

Immigration and Integration 2017-2018

Report for Norway to the OECD



Norwegian Ministries

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1 Overview

Less immigration, more resident immigrants

In 2017, the number of registered new immigrants to Norway was 58 200, a decrease of 8 600 persons compared to the previous year. Some 86 per cent of the immigrants were foreigners and of those, 44 per cent were from EU/EFTA-member countries. For the second year, Syria was the primary country of origin for immigrants (7 000 persons), followed by Poland (5 200) and Lithuania (2 750). There was a marked decline in the number of immigrants from Syria and Eritrea from 2016 to 2017. In 2017, 26 600 foreigners were registered as having emigrated from Norway. This was a decline of 4 100 persons compared to 2016, but still the second highest recorded level of emigration in modern times. Overall, the net immigration of foreigners was 23 150 in 2017, down by 4 650 persons compared to 2016. The highest net immigration surplus was registered for citizens of Syria, Eritrea and Afghanistan.

At the beginning of 2018, 746 700 immigrants and another 170 000 persons born in Norway to two immigrant parents were registered as residents, in all representing 17.3 per cent of the population. This was an increase of 0.5 percentage points in one year. Poland was the country of origin for the largest group of immigrants. The largest number of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents had parents from Pakistan.

Low number of applications for asylum

In 2017, 18 per cent of the non-Nordic immigrants received a residence permit based on a need for protection or on humanitarian grounds. The previous year, the share was as high as 30 per cent. In 2017, about 3 500 applications for asylum were filed, one third of them from asylum seekers relocated from Greece and Italy. The number of asylum applications was the same in 2016, indicating that the number is stabilising at a much lower level than in previous years. In addition, around 3 200 refugees were offered resettlement in Norway in 2017. The proportion of positive decisions by the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* in asylum cases was 66 per cent in 2017, compared to 67 per cent the previous year. In 2018, the number of asylum applications has continued to be low.

Declining labour migration from EU countries

The number of non-Nordic labour immigrants has declined every year since the top year 2011. These immigrants accounted for just over 30 per cent of new non-Nordic immigration in 2017, and most of them came from EU/EFTA member countries. Many labour migrants and their families emigrate later, but the net-migration of labour migrants to Norway is still positive. If we only look at labour migrants from countries outside EU/EFTA, the number of new permits has been relatively stable for the last ten years. New permits for skilled workers have varied around 3–4 000 per year, and new permits for seasonal workers have varied around 2–3 000 per year.

Decline in family immigration

Family related immigration represented 38 per cent of the non-Nordic immigration to Norway in 2017, five percentage points higher than the previous year, while the total number of new family related residence permits granted to third-country nationals decreased by 900 to 14 400 from 2016 to 2017. The major third-countries of origin in 2017 were Syria, Eritrea and India. In addition, 6 800 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 2017, 600 fewer than 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. There was a further decline in family immigration, as indicated by both permits and registrations, during the first eleven months of 2018.

Fewer returns, both forced and assisted

In 2017, there was a significant decrease for all categories of returns, compared to the previous years. This is primarily a reflection of the reduced number of new asylum seekers this and the previous year. Only 570 persons without legal residence returned to their country of origin with government assistance, the lowest number in ten years. In addition, 5 400 foreigners were returned by force. Of these 460 were returned to another European country in accordance with the Dublin procedure, and about 900 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 a legal residence, were among the remaining 4 000 returnees.

Immigration and refugee policy – New policies and measures

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 the border control. Most these measures entered into force during 2016–2017.¹ Some new measures have been implemented thereafter:

- Following a decision by the *Storting*, the provision regulating the time limited residence permit for unaccompanied minors between 16 and 18 years was amended, giving the immigration authorities a list of factors that should be considered, when considering whether an unaccompanied minor should be given a time limited permit, or a permit without such limitation.
- The *Storting* also decided that some unaccompanied minors, who had received a time limited residence permit, should be given the opportunity to have their cases reconsidered if such applications were submitted before May 2, 2018.
- The *Immigration Regulation* has been amended to give an asylum seeker access to a temporary work permit pending a final decision in the asylum case. A permit can now be granted regardless of having undergone an asylum interview if there is a high probability that the asylum seeker will be granted a residence permit.
- New legislation makes it possible to refuse residence permit and to allow expulsion if the applicant is or could have been excluded from refugee status in accordance with article 1 F of the *Refugee Convention*.
- The *Arrival Centre* for asylum seekers that initially was a temporary measure has been established more permanently. The aim is to accommodate initially all asylum seekers (possibly except unaccompanied minors) in one centre. The ambition is to decide on 80 per cent of the applications while they reside there, within three weeks at the latest.
- The provision that entitles a foreign national to a new residence permit based on abuse in his/her marriage or cohabitation relationship has been extended. It

¹ Cf. Immigration and Integration 2016-2017 Report for Norway. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/immigration-and-integration-20162017/id2584177/>

now includes abuse performed by other persons in the household than the applicant's partner and abuse by in-laws outside the household.

