arrival reception, onward travel to the final destination and limited follow-up.<sup>19</sup>

Foreigners, who are without a permit for legal residence, may benefit from reintegration support if they opt for assisted return to the country of origin. The amount of reintegration support offered depends on the timing of the application relative to the date set for their obligation to leave Norway.

The most comprehensive reintegration packages are available for Afghan, Ethiopian, and Somali citizens. These packages include financial support, temporary shelter following the return, counselling, vocational training and assistance to set up their own business in the country of origin.

In 2015, the number who returned with assistance was 1 167. This was about 500 fewer than in 2014. The largest number returned to Iraq, followed by Russia, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

In the period from January to October 2016, over 1 300 persons had returned with IOM, representing an increase of over 400 compared to the same period in 2015.

---

<sup>19</sup> Cf. <http://www.iom.no/index.php/en/varp/voluntary-return>



## **8 Foreigners, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents**

### **8.1 Population growth**

During 2015, the total population of Norway increased by 48 100 persons, due to a birth surplus of 18 300 and net immigration of 29 800. This represents a growth rate of 0.9 per cent, which was 0.2 percentage points lower than in 2014 due to lower net-migration. By the start of 2016, the total registered resident population in Norway was 5.214 million, cf. table A1 and A3.

In 2015, the total fertility rate in Norway was 1.73. This was 0.03 points lower than in 2014 and 0.25 points lower than the peak in 2009, cf. table A19. The fertility rate difference between immigrant women and the rest of the female population was 0.14 percentage points, 1.94 for the former and 1.70 for the latter in 2015. The highest rate, 2.76, was registered for women from Africa and the second highest, 1.96, for women from European countries outside the EU/EEA. The lowest rate for immigrant women in 2015 was 1.62 for women from South and Central America. Since 2000, the fertility rate for immigrant women with background from Asian countries has declined by more than 1 percentage points and for women from African countries by 0.6 percentage points.

In 2015, 12 150 of children born in Norway had two foreign-born parents, while 8 450 had one foreign-born parent, cf. table A20. The main groups of children born in Norway with two foreign-born parents had parents from Poland, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan or Sweden. Among those with only one parent born abroad Sweden, the Philippines, Thailand, the UK and Denmark were the main countries of origin for this parent. This reflects clear differences in transnational marriage patterns. There were 288 children born here with one parent born in Pakistan and the other in Norway, reflecting that some young Norwegians with Pakistani-born parents find their spouse in Pakistan.

### **8.2 Foreign citizens**

By January 2016, the total number of foreign citizens registered as residents of Norway was 538 200, an increase of 26 000 (or five per cent) from the previous year. They constituted 10.3 per cent of the total registered resident population. Almost 300 000 or 56 per cent were citizens of an OECD-country. Cf. table A15.

*Europeans* still constitute the majority of foreign citizens; 380 300 or 71 per cent of all, cf. table A15. For a long period, this share gradually declined, but during the last decade, there has been an increase, mainly due to labour immigration from EU-member countries. By January 2016, the major countries of origin were Poland (99 600), Sweden (45 100) and Lithuania (41 700).

The share of registered resident foreign citizens from *Asian* countries has decreased gradually for several years. By January 2016, they were 82 250 persons, or 15.3 per cent of the total foreign population. This was an increase of 3 800 persons, a much bigger increase than in the previous years, mainly due to more refugees from Syria being registered as legal residents. Still, the share was much lower than the average of 22 per cent for the years 2006-2010. The largest groups of Asian foreign citizens were from the Philippines (11 800), Thailand (11 600) and, Afghanistan (7 700). The

strongest increase was in the number of citizens of Syria, which for the third year more than doubled, and reached 7 600.

During 2015, the number of resident citizens of countries in *Africa* increased by 5 200 persons and reached 51 000 or 9.5 per cent of all foreign citizens in Norway. The average share during the period 2006-2010 was also 9.5 per cent. For the second year, Eritrean citizens outnumbered Somalis (17 700 vs. 16 800).

The total number of resident foreign citizens from countries in *North, Central and South America* decreased by 150 persons during 2015 and reached 20 350. Their share of all foreign citizens declined further to 3.8 per cent from an average share during the period 2006-2010 of 6 per cent. Almost half of this group was from USA (9 300), with citizens of Chile as the second largest group (1 900).

The patterns and changes described above only partly reflect shifts in migration movements, cf. chapter 2. Another important factor is the significant differences in the inclination to apply for Norwegian citizenship, cf. chapter 15.2. Immigrants from EU/EFTA member countries and from North America show little interest in changing citizenship, compared to most other groups of foreign citizens.

**Table 8.1 Foreign resident citizens - major countries. 2009-2016 (1.1)**

Citizenship	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, of which</b>	<b>302 977</b>	<b>333 873</b>	<b>369 228</b>	<b>407 262</b>	<b>448 765</b>	<b>483 177</b>	<b>512 154</b>	<b>538 223</b>
<b>Poland</b>	39 168	46 707	55 172	66 639	77 095	85 591	93 615	99 626
<b>Sweden</b>	32 804	35 786	39 174	41 984	43 075	44 233	45 100	45 104
<b>Lithuania</b>	7 578	10 377	16 396	24 074	30 738	35 770	39 506	41 727
<b>Germany</b>	18 892	20 826	22 417	23 687	24 401	24 630	25 030	25 186
<b>Denmark</b>	20 587	20 658	20 940	21 354	21 937	22 570	23 499	23 257
<b>UK</b>	12 644	13 274	13 995	14 744	15 459	15 787	16 250	16 341
<b>Eritrea</b>	2 106	3 806	5 681	7 598	9 997	12 666	15 201	17 734
<b>Somalia</b>	10 893	10 804	11 117	10 820	12 999	14 353	15 099	16 828
<b>Romania</b>	2 427	3 438	4 541	5 687	7 485	9 950	12 007	13 794
<b>Philippines</b>	6 070	6 768	7 750	8 901	10 067	11 387	11 653	11 799

Source: Statistics Norway

### 8.3 Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents

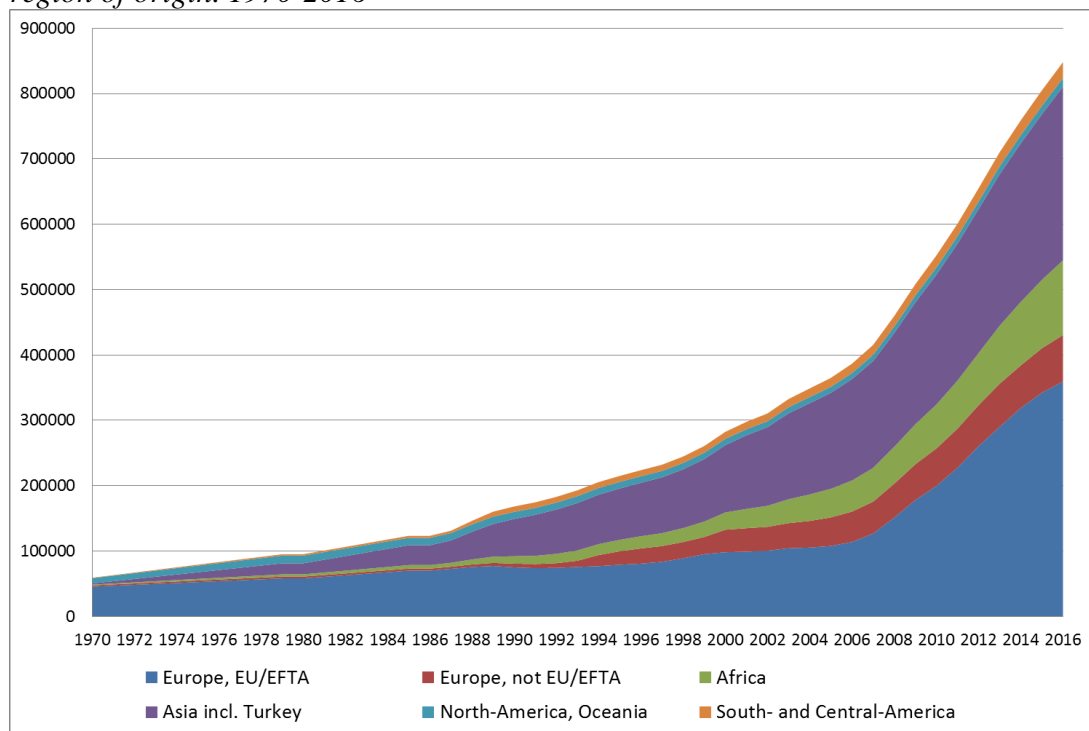
In 2015, 62 per cent of the population growth consisted of net immigration. This was almost five percentage points lower than in 2014, as a consequence of an almost 8 000 lower net immigration, cf. table A3. The net increase in Norwegian born children with two immigrant parents represented 24 per cent of the total population growth that year, while the net growth in the number of persons with two Norwegian-born parents represented only 1,8 per cent of the net population growth. The net-growth of persons with one foreign-born parent was 15.5 per cent.

By January 2016, the total number of registered resident immigrants had reached almost 700 000. This was 13.4 per cent of the population, an increase from 13 per cent at the start of the previous year. Immigrants from OECD-countries represented 41.3 per cent of all immigrants, cf. table A17.1.

At the same time, 250 500, or 36 per cent of all immigrants, had resided in Norway for less than five years, cf. tab. A24. This number reflects mostly the high immigration in recent years, especially from some of the new EU member states, cf. chapter 2.2. For example, the share of Lithuanian immigrants with less than five years of residence was reduced from 75 at the start of 2015, to 63 per cent by January 2016. At that time, the share with less than ten years of residence was still as high as 96 per cent. For immigrants from Poland, the numbers for less than five and ten years of residence were 47 and 90 per cent respectively. This reflects that the strong increase in immigration from Poland following the EU enlargement in 2004 started earlier than immigration from Lithuania.

The number of Norwegian-born residents with immigrant parents was 149 700 at the start of 2016. Their share of the total population was 2.9 per cent, a small increase from 2.6 per cent one year earlier. In this group, almost 23 per cent had parents from other OECD-countries at the start of 2016. Cf. table A17.2.

*Chart 8.1 Resident immigrants and Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents by region of origin. 1970-2016*



**Source:** Statistics Norway

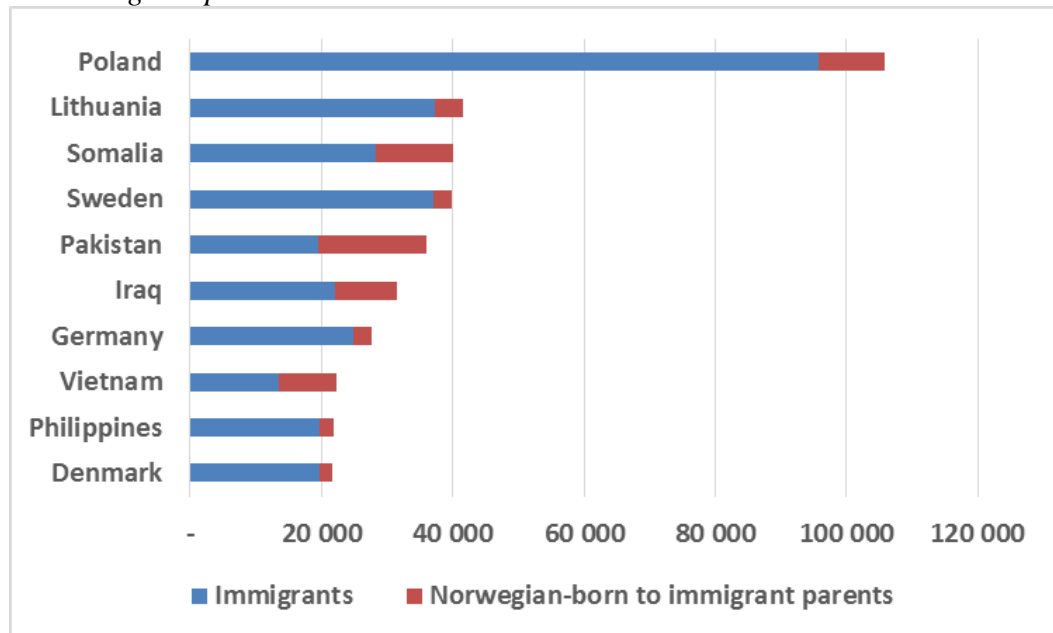
The composition of immigrants in Norway and of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents has changed considerably over the years. In 1970, the share originating from Asia, Africa and Latin America among all immigrants was six per cent. In 1980, the same group represented 23.5 per cent of all resident immigrants, increasing to 45.6 per cent in 1990, 49.7 per cent in 2000 and 55.5 in the peak year, 2006. By the beginning of 2016, the share had declined to 47 per cent, a consequence of the substantial immigration from some of the new member states of the EU. Cf. table A17.

For many years, Pakistan was on the top of the list of countries of origin for immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents in Norway. However, since 2007 Poland has been the main country of origin, reaching 105 700 registered residents at the start of 2016. Lithuania (41 600), Sweden (40 000) and Somalia (40 100) have also passed Pakistan (36 000), cf. table A17.

Excluding Norwegian-born children, the major groups of immigrants residing in Norway on January 2016 came from Poland (95 700), Lithuania (37 400), Sweden (37 100), Somalia (28 300) and Germany (24 900). Cf. table A17.1.

As many as 45.7 per cent of those with Pakistani background have been born in Norway, while this was the case for only 10.2 per cent of those with Lithuanian background. Cf. chart 8.2 and tables A17 and A17.2.

*Chart 8.2 Main countries of origin for resident immigrants and Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents. 1.1.2016*



Source: Statistics Norway

Looking at the geographic distribution of residents with an immigrant background at the start of 2016, the numbers show that Oslo had the largest population of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, both in relative terms and absolute figures. Of Oslo's 658 400 inhabitants, 163 300 were immigrants and 50 900 were Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Together these two groups constituted 33 per cent of the capital's entire population. The proportions in Drammen and Båtsfjord municipalities were also high, with 28 and 27 per cent respectively of their population having an immigrant background.<sup>20</sup>

In all 15 suburbs in Oslo the share of was above the national average of 16.3 per cent inhabitants with an immigrant background. In three suburbs, the share of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was above 50 per cent.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/innvbef/>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/innvbef/>

## 8.4 Marriage and divorce

Most existing *transnational marriages* in Norway involve a Norwegian citizen marrying someone born in another European country, or a Norwegian man marrying a woman from a country in Asia, cf. table A12.1.

Among the 22 400 *marriages* contracted in Norway during 2015, 4 100 involved a Norwegian and a foreign citizen. During 2015, there were almost 1 700 marriages between a Norwegian man and a woman from an Asian country and 1 300 involved a Norwegian man marrying a woman from a European country. Cf. table A13.1.

The large majority of the 9 200 *divorces* that took place in Norway in 2015 involved two Norwegian citizens, cf. table A14.1. Among the transnational marriages ending in a divorce, most happened with:

- Norwegian husband and the wife from another European country
- Norwegian husband and the wife from a country in Asia
- Both wife and the husband from another European country

In 2016, Statistics Norway published an article on family immigration to Norway and marriage patterns among immigrants and Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents.<sup>22</sup> It shows that the share of young persons with an immigrant background marrying someone from the country of origin of their immigrant parents is declining, confirming the findings from earlier reports.<sup>23</sup>

---

<sup>22</sup> Cf. Sandnes, Toril (2016): *Family immigration to Norway 1990-2014 - More family reunifications than new marriages*. Published online in English March 8, 2016: <http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/more-family-reunifications-than-new-marriages>

<sup>23</sup> Cf. *Immigration and Immigrants 2014-2015* – IMO-report for Norway.





## **9 Integration policy**

### **9.1 General policy principles**

The aim of the integration policy in Norway is to provide incentives and opportunities for participation in the workforce and in community life. The aim is that everyone who is going to live in Norway finds work or undertakes studies, and becomes a taxpayer and contributing citizen. This is important for long-term development, not least in order to maintain a robust and economically sustainable welfare system. In principle, everyone shall provide for themselves and their dependants.

Integration calls for a joint effort by many parties. The individual immigrant shall be met with the expectation and requirement that s/he is to contribute and participate, and considerable effort is expected of the individual. At the same time, society must take steps to ensure that everyone can make use of their abilities in the labour market and community life.

Immigrants to Norway will come into contact with public services such as kindergartens, schools and health services. The available services influence the opportunities for every individual, and thereby the conditions for participation in society. Public services shall provide equal opportunities for all.

The principle of *mainstreaming* in the public sector requires that each authority have a responsibility for adapting their services to the diverse needs of the users. This means that all sectors must take responsibility for contributing to the overarching goal of integration policy, which is to ensure that immigrants and their children contribute to and participate in their communities.

Even though the integration policy in Norway is based on mainstreaming, the *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* is responsible for coordinating the integration policies for immigrants and their children. The *Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)* has a central role in coordinating the efforts to ensure that people with an immigrant background obtain equitable public services.

#### ***New policies – White Paper on integration policy***

In May 2016, the Norwegian government launched a White Paper on integration policy.<sup>24</sup> A background for the White Paper was the migration situation in Europe and Norway in 2015 and 2016. It outlines how Norway's integration policy and measures should be organised to ensure that recently arrived immigrants with a refugee background enter the labour market or start an education without delay and acquire a permanent attachment to the labour market. The integration policy has to be updated continually to respond to the needs of the society. The White Paper indicates a direction for future work to achieve this.

The White Paper emphasises that the time spent in a reception centre shall be productive. Settlement in a municipality shall occur as soon as possible after the residence permit has been granted. Acquired skills and qualifications shall be put to use. An effective integration policy shall prepare for a society that does not have vast social

---

<sup>24</sup> White Paper no. 30 (2015-2016) From reception centre to the labour market – an effective integration policy: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/meld.-st.-30-20152016/id2499847/>

and economic differences. Neither society nor the individual can afford to let many years go by before a newly-arrived immigrant is qualified to enter the workforce. Training must to a greater extent than before take place in the workplace and in consultation with the local business community, to ensure the labour market has access to the right type of skills.

Measures launched in the White Paper and adopted by the Storting are in the process of being implemented; cf. chapters 6, 10, 11, 13 and 16.

## 9.2 Action Plans and strategies

Action plans and strategy documents have become increasingly important as tools for formulating and implementing government policies in many fields, including integration and diversity. Often, several ministries are involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of such plans.

Concern with radicalisation and violent extremism is growing also in Norway. Prevention of all forms of radicalisation and violent extremism is a priority for the Government and the Government launched its *Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism* in June 2014.<sup>25</sup> The plan consists of 30 measures to be implemented by nine ministries and coordinated by the *Ministry of Justice and Public Security*. The key aim of the plan is to reach persons at risk as early as possible through effective measures that to reduce this risk. The measures in the action plan are designed to strengthen: 1) Knowledge and expertise, 2) Cooperation and coordination, 3) Prevention of the growth of extremist groups and promotion of reintegration, 4) Prevention of radicalisation and recruitment through the Internet and 5) International cooperation. The measures in the action plan have been implemented. At the same time the plan is dynamic and is updated in response to experience, changes of context and new challenges..

*The Action Plan for Combating Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation and Severe Restrictions on Young People's Freedom 2013 – 2016* was launched in 2013. The plan includes 22 measures. cf. Norway's IMO-report for 2012-2013.<sup>26</sup> The *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* is responsible for the coordination between the involved ministries. Priority has been given to the implementation of the various measures in the plan. Increased resources to national housing and support services for young adults over 18 subjected to forced marriage or so-called honour crimes have also been allocated. The Government is preparing a new *Action Plan against Negative Social Control, Forced Marriages and Female Genital Mutilation* for the period 2017-2020.

The Government has implemented several measures with the aim to provide immigrants with equitable health services. Because of the high immigration to Norway over the last decade the Ministry of Health and Care Services prepared an *Immigrant*

---

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/jd/documents-and-publications/Reports/Plans/20141/Action-plan-against-Radicalisation-and-Violent-Extremism.html?id=>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/international-migration-2012-2013--norwa/id748813/>

*Health Strategy for 2013 – 2017.*<sup>27</sup> The *Directorate of Health* is following up this strategy. Preventive health services are improved through strengthening the maternal and child health centres and the school health service's capacity to serve immigrants. Efforts to reduce the prevalence of diabetes have targeted specific groups of immigrants.

---

<sup>27</sup> The strategy is only available in Norwegian:  
[https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/2de7e9efa8d341cfb8787a71eb15e2db/likeverdige\\_tjenester.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/2de7e9efa8d341cfb8787a71eb15e2db/likeverdige_tjenester.pdf)



## **10 Training and skills**

### **10.1 Basic qualifications**

Immigrants to Norway differ in many respects. Some have higher education, substantial relevant work experience and are fluent in many languages, while others have little or no formal education and some are illiterate. Some start working from day one after arrival, for others it is more difficult to find employment. The programs for acquiring basic qualifications are designed to strengthen the chances of immigrants to find a job and participate in society. These schemes are the *Introduction Program*, *Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies* and *Job Opportunity*. The *Introduction Act* regulates the first two schemes.

#### ***Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies***

The goal of the scheme for Norwegian language training and social studies is that an adult immigrant should sufficiently master Norwegian in the course of his/her first years in Norway to be able to find employment and participate in society.

The municipalities are responsible for the teaching of the Norwegian language and social studies. The program should consist of 600 hours tuition, of which 50 hours are social studies in a language the participant understands. Someone who needs further training may receive up to 2 400 additional hours, depending on individual needs. The municipalities receive government grants to provide the training.

Third country labour immigrants who are eligible permanent residence are obliged to participate in the scheme, but only for 300 hours, and they have to pay a fee. Having completed language training or demonstrated corresponding language skills is a requirement for a permanent residence permit and for Norwegian citizenship.

*Statistics Norway* produces statistics on the participation in *Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies*. During 2015, 37 100 persons participated in the training, compared to 36 250 in 2014. Fifty-three per cent of the participants were women. Both in 2014 and 2015 one third of the participants were from Eritrea and Somalia. Participants from Syria nearly doubled from 2014 to 2015, from 2 300 to 4 500. This makes Syria the country with the third most participants in 2015. There were also many participants from Thailand, Philippines and Afghanistan.<sup>28</sup>

Annual reviews of the effects of the language training are partly based on the number of candidates attending examinations and on the proportion that passed or failed. From March 2014, a new digital test in Norwegian replaced the earlier Norwegian test 2 and 3. The new test measures the Norwegian skills at four different levels, level A1, A2, B1 and B 2. Level A1 is the lowest level and B2 is the highest. Since the testing has been changed, it is not possible to compare directly the results before and after 2014. The policy aim for 2015 was that 90 per cent should achieve A2 or higher on the oral test and 65 per cent should achieve A2 or higher on the written one. The policy aim was reached in 2015, and 90 per cent of all the candidates got A2 or higher on the oral and listening test, 83 per cent got A2 or higher on reading and 79 per cent achieved A2 or higher in writing. Compared to 2014, there is a slight increase in the score for all the skills, except for reading. More women than men took the test.

---

<sup>28</sup> Cf. <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/nopplinnv>

As soon as possible after settling in a municipality, eligible immigrants are expected to enrol in language training.<sup>29</sup> They should complete the compulsory training within three years. In 2013, almost 10 700 persons had the right and obligation to participate in language training. Within 18 months, 83 per cent – 78 per cent of the qualified women and 89 per cent of the men – had started the training. The policy aim for 2014 was 85 per cent. Among the 10 000 persons, who were granted a residence permit in 2011, and who still did have a right and obligation to language training, 88 per cent – 87 per cent of the women and 90 per cent of the men – had completed the compulsory training within three years.

From 2014, it is mandatory for the participants to take a test in social studies after completing the 50 hours of training in social studies in a language they understand. The test is available in 27 languages, in addition to two of the official Norwegian written languages. In 2015, 6 820 candidates took the test, and seventy-eight per cent of the candidates passed. The policy aim is that 90 per cent should pass.

To improve the quality of the tuition and the capacity of the municipalities to provide individually adapted language training, the funding of projects in the municipalities, introduced in 2013, will continue in 2017. The funds may also be used to improve the quality of the *Introduction Program*.

Asylum seekers residing in a reception centre are offered Norwegian language training free of charge from the municipalities. From 2016, the number of hours offered was reduced from 250 to 175 hours. Fifty-one per cent of the 19 300 persons who resided in a reception centre in the period between 01.07.15-30.06.16, participated in this training. Among the asylum seekers arriving in Norway during the first half year of 2015, 41 per cent of the women and 43 per cent of the men had started the training by the end of the first six months, but only 10 per cent of those who started did finish the 250/175 hours during the first year after they had applied for asylum.

A report published in 2016, concludes that language training for asylum seekers appears to be a well-functioning service with significant support locally, i.e. in the municipalities hosting the reception centres.<sup>30</sup> The main challenge for the training was the variation in scope between municipalities, particularly in terms of how many lessons a week that were offered. The report found that there was some uncertainty and disagreement among the municipalities about how many lessons a week that would be appropriate. It also found that the variation in participation in language training

---

<sup>29</sup> The right and obligation to participate in free Norwegian language training and social studies applies to foreign nationals between the ages of 16 and 55 who have been granted a residence permit under the Immigration Act, which forms the basis for a permanent residence permit, or collective protection in mass refugee situations (Immigration Act, Section 34). Immigrants between 55 and 67 years with the same grounds for residence have the right, but not an obligation, to participate in training. An amendment has been made to the legislation which means that the 55-67-year-olds from 1.1.17 also have an obligation to participate.

The right to participate does not apply to foreign nationals with a residence permit to work or engage in self-employment (Immigration Act, Sections 23 and 25) and their family members. These have an obligation to participate in Norwegian language training and social studies of up to a total of 300 hours, which may be charged by the local authority.

<sup>30</sup> Drangslund, Dahle & Karlsen (2016): Norskoppl ring for personer i asylmottak. Uni Research Rokkan Centre, Rapport 2-2016: [http://uni.no/media/manual\\_upload/Rapport\\_2-2016\\_Drangslund\\_Dahle\\_og\\_Karlsen.pdf](http://uni.no/media/manual_upload/Rapport_2-2016_Drangslund_Dahle_og_Karlsen.pdf) (only in Norwegian, no English summary)

among residents in various reception centres mainly was due to insufficient services and facilitation, rather than lack of interest in participation by the residents. The survey showed that the major reasons for non-attendance, as seen from the training centres and reception centres, were: the health and current life situation of the asylum seekers, insufficient understanding of the language program and lack of child care.

The findings presented in the report suggest that the training offered to asylum seekers appeared to suffer with increased pressure on the training centres' services as the number of asylum seekers increased. The survey indicates that the municipalities did not consider it likely that they would discontinue the language training offered to asylum seekers, but that they would consider measures that might reduce the scope and quality of the training.

### ***The Introduction Program***

The aim of the *Introduction Program* is to provide each participant with fundamental skills in the Norwegian language and some insight into Norwegian society, as well as to prepare him/her for employment or further education as well as participation in the Norwegian society. The right and obligation to participate in the program applies to refugees and their family members, in addition to persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds and their family members. The rights and obligations only apply to those between the ages 18 and 55 who need to acquire basic qualifications in order to find employment or to participate in further education.

The *Introduction Program* is an individually adapted full-time program to acquire basic qualifications. Participants in the program are entitled to an *Introduction Benefit*. The benefit amounts to twice the basic amount of the *National Insurance Scheme* annually (EUR 20 000 in 2016). Participants under 25 receive two thirds of the benefit. The benefit is taxable.

Effects of the *Introduction Program* are monitored. During 2015, 17 900 persons participated in the program, compared to 14 700 in 2014.<sup>31</sup> Forty-four per cent of the participants were women. In November 2015, 58 per cent of the participants who had finished the program in 2014 were employed or participated in education.<sup>32</sup> This is four percentage points lower than for the cohort of the participants the previous year. However, beginning in 2015, data on employment are partially based on a new database, and this makes comparison with earlier figures on employment difficult.<sup>33</sup> As before, a larger proportion of the men than the women had found work or were attending education, cf. chart 10.1. Among women, it is mainly recipients of social assistance (11 per cent) and those with so-called unknown status (15 per cent) who dominate. In other words, no data is available for one in seven women, many of whom are assumed to be at home with children.<sup>34</sup>

---

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/introinnv/aar-deltakere>

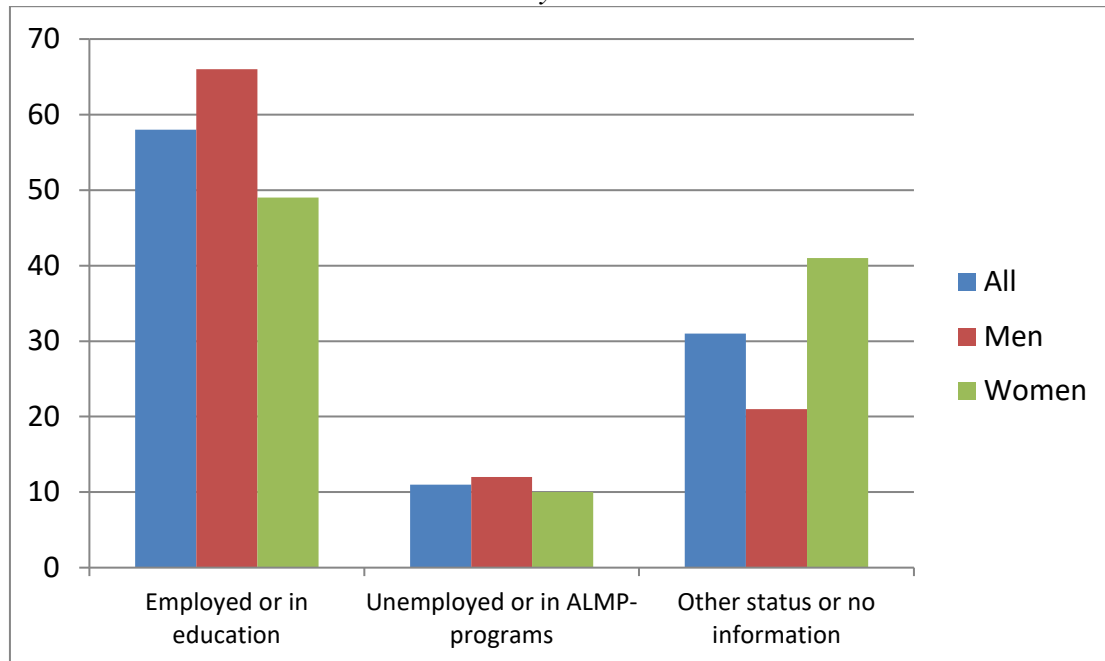
<sup>32</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/introinnv>

<sup>33</sup> See explanation by Statistics Norway on the webpage referred to in note 33 above

<sup>34</sup> In chart 10.1 'Other status' entails persons receiving cash benefit for children, transitional benefit, persons who are long-term sick or receiving social assistance. 'Unknown status' means that the person is not registered in any of the available data sources we use in the status reporting for attachment to the labour market.



Chart 10.1 Persons completing the Introduction Program in 2014, by gender and labour market situation or in education by November 2015. Per cent



Source: Statistics Norway

### ***The Job Opportunity Program***

The aim of the *Job Opportunity Program* is to increase the employment rate among immigrants who need basic skills and who are not covered by other schemes. The main target group is women outside the labour market who are not receiving supplementary public benefits, nor attending any form of language or labour market training. The *Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)* administers the scheme.

In 2016, 56 municipalities/city districts received project funds for 55 projects. Altogether, these projects planned to have approximately 1 640 participants by the end of 2016. In 2015, more than 1 700 persons participated in the program. Of the 624 participants who completed the program in 2015, 64 per cent were employed or participated in education by the end of the program. This compares to 55 per cent of participants in 2014.

### ***New policies and measures – basic qualifications***

The *Ministry of Education and Research*, the *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs* and the *Ministry of Children and Equality* cooperated to develop new, comprehensive policies for adults with weak basic skills, or with skills that they want to be recognised. This resulted in a White Paper, *Social inclusion and a second chance – Coordinated efforts for adult learning*.<sup>35</sup> The White Paper contains measures designed to give adults better opportunity to strengthen their skills, increase their opportunity to participate in training and to recognise the skills that the immigrant already has upon arrival.

Among relevant measures, the Government will

<sup>35</sup> Meld. St. 16 (2015-2016): <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-16-20152016/id2476199/>

- raise the quality and improve the effectiveness of the programs for acquiring basic qualifications
- increase the use of primary and lower secondary education, upper secondary education and work-related measures in the Introduction Program.
- review the regulations for education in Norwegian language and Social Studies pursuant to the Introduction Act and the training for adults pursuant to the Education Act, as a way of reducing current obstacles for better coordination.
- introduce specialisation in relevant subjects as a requirement for teachers who teach Norwegian language pursuant to the Introduction Act.
- develop a more flexible primary and secondary education for adults, as a pilot scheme, based on three years departure from the Education Act, pursuant to the regulations regarding experimental activities in this act, cf. chapter 11.3.

In the White Paper on integration policy the Government outlines how Norway's integration policy and measures should be organised to ensure that newly arrived immigrants with refugee backgrounds enter the labour market or start an education without delay and acquire a permanent link to the labour market.<sup>36</sup> The Introduction Program shall continue to be used, at the same time, as it must become more effective. The public sector must be on the same team as the business and voluntary sectors if the integration work is to succeed, and in order to create new jobs.

Among the relevant measures concerning basic qualification, the Government will

- map the skills and qualifications of individual asylum-seekers while they live in a reception centre
- provide career advice in the asylum centre, based on the skills profiling
- amend the Introduction Act in such a way that the use of job-related and training schemes is aligned with individual introduction plans
- establish fast-track access to the labour market for persons that have been granted a residence permit, and who have skills that are in demand
- further develop and increase the use of free online learning resources in the Norwegian language
- collaborate with partners in the business sector on proposals to promote immigrant participation in the labour market

The White Paper also announced a change in the *Job Opportunity Program*. From 2017, the program will be divided into three different schemes with three different target groups. The program as it is today will be continued for women outside the labour market who are not receiving supplementary public benefits, nor attending any form of language or labour market training. In addition, one scheme will subsidise school owners that offer additional primary and secondary education for young people. Through the third scheme under the Job Opportunity Program, the municipalities are to be given the opportunity to try out a fourth year in the Introduction Program for those who need it. IMDi will still administer the schemes.

---

<sup>36</sup> Meld. St. 30 (2015-2016): <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/meld.-st.-30-20152016/id2499847/>

## 10.2 Recognition of the skills of immigrants

The socio-economic gains from immigration depend largely to what degree immigrants can use their acquired skills. Many immigrants who settle in Norway have skills in the form of education and work experience from their country of origin. Many of them also obtain additional education and work experience in Norway. Efforts to mobilise these skills in the labour market are important for the supply of labour needed in Norway.

The *Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education* (NOKUT) has the authority to make decisions regarding the general recognition of foreign higher education qualifications that an applicant possesses. On the basis of experiences from a pilot project a *recognition procedure for persons without verifiable documentation* (UVD-procedure) has been established.<sup>37</sup>

NOKUT also offers a fast track, or *turbo evaluation*, that can help a company to understand the educational documentation presented by an applicant.<sup>38</sup> The turbo evaluation assists companies and recruiters in their assessment of the applicant's academic credentials. A turbo evaluation is appropriate when a company has selected potential candidates for a specific position. NOKUT makes the free-of-charge evaluation within five working days. Only completed higher education is considered. This evaluation is not a legally binding decision, but an opinion intended to assist employers. The service does not include recognition for a regulated profession, which is subject to authorisation from the competent authority.

### *New policies and measures – recognition of skills*

In 2016, NOKUT started a pilot to test how to evaluate the formal education of persons who claim to have higher education, but who have no verifiable documents and are not eligible for the UVD-procedure.

Furthermore, NOKUT is responsible for developing recognition procedures for foreign secondary and tertiary vocational education programmes.

For professions requiring authorisation, it may be difficult to find appropriate bridging courses. A project to develop such modules for nurses and teachers has been established, with participation from the relevant authorisation bodies and the *University College of Applied Sciences for Oslo and Akershus*.

Further efforts are to be made to find more transparent and predictable procedures for citizens of non-EEA countries when it comes to authorisation for regulated professions.

Initiatives are to be taken to make it simpler for an immigrant to document his/her general academic competence in order to apply for admission to higher education in Norway.

---

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Other-recognition-systems/Recognition-Procedure-for-Persons-without-Verifiable-Documentation/>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Case-officer--counsellor--employer/NOKUTs-turbovurderinger/Turbo-assessment-for-employers/>

## 11 Education

### 11.1 Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)

In Norway, children who reach the age of one no later than by the end of October in the year a kindergarten place has been sought, are upon application entitled to a kindergarten place. The compulsory school age is six years old. Participation in kindergarten is voluntary, but 90.4 per cent of children aged 1-5 and 97.3 per cent of all five year olds participated in 2015. The ECEC-sector is regulated by the *Kindergarten Act* and regulations to that act.

Regulations limiting the parental fee entered into force in 2004. In 2016, the maximum fee is NOK 2 655 (EUR 290) per month and NOK 29 205 (EUR 3 160) per year. Municipalities are to provide discounts for siblings regardless of the family's income and free core hours (20 hours per week) in kindergarten for children from the families with the lowest incomes. In addition, from May 2015 Norway introduced a national subsidy scheme for low-income families so that these families will pay a maximum of six per cent of their income for a place in ECEC for one child, limited upwards by the maximum price.

*The Framework Plan for the Content and Tasks of Kindergartens* is a regulation to the Kindergarten Act.<sup>39</sup> The plan provides guidelines on the values, contents and tasks of kindergartens and describes their societal role. Kindergarten programs shall build on a holistic educational philosophy, with care, play and learning being at the core of activities. Social and language skills, as well as seven learning areas, are identified as being important to the learning environment provided by the kindergartens.

Following a period with strong increase in the number of kindergarten places, introduction of maximum fees and a legal entitlement to a place in kindergarten, the present Government is focusing on developing the quality and the content of kindergartens. A White Paper addressing this was presented to the Storting in June 2016. The *Framework plan* is being revised during the winter 2016/2017, and a revised plan will come into force from August 2017.

Early childhood is the fundamental period for the development of language skills. Many children do not have Norwegian as their mother tongue, and learn Norwegian as a second language in kindergarten. It is important that their situation is well understood and that they get an opportunity to express themselves. According to the *Framework Plan*, the kindergarten must support them in the use of their mother tongue, while working actively to promote their Norwegian language skills.

The municipalities receive an earmarked government grant aimed at enhancing integration and language development for minority language children in kindergarten. The *Ministry of Education and Research* as well as the *Directorate for Education and Training* and the *National Centre for Multicultural Education* have prepared and dis-

---

39

<https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/KD/Vedlegg/Barnehager/engelsk/FrameworkPlanfortheContentandTasksofKindergartens.pdf>

seminated support material for kindergarten staff about language and cultural diversity.

The health clinics in each municipality is to assess the child's language skills at the age of two and four. The assessment is to be based on national guidelines for checking eyesight, hearing ability and language skills.

Children from asylum seeking families do not have a right to a kindergarten place until their asylum application has been approved and the family has a permanent address in a municipality. However, children staying in asylum centres may enter kindergarten if places are available in the municipality where the centre is located. A government grant finances full time places for all children in asylum centres aged four and five regardless of the status of their asylum application.

### ***New policies and measures – kindergarten***

There are different schemes/programs for free core hours in a kindergarten. There have been some programs in designated geographic areas with many residents with immigrant backgrounds. In August 2015, a national scheme was introduced, offering 20 free core hours per week in a kindergarten for all four and five year olds from low-income families, regardless of mother tongue. From August 2016, three year olds from low-income families are included in this scheme.

In addition, children in asylum centres aged two and three from families with an approved asylum application may have free core hours in a kindergarten.

In 2016, the Government presented a White Paper on the quality of the content in kindergartens and several propositions to changes in the Kindergarten Act.<sup>40</sup> The Storting supported most of the proposals, and the *Ministry of Education and Research* is responsible for their implementation.

### ***Goals for integration - kindergarten***

The reporting system *Goals for integration* is a tool to help insure that all immigrants receive the services to which they are entitled. The educational attainment indicators should reflect how immigrants and their Norwegian-born children perform in the education system. There are also indicators on how well they are represented among the employees in the school system and in teacher education.

#### Indicator:

The share of language minority children who attended kindergarten, compared to the share of all children attending kindergarten.<sup>41</sup>

#### Status:

Over the last years, an increasing share of all language minority children attended kindergarten. By the end of 2015, 78 per cent of all one- to five-year-old language minority children attended kindergarten, compared to 90 per cent for all children. In 2008, the

---

<sup>40</sup> Cf. <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-19-20152016/id2479078/> (only in Norwegian)

<sup>41</sup> 'Language minority children' is defined as children whose both parents have another mother tongue than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

numbers were 68 per cent vs. 87 per cent, and in the year 2000, they were 44 per cent vs. 62 per cent. However, the proportion of minority children attending a kindergarten did decrease marginally from 2014 to 2015, from 79 per cent to 78 per cent for children aged 1-5 and from 96 per cent to 93 per cent for children aged 5. The Government will closely monitor the participation in kindergarten for 2016 and 2017.

**Table 11.1 Share of language minority children in a kindergarten, by age group, 2008-2015. Per cent.**

Age	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1-5 year, total	68	71	72	73	75	77	79	78
1	30	33	34	37	36	40	40	40
2	49	56	57	59	68	72	77	75
3	76	82	84	84	85	86	90	88
4	91	92	93	94	92	94	93	92
5	93	95	95	96	97	95	96	93

Source: Statistics Norway

## 11.2 Primary and secondary education

### *Policy and legislation*

In 2015, about 14 per cent of the students in Norwegian primary and secondary education were immigrants themselves or children of immigrants, representing many countries, cultures and languages. Immigrant students, especially those who arrived in Norway as teenagers, face tougher challenges than other students do in achieving good results from their education.

In Norway, a comprehensive school system that benefits all learners is a central aim for the education policy. The objective is to provide good learning opportunities for all learners, with special consideration of the needs of specific groups of children, such as those from language minorities or children who need special educational support.

The main legislation for this area is the Education Act, the Act Relating to Universities and University Colleges and the Introduction Act. Education for adults in need of primary and secondary education is included in the Education Act. The statutes have complementary regulations on many areas that are important for language minorities and migrant education.

According to the Education Act section 2-1, children and young persons are obliged to attend primary and lower secondary education and have the right to a public primary and lower secondary education. The right to primary and lower secondary education applies when it is probable that the child will reside in Norway for a period of more than three months. The obligation to attend primary and lower secondary education commences as soon as residence has lasted for three months. These rules apply to every child, including children of asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors seeking asylum and irregular immigrants.

According to the Education Act section 2-8, a pupil attending the primary and lower secondary education and who has a mother tongue other than Norwegian and Sami, has the right to adapted education in the Norwegian language until they are sufficiently proficient in Norwegian to attend the regular instruction offered. If necessary,

such pupils are also entitled to mother tongue instruction, bilingual subject teaching, or both. In 2015-16, 49 per cent of the pupils in primary and lower secondary schools who were immigrants or born in Norway with immigrant parents received adapted education in the Norwegian language.

According to the Education Act section 3-1, young persons who have completed primary and lower secondary education or the equivalent have, on application, the right to three years' full-time upper secondary education and training. Persons who are above the age of compulsory schooling – but under 18 – and who apply for a residence permit, also have the right to primary, lower secondary or upper secondary education.

According to the Education Act section 3-12, students attending upper secondary education and training who have a mother tongue other than Norwegian and Sami have the right to adapted education in the Norwegian language until they are sufficiently proficient in Norwegian to attend the normal instruction offered. If necessary, such students are also entitled to mother tongue instruction, bilingual subject teaching, or both. A student, who has the right to adapted language education, has the right to a maximum of two years' additional upper secondary education and training if this is necessary for reaching the pupil's individual educational objectives. Before the county authority makes the decision on whether to provide such additional education, an expert assessment shall be made of the special needs of the pupil.

The county authority shall map what skills the pupils have in Norwegian before deciding to provide adapted language education. Such mapping shall also be conducted during the education period for pupils who receive adapted language education according to the regulations, in order to assess whether the pupil has become sufficiently skilled in Norwegian to follow the normal education offered.

For pupils who have recently arrived, the county authority may organise special educational facilities in separate groups, classes or schools. This applies to both primary, lower and upper secondary schools. If some or all of the education is to take place in such an introductory group-, class- or school, this must be stipulated in the decision to provide adapted language education. A decision for such education in specially organised facilities may only be made if it is considered in the pupil's best interest. Education in a specially organised facility may last for up to two years. A decision may only be made for one year at a time. For this period, the teaching may deviate from the curriculum defined for the pupil in question to the extent it is necessary in order to provide for the needs of the pupil. Decisions pursuant to this section require the consent of the pupil or his/her parents or guardians.

The Directorate of Education and Training has prepared a guide to the regulations of introductory classes and schools, and also a guide with advice on good practices regarding content and organisation of such schools and classes. The directorate is also evaluating existing programs and looking further into research results in order to be able to understand better what measures that works.

Learners with the right to adapted education in Norwegian are eligible for training based on the Basic Norwegian for language minorities' subject curriculum. This curriculum should be used until the learner has sufficient Norwegian skills to attend re-

gu-lar classes. In July 2016, it was decided to have an own subject curricula in Norwegian for newly arrived students in upper secondary school (Norwegian as a second language). This curriculum has been tested as a pilot with success for three years.

### ***Newly arrived students and teacher competences***

In recent years, two policy areas concerning language-minority children have been given priority: (i) enhancing multicultural and second language competences among teachers and other staff, and (ii) improving education for newly arrived students. Other new measures for newly arrived students have been mentioned above.

In the national regulations for teacher education, multicultural competence, Norwegian as a second language and multilingualism are topics included. Norwegian as a second language has been a part of the strategy for further education for teachers for several years, and in 2016 the number of teacher training institutions providing relevant courses increased from 2 to 6.

To involve a larger number of schools and teachers, a five-year strategy has been formulated for in-service training to enhance multicultural competences and knowledge of teaching Norwegian as a second language among employees in ECEC, primary, lower and upper secondary school and those who teach adults. This strategy, *Competence for Diversity*, is placing more emphasis on second language acquisition, radicalisation and how to receive refugee children in schools.

### ***New policies and measures – primary and secondary education***

In 2015, the number of asylum seeking children to Norway who were in school age (6-18 years) was almost five times higher than in 2014. During the winter of 2015/16, many of these children did not receive the education they needed and are entitled to from day one. This called for some new, targeted measures, to support the school owners. These measures are also described in the White Paper on integration policy:

- The *Directorate of Education and Training* is surveying school owners to investigate whether children and young asylum seekers receive the education they are entitled to.
- In January 2016, a "teacher pool" was established, where teachers that have relevant teaching capacity may register and where school owners can search for available teachers in their area with the expertise they need locally.
- Cooperation between directorates and ministries on vulnerable children and youths aged 0-24 years has been established. The goal is to make more students succeed in school and complete upper secondary education, and thereby avoid that they experience poverty and marginalization later in life. One of the issues covered will be better cooperation between the sectors regarding education for asylum seeking children.
- In February 2016, the website *Skolekassa.no* ("The School Box") was launched, with teaching aids in seven languages: Arabic, Dari, Kurmanji, Pashto, Tigrinya, English and Norwegian. The website was created to provide relevant bilingual tools for newly arrived children learning Norwegian, English, Math, Science and Social Studies, at the primary and secondary level.
- Regional courses are arranged for school leaders, teachers, refugee centre employees and educational psychological services. The courses are meant as short introductions to the teaching of newly arrived children and youth with



refugee background. The main topics are: relevant legislation, introductory schemes, teaching second language and handling students with traumas.

- Tools for mapping the language proficiency of students will be further developed
- Information to the newly arrived parents about duties and rights in education will be developed in the most relevant languages.
- In June 2016, the *Education Act* section 4A-1 was changed, so that students that have the right to upper secondary education, can be given more primary/ lower secondary education before or in combination with upper secondary education. This will help students that need more preparatory education in order to benefit from upper secondary education, and is especially relevant for students arriving in Norway late in their school age, and have little time before they enter upper secondary school. The Government has also suggested to establish a subsidy scheme to support school owners who want to organise such education.<sup>42</sup>

The *National Centre for Multicultural Education (NAFO)* has a special responsibility for the implementation of measures aimed to improve the education for language minorities in Norway, in kindergartens, adult education institutions and universities and university colleges. It is also participating in the development and implementation of many of the new measures mentioned above.

Schools are important arenas for social and cultural inclusion. White Paper no. 30 (2015-2016) also describes some new measures directed to preventing social exclusion:

- In June 2016, digital resources for schools to prevent anti-Semitism, racism, radicalisation and non-democratic attitudes were launched.
- Teaching resources to counter group-focused enmity will be developed for use in the various teacher educations.

### ***Goals for integration***

A set of indicators, developed to ensure that language minority learners benefit from the education system, signals the extent to which there is a difference in school performance between descendants, immigrants and other learners.

#### **Indicator: Lower secondary school grade points for immigrants and descendants compared to other students:**

The pupil's school grade points from lower secondary school are used for determining admission to upper secondary education. The highest possible score is 60 points. Only 2.2 average grade points separated descendants and other students in 2015. The average difference between immigrants and other students was larger. Five points separated these groups that year.

Eleven per cent of immigrant pupils had not obtained lower secondary school grade points in 2015, as these are not calculated for pupils who have achieved final marks in less than half of the subjects. In such cases, admittance to upper secondary education has to be based on an individual assessment. Among those who immigrated 0-2 years

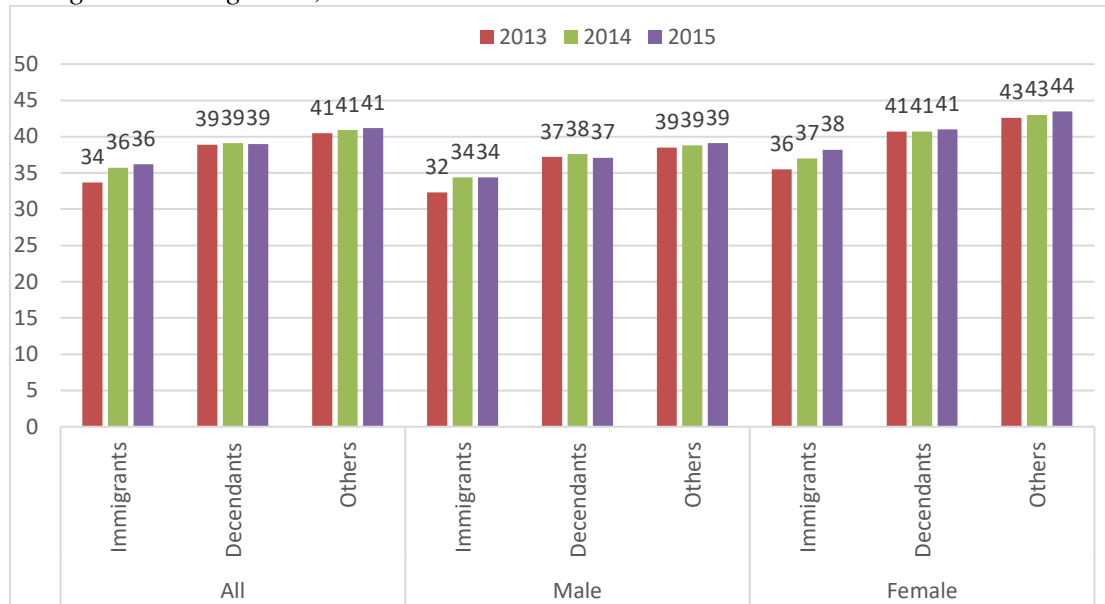
---

<sup>42</sup> White Paper no. 30 (2015-2016)

prior to completing lower secondary education, 29 per cent did not obtain school grade points. For immigrants in general, the share was 11 per cent, for descendants 3.7 per cent and for others 3.6 per cent.

Girls, on average, got four more school grade points than boys did, cf. chart 11.1. The gap between immigrant girls and others has decreased somewhat the last two years.

*Chart 11.1 Students' average lower secondary school grade points, by immigration background and gender, 2013-2015*



Source: Statistics Norway

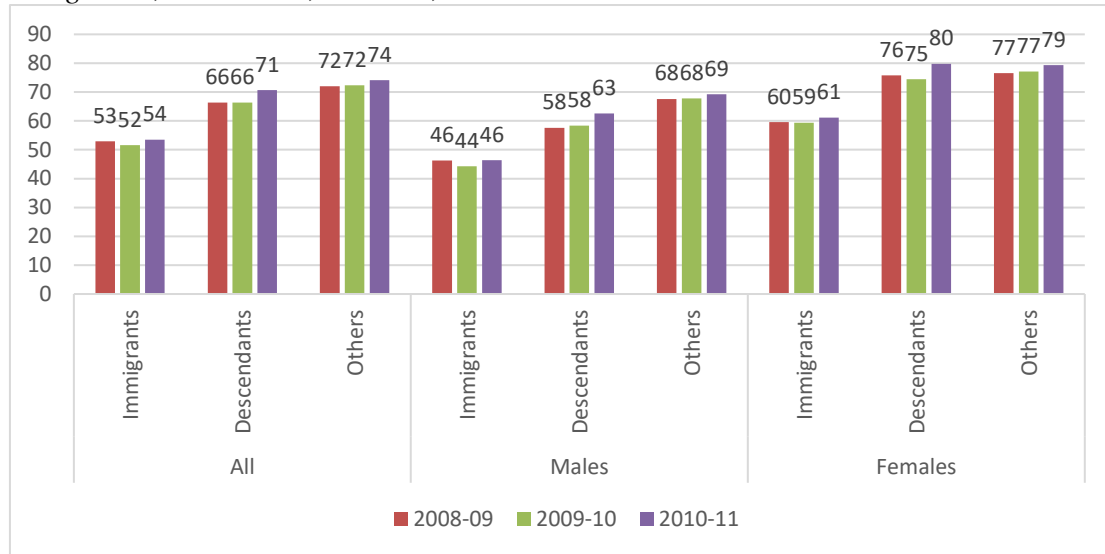
Indicator: The share of immigrants and descendants attaining general or vocational qualifications within five years after enrolling in an upper secondary school:

Only 88 per cent of immigrants, who completed lower secondary education in 2015, started in upper secondary education the same year. The proportion for descendants and others was 98 per cent.

Descendants are somewhat closer to other students in terms of completing secondary education within five years. This applies for both girls and boys. However, descendant girls now complete at a marginally better rate than other girls and other groups.

Only one out of two immigrant students who started upper secondary education in 2010/2011 attained full general or vocational qualifications within five years, cf. chart 11.2. The corresponding numbers for descendants and other students were significantly higher. The proportion that attained full qualifications after five years was highly correlated with the length of time since immigration. Of those who immigrated five to six years before they started in upper secondary education, 48 per cent qualified within five years. Of those who immigrated more than thirteen years before they started in upper secondary education, 63 per cent attained general or vocational qualifications within five years.

*Chart 11.2 Proportion of students attaining general or vocational qualifications within five years after starting upper secondary education, by immigration background and gender, 2008-2009, 2009-10, 2010-2011. Per cent.*

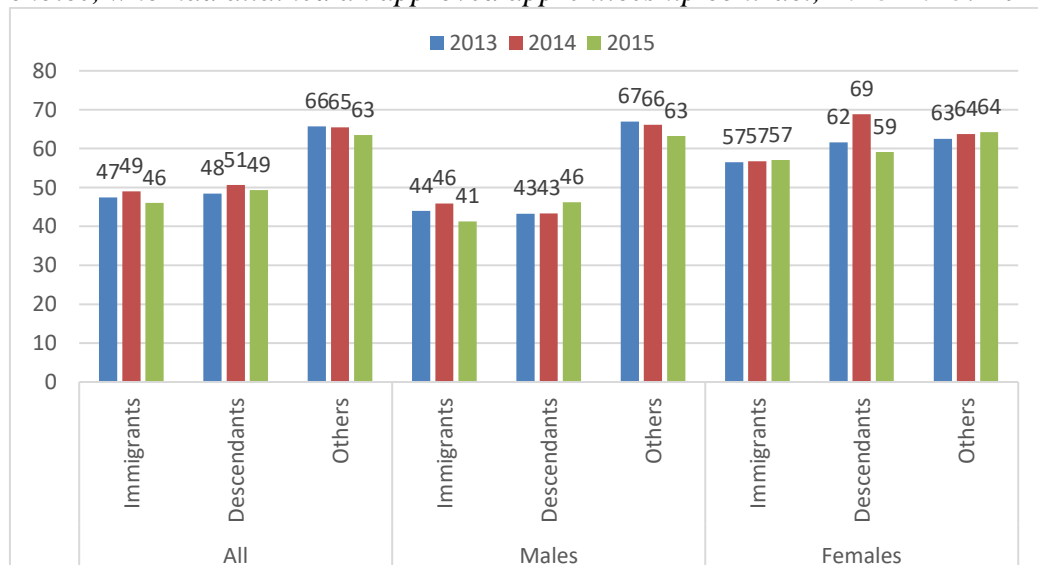


Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The share of immigrants and descendants with apprenticeship as their first choice who have received an apprenticeship contract.

By July 15 2015, 16 400 applicants had apprenticeship as their first choice for upper secondary education. Sixty-one per cent of them had received an approved apprenticeship contract within October 1 the same year. In 2015, the share of immigrants and descendants having an apprenticeship contract was lower than for other pupils, cf. chart 11.3. It was almost the same for descendants as for immigrants. There are large differences between boys with an immigrant background and other boys. Such differences are smaller amongst girls. Descendant girls had a significant decline in apprenticeship rates compared to last year. However, the number of cases were very few (only 38). Therefore, changes between years must be interpreted with caution.

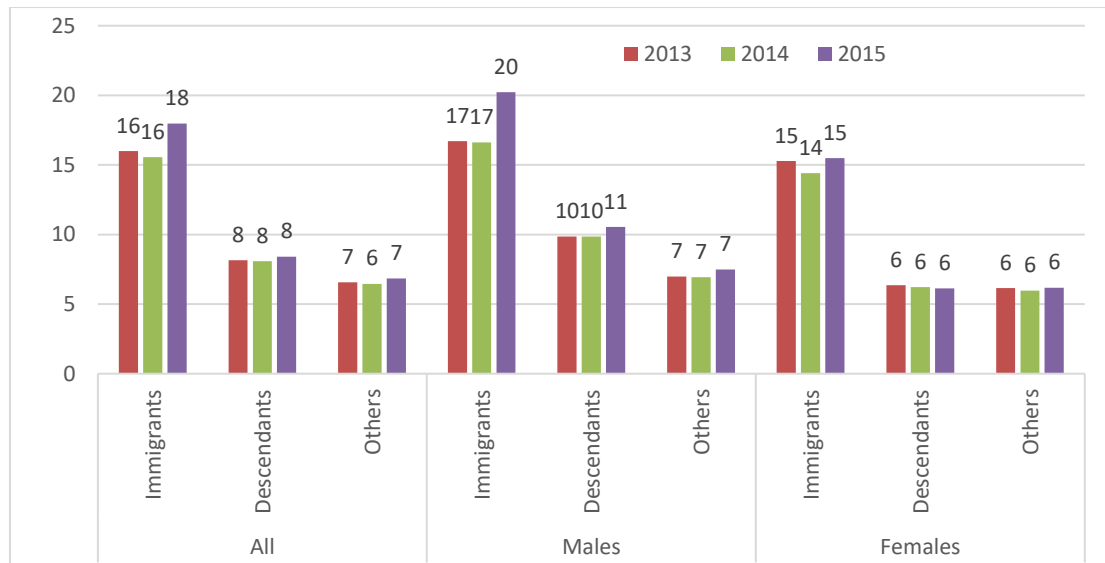
*Chart 11.3. Share of immigrants and descendants with apprenticeship as their first choice, who had attained an approved apprenticeship contract, 2013-2015. Per cent.*



Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The share of immigrants and descendants aged 16 to 25, who neither are employed, in education nor have successfully completed upper secondary education: In 2015, 18 per cent of immigrants, aged 16 to 25, were neither employed, in education, or had successfully completed upper secondary education, cf. chart 11.4. Males with immigrant backgrounds were over-represented in this group. The gender difference was, however, most profound among descendants. Eight per cent of descendants and seven per cent of others 16 to 25 year old were in this situation. The share of immigrants aged 16 to 25 who were not employed, in education or had not successfully completed upper secondary education, had increased somewhat since 2014.

*Chart 11.4 Share of immigrants and descendants, aged 16 to 25, not employed, in education nor successfully completed upper secondary education. 2013-2015. Per cent.*

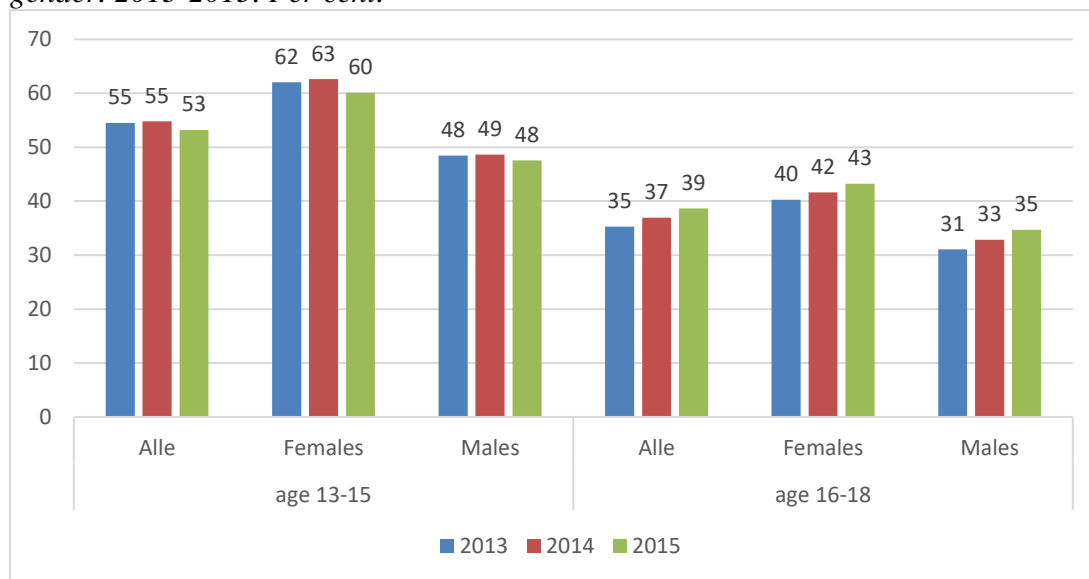


Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The share of immigrants aged 13 to 18 when arriving in Norway who have completed and passed upper secondary school at the age of 25-30.

Age on arrival and gender, had a significant effect on the likelihood of successfully completing upper secondary education. Being female increased the chance of having completed upper secondary education successfully, while the chance declined with the age on arrival. The proportion of immigrants arriving at the age of 16 to 18, who completed and passed upper secondary education, did increase slightly over the last three years.

*Chart 11.5 Share of immigrants aged 13 to 18 when arriving in Norway who had completed and passed upper secondary school at the age of 25-30, by age group and gender. 2013-2015. Per cent.*

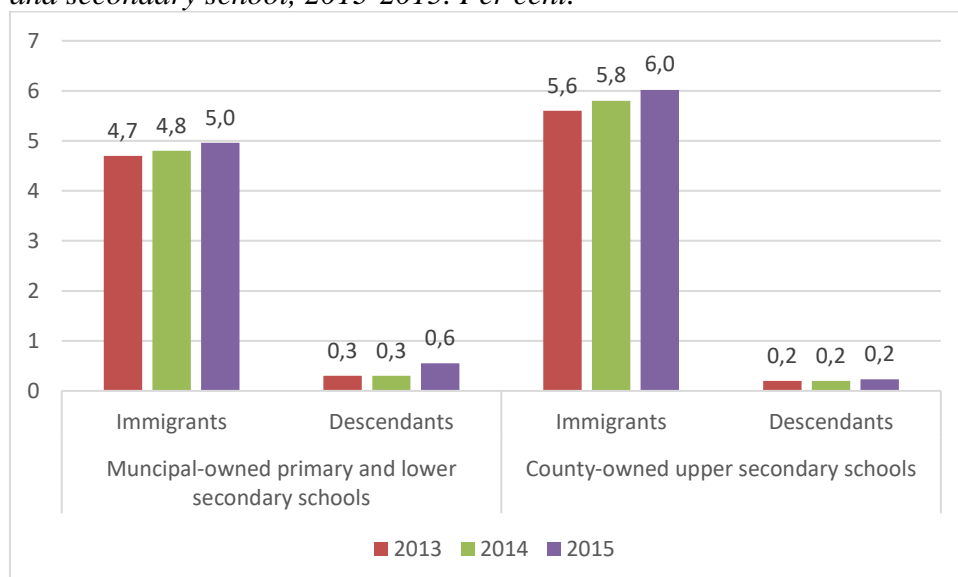


Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The share of immigrants and descendants among teaching staff in primary and secondary school.

The proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background was in 2013 - 2015 slightly higher in upper secondary schools than in primary and lower secondary schools, cf. chart 11.6. Descendants constituted a very small proportion among the staff in all types of schools. The proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background in primary or secondary schools increased marginally over the last three years.

*Chart 11.6 Share of immigrants and descendants among teaching staff in primary and secondary school, 2013-2015. Per cent.*



Source: Statistics Norway

### 11.3 Adult education

Pursuant to Section 4 A-1 of the *Education Act*, persons above compulsory school age who require primary and lower secondary education have the right to such education unless they have the right to upper secondary education and training pursuant to section 3-1. Due to changes in the *Education Act*, students with a right to upper secondary school can now be given more primary / lower secondary education if needed. See chapter 11.2. Legal residence in Norway is a prerequisite for the right to primary, lower and upper secondary education and training for adults in Norway.

The right to education normally includes the subjects required for the certificate of completed primary and lower secondary education for adults. The teaching shall be adapted to individual needs.

Pursuant to Section 4A-3 of the *Education Act*, adults above 24 years of age, who have completed primary and lower secondary school, but not upper secondary education and training or the equivalent, have the right to free upper secondary education and training. The teaching and training shall be adapted to individual needs. Adults who have the right to upper secondary education and training have the right to an assessment of their formal, informal and non-formal competence and to a certificate showing the level of competence.

#### *New policies and measures – adult education*

The *Ministry of Education and Research*, the *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs* and the *Ministry of Children and Equality* cooperated to develop new, comprehensive policies for adults with weak basic skills, with skills mismatch or with a need for formal recognition of foreign education and skills. Adult immigrants constitute a substantial part of this group. The *OECD Skills Strategy Diagnostic Report* and the *Action Report* from the joint project between OECD and Norway are important as background information and input.<sup>43</sup> This resulted in White Paper no. 16 (2015-2016), cf. chapter 10.1.

Measures presented in the White Paper include:

- Development of a more flexible primary and secondary education for adults, as a pilot scheme, based on three year's departure from the *Education Act*, pursuant to the regulations regarding experimental activities in the *Education Act*. This includes modules that are more easily combined with working life or other obligations. For primary education, it also includes reviewing and changing the content and output goals for adults as different from those of regular primary education.
- Increased possibilities for completing secondary vocational training in the work place.<sup>44</sup>
- Changing the *Education Act*, to give persons with completed upper secondary education from abroad, not approved in Norway, a right to upper secondary school. This change is suggested to apply from the autumn of 2017.

---

<sup>43</sup> Cf. <http://skills.oecd.org/informationbycountry/norway.html>

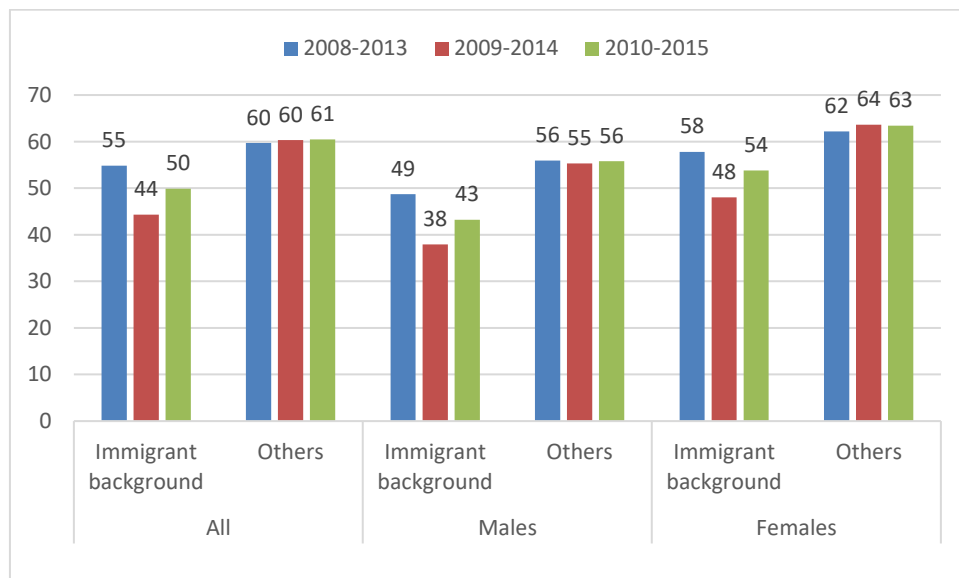
<sup>44</sup> Cf. <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-16-20152016/id2476199/> (only in Norwegian)

### ***Goals for integration***

Indicator: The share of adults with an immigrant background, aged 25 and older, who have successfully completed upper secondary education within five years of enrolling.

In 2010-2011, 6 800 adults aged 25 and older, enrolled in upper secondary education for the first time. Of these, 58 per cent had graduated successfully within five years. Compared to other adults, a significantly lower proportion of adults with an immigrant background successfully graduated from upper secondary education, cf. chart 11.7. The share of women who complete upper secondary education within five years, was higher than that of men. Overall, after some years with a negative development, the share of adults with an immigrant background who successfully completed this level within five years increased the last year.

*Chart 11.7 Share of adults with an immigrant background, aged 25 and older completing upper secondary education within five years of enrolling. 2008-2013 to 2010-2015. Per cent.*



Source: Statistics Norway

### **11.4 Higher education**

The proportion of immigrants and persons with immigrant background in higher education is generally seen as a quite reliable indicator for integration in society.<sup>45</sup> Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents are more inclined to enroll in higher education than others (see chart 11.2). This is a positive indication of integration.

#### ***New policies and measures – higher education***

It is a political goal that the proportion of teachers and nurses with immigrant backgrounds reflect the proportion of persons with immigrant background in the Norwegian society. In April 2016, the *Ministry of Education and Research* asked *Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences* to develop specific courses for refugees with teaching and nursing backgrounds. The intention is to enable and certify these professionals to work as teachers and nurses in Norway, cf. chapter 10.2.

<sup>45</sup> See OECD (2016): Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015. Settling in. OECD Publishing.

### ***Goals for integration***

Indicator: The proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education.

A larger proportion of descendants is enrolled in higher education than of both immigrants and the majority population. The ratio has been stable for several years. In 2015, 34.9 per cent of the total population of 19-24 year olds were enrolled in higher education. The share of immigrants was 18.4 per cent, of descendants was 43.1 per cent, while it was 36.9 per cent for others.

The high proportion of descendants taking higher education seems to indicate a high degree of integration. The lower rate of immigrants taking higher education can be attributed both to more limited knowledge of the language, a prerequisite for studying, and to the fact that some members of this group already has higher education from their respective homeland. A majority of the immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education are women, a situation similar to that of the rest of the population.

**Table 11.2 Proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education, by age group. 2009-2015. Per cent**

	All			Immigrants			Descendants of immigrants			Others		
Students <sup>46</sup>	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
19-24 years	33.7	34.0	34.9	16.2	16.8	18.4	40.6	41.5	43.1	35.9	36.1	36.9
25-29 years	15.0	15.2	15.6	8.4	8.4	9.1	20.4	19.8	19.7	17.0	17.3	17.5

Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The proportion of immigrants and descendants among all students enrolled in teacher educations.

In 2015, almost 19 000 students were enrolled in teacher education programs. Only six per cent had an immigrant background, cf. chart 11.8. The proportion of immigrants enrolled in teacher educations has been stable for the last three years, whereas the proportion of descendants increased somewhat.

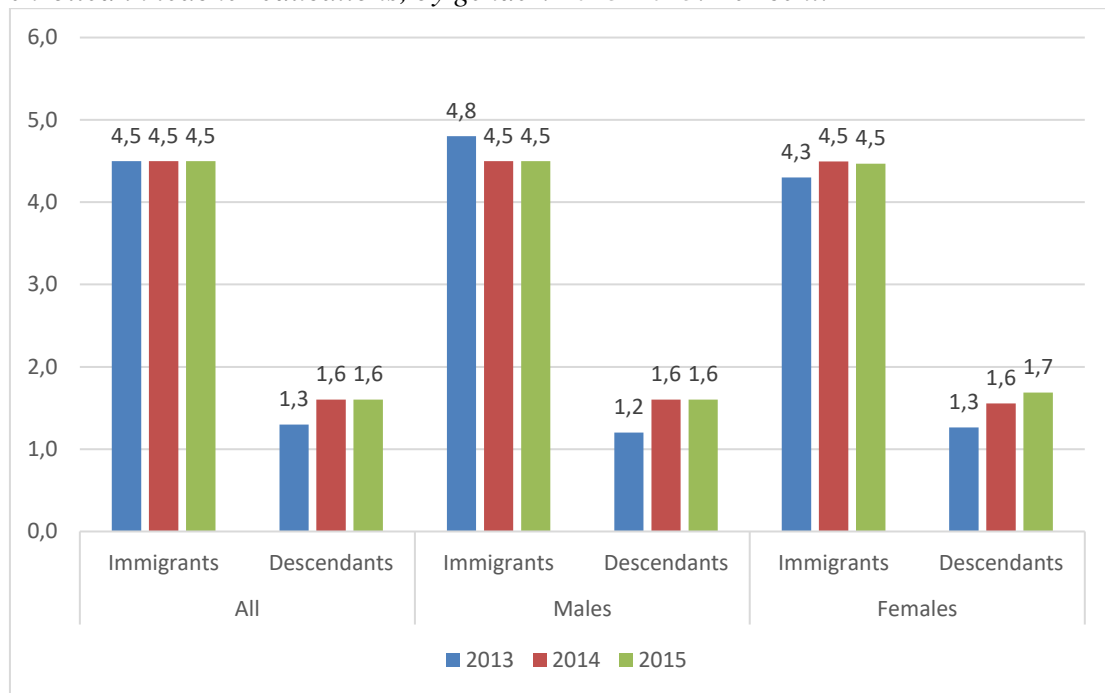
The education programs included in chart 11.8 are

- Kindergarten Teacher Education
- General or Differentiated Teacher Education for Primary through Lower Secondary School
- Subject Teacher and Vocational Teacher Education
- Integrated Teacher Education Master's Programs
- Postgraduate Programs in Educational Theory and Practice for Subject Teachers.

<sup>46</sup> Registered residing in Norway on October 1st 2015.



*Chart 11.8 Share of students who are immigrants and descendants of all students enrolled in teacher educations, by gender. 2013-2015. Per cent.*



**Source: Statistics Norway**

## **12 The labour market**

### **12.1 Labour Market and Social Policy**

The viability of the Norwegian welfare state depends on high rates of employment for both men and women in the working age population. The inclusion of immigrants in the labour market is therefore of importance not only for the benefit of the individual immigrant, but also for the economy and society as a whole. This is reflected in Norwegian labour market policies.

The responsibility for labour market policies rests with the *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs*. The *Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration* (abbreviated NAV) is responsible for the practical implementation of policies. The NAV-office in each municipality provides most of the main welfare and social security benefits available to residents, including not only unemployment-related benefits and job-search services, but also social assistance, disability insurance, various forms of health-related benefits, public old-age pensions, and benefits for families. The ambition of NAV is to foster an active approach by focusing on employment-oriented activities and a follow-up system tailored to individual needs.

NAV offers services for immigrants as part of the services for ordinary job seekers and the vocationally disabled. Immigrants from outside the EU/EFTA member countries are given priority for participation in active labour market programs (ALMP), along lines similar to those given to members of other potentially vulnerable groups.

#### ***New policies and measures – labour market***

A working group consisting of the major labour union federations and employer organisations was created in February 2016 to discuss challenges and strategies for integrating large numbers of refugees in the labour market.<sup>47</sup> The working group published its report in May 2016 and an agreement between the major union federations, employer organizations and the government was signed. The agreement aims to strengthen the emphasis on work and the use of the labour market in integration policy, and increase the opportunities for stable employment.

The agreement outlines plans for a "fast track" into the labour market for refugees with skills in demand. Suggestions include quicker assessment procedures for skills, better use of tailored plans for highly qualified refugees as well as earlier introduction to a workplace. The agreement also call for increased use of wage subsidies and workplace follow-up in order to lower the costs for the employer of hiring refugees with uncertain productive capacity at the beginning of their stay in Norway.

### **12.2 General application of collective agreements**

Norway does not have minimum wage legislation as such. However, wage floors are agreed upon in collective wage agreements and broadly applied in several industries and occupations.

General application of collective agreements is one instrument which aims to combat social dumping in Norway. This entails that at least some minimum wages, benefits

---

<sup>47</sup> The report is available in Norwegian here: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/enighet-om-et-hurtigspor-inn-i-arbeidslivet/id2502297/>

or working conditions in the relevant collective agreement are made legally binding for *all* employers and employees within the industry and/or for the occupations covered, without regard to membership in an employers' organisation or a trade union. The regulations may be applied either in the entire country or in selected regions. The regulations also apply to foreign workers sent to work in Norway by a foreign employer.

The law on the general application of collective agreements is meant to guarantee that foreign workers receive wages and working conditions equivalent to those of Norwegian workers and to prevent competition based on foreign workers being given wages or working conditions that are unacceptable in the Norwegian labour market.

The decision to invoke general application of a collective agreement requires documentation that foreign workers are, or can be, subjected to wages or working conditions that are worse than those stipulated in national wage agreements or which otherwise prevail in a given region for the relevant occupation or industry.

General application of collective agreements has been introduced in the following industries: construction, shipbuilding, agriculture, cleaning, seafood industries, electrical work, trucking and charter bus transport.

### **12.3 Employment**

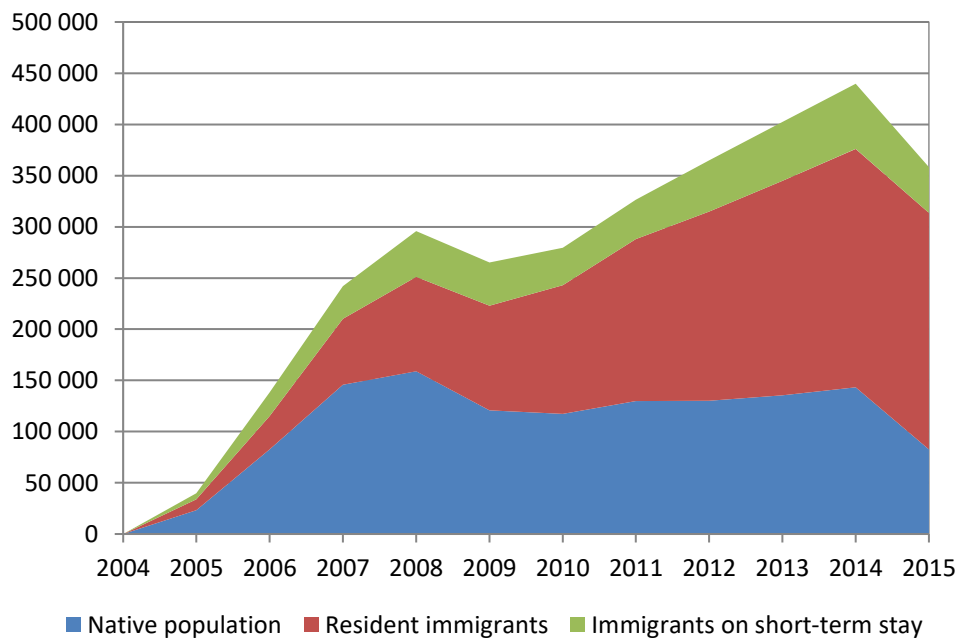
Labour migration has had a significant impact on the Norwegian labour market during the past 10 years, due in large part to the enlargement of the EU combined with a long period of economic growth in Norway.

Chart 12.1 shows the importance of employed immigrants<sup>48</sup> for employment growth in Norway since 2004. Total employment increased by roughly 16 per cent from 2004 to 2015. Immigrants and persons on short-term stay accounted for almost 70 per cent of the employment growth (in number of persons) during this period and for all employment growth after 2009. Total employment declined from 2014 to 2015 for all groups of workers.

---

<sup>48</sup> Including workers on short-term stay, which generally are not counted as immigrants, cf. chapter 4.4.

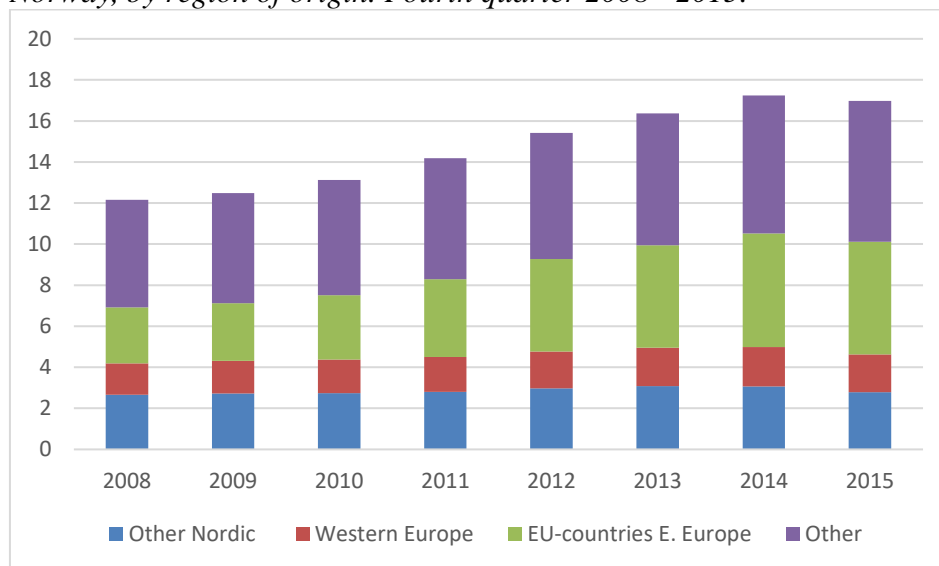
Chart 12.1 Accumulated employment growth, fourth quarter 2004-2015. Persons<sup>49</sup>



Source: Statistics Norway

The share of immigrants and persons on short-term stay in total employment has more than doubled since 2004, from just under 8 per cent to roughly 17 per cent of total employment. As Chart 12.2 documents, the growth in the immigrant share in employment is largely due to immigrants from EU-countries in Eastern Europe. There has also been a slight rise in the share of persons from outside the EU in Norwegian employment. The share of immigrants in total employment declined slightly from 2014 to 2015.