- Norway has implemented a new arrangement for return of unaccompanied minors. This implies to remove the distinction between 'assisted voluntary' and 'forced' return – and facilitate return in a joint procedure between the *Directorate of Immigration* and the *National Police Immigration Service*.
- New legislation regarding the use of coercive measures in immigration related cases has entered into force. Among other things, the legislation contains special rules for the detention of children.

Integration policy – New policies and measures

The aim of the integration policy is to provide opportunities for refugees and other immigrants to participate in the workforce and in community life. This is important for the immigrants themselves as well as to maintain a robust and sustainable welfare system. Some important new measures are:

- The introduction of an earmarked government grant for active information and recruitment of minority language children in municipalities with low participation in kindergarten.
- The 175 hours of Norwegian language training and 50 hours of social studies, which are offered free of charge for asylum seekers above 16 years old residing in a reception centre, have become mandatory for the target group and obligatory to offer for the municipality where the reception centre is located.
- Bridging courses are offered to refugees with a science or technology education (engineers) to make them more attractive for Norwegian employers.
- From January 2019, *NOKUT* will accept applications for general recognition of post-secondary vocational education from more countries than before.
- The Storting has adopted a ban against the use of garments that cover all or part of the face, in all kindergartens and educational institutions.
- A new, comprehensive *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act* which entered into force from January 2018. At the same time, a new *Anti-Discrimination Tribunal* was established to handle complaints.
- The Government has launched a new integration strategy for 2019–2022 – *Integration through education and competence*.
- As part of the efforts to combat radicalisation and violent extremism, the *Nationality Act* will be amended from January 2019 in order to introduce rules on loss of citizenship in cases where dual citizens are convicted of an offence seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the state. The decision to deprive a person of Norwegian citizenship will be made by the court as part of the criminal case.
- The Government has submitted a bill to the Storting proposing to accept dual citizenship.

2 Migration – general characteristics

2.1 Legislation and policy

The *Immigration Act* of 15 May 2008 regulates the right of foreigners to enter, reside and work in Norway. The *Immigration Act* and the corresponding *Immigration Regulation* entered into force on 1 January 2010. According to the regulations, following an individual assessment citizens of third countries may qualify for one of the following 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. Students may work part time and change their status having received a job offer following graduation. Depending on the circumstances, persons with permits on another basis may be granted a temporary residence permit that forms the basis for a permanent 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. 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.

A permanent residence permit is normally granted after three years of continuous residence, subject to certain requirements.

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 to be considered in Norway by the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)*. For asylum applications, the procedure is that if the applicant already is 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 in the register (DUF) used by all the involved agencies in Norway. 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 the residence permit when that has been granted.

UDI considers, as first instance, applications for asylum, residence permit and permanent residence status, as well as a question of expulsion. Decisions from UDI may be appealed to the *Immigration Appeals Board (UNE)*.

2.2 Migration

With the exception of 1989, Norway has had *net immigration*² each year since the late 1960s, cf. table A10. The annual average net flow increased considerably after the EU enlargement in 2004 and reached a top in 2012 with an average of 40 500 for the period 2011–2015, cf. table A6. In 2017, net immigration continued its drop to around 21 300. This was the lowest annual figure since 2005, cf. table A10. As a percentage of the total population, the immigration rate of 1.11 was 0.17 percentage points lower than in 2016, while the emigration rate of 0.70 was slightly lower than in 2016 when it was record high, cf. table A2.

In 2017, the *total immigration* to Norway was 58 200 persons – composed of 49 800 foreigners (86 per cent) and 8 400 Norwegians. Total immigration was 8 600 lower than in 2016, the largest reduction in one year ever recorded, cf. table A10 and table 2.1 below.

The *total immigration of foreigners* to Norway, decreased by 8 700 persons in 2017 compared to 2016. Of 49 800 foreign immigrants, 48 per cent were women, cf. tables A7 and A7f.

In 2017, 44 per cent of foreign immigrants came from EU member-countries, four percentage points higher than in 2016, cf. table A7. The share of immigrants from the EU-member countries in Central and Eastern Europe increased slightly, from 22 to 24 per cent of the total foreign immigration. For the second time, the highest registered inflow of foreigners was from Syria with almost 7 000 immigrants. This was 4 000 fewer than in 2016 reflecting the drop in the number of new asylum seekers. The second largest inflow was from Poland with 5 200 immigrants, only 800 lower than in 2016. After Syria and Poland, the highest inflows of foreigners were from Lithuania (2 700), Eritrea (2 100), Sweden (2 200), the Philippines (1 900) and India (1 600), cf. table A7.

It would seem that emigration is mostly determined by the economic cycles in Norway, as seen in the relatively high numbers during the economic downturn in 1989–1990, or by exceptional events, such as the return migration of many Kosovars during 2000–2001, cf. table A10. The higher emigration rates the last few years, mainly reflect a considerable degree of mobility among labour immigrants from EU-member countries, cf. table A2.