Chart 12.2 Share of immigrants and persons on short-term stay in employment in Norway, by region of origin. Fourth quarter 2008 - 2015.



Source: Statistics Norway

<sup>49</sup> Registered employment as measured in the fourth quarter each year.

Table 12.1 shows that the employment rate in 2015 for immigrants as a whole (60.3 per cent) was lower than for the non-immigrant population (67.2 per cent), with important differences between immigrant groups from different parts of the world. Immigrants from the Nordic countries, Western Europe and EU member countries in Eastern Europe all had employment rates above that of the native population. The difference between immigrants and the native population, measured in percentage points, was much larger for women than men, and this was largely the result of very low employment rates among female immigrants from Asia and Africa.

**Table 12.1 Rates of registered employment, in groups defined by region of birth and gender, age 15-74. 2015 (fourth quarter)**

Region of origin	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total population</b>	66.1	68.2	63.9
<b>Population excluding immigrants</b>	67.2	69.1	65.3
<b>Immigrants, total</b>	60.3	63.7	56.4
<b>Immigrants by region:</b>			
Nordic countries	73.3	74.5	72
Rest of Western Europe	67.2	70.2	62.9
EU–countries in Eastern Europe	68.8	71.2	65
Eastern Europe outside the EU	61.8	63.5	60.5
North America, Oceania	62.0	67.5	56.2
Asia	53.0	57.2	49.5
Africa	42.0	45.7	37.5
South and Central America	62.6	67.4	59.1

Source: Statistics Norway

Immigrants from European countries are largely labour migrants, while refugees and family migrants with a short period of residence in Norway make up a relatively large share of immigrants from Africa and Asia. Refugees participate in the *Introduction Program* during the first years in the country; cf. chapter 10.1. Education level and age composition also differ between groups defined by region of origin. These differences, which are not adjusted for in table 12.2, explain some of the differences in employment rates among the groups.

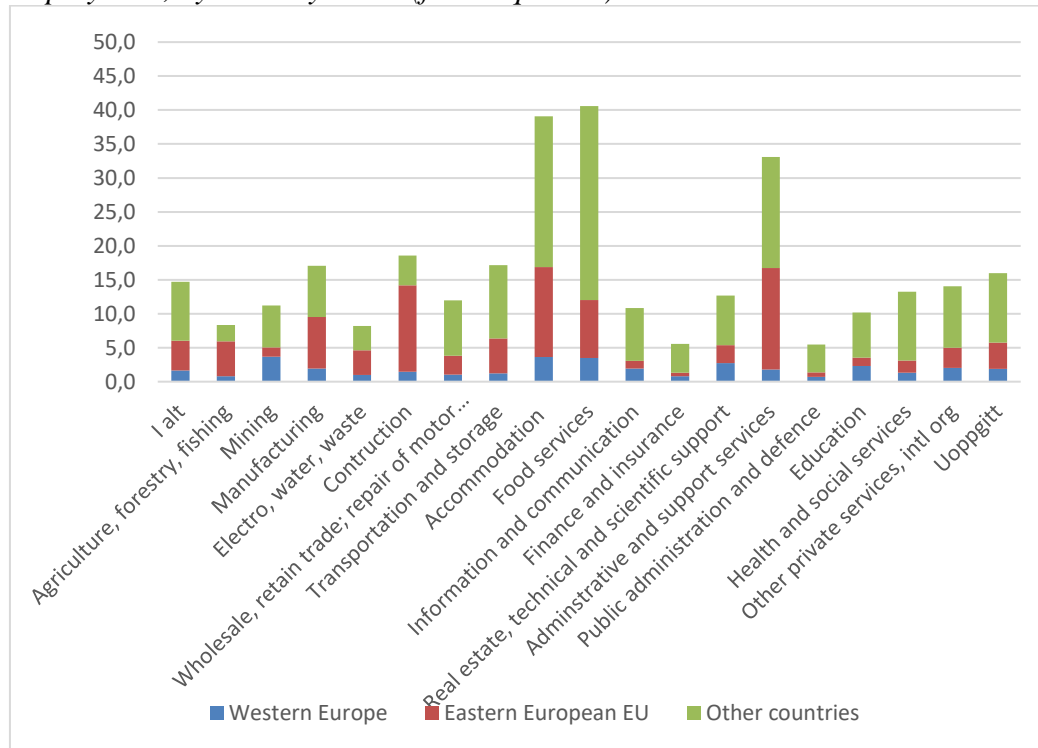
### ***Employment by industry***

Immigrants accounted for roughly 15 per cent of employment in Norway in 2015, and roughly half of the employed immigrants came from countries outside of the EU/EFTA member countries, cf. chart 12.3.

Immigrants are employed in all sectors of the economy, but are greatly overrepresented in certain industries. According to Chart 12.3, in 2015 immigrants accounted for roughly 40 per cent of employment in accommodation and food services and roughly a third of employment in the support services, which includes cleaning and temporary employment agencies. More specifically, immigrants accounted for nearly 40 per cent of employment in temporary employment agencies and two-thirds of employment in cleaning services. Immigrants from EU member countries in Central- and Eastern Europe are greatly overrepresented in construction, manufacturing, accommodation and food services, as well as in administrative and support services. Immigrants from outside Europe are greatly overrepresented in accommodation and, food services and in administrative and support services. They made up 35 per cent of the workers in

cleaning services in 2015. Immigrants as a whole are greatly underrepresented in public administration and defence, as well as in financial and insurance services.

*Chart 12.3 Share of immigrant employment in selected industries. Per cent of total employment, by industry. 2015 (fourth quarter)*



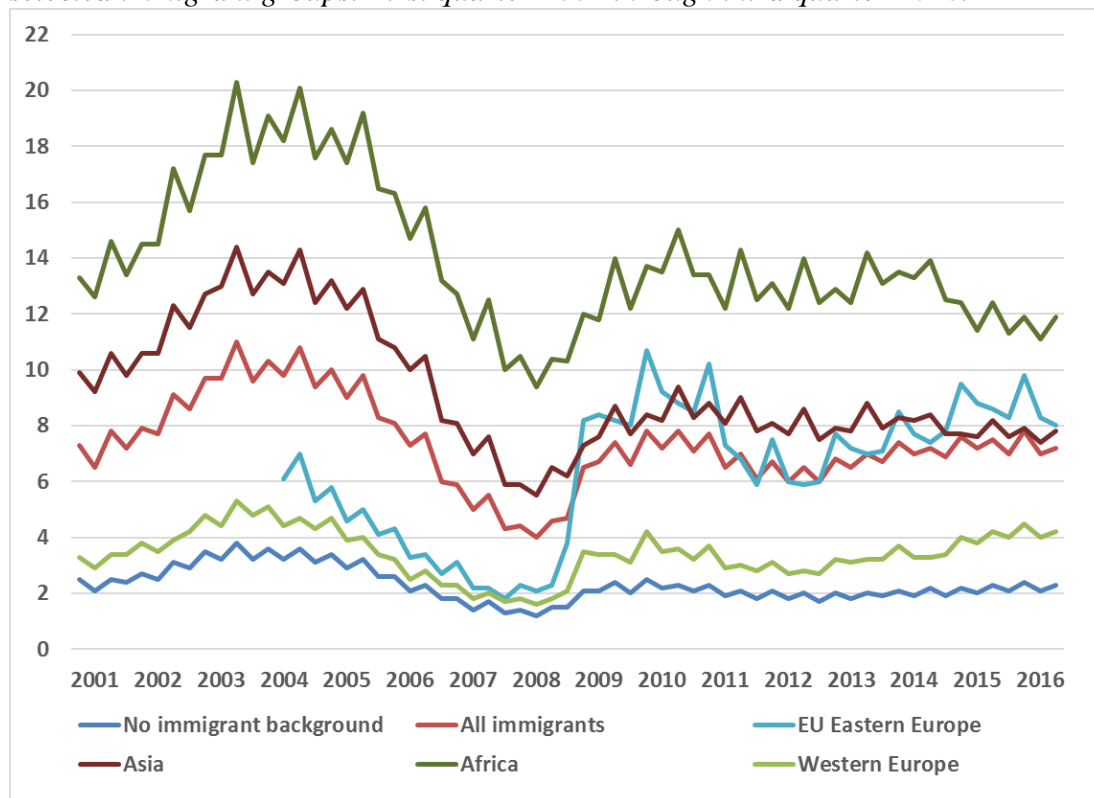
Source: Statistics Norway

## 12.4 Unemployment

The registered unemployment rate among (resident) immigrants was more than three times higher than for the native population in 2016, see chart 12.4.

Immigrants were more severely affected than other workers by the economic downturn in late 2008 and 2009, as chart 12.4 clearly documents. This was particularly the case for immigrants from the new EU-member states in Central and Eastern Europe. Although their unemployment rates declined somewhat in the period 2011-2013, unemployment once again reached levels similar to the period immediately following the financial crisis. The unemployment rate among immigrants from Central and Eastern European EU-countries (8 per cent) is now roughly four times higher than for the native population. Immigrants from Africa have the highest unemployment rates, slightly above 12 per cent, or more than six times higher than for the native population.

Chart 12.4 Registered quarterly unemployment rates (in per cent of workforce) for selected immigrant groups. First quarter 2001 through third quarter 2016.



Source: Statistics Norway, register-based employment statistics.

Immigrants participate in labour market programs at a higher rate than the rest of the population, see table 12.2. Roughly 15 000 persons participated in active labour market programs (ALMP) in the second quarter of 2016, 43 per cent of whom were immigrants. In the age group 15-74 years, 1.3 per cent of immigrants were in active labour market programs in the second quarter of 2016 compared with 0.3 per cent in the population of non-immigrants. Program intensity, measured as the ratio of ALMP-participants to gross unemployment (unemployed plus ALMP-participants), was 21 per cent for immigrants compared to 18 per cent for the non-immigrant population.

Participation in ALMP has increased by roughly 38 per cent this past year. The increase has been particularly large for immigrants from EU-countries in Eastern Europe.

**Table 12.2 Registered unemployment and participation in ALMP-programs, by region of origin. Second quarter 2016 and change from second quarter 2015.**

	Number of persons 2. quarter 2016		In percentage of resident population		Change (%) 2015- 2016	
	Unemp.	ALMP	Unemp.	ALMP	Unemp.	ALMP
<b>All</b>	80341	18712	2	0,5	7,1	37,8
<b>No immigrant background</b>	50071	10669	1,5	0,3	9,6	33,2
<b>All immigrants</b>	30270	8043	4,7	1,3	3,4	44,3
<b>Immigrants by region of origin:</b>						
<b>Other Nordic country</b>	1508	210	2,4	0,3	-1,5	60,3
<b>Western Europe</b>	1879	287	2,9	0,5	12,2	23,2
<b>EU-country in Central and Eastern Europe</b>	10842	1518	6,4	0,9	2,3	73,3
<b>Other Eastern Europe</b>	2439	721	4,6	1,4	4,3	22,8
<b>Asia</b>	8046	2898	4,4	1,6	2,9	40,6
<b>Africa</b>	4270	2019	5,5	2,6	3,5	41,4
<b>North America and Oceania<sup>50</sup></b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central America</b>	1073	339	5,3	1,7	9,9	44,3

Source: Statistics Norway

#### *Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents*

The population of persons born in Norway to two immigrant parents is still small and most are very young. Nearly half of the working age population of this group was below the age of 25 in 2015, and many had not yet had sufficient time to complete post-secondary education.

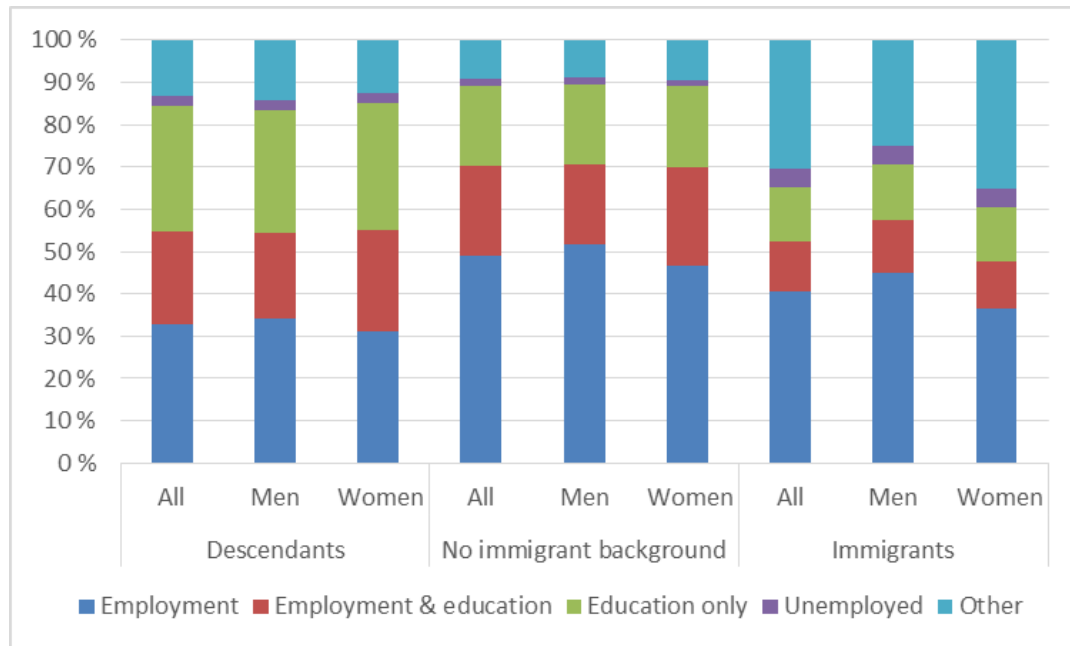
Chart 12.5 gives an overview of labour market and educational activity among persons age 16 to 34 among person born in Norway to two immigrant parents ("descendants") as well as persons with no immigrant background and immigrants.<sup>51</sup> The share of young persons engaged in employment or education is slightly lower among descendants than those no immigrants background, but considerably higher than among young persons who immigrated to Norway themselves. Descendants have lower employment rates, but higher rates of educational activity than young people with no immigrant background.

<sup>50</sup> Statistics for North America and Oceania are not reported due to few observations.

<sup>51</sup> This group includes both persons who immigrated at pre-school or school age and persons who immigrated themselves as young adults.



Chart 12.5 Activity rates for persons age 16-34 by immigrant category. Fourth quarter 2014



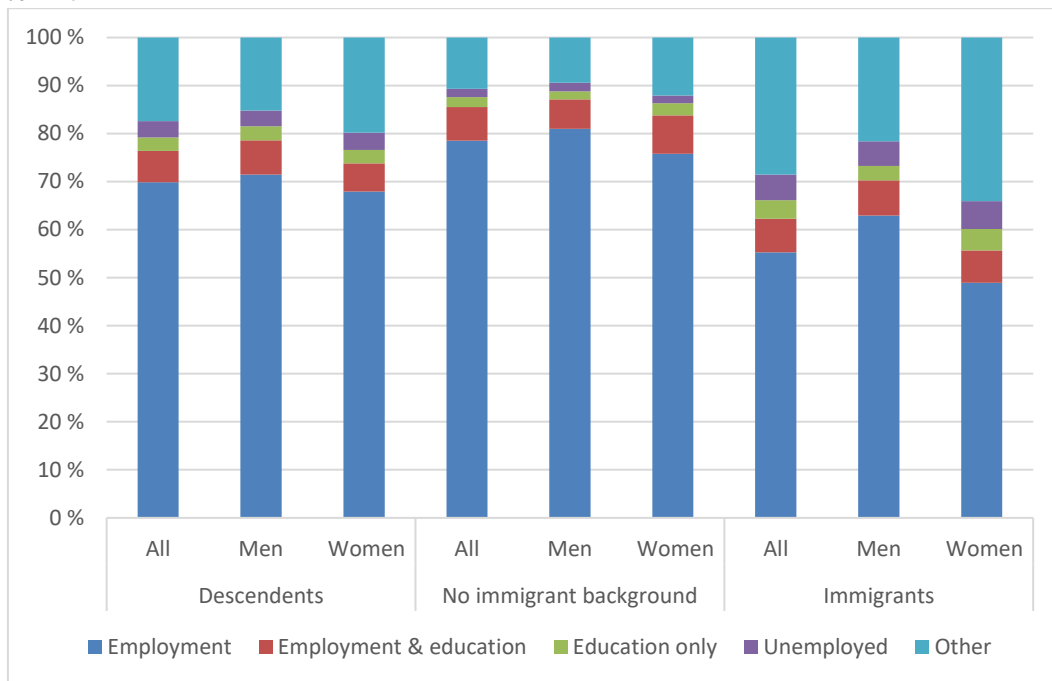
Source: Statistics Norway<sup>52</sup>

Chart 12.6 presents activity rates in 2014 for persons age 30-34, an age when the vast majority have already completed education. Employment and activity rates (employment and/or education) are much higher in this age group than in the full age group 16-34. In this age group employment and activity rates are roughly 8-10 percentage points lower for descendants than for persons with no immigrant background. Unemployment is somewhat higher in the group of descendants than in the majority population.

For both descendants and the majority population here is little difference in employment and activity rates between young men and women. This difference is, however, quite pronounced for young immigrants, with female immigrants age 30-34 having lower employment rates than male immigrants in the same age group.

<sup>52</sup> Olsen, B. (2016) Unge med innvandrerbakgrunn i arbeid og utdanning 2014. (Employment and education among young people with immigrant background 2014). Statistics Norway, Reports 2016/09. <http://ssb.no/en/arbeid-og-lonn/artikler-og-publikasjoner/unge-med-innvandrerbakgrunn-i-arbeid-og-utdanning-2014>

Chart 12.6 Activity rates for persons age 30-34 by immigrant category. Fourth quarter 2014



Source: Statistics Norway



## **13 Political and community participation**

### **13.1 Elections**

Norwegian citizenship is a precondition for voting in *national elections*. To be eligible to vote in *local elections* you have to have lived in Norway for at least three years. Citizens from the Nordic countries need only to have been registered as a resident in Norway since June 30<sup>th</sup> the year of the election, which always takes place in September. The right for foreigners with three years of residence to vote in local elections was introduced in 1983.

High electoral turnout is important in a representative democracy. Traditionally, the turnout among persons with an immigrant background has been significantly lower than for others, particularly in local elections for immigrant voters without Norwegian citizenship. The electoral turnout has been somewhat higher for naturalised Norwegians. One reason for the consistent low electoral participation rate is that with each election, new groups of immigrants attain the right to vote, and there is a positive correlation between electoral participation and length of residence. This may also partly explain differences in the electoral participation by country of origin.

#### ***Local elections***

In the local elections (for municipal councils) in 2015, only 60 per cent of all electors voted, which was four percentage points lower than in the previous local elections.<sup>53</sup> The participation rate for naturalised immigrants was 40 per cent and it was only 29 per cent for all foreigners with the right to vote. Among Norwegian nationals who are children of immigrants, the turnout was about 38 per cent. Young persons with parents from Somalia had the highest turnout, 48 per cent. Among Norwegians without immigrant background, the turnout was 64 per cent.<sup>54</sup>

As chart 13.1 shows, the turnout among different immigrant groups has changed over time. For immigrants from Africa, Asia, Latin America and from countries in Eastern Europe outside the EU, there has been an increase in the participation rate since 2003. For naturalised citizens and for foreigners from EU-member countries and North America, the participation rate declined sharply from 2007. The main reason is probably the very low participation rates among recent labour immigrants from new EU member states.<sup>55</sup> Only around 7 per cent of Polish and Lithuanian citizens with voting rights used this right, which was roughly the same as four years ago. Turnout among Swedish citizens was 38 per cent. Among the Somalis, another large group of foreign citizens with voting rights, 48 per cent voted.<sup>56</sup>

As a result of the 2015 elections, there are 320 representatives with an immigrant background in the municipal councils. This represents three per cent of all representatives, which is an increase of 0.5 percentage points from the previous election. Among them, 101 representatives are foreign citizens, 186 are immigrants who have been naturalised, and 33 are Norwegian-born citizens who are children of immigrants. The municipal councils in Lørenskog, Oslo and Drammen have the biggest share with

---

<sup>53</sup> <http://ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-hovedtall/2015-11-09>

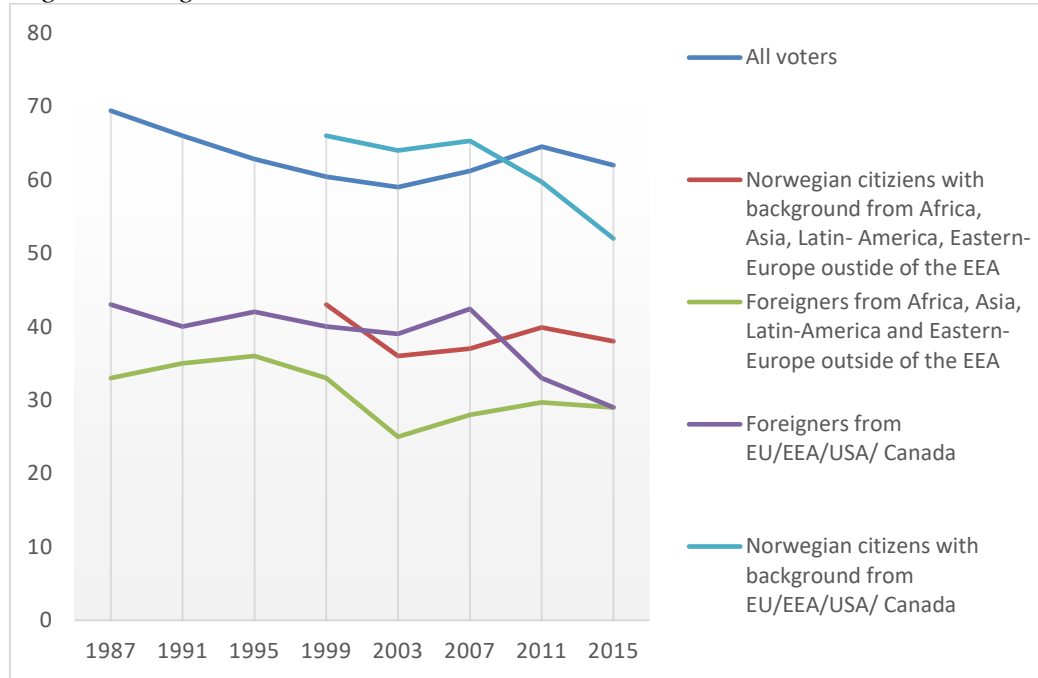
<sup>54</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-detaljerte/2015-12-07#content>

<sup>55</sup> <http://ssb.no/en/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/innvandrere-og-kommunestyrevalget-i-2011>

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-detaljerte/2015-12-07#content>

20 per cent of the representatives. There are 250 municipal councils without elected representatives with an immigrant background.<sup>57</sup>

*Chart 13.1 Participation in local elections – all voters and voters with different immigrant backgrounds. 1987-2015*



Source: Statistics Norway

### *National elections*

In the national election in 2013, the number of voters with an immigrant background had increased by 51 200 persons compared to the election in 2009. Altogether 215 000 persons with an immigrant background were entitled to vote in 2013, which corresponded to six per cent of all eligible voters. The largest group of voters with such background originated from countries in Asia (48 per cent), followed by voters from Europe (25 per cent) and Africa (16 per cent).<sup>58</sup>

IMDi initiated measures to encourage a higher voter turnout among naturalised Norwegians at the 2013 election. This was part of the anniversary for the introduction of universal suffrage for women in 1913. The total electoral turnout was 78 per cent, an increase of 1.8 percentage points from the last national election.<sup>59</sup> However, only 53 per cent of Norwegian citizens with an immigrant background voted. Immigrant women had a higher turnout than the men, and in the youngest age group participation was higher than in the 2009 election.<sup>60</sup>

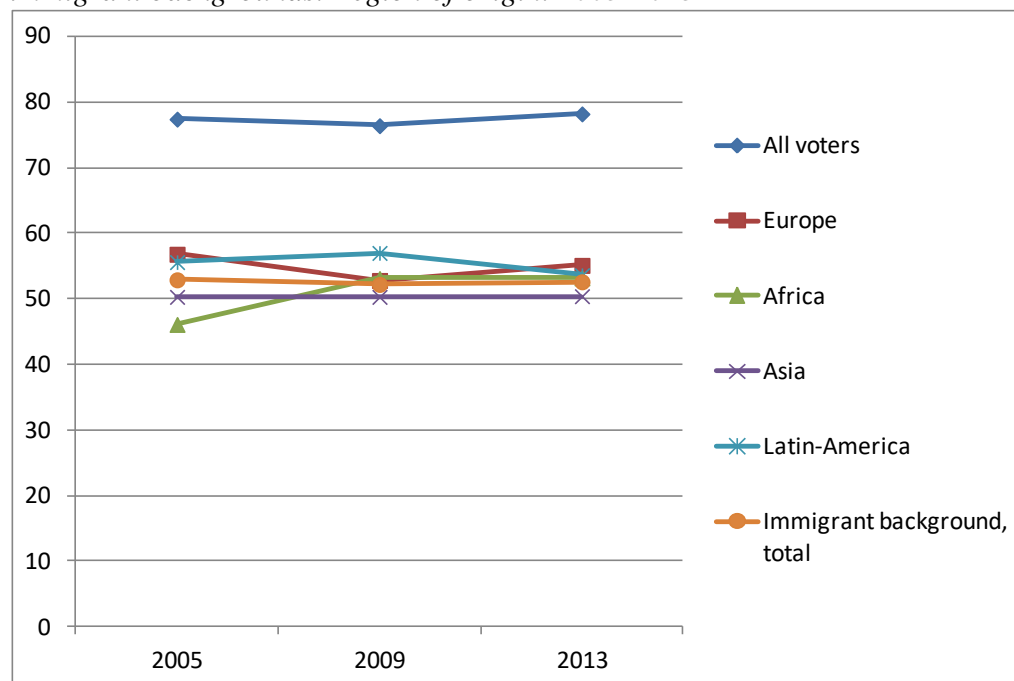
<sup>57</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/valg/statistikker/kommvalgform>

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/stemmerettst/hvert-4-aar/2013-09-03#content>

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/stortingsvalg>

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/vundinnv/hvert-4-aar/2014-01-16#content>

*Chart 13.2 Participation in national elections – all voters and voters with different immigrant backgrounds. Region of origin. 2005-2013*



Source: Statistics Norway

As chart 13.2 shows, the participation rate of voters with an immigrant background has been around 53 per cent during the last three national elections, approximately 25 percentage points lower than for all voters. For voters with a background from Asian countries the rate has been quite stable, while it has increased for voters with a background from Africa and fluctuated slightly for voters with a background from Latin America and Europe. The difference between participation rates for voters with their origin in different parts of the world was smaller in 2013 than in the two previous elections.

Turnout varied widely by the country of origin for immigrants and for the parents on Norwegian-born to immigrants. Both the highest and lowest turnouts were among persons from European countries. Generally turnout was high among those from North-Western Europe and low among those from Central and Eastern Europe. For those with a background from outside Europe, the highest turnout was among voters with backgrounds from Sri Lanka, Somalia and Eritrea, all with around 60 per cent turnout. For women with an immigrant background the turnout was 55 per cent, and it was 50 per cent for men. Turnout rate increased with length of residence and age, but this effect was less significant than in previous elections.

In the 2013 national election, three representatives with an immigrant background were elected as permanent representatives to the Storting. All have Norwegian-Pakistani background and represent Oslo and Akershus counties. In addition, two representatives were elected as deputy members, with Iranian and Bulgarian backgrounds respectively. They represent Oslo and Troms counties.

An analysis of the participation of voters with an immigrant background in the 2013 national election shows that voters with a background from countries in Africa, Asia

and Latin America still had a strong tendency to vote for the centre-left parties, primarily the *Labour Party*. However, compared to the local elections in 2011 the support for parties to the right – primarily the *Conservative Party* – more than doubled among voters in this group. Voters with an immigrant background from Europe or North America had a voting pattern that was more similar to other Norwegian voters, even though the *Labour Party* received a larger proportion of the votes from in this group than from all voters.

An analysis of the political attitudes of voters with an immigrant background showed that the most of those voting for left-leaning parties were conservative in many of their political attitudes. The analysis therefore concluded that the in the main an explanation for the left-leaning voting behaviour could not be found in the attitudes, but in a collective perception of the parties on the left as the strongest defenders of the interests and rights of immigrants.<sup>61</sup>

### **13.2 Voluntary activities**

Voluntary organisations and volunteer work are important in Norway. Traditionally, people have come together to pursue common interests. Immigrants in Norway also participate in voluntary activities to a relatively high degree, but often in other areas of civil society than the majority population. Generally, immigrants and their children, especially women and girls, are underrepresented as members of the traditional Norwegian NGOs.

Several immigrant organisations have established themselves as an integral part of the voluntary sector in Norway. The *Ministry of Children and Equality* provides grants to immigrant organisations and other NGOs, both local and nation-wide organisations. The aim of such grants is to strengthen the participation locally of immigrants and their children and to facilitate access to social networks. Grants are awarded also to national resource centres focusing on integration issues. Furthermore, grants are available for NGOs that provide information and guidance to new immigrants, especially to labour immigrants and other immigrants not covered by the *Introduction Act*. Starting in 2016, grants are awarded for activities that promote integration for adult dwellers at asylum reception centres as well.

Dialogue and contact between the government and the civil society are important elements of the policy-making and policy-implementation processes. Among the measures is an annual integration conference. The first two conferences took place in 2014 and 2015, and the third conference took place in October 2016.

#### ***New policies and measures – community participation***

According to the Government, for the integration policy to succeed efforts are required from the authorities, the local community, NGOs and the social partners. A particular effort has to be targeted at the new arrivals in the country, as they must learn new customs, a new language and about a new society. Community organisa-

---

<sup>61</sup> The analysis is available in English: <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/surge-in-immigrant-conservative-voters-but-most-vote-labour>

tions, as well as sports, cultural and religious communities can play a particularly important role in establishing contact between the locals and newcomers to Norway.<sup>62</sup> All people living in Norway shall feel that they are accepted for who they are; they shall feel at home, shall feel safe and shall be treated fairly. Norwegian democracy and laws establish the framework for everyone living in Norway.

Creating secure individuals and a secure society, whilst preventing radicalisation and violent extremism, is about ensuring good living conditions for children and young people, fighting poverty and working to ensure that everyone, regardless of their background, have a sense of belonging and protection from discrimination.

---

<sup>62</sup> White Paper no. 30 (2015-2016) From reception centre to the labour market – an effective integration policy





## **14 Child Welfare Services**

### **14.1 Legislation and policy**

The primary purpose of Norwegian Child Welfare Services is to ensure that children who are living in conditions that may be harmful to their health and development are receiving the help and care needed at the right time, and to help ensure they have a safe and secure environment in which to grow up.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified in 1991 and incorporated into Norwegian law in 2003. The convention underlines that the state has a duty to protect all children within its jurisdiction, without discrimination. The best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children.

Due to increasing globalisation and migration, more children and families with foreign citizenship or an immigration background than before are in contact with the child welfare service. Many children residing in Norway have parents from different countries and family ties in more than one country. That child welfare cases must be handled in accordance with the Norwegian Child Welfare Act applies to all children in Norway, regardless of their background, resident status or citizenship. All children in Norway have the right to care and protection. The basic principle of the Act is that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. This principle is also incorporated into the Norwegian Constitution.

The child welfare service works at the municipal level. The Norwegian child welfare system has a strong focus on family support, and most cases involve voluntary assistance in the home. The child welfare system places great importance on family ties and continuity in the child's upbringing. The underlying assumption is that children should grow up with their parents. Help may be provided in the form of advice and guidance to parents on parental practices, counselling, economic aid, kindergarten etc.

Placing a child in *alternative care* outside the home without the parents' consent (by *care order*) is always the intervention of last resort. However, if adequate conditions for a child cannot be guaranteed at home it will sometimes be necessary to place a child in foster care or in an institution. A care order can only be issued when the child is deemed to be subject to serious neglect, maltreatment, abuse or subject to serious deficiencies in the everyday care. Before issuing a care order, the child welfare service must conduct a comprehensive assessment of all the relevant aspects of a case, and voluntary steps must be deemed insufficient. Furthermore, a care order must be considered to be necessary and in the best interest of the child. It is only the *County Social Welfare Board*, which is an impartial and independent decision-making authority, that can issue a care order. When a decision has been made to place a child in alternative care, the child's cultural and religious background shall be taken into account in the choice of foster care. The Government is working to recruit more foster parents with an immigrant background.

### ***New policies and measures – child welfare***

The Hague Convention 1996 on Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children entered into force in Norway in July 2016.<sup>63</sup> The Convention aims to improve the protection of children by helping to prevent and resolve parental disputes and child welfare cases involving more than one country. The convention can facilitate better cooperation and exchange of information in child welfare cases to ensure the best interest of the child. The convention allows for foster placements abroad and for transferring a child welfare case from one contracting state to another if this is in the child's best interest. Each contracting state designates a central authority, which plays a key role in cooperation on individual cases that fall under the Convention. The *Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs* is designated as Norway's central authority, and will be able to assist the municipal child welfare services in their dialogue with foreign authorities.

In 2015, the *Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion* published guidelines for the municipalities on how to handle child welfare cases where children have ties to more than one country.

In September 2016, an independent committee, appointed by the Government, published a comprehensive review of the *Child Welfare Act*. The committee made suggestions on how to simplify the language of the law and make the law more understandable and timely, as well as how to improve the legal safeguards for children.

### **14.2 Facts and figures**

During 2015, 53 439 children received support from the child welfare services in Norway. This was approximately the same level as the previous year. Eighty-one per cent of the cases involved a voluntary support measure, while 19 per cent of the case-load concerned a decision about alternative care without the parents consenting. A recent *Council of Europe* report<sup>64</sup> shows that Norway is among the countries with the lowest proportion of children in alternative care. Seven out of ten children who are in alternative care in Norway live in a foster home.

*Statistics Norway* reports how measures provided by the child welfare services differs for families with different immigrant background. They compare three groups of children and adolescents (aged 0-22 years): children without an immigrant background, immigrant children, and children born to immigrant parents in Norway. Children and youth with an immigrant background (i.e. immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents) constituted 16 per cent of the child population in Norway in 2015 while 26 per cent of the children and adolescents who received help from the child welfare services in 2015 had an immigrant background.

Children without an immigrant background was the numerically largest group receiving support from the child welfare services, with a ratio of 22 children per thousand in the child population, at the end of 2015. A lower number of children were receiving support in the two latter groups, but the support ratios were higher. For immigrant

---

<sup>63</sup> The full title is the Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children.

<sup>64</sup> <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-EN.asp?fileid=21567&lang=EN>

children the ratio was 49 per thousand, and the ratio was 32 per thousand for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.<sup>65</sup>

By the end of 2015, 9 000 children were in alternative care. Of these children 700 had an immigrant background, while 800 were Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Eighty-three per cent of the children, who were in alternative care by the end of 2015, had no immigrant background.

Children arriving as refugees have a higher likelihood than other children of receiving support from the child welfare service. This can be explained in part by the fact that most of the unaccompanied minors who are granted protection, receive housing and/or other support from the child welfare service.

---

<sup>65</sup> See: <http://www.ssb.no/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/kvart-fjerde-barn-i-barnevernet-har-innvandrarbakgrunn> (only in Norwegian)

In the Norwegian report for 2014-2015 (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/immigration-and-immigrants-2014-2015/id2469955/>) ratios were calculated based on the sum of measures provided during the whole year (2012). Ratios are now calculated based on measurements at the end of the year (31<sup>st</sup> December 2015). For this reason, the ratios presented in this year's and last year's reports are not directly comparable.



## **15 Discrimination**

Discrimination violates human rights, harming not only individuals but also the whole society. Norwegian efforts to guarantee equality no longer focus only on equality between women and men. Everyone should be treated equally, regardless of gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, religion and so on. Moreover, everyone should be given the same opportunity to participate in important decisions concerning their own lives. Legal and political measures should contribute to an equal society and the absence of discrimination.

Studies show that people with a minority background are often victims of discrimination. Different forms of discrimination occur in different segments of society, most often in relation to employment, services from public administrations and access to goods and services.

### *The Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act*

The *Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act* (2014) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, religion and belief. The act states that national origin, descent, skin colour and language are all aspects of ethnicity.

The act applies to all segments of society, except family life and personal relationships. The act protects against both direct and indirect discrimination. It covers both direct harassment and inducement to discriminate or harass someone else. The act bans reprisals against a person who files or intends to file a complaint about discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity. This protection also covers witnesses. Furthermore, it is illegal to participate in discrimination.

According to the act, both private and public employers have a legal duty to make active, targeted and systematic efforts to promote equality irrespective of ethnicity, religion and belief. This duty concerns matters such as recruitment, pay and working conditions, promotion, development opportunities and protection against harassment. The obligation to make active efforts does not outline specific measures to be taken, but calls upon the employer to design measures that address the discrimination challenges faced by the enterprise. In their annual report or budget presentation employers must include an account of steps taken to promote equality.

Public authorities and the social partners (unions and employers) also have an obligation to promote equality and prevent discrimination. The aim of these obligations is to create awareness about equality and ultimately prevent discriminatory practices.

Public agencies have a special responsibility to promote equality and prevent discrimination. *The Directive for Official Studies and Reports* is a tool for strengthening the efforts to promote equality in all official public studies and reports. According to the directive, all state agencies must study and report the consequences that their proposals will have for gender equality and human rights, whenever this is relevant.

### *The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud (LDO)*

LDO has both proactive and supervisory functions with respect to the *Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act*. Both LDO and the *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal* make decisions on individual complaints concerning discrimination. LDO also monitors how the Act functions.

The role of LDO is to investigate incidents where breaches of the laws are alleged. Following the investigation of a complaint, LDO makes a recommendation. LDO also has a consultancy and advisory service for individual private and public employers that is free of charge. An important task is to disseminate good examples and methods, and furthermore to improve understanding of the issues.

### ***New policies and measures – discrimination***

In 2014, and 2015 and 2016, the Ministry of Children and Equality has funded the Norwegian campaign Young people combating hate speech online. This The campaign is part of the European No Hate Speech Movement. The Norwegian campaign aims at combating hate speech, discrimination, and harassment and hate speech on the Internet, as well as supporting young people and groups in society that are especially vulnerable to this. The campaign also aims to combat discrimination hate speech and harassment on the grounds of gender, ethnicity and religion, sexual orientation and disability. The campaign is organised by a committee with representatives from a large number of non-governmental youth organisations.

In November 2016, the Government launched *The Action Plan against Anti-Semitism 2016-2020*.<sup>66</sup> The plan contains 11 measures aimed among other things at combatting anti-Semitism in schools and education, supporting Jewish cultural activity and information about Jewish lives and customs, ensuring anti-Semitic crime is duly registered, increasing knowledge about anti-Semitism through research and surveys.

The Government is currently working on a proposal for a new *comprehensive anti-discrimination act*. There are still some differences in the protection provided by the current anti-discrimination acts: The Gender Equality Act, the Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act, the Anti-Discrimination and Accessibility Act, and the Sexual Orientation Anti-Discrimination Act. When drafting a comprehensive act how to handle these differences has to be figured out. The idea of assembling the anti-discrimination acts into one is rooted in the human rights conventions.

In November 2016, the Government launched a strategy against *hate speech*. The strategy aims to prevent hate speech on different arenas; among others within the education system and the employment sector. It also aims to uncover hate speech and to make sure that hate speech is investigated and enforced within the courts of justice. The Government intends to create arenas for dialogue in order to increase public consciousness about the consequences of hate speech, also among young people.

Research on hate speech is limited, both in Norway and internationally. In 2016, The Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs initiated two research projects about hate speech. These show, among other things, that the extent of hate speech is difficult to determine, but that the reported amount of hate speech is highest on the grounds of ethnicity and sexual orientation. These results are followed up in the strategy. In 2017, Norway has the chairmanship of the Nordic Council and efforts to prevent hate speech will be given high priority in the Nordic context.

---

<sup>66</sup> See <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/handlingsplan-mot-antisemittisme/id2516367/> (only in Norwegian).

## **16 Citizenship and Naturalisation**

### **16.1 Policy and legislation**

Nationality (citizenship) provides legal and sociological bonds between the state and the individual. A person's acquisition of citizenship provides him/her with equal rights and duties to those who already are citizens, and is a prerequisite for full participation in society. The legal effects of nationality include that any person with Norwegian nationality has an unconditional right to legal residence in Norway. Citizens also have the right to vote in all political elections, as well as the right to hold a position in our three branches of government as, respectively, a member of the Norwegian Storting, a cabinet minister or a Supreme Court judge. The requirement of being a citizen also applies to some other positions. Compulsory military service is the most prominent of the legal obligations for Norwegian citizens.

The current *Nationality Act* entered into force in 2006. The Act is based on the principle of *Ius sanguinis*, which means that citizenship is not determined by place of birth, but by having one or both parents who are citizens of Norway. A child thus is automatically a Norwegian citizen by birth if one of the parents is a Norwegian citizen.

Other ways of becoming a Norwegian citizen are by application or notification. According to the act, an applicant has the right to acquire Norwegian citizenship if all the conditions listed in the *Nationality Act* are satisfied. The main requirements imply that the applicant:

- has to provide documentary evidence of his/her identity or otherwise clearly establish it.
- must have reached the age of 12, if s/he is to be granted Norwegian citizenship irrespective of the citizenship of the parents.
- must reside in the realm and intend to remain so.
- has to fulfil the conditions for a permanent residence permit laid down in the *Immigration Act*
- has to renounce his/her current citizenship before acquiring the Norwegian citizenship.
- must have lived in Norway for a total of seven years during the last ten years.
- must have completed the required Norwegian language training and social studies course, or document equivalent language skills in Norwegian or Sami.
- has not been sentenced to prison or special criminal sanctions. A sentenced applicant has to wait for a deferred period, depending on the length of the sentence, before citizenship can be acquired.

According to the current legislation, Norwegian Nationality may be repealed in the event of acquisition of another nationality, in the event of absence from the realm, upon application, and by revocation in case of fraud.

#### ***New policies and measures – citizenship***

According to the Government, Norwegian citizenship should not be easily obtained, and the conditions for its acquisition shall contribute to ensuring that new citizens are active participants in Norwegian society. Good knowledge of the Norwegian language is in most cases a prerequisite for obtaining employment.



The Government therefore aims to ensure that persons granted Norwegian citizenship have a minimum command of spoken Norwegian and have passed a civics test. In December 2015, the Storting adopted that a test in spoken Norwegian and a test in civics must be passed before citizenship is granted, but with reasonable provisions for exemption. The new requirements will enter into force in 2017.

As part of the efforts to combat radicalisation and violent extremism, amendments to the *Nationality Act* are under consideration. These will include examining the introduction of rules on loss of citizenship in cases concerning conduct seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the state, or the voluntary entry into a foreign military force. A commission report on such measures has been subject to public consultation and the Government will consider the recommendations in the report as well as the responses from the bodies consulted and opinions expressed.

The Storting has instructed the Government to assess the consequences of the principle of singular citizenship. Norway is the only Nordic country where the principle of singular citizenship still applies. The Storting is particularly interested in the potential consequences in a globalised world of an amendment on access to the labour market and for national security and crime.

## **16.2 Naturalisations**

In 2015, 12 400 persons were naturalised. This corresponds to a 19 per cent decline from the record year of 2014.<sup>67</sup> The largest decline was among former citizens of Somalia, with 60 per cent fewer naturalisations. Among those who were naturalised in 2015, the biggest countries of origin were Eritrea, Afghanistan and Iraq. The largest group in 2015 were 1 100 from Eritrea, twice as many as the year before.

The gender disparity was small among those who were granted Norwegian citizenship - 54 per cent were women. Among some groups, however, the proportion of women was high, with at least three out of four women from Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam, Brazil and Ukraine. Eight out of ten who obtained Norwegian citizenship in 2015 were aged 40 or younger.

In 2015, the inclination to naturalise after fulfilling the residency requirement of seven years was strongest among immigrants from Eritrea, Afghanistan, Syria, Ethiopia and Iran, cf. Table A22.

---

<sup>67</sup> This chapter is mainly based on this publication from Statistics Norway:  
<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/statsborger/aar/2016-05-11>

**Table 16.1 Naturalisations by the former citizenship. Major countries of origin. 2006-2015**

Country of origin	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total, of which</b>	<b>11 955</b>	<b>14 877</b>	<b>10 312</b>	<b>11 442</b>	<b>11 903</b>	<b>14 286</b>	<b>12 384</b>	<b>13 223</b>	<b>15 336</b>	<b>12 432</b>
<b>Eritrea</b>	60	88	67	63	248	248	199	323	563	1 114
<b>Afghanistan</b>	194	674	877	857	1 054	1 280	1 013	1 005	1 371	1 088
<b>Iraq</b>	2 142	2 577	1 072	1 267	1 338	945	1 642	1 663	1 418	817
<b>Pakistan</b>	590	544	773	469	430	523	478	424	503	714
<b>Philippines</b>	246	421	233	445	322	410	341	479	851	704
<b>Thailand</b>	263	427	247	483	267	363	265	346	547	683
<b>Somalia</b>	1 281	2 196	1 315	1 737	1 528	2 092	1 571	1 667	1 138	451
<b>Russia</b>	458	436	515	622	673	630	629	418	401	444
<b>Myanmar</b>	0	5	4	33	103	260	325	533	838	378
<b>India</b>	187	235	141	185	152	209	130	132	213	382

Source: Statistics Norway

### 16.3 Naturalisation ceremonies

Since 2006, every person granted Norwegian citizenship has been invited to take part in a ceremony that includes an oath of loyalty. The aim of these ceremonies is to ensure a solemn and dignified transition to Norwegian citizenship. Participation in the ceremony also marks that the new citizen endorses the fundamental values on which the Norwegian society is based, including the principle of equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all Norwegians. Participation in this ceremony is voluntary. Participants over the age of 18 take an oath of loyalty, and receive the book *Welcome as a new citizen*. In 2015, 26 such ceremonies were held.



## **17 Public debate and opinion**

### **17.1 Public debate**

There are no regular statistics on the extent of public debate of issues concerning immigration and integration. Therefore, the following considerations are primarily based on the impressions of the contributors to this report.

An analysis of the coverage of immigration and integration issues in printed and electronic media in 2010-2011, was published in 2012.<sup>68</sup> A similar, more comprehensive analysis, available in English, was also prepared in 2009.<sup>69</sup> The major findings of these two reports are described in the Norwegian IMO-report for 2011-2012.<sup>70</sup>

Norway experienced a significant influx of asylum seekers in the last months of 2015 (cf. chapter 6.2) which required a large and rapid expansion of the number of reception centres. This put pressure on the Norwegian asylum system that resulted in much public debate, regarding the ability of the Government to react rapidly to expand the reception centre capacity, its ability to attend to the basic needs of the large number of asylum seekers and, especially, its ability to take care of the unaccompanied minors among them. There was also criticism because many of the children in reception centres after arrival had to wait a long period before they were enrolled in schools.

In 2016, there has been a sharp drop in number of asylum seekers. This has resulted in overcapacity at the reception centres. The overcapacity has sparked a new debate regarding the use of public funds to finance an unused capacity and almost empty centres. Furthermore, the problems that some municipalities may face when such centres close, have been an issue. There have been such reactions because some municipalities have made investments to host reception centres, and the centres themselves and the municipal services offered to asylum seekers provide employment opportunities for the community.

In addition, there has been considerable public debate over proposals for stricter asylum and immigration policy and legislation, cf. chapters 5 and 6. As mentioned, the Storting did not pass all of the proposed restrictive amendments, partly reflecting this controversy.<sup>71</sup>

There has also been some debate concerning the White Paper on integration policy, briefly presented in chapter 9, but there was less controversy and broader political support than in the case of the asylum and immigration policy proposals.<sup>72</sup>

However, there is continuous public debate on the role of religion, especially Islam, among immigrants: how religion influences integration processes and the upbringing of children in particular. Important aspects of the issue are religious dress codes, the

---

<sup>68</sup> <http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Rapporter/MedieanalyseBLD122011.pdf> (Norwegian only)

<sup>69</sup> [http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Artikler/Eng\\_Immigrants\\_in\\_Media\\_2009.pdf](http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Artikler/Eng_Immigrants_in_Media_2009.pdf)

<sup>70</sup>

[http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/AD/publikasjoner/rapporter/2013/IMO\\_report\\_2011\\_2012\\_final.pdf](http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/AD/publikasjoner/rapporter/2013/IMO_report_2011_2012_final.pdf)

<sup>71</sup> Innst. 391 L (2015-2016) <https://www.stortinget.no/no/Saker-og-publikasjoner/Publikasjoner/Innstillinger/Stortinget/2015-2016/inns-201516-391/?1vl=0>

<sup>72</sup> Innst. 399 S (2015-2016) <https://www.stortinget.no/no/Saker-og-publikasjoner/Publikasjoner/Innstillinger/Stortinget/2015-2016/inns-201516-399/?1vl=0>

position of girls and women, marriage traditions, marginalisation and the growth of extremism among some young people.

Several young Norwegian women, mainly with a Muslim and immigrant family background, have entered the public sphere and raised their voices against all forms of negative social control of young women. Some have used the term “shameless young women/girls” about themselves to indicate what their liberation struggle is about.<sup>73</sup> These young women have received much public attention and strong support, despite some negative reactions from individuals.

Hate speech is causing deep concern. As a phenomenon hate speech is not new, but with internet and the widespread use of social media, the level of hate speech has increased. The Government is concerned that hate speech can cause fear among those who are subjected to it, and can cause people to withdraw from the public space. As a result, important voices that should be heard in the public debate, may be silenced. In November 2016, a strategy against hate speech was launched, cf. chapter 15 Discrimination.

## 17.2 Public opinion

The latest survey of attitudes towards immigrants and immigration shows changes in several indicators of attitudes compared to 2015.<sup>74</sup> This is the case for the granting of residence permits to refugees, performance of immigrants in the labour market, immigrants as a source of social insecurity, and the value of their cultural contribution. The changes all have a rather critical orientation. There is also a small decline in the proportion claiming to have contact with immigrants. This is the first survey of attitudes conducted by Statistics Norway after the surge of asylum seekers last autumn. Data was collected in July and August 2016.

In answer to the question whether it should be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit, 12 per cent answered in the affirmative, 51 per cent said that access to permits should remain the same as today, and 33 per cent answered that it should be more difficult. The corresponding figures for last year are 15, 50 and 29 per cent respectively.

The proportion agreeing fully or on the whole that “most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life” went down seven percentage points, while the proportion agreeing fully that “all immigrants in Norway should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians” decreased by eight percentage points. There was also a decline of eight percentage points in the proportion who “fully agrees” that labour immigration from non-Nordic countries makes a mainly positive contribution to the Norwegian economy. Regarding the latter two statements, there was an increase in the share answering “agree on the whole” of eight and five percentage points respectively, which softened the degree of change. There are now 66 per cent

---

<sup>73</sup> See this article where three of the most active young women summarise their experiences and declare their intention to continue the struggle: [http://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/sid/Vi-er-de-skamlose-jentene-var-tid-har-begynt---og-det-skal-mye-til-a-knuse-styrken-vi-har-bygget-opp--Herz\\_-Sroug-og-Bile-611912b.html](http://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/sid/Vi-er-de-skamlose-jentene-var-tid-har-begynt---og-det-skal-mye-til-a-knuse-styrken-vi-har-bygget-opp--Herz_-Sroug-og-Bile-611912b.html) (only in Norwegian).

<sup>74</sup> This chapter consists of the summary of the most recent report from Statistics Norway, only with some minor adjustments. See <http://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/attitudes-towards-immigrants-and-immigration-2016>, published December 21, 2016

who think immigrants make an important contribution to working life, 86 per cent who think immigrants should have equal job opportunities, and 63 per cent who believe that labour immigration from non-Nordic countries contributes positively to the Norwegian economy.

The survey moreover showed an increase of six percentage points in the share agreeing fully or on the whole that “most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society”. Thirty-two per cent are of that opinion, while 54 per cent disagree.

The share agreeing fully or on the whole that “most immigrants enrich the cultural life in Norway” fell by five percentage points, while the share agreeing that “immigrants in Norway should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible” increased by seven percentage points. Sixty-seven per cent now feel that immigrants enrich the culture, and 51 per cent think they should resemble Norwegians as much as possible.

The share claiming to have contact with immigrants fell 6 percentage points to 72 per cent. Fewer say they have contact with immigrants “at work” or “in close family relations”. Empirically, we know that these figures tend to fluctuate. Of those who have contact, fewer are also reporting daily contact.

A multivariate analysis shows the correlation between different background factors and the most important attitude indicators. Gender, educational level and contact appear to be the most important background factors. Liberal attitudes are more common among women, those with a higher education and those with a wide range of contacts. Being male, poorly educated and lacking immigrant contacts shows the opposite trend.

Political preferences are now included in background factors. Established notions of degree of immigrant-friendliness among political parties are reflected in the attitudes of their respective supporters.



## **18 Information and publications**

### **18.1 Background information**

Statistics on immigration and immigrants from *Statistics Norway* in English:

<http://www.ssb.no/en/innvandring-og-innvandrerer>

Statistics and information on applications, permits, rules and regulations from the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* available in English:

<http://www.udi.no/Norwegian-Directorate-of-Immigration/>

Recent publications by *Statistics Norway* on migration related issues with many sub-topics (all with at least a summary in English):

<http://ssb.no/en/innvandring-og-innvandrerer>

Recent studies commissioned by UDI:

<http://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/research-and-development-reports/>

Facts concerning integration policy published by the *Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)*:

<http://www.imdi.no/en/>

Overview of studies and ad-hoc queries on issues concerning migration in the *European Migration Network (EMN)*:

<http://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway/>

Publications on migration from *PRIO – the Peace Research Institute of Oslo*:

<https://www.prio.org/Research/Group/?x=1>

### **18.2 Some recent publications**

Berg, Sonja L. et al. (2016):

*Socio-economic costs of inadequate education for minor asylum seekers and refugees*. (English abstract)

Rapport nr. 32-2016, Samfunnsøkonomisk analyse AS

<http://www.samfunnsokonomisk-analyse.no/s/R32-2016-Samfunnsokonomiske-kostnader-ved-at-asylskere-og-flyktninger-far-mangelfull-grunnopplring-67fr.pdf>

Berg, Berit & Kristian Rose Tronstad ed. (2015):

*Levekår for barn i asyløkerfasen* (Living conditions for asylum seeking children)

NTNU Samfunnsforskning (English summary)

[https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou\\_i/asylmottak/laevekar\\_for\\_barn\\_i\\_asylsoekerfasen.pdf](https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/asylmottak/laevekar_for_barn_i_asylsoekerfasen.pdf)

Blom, Svein (2016):

*Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration 2016*

Reports 2016/41, Statistics Norway (English summary)

<http://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/attitudes-towards-immigrants-and-immigration-2016>

Bolhuis, Maarten & Joris van Wijk (2015):

*Study on the exchange of information between European countries regarding persons excluded from refugee status in accordance with Article 1F Refugee Convention*

Vrije University



[https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou\\_i/asyl/study-exchange-information-1f-exclusion.pdf](https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/asyl/study-exchange-information-1f-exclusion.pdf)

Brekke, Jan-Paul (2015):

*Why go back? Assisted return from Norway*

Report 2015:08, Institute for Social Research

[https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou\\_i/retur/why-go-back-assisted-return-from-norway.pdf](https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/retur/why-go-back-assisted-return-from-norway.pdf)

Dzamarija, Minja Tea ed. (2016):

*Children and young adults with an immigrant background*

Reports 2016/23, Statistics Norway

<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/barn-og-unge-voksne-med-innvandrerbakgrunn>

Eggebø, Helga & Stubberud, Elisabeth (2016):

*Hatefulle ytringer Delrapport 2: Forskning på hat og diskriminering (Hate speech.*

Report 2: Research on hate and discrimination)

Rapport 2016:15, Institute for Social Research (English summary)

<http://www.samfunnsforskning.no/Publikasjoner/Rapporter/2016/2016-15>

Haugen, Marion et al. (2016):

*Development of improved methods or basis for medical age assessment of minors and young adults*

Note. Norwegian Computing Center

<https://www.udi.no/statistikk-og-analyse/forsknings-og-utviklingsrapporter/development-of-improved-methods-for-medical-age-assessment2016/>

Kornstad, Tom et al. (2016):

*Utvandring blant innvandrere i Norge. Del 2: Analyser basert på microdata (Emigration among immigrants in Norway - Vol 2: Analyses based on micro data)*

Reports 2016/27, Statistics Norway (English summary)

<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/utvandring-blant-innvandrere-i-norge--278285>

Nadim, Marjan & Fladmoe, Audun (2016):

*Hatefulle ytringer Delrapport 1: Forskning på art og omfang (Hate speech. Report 1: Research on nature and scale)*

Rapport 2016:14; Institute for Social Research (English summary)

<http://www.samfunnsforskning.no/Publikasjoner/Rapporter/2016/2016-14>

Nadim, Marjan et al. (2016):

*Hatefulle ytringer på internett. Omfang, forebygging og juridiske grenser. (Hate speech and crime on the Internet)*

Rapport 2016:17, Institute for Social Research (English summary)

<http://www.samfunnsforskning.no/Publikasjoner/Rapporter/2016/2016-17>

Olsen, Bjørn (2016):

*Unge med innvandrerbakgrunn i arbeid og utdanning 2014. (Employment and education among young people with immigrant background 2014.*

Reports 2016/09, Statistics Norway (English summary).

<http://ssb.no/en/arbeid-og-lonn/artikler-og-publikasjoner/unge-med-innvandrerbakgrunn-i-arbeid-og-utdanning-2014>

Proba samfunnsanalyse (2016):

*Evaluering av pilotprosjektet om saksflyt og retur* (Evaluation of pilot project regarding case flow and return)

Proba samfunnsanalyse - Rapport 2016-04 (English summary)

[https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou\\_i/retur/folgeevaluering-rop.pdf](https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/retur/folgeevaluering-rop.pdf)

Paasche, Erlend et al. (2016):

*Assistert retur til Nigeria* (Assisted return to Nigeria)

Institutt for kriminologi og retts sosiologi, Universitetet i Oslo (English summary)

<https://www.udi.no/statistikk-og-analyse/forsknings-og-utviklingsrapporter/assistert-retur-til-nigeria-2016/>

Sandnes, Toril (2016):

*Family immigration to Norway 1990-2014 - More family reunifications than new marriages.*

Statistics Norway. Published online March 8, 2016

<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/more-family-reunifications-than-new-marriages>

Simonsen Vogt Wiig AS (2016)

*Norway's obligations under the EU Citizenship Directive 2004/38/EC*

[https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou\\_i/annet/norways-obligations-eu-citizenship-directive.pdf](https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/annet/norways-obligations-eu-citizenship-directive.pdf)

Takle, Marianne & Marie Louise Seeberg (2015):

*"All European countries are not the same!" The Dublin regulation and onward migration in Europe.*

Norwegian Social Research NOVA Rapport nr 12/2015

[https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou\\_i/asyl/al-european-countries-are-not-the-same.pdf](https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/asyl/al-european-countries-are-not-the-same.pdf)

Wessel-Aas, Jon et al. (2016):

*Hatefulle ytringer Delrapport 3: Grenseoppgangen mellom ytringsfrihet og strafferettslig vern mot hatefulle ytringer* (Hate speech. Report 3: The distinction between criminal hate speech and protected free speech)

Rapport 2016:16. Institute for Social Research (English summary)

<http://www.samfunnsforskning.no/Publikasjoner/Rapporter/2016/2016-16>

Østby, Lars (2016):

*Refugees in Norway*

Statistics Norway. Published online January 28, 2016.

<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/refugees-in-norway>



## ANNEX A Index of tables

[Table A1. Growth and migration in Norway - annual change in per cent. 2015](#)

[Table A2. Immigration and emigration of legal migrants. 1971-2015](#)

[Table A3. Population 31 December 2015 and changes in 2015, by immigrant category and country background](#)

[Table A4. Immigration to Norway by country. 1986-2015](#)

[Table A4m. Immigration to Norway by country and age. Males. 2015](#)

[Table A4f. Immigration to Norway by country and age. Females. 2015](#)

[Table A5. Emigration from Norway by country. 1986-2015](#)

[Table A5m. Emigration from Norway by country and age. Males. 2015](#)

[Table A5f. Emigration from Norway by country and age. Females. 2015](#)

[Table A6. Net migration by country. 1986-2015](#)

[Table A6m. Net migration by country and age. Males. 2015](#)

[Table A6f. Net migration by country and age. Females. 2015](#)

[Table A7. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2015](#)

[Table A7m. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2015](#)

[Table A7f. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2015](#)

[Table A8. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2015](#)

[Table A8m. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2015](#)

[Table A8f. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2015](#)

[Table A9. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. 1986-2015](#)

[Table A9m. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship and age. Males. 2015](#)

[Table A9f. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Females. 2015](#)

[Table A10. Immigration, emigration and net migration to Norway, by citizenship. 1978-2015](#)

[Table A11. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 2004-2014 and 2000-2010 still in Norway one and five years after immigration](#)

[Table A12.1. Married couples by country of birth of the spouses. 1 January 2015](#)

[Table A12.2 Married couples by country background of the spouses. 1 January 2015](#)

[Table A13.1 Marriages by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2015](#)

[Table A13.2. Marriages by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2015](#)

[Table A14.1. Divorces by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2015](#)

[Table A14.2. Divorces by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2015](#)

[Table A15. Population by citizenship. 1 January. 1986-2016](#)

[Table A16. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. 1 January 2016](#)

[Table A16m. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. Males. 1 January 2016](#)

[Table A16f. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. Females. 1 January 2016](#)

[Table A17. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2016](#)

[Table A17.1. Immigrants by country of origin per 1 January. 1986-2016](#)

[Table A17.2. Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2016](#)

[Table A18. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016](#)

[Table A19. Total fertility rate \(TFR\) by country background. 1998-2015](#)

[Table A20. Children born by country of birth of the parents. 2000-2015](#)

[Table A21. Naturalisations by previous nationality. 1986-2015](#)

[Table A22. Naturalisations, per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities. 2015](#)

[Table A23. Immigrations by reason for immigration and year of immigration. 1990-2015](#)

[Table A24. Immigrations by duration of stay, sex and country background. 1 January 2016](#)

[Table A25. Population by Norwegian/foreign citizenship, duration of residence and country background. 1 January 2016](#)

[Table A26. Employed by region of birth and age. Per cent of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. 4th quarter 2015](#)

[Table A27. Employed persons 15-74 years of age by region of birth, number of years of residence in Norway, by sex and age. Per cent of total number of persons aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2015](#)

[Table A28. Unemployment rate \(persons 16-74 years of age\) by region of birth, sex and number of years of residence in Norway. Per cent of total number of persons aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2015](#)

[Table A29. Employed in total by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2015. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group](#)

[Table A29m. Employed males by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2015. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group](#)

[Table A29f. Employed females by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2015. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group](#)

# ANNEX A

**Table A1. Population and immigrants in Norway 1 January 2015 and 2016, and immigration in 2015**

	01.01.2015	01.01.2016	Change
<b>Total population</b>	<b>5 165 802</b>	<b>5 213 985</b>	<b>0,9</b>
Immigrants, stock	669 380	698 550	4,4
Immigration, total previous year	70 030	67 276	-3,9
Real GDP <sup>1,2</sup>			1,6
Total employment <sup>1,2</sup>			0,6

<sup>1</sup> Growth of yearly average. <sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures (all industries).

Source: National Accounts Statistics

**Table A2. Immigration and emigration of legal migrants. 1971-2015**

	Immigrations	Emigrations	Percentage of total population	
			Immigrations	Emigrations
1971-1975	18 766	13 931	0,47	0,35
1976-1980	18 758	14 615	0,46	0,36
1981-1985	20 355	15 317	0,49	0,37
1986-1990	27 330	21 006	0,65	0,50
1991-1995	27 465	18 546	0,66	0,42
1996-2000	34 690	22 885	0,78	0,52
2001-2005	37 395	23 782	0,82	0,52
2006-2010	62 710	25 169	1,04	0,41
2011	79 498	32 466	1,60	0,66
2012	78 570	31 227	1,57	0,62
2013	75 789	35 716	1,49	0,70
2014	70 030	31 875	1,36	0,62
2015	67 276	37 474	1,3	0,73

**Table A3. Population 31 December 2015 and changes in 2015, by immigrant category and country background**

Immigrant category	Changes in 2015								Population 31.12.2015
	Population 1.1.2015	Livebirths	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigrations	Emigrations	Net migrations	Increase in population <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Population, total</b>	5 165 802	59 058	40 727	18 331	67 276	37 474	29 802	48 133	5 213 985
Born in Norway with two Norwegian-born parents	4 046 190	39 289	38 444	845	4291	5204	-913	-68	4 043 797
Immigrants <sup>2</sup>	669 380	-	1 668	-1 668	58767	27702	31 065	29 397	698 550
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	135 583	11 728	102	11 626	1261	2606	-1 345	10 281	149 657
Foreign born with one Norwegian-born parent	34 513	2	93	-91	1339	515	824	733	35 444
Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent	242 217	7 842	361	7 481	907	1312	-405	7 076	248 054
Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents	37 919	12	59	-47	338	134	204	157	38 483
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	804 963	11 728	1 770	9 958	60 028	30 308	29 720	39 678	848 207
<b>Rest of the population</b>	<b>4 360 839</b>	<b>47 330</b>	<b>38 957</b>	<b>8 373</b>	<b>7 248</b>	<b>7 166</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>8 455</b>	<b>4 365 778</b>

<sup>1</sup> The difference in population the two subsequent years as a rule will deviate from the total of birth surplus and net migration. The deviation in the population accounts is due to belated reports, annulments, corrections etc.

<sup>2</sup> These are children who were registered with a birth report, but they are actually born abroad.

**Table A4. Immigration to Norway by previous country of residence. 1986-2015**

From country	Annual average					2011	2012	2103	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-					
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 330</b>	<b>27 465</b>	<b>34 690</b>	<b>37 395</b>	<b>62 710</b>	<b>79 498</b>	<b>78 570</b>	<b>75 789</b>	<b>70 030</b>	<b>67 276</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>13 957</b>	<b>17 181</b>	<b>21 095</b>	<b>20 380</b>	<b>42 305</b>	<b>55 789</b>	<b>51 581</b>	<b>49 857</b>	<b>45 669</b>	<b>39 094</b>
EU 15	11 834	11 741	15 761	14 287	20 333	24 255	22 320	23 281	21 469	18 231
EU 28	12 505	12 439	16 744	16 976	38 846	51 177	47 078	45 970	41 983	35 112
NEW EU 13	671	698	983	2 689	18 513	26 922	24 758	22 689	20 514	16 881
Denmark	3 232	2 308	2 727	3 009	3 064	3 661	3 791	4 222	3 653	3 111
Finland	392	395	1 130	930	654	566	504	574	631	566
Sweden	3 785	4 614	6 243	4 512	7 280	9 894	7 517	7 138	6 452	5 204
Iceland	.	.	.	.	863	1 753	1 410	1 082	1 112	1 015
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	2 175	569	208	153	119	163	187	187	242
Bulgaria	69	60	80	114	352	774	968	1 122	879	854
France	445	529	599	519	820	950	830	953	946	870
Germany	718	833	1 400	1 654	3 435	2 510	1 905	1 790	1 798	1 486
Estonia	.	.	.	.	555	1 056	954	656	605	465
Latvia	.	.	.	.	965	2 118	1 652	1 329	1 130	828
Lithuania	.	28	91	415	3 239	7 629	6 516	5 463	4 354	3 227
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	98	211	186	145	154	172
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	445	519
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	15	34	24	22	28	23
Poland	485	322	248	1 324	11 461	12 615	11 339	10 298	9 682	8 062
Romania	56	91	128	207	856	1 371	1 848	2 216	1 914	1 717
Russia	.	241	683	1 454	1 104	966	998	918	679	647
Serbia and Montenegro	724	1 352	1 617	557	68	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	298	315	509	589	605	796
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	551	580	567	500	505	365
Spain	470	441	512	703	1 006	1 630	2 161	2 471	2 176	1 947
Ukraine	.	18	61	214	312	472	473	428	426	513
United Kingdom	1 832	1 587	1 835	1 582	1 935	2 318	2 337	2 261	2 100	1 798
Rest of Europe	1 749	2 187	3 299	2 986	3 224	4 247	4 929	5 386	5 208	4 666
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>1 960</b>	<b>2 687</b>	<b>3 939</b>	<b>4 686</b>	<b>6 106</b>	<b>8 364</b>	<b>7 899</b>	<b>6 799</b>	<b>8 052</b>
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	933	1 564	1 669	1 844	2 017	2 608
Morocco	234	173	236	200	149	150	131	140	153	150
Somalia	315	444	832	1 297	1 154	1 457	2 933	1 890	1 020	1 105
Rest of Africa	1 687	1 344	1 619	2 443	2 450	2 935	3 631	4 025	3 609	4 189
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>7 068</b>	<b>4 843</b>	<b>7 066</b>	<b>9 457</b>	<b>11 295</b>	<b>12 502</b>	<b>13 322</b>	<b>12 827</b>	<b>12 755</b>	<b>15 197</b>
Afghanistan	52	16	111	811	818	867	848	664	575	868
China	229	264	398	804	906	1 122	996	919	867	870
Hong Kong	147	80	43	34	37	34	43	31	39	40
Korea, South	236	159	199	174	171	238	210	187	197	195
India	354	183	239	334	836	1 161	1 411	1 420	1 704	1 558
Iran	949	282	391	587	444	812	783	645	436	601
Iraq	156	263	1 659	1 306	999	675	427	341	382	398
Pakistan	972	620	794	815	758	690	893	743	657	677
Philippines	578	429	386	666	1 377	2 114	2 100	2 237	1 708	1 789
Sri Lanka	855	387	360	334	227	193	173	176	112	118
Syria	.	.	.	.	188	189	482	1 072	1 620	2 557
Thailand	275	270	410	1 052	1 473	1 418	1 468	1 288	995	1 213
Turkey	665	460	550	634	391	399	448	523	505	845
Vietnam	552	377	191	303	261	326	375	351	297	232
Rest of Asia	1 047	1 054	1 334	1 603	2 410	2 264	2 665	2 230	2 661	3 236
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>2 384</b>	<b>2 502</b>	<b>2 664</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>2 286</b>	<b>2 498</b>	<b>2 575</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>2 267</b>	<b>2 295</b>
USA	1 987	2 069	2 104	1 614	1 630	1 744	1 852	1 740	1 638	1 634
Rest of North and Central America	397	434	560	534	656	754	723	691	629	661
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>1 464</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>873</b>
Brazil	116	123	162	259	450	514	556	540	612	477
Chile	934	149	164	183	160	135	160	134	117	110
Rest of South America	414	411	478	454	461	509	466	470	343	286
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>471</b>
Not stated	19	68	91	246	584	927	1 008	1 141	1 033	1 294



Table A4m. Immigration to Norway by previous country of residence and age. Males. 2015

From country	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 934</b>	<b>4 746</b>	<b>4 259</b>	<b>11 763</b>	<b>8 819</b>	<b>3 958</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>21 194</b>	<b>2 081</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>7 472</b>	<b>5 865</b>	<b>2 877</b>	<b>1 097</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>178</b>
EU 15	9 319	950	629	3 395	2 211	1 138	596	230	170
EU 28	19 398	1 791	1 120	6 939	5 417	2 667	1 012	272	180
NEW EU 13	10 079	841	491	3 544	3 206	1 529	416	42	10
Denmark	1 280	110	64	619	256	145	60	22	4
Finland	291	45	11	100	82	20	23	9	1
Sweden	2 758	221	149	1 166	591	266	190	104	71
Iceland	527	102	75	121	89	83	47	10	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	119	17	10	43	35	10	3	1	-
Bulgaria	516	50	53	173	145	73	21	1	-
France	440	54	33	197	92	35	17	6	6
Germany	728	89	68	232	179	99	41	12	8
Estonia	284	22	8	124	81	32	16	1	-
Latvia	507	43	29	168	168	73	22	4	-
Lithuania	1 920	101	81	843	523	284	82	5	1
Kosovo	86	9	8	38	20	7	2	-	2
Croatia	299	28	18	87	106	47	11	1	1
Montenegro	8	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Poland	4 923	459	224	1 569	1 648	791	210	22	-
Romania	976	91	57	345	328	118	33	2	2
Russia	209	43	32	72	39	15	4	3	1
Serbia	395	53	27	94	153	54	12	2	-
Slovakia	208	9	3	80	68	38	10	-	-
Spain	1 042	113	90	252	244	168	83	30	62
Ukraine	193	21	31	81	44	13	2	1	-
United Kingdom	995	131	70	303	242	151	63	26	9
Rest of Europe	2 490	269	190	761	730	355	145	30	10
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>4 741</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>
Eritrea	1 872	71	336	970	370	106	13	5	1
Morocco	62	13	10	11	14	7	1	3	3
Somalia	526	166	231	58	36	16	11	6	2
Rest of Africa	2 281	495	479	654	442	131	50	19	11
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>7 387</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>1 428</b>	<b>2 013</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75</b>
Afghanistan	610	51	446	47	42	14	9	1	-
China	407	51	33	140	98	46	9	24	6
Hong Kong	12	2	1	3	4	1	1	-	-
Korea, South	92	21	12	16	18	14	8	3	-
India	868	109	23	316	341	56	6	8	9
Iran	223	42	56	50	42	24	6	1	2
Iraq	182	47	43	22	40	20	6	1	3
Pakistan	327	64	58	114	54	12	4	8	13
Philippines	410	94	73	95	73	23	20	24	8
Sri Lanka	47	9	4	12	11	5	3	1	2
Syria	1 766	208	241	669	415	144	68	18	3
Thailand	312	96	83	18	31	19	29	25	11
Turkey	473	97	95	120	93	42	17	6	3
Vietnam	67	9	4	21	14	5	8	3	3
Rest of Asia	1 591	374	256	370	346	150	56	27	12
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>
USA	870	136	162	199	167	111	55	26	14
Rest of North and Central America	323	47	48	98	66	36	18	5	5
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Brazil	201	28	30	73	35	23	8	1	3
Chile	51	14	4	8	12	4	5	3	1
Rest of South America	143	34	13	50	32	8	3	1	2
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Not stated	766	340	170	74	87	42	40	12	1

**Table A4f. Immigration to Norway by previous country of residence and age. Females. 2015**

From country	Total	Age							
		- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 342</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>12 075</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>1 094</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>17 900</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>7 807</b>	<b>3 786</b>	<b>1 682</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>174</b>
EU 15	8 912	903	776	4 100	1 694	744	392	159	144
EU 28	15 714	1 721	1 303	7 055	3 226	1 451	601	195	162
NEW EU 13	6 802	818	527	2 955	1 532	707	209	36	18
Denmark	1 831	104	85	1 252	235	75	52	19	9
Finland	275	35	11	120	70	18	14	6	1
Sweden	2 446	191	156	1 237	407	181	149	63	62
Iceland	488	99	71	139	89	53	31	4	2
Bosnia- Herzegovina	123	15	10	53	35	7	-	3	-
Bulgaria	338	49	41	108	83	36	14	-	7
France	430	48	50	222	64	31	5	4	6
Germany	758	83	119	281	159	68	30	11	7
Estonia	181	25	20	81	30	18	6	-	1
Latvia	321	28	26	134	72	46	10	5	-
Lithuania	1 307	119	69	685	228	147	48	9	2
Kosovo	86	10	11	40	17	7	1	-	-
Croatia	220	39	20	68	57	28	7	1	-
Montenegro	15	1	1	5	5	1	-	2	-
Poland	3 139	422	256	1 335	730	302	82	10	2
Romania	741	88	52	317	187	69	21	5	2
Russia	438	46	39	162	88	53	24	21	5
Serbia	401	64	26	104	154	45	5	3	-
Slovakia	157	12	7	82	34	16	5	-	1
Spain	905	114	113	258	206	103	41	29	41
Ukraine	320	21	22	121	91	40	12	9	4
United Kingdom	803	152	74	233	192	105	28	11	8
Rest of Europe	2 176	239	237	770	553	233	103	28	13
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>3 311</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>
Eritrea	736	55	146	351	136	41	2	3	2
Morocco	88	14	12	29	19	8	-	3	3
Somalia	579	159	239	108	41	21	4	5	2
Rest of Africa	1 908	453	399	504	368	128	36	17	3
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>7 810</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>2 693</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>72</b>
Afghanistan	258	59	46	85	44	9	7	4	4
China	463	41	33	197	86	40	25	29	12
Hong Kong	28	-	3	12	8	1	4	-	-
Korea, South	103	17	9	28	28	13	5	3	-
India	690	140	18	300	176	21	10	16	9
Iran	378	46	74	100	93	35	17	7	6
Iraq	216	54	37	52	50	15	6	2	-
Pakistan	350	58	51	127	55	18	9	19	13
Philippines	1 379	110	114	801	208	65	36	37	8
Sri Lanka	71	4	7	29	7	9	2	11	2
Syria	791	219	132	168	157	70	28	12	5
Thailand	901	110	106	150	322	168	39	4	2
Turkey	372	91	65	81	82	32	15	5	1
Vietnam	165	14	12	71	35	7	15	11	-
Rest of Asia	1 645	337	239	492	346	136	51	34	10
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>
USA	764	123	124	207	134	101	46	17	12
Rest of North and Central America	338	44	54	93	78	48	17	2	2
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
Brazil	276	35	32	97	74	28	8	2	-
Chile	59	13	13	7	7	9	5	4	1
Rest of South America	143	21	16	57	26	11	7	4	1
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Not stated	528	313	55	62	59	30	3	4	2

**Table A5. Emigration from Norway by country of destination. 1986-2015**

To country	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010					
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 006</b>	<b>18 546</b>	<b>22 885</b>	<b>23 782</b>	<b>25 169</b>	<b>32 466</b>	<b>31 227</b>	<b>35 716</b>	<b>31 875</b>	<b>37 474</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>15 297</b>	<b>10 902</b>	<b>15 277</b>	<b>16 218</b>	<b>15 098</b>	<b>19 631</b>	<b>17 861</b>	<b>18 288</b>	<b>16 262</b>	20 038
EU 15	14 228	9 451	13 062	14 176	12 432	15 413	14 189	14 202	11 858	14 942
EU 27	14 377	9 774	13 476	14 766	14 262	18 396	16 625	17 018	15 052	18 815
NEW EU 13	150	324	414	594	1 830	2 983	2 436	2 816	3 194	3 873
Denmark	3 022	2 484	2 949	3 176	2 944	3 122	2 825	3 117	1 081	3 737
Finland	439	246	682	996	609	508	404	405	456	479
Sweden	6 004	2 669	4 429	5 534	5 111	7 457	6 686	6 192	5 841	5 688
Iceland	.	.	.	.	356	619	789	739	690	661
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	49	411	71	37	40	36	55	36	44
Bulgaria	11	21	15	29	32	56	48	71	89	73
France	584	477	469	430	356	465	403	437	435	482
Germany	639	702	774	720	841	1 064	1 076	1 018	958	1 109
Estonia	.	.	.	.	63	101	78	96	118	165
Latvia	.	.	.	.	56	135	111	185	176	207
Lithuania	.	11	32	77	198	365	395	480	719	950
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	7	10	11	19	13	8
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	30	60
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	3	7	3	4	10	1
Poland	90	133	113	171	1 123	1 864	1 421	1 539	1 564	1 756
Romania	5	33	30	53	63	144	93	106	165	200
Russia	.	46	114	142	115	137	105	148	133	164
Serbia and Montenegro	169	379	408	481	12	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	23	39	29	44	34	53
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	145	147	118	136	123	200
Spain	683	440	853	969	546	570	579	576	606	735
Ukraine	.	4	15	18	38	66	36	43	33	35
United Kingdom	1 944	1 529	1 826	1 464	1 464	1 421	1 409	1 597	1 616	1 705
Rest of Europe	1 707	1 678	2 156	1 886	958	1 294	1 203	1 254	1 336	1 525
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>812</b>	851
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	5	12	3	10	7	14
Morocco	42	62	68	53	45	41	45	63	87	63
Somalia	9	37	37	94	54	58	79	103	84	102
Rest of Africa	853	824	682	562	584	850	775	658	634	672
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>2 013</b>	<b>1 975</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>2 163</b>	<b>2 882</b>	<b>2 496</b>	<b>2 681</b>	<b>2 694</b>	<b>2 820</b>
Afghanistan	5	4	2	11	5	17	15	5	20	8
China	35	84	146	176	210	275	232	144	149	176
Hong Kong	47	49	41	16	15	24	12	23	20	21
Korea, South	29	47	68	46	68	71	90	66	92	65
India	58	105	87	90	179	296	241	354	408	599
Iran	20	56	34	58	48	40	31	19	30	45
Iraq	2	14	13	154	91	170	270	256	242	160
Pakistan	206	353	293	208	168	131	163	130	136	125
Philippines	61	107	119	111	152	289	197	240	269	219
Sri Lanka	40	89	67	80	37	44	31	21	24	25
Syria	.	.	.	.	29	35	2	7	2	4
Thailand	75	82	102	176	249	331	249	281	262	264
Turkey	106	158	118	10	106	130	164	136	118	212
Vietnam	1	25	25	103	49	49	35	47	31	40
Rest of Asia	646	840	860	666	757	980	764	952	891	857
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>2 527</b>	<b>2 496</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>1 529</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>1 465</b>
USA	2 061	2 071	2 195	1 314	1 028	1 231	1 209	1 263	1 135	1 215
Rest of North and Central America	466	425	378	291	323	391	320	327	345	250
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>309</b>
Brazil	63	56	82	97	119	139	194	192	134	185
Chile	110	212	104	70	60	67	52	66	46	31
Rest of South America	161	142	193	98	112	154	133	104	100	93
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>336</b>
Not stated	383	1 551	1 586	2 825	5 271	6 660	7 678	11 609	10 347	11 655

Table A5m. Emigration from Norway by country of destination and age. Males. 2015

To country	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 320</b>	<b>2521</b>	<b>1118</b>	<b>5671</b>	<b>5366</b>	<b>2948</b>	<b>1693</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	10 309	1511	619	3175	2379	1308	776	422	119
EU 15	7 454	928	483	2580	1572	859	583	342	107
EU 28	9 647	1403	562	3005	2233	1213	722	398	111
NEW EU 13	2 193	475	79	425	661	354	139	56	4
Denmark	1 662	145	118	779	276	150	111	61	22
Finland	258	38	8	57	66	40	24	20	5
Sweden	2 947	330	131	1201	656	270	197	130	32
Iceland	384	60	36	101	75	61	39	12	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	21	-	4	1	-	2	2	5	7
Bulgaria	48	4	3	11	9	9	7	4	1
France	255	36	20	79	59	26	19	13	3
Germany	587	89	53	124	128	110	61	16	6
Estonia	88	12	3	16	38	16	3	-	-
Latvia	116	25	8	26	32	16	7	2	-
Lithuania	498	141	19	117	123	67	24	7	-
Kosovo	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Croatia	39	4	1	4	15	9	5	1	-
Montenegro									
Poland	1 001	242	33	137	311	175	68	34	1
Romania	134	17	1	32	45	29	9	-	1
Russia	79	23	9	17	19	6	4	1	-
Serbia	30	4	1	3	8	6	2	4	2
Slovenia	122	13	3	29	43	17	13	4	-
Spain	382	45	35	55	73	59	47	45	23
Ukraine	17	4	1	7	4	1	-	-	-
United Kingdom	846	178	72	176	182	117	80	31	10
Rest of Europe	791	98	60	203	216	122	54	32	6
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
Eritrea	7	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Morocco	33	12	2	3	3	3	6	4	-
Somalia	49	24	9	6	3	3	4	-	-
Rest of Africa	344	110	29	58	80	40	18	7	2
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>
Afghanistan	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	87	7	6	24	26	9	8	7	-
Hong Kong	12	3	-	5	1	2	1	-	-
Korea, South	37	6	2	3	8	8	8	2	-
India	358	43	4	85	185	35	2	2	2
Iran	26	7	2	4	5	4	4	-	-
Iraq	79	28	15	4	8	18	6	-	-
Pakistan	61	23	8	5	9	10	1	3	2
Philippines	77	12	6	4	15	13	7	16	4
Sri Lanka	9	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	3
Syria	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Thailand	158	10	11	6	13	25	40	43	10
Turkey	105	27	10	7	23	15	5	13	5
Vietnam	18	3	-	1	4	3	1	3	3
Rest of Asia	450	95	37	68	125	78	32	12	3
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>
USA	622	99	72	124	146	98	50	27	6
Rest of North and Central America	130	27	15	22	34	16	6	6	4
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
Brazil	99	11	4	52	18	9	3	2	-
Chile	21	2	1	2	5	2	2	5	2
Rest of South America	45	4	4	9	9	9	5	3	2
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Not stated	7 020	418	248	1967	2213	1223	697	212	42

Table A5f. Emigration from Norway by country of destination and age. Females. 2015

To country	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 154</b>	<b>2369</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>3878</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	9 729	1397	821	3935	1952	831	451	246	96
EU 15	7 488	858	671	3292	1355	649	375	207	81
EU 28	9 168	1302	761	3777	1830	770	423	222	83
NEW EU 13	1 680	444	90	485	475	121	48	15	2
Denmark	2 075	144	208	1239	225	127	77	35	20
Finland	221	28	19	66	51	24	24	7	2
Sweden	2 741	321	156	1348	483	180	132	93	28
Iceland	277	50	39	76	49	36	18	8	1
Bosnia- Herzegovina	23	2	-	3	1	1	-	8	8
Bulgaria	25	4	3	2	7	6	3	-	-
France	227	34	22	59	52	34	14	10	2
Germany	522	57	78	150	119	67	33	11	7
Estonia	77	27	8	14	20	4	4	-	-
Latvia	91	21	6	27	27	7	3	-	-
Lithuania	452	126	23	146	113	30	13	1	-
Kosovo	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Croatia	21	5	1	5	6	2	-	1	1
Montenegro	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poland	755	216	40	196	232	50	15	5	1
Romania	66	7	4	20	24	8	2	1	-
Russia	85	14	7	26	23	4	7	3	1
Serbia	23	1	1	4	7	5	-	4	1
Slovenia	78	20	1	27	22	4	3	1	-
Spain	353	41	33	75	73	64	30	25	12
Ukraine	18	1	-	10	5	-	-	1	1
United Kingdom	859	168	98	222	219	94	34	16	8
Rest of Europe	734	107	74	219	193	84	39	15	3
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Eritrea	7	2	-	1	-	3	1	-	-
Morocco	30	11	5	2	6	3	3	-	-
Somalia	53	24	9	8	6	3	3	-	-
Rest of Africa	328	93	33	71	78	35	9	7	2
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>
Afghanistan	6	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
China	89	10	5	32	18	7	7	9	1
Hong Kong	9	2	2	-	2	2	1	-	-
Korea, South	28	6	2	4	7	5	4	-	-
India	241	67	4	76	73	9	6	3	3
Iran	19	3	4	2	8	2	-	-	-
Iraq	81	24	21	8	15	13	-	-	-
Pakistan	64	20	10	6	13	7	3	-	5
Philippines	142	10	8	56	43	7	9	8	1
Sri Lanka	16	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	1
Syria	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thailand	106	14	13	20	27	17	9	5	1
Turkey	107	28	12	12	25	12	12	5	1
Vietnam	22	4	-	7	5	-	2	2	2
Rest of Asia	407	108	44	80	111	41	11	10	2
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>
USA	593	103	68	117	147	92	39	23	4
Rest of North and Central America	120	18	18	31	31	7	10	4	1
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>
Brazil	86	12	11	30	21	8	2	2	-
Chile	10	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	1
Rest of South America	48	3	7	10	10	6	5	7	-
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Not stated	4 635	374	242	2067	1213	319	199	165	56

Table A6. Net migration by country. 1986-2015

Country	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-	1991-	1996-	2001-	2006-					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010					
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 324</b>	<b>8 919</b>	<b>11 805</b>	<b>13 613</b>	<b>37 541</b>	<b>47 032</b>	<b>47 343</b>	<b>40 073</b>	<b>38 155</b>	29 802
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>-1 340</b>	<b>6 279</b>	<b>5 818</b>	<b>4 161</b>	<b>27 207</b>	<b>36 158</b>	<b>33 720</b>	<b>31 569</b>	<b>29 407</b>	<b>19 056</b>
EU 15	-2 394	2 290	2 699	110	7 901	8 842	8 131	9 079	9 611	3 289
EU 28	-1 872	2 665	3 268	2 210	24 584	32 781	30 453	28 952	26 931	16 297
NEW EU 13	521	374	569	2 095	16 683	23 939	22 322	19 873	17 320	13 008
Denmark	210	-176	-222	-167	120	539	966	1 105	2 572	-626
Finland	-47	150	447	-66	45	58	100	169	175	87
Sweden	-2 219	1 945	1 814	-1 022	2 168	2 437	831	946	611	-484
Iceland	.	.	.	.	507	1 134	621	343	422	354
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	2 126	158	137	116	79	127	132	151	198
Bulgaria	58	38	65	85	320	718	920	1 051	790	781
France	-139	51	130	89	464	485	427	516	511	388
Germany	79	131	626	934	2 594	1 446	829	772	840	377
Estonia	.	.	.	.	491	955	876	560	487	300
Latvia	.	.	.	.	908	1 983	1 541	1 144	954	621
Lithuania	.	17	59	338	3 041	7 264	6 121	4 983	3 635	2 277
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	91	201	175	126	141	164
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	415	459
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	12	27	21	18	18	22
Poland	395	189	135	1 153	10 338	10 751	9 918	8 759	8 118	6 306
Romania	51	58	98	153	793	1 227	1 755	2 110	1 749	1 517
Russia	.	195	569	1 312	989	829	893	770	546	483
Serbia and Montenegro	555	973	1 209	76	56	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	275	276	480	545	571	743
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	406	433	449	364	382	165
Spain	-213	2	-342	-266	460	1 060	1 582	1 895	1 570	1 212
Ukraine	.	14	46	197	275	406	437	385	393	478
United Kingdom	-112	58	9	118	471	897	928	664	484	93
Rest of Europe	42	509	1 143	1 100	2 267	2 953	3 726	4 132	3 872	3 141
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>3 231</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>5 145</b>	<b>7 462</b>	<b>7 065</b>	<b>5 987</b>	<b>7 201</b>
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	928	1 552	1 666	1 834	2 010	2 594
Morocco	192	111	169	146	104	109	86	77	66	87
Somalia	306	406	795	1 203	1 101	1 399	2 854	1 787	936	1 003
Rest of Africa	834	520	938	1 881	1 866	2 085	2 856	3 367	2 975	3 517
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>5 737</b>	<b>2 830</b>	<b>5 090</b>	<b>7 552</b>	<b>9 132</b>	<b>9 620</b>	<b>10 826</b>	<b>10 146</b>	<b>10 061</b>	<b>12 377</b>
Afghanistan	47	12	109	800	813	850	833	659	555	860
China	194	180	252	628	696	847	764	775	718	694
Hong Kong	100	31	2	18	22	10	31	8	19	19
Korea, South	207	112	131	128	103	167	120	121	105	130
India	296	78	152	244	657	865	1 170	1 066	1 296	959
Iran	929	226	357	529	396	772	752	626	406	556
Iraq	154	249	1 646	1 152	908	505	157	85	140	238
Pakistan	766	267	501	607	590	559	730	613	521	552
Philippines	517	322	267	555	1 225	1 825	1 903	1 997	1 439	1 570
Sri Lanka	815	298	293	254	189	149	142	155	88	93
Syria	.	.	.	.	159	154	480	1 065	1 618	2 553
Thailand	200	188	308	876	1 225	1 087	1 219	1 007	733	949
Turkey	558	302	432	624	285	269	284	387	387	633
Vietnam	551	352	166	200	212	277	340	304	266	192
Rest of Asia	401	213	474	937	1 652	1 284	1 901	1 278	1 770	2 379
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1 046</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>830</b>
USA	-75	-2	-91	300	602	513	643	477	503	419
Rest of North and Central America	-68	9	182	242	332	363	403	364	284	411
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>564</b>
Brazil	53	67	80	163	331	375	362	348	478	292
Chile	824	-63	61	113	100	68	108	68	71	79
Rest of South America	253	269	286	356	349	355	333	366	243	193
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>135</b>
Not stated	-364	-1 483	-1 496	-2 579	-4 686	-5 733	-6 670	-10 468	-9 314	-10 361

Table A6m. Net migration by country and age. Males. 2015

Country	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 614</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>3 141</b>	<b>6 092</b>	<b>3 453</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-266</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>10 885</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>3 486</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>59</b>
EU 15	1 865	22	146	815	639	279	13	-112	63
EU 28	9 751	388	558	3 934	3 184	1 454	290	-126	69
NEW EU 13	7 886	366	412	3 119	2 545	1 175	277	-14	6
Denmark	-382	-35	-54	-160	-20	-5	-51	-39	-18
Finland	33	7	3	43	16	-20	-1	-11	-4
Sweden	-189	-109	18	-35	-65	-4	-7	-26	39
Iceland	143	42	39	20	14	22	8	-2	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	98	17	6	42	35	8	1	-4	-7
Bulgaria	468	46	50	162	136	64	14	-3	-1
France	185	18	13	118	33	9	-2	-7	3
Germany	141	-	15	108	51	-11	-20	-4	2
Estonia	196	10	5	108	43	16	13	1	-
Latvia	391	18	21	142	136	57	15	2	-
Lithuania	1 422	-40	62	726	400	217	58	-2	1
Kosovo	82	6	8	38	19	7	2	-	2
Croatia	260	24	17	83	91	38	6	-	1
Montenegro	8	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Poland	3 922	217	191	1 432	1 337	616	142	-12	-1
Romania	842	74	56	313	283	89	24	2	1
Russia	130	20	23	55	20	9	-	2	1
Serbia	365	49	26	91	145	48	10	-2	-2
Slovakia	86	-4	-	51	25	21	-3	-4	-
Spain	660	68	55	197	171	109	36	-15	39
Ukraine	176	17	30	74	40	12	2	1	-
United Kingdom	149	-47	-2	127	60	34	-17	-5	-1
Rest of Europe	1 699	171	130	558	514	233	91	-2	4
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>4 308</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 625</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>
Eritrea	1 865	68	334	969	369	106	13	5	1
Morocco	29	1	8	8	11	4	-5	-1	3
Somalia	477	142	222	52	33	13	7	6	2
Rest of Africa	1 937	385	450	596	362	91	32	12	9
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>5 905</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>1 796</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>
Afghanistan	608	49	446	47	42	14	9	1	-
China	320	44	27	116	72	37	1	17	6
Hong Kong	-	-1	1	-2	3	-1	-	-	-
Korea, South	55	15	10	13	10	6	-	1	-
India	510	66	19	231	156	21	4	6	7
Iran	197	35	54	46	37	20	2	1	2
Iraq	103	19	28	18	32	2	-	1	3
Pakistan	266	41	50	109	45	2	3	5	11
Phillipines	333	82	67	91	58	10	13	8	4
Sri Lanka	38	8	3	12	9	5	1	1	-1
	1 763	208	241	668	413	144	68	18	3
Thailand	154	86	72	12	18	-6	-11	-18	1
Turkey	368	70	85	113	70	27	12	-7	-2
Vietnam	49	6	4	20	10	2	7	-	-
Rest of Asia	1 141	279	219	302	221	72	24	15	9
<b>North and Central Amerika, total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>9</b>
USA	248	37	90	75	21	13	5	-1	8
Rest of North and Central Amerika	193	20	33	76	32	20	12	-1	1
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>2</b>
Brazil	102	17	26	21	17	14	5	-1	3
Chile	30	12	3	6	7	2	3	-2	-1
Rest of South America	98	30	9	41	23	-1	-2	-2	-
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
Not stated	-6 254	-78	-78	-1 893	-2 126	-1 181	-657	-200	-41

Table A6f. Net migration by country and age. Females. 2015

Country	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 188</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 216</b>	<b>5 451</b>	<b>2 608</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>8 171</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>3 872</b>	<b>1 834</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>78</b>
EU 15	1 424	45	105	808	339	95	17	-48	63
EU 28	6 546	419	542	3 278	1 396	681	178	-27	79
NEW EU 13	5 122	374	437	2 470	1 057	586	161	21	16
Denmark	-244	-40	-123	13	10	-52	-25	-16	-11
Finland	54	7	-8	54	19	-6	-10	-1	-1
Sweden	-295	-130	-	-111	-76	1	17	-30	34
Iceland	211	49	32	63	40	17	13	-4	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	100	13	10	50	34	6	-	-5	-8
Bulgaria	313	45	38	106	76	30	11	-	7
France	203	14	28	163	12	-3	-9	-6	4
Germany	236	26	41	131	40	1	-3	-	-
Estonia	104	-2	12	67	10	14	2	-	1
Latvia	230	7	20	107	45	39	7	5	-
Lithuania	855	-7	46	539	115	117	35	8	2
Kosovo	82	7	11	40	16	7	1	-	-
Croatia	199	34	19	63	51	26	7	-	-1
Montenegro	14	1	1	5	5	1	-	1	-
Poland	2 384	206	216	1 139	498	252	67	5	1
Romania	675	81	48	297	163	61	19	4	2
Russia	353	32	32	136	65	49	17	18	4
Serbia	378	63	25	100	147	40	5	-1	-1
Slovakia	79	-8	6	55	12	12	2	-1	1
Spain	552	73	80	183	133	39	11	4	29
Ukraine	302	20	22	111	86	40	12	8	3
United Kingdom	-56	-16	-24	11	-27	11	-6	-5	-
Rest of Europe	1 442	132	163	551	360	149	64	13	10
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>2 893</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>
Eritrea	729	53	146	350	136	38	1	3	2
Morocco	58	3	7	27	13	5	-3	3	3
Somalia	526	135	230	100	35	18	1	5	2
Rest of Africa	1 580	360	366	433	290	93	27	10	1
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>6 472</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>2 388</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>55</b>
Afghanistan	252	57	44	85	43	8	7	4	4
China	374	31	28	165	68	33	18	20	11
Hong Kong	19	-2	1	12	6	-1	3	-	-
Korea, South	75	11	7	24	21	8	1	3	-
India	449	73	14	224	103	12	4	13	6
Iran	359	43	70	98	85	33	17	7	6
Iraq	135	30	16	44	35	2	6	2	-
Pakistan	286	38	41	121	42	11	6	19	8
Phillipines	1 237	100	106	745	165	58	27	29	7
Sri Lanka	55	1	6	27	4	7	1	8	1
Syria	790	219	132	168	156	70	28	12	5
Thailand	795	96	93	130	295	151	30	-1	1
Turkey	265	63	53	69	57	20	3	-	-
Vietnam	143	10	12	64	30	7	13	9	-2
Rest of Asia	1 238	229	195	412	235	95	40	24	8
<b>North and Central Amerika, total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>9</b>
USA	171	20	56	90	-13	9	7	-6	8
Rest of North and Central Amerika	218	26	36	62	47	41	7	-2	1
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Brazil	190	23	21	67	53	20	6	-	-
Chile	49	12	11	7	5	7	4	3	-
Rest of South America	95	18	9	47	16	5	2	-3	1
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Not stated	-4 107	-61	-187	-2 005	-1 154	-289	-196	-161	-54



Table A7. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2015

Citizenship	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010					
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 489</b>	<b>17 976</b>	<b>25 197</b>	<b>28 441</b>	<b>54 298</b>	<b>70 759</b>	<b>70 012</b>	<b>66 934</b>	<b>61 429</b>	<b>59 068</b>
<b>OECD</b>				<b>12 678</b>	<b>30 280</b>	<b>36 498</b>	<b>32 664</b>	<b>32 274</b>	<b>30 125</b>	<b>25 416</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>9 103</b>	<b>10 936</b>	<b>15 427</b>	<b>14 700</b>	<b>36 562</b>	<b>50 021</b>	<b>45 368</b>	<b>43 417</b>	<b>39 488</b>	<b>33 607</b>
EU 15	7 203	5 892	10 527	8 965	14 729	18 301	15 854	16 203	14 888	12 413
EU 28	7 852	6 514	11 375	11 527	33 298	45 555	40 925	39 585	35 935	29 813
NEW EU 13	648	622	848	2 562	18 569	27 254	25 071	23 382	21 047	17 400
Africa, total	1 454	1 331	2 145	3 598	4 547	5 937	8 634	8 255	6 951	8 034
Asia, total	6 292	3 884	5 729	8 140	9 993	11 583	12 577	12 035	11 894	14 267
North and Central America, total	1 176	1 085	1 179	1 028	1 361	1 518	1 745	1 544	1 359	1 401
South America, total	1 305	501	517	584	853	970	1 026	963	904	716
Oceania, total	113	127	142	190	302	307	268	249	237	226
Industrialized world <sup>1</sup>	10 412	12 149	16 676	15 795	38 107	51 708	47 245	45 044	41 025	35 161
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>5 095</b>	<b>4 121</b>	<b>8 045</b>	<b>5 838</b>	<b>8 270</b>	<b>12 063</b>	<b>9 431</b>	<b>8 910</b>	<b>8 044</b>	<b>6 528</b>
Of which:										
Denmark	2 664	1 741	1 857	1 783	1 393	1 590	1 779	2 018	1 705	1 395
Sweden	1 624	1 605	4 375	2 742	5 422	8 201	5 728	5 271	4 626	3 603
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>3 215</b>	<b>3 573</b>	<b>7 392</b>	<b>8 108</b>	<b>8 006</b>	<b>8 504</b>	<b>8 077</b>	<b>7 001</b>
Of which:										
Germany	377	394	892	1 328	3 179	2 315	1 765	1 597	1 542	1 311
U.K.	1 262	924	989	820	1 216	1 519	1 408	1 331	1 254	984
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>4 601</b>	<b>4 169</b>	<b>5 289</b>	<b>20 830</b>	<b>29 850</b>	<b>27 931</b>	<b>26 003</b>	<b>23 367</b>	<b>20 078</b>
Of which:										
Albania	5	26	30	45	41	50	62	69	105	143
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	2 244	604	189	144	107	159	172	166	222
Bulgaria	63	59	77	108	351	779	1 027	1 204	965	903
Czech Republic	.	13	43	75	187	252	253	277	256	209
Hungary	35	36	67	55	245	408	496	582	586	527
Estonia	.	.	.	.	537	1 027	908	643	579	453
Latvia	.	.	.	.	955	2 116	1 655	1 349	1 123	844
Lithuania	.	25	84	413	3 256	7 743	6 600	5 573	4 444	3 309
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	80	191	166	131	144	157
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	476	584
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	13	25	21	22	30	23
Poland	487	303	240	1 301	11 564	12 861	11 477	10 502	9 859	8 182
Romania	56	87	124	207	880	1 424	2 020	2 544	2 148	1 933
Russia	.	232	664	1 438	1 123	1 020	1 080	1 016	732	699
Serbia and Montenegro	712	1 321	1 556	578	69	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	282	329	502	574	562	731
Slovakia	.	5	35	107	549	594	570	509	510	383
Ukraine	.	17	59	216	324	492	488	462	446	525
<b>USA</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>930</b>
<b>Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central Ame</b>	<b>9 077</b>	<b>5 827</b>	<b>8 464</b>	<b>12 646</b>	<b>16 191</b>	<b>19 051</b>	<b>22 767</b>	<b>21 890</b>	<b>20 404</b>	<b>19 897</b>
Of which:										
Afghanistan	66	25	163	975	949	1 095	1 219	990	833	1 381
Brazil	70	89	123	206	379	443	470	441	497	384
Chile	936	126	130	140	124	109	116	94	71	78
China	263	261	315	509	801	1 103	994	930	906	903
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	1 032	1 974	2 366	2 729	2 819	3 276
India	343	172	210	317	843	1 167	1 513	1 500	1 827	1 656
Iran	1 127	424	568	623	437	812	755	753	441	399
Iraq	163	396	1 760	1 464	1 031	638	387	279	207	246
Korea, South	195	135	146	142	142	165	158	155	141	119
Morocco	229	157	190	158	124	123	121	139	123	123
Pakistan	853	461	530	579	558	602	781	605	559	539
Philippines	450	267	338	629	1 647	2 553	2 490	2 815	2 157	2 241
Somalia	327	504	929	1 450	1 395	1 704	3 607	2 765	1 653	1 884
Sri Lanka	853	381	366	330	236	204	205	191	137	144
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 131	4 010
Thailand	185	210	350	920	1 201	1 249	1 286	1 092	848	1 007
Turkey	590	306	392	471	338	281	306	290	290	247
Vietnam	732	527	171	298	265	322	357	342	284	241
Not stated	46	113	57	201	680	423	394	471	596	817

Table A7m. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2015

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 801</b>	<b>3 679</b>	<b>3 681</b>	<b>11 006</b>	<b>8 320</b>	<b>3 511</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>14 310</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>5 018</b>	<b>4 048</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>18 789</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>6 706</b>	<b>5 469</b>	<b>2 648</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>33</b>
EU 15	6799	622	423	2569	1725	895	441	98	26
EU 28	17128	1485	925	6190	5051	2451	862	135	29
NEW EU 13	10329	863	502	3621	3326	1556	421	37	3
Africa, total	4 787	752	1 015	1 761	921	248	59	26	5
Asia, total	6 631	1 006	1 307	2 010	1 570	460	159	75	44
North and Central America, total	698	65	98	235	149	88	39	14	10
South America, total	282	22	36	117	81	17	7	2	-
Oceania, total	143	7	7	65	45	9	9	-	1
Industrialized world	19 571	1 802	1 212	6 975	5 652	2 741	977	168	44
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>3 463</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>13</b>
Of which:									
Denmark	753	78	47	282	166	117	43	17	3
Sweden	1 926	127	97	958	432	159	111	33	9
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>3 915</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>
Of which:									
Germany	628	62	56	210	157	95	38	6	4
U.K.	628	47	31	196	162	112	59	18	3
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>11 411</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>3 994</b>	<b>3 643</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>
Of which:									
Albania	61	3	6	23	20	8	-	1	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	109	17	9	40	31	7	4	1	-
Bulgaria	547	49	56	185	154	78	23	2	-
Czech Republic	115	8	1	53	41	11	1	-	-
Hungary	264	19	16	82	80	60	5	2	-
Estonia	273	21	8	119	83	28	13	1	-
Latvia	509	43	31	168	170	72	21	4	-
Lithuania	1 955	107	83	858	535	282	84	5	1
Kosovo	79	4	7	38	21	7	-	-	2
Croatia	341	30	18	100	127	55	11	-	-
Montenegro	8	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Poland	4 982	469	224	1 582	1 666	804	215	21	1
Romania	1 087	101	60	382	383	124	34	2	1
Russia	219	47	30	78	41	15	4	3	1
Serbia	356	51	26	85	137	46	9	2	-
Slovakia	217	10	3	81	74	38	11	-	-
Ukraine	190	15	30	85	44	15	-	1	-
<b>USA</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Cen</b>	<b>9 708</b>	<b>1 396</b>	<b>2 042</b>	<b>3 279</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>47</b>
Of which:									
Afghanistan	840	84	584	82	56	20	11	2	1
Brazil	140	13	21	65	32	8	-	1	-
Chile	38	4	5	10	11	3	5	-	-
China	394	32	26	157	104	40	9	20	6
Eritrea	2 246	169	416	1 072	432	131	17	8	1
India	940	115	21	338	386	64	5	3	8
Iran	194	35	23	48	56	24	6	-	2
Iraq	115	32	15	26	31	8	2	-	1
Korea, South	45	7	1	14	16	7	-	-	-
Morocco	48	2	3	22	16	5	-	-	-
Pakistan	276	32	12	136	72	6	2	6	10
Philippines	353	64	65	100	76	19	11	14	4
Somalia	907	313	373	90	74	24	18	13	2
Sri Lanka	57	10	4	15	17	6	2	1	2
Syria	2 522	481	427	752	544	207	87	19	5
Thailand	166	37	79	17	23	6	3	1	-
Turkey	153	6	8	71	47	16	4	1	-
Vietnam	72	8	4	24	17	4	8	3	4
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table A7f. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2015**

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 267</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>11 036</b>	<b>5 984</b>	<b>2 353</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>11 106</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>4 767</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>14 818</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>6 355</b>	<b>3 365</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>53</b>
EU 15	5 614	542	550	2 539	1 164	506	231	55	27
EU 28	12 685	1 404	1 083	5 600	2 807	1 215	444	91	41
NEW EU 13	7 071	862	533	3 061	1 643	709	213	36	14
Africa, total	3 247	663	743	1 026	573	171	35	28	8
Asia, total	7 636	1 018	788	3 105	1 683	577	227	175	63
North and Central America, total	703	64	81	269	157	82	32	12	6
South America, total	434	25	45	174	124	44	15	6	1
Oceania, total	83	2	6	37	26	9	2	-	1
Industrialized world	17 463	2 142	1 522	7 469	3 822	1 654	637	153	64
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>3 065</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>
Of which:									
Denmark	642	63	56	310	125	44	33	9	2
Sweden	1 677	104	107	982	270	119	70	17	8
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>3 086</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>
Of which:									
Germany	683	66	118	254	142	65	28	7	3
U.K.	356	37	28	114	84	64	20	4	5
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>8 667</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>3 651</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24</b>
Of which:									
Albania	82	9	6	40	19	6	1	1	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	113	12	7	51	35	6	-	2	-
Bulgaria	356	52	41	116	91	37	13	-	6
Czech Republic	94	5	7	48	28	4	2	-	-
Hungary	263	26	20	88	86	30	10	3	-
Estonia	180	27	17	82	31	14	8	1	-
Latvia	335	29	28	138	77	46	11	5	1
Lithuania	1 354	127	72	707	238	150	49	9	2
Kosovo	78	8	12	38	15	4	1	-	-
Croatia	243	40	20	79	63	33	6	2	-
Montenegro	15	1	1	5	5	1	-	2	-
Poland	3 200	432	256	1 354	756	305	84	11	2
Romania	846	107	63	350	222	73	24	5	2
Russia	480	55	38	179	99	63	23	18	5
Serbia	375	65	22	95	147	41	2	3	-
Slovakia	166	13	7	86	40	14	5	-	1
Ukraine	335	11	22	136	97	42	12	10	5
<b>USA</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Central America</b>	<b>10 189</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>4 087</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>76</b>
Of which:									
Afghanistan	541	116	123	157	84	32	19	6	4
Brazil	244	11	23	101	75	23	9	2	-
Chile	40	5	8	9	9	6	2	1	-
China	509	32	35	232	104	40	26	28	12
Eritrea	1 030	134	198	445	188	55	4	4	2
India	716	143	14	314	191	20	10	16	8
Iran	205	22	22	46	72	23	9	5	6
Iraq	131	33	16	42	31	5	2	2	-
Korea, South	74	6	5	26	25	10	1	1	-
Morocco	75	6	2	30	26	6	-	3	2
Pakistan	263	25	8	125	54	15	5	19	12
Philippines	1 888	75	102	1 300	265	66	36	37	7
Somalia	977	301	378	177	62	41	9	6	3
Sri Lanka	87	7	6	33	12	11	2	12	4
Syria	1 488	433	282	285	287	125	47	24	5
Thailand	841	54	99	153	324	167	38	5	1
Turkey	94	12	11	34	31	3	2	-	1
Vietnam	169	6	11	79	39	7	15	11	1
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>

Table A8. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2015

Citizenship	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010					
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 333</b>	<b>9 088</b>	<b>11 938</b>	<b>13 664</b>	<b>16 370</b>	<b>22 883</b>	<b>21 298</b>	<b>25 036</b>	<b>23 320</b>	<b>27 384</b>
<b>OECD</b>	.	.	.	<b>9 348</b>	<b>11 360</b>	<b>15 051</b>	<b>14 004</b>	<b>16 514</b>	<b>14 669</b>	<b>16 919</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>7 147</b>	<b>5 844</b>	<b>8 905</b>	<b>9 691</b>	<b>11 686</b>	<b>15 451</b>	<b>14 566</b>	<b>17 745</b>	<b>16 044</b>	<b>19 010</b>
EU 15	6 355	4 462	6 934	7 443	7 200	10 031	9 285	10 314	8 674	10 015
EU 28	.	.	.	8 135	10 782	13 882	13 013	16 084	14 568	17 456
NEW EU 13	122	187	290	692	3 582	3 851	3 728	5 770	5 894	7 441
Africa, total	194	504	535	879	852	1 321	1 053	1 111	1 102	1 267
Asia, total	694	1 357	1 103	1 902	2 552	4 176	4 059	4 484	4 472	5 232
North and Central America, total	1 031	981	1 057	816	796	1 175	987	1 054	1 097	1 107
South America, total	169	276	191	213	284	446	377	403	398	515
Oceania, total	95	98	129	142	176	256	204	209	167	206
Industrialized world	8 321	6 978	10 139	10 652	12 654	16 879	15 752	19 054	17 328	20 370
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>4 363</b>	<b>2 865</b>	<b>5 263</b>	<b>5 570</b>	<b>4 894</b>	<b>7 484</b>	<b>6 959</b>	<b>6 502</b>	<b>5 566</b>	<b>6 282</b>
Of which:										
Denmark	2 266	1 554	1 529	1 575	1 093	1 008	1 043	1 165	622	1 508
Sweden	1 267	821	2 533	2 555	2 899	5 367	4 681	4 215	3 840	3 626
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>2 444</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>2 357</b>	<b>2 683</b>	<b>3 233</b>	<b>3 202</b>	<b>4 606</b>	<b>3 840</b>	<b>4 504</b>
Of which:										
Germany	251	232	419	623	894	1 101	1 163	1 454	1 199	1 220
U.K.	1 385	982	882	741	603	706	675	970	760	837
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>1 425</b>	<b>1 765</b>	<b>4 109</b>	<b>4 734</b>	<b>4 405</b>	<b>6 637</b>	<b>6 638</b>	<b>8 224</b>
Of which:										
Albania	.	6	11	13	11	15	15	14	25	21
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	98	452	78	39	61	34	46	29	52
Bulgaria	12	31	18	33	56	155	197	127	108	118
Czech Republic	.	-	21	41	74	82	87	66	93	129
Hungary	11	21	27	32	54	51	87	115	134	185
Estonia	.	.	.	.	123	124	124	234	318	431
Latvia	.	.	.	.	122	176	179	456	423	499
Lithuania	.	4	35	106	472	468	563	1 172	1 413	1 897
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	2	19	24	33	32	45
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	40	104
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	10	5
Poland	106	129	91	219	2 327	2 301	2 043	3 093	2 898	3 446
Romania	8	39	27	76	152	315	300	236	237	324
Russia	.	21	126	208	258	435	317	434	392	377
Serbia and Montenegro	171	615	449	700	19	80	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	21	159	67	94	81	92
Slovakia	.	-	10	38	191	145	133	213	208	269
Ukraine	.	2	13	30	82	-	121	164	120	139
<b>USA</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>814</b>
<b>Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and C</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>2 110</b>	<b>1 782</b>	<b>3 011</b>	<b>3 716</b>	<b>6 004</b>	<b>5 546</b>	<b>5 982</b>	<b>5 992</b>	<b>6 990</b>
Of which:										
Afghanistan	7	11	4	22	32	49	58	72	105	84
Brazil	28	26	53	69	111	179	146	180	205	300
Chile	99	201	80	58	55	75	75	62	51	45
China	39	81	151	213	348	644	553	567	545	555
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	14	46	58	73	85	93
India	62	147	93	150	355	568	570	719	829	1 198
Iran	43	137	61	106	92	118	127	111	155	143
Iraq	5	32	34	404	155	175	163	170	118	95
Korea, South	16	23	26	28	62	102	92	88	88	82
Morocco	24	39	29	46	25	34	39	30	26	29
Pakistan	154	231	139	179	160	187	214	290	221	236
Philippines	41	87	103	111	477	1 046	1 047	1 079	1 144	1 525
Somalia	10	92	69	271	149	253	213	190	200	249
Sri Lanka	47	169	111	149	108	117	77	94	55	60
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	24
Thailand	19	32	40	94	159	246	195	221	233	216
Turkey	104	130	74	97	95	171	176	156	124	109
Vietnam	25	34	29	57	99	126	134	156	125	121
Not stated	4	27	17	20	24	58	52	30	40	47

Table A8m. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2015

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 362</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>4 446</b>	<b>4 610</b>	<b>2 302</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>9 996</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2 886</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>11 419</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>3 264</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>1 894</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>52</b>
EU 15	4 856	395	198	1 799	1 144	695	396	190	39
EU 28	10 614	1 053	335	3 032	3 012	1 786	1 016	335	45
NEW EU 13	5 022	556	100	1 077	1 677	995	510	105	2
Africa, total	753	107	54	222	275	69	17	6	3
Asia, total	2 178	200	94	620	911	218	52	50	33
North and Central America, total	596	69	56	164	128	81	57	35	6
South America, total	254	18	20	132	48	17	10	3	6
Oceania, total	127	10	8	38	43	14	10	3	1
Industrialized world	12 145	1 256	462	3 463	3 370	1 994	1 143	398	59
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>3 418</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>28</b>
Of which:									
Denmark	834	94	42	244	180	125	86	51	12
Sweden	1 950	136	59	933	455	176	120	58	13
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>2 615</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>15</b>
Of which:									
Germany	692	67	43	181	142	138	91	25	5
U.K.	558	48	21	103	131	107	90	50	8
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>5 386</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>9</b>
Of which:									
Albania	12	1	1	3	5	2	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	27	-	3	8	3	3	-	4	6
Bulgaria	85	5	4	20	27	15	12	1	1
Czech Republic	71	12	3	22	22	9	3	-	-
Hungary	114	9	2	31	34	31	6	1	-
Estonia	317	15	3	83	136	58	18	4	-
Latvia	337	30	11	96	118	52	29	1	-
Lithuania	1 223	183	25	318	367	214	105	11	-
Kosovo	35	1	4	12	12	2	3	1	-
Croatia	81	1	-	17	29	22	10	2	-
Montenegro	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Poland	2 381	265	42	393	796	512	292	80	1
Romania	214	21	4	43	83	48	14	1	-
Russia	159	37	13	49	36	14	7	2	1
Serbia	53	5	1	13	19	14	1	-	-
Slovakia	173	13	6	40	58	33	19	4	-
Ukraine	53	4	2	26	17	1	3	-	-
<b>USA</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Cent</b>	<b>3 201</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>42</b>
Of which:									
Afghanistan	51	8	13	11	15	4	-	-	-
Brazil	157	13	10	104	22	6	2	-	-
Chile	22	-	2	2	5	5	4	2	2
China	273	17	9	112	85	16	8	22	4
Eritrea	52	6	12	20	8	3	2	-	1
India	735	75	10	170	385	75	10	3	7
Iran	77	5	1	24	35	6	2	2	2
Iraq	56	9	1	8	14	17	4	2	1
Korea, South	43	5	5	6	12	10	5	-	-
Morocco	13	2	1	4	4	1	-	1	-
Pakistan	143	19	4	34	66	7	4	2	7
Philippines	171	9	6	49	68	21	5	12	1
Somalia	165	43	21	40	41	12	6	1	1
Sri Lanka	28	1	3	3	9	3	3	1	5
Syria	16	2	2	1	6	3	2	-	-
Thailand	51	2	20	13	15	1	-	-	-
Turkey	73	4	3	21	30	13	-	-	2
Vietnam	36	1	-	17	8	3	2	4	1
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table A8f. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2015**

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 022</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>4 824</b>	<b>3 047</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>6 923</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>2 679</b>	<b>1 582</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>7 591</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>2 974</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>48</b>
EU 15	4 423	465	300	1 929	897	416	256	125	35
EU 28	6 842	990	412	2 691	1 604	616	346	147	36
NEW EU 13	2 419	525	112	762	707	200	90	22	1
Africa, total	514	87	43	175	138	39	19	10	3
Asia, total	3 054	204	107	1 414	902	145	110	124	48
North and Central America, total	511	52	50	135	129	69	47	25	4
South America, total	261	10	25	105	83	18	7	11	2
Oceania, total	79	7	7	19	28	12	6	-	-
Industrialized world	8 225	1 156	533	3 158	1 919	773	431	201	54
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>2 864</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1 318</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>25</b>
Of which:									
Denmark	674	95	54	239	123	77	52	23	11
Sweden	1 676	145	57	939	317	95	68	44	11
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>1 889</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>
Of which:									
Germany	528	39	72	188	111	65	34	14	5
U.K.	279	44	20	54	72	44	27	14	4
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>2 838</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>
Of which:									
Albania	9	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	25	1	-	8	3	2	1	6	4
Bulgaria	33	5	1	7	10	7	3	-	-
Czech Republic	58	10	1	27	15	4	1	-	-
Hungary	71	5	3	29	15	12	6	1	-
Estonia	114	26	8	32	31	8	7	2	-
Latvia	162	34	6	49	48	16	7	2	-
Lithuania	674	157	30	235	169	49	27	7	-
Kosovo	10	1	-	3	3	2	-	1	-
Croatia	23	4	-	7	7	4	-	1	-
Montenegro	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Poland	1 065	246	53	305	338	84	32	6	1
Romania	110	15	7	29	43	11	3	2	-
Russia	218	29	16	95	44	16	9	6	3
Serbia	39	-	1	17	14	5	-	1	1
Slovakia	96	20	2	38	26	5	4	1	-
Ukraine	86	2	1	49	22	5	4	2	1
<b>USA</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Cer</b>	<b>3 789</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>51</b>
Of which:									
Afghanistan	33	5	7	10	5	4	1	1	-
Brazil	143	4	10	73	41	11	2	2	-
Chile	23	1	5	6	7	2	-	1	1
China	282	12	7	132	57	13	26	28	7
Eritrea	41	10	8	11	5	4	1	1	1
India	463	102	10	141	161	18	12	10	9
Iran	66	2	3	15	27	6	4	5	4
Iraq	39	9	9	9	7	5	-	-	-
Korea, South	39	3	3	12	8	9	4	-	-
Morocco	16	1	-	6	5	1	3	-	-
Pakistan	93	8	3	24	27	2	4	14	11
Philippines	1 354	6	5	845	417	20	26	30	5
Somalia	84	21	14	28	15	2	3	1	-
Sri Lanka	32	5	3	3	6	1	1	11	2
Syria	8	1	-	5	1	1	-	-	-
Thailand	165	4	24	35	50	33	14	4	1
Turkey	36	7	-	9	15	5	-	-	-
Vietnam	85	2	4	39	12	5	9	9	5
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

Table A9. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. 1986-2015

Citizenship	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010					
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 156</b>	<b>8 888</b>	<b>13 258</b>	<b>14 778</b>	<b>37 928</b>	<b>47 876</b>	<b>48 714</b>	<b>41 898</b>	<b>38 109</b>	<b>31 684</b>
<b>OECD</b>	.	.	.	<b>3 330</b>	<b>18 920</b>	<b>21 447</b>	<b>18 660</b>	<b>15 760</b>	<b>15 456</b>	<b>8 497</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>1 956</b>	<b>5 092</b>	<b>6 522</b>	<b>5 009</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>34 570</b>	<b>30 802</b>	<b>25 672</b>	<b>23 444</b>	<b>14 597</b>
EU 15	848	1 430	3 593	1 522	7 528	8 270	6 569	5 889	6 214	2 398
EU 28	.	.	.	3 392	22 516	31 673	27 912	23 501	21 367	12 357
NEW EU 13	407	289	358	1 870	14 987	23 403	21 343	17 612	15 153	9 959
Africa, total	1 260	826	1 610	2 719	3 694	4 616	7 581	7 144	5 849	6 767
Asia, total	5 598	2 527	4 625	6 238	7 441	7 407	8 518	7 551	7 422	9 035
North and Central America, total	146	104	122	212	566	343	758	490	262	294
South America, total	1 136	224	325	371	569	524	649	560	506	201
Oceania, total	18	29	13	48	126	51	64	40	70	20
Industrialized world	2 091	5 171	6 536	5 143	25 453	34 829	31 493	25 990	23 697	14 791
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>2 782</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>3 375</b>	<b>4 579</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>2 408</b>	<b>2 478</b>	<b>246</b>
Of which:										
Denmark	397	187	328	208	300	582	736	853	1 083	-113
Sweden	358	785	1 842	187	2 523	2 834	1 047	1 056	786	-23
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>4 709</b>	<b>4 875</b>	<b>4 804</b>	<b>3 898</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>2 497</b>
Of which:										
Germany	126	163	473	706	2 285	1 214	602	143	343	91
U.K.	-123	-58	108	79	614	813	733	361	494	147
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>3 525</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>3 524</b>	<b>16 721</b>	<b>25 116</b>	<b>23 526</b>	<b>19 366</b>	<b>16 729</b>	<b>11 854</b>
Of which:										
Albania	5	20	19	33	30	35	47	55	80	122
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	2 146	152	112	105	46	125	126	137	170
Bulgaria	51	28	59	75	295	624	830	1 077	857	785
Czech Republic	.	13	22	34	113	170	166	211	163	80
Hungary	24	16	40	23	191	357	409	467	452	342
Estonia	.	.	.	.	414	903	784	409	261	22
Latvia	.	.	.	.	833	1 940	1 476	893	700	345
Lithuania	.	21	49	307	2 785	7 275	6 037	4 401	3 031	1 412
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	78	172	142	98	112	112
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	436	480	
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	13	23	17	17	20	18
Poland	381	174	149	1 082	9 237	10 560	9 434	7 409	6 961	4 736
Romania	48	48	97	131	727	1 109	1 720	2 308	1 911	1 609
Russia	.	211	538	1 231	865	585	763	582	340	322
Serbia and Montenegro	541	707	1 107	-122	50	-80	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	261	170	435	480	481	639
Slovakia	.	5	24	69	357	449	437	296	302	114
Ukraine	.	15	46	185	242	492	367	298	326	386
<b>USA</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>253</b>	100	116
<b>Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and C</b>	<b>8 065</b>	<b>3 717</b>	<b>6 682</b>	<b>9 635</b>	<b>12 476</b>	<b>13 047</b>	<b>17 221</b>	<b>15 908</b>	<b>14 412</b>	<b>12 907</b>
Of which:										
Afghanistan	60	14	159	953	917	1 046	1 161	918	728	1 297
Brazil	42	63	70	137	268	264	324	261	292	84
Chile	837	-75	50	82	69	34	41	32	20	33
China	224	180	165	296	453	459	441	363	361	348
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	1 017	1 928	2 308	2 656	2 734	3 183
India	281	25	117	167	488	599	943	781	998	458
Iran	1 084	288	507	517	345	694	628	642	286	256
Iraq	158	364	1 726	1 060	876	463	224	109	89	151
Korea, South	179	111	120	114	80	63	66	67	53	37
Morocco	205	118	161	112	99	89	82	109	97	94
Pakistan	699	230	392	401	398	415	567	315	338	303
Philippines	410	180	235	518	1 170	1 507	1 443	1 736	1 013	716
Somalia	317	412	860	1 178	1 246	1 451	3 394	2 575	1 453	1 635
Sri Lanka	806	213	255	181	128	87	128	97	82	84
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 118	3 986
Thailand	166	177	311	826	1 042	1 003	1 091	871	615	791
Turkey	487	176	317	374	243	110	130	134	166	138
Vietnam	707	493	142	241	166	196	223	186	159	120
Stateless and not stated	42	85	40	182	657	365	342	441	556	770

Table A9m. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Males. 2015

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 439</b>	<b>2 101</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>6 560</b>	<b>3 710</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-178</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>4 314</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>-171</b>	<b>-227</b>	<b>-16</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>7 370</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3 442</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>-146</b>	<b>-205</b>	<b>-19</b>
EU 15	1 943	227	225	770	581	200	45	-92	-13
EU 28	6 514	432	590	3 158	2 039	665	-154	-200	-16
NEW EU 13	5 307	307	402	2 544	1 649	561	-89	-68	1
Africa, total	4 034	645	961	1 539	646	179	42	20	2
Asia, total	4 453	806	1 213	1 390	659	242	107	25	11
North and Central America, total	102	-4	42	71	21	7	-18	-21	4
South America, total	28	4	16	-15	33	-	-3	-1	-6
Oceania, total	16	-3	-1	27	2	-5	-1	-3	-
Industrialized world	7 426	546	750	3 512	2 282	747	-166	-230	-15
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>-15</b>
Of which:									
Denmark	-81	-16	5	38	-14	-8	-43	-34	-9
Sweden	-24	-9	38	25	-23	-17	-9	-25	-4
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>1 300</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-64</b>	<b>-1</b>
Of which:									
Germany	-64	-5	13	29	15	-43	-53	-19	-1
U.K.	70	-1	10	93	31	5	-31	-32	-5
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>6 025</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>1 867</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>-3</b>
Of which:									
Albania	49	2	5	20	15	6	-	1	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	82	17	6	32	28	4	4	-3	-6
Bulgaria	462	44	52	165	127	63	11	1	-1
Czech Republic	44	-4	-2	31	19	2	-2	-	-
Hungary	150	10	14	51	46	29	-1	1	-
Estonia	-44	6	5	36	-53	-30	-5	-3	-
Latvia	172	13	20	72	52	20	-8	3	-
Lithuania	732	-76	58	540	168	68	-21	-6	1
Kosovo	44	3	3	26	9	5	-3	-1	2
Croatia	260	29	18	83	98	33	1	-2	-
Montenegro	5	1	1	3	2	-	-2	-	-
Poland	2 601	204	182	1 189	870	292	-77	-59	-
Romania	873	80	56	339	300	76	20	1	1
Russia	60	10	17	29	5	1	-3	1	-
Serbia	303	46	25	72	118	32	8	2	-
Slovakia	44	-3	-3	41	16	5	-8	-4	-
Ukraine	137	11	28	59	27	14	-3	1	-
<b>USA</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Ce</b>	<b>6 507</b>	<b>1 076</b>	<b>1 865</b>	<b>2 297</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>
Of which:									
Afghanistan	789	76	571	71	41	16	11	2	1
Brazil	-17	-	11	-39	10	2	-2	1	-
Chile	16	4	3	8	6	-2	1	-2	-2
China	121	15	17	45	19	24	1	-2	2
Eritrea	2 194	163	404	1 052	424	128	15	8	-
India	205	40	11	168	1	-11	-5	-	1
Iran	117	30	22	24	21	18	4	-2	-
Iraq	59	23	14	18	17	-9	-2	-2	-
Korea, South	2	2	-4	8	4	-3	-5	-	-
Morocco	35	-	2	18	12	4	-	-1	-
Pakistan	133	13	8	102	6	-1	-2	4	3
Philippines	182	55	59	51	8	-2	6	2	3
Somalia	742	270	352	50	33	12	12	12	1
Sri Lanka	29	9	1	12	8	3	-1	-	-3
Syria	2 506	479	425	751	538	204	85	19	5
Thailand	115	35	59	4	8	5	3	1	-
Turkey	80	2	5	50	17	3	4	1	-2
Vietnam	36	7	4	7	9	1	6	-1	3
<b>Stateless and not stated</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>



Table A9f. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Females. 2015

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 245</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>6 212</b>	<b>2 937</b>	<b>1 381</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>4 183</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Europa, total</b>	<b>7 227</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>3 381</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>5</b>
EU 15	1 191	77	250	610	267	90	-25	-70	-8
EU 28	5 843	414	671	2 909	1 203	599	98	-56	5
NEW EU 13	4 652	337	421	2 299	936	509	123	14	13
Africa, total	2 733	576	700	851	435	132	16	18	5
Asia, total	4 582	814	681	1 691	781	432	117	51	15
North and Central America, total	192	12	31	134	28	13	-15	-13	2
South America, total	173	15	20	69	41	26	8	-5	-1
Oceania, total	4	-5	-1	18	-2	-3	-4	-	1
Industrialized world	9 238	986	989	4 311	1 903	881	206	-48	10
<b>Nordic countries, total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-11</b>
Of which:									
Denmark	-32	-32	2	71	2	-33	-19	-14	-9
Sweden	1	-41	50	43	-47	24	2	-27	-3
<b>Rest of Western Europe</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>4</b>
Of which:									
Germany	155	27	46	66	31	-	-6	-7	-2
U.K.	77	-7	8	60	12	20	-7	-10	1
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>5 829</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>2 698</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>
Of which:									
Albania	73	9	4	34	18	6	1	1	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	88	11	7	43	32	4	-1	-4	-4
Bulgaria	323	47	40	109	81	30	10	-	6
Czech Republic	36	-5	6	21	13	-	1	-	-
Hungary	192	21	17	59	71	18	4	2	-
Estonia	66	1	9	50	-	6	1	-1	-
Latvia	173	-5	22	89	29	30	4	3	1
Lithuania	680	-30	42	472	69	101	22	2	2
Kosovo	68	7	12	35	12	2	1	-1	-
Croatia	220	36	20	72	56	29	6	1	-
Montenegro	13	1	1	4	5	1	-	1	-
Poland	2 135	186	203	1 049	418	221	52	5	1
Romania	736	92	56	321	179	62	21	3	2
Russia	262	26	22	84	55	47	14	12	2
Serbia	336	65	21	78	133	36	2	2	-1
Slovakia	70	-7	5	48	14	9	1	-1	1
Ukraine	249	9	21	87	75	37	8	8	4
<b>USA</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and C</b>	<b>6 400</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25</b>
Of which:									
Afghanistan	508	111	116	147	79	28	18	5	4
Brazil	101	7	13	28	34	12	7	-	-
Chile	17	4	3	3	2	4	2	-	-1
China	227	20	28	100	47	27	-	-	5
Eritrea	989	124	190	434	183	51	3	3	1
India	253	41	4	173	30	2	-2	6	-1
Iran	139	20	19	31	45	17	5	-	2
Iraq	92	24	7	33	24	-	2	2	-
Korea, South	35	3	2	14	17	1	-3	1	-
Morocco	59	5	2	24	21	5	-3	3	2
Pakistan	170	17	5	101	27	13	1	5	1
Philippines	534	69	97	455	-152	46	10	7	2
Somalia	893	280	364	149	47	39	6	5	3
Sri Lanka	55	2	3	30	6	10	1	1	2
Syria	1 480	432	282	280	286	124	47	24	5
Thailand	676	50	75	118	274	134	24	1	-
Turkey	58	5	11	25	16	-2	2	-	1
Vietnam	84	4	7	40	27	2	6	2	-4
<b>Stateless and not stated</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table A10. Immigration, emigration and net migration to Norway, by citizenship. 1978-2015**

Year	Total			Foreign citizens			Norwegian citizens		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net	Immigration	Emigration	Net
			migration			migration			migration
1978	18 825	14 851	3 974	12 183	7 624	4 559	6 642	7 227	-585
1979	17 831	15 085	2 746	11 213	7 619	3 594	6 618	7 466	-848
1980	18 776	14 705	4 071	11 833	7 288	4 545	6 943	7 417	-474
1981	19 698	14 522	5 176	13 061	7 252	5 809	6 637	7 270	-633
1982	20 468	14 728	5 740	13 990	7 218	6 772	6 478	7 510	-1 032
1983	20 063	15 778	4 285	13 090	7 955	5 135	6 973	7 823	-850
1984	19 688	15 927	3 761	12 837	7 617	5 220	6 851	8 310	-1 459
1985	21 858	15 630	6 228	14 906	7 522	7 384	6 952	8 108	-1 156
1986	24 196	16 745	7 451	16 534	8 424	8 110	7 662	8 321	-659
1987	31 149	17 380	13 769	23 793	8 591	15 202	7 356	8 789	-1 433
1988	29 964	19 821	10 143	23 041	9 320	13 721	6 923	10 501	-3 578
1989	25 847	27 300	-1 453	18 384	10 563	7 821	7 463	16 737	-9 274
1990	25 494	23 784	1 710	15 694	9 768	5 926	9 800	14 016	-4 216
1991	26 283	18 238	8 045	16 091	8 444	7 647	10 192	9 794	398
1992	26 743	16 801	9 942	17 162	8 057	9 105	9 581	8 744	837
1993	31 711	18 903	12 808	22 295	10 451	11 844	9 416	8 452	964
1994	26 911	19 475	7 436	17 867	9 583	8 284	9 044	9 892	-848
1995	25 678	19 312	6 366	16 482	8 992	7 490	9 196	10 320	-1 124
1996	26 407	20 590	5 817	17 196	10 032	7 164	9 211	10 558	-1 347
1997	31 957	21 257	10 700	22 026	10 034	11 992	9 931	11 223	-1 292
1998	36 704	22 881	13 823	26 747	12 005	14 742	9 957	10 876	-919
1999	41 841	22 842	18 999	32 230	12 690	19 540	9 611	10 152	-541
2000	36 542	26 854	9 688	27 785	14 931	12 854	8 757	11 923	-3 166
2001	34 264	26 309	7 955	25 412	15 216	10 196	8 852	11 093	-2 241
2002	40 122	22 948	17 174	30 788	12 273	18 515	9 334	10 675	-1 341
2003	35 957	24 672	11 285	26 787	14 345	12 442	9 170	10 327	-1 157
2004	36 482	23 271	13 211	27 864	13 856	14 008	8 618	9 415	-797
2005	40 148	21 709	18 439	31 355	12 628	18 727	8 793	9 081	-288
2006	45 776	22 053	23 723	37 425	12 490	24 935	8 351	9 563	-1 212
2007	61 774	22 122	39 652	53 498	13 324	40 174	8 276	8 798	-522
2008	66 961	23 615	43 346	58 821	15 158	43 663	8 140	8 457	-317
2009	65 186	26 549	38 637	56 682	18 381	38 301	8 504	8 168	336
2010	73 852	31 506	42 346	65 065	22 496	42 569	8 787	9 010	-223
2011	79 498	32 466	47 032	70 759	22 883	47 876	8 739	9 583	-844
2012	78 570	31 227	47 343	70 012	21 298	48 714	8 558	9 929	-1 371
2013	75 789	35 716	40 073	66 934	25 036	41 898	8 855	10 680	-1 825
2014	70 030	31 875	38 155	61 429	23 320	38 109	8 601	8 555	46
2015	67 276	37 474	29 802	59 068	27 384	31 684	8 208	10 090	-1 882

**Table A11. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 2004-2014 and 2000-2010 still in Norway one and five years after immigration. By country of birth**

Years of immigration	2004-2014		2000-2010	
	Number of immigrants	Per cent still in Norway after 1 year	Number of immigrants	Per cent still in Norway after 5 years
Country of birth				
<b>Total</b>	555390	90	408969	71
<b>Europe, total</b>	348719	68	238390	67
Of which:				
Denmark	12421	74	12937	39
Finland	4555	73	6849	33
Iceland	7605	82	4832	53
Sweden	43029	75	34270	44
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2262	92	2285	85
Bulgaria	5368	95	2263	81
France	6243	86	4636	45
Germany	23640	88	21575	69
Netherlands	6196	93	5409	69
Poland	102047	93	62360	80
Romania	12037	94	5328	81
Russia	12692	93	13487	84
Serbia and Montenegro	3498	93	1867	82
Ukraine	4163	92	2896	77
United Kingdom	10129	92	8477	58
<b>Africa, total</b>	60088	96	44643	83
Of which:				
Morocco	1819	95	1839	87
Somalia	18044	99	15516	91
<b>Asia, total</b>	118798	92	103183	78
Of which:				
China	8397	82	6413	54
India	10298	81	5666	55
Iran	6722	93	6281	86
Iraq	9323	97	16862	90
Pakistan	6532	93	6221	83
Philippines	19046	94	11398	63
South Korea	1370	78	941	43
Sri Lanka	2664	84	3204	69
Syria	4716	98	1099	90
Turkey	4058	91	4587	80
Vietnam	3381	87	3161	76
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	13843	82	11835	46
Of which:				
Canada	2218	78	1834	38
USA	8321	81	7157	38
<b>South America, total</b>	11059	88	8461	70
Of which:				
Chile	1512	88	1587	72
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>2 805</b>	88	2457	43
Of which:				
Australia	2883	60	1919	40

**Table A12.1. Married couples <sup>1</sup> by country of birth of the spouse. 1 January 2016 <sup>2</sup>**

Husband/oldest spouse	Wives/youngest spouse								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Unspecified
<b>Total</b>	934 905	710 230	82 085	14 527	62 625	6 249	5 426	450	53 313
Norway	738 279	669 858	29 212	2 024	21 759	4 966	3 405	340	6 715
Rest of Europe	105 014	21 705	46 112	279	1 698	391	386	44	34 399
Africa	18 953	2 251	576	9 486	236	32	23	3	6 346
Asia	47 919	4 713	1 355	278	36 302	62	44	8	5 157
North and Central America	5 508	3 970	457	21	149	557	58	8	288
South America	3 158	1 138	199	11	46	42	1 341	2	379
Oceania	694	530	60	2	28	13	2	30	29
Unspecified	15 380	6 065	4 114	2 426	2 407	186	167	15	-

<sup>1</sup> Marriages where husband was resident in Norway.

<sup>2</sup> From 2009 are marriages between same sex included.

**Table A12.2 Married couples <sup>1</sup> by country background of the spouse. 1 January 2016 <sup>2</sup>**

Husband/oldest spouse	Wives/youngest spouse								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Unspecified
<b>Total</b>	934 905	715 272	78 573	14 372	63 564	4 365	5 070	376	53 313
Norway	743 163	682 255	26 247	1 680	19 471	3 369	3 185	290	6 666
Rest of Europe	101 285	18 721	45 829	241	1 530	271	331	33	34 329
Africa	18 588	1 755	525	9 679	234	20	20	3	6 352
Asia	49 397	2 735	1 364	306	39 610	49	28	4	5 301
North and Central America	3 592	2 439	305	14	77	458	38	1	260
South America	2 876	937	179	6	32	34	1 312	1	375
Oceania	624	492	49	2	15	7	1	28	30
Unspecified	15 380	5 938	4 075	2 444	2 595	157	155	16	-

<sup>1</sup> Marriages where husband was resident in Norway. After the new Marriage Act in 2009, husband/oldest spouse was resident in Norway.

<sup>2</sup> From 2009 are marriages between same sex included.

**Table A13.1 Marriages by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2015**

Bridegroom	Bride								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
<b>Total</b>	22 438	15 547	3 083	309	2 048	211	216	22	1 002
Norway	18 864	14 731	1 297	187	1 664	172	185	17	611
Rest of Europe	2 830	645	1 738	23	114	23	24	3	260
Africa	183	25	6	96	-	5	-	-	51
Asia	438	69	24	3	265	2	1	1	73
North and Central America	70	46	10	-	2	9	-	-	3
South America	24	13	4	-	-	-	6	-	1
Oceania	19	16	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Not known	10	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	3

<sup>1</sup> Marriages where husband was resident in Norway.

<sup>2</sup> From 2009 are marriages between same sex included

**Table A13.2 Marriages <sup>1,2</sup> by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2015**

Bridegroom	Bride							
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania
<b>Total</b>	22 438	18 524	2 250	258	1 198	84	114	10
Norway	17 539	15 859	862	82	581	64	84	7
Rest of Europe	2 915	1 479	1 326	9	72	10	17	2
Africa	452	282	8	153	9	-	-	-
Asia	1 358	768	42	14	532	2	-	-
North and Central America	77	61	6	-	1	7	2	-
South America	77	58	5	-	2	1	11	-
Oceania	20	17	1	-	1	-	-	1

<sup>1</sup> Marriages where husband was resident in Norway.

<sup>2</sup> From 2009 are marriages between same sex included

On 1 January 2009 the Marriage Act was changed in such a way that two persons of the same sex may marry. Simultaneously, partnerships can no longer be contracted. Persons already in a partnership can change their partnership to a marriage.

**Table A14.1 Divorces <sup>1</sup> by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2015**

Bridegroom	Bride								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	9 238	7 605	753	121	364	90	79	5	221
Norway	8 101	7 120	393	79	297	79	65	5	63
Rest of Europe	693	263	328	8	11	2	8	-	73
Africa	178	66	12	32	-	2	-	-	66
Asia	169	90	9	2	54	-	-	-	14
North and Central America	54	37	6	-	2	7	-	-	2
South America	30	20	4	-	-	-	6	-	-
Oceania	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not known	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

<sup>1</sup> According to the residence of the husband at the time of divorce.

<sup>2</sup> Totals comprise divorces where the husband was a resident of Norway. Earlier were also occasions where the husband was resident abroad included.

**Table A14.2 Divorces <sup>1</sup> by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2015**

Bridegroom	Bride							
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	9 238	7 291	801	225	717	75	125	4
Norway	7 408	6 457	413	60	318	66	90	4
Rest of Europe	741	372	341	3	16	3	6	-
Africa	379	203	16	157	2	-	1	-
Asia	572	166	22	5	378	-	1	-
North and Central America	66	52	6	-	3	4	1	-
South America	64	34	2	-	-	2	26	-
Oceania	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> According to the residence of the husband at the time of divorce.

<sup>2</sup> Totals comprise divorces where the husband was a resident of Norway. Earlier were also occasions where the husband was resident abroad included.

Table A15. Population by citizenship. 1 January. 1986-2016

Nationality	Annual average										
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total population</b>	<b>4 197 360</b>	<b>4 299 171</b>	<b>4 420 819</b>	<b>4 552 715</b>	<b>4 743 195</b>	<b>4 920 305</b>	<b>4 985 870</b>	<b>5 051 275</b>	<b>5 109 056</b>	<b>5 165 802</b>	<b>5 213 985</b>
Foreigners, total	122 140	154 283,6	164 019	197 180,4	272 738	369 228	407 262	448 765	483 177	512 154	538 223
Per cent of total population	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	5,8	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.3
OECD				104 478	149 947	208 475	230 389	250 080	273 688	289 949	299 673
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>4 140 735</b>	<b>4 222 006</b>	<b>4 356 421</b>	<b>4 471 471</b>	4 642 639	<b>4 796 422</b>	<b>4 858 661</b>	<b>4 914 371</b>	<b>4 964 871</b>	<b>5 017 360</b>	<b>5 056 055</b>
EU 15	56 775	57 834	69 748	81 801	100 345	123 938	132 078	138 734	144 686	150 980	153 515
EU 28	59 495	61 714	78 361	88 232	140 524	214 571	247 581	277 549	304 350	327 986	343 154
NEW EU 13	2 720	3 880	4 012	6 431	40 179	90 633	115 503	138 815	159 664	177 006	189 639
Norway	4 075 220	4 144 888	4 256 800	4 355 534	4 470 457	4 551 077	4 578 608	4 602 510	4 625 879	4 653 648	4 675 762
Denmark	17 140	17 684	18 545	19 826	20 430	20 940	21 354	21 937	22 570	23 499	23 257
Sweden	11 428	12 854	20 508	25 351	30 597	39 174	41 984	43 075	44 233	45 100	45 104
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	5 294	11 670	7 888	4 247	3 885	3 707	3 677	3 665	3 629	3 684
Bulgaria	142	334	303	513	891	1 990	2 605	3 459	4 587	5 473	6 335
Estonia	.	.	.	.	1 216	2 710	3 635	4 447	4 886	5 167	5 222
France	2 048	1 837	2 038	2 394	3 215	4 354	4 837	5 203	5 439	5 857	6 004
Germany	4 088	4 456	5 606	8 250	15 574	22 417	23 687	24 401	24 630	25 030	25 186
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	1 204	1 906	1 825	1 797	1 755	1 736	1 711
Latvia	.	.	.	.	1 439	4 910	6 937	8 480	9 435	10 295	10 791
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	5 591	16 396	24 074	30 738	35 770	39 506	41 727
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	69	146	163	172	181	192	217
Netherlands	2 527	2 680	3 239	3 851	5 745	7 113	7 459	7 768	7 985	8 322	8 486
Poland	2 243	2 805	2 171	2 705	26 616	55 172	66 639	77 095	85 591	93 615	99 626
Romania	88	338	457	664	1 828	4 541	5 687	7 485	9 950	12 007	13 794
Russia	.	259	1 827	5 117	9 528	10 818	10 894	11 158	11 443	11 503	11 537
Serbia and Montenegro	2 561	5 971	6 771	6 563	2 034	.	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	2 240	1 940	2 111	2 455	2 851	3 204	3 708
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	1 281	2 327	2 787	3 281	3 639	3 981	4 171
Ukraine	.	39	145	571	1 394	1 976	2 230	2 522	2 754	2 872	3 121
United Kingdom	12 700	11 500	11 058	11 090	12 142	13 995	14 744	15 459	15 787	16 250	16 341
Rest of Europe	10 550	11 069	15 284	21 152	25 293	28 635	32 694	37 252	41 841	46 474	50 271
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>5 613</b>	<b>10 890</b>	<b>10 409</b>	<b>17 574</b>	<b>25 938</b>	<b>31 661</b>	<b>32 550</b>	<b>37 717</b>	<b>42 454</b>	<b>45 778</b>	<b>50 971</b>
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	1 805	5 681	7 598	9 997	12 666	15 201	17 734
Morocco	1 703	1 991	1 357	1 435	1 119	1 058	969	961	986	907	884
Somalia	515	2 834	4 012	8 304	10 751	11 117	10 820	12 999	14 353	15 099	16 828
Rest of Africa	3 395	6 065	5 040	7 835	12 263	13 805	13 163	13 760	14 449	14 571	15 525
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>34 323</b>	<b>49 271</b>	<b>37 744</b>	<b>47 699</b>	<b>59 838</b>	<b>68 974</b>	<b>71 342</b>	<b>75 336</b>	<b>77 686</b>	<b>78 417</b>	<b>82 246</b>
Afghanistan	112	366	322	3 030	6 545	7 730	7 623	7 893	7 900	7 384	7 680
China	770	1 761	1 495	1 572	2 865	4 061	4 354	4 715	4 983	5 190	5 485
India	2 819	3 232	2 349	2 139	2 822	3 779	4 257	5 174	5 936	6 750	6 971
Iran	2 655	6 467	3 853	4 571	3 842	3 246	3 429	3 782	4 160	4 167	4 132
Iraq	328	1 724	3 725	12 151	11 567	10 555	10 290	9 092	7 679	6 435	5 876
Pakistan	10 142	10 846	8 018	6 645	5 745	5 496	5 450	5 562	5 513	5 391	5 048
Philippines	1 675	2 253	1 763	2 384	4 972	7 750	8 901	10 067	11 387	11 653	11 799
South Korea	290	269	228	219	362	450	482	503	545	573	614
Sri Lanka	2 882	5 917	4 092	2 900	2 222	1 904	1 828	1 824	1 840	1 718	1 660
Syria	55	209	169	295	389	434	431	728	1 526	3 632	7 583
Thailand	651	1 397	2 092	3 715	7 092	9 295	9 956	10 819	11 377	11 458	11 587
Turkey	4 309	5 410	3 697	3 442	3 392	3 588	3 465	3 481	3 355	3 314	3 291
Vietnam	6 024	6 748	3 861	1 641	1 600	1 579	1 549	1 699	1 670	1 593	1 556
Rest of Asia	1 666	2 883	2 730	3 289	6 813	9 541	9 758	10 725	11 341	9 159	8 964
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>11 528</b>	<b>11 115</b>	<b>10 507</b>	<b>10 170</b>	<b>10 892</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>12 147</b>	<b>12 740</b>	<b>13 015</b>	<b>13 012</b>	<b>13 007</b>
USA	9 975	9 456	8 633	7 849	8 006	8 636	8 769	9 172	9 340	9 334	9 263
Rest of North and Central America	1 554	1 659	1 874	2 321	2 886	3 364	3 378	3 568	3 675	3 678	3 744
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>4 332</b>	<b>6 604</b>	<b>4 411</b>	<b>4 270</b>	<b>5 447</b>	<b>6 440</b>	<b>6 667</b>	<b>7 059</b>	<b>7 324</b>	<b>7 445</b>	<b>7 337</b>
Chile	3 130	5 105	2 932	2 211	2 017	2 032	1 988	1 981	1 949	1 879	1 882
Colombia	394	410	262	411	494	500	555	621	694	719	709
Rest of South America	808	1 089	1 217	1 648	2 936	3 908	4 124	4 457	4 681	4 847	4 746
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>1 594</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>1 731</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>1 808</b>
Stateless and unknown	196	703	585	670	1 621	3 214	2 864	4 052	3 706	3 790	2 561

Table A16. Immigrants and Norwegian- born to immigrant parents. 1 January 2016

Country background	Immigrant background	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents		Other immigrant background	
	Total	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Total	Of which born in Norway with one foreign born parent
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 170 188</b>	<b>698 550</b>	<b>149 657</b>	<b>321 981</b>	<b>248 054</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>621 348</b>	<b>382 845</b>	<b>47 826</b>	<b>190 677</b>	<b>156 497</b>
Denmark	57 342	19 827	1 935	35 580	30 352
Finland	14 211	6 362	650	7 199	6 697
Iceland	12 455	8 198	807	3 450	3 065
Sweden	89 585	37 134	2 821	49 630	37 642
Bulgaria	7 744	6 415	505	824	761
Estonia	6 111	5 078	390	643	594
France	10 420	5 316	489	4 615	3 546
Croatia	5 325	3 747	754	824	795
Italy	6 586	3 888	208	2 490	2 049
Latvia	11 527	9 963	907	657	612
Netherlands	631	426	148	57	55
Poland	111 423	95 724	10 001	5 698	5 356
Portugal	4 142	3 057	230	855	746
Romania	16 388	13 380	1 548	1 460	1 282
Lithuania	42 678	37 376	4 250	1 052	1 006
Spain	9 530	5 779	321	3 430	2 626
United Kingdom	40 321	14 475	972	24 874	19 873
Russia	24 017	17 058	2 954	4 005	3 573
Switzerland	4 138	1 352	164	2 622	1 732
Germany	45 701	24 909	2 861	17 931	14 601
Ukraine	6 199	4 572	516	1 111	1 042
Hungary	6 334	3 811	640	1 883	1 517
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18 824	13 474	3 928	1 422	1 409
Macedonia	4 508	2 568	1 307	633	618
Slovakia	4 666	3 967	407	292	284
Czech Republic	3 402	2 181	285	936	884
Serbia	6 384	4 710	923	751	715
Kosovo	16 131	9 896	5 063	1 172	1 150
The rest of Europe	34 625	18 202	1 842	14 581	11 915
<b>Africa</b>	<b>131 530</b>	<b>86 093</b>	<b>28 211</b>	<b>17 226</b>	<b>13 774</b>
Algeria	2 391	1 224	528	639	623
Burundi	1 488	1 056	345	87	83
Eritrea	21 126	17 592	3 109	425	299
Ethiopia	11 169	7 410	2 207	1 552	607
Gambia	2 468	1 178	550	740	729
Ghana	3 252	1 928	737	587	553
Kenya	3 204	1 706	277	1 221	855
Congo	3 172	2 219	627	326	248
Liberia	1 356	889	294	173	123
Morocco	12 016	5 616	4 031	2 369	2 312
Nigeria	2 995	1 761	513	721	687
Somalia	40 738	28 300	11 800	638	617
Sudan	4 423	3 697	622	104	95
Tunisia	2 182	1 005	394	783	749
The rest of Africa	19 550	10 512	2 177	6 861	5 194
<b>Asia included Turkey</b>	<b>325 243</b>	<b>196 110</b>	<b>69 611</b>	<b>59 522</b>	<b>41 978</b>
Afghanistan	17 704	14 233	3 286	185	183
Burma	3 901	3 144	699	58	56
Sri Lanka	15 203	9 092	6 111	1 206	960
Philippines	32 244	19 776	2 169	10 299	8 697
India	17 930	10 954	3 741	3 235	1 704
Indonesia	2 409	1 271	254	884	619
Iraq	32 691	22 154	9 336	1 201	1 169
Iran	23 075	16 462	3 999	2 614	2 541
China	15 016	8 350	1 847	4 819	1 649
Lebanon	3 549	1 917	947	685	632
Palestine	4 305	3 334	716	255	209
Pakistan	41 573	19 571	16 455	5 547	5 396
Syria	11 173	9 710	1 192	271	261
Thailand	27 105	17 518	806	8 781	7 359
Vietnam	24 568	13 608	8 755	2 205	1 914
Turkey	21 545	11 142	6 728	3 675	3 537
The rest of Asia	30 046	13 874	2 570	13 602	5 092
<b>North and Central America</b>	<b>50 502</b>	<b>14 670</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>34 526</b>	<b>23 247</b>
Canada	5 984	1 825	127	4 032	2 764
USA	35 500	8 446	674	26 380	17 248
The rest of North and Central America	9 018	4 399	505	4 114	3 235
<b>South America</b>	<b>36 285</b>	<b>16 720</b>	<b>2 632</b>	<b>16 933</b>	<b>10 323</b>
Brazil	8 114	4 263	219	3 632	2 579
Chile	12 140	6 191	1 772	4 177	3 712
Colombia	6 965	1 819	178	4 968	1 009
Peru	2 542	1 256	146	1 140	883
The rest of South America	6 524	3 191	317	3 016	2 140
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>5 280</b>	<b>2 112</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3 097</b>	<b>2 235</b>
Australia	3 860	1 530	53	2 277	1 566
The rest of Oceania	1 420	582	18	820	669



Table A16m. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Males. 1 January 2016

Country background	Immigrant background	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents		Other immigrant background	
	Total	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Total	Of which born in Norway with one foreign born parent
<b>Total</b>	<b>608 045</b>	<b>366 867</b>	<b>76 694</b>	<b>164 484</b>	<b>128 244</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>336 586</b>	<b>213 491</b>	<b>24 562</b>	<b>98 533</b>	<b>80 905</b>
Denmark	29 813	10 425	992	18 396	15 693
Finland	6 503	2 500	311	3 692	3 427
Iceland	6 423	4 277	401	1 745	1 548
Sweden	45 932	18 804	1 465	25 663	19 505
Bulgaria	4 269	3 587	261	421	392
Estonia	3 465	2 921	192	352	313
France	5 674	3 072	260	2 342	1 804
Croatia	2 816	2 033	359	424	411
Italy	3 929	2 507	111	1 311	1 083
Latvia	6 606	5 792	479	335	312
Netherlands	317	205	79	33	32
Poland	69 974	61 884	5 130	2 960	2 782
Portugal	2 337	1 760	130	447	393
Romania	8 890	7 335	799	756	653
Lithuania	24 769	22 028	2 188	553	532
Spain	5 084	3 179	166	1 739	1 353
United Kingdom	22 714	9 398	487	12 829	10 293
Russia	9 327	5 703	1 527	2 097	1 843
Switzerland	2 085	655	105	1 325	888
Germany	23 911	13 127	1 463	9 321	7 568
Ukraine	2 057	1 230	256	571	542
Hungary	3 355	2 016	325	1 014	789
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9 388	6 629	2 036	723	717
Macedonia	2 371	1 377	666	328	321
Slovakia	2 869	2 510	210	149	142
Czech Republic	1 759	1 129	153	477	454
Serbia	3 186	2 339	446	401	382
Kosovo	8 405	5 223	2 606	576	565
The rest of Europe	18 358	9 846	959	7 553	6 168
<b>Africa</b>	<b>70 510</b>	<b>47 269</b>	<b>14 356</b>	<b>8 885</b>	<b>7 038</b>
Algeria	1 351	781	254	316	308
Burundi	723	494	183	46	44
Eritrea	12 336	10 550	1 561	225	157
Ethiopia	5 757	3 800	1 122	835	304
Gambia	1 345	692	272	381	375
Ghana	1 701	1 065	335	301	287
Kenya	1 420	652	140	628	433
Congo	1 550	1 106	295	149	114
Liberia	673	436	151	86	66
Morocco	6 397	3 117	2 068	1 212	1 177
Nigeria	1 623	1 031	234	358	347
Somalia	21 419	14 974	6 110	335	323
Sudan	2 680	2 301	333	46	41
Tunisia	1 267	680	189	398	378
The rest of Africa	10 268	5 590	1 109	3 569	2 684
<b>Asia included Turkey</b>	<b>155 385</b>	<b>90 998</b>	<b>35 685</b>	<b>28 702</b>	<b>21 706</b>
Afghanistan	10 473	8 770	1 616	87	85
Burma	1 989	1 591	362	36	34
Sri Lanka	8 405	4 705	3 099	601	475
Philippines	10 554	3 977	1 094	5 483	4 547
India	9 280	5 981	1 907	1 392	848
Indonesia	1 024	438	134	452	311
Iraq	17 870	12 435	4 795	640	622
Iran	12 207	8 790	2 078	1 339	1 302
China	5 726	3 506	922	1 298	895
Lebanon	1 901	1 049	497	355	324
Palestine	2 490	1 997	372	121	95
Pakistan	21 514	10 144	8 477	2 893	2 810
Syria	6 905	6 146	616	143	137
Thailand	7 706	2 788	401	4 517	3 800
Vietnam	11 721	6 134	4 503	1 084	963
Turkey	11 643	6 246	3 491	1 906	1 830
The rest of Asia	13 977	6 301	1 321	6 355	2 628
<b>North and Central America</b>	<b>25 187</b>	<b>6 709</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>17 800</b>	<b>12 128</b>
Canada	2 976	873	68	2 035	1 434
USA	17 979	4 015	332	13 632	9 030
The rest of North and Central America	4 232	1 821	278	2 133	1 664
<b>South America</b>	<b>17 419</b>	<b>7 056</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>8 994</b>	<b>5 341</b>
Brazil	3 096	1 131	105	1 860	1 307
Chile	6 344	3 224	938	2 182	1 956
Colombia	3 641	755	85	2 801	530
Peru	1 130	451	91	588	448
The rest of South America	3 208	1 495	150	1 563	1 100
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>2958</b>	<b>1344</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>1126</b>
Australia	2197	994	33	1170	800
The rest of Oceania	761	350	11	400	326

Table A16f. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Females. 1 January 2016

Country background	Immigrant background	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents		Other immigrant background	
	Total	Immigrants	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Total	Of which born in Norway with one foreign born parent
<b>Total</b>	<b>562 143</b>	<b>331 683</b>	<b>72 963</b>	<b>157 497</b>	<b>119 810</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>284 762</b>	<b>169 354</b>	<b>23 264</b>	<b>92 144</b>	<b>75 592</b>
Denmark	27 529	9 402	943	17 184	14 659
Finland	7 708	3 862	339	3 507	3 270
Iceland	6 032	3 921	406	1 705	1 517
Sweden	43 653	18 330	1 356	23 967	18 137
Bulgaria	3 475	2 828	244	403	369
Estonia	2 646	2 157	198	291	281
France	4 746	2 244	229	2 273	1 742
Croatia	2 509	1 714	395	400	384
Italy	2 657	1 381	97	1 179	966
Latvia	4 921	4 171	428	322	300
Netherlands	314	221	69	24	23
Poland	41 449	33 840	4 871	2 738	2 574
Portugal	1 805	1 297	100	408	353
Romania	7 498	6 045	749	704	629
Lithuania	17 909	15 348	2 062	499	474
Spain	4 446	2 600	155	1 691	1 273
United Kingdom	17 607	5 077	485	12 045	9 580
Russia	14 690	11 355	1 427	1 908	1 730
Switzerland	2 053	697	59	1 297	844
Germany	21 790	11 782	1 398	8 610	7 033
Ukraine	4 142	3 342	260	540	500
Hungary	2 979	1 795	315	869	728
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9 436	6 845	1 892	699	692
Macedonia	2 137	1 191	641	305	297
Slovakia	1 797	1 457	197	143	142
Czech Republic	1 643	1 052	132	459	430
Serbia	3 198	2 371	477	350	333
Kosovo	7 726	4 673	2 457	596	585
The rest of Europe	16 267	8 356	883	7 028	5 747
<b>Africa</b>	<b>61 020</b>	<b>38 824</b>	<b>13 855</b>	<b>8 341</b>	<b>6 736</b>
Algeria	1 040	443	274	323	315
Burundi	765	562	162	41	39
Eritrea	8 790	7 042	1 548	200	142
Ethiopia	5 412	3 610	1 085	717	303
Gambia	1 123	486	278	359	354
Ghana	1 551	863	402	286	266
Kenya	1 784	1 054	137	593	422
Congo	1 622	1 113	332	177	134
Liberia	683	453	143	87	57
Morocco	5 619	2 499	1 963	1 157	1 135
Nigeria	1 372	730	279	363	340
Somalia	19 319	13 326	5 690	303	294
Sudan	1 743	1 396	289	58	54
Tunisia	915	325	205	385	371
The rest of Africa	9 282	4 922	1 068	3 292	2 510
<b>Asia included Turkey</b>	<b>169 858</b>	<b>105 112</b>	<b>33 926</b>	<b>30 820</b>	<b>20 272</b>
Afghanistan	7 231	5 463	1 670	98	98
Burma	1 912	1 553	337	22	22
Sri Lanka	8 004	4 387	3 012	605	485
Philippines	21 690	15 799	1 075	4 816	4 150
India	8 650	4 973	1 834	1 843	856
Indonesia	1 385	833	120	432	308
Iraq	14 821	9 719	4 541	561	547
Iran	10 868	7 672	1 921	1 275	1 239
China	9 290	4 844	925	3 521	754
Lebanon	1 648	868	450	330	308
Palestine	1 815	1 337	344	134	114
Pakistan	20 059	9 427	7 978	2 654	2 586
Syria	4 268	3 564	576	128	124
Thailand	19 399	14 730	405	4 264	3 559
Vietnam	12 847	7 474	4 252	1 121	951
Turkey	9 902	4 896	3 237	1 769	1 707
The rest of Asia	16 069	7 573	1 249	7 247	2 464
<b>North and Central America</b>	<b>25 315</b>	<b>7 961</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>16 726</b>	<b>11 119</b>
Canada	3 008	952	59	1 997	1 330
USA	17 521	4 431	342	12 748	8 218
The rest of North and Central America	4 786	2 578	227	1 981	1 571
<b>South America</b>	<b>18 866</b>	<b>9 664</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>7 939</b>	<b>4 982</b>
Brazil	5 018	3 132	114	1 772	1 272
Chile	5 796	2 967	834	1 995	1 756
Colombia	3 324	1 064	93	2 167	479
Peru	1 412	805	55	552	435
The rest of South America	3 316	1 696	167	1 453	1 040
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>2 322</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>1 109</b>
Australia	1 663	536	20	1 107	766
The rest of Oceania	659	232	7	420	343





Table A17\_2 . Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country background. 1 January. 1986-2016

Country	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	1986-	1991-	1996-	2001-	2006-						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010						
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 896</b>	<b>24 040</b>	<b>37 768</b>	<b>55 723</b>	<b>79 843</b>	<b>100 422</b>	<b>108 438</b>	<b>117 144</b>	<b>126 075</b>	<b>135 583</b>	<b>149 657</b>
Per cent of total population	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2,6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>OECD</b>				<b>11 028</b>	<b>15 111</b>	<b>22 486</b>	<b>24 773</b>	<b>23 150</b>	<b>27 536</b>	<b>30 041</b>	<b>34 146</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>4 618</b>	<b>5 936</b>	<b>8 560</b>	<b>12 134</b>	<b>18 112</b>	<b>25 549</b>	<b>28 957</b>	<b>32 883</b>	<b>37 011</b>	41 590	47 826
EU 15	3 029	3 371	4 040	4 963	6 135	7 581	8 135	8 712	9 335	10 082	11 707
EU 27 <sup>1</sup>	3 699	4 277	5 194	6 451	9 058	13 797	16 256	19 193	23 023	26 602	31 448
NEW EU 12 <sup>2</sup>	670	906	1 155	1 487	2 922	-6 216	8 121	10 481	13 688	16 521	19 744
Denmark	1 016	1 141	1 269	1 367	1 457	1 565	1 596	1 632	1 677	1 763	1 935
Sweden	427	498	713	949	1 195	1 570	1 740	1 865	2 045	2 229	2 821
Iceland					368	466	553	613	682	736	807
Bosnia-Herzegovina		65	770	1 662	2 493	3 014	3 192	3 381	3 530	3 708	3 928
Bulgaria	9	14	26	47	96	162	199	245	313	397	505
Estonia	.	.	.	.	70	134	187	238	301	351	390
France	81	71	88	128	196	265	292	322	355	428	489
Germany	296	344	424	652	1 160	1 743	1 943	2 158	2 347	2 554	2 861
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	1 879	3 778	4 014	4 243	4 494	4 699	5 063
Latvia	.	.	.	.	85	202	310	425	540	730	907
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	221	790	1 268	1 935	2 629	3 404	4 250
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	42	77	82	86	98	121	148
Netherlands	260	307	392	487	586	701	739	772	802	829	867
Poland	301	495	647	777	1 655	3 732	4 764	5 939	7 175	8 462	10 001
Romania	19	34	51	88	185	425	547	719	952	1 233	1 548
Russia	2	8	47	210	959	1 652	1 880	2 142	2 358	2 611	2 954
Serbia and Montenegro	588	1 161	1 804	2 362	573	.	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	891	599	643	691	745	841	923
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	61	124	158	228	275	335	407
Ukraine	2	3	12	34	102	204	239	302	372	442	516
United Kingdom	482	492	541	606	650	720	748	786	799	829	972
Rest of Europe	1 135	1 303	1 775	2 765	3 728	3 626	3 863	4 161	4 522	4 888	5 534
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>2 321</b>	<b>4 676</b>	<b>8 073</b>	<b>13 480</b>	<b>17 887</b>	<b>19 476</b>	<b>21 198</b>	<b>22 869</b>	<b>24 704</b>	<b>28 211</b>
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	.	1 192	1 431	1 718	2 031	2 393	3 109
Morocco	523	968	1 472	2 146	2 909	3 318	3 479	3 616	3 754	3 879	4 031
Somalia	34	368	1 367	2 992	5 675	7 816	8 419	9 102	9 750	10 298	11 800
Rest of Africa	386	985	1 837	2 934	4 342	5 561	6 147	6 762	7 334	8 134	9 271
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>7 651</b>	<b>14 505</b>	<b>22 861</b>	<b>33 494</b>	<b>45 807</b>	<b>54 147</b>	<b>57 047</b>	<b>59 953</b>	<b>62 914</b>	<b>65 834</b>	<b>69 611</b>
Afghanistan	3	42	114	288	980	1 672	1 940	2 254	2 579	2 880	3 286
China	86	245	492	708	984	1 231	1 332	1 467	1 583	1 732	1 847
India	787	1 282	1 746	2 211	2 643	2 982	3 109	3 269	3 439	3 581	3 741
Iran	88	495	987	1 693	2 511	2 950	3 118	3 304	3 499	3 712	3 999
Iraq	20	115	529	1 984	4 748	6 555	7 151	7 653	8 181	8 695	9 336
Pakistan	4 051	6 446	8 597	10 947	13 050	14 430	14 844	15 194	15 615	15 973	16 455
Philippines	232	456	647	869	1 157	1 425	1 528	1 672	1 830	2 022	2 169
South Korea	15	20	26	33	48	56	63	69	74	84	95
Sri Lanka	190	778	2 051	3 662	4 810	5 318	5 477	5 648	5 778	5 921	6 111
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	666	740	811	897	986	1 192
Thailand	15	49	110	180	307	441	516	595	672	759	806
Turkey	933	1 769	2 762	3 989	5 184	5 847	6 046	6 218	6 406	6 559	6 728
Vietnam	962	2 184	3 723	5 242	6 650	7 416	7 649	7 929	8 141	8 360	8 755
Rest of Asia	268	624	1 076	1 688	2 735	3 158	3 534	3 870	4 220	4 570	5 091
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>826</b>	880	1 306
USA	252	271	263	247	264	291	298	322	351	353	674
Rest of North and Central America	51	87	133	194	282	376	396	436	475	527	632
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>1 862</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>2 221</b>	<b>2 301</b>	<b>2 397</b>	<b>2 512</b>	<b>2 632</b>
Chile	279	764	1 055	1 290	1 486	1 610	1 647	1 667	1 686	1 715	1 772
Colombia	10	24	40	65	96	123	126	142	148	157	178
Rest of South America	63	103	147	195	280	394	448	492	563	640	682
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>71</b>

<sup>1</sup> From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.<sup>2</sup> From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.



**Table A19. Total fertility rate (TFR) by country background <sup>1</sup>: 1998-2015**

From country	1998	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>The total population</b>	<b>1,81</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>1,84</b>	<b>1,90</b>	<b>1,90</b>	<b>1,96</b>	<b>1,98</b>	<b>1,95</b>	<b>1,88</b>	<b>1,85</b>	<b>1,78</b>	<b>1,76</b>	<b>1,73</b>
Immigrants, total	2,36	2,54	2,34	2,37	2,31	2,25	2,26	2,28	2,12	2,13	1,98	2,02	1,94
Rest of the population <sup>2</sup>	1,77	1,78	1,77	1,84	1,84	1,91	1,93	1,91	1,82	1,82	1,75	1,72	1,70
Immigrants with country background from:													
Europe: EU and EØS-countries	1,72	1,92	1,87	1,94	1,97	1,97	2,06	2,06	1,95	1,91	1,82	1,84	1,76
Rest of Europe	1,95	2,59	2,13	2,26	2,09	2,05	2,11	2,01	2,04	1,99	1,88	1,98	1,96
Asia incl. Turkey	2,84	2,91	2,46	2,41	2,35	2,21	2,15	2,14	2,03	2,11	1,93	1,95	1,88
Africa	3,53	3,38	3,31	3,18	3,19	3,17	3,27	3,11	3,04	3,10	2,78	2,87	2,76
South- and Central America	1,97	2,08	1,99	2,20	2,22	2,25	2,33	2,17	2,10	1,96	1,93	1,76	1,62
North America, Oceania	1,73	2,07	1,62	2,41	1,95	2,04	2,14	1,71	1,75	1,98	1,95	1,66	1,85

<sup>1</sup> Country background is one's own, mother's or father's country of birth (if foreign born), for persons foreign born or with to foreign born parents, else it is Norway.

<sup>2</sup> The group includes Norwegian-born persons with two Norwegian-born parents, Norwegian-born persons with foreign born parents, foreign born persons with one Norwegian-born parent, Norwegian-born persons with one foreign-born parent and foreign-born persons with two Norwegian-born parents.





**Table A21. Naturalisations by previous nationality, 1986-2015**

Previous nationality	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>7 256</b>	<b>10 205</b>	<b>9 711</b>	<b>12 098</b>	<b>14 637</b>	<b>12 384</b>	<b>13 223</b>	<b>15 336</b>	<b>12 432</b>
<b>Europe, total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>3 803</b>	<b>2 872</b>	<b>2 806</b>	<b>2 347</b>	<b>2 320</b>	<b>2 939</b>	2 500
EU 15	574	545	636	704	735	847	611	787	844	737
EU 28	.	.	.	999	994	1 199	950	1 264	1 605	1 275
NEW EU 13	185	297	263	295	259	352	339	477	761	538
Denmark	168	125	142	146	156	152	126	207	161	120
Sweden	98	129	184	235	252	300	213	229	253	300
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	187	1 545	285	176	141	117	149	128
Bulgaria	10	31	36	41	36	37	25	30	51	39
Germany	59	49	61	88	112	175	104	124	139	125
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	10	1
Poland	168	273	229	158	69	96	138	166	324	241
Romania	5	21	87	48	56	71	51	56	116	85
Russia	.	5	105	339	541	644	629	418	401	444
Serbia and Montenegro	102	405	824	656	498	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	175	421	290	229	281	241
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	4	47	51	71	78	115
Ukraine	.	.	5	28	84	119	112	107	243	171
United Kingdom	88	110	126	76	56	51	37	52	62	54
Rest of Europe	221	206	252	444	549	508	430	508	671	436
<b>Africa, total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>2 844</b>	<b>4 593</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>3 446</b>	<b>3 636</b>	<b>2 908</b>
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	248	254	205	323	563	1 114
Morocco	109	272	197	172	146	190	112	92	189	128
Somalia	4	147	549	678	1 611	2 131	1 571	1 667	1 138	451
Rest of Africa	118	438	560	491	839	2 018	1 431	1 364	1 746	1 215
<b>Asia, total</b>	<b>1 956</b>	<b>4 293</b>	<b>5 818</b>	<b>4 041</b>	<b>5 686</b>	<b>5 945</b>	<b>5 395</b>	<b>6 066</b>	<b>7 552</b>	<b>6 142</b>
Afghanistan	.	.	.	.	692	1 281	1 013	1 005	1 371	1 088
China	30	141	296	105	146	221	175	174	238	146
India	127	245	233	218	180	209	130	132	313	382
Iran	16	627	726	451	622	539	297	307	336	353
Iraq	2	81	383	798	1 679	947	1 642	1 663	1 418	817
Pakistan	484	822	1 079	599	561	526	478	424	503	714
Philippines	199	266	237	279	333	421	341	479	851	704
South Korea	182	113	127	100	52	33	47	28	29	7
Sri Lanka	34	411	714	344	264	183	143	95	223	158
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	61	55	57	65	84
Thailand	38	53	149	257	337	380	265	346	547	683
Turkey	212	530	614	389	274	280	154	297	224	176
Vietnam	576	839	978	307	196	243	88	248	241	165
Rest of Asia	57	165	282	195	831	621	567	811	1 193	665
<b>North and Central America, total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>258</b>
USA	44	52	62	65	44	44	31	54	64	134
Rest of North and Central America	53	49	78	98	122	125	115	146	170	124
<b>South America, total</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>342</b>
Chile	89	303	319	161	75	77	53	64	93	34
Colombia	155	211	113	20	53	29	38	39	37	52
Rest of South America	53	100	113	91	131	203	168	224	287	256
<b>Oceania, total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
Stateless and unknown	14	32	145	82	261	806	915	853	549	282

**Table A22. Naturalisation of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years.  
Per cent of all with that right. Selected nationalities. 2015**

Previous nationality	Number of nationals in Norway 1.1.2016		Obtained Norwegian nationality in 2015	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
EU 15	153 502	85 171	737	0,9
EU 28	343 068	130 127	1 275	1,0
NEW EU 13	189 566	44 956	538	1,2
Denmark	23 257	16 916	120	0,7
Finland	6 439	4 617	28	0,6
Sweden	45 100	24 925	300	1,2
Island	9 573	3 939	38	1,0
Bosnia-Hercegovina	3 586	2 517	128	5,1
Bulgaria	6 335	783	39	5,0
Germany	25 178	14 705	125	0,9
Poland	99 626	30 834	241	0,8
Romania	13 794	1 799	85	4,7
Russia	11 537	5 512	444	8,1
Serbia and Montenegro	953	953	64	6,7
Serbia	3 484	501	177	35,3
Montenegro	187	31	1	3,2
Ukraine	3 121	628	171	27,2
United Kingdom	16 341	10 283	54	0,5
Ethiopia	3 830	414	336	81,2
Eritrea	17 734	345	1 114	322,9
Morocco	884	247	128	51,8
Somalia	16 828	1 926	451	23,4
Afghanistan	7 680	910	1 088	119,6
Turkey	3 291	1 655	176	10,6
China	5 485	1 298	146	11,2
India	6 971	1 284	382	29,8
Iran	4 132	626	353	56,4
Iraq	5 876	2 762	817	29,6
Pakistan	5 048	1 956	714	36,5
Philippines	11 799	1 714	704	41,1
Sri Lanka	1 660	758	158	20,8
Syria	7 583	81	84	103,7
Thailand	11 587	4 952	683	13,8
Vietnam	1 556	328	165	50,3
USA	9 263	6 118	134	2,2
Chile	1 882	1 445	34	2,4
Colombia	709	170	52	30,6

**Table A23. Immigrations<sup>1</sup> by reason for immigration and year of immigration, 1990-2015**

Year of immigration	Family										Refugees				Without registered reason for immigration
	Family reunification					Family establishment					Refugees				
	Total	Labour	Family, total	with refugee background	with person with refugee background	with immigrant	with norwegian born to immigrant	with norwegian born to immigrant	with the rest of the population	Refugees, total	Resettlement	Asylum seekers <sup>3</sup>	Education <sup>2</sup> , total	Other n	
<b>Total</b>	<b>737 588</b>	<b>248 216</b>	<b>266 749</b>	<b>38 886</b>	<b>135 912</b>	<b>38 277</b>	<b>3 307</b>	<b>50 367</b>	<b>141 312</b>	<b>28 981</b>	<b>112 331</b>	<b>76 794</b>	<b>3 762</b>	<b>755</b>	
1990	11 058	1 029	4 568	608	2 323	594	2	1 041	4 278	1 022	3 256	975	208	-	
1991	11 091	1 050	4 391	513	2 176	600	4	1 098	4 509	1 257	3 252	1 057	84	-	
1992	12 236	1 152	4 896	552	2 318	764	10	1 252	4 997	1 348	3 649	1 139	51	1	
1993	16 775	1 140	4 768	581	2 267	717	15	1 188	9 613	750	8 863	1 210	44	-	
1994	11 348	1 215	4 242	369	1 760	910	22	1 181	4 596	394	4 202	1 225	70	-	
1995	10 222	1 427	4 335	378	1 765	987	34	1 171	3 085	358	2 727	1 296	79	-	
1996	9 676	1 487	4 622	534	1 894	970	52	1 172	1 988	494	1 494	1 485	94	-	
1997	11 545	1 858	5 872	737	2 389	1 193	82	1 471	2 137	924	1 213	1 574	104	-	
1998	14 363	2 508	6 782	983	2 642	1 398	111	1 648	3 136	964	2 172	1 834	103	-	
1999	22 242	2 077	7 480	1 714	2 438	1 331	128	1 869	10 634	1 256	9 378	1 954	97	-	
2000	18 968	1 997	7 610	1 857	2 373	1 142	134	2 104	7 144	1 249	5 895	2 131	86	-	
2001	17 369	2 376	8 387	1 909	2 579	1 311	160	2 428	4 270	1 497	2 773	2 238	98	-	
2002	22 685	2 706	12 848	4 672	3 262	1 863	175	2 876	4 493	1 270	3 223	2 526	112	-	
2003	19 814	2 379	9 226	2 325	2 459	1 444	207	2 791	5 512	1 644	3 868	2 605	92	-	
2004	21 250	4 063	9 246	1 303	3 104	1 680	222	2 937	5 083	1 172	3 911	2 758	100	-	
2005	23 962	6 433	10 458	1 803	3 922	1 703	226	2 804	3 935	756	3 179	3 034	102	-	
2006	29 622	11 778	11 339	1 725	5 111	1 648	185	2 670	3 158	986	2 172	3 237	110	-	
2007	44 405	21 377	13 767	1 371	8 016	1 648	155	2 577	5 273	1 156	4 117	3 875	113	-	
2008	48 813	23 249	16 924	1 883	10 211	1 969	196	2 665	4 461	664	3 797	4 057	122	-	
2009	44 640	17 926	15 291	1 888	9 272	1 955	215	1 961	6 439	1 392	5 047	4 236	135	613	
2010	50 646	23 755	15 009	1 437	9 983	1 748	137	1 704	6 404	1 069	5 335	5 274	131	73	
2011	54 549	26 730	16 273	1 329	10 385	2 163	159	2 237	5 355	1 061	4 294	5 817	374	-	
2012	56 749	25 541	18 132	2 059	11 372	2 223	188	2 290	7 188	1 621	5 567	5 430	458	-	
2013	54 520	23 543	17 446	1 694	11 554	2 103	163	1 932	7 377	1 014	6 363	5 854	300	-	
2014	49 997	21 410	16 257	1 538	10 827	2 187	174	1 531	7 026	1 299	5 727	5 023	249	32	
2015	49 043	18 010	16 580	3 124	9 510	2 026	151	1 769	9 221	2 364	6 857	4 950	246	36	

<sup>1</sup> First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.

<sup>2</sup> Au pairs have education as reason for immigration.

<sup>3</sup> "In this table, the term "asylum seekers" refers to former asylum seekers who have been given refugee status or a residence permit on humanitarian grounds, and persons granted collective protection.

**A23-1 Immigrations 1 by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2015**

Citizenship	Total	Labour	Family		Refugees, total	Education, total	Other	Unknown reason for immigration <sup>2</sup>
			Family,total	Familyreunifi ed with refugee				
Total	737 588	248 216	266 749	55 094	141 312	76 794	3 762	755
Europe	374 221	203 565	103 950	5 571	36 042	27 971	1 985	708
Asia with Turkey	178 752	13 205	88 387	24 867	48 543	27 784	827	6
Africa	85 251	2 366	31 526	18 139	43 063	8 006	284	6
North America	21 729	6 801	10 782	183	103	3 720	315	8
South and Central America	17 921	2 196	11 656	950	678	3 332	58	1
Oceania	4 415	1 915	1 558	19	16	891	33	2
Stateless	5 940	111	2 189	1 698	3 504	124	12	-
First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oseania except Australia og New Zealand	379 360	24 976	164 725	53 829	138 866	49 336	1 410	47
First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	358 228	223 240	102 024	1 265	2 446	27 458	2 352	708
Selected countries								
Polen[Poland]	114 308	82 294	29 588	207	217	1 939	108	162
Litauen[Lithuania]	44 908	32 779	10 771	22	19	1 247	37	55
Tyskland[Germany]	34 741	19 259	9 603	72	50	5 178	511	140
Somalia	32 082	12	13 790	12 633	18 247	3	29	1
Filippinene[Philippines]	25 395	1 554	10 118	81	200	13 161	361	1
Irak[Iraq]	23 779	84	9 666	8 716	13 968	19	40	2
Storbritannia[United Kingdom]	22 782	13 493	7 762	72	63	956	452	56
Rusland[Russia]	21 037	2 088	9 943	826	5 115	3 804	83	4
Eritrea	18 882	7	3 362	3 050	15 449	50	14	-
USA	18 763	5 794	9 408	117	93	3 176	283	9
Thailand	18 191	354	16 763	109	138	900	34	2
Serbia and Montenegro <sup>3</sup>	17 235	290	2 494	1 325	14 186	250	15	-
Bosnia-Hercegovina[Bosnia-Herzegovina]	16 058	413	1 951	1 298	13 521	160	11	2
Afghanistan	15 804	20	4 313	3 901	11 434	16	21	-
Romania	15 713	9 471	4 825	108	234	1 131	51	1
India	13 843	5 724	6 519	218	106	1 397	91	6
Iran	13 486	643	4 124	2 614	7 971	713	32	3
Kina[China]	13 215	2 039	4 940	303	928	5 288	20	-
Latvia	12 666	8 498	3 110	9	8	998	20	32
Pakistan	12 176	611	9 965	892	506	1 015	78	1
Frankrike[France]	11 363	5 479	3 331	33	30	2 368	99	56
Nederland[Netherlands]	10 963	5 415	4 493	52	20	765	237	33
Spania[Spain]	9 959	5 271	2 264	11	15	2 264	100	45
Tyrkia[Turkey]	8 791	467	7 354	930	497	434	37	2
Vietnam	8 457	257	5 007	2 441	2 394	776	23	-
Syria	8 423	60	1 484	1 103	6 850	26	3	-
Etiopia[Ethiopia]	7 958	103	2 653	1 781	3 835	1 329	38	-
Bulgaria	7 568	4 481	2 548	47	111	404	24	-
Sri Lanka	7 549	158	4 659	2 865	2 136	582	14	-
Estland[Estonia]	7 258	4 936	1 531	14	23	741	12	15
Statsløse[Stateless]	6 746	117	2 455	1 928	4 019	132	23	-
Italia[Italy]	6 606	3 854	1 469	10	12	1 166	83	22
Slovakia	5 630	4 333	859	19	22	390	16	10
Brasil[Brazil]	5 566	769	3 726	20	24	1 033	13	1
Ukraina[Ukraine]	5 264	786	2 672	114	104	1 680	17	5
Portugal	4 681	3 131	1 223	8	10	279	28	10
Ungarn[Hungary]	4 357	2 673	1 270	24	13	365	28	8
Serbia <sup>4</sup>	4 027	1 400	1 851	283	381	372	16	7

Canada	3 997	1 399	1 789	79	10	757	40	2
Kroatia[Croatia]	3 790	1 153	1 055	274	1 431	142	7	2
Marokko[Morocco]	3 713	89	3 352	267	126	124	18	4
Australia	3 644	1 666	1 222	17	8	714	29	5
Myanmar	3 634	23	516	455	3 052	42	1	-
Sudan	3 263	44	692	547	2 322	201	4	-
Hellas[Greece]	3 042	1 929	857	2	2	227	25	2
Ghana	3 021	86	1 301	268	41	1 585	8	-
Tsjekkia[Czech Republic]	2 788	1 574	573	21	14	596	24	7
Nepal	2 562	140	774	42	76	1 536	36	-
Chile	2 530	144	2 030	691	92	256	8	-
Kongo[Congo]	2 394	15	371	305	1 985	13	10	-
Japan	2 361	459	904		4	987	7	-
Nigeria	2 186	273	1 055	78	233	523	102	-
Østerrike[Austria]	1 846	999	389		6	416	26	10
Belgia[Belgium]	1 843	858	571	11	13	358	32	11
Indonesia	1 798	185	865	35	169	576	3	-
Kenya	1 759	151	928	133	163	503	14	-
Colombia	1 711	200	847	47	324	337	3	-
Tanzania	1 710	176	481	37	47	1 006	-	-
Sveits[Switzerland]	1 702	688	479	14	12	473	43	7
SØ-Korea[South Korea]	1 666	344	759	2	6	555	2	-
Irland[Ireland]	1 619	1 046	432	1	2	108	24	7
Uganda	1 547	144	428	137	294	671	10	-
Mexico	1 471	248	754	6	7	456	6	-
Bangladesh	1 385	136	556	75	52	634	7	-
Libanon[Lebanon]	1 378	68	678	310	584	46	2	-
Peru	1 294	115	700	60	97	377	5	-
Makedonia[Macedonia]	1 212	100	971	187	48	92	1	-
Kosovo	1 196	117	919	498	80	71	9	-
Burundi	1 185	4	246	208	926	1	8	-
Hviterussland[Belarus]	1 182	147	572	30	90	364	9	-
Venezuela	1 140	314	631	2	5	188	2	-
Egypt	1 132	157	705	60	87	178	5	-
Algerie[Algeria]	1 107	127	721	143	223	35	1	-
SØ-Afrika[South Africa]	1 107	338	472	8	8	281	7	1
Liberia	1 097	3	160	116	918	10	6	-
Albania	1 062	115	551	104	213	176	6	1
Cuba	1 060	29	969	29	25	32	5	-

<sup>1</sup> First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.

<sup>2</sup> 3 339 persons from an EU/EEA/EFTA country have a unknown reason for immigration due to the new registration rule. For more information about right of residence in Norway for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals: <http://www.udi.no/>.

<sup>3</sup> For the years 1996-2006 this figure also includes citizens from the Montenegro. For 1990-2007 it includes Kosovo.

<sup>4</sup> From 2007. Serbia and Montenegro was 1 November 2006 separated in two parts, in Serbia and in Montenegro.

**A23-2 Immigrations<sup>1</sup> by reason for immigration and citizenship, 2015**

Citizenship	Total	Labour	Family				Education, total	Other	Unknown reason for immigration
			Family, total	Family reunified with person with refugee background	Refugees, total	Family reunified with person with refugee background			
<b>Total</b>	49 043	18 010	16 580	3 646	9 221	4 950	246	36	
Europe	25 384	15 962	7 468	170	64	1 700	177	13	
Asia with Turkey	13 305	1 282	4 841	927	4 817	2 336	16	13	
Africa	7 465	152	3 016	2 304	3 821	444	30	2	
North America	1 028	392	415	13	-	210	8	3	
South and Central America	869	113	528	:	:	218	:	:	
Oceania	188	103	48	:	:	34	:	:	
Stateless	804	6	264	229	515	8	11	-	
First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oseania except Australia og New Zealand	24 858	2 093	10 067	3 614	9 220	3 375	77	26	
First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	24 185	15 917	6 513	32	:	1 575	169	10	
<b>Selected countries</b>									
Poland	7 636	5 230	2 314	-	-	82	10	-	
Syria	3 927	5	581	537	3 336	4	1	-	
Eritrea	3 164	1	542	526	2 618	-	3	-	
Lithuania	3 155	2 530	592	-	-	29	4	-	
Philippines	2 085	73	793	-	-	1 217	2	-	
Romania	1 862	1 236	585	-	-	32	8	1	
Somalia	1 694	-	1 470	1 379	219	-	5	-	
India	1 545	725	700	3	-	112	2	6	
Afghanistan	1 298	1	217	173	1 076	3	1	-	
Spain	1 227	701	331	1	1	184	10	-	
Germany	1 176	647	263	2	-	245	20	1	
Thailand	945	35	861	2	-	47	1	1	
United Kingdom	889	548	221	5	-	78	41	1	
Bulgaria	870	576	280	-	-	12	2	-	
USA	841	315	352	8	-	166	6	2	
China	835	175	312	17	43	304	1	-	
Latvia	805	584	193	-	-	25	3	-	
Stateless	804	6	264	229	515	8	11	-	
Italy	696	451	134	-	-	104	7	-	
France	691	305	139	-	-	241	6	-	
Serbia	690	278	372	14	-	34	3	3	
Ethiopia	594	5	218	159	276	94	1	-	
Russia	582	71	292	17	49	161	9	-	
Croatia	568	384	170	8	-	12	2	-	
Sudan	542	1	150	141	378	10	3	-	
Hungary	510	346	136	-	-	25	3	-	
Greece	502	306	153	-	-	39	4	-	

<sup>1</sup> First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.

**Table A24. Immigrants<sup>1</sup> by length of residence, by sex and country background<sup>2</sup>, 1 January 2016**

Country background/sex	Length of residence, Years								
	Total	0-4		5-9		10-19		20+	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>I alt</b>	<b>698 550</b>	<b>138 516</b>	<b>112 011</b>	<b>93 705</b>	<b>76 261</b>	<b>65 500</b>	<b>72 530</b>	<b>69 146</b>	<b>70 881</b>
Europe	382 845	90 586	62 952	64 441	41 788	28 587	29 712	29 877	34 902
Of which:									
EU/EEA	326 982	85 149	55 840	60 956	36 057	21 542	18 681	21 706	27 051
Countries not in EU/EEA	55 863	5 437	7 112	3 485	5 731	7 045	11 031	8 171	7 851
Asia included Turkey	196 110	23 502	28 893	16 900	21 767	23 201	28 670	27 395	25 782
Africa	86 093	19 729	14 992	9 704	9 307	10 870	10 150	6 966	4 375
South- and Central-America	21 119	2 529	3 315	1 509	2 526	1 585	2 909	3 254	3 492
North-America <sup>5</sup>	10 271	1 659	1 586	775	704	958	961	1 496	2 132
Oseania	2 112	511	273	376	169	299	128	158	198

	Length of residence, Years								
	Total	0-4		5-9		10-19		20+	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>I alt</b>	<b>698 550</b>	<b>138 516</b>	<b>112 011</b>	<b>93 705</b>	<b>76 261</b>	<b>65 500</b>	<b>72 530</b>	<b>69 146</b>	<b>70 881</b>
Denmark	19 827	2 569	1 680	1 228	654	2 089	1 205	4 539	5 863
Greenland	209	26	27	18	23	21	22	23	49
Finland	6 362	546	644	317	357	666	1 035	971	1 826
Faroe Islands	732	84	51	42	29	85	40	158	243
Iceland	8 198	1 853	1 593	900	688	690	645	834	995
Sweden	37 134	6 212	5 222	4 297	3 414	4 486	4 211	3 809	5 483
Albania	1 222	487	305	62	79	138	95	23	33
Belgium	1 185	246	198	161	97	102	93	110	178
Bulgaria	6 415	2 386	1 690	761	544	211	450	229	144
Andorra	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	5 078	1 787	1 059	978	629	139	400	17	69
France	5 316	1 329	998	691	476	602	326	450	444
Gibraltar	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	2 339	930	708	125	88	153	47	228	60
Belarus	1 020	118	238	83	177	85	275	12	32
Ireland	1 027	295	155	138	54	104	52	98	131
Croatia	3 747	664	439	106	124	885	797	378	354
Italy	3 888	1 336	790	446	255	311	157	414	179
Latvia	9 963	3 561	2 292	2 070	1 384	133	425	28	70
Malta	76	15	20	7	5	6	5	7	11
Netherlands	7 729	1 132	827	1 245	949	930	661	1 000	985
Liechtenstein	21	:	:	8	8	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	43	10	5	7	3	5	3	6	4
Monaco	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	95 724	29 133	15 479	28 182	13 361	3 334	2 226	1 235	2 774
Portugal	3 057	1 184	840	297	214	140	103	139	140
Romania	13 380	4 889	3 607	1 978	1 417	294	715	174	306
San Marino	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	37 376	14 051	9 411	7 365	4 891	595	996	17	50
Spain	5 779	2 099	1 755	411	355	250	219	419	271
Moldova	912	319	275	52	100	47	107	:	:
United Kingdom	14 475	2 576	1 231	1 769	673	1 760	632	3 293	2 541
Russia	17 058	1 283	2 401	1 530	2 901	2 623	5 391	267	662
Switzerland	1 352	181	193	126	99	124	116	224	289
Turkey	11 142	784	545	783	590	1 834	1 384	2 845	2 377
Germany	24 909	2 881	2 618	5 289	4 031	2 974	2 459	1 983	2 674
Slovenia	386	106	89	49	48	11	21	28	34
Ukraine	4 572	676	1 428	276	895	238	925	40	94
Hungary	3 811	1 074	872	431	393	85	204	426	326
Austria	1 263	206	159	142	116	83	76	243	238
Vatican City State	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13 474	554	575	346	382	1 208	1 427	4 521	4 461
Macedonia	2 568	270	205	143	145	220	269	744	572
Slovakia	3 967	1 227	766	1 063	463	183	186	37	42
Czech Republic	2 181	555	419	303	214	86	149	185	270
Serbia	4 710	1 216	1 207	392	426	315	357	416	381

Montenegro	426	59	68	36	49	59	59	51	45
Kosovo	9 896	451	409	565	577	2 112	2 126	2 095	1 561
Guernsey	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jersey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	1 224	108	82	94	90	256	161	323	110
Angola	498	92	69	59	54	83	110	12	19
Botswana	68	4	13	5	9	18	12	2	5
Saint Helena	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
British Indian Ocean Territory	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Burundi	1 056	56	77	130	179	304	306	4	-
Comoros	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Benin	28	6	5	4	:	:	:	:	:
Equatorial Guinea	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Côte d'Ivoire	298	28	44	39	29	56	48	42	12
Eritrea	17 592	7 186	4 004	2 447	2 203	337	411	580	424
Ethiopia	7 410	1 483	1 398	963	1 061	959	925	395	226
Egypt	1 061	273	148	155	74	152	75	139	45
Djibouti	59	11	14	6	15	:	:	:	:
Gabon	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gambia	1 178	123	86	80	78	128	160	361	162
Ghana	1 928	352	214	164	127	245	294	304	228
Guinea	276	47	55	41	35	43	36	11	8
Guinea-Bissau	57	26	10	7	4	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	577	103	94	92	73	110	81	7	17
Cape Verde	386	17	16	23	17	24	36	151	102
Kenya	1 706	212	371	124	236	164	273	152	174
Congo-Brazzaville	236	39	56	21	30	41	45	:	:
Congo	2 219	246	309	377	373	437	376	46	55
Lesotho	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liberia	889	33	21	50	61	345	366	8	5
Libya	614	213	146	48	32	91	49	29	6
Madagascar	195	22	18	7	20	10	25	46	47
Malawi	104	21	24	16	18	8	16	:	:
Mali	36	9	5	3	4	7	:	:	:
Morocco	5 616	459	413	296	331	694	787	1 668	968
Western Sahara	36	17	4	10	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritania	57	34	:	9	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	177	9	10	6	14	6	14	57	61
Namibia	71	5	16	3	4	11	16	8	8
Niger	56	11	9	8	3	19	3	3	-
Nigeria	1 761	475	324	246	214	158	129	152	63
Mozambique	161	29	28	19	14	15	37	6	13
Reunion	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	233	43	36	25	35	30	31	22	11
Rwanda	629	47	61	85	105	148	155	11	17
Sao Tome and Principe	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Senegal	257	75	31	41	21	29	30	21	9
Central African Republic	18	5	7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Seychelles	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sierra Leone	497	30	37	23	44	133	131	72	27
Somalia	28 300	5 282	5 064	3 152	3 013	4 935	4 136	1 605	1 113
South Sudan	178	15	12	48	19	36	35	10	3
Sudan	3 697	1 678	968	302	220	253	182	68	26
Swaziland	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa	961	176	153	121	82	99	89	113	128
Tanzania	763	135	93	72	75	102	168	55	63
Chad	32	7	4	4	3	7	:	:	:
Togo	110	9	5	17	16	21	21	14	7
Tunisia	1 005	144	91	93	72	164	110	279	52
Uganda	1 231	255	273	72	112	123	163	127	106
Zambia	459	63	57	81	75	46	83	20	34
Burkina Faso	33	9	3	8	:	:	:	:	:
Afghanistan	14 233	2 512	1 769	3 013	1 437	3 075	2 123	170	134
Armenia	303	36	64	22	35	66	66	6	8
Azerbaijan	510	68	86	70	78	78	115	5	10
Bahrain	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bangladesh	911	249	136	104	70	68	70	114	100
Bhutan	362	57	71	96	133	:	:	:	:





Curaçao	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nicaragua	156	21	23	9	17	12	37	14	23
Panama	59	9	10	:	:	7	14	:	:
El Salvador	205	26	21	21	18	28	16	31	44
Saint Lucia	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trinidad and Tobago	259	15	20	18	13	23	35	52	83
Turks and Caicos Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	8 446	1 326	1 274	611	552	781	778	1 297	1 827
Puerto Rico	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saint-Martin	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina	928	208	152	98	83	75	102	89	121
Bolivia	298	46	50	25	26	31	44	46	30
Brazil	4 263	546	1 132	287	1 003	197	696	101	301
Guyana	80	:	:	:	:	:	13	17	35
Chile	6 191	229	234	236	220	381	462	2 378	2 051
Colombia	1 819	350	430	135	196	173	286	97	152
Ecuador	500	97	112	45	42	66	65	21	52
Falkland Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
French Guiana	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Paraguay	107	11	17	12	22	7	13	10	15
Peru	1 256	140	208	87	200	102	247	122	150
Suriname	38	3	4	4	5	:	:	:	9
Uruguay	212	37	19	18	20	14	13	43	48
Venezuela	1 023	228	257	162	167	43	102	19	45
Australia	1 530	400	204	273	129	215	84	106	119
Solomon Islands	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cook Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiji	37	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vanuatu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tonga	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
French Polynesia	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kiribati	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tuvalu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
New Zealand	506	107	59	87	34	77	35	43	64
Micronesia, Federated States of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Papua New Guinea	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Samoa	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
New Caledonia	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Marshall Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palau	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1</sup> Foreign born persons with two foreign born parents.

<sup>2</sup> Mainly own country of birth, but parents country of birth if both parents have same country of birth which is different from persons country of birth.

<sup>3</sup> USA and Canada

**Table A25. Population by Norwegian/foreign citizenship, length of residence and country background<sup>1</sup>. 1 January 2016**

Country background	Total	Foreign citizenship				Norwegian citizenship				Norwegian citizenship. Per cent
		Length of residence. Years								
		0- 4	5-9	10-19	20 -	0- 4	5-9	10-19	20 -	
Total	698 550	247 860	138 766	56 395	39 310	2 667	31 200	81 635	100 717	31,0
Europe	382 845	153 128	102 686	39 446	31 874	410	3 543	18 853	32 905	14,6
EU/EEA	326 982	140 710	95 365	33 786	30 293	279	1 648	6 437	18 464	8,2
Countries not in EU/EEA	55 863	12 418	7 321	5 660	1 581	131	1 895	12 416	14 441	51,7
Asia included Turkey	196 110	50 950	21 065	10 317	2 879	1 445	17 602	41 554	50 298	56,5
Africa	86 093	34 092	10 203	2 707	694	629	8 808	18 313	10 647	44,6
South- and Central-America	21 119	5 735	2 940	1 822	1 178	109	1 095	2 672	5 568	44,7
North-America	10 271	3 178	1 341	1 701	2 437	67	138	218	1 191	15,7
Oceania	2 112	777	531	402	248	7	14	25	108	7,3
<b>Selected countries</b>										
Poland	95 724	44 598	41 138	4 656	501	14	405	904	3 508	5,0
Lithuania	37 376	23 460	12 125	1 261	33	2	131	330	34	1,3
Sweden	37 134	11 389	7 578	8 168	6 778	45	133	529	2 514	8,7
Somalia	28 300	10 197	2 946	978	96	149	3 219	8 093	2 622	49,8
Germany	24 909	5 469	9 106	4 655	2 493	30	214	778	2 164	12,8
Iraq	22 154	1 733	2 027	2 054	22	164	2 928	10 993	2 233	73,7
Denmark	19 827	4 226	1 813	3 078	7 335	23	69	216	3 067	17,0
Philippines	19 776	8 277	2 691	487	134	130	1 723	2 893	3 441	41,4
Pakistan	19 571	2 673	1 154	688	785	125	1 012	3 498	9 636	72,9
Eritrea	17 592	11 129	3 035	72	21	61	1 615	676	983	19,0
Thailand	17 518	4 892	4 090	2 467	349	88	1 301	2 764	1 567	32,7
Russia	17 058	3 659	3 893	3 154	78	25	538	4 860	851	36,8
Iran	16 462	3 452	1 211	445	122	96	819	4 403	5 914	68,2
United Kingdom	14 475	3 740	2 359	2 242	4 608	67	83	150	1 226	10,5
Afghanistan	14 233	4 151	1 494	527	15	130	2 956	4 671	289	56,5
Vietnam	13 608	1 127	393	164	87	75	600	1 706	9 456	87,0
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13 474	1 108	610	951	1 275	21	118	1 684	7 707	70,7
Romania	13 380	8 491	3 235	438	39	5	160	571	441	8,8
Turkey	11 142	1 290	940	907	288	39	433	2 311	4 934	69,3
India	10 954	4 738	1 439	303	259	30	561	906	2 718	38,5
Latvia	9 963	5 849	3 415	402	36	4	39	156	62	2,6
Kosovo	9 896	833	638	561	64	27	504	3 677	3 592	78,8
Syria	9 710	8 095	171	43	5	126	284	588	398	14,4
Sri Lanka	9 092	772	529	479	165	20	329	1 967	4 831	78,6
USA	8 446	2 552	1 048	1 378	2 127	48	115	181	997	15,9
China	8 350	2 988	1 407	514	72	21	439	1 187	1 722	40,3
Iceland	8 198	3 440	1 579	1 277	1 566	6	9	58	263	4,1
Netherlands	7 729	1 946	2 134	1 413	1 416	13	60	178	569	10,6
Ethiopia	7 410	2 794	1 067	211	21	87	957	1 673	600	44,8
Bulgaria	6 415	4 071	1 244	283	20	5	61	378	353	12,4
Finland	6 362	1 189	659	1 608	2 004	1	15	93	793	14,2
Chile	6 191	443	387	537	822	20	69	306	3 607	64,6
Spain	5 779	3 840	738	407	476	14	28	62	214	5,5
Morocco	5 616	788	242	155	105	84	385	1 326	2 531	77,0
France	5 316	2 317	1 139	843	692	10	28	85	202	6,1
Estonia	5 078	2 844	1 567	372	38	2	40	167	48	5,1
Serbia	4 710	2 410	655	212	46	13	163	460	751	29,4
Ukraine	4 572	2 073	831	320	19	31	340	843	115	29,1
Brazil	4 263	1 654	939	448	95	24	351	445	307	26,4
Slovakia	3 967	1 993	1 508	305	15	-	18	64	64	3,7
Italy	3 888	2 114	676	428	352	12	25	40	241	8,2
Hungary	3 811	1 943	796	206	78	3	28	83	674	20,7

Croatia	3 747	1 103	198	309	113	-	32	1 373	619	54,0
Sudan	3 697	2 624	347	41	-	22	175	394	94	18,5
Palestine	3 334	306	131	38	17	253	1 975	476	138	85,2
Myanmar	3 144	505	810	35	3	3	1 033	725	30	57,0
Portugal	3 057	2 023	504	213	146	1	7	30	133	5,6
Macedonia	2 568	468	207	195	87	7	81	294	1 229	62,7
Greece	2 339	1 636	203	151	101	2	10	49	187	10,6
Congo	2 219	549	237	100	6	6	513	713	95	59,8
Czech Republic	2 181	973	501	203	75	1	16	32	380	19,7
Ghana	1 928	552	176	94	31	14	115	445	501	55,8
Lebanon	1 917	313	111	52	22	32	179	403	805	74,0
Canada	1 825	626	293	323	310	19	23	37	194	15,0
Colombia	1 819	767	248	99	14	13	83	360	235	38,0
Nigeria	1 761	781	322	48	17	18	138	239	198	33,7
Kenya	1 706	542	188	74	37	41	172	363	289	50,7
Nepal	1 564	1 005	345	45	6	3	55	86	19	10,4
Australia	1 530	598	391	286	171	6	11	13	54	5,5
Switzerland	1 352	367	216	205	425	7	9	35	88	10,3
Indonesia	1 271	384	276	164	62	1	29	215	140	30,3
Austria	1 263	361	253	144	284	4	5	15	197	17,5
Peru	1 256	345	222	122	45	3	65	227	227	41,6
Uganda	1 231	526	109	48	16	2	75	238	217	43,2
Algeria	1 224	179	79	49	44	11	105	368	389	71,3
Albania	1 222	789	91	49	2	3	50	184	54	23,8
Belgium	1 185	440	249	172	165	4	9	23	123	13,4
Gambia	1 178	192	78	49	44	17	80	239	479	69,2
Mexico	1 152	437	210	89	34	5	71	182	124	33,2
Egypt	1 061	390	100	40	19	31	129	187	165	48,3
South Korea	1 059	426	167	123	32	-	47	86	178	29,4
Burundi	1 056	129	116	51	1	4	193	559	3	71,9
Ireland	1 027	448	190	153	193	2	2	3	36	4,2
Venezuela	1 023	481	248	49	15	4	81	96	49	22,5
Belarus	1 020	354	218	136	4	2	42	224	40	30,2
Tunisia	1 005	212	90	51	27	23	75	223	304	62,2
Cuba	970	248	109	93	7	18	117	352	26	52,9
South Africa	961	321	158	90	43	8	45	98	198	36,3
Japan	935	339	159	128	154	2	3	13	137	16,6
Argentina	928	355	144	77	37	5	37	100	173	33,9
Moldova	912	593	116	51	2	1	36	103	10	16,4
Bangladesh	911	380	137	23	10	5	37	115	204	39,6
Kazakhstan	908	298	202	86	1	4	40	263	14	35,4
Liberia	889	51	51	89	2	3	60	622	11	78,3
Hong Kong	819	100	35	34	42	2	14	28	564	74,2
Dominican Republic	790	240	94	41	3	6	74	204	128	52,2
Tanzania	763	226	101	76	19	2	46	194	99	44,7
Malaysia	741	312	113	64	62	4	30	52	104	25,6
Faroe Islands	732	135	69	112	226	-	2	13	175	26,0
Saudi Arabia	665	337	41	10	2	15	67	143	50	41,4
Israel	644	142	62	85	51	10	57	50	187	47,2
Rwanda	629	103	64	26	2	5	126	277	26	69,0
Libya	614	353	22	15	3	6	58	125	32	36,0
Cameroon	577	195	92	35	2	2	73	156	22	43,8
Uzbekistan	524	216	95	41	1	2	64	97	8	32,6
Azerbaijan	510	151	98	48	3	3	50	145	12	41,2
New Zealand	506	165	120	105	67	1	1	7	40	9,7
Ecuador	500	203	57	35	9	6	30	96	64	39,2
Other	12 772	3 819	1 857	934	442	103	1 143	2 293	2 181	44,8

<sup>1</sup> Own, mother's or fathers country of birth (if it is foreign) for persons with two foreign born parents, otherwise Norway.

**Table A26. Employment rates <sup>1</sup> by region of birth and age. Per cent of persons aged 15-74 years in each group . 4th quarter 2015**

Age	Employed, total	Total	Nordic countries	Employed who are immigrants						
				Rest of Western Europe	EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North-America and Oceania	Asia <sup>2</sup>	Africa	Latin-America
<b>Total</b>	66,1	60,3	73,3	67,2	68,8	61,8	62,0	53,0	40,7	60,1
15-24 years	48,0	37,5	58,5	29,2	44,2	44,7	23,5	38,7	22,5	31,9
25-39 years	78,0	65,8	82,2	75,1	72,3	70,3	68,0	58,4	44,3	65,6
40-54 years	81,8	68,1	83,6	79,7	73,5	67,6	72,2	60,1	51,2	67,2
55-74 years	50,1	44,8	52,9	51,7	56,1	40,3	51,8	34,2	30,9	47,2

<sup>1</sup> Self-employed included

<sup>2</sup> Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2015

**Table A27. Employment rates for persons <sup>1</sup> aged 15-74 by region of birth, number of years of residence in Norway, by sex and age. Per cent of total number of persons aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2015**

Sex, age and number of years of residence in Norway	Employed who are immigrants									
	Employed, total	Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North-America and Oceania	Asia <sup>2</sup>	Africa	Latin-America
<b>MALES</b>	<b>68,2</b>	<b>63,7</b>	<b>74,5</b>	<b>70,2</b>	<b>71,2</b>	<b>63,5</b>	<b>67,5</b>	<b>57,2</b>	<b>43,5</b>	<b>63,4</b>
15-24 years	46,7	38,0	56,8	31,2	45,2	43,0	23,1	42,0	20,6	29,3
25-54 years	81,6	70,6	83,2	79,4	74,6	72,3	75,4	64,7	51,1	71,7
55-74 years	54,8	48,2	55,6	54,9	58,5	41,8	56,6	37,5	34,1	50,3
Stayed less than 4 years		57,9	77,1	64,9	69,1	66,4	58,1	43,3	23,9	57,2
15-24 years		31,9	65,7	26,3	51,3	35,9	22,7	24,0	9,3	17,4
25-54 years		63,7	80,7	72,2	71,7	72,6	65,9	50,0	30,5	66,0
55-74 years		47,7	67,7	55,3	55,7	53,1	47,8	20,1	11,0	45,2
Stayed 4-6 years		69,1	79,8	71,9	70,7	73,5	74,2	63,2	57,8	66,0
15-24 years		42,7	44,7	29,0	36,3	45,5	28,2	53,1	30,1	29,0
25-54 years		74,1	83,5	76,9	73,9	79,0	79,5	70,6	65,6	72,9
55-74 years		54,3	66,3	55,3	59,5	53,2	43,5	23,6	32,3	48,8
Stayed 7 years and more		65,0	72,1	72,3	74,4	61,7	70,7	60,1	52,1	65,2
15-24 years		41,9	46,2	37,6	40,2	44,6	21,8	46,6	32,2	39,2
25-54 years		73,5	84,2	84,9	79,5	71,3	80,0	68,3	59,4	73,9
55-74 years		47,7	54,2	54,8	58,9	41,1	57,9	38,5	36,4	50,6
<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>63,9</b>	<b>56,4</b>	<b>72,0</b>	<b>62,9</b>	<b>65,0</b>	<b>60,5</b>	<b>56,2</b>	<b>49,5</b>	<b>37,2</b>	<b>57,6</b>
15-24 years	49,4	37,0	59,9	27,3	43,1	46,3	24,0	34,7	24,8	34,3
25-54 years	78,2	62,4	82,4	74,2	69,3	67,0	63,6	54,8	41,6	62,7
55-74 years	45,5	41,0	50,1	47,2	52,0	39,1	47,5	30,9	24,8	44,5
Stayed less than 4 years		43,8	73,0	51,7	57,9	46,9	41,2	28,3	14,9	40,3
15-24 years		30,5	65,7	21,5	44,6	31,8	20,2	17,9	10,4	25,4
25-54 years		47,9	76,7	61,6	60,8	51,5	48,1	31,6	17,1	43,9
55-74 years		29,7	64,7	36,9	48,5	24,3	18,0	10,1	2,8	26,9
Stayed 4-6 years		59,6	77,5	66,4	66,6	63,3	62,3	51,4	38,4	59,0
15-24 years		36,0	56,9	25,1	37,4	49,2	25,8	35,5	28,3	35,3
25-54 years		63,5	80,1	72,8	70,2	66,4	65,4	55,0	41,8	62,5
55-74 years		45,9	76,3	49,4	60,0	43,1	48,1	19,8	14,4	38,9
Stayed 7 years and more		61,2	70,6	67,3	72,2	63,4	61,5	55,8	48,7	63,0
15-24 years		44,4	48,1	36,6	45,5	52,0	33,3	46,3	37,1	42,9
25-54 years		69,0	85,0	82,4	79,3	71,2	71,9	62,5	53,6	69,3
55-74 years		41,5	49,1	47,4	51,0	39,8	48,9	32,3	28,6	45,7

<sup>1</sup> Self-employed included

<sup>2</sup> Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2015

**Table A28. Unemployment rates (persons 15-74 years of age) by region of birth, sex and number of years of residence in Norway. Per cent of total number of persons aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2015**

Sex and number of year of residence in Norway	Registered unemployed, total	Registered unemployed immigrants								
		Total	The Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North-America and Oceania	Asia <sup>1</sup>	Africa	Latin-America
<b>Total</b>	2,0	4,7	2,3	2,9	6,4	4,5	2,1	4,4	5,6	4,9
Stayed less than 4 years		4,5	2,7	3,3	6,5	4,8	1,2	2,9	3,4	4,4
Stayed 4-6 years		6,4	3,3	3,8	7,0	6,8	2,2	6,7	7,8	6,7
Stayed 7 years and more		4,3	2,0	2,5	5,6	4,1	2,5	4,5	6,2	4,8
<b>Males</b>	2,4	5,1	2,9	3,3	6,9	4,6	2,4	4,4	6,1	5,4
Stayed less than 4 years		4,7	3,0	3,5	6,7	3,6	1,0	2,6	3,6	3,9
Stayed 4-6 years		6,5	3,7	3,9	7,2	5,7	1,7	6,5	8,3	7,5
Stayed 7 years and more		4,9	2,6	3,1	6,8	4,8	3,2	4,5	7,1	5,6
<b>Females</b>	1,6	4,2	1,7	2,3	5,5	4,4	1,8	4,5	4,9	4,6
Stayed less than 4 years		4,2	2,2	3,2	6,1	5,8	1,4	3,1	3,0	4,7
Stayed 4-6 years		6,2	2,7	3,5	6,7	7,5	2,9	6,9	7,1	6,2
Stayed 7 years and more		3,6	1,3	1,6	3,9	3,7	1,8	4,4	5,1	4,2

<sup>1</sup> Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2015

**Table A29. Employed persons by immigrant background, region of birth and age. Absolute figures and in per cent of all persons in each group. 4 th quarter 2015**

	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40 years +
	Absolute figures					
<b>Employed, total</b>	2 587 704	109 699	212 240	269 131	555 025	1 441 609
Non-immigrant population	2 184 265	100 212	182 654	212 527	414 873	1 273 999
Employed immigrants, total	379 989	5 925	22 438	51 371	135 033	165 222
The Nordic countries	47 167	336	3 046	6 600	13 086	24 099
Western Europe else	42 463	517	1 310	3 834	12 961	23 841
EU countries in Eastern Europe	113 613	1 176	5 632	18 671	48 065	40 069
Eastern Europe else	31 951	596	2 213	4 652	10 798	13 692
North America and Oceania	6 524	30	153	688	1 979	3 674
Asia <sup>1</sup>	95 466	2 290	7 123	11 599	32 504	41 950
Africa	30 722	838	2 528	4 195	11 189	11 972
South and Central America	12 083	142	433	1 132	4 451	5 925
<b>Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total <sup>2</sup></b>	23 450	3 562	7 148	5 233	5 119	2 388
The Nordic countries	1 644	114	170	185	319	856
Western Europe else	1 140	73	108	139	258	562
EU countries in Eastern Europe	1 024	62	158	189	226	389
Eastern Europe else	1 736	543	723	190	169	111
North America and Oceania	229	6	18	25	29	151
Asia <sup>1</sup>	14 525	2 238	4 734	3 690	3 598	265
Africa	2 329	436	933	516	410	34
South and Central America	823	90	304	299	110	20
	Per cent					
<b>Employed, total</b>	66,1	33,6	61,7	74,3	80,0	65,9
Non-immigrant population	67,5	35,7	63,7	78,7	84,8	66,6
Employed immigrants, total	60,3	19,6	49,5	60,3	68,2	60,9
The Nordic countries	73,3	25,5	68,2	79,0	83,9	69,7
Western Europe else	67,2	20,8	34,7	66,7	78,0	69,0
EU countries in Eastern Europe	68,8	20,3	58,7	68,6	73,8	69,9
Eastern Europe else	61,8	26,0	55,3	67,9	71,4	58,4
North America and Oceania	62,0	10,3	31,5	60,9	70,9	63,1
Asia <sup>1</sup>	53,0	22,6	50,1	51,8	61,2	52,3
Africa	40,7	11,7	32,4	36,1	48,5	46,6
South and Central America	60,1	18,0	42,7	58,2	67,8	60,4
<b>Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total <sup>2</sup></b>	51,5	22,8	58,9	71,7	74,6	65,9
The Nordic countries	60,3	25,9	57,6	72,5	80,2	63,9
Western Europe else	57,9	20,4	45,8	60,4	81,6	67,8
EU countries in Eastern Europe	61,2	20,7	54,5	75,9	73,4	74,0
Eastern Europe else	48,6	30,3	62,7	73,9	80,5	71,2
North America and Oceania	49,2	23,1	47,4	64,1	74,4	46,7
Asia <sup>1</sup>	51,9	23,0	59,7	72,4	74,1	72,2
Africa	41,6	17,2	55,5	68,6	70,6	65,4
South and Central America	54,3	23,0	59,1	70,4	70,5	64,5

<sup>1</sup> Including Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2015



**Table A29m. Employed *males* by immigrant background, region of birth and age. Absolute figures and in per cent of all persons in each group. 4th quarter 2015**

	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40 years +
	Absolute figures					
<b>Employed, total</b>	1 362 757	52 754	108 560	139 971	294 156	767 316
Non-immigrant population	1 137 720	48 000	92 941	109 774	214 748	672 257
Employed immigrants, total	212 992	3 009	12 032	27 541	76 624	93 786
The Nordic countries	24 799	143	1 367	3 335	7 218	12 736
Western Europe else	26 135	263	699	2 186	7 929	15 058
EU countries in Eastern Europe	73 251	589	3 049	10 687	31 485	27 441
Eastern Europe else	14 113	273	1 064	2 221	4 788	5 767
North America and Oceania	3 668	14	72	375	1 152	2 055
Asia <sup>1</sup>	47 416	1 251	4 304	5 766	15 400	20 695
Africa	18 263	418	1 282	2 448	6 740	7 375
South and Central America	5 347	58	195	523	1 912	2 659
<b>Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total <sup>2</sup></b>	12 045	1 745	3 587	2 656	2 784	1 273
The Nordic countries	875	53	93	105	163	461
Western Europe else	616	34	60	79	145	298
EU countries in Eastern Europe	495	27	74	85	110	199
Eastern Europe else	813	243	353	82	88	47
North America and Oceania	123	2	10	10	14	87
Asia <sup>1</sup>	7 581	1 135	2 393	1 909	1 991	153
Africa	1 126	206	449	245	210	16
South and Central America	416	45	155	141	63	12
	Per cent					
<b>Employed, total</b>	68,2	31,3	61,2	75,9	82,1	69,1
Non-immigrant population	69,4	33,3	62,9	79,2	86,0	70,0
Employed immigrants, total	63,7	18,5	51,4	65,6	73,0	63,4
The Nordic countries	74,5	22,2	67,8	80,1	85,0	70,9
Western Europe else	70,2	20,9	38,3	68,7	80,8	71,3
EU countries in Eastern Europe	71,2	19,5	60,6	72,8	76,2	70,5
Eastern Europe else	63,5	23,3	55,0	72,9	76,3	59,0
North America and Oceania	67,5	8,9	33,3	66,4	76,9	68,6
Asia <sup>1</sup>	57,2	22,3	56,5	62,0	68,1	54,8
Africa	43,5	10,4	30,1	39,4	54,5	48,8
South and Central America	63,4	15,8	39,3	62,7	74,8	63,7
<b>Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total <sup>2</sup></b>	51,4	21,8	57,2	71,4	77,3	69,2
The Nordic countries	62,2	22,7	57,8	76,1	82,7	68,1
Western Europe else	59,5	17,6	46,9	64,2	86,3	70,4
EU countries in Eastern Europe	58,6	17,0	51,4	69,1	71,9	74,8
Eastern Europe else	45,8	27,4	59,6	68,3	83,0	65,3
North America and Oceania	52,8	11,8	52,6	62,5	73,7	53,7
Asia <sup>1</sup>	52,5	22,7	58,5	73,1	77,9	79,7
Africa	38,9	15,7	51,6	65,0	67,3	57,1
South and Central America	51,4	20,9	57,0	65,6	70,8	63,2

<sup>1</sup> Including Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2015

**Table A29f. Employed females by immigrant background, region of birth and age. Absolute figures and in per cent of all persons in each group. 4th quarter 2015**

	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40 years +
	Absolute figures					
Employed, total	1 224 947	56 945	103 680	129 160	260 869	674 293
Non-immigrant population	1 046 545	52 212	89 713	102 753	200 125	601 742
Employed immigrants, total	166 997	2 916	10 406	23 830	58 409	71 436
The Nordic countries	22 368	193	1 679	3 265	5 868	11 363
Western Europe else	16 328	254	611	1 648	5 032	8 783
EU countries in Eastern Europe	40 362	587	2 583	7 984	16 580	12 628
Eastern Europe else	17 838	323	1 149	2 431	6 010	7 925
North America and Oceania	2 856	16	81	313	827	1 619
Asia <sup>1</sup>	48 050	1 039	2 819	5 833	17 104	21 255
Africa	12 459	420	1 246	1 747	4 449	4 597
South and Central America	6 736	84	238	609	2 539	3 266
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total <sup>2</sup>	11 405	1 817	3 561	2 577	2 335	1 115
The Nordic countries	769	61	77	80	156	395
Western Europe else	524	39	48	60	113	264
EU countries in Eastern Europe	529	35	84	104	116	190
Eastern Europe else	923	300	370	108	81	64
North America and Oceania	106	4	8	15	15	64
Asia <sup>1</sup>	6 944	1 103	2 341	1 781	1 607	112
Africa	1 203	230	484	271	200	18
South and Central America	407	45	149	158	47	8
	Per cent					
Employed, total	63,9	36,0	62,2	72,5	77,7	62,6
Non-immigrant population	65,5	38,2	64,6	78,3	83,6	63,2
Employed immigrants, total	56,4	20,8	47,4	55,1	62,8	57,8
The Nordic countries	72,0	28,6	68,5	77,8	82,5	68,3
Western Europe else	62,9	20,8	31,4	64,3	73,9	65,3
EU countries in Eastern Europe	65,0	21,1	56,6	63,7	69,7	68,6
Eastern Europe else	60,5	28,9	55,6	63,9	67,9	58,0
North America and Oceania	56,2	11,9	30,0	55,5	64,0	57,3
Asia <sup>1</sup>	49,5	23,0	42,8	44,6	56,1	50,1
Africa	37,2	13,3	35,2	32,2	41,5	43,4
South and Central America	57,6	20,0	45,9	54,8	63,4	58,0
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total <sup>2</sup>	51,7	24,0	60,8	72,0	71,6	62,5
The Nordic countries	58,2	29,5	57,5	68,4	77,6	59,6
Western Europe else	56,2	23,8	44,4	56,1	76,4	65,0
EU countries in Eastern Europe	63,9	24,8	57,5	82,5	74,8	73,1
Eastern Europe else	51,5	33,1	65,8	78,8	77,9	76,2
North America and Oceania	45,7	44,4	42,1	65,2	75,0	39,8
Asia <sup>1</sup>	51,2	23,2	61,0	71,7	69,9	64,0
Africa	44,4	18,7	59,6	72,3	74,3	75,0
South and Central America	57,6	25,6	61,6	75,2	70,1	66,7

<sup>1</sup> Including Turkey.

<sup>2</sup> By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2015

## **ANNEX B Index of tables**

[Table B1 B2 B3. Immigration, emigration and net migration of OECD population. 2015](#)

[Table B1M. Immigration of OECD male population. 2015](#)

[Table B1F. Immigration of OECD female population. 2015](#)

[Table B2M. Emigration of OECD male population. 2015](#)

[Table B2F. migration of OECD female population. 2015](#)

[Table B3M. Net migration of OECD male population. 2015](#)

[Table B3F. Net migration of OECD female population. 2015](#)

[Table B4. OECD population resident in Norway by citizenship. 1 January 2016](#)

[Table B5. OECD immigrant population by country of origin. 1 January 2016](#)

[Table B6. OECD population by country of birth. 1 January 2016](#)

## ANNEX B

**Table B1\_B2\_B3. Immigration, emigration and net migration to/from  
Norway of citizens of OECD member countries <sup>1</sup>. 2015**

Citizenship	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 276</b>	<b>37 474</b>	<b>29 802</b>
<i>Of which:</i>			
Australia	188	169	19
Austria	102	67	35
Belgium	120	78	42
Canada	220	171	49
Chile	78	45	33
Czech Republic	209	129	80
Denmark	1 395	1 508	-113
Estonia	453	431	22
Finland	528	452	76
France	746	642	104
Germany	1 311	1 220	91
Greece	509	90	419
Hungary	527	185	342
Iceland	1 002	696	306
Ireland	121	58	63
Israel	21	23	-2
Italy	736	326	410
Japan	159	146	13
Korea	119	82	37
Luxembourg	4	3	1
Mexico	96	53	43
Netherlands	494	318	176
New Zealand	36	37	-1
Poland	8 182	3 446	4 736
Portugal	488	186	302
Slovenia	48	29	19
Slovak Republic	383	269	114
Spain	1 272	604	668
Sweden	3 603	3 626	-23
Switzerland	105	70	35
Turkey	247	109	138
United Kingdom	984	837	147
United States	930	814	116

<sup>1</sup> Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

**Table B1m. Immigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males <sup>1</sup>. 2015**

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 934</b>	<b>4 746</b>	<b>4 259</b>	<b>11 763</b>	<b>8 819</b>	<b>3 958</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>299</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	121	5	6	54	41	6	8	-	1
Austria	49	7	3	15	16	4	4	-	-
Belgium	69	7	5	25	23	8	-	1	-
Canada	98	8	9	40	18	16	6	-	1
Chile	38	4	5	10	11	3	5	-	-
Czech Republic	115	8	1	53	41	11	1	-	-
Denmark	753	78	47	282	166	117	43	17	3
Estland	273	21	8	119	83	28	13	1	-
Finland	264	45	11	86	71	21	22	7	1
France	377	42	23	182	82	35	10	3	-
Germany	628	62	56	210	157	95	38	6	4
Greece	298	29	28	67	92	59	19	4	-
Hungary	264	19	16	82	80	60	5	2	-
Iceland	520	97	75	117	85	89	46	11	-
Ireland	69	4	4	17	30	7	6	-	1
Israel	10	4	-	2	2	1	1	-	-
Italy	462	26	43	161	125	66	37	4	-
Japan	48	4	3	17	18	3	2	1	-
Korea	45	7	1	14	16	7	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mexico	43	3	4	20	11	5	-	-	-
Netherlands	283	45	16	80	78	38	25	1	-
New Zealand	21	2	1	10	4	3	1	-	-
Poland	4 982	469	224	1 582	1 666	804	215	21	1
Portugal	282	20	12	89	94	43	21	2	1
Slovenia	26	2	2	8	11	1	2	-	-
Slovak Republic	217	10	3	81	74	38	11	-	-
Spain	709	83	47	200	196	131	46	2	4
Sweden	1 926	127	97	958	432	159	111	33	9
Switzerland	53	4	4	23	15	5	1	-	1
Turkey	153	6	8	71	47	16	4	1	-
United Kingdom	628	47	31	196	162	112	59	18	3
United States	484	48	72	146	100	64	32	13	9

<sup>1</sup> Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

**Table B1f. Immigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females<sup>1</sup>. 2015**

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>31 342</b>	<b>4 572</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>12 075</b>	<b>6 486</b>	<b>2 770</b>	<b>1 094</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>275</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	67	2	6	29	22	5	2	-	1
Austria	53	4	4	22	19	2	2	-	-
Belgium	51	6	6	21	9	4	4	1	-
Canada	122	12	11	51	25	18	2	2	1
Chile	40	5	8	9	9	6	2	1	-
Czech Republic	94	5	7	48	28	4	2	-	-
Denmark	642	63	56	310	125	44	33	9	2
Estland	180	27	17	82	31	14	8	1	-
Finland	264	28	13	113	68	17	14	9	2
France	369	39	39	216	54	15	4	-	2
Germany	683	66	118	254	142	65	28	7	3
Greece	211	29	22	64	61	22	9	2	2
Hungary	263	26	20	88	86	30	10	3	-
Iceland	482	99	72	133	87	52	32	5	2
Ireland	52	7	4	20	15	3	2	-	1
Israel	11	2	-	5	2	2	-	-	-
Italy	274	29	37	95	78	23	9	2	1
Japan	111	8	13	43	35	10	1	1	-
Korea	74	6	5	26	25	10	1	1	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	53	5	5	18	15	8	2	-	-
Netherlands	211	27	27	67	53	24	11	2	-
New Zealand	15	-	-	8	4	3	-	-	-
Poland	3 200	432	256	1 354	756	305	84	11	2
Portugal	206	28	21	66	51	29	10	-	1
Slovenia	22	3	1	10	7	1	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	166	13	7	86	40	14	5	-	1
Spain	563	75	68	193	135	75	15	2	-
Sweden	1 677	104	107	982	270	119	70	17	8
Switzerland	52	-	4	31	14	-	2	1	-
Turkey	94	12	11	34	31	3	2	-	1
United Kingdom	356	37	28	114	84	64	20	4	5
United States	446	45	49	173	91	51	22	10	5

<sup>1</sup> Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

**Table B2m. Emigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males<sup>1</sup>. 2015**

Citizenship	Total	Age							
		0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 320</b>	<b>2 521</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>5 671</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>2 948</b>	<b>1 693</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>210</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	103	10	5	29	37	14	5	2	1
Austria	34	3	-	5	17	6	2	1	-
Belgium	40	4	1	19	9	3	2	2	-
Canada	86	7	9	21	18	13	12	5	1
Chile	22	-	2	2	5	5	4	2	2
Czech Republic	71	12	3	22	22	9	3	-	-
Denmark	834	94	42	244	180	125	86	51	12
Estland	317	15	3	83	136	58	18	4	-
Finland	226	32	6	44	61	41	22	17	3
France	336	37	14	159	73	31	16	6	-
Germany	692	67	43	181	142	138	91	25	5
Greece	52	2	-	16	19	9	3	3	-
Hungary	114	9	2	31	34	31	6	1	-
Iceland	408	65	43	104	78	64	40	14	-
Ireland	32	4	-	3	14	7	3	1	-
Israel	13	4	1	1	5	1	1	-	-
Italy	203	15	15	46	74	34	16	2	1
Japan	56	5	4	19	15	10	2	1	-
Korea	43	5	5	6	12	10	5	-	-
Luxembourg	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mexico	27	1	5	10	8	3	-	-	-
Netherlands	184	25	20	31	37	36	25	9	1
New Zealand	24	-	3	9	6	-	5	1	-
Poland	2 381	265	42	393	796	512	292	80	1
Portugal	118	9	2	39	39	19	9	1	-
Slovenia	19	1	-	10	6	1	1	-	-
Slovak Republic	173	13	6	40	58	33	19	4	-
Spain	332	21	12	132	83	59	21	4	-
Sweden	1 950	136	59	933	455	176	120	58	13
Switzerland	30	1	-	10	10	7	1	1	-
Turkey	73	4	3	21	30	13	-	-	2
United Kingdom	558	48	21	103	131	107	90	50	8
United States	444	57	36	120	89	62	45	30	5

<sup>1</sup> Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

**Table B2f. Emigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females<sup>1</sup>. 2015**

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 154</b>	<b>2 369</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>6 624</b>	<b>3 878</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>177</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	66	7	5	16	25	11	2	-	-
Austria	33	2	5	18	7	-	-	1	-
Belgium	38	5	2	16	7	3	1	4	-
Canada	85	7	9	27	25	6	9	2	-
Chile	23	1	5	6	7	2	-	1	1
Czech Republic	58	10	1	27	15	4	1	-	-
Denmark	674	95	54	239	123	77	52	23	11
Estland	114	26	8	32	31	8	7	2	-
Finland	226	26	13	67	53	27	26	12	2
France	306	32	23	159	47	30	10	4	1
Germany	528	39	72	188	111	65	34	14	5
Greece	38	3	2	12	14	4	1	1	1
Hungary	71	5	3	29	15	12	6	1	-
Iceland	288	57	39	73	52	37	19	10	1
Ireland	26	2	-	8	6	4	5	1	-
Israel	10	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	-
Italy	123	20	19	31	33	10	9	1	-
Japan	90	10	8	46	17	6	1	-	2
Korea	39	3	3	12	8	9	4	-	-
Luxembourg	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mexico	26	1	3	12	8	-	2	-	-
Netherlands	134	22	17	27	28	23	15	2	-
New Zealand	13	-	2	3	3	1	4	-	-
Poland	1 065	246	53	305	338	84	32	6	1
Portugal	68	6	5	21	21	10	5	-	-
Slovenia	10	2	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	96	20	2	38	26	5	4	1	-
Spain	272	24	11	150	57	23	3	4	-
Sweden	1 676	145	57	939	317	95	68	44	11
Switzerland	40	4	4	19	11	2	-	-	-
Turkey	36	7	-	9	15	5	-	-	-
United Kingdom	279	44	20	54	72	44	27	14	4
United States	370	44	33	89	84	58	35	23	4

<sup>1</sup> Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.



**Table B3m. Net migration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males<sup>1</sup>. 2015**

Nationals from	Total	Age							
		0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 614</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>3 141</b>	<b>6 092</b>	<b>3 453</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-266</b>	<b>89</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	18	-5	1	25	4	-8	3	-2	-
Austria	15	4	3	10	-1	-2	2	-1	-
Belgium	29	3	4	6	14	5	-2	-1	-
Canada	12	1	-	19	-	3	-6	-5	-
Chile	16	4	3	8	6	-2	1	-2	-2
Czech Republic	44	-4	-2	31	19	2	-2	-	-
Denmark	-81	-16	5	38	-14	-8	-43	-34	-9
Estland	-44	6	5	36	-53	-30	-5	-3	-
Finland	38	13	5	42	10	-20	-	-10	-2
France	41	5	9	23	9	4	-6	-3	-
Germany	-64	-5	13	29	15	-43	-53	-19	-1
Greece	246	27	28	51	73	50	16	1	-
Hungary	150	10	14	51	46	29	-1	1	-
Iceland	112	32	32	13	7	25	6	-3	-
Ireland	37	-	4	14	16	-	3	-1	1
Israel	-3	-	-1	1	-3	-	-	-	-
Italy	259	11	28	115	51	32	21	2	-1
Japan	-8	-1	-1	-2	3	-7	-	-	-
Korea	2	2	-4	8	4	-3	-5	-	-
Luxembourg	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	16	2	-1	10	3	2	-	-	-
Netherlands	99	20	-4	49	41	2	-	-8	-1
New Zealand	-3	2	-2	1	-2	3	-4	-1	-
Poland	2 601	204	182	1 189	870	292	-77	-59	-
Portugal	164	11	10	50	55	24	12	1	1
Slovenia	7	1	2	-2	5	-	1	-	-
Slovak Republic	44	-3	-3	41	16	5	-8	-4	-
Spain	377	62	35	68	113	72	25	-2	4
Sweden	-24	-9	38	25	-23	-17	-9	-25	-4
Switzerland	23	3	4	13	5	-2	-	-1	1
Turkey	80	2	5	50	17	3	4	1	-2
United Kingdom	70	-1	10	93	31	5	-31	-32	-5
United States	40	-9	36	26	11	2	-13	-17	4

1) Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

**Table B3f. Net migration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females<sup>1</sup>. 2015**

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 188</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>2 216</b>	<b>5 451</b>	<b>2 608</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>98</b>
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	1	-5	1	13	-3	-6	-	-	1
Austria	20	2	-1	4	12	2	2	-1	-
Belgium	13	1	4	5	2	1	3	-3	-
Canada	37	5	2	24	-	12	-7	-	1
Chile	17	4	3	3	2	4	2	-	-1
Czech Republic	36	-5	6	21	13	-	1	-	-
Denmark	-32	-32	2	71	2	-33	-19	-14	-9
Estland	66	1	9	50	-	6	1	-1	-
Finland	38	2	-	46	15	-10	-12	-3	-
France	63	7	16	57	7	-15	-6	-4	1
Germany	155	27	46	66	31	-	-6	-7	-2
Greece	173	26	20	52	47	18	8	1	1
Hungary	192	21	17	59	71	18	4	2	-
Iceland	194	42	33	60	35	15	13	-5	1
Ireland	26	5	4	12	9	-1	-3	-1	1
Israel	1	1	-1	2	-	-1	-	-	-
Italy	151	9	18	64	45	13	-	1	1
Japan	21	-2	5	-3	18	4	-	1	-2
Korea	35	3	2	14	17	1	-3	1	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	2	-1	-1	-	-	-
Mexico	27	4	2	6	7	8	-	-	-
Netherlands	77	5	10	40	25	1	-4	-	-
New Zealand	2	-	-2	5	1	2	-4	-	-
Poland	2 135	186	203	1 049	418	221	52	5	1
Portugal	138	22	16	45	30	19	5	-	1
Slovenia	12	1	-	6	4	1	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	70	-7	5	48	14	9	1	-1	1
Spain	291	51	57	43	78	52	12	-2	-
Sweden	1	-41	50	43	-47	24	2	-27	-3
Switzerland	12	-4	-	12	3	-2	2	1	-
Turkey	58	5	11	25	16	-2	2	-	1
United Kingdom	77	-7	8	60	12	20	-7	-10	1
United States	76	1	16	84	7	-7	-13	-13	1

<sup>1</sup> Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

**Table B4. Citizens of OECD member countries resident in Norway, by citizenship. 1 January 2016**

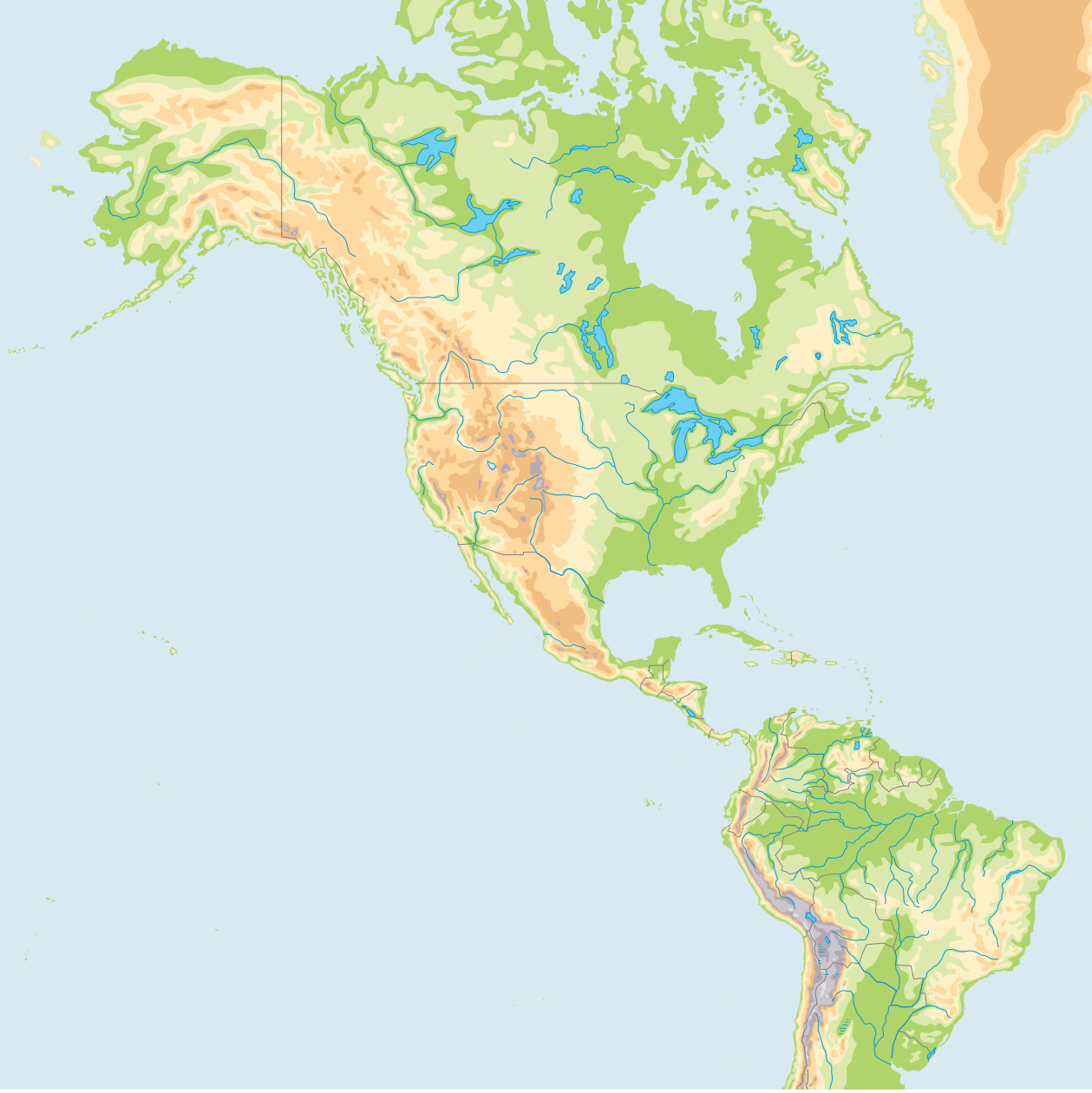
Citizenship	1.1.2016
<b>OECD population, total</b>	<b>299 673</b>
Australia	1 382
Austria	1 258
Belgium	1 174
Canada	1 887
Chile	1 882
Czech Republic	1 851
Denmark	23 257
Estonia	5 222
Finland	6 439
France	6 004
Germany	25 186
Greece	2 595
Hungary	3 528
Iceland	9 573
Ireland	1 176
Israel	296
Italy	4 774
Japan	781
Korea	614
Luxembourg	36
Mexico	692
Netherlands	8 486
New Zealand	405
Poland	99 626
Portugal	4 092
Slovenia	344
Slovak Republic	4 171
Spain	7 593
Sweden	45 104
Switzerland	1 350
Turkey	3 291
United Kingdom	16 341
United States	9 263

**Table B5. Resident immigrant citizens OECD member countries and their children born in Norway, by country of origin. 1 January 2016**

Country	Immigrants	Born to in Norway to immigrant parents
<b>Total</b>	<b>698 550</b>	<b>149 657</b>
<i>Of which:</i>		
Australia	1 530	53
Austria	1 263	102
Belgium	1 185	99
Canada	1 825	127
Chile	6 191	1 772
Czech Republic	2 181	285
Denmark	19 827	1 935
Estland	5 078	390
Finland	6 362	650
France	5 316	489
Germany	24 909	2 861
Greece	2 339	100
Hungary	3 811	640
Iceland	8 198	807
Ireland	1 027	49
Israel	644	82
Italy	3 888	208
Japan	935	72
Korea	1 059	95
Luxembourg	43	81
Mexico	1 152	867
Netherlands	7 729	17
New Zealand	506	10 001
Poland	95 724	230
Portugal	3 057	47
Slovenia	386	407
Slovak Republic	3 967	321
Spain	5 779	2 821
Sweden	37 134	164
Switzerland	1 352	6 728
Turkey	11 142	972
United Kingdom	14 475	674
United States	8 446	353

**Table B6. Resident citizens of OECD member countries in Norway, by country of birth. 1 January 2016**

Country of birth	1.1.2016
<b>OECD population, total</b>	<b>340 513</b>
Australia	2 241
Austria	1 605
Belgium	1 733
Canada	3 093
Chile	6 656
Czech Republic	2 233
Denmark	25 055
Estonia	5 127
Finland	6 864
France	6 385
Germany	28 239
Greece	2 560
Hungary	4 177
Iceland	8 583
Ireland	1 152
Israel	823
Italy	4 329
Japan	1 409
Korea	7 506
Luxembourg	140
Mexico	1 283
Netherlands	8 807
New Zealand	633
Poland	96 066
Portugal	3 166
Slovenia	392
Slovak Republic	3 975
Spain	6 583
Sweden	49 122
Switzerland	2 242
Turkey	11 280
United Kingdom	19 476
United States	17 578



Published by:  
Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security  
Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs  
Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research  
Norwegian Ministry of Children and Equality

Print:  
Norwegian Government Security and Service Organisation 01/17 - 40