In 2017, there was a registered *total emigration* of 36 800 persons, 26 600 foreigners and 10 200 Norwegians; cf. table A5 and A10 and table 2.1 below. Compared to 2016 this was 3 900 fewer foreigners and 200 more Norwegians. Of the total emigration, 45 per cent were women, cf. table A5f. Other than Norwegians the largest registered emigration flows from Norway in 2017 were to Sweden (4 900), Denmark (3 300),

² ‘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*. Former 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.

Poland (2 400) and the UK (1 900), cf. table A5. More than 4 500 of the foreign registered emigrants were Poles, the largest nationality among emigrants this year. 2 600 emigrants were Swedes and 2 200 Lithuanians, cf. table A8.

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 2017, the number was 8 400, 100 more than in 2016, cf. table A10. There was a *net emigration* of 1 800 Norwegians.

In 2017, the *net immigration of foreigners* was 23 150, 4 600 lower than in 2016, cf. table A10 and table 2.1 below. The net immigration surplus was particularly significant for citizens of Syria (6 900). Others with a significant net immigration surplus in 2017 were from Eritrea (2 000) and Afghanistan (1 100). The net immigration of Poles was only 700, even 500 lower than in 2016 and the lowest since before the enlargement of the EU, cf. Table A9. The share of the net immigration of immigrants from countries outside Europe was 83 per cent in 2017. This was the same share as the previous year, when it was the highest rate since 2005. In 2017, the share of net immigration from OECD countries increased slightly to 6 per cent, compared to 4.5 per cent in 2016.

For most nationalities, the gender ratio was relatively balanced. However, from one of the major countries of origin, Afghanistan, 67 per cent 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.

There are significant differences between various immigrant groups as to whether their stay in Norway is long-term or temporary, cf. table A11. In 2017, 72 per cent of those who immigrated between 2002 and 2012 were still residing in Norway. Immigrants from countries in Africa had the highest proportion of persons staying for five years or more (85 per cent on average) while persons from Oceania and from North and Central America had the lowest proportions staying that long, 44 and 46 per cent respectively. The highest retention rates after five years were 93 per cent for immigrants from Somalia, 92 per cent from Iraq and 91 per cent from Syria. It is also worth noticing that the retention rate in 2017 for immigrants from Poland arriving between 2002 and 2012 was 80 per cent, despite significant return migration. Immigrants from Finland (35), USA and Canada (38) had the lowest retention rates among immigrants from the main 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.

Table 2.1-Registered migration of foreigners and Norwegians. 2008–2017

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Immigration | 66 900 | 65 200 | 73 900 | 79 500 | 78 600 | 75 800 | 70 000 | 67 300 | 66 800 | 58 200 |
| - foreigners | 58 800 | 56 700 | 65 100 | 70 800 | 70 000 | 66 900 | 61 400 | 59 100 | 58 500 | 49 800 |
| - Norwegians | 8 100 | 8 500 | 8 800 | 8 700 | 8 600 | 8 900 | 8 600 | 8 200 | 8 300 | 8 400 |
| Emigration: | 23 600 | 26 600 | 31 500 | 32 500 | 31 200 | 35 700 | 31 900 | 37 500 | 40 700 | 36 800 |
| - foreigners | 15 200 | 18 400 | 22 500 | 22 900 | 21 300 | 25 000 | 23 300 | 27 400 | 30 700 | 26 600 |
| - Norwegians | 8 400 | 8 200 | 9 000 | 9 600 | 9 900 | 10 700 | 8 600 | 10 100 | 10 000 | 10 200 |
| Net migration | 43 300 | 38 600 | 42 350 | 47 000 | 47 350 | 40 100 | 38 150 | 29 800 | 26 100 | 21 350 |
| - foreigners | 43 600 | 38 300 | 42 550 | 47 900 | 48 700 | 41 900 | 38 100 | 31 700 | 27 800 | 23 150 |
| - Norwegians | - 300 | 300 | - 200 | - 900 | -1 350 | - 1 800 | 50 | -1 900 | -1 700 | - 1 800 |

Source: Statistics Norway

For the first half of 2018, the registered net immigration of 10 100 foreign citizens was 2 000 lower than during the same period in 2017. During these six months, the main origin countries with registered net immigration were Syria (2 500), Poland (900) and Lithuania (700).

In 2018, 13 300 persons had been granted a permanent residence permit by the end of September. This was almost 3 000 fewer than during the same period in 2017.

2.3 Immigration according to entry categories

In the statistics on immigration, four main entry categories immigration are distinguished: *family*, *labour*, *protection* and *education/training/exchange*.³ 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 lasts for three months or more.⁴

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, their very high labour market participation rates indicate that immigration of citizens from Nordic countries is mainly for work.

During the period 1990-2017, 831 200 non-Nordic foreigners immigrated to Norway, cf. Table A23. As many as 299 700 persons or 36 per cent were admitted as family members of residents. 276 700 or 33 per cent, came as labour immigrants. 164 500 or 20 per cent, had been granted protection or residence on humanitarian grounds, while 85 000 or 10 per cent, arrived for education, including as *au pairs*. For ten years, from 2006 until 2015, labour immigration was the main immigration category, cf. chart

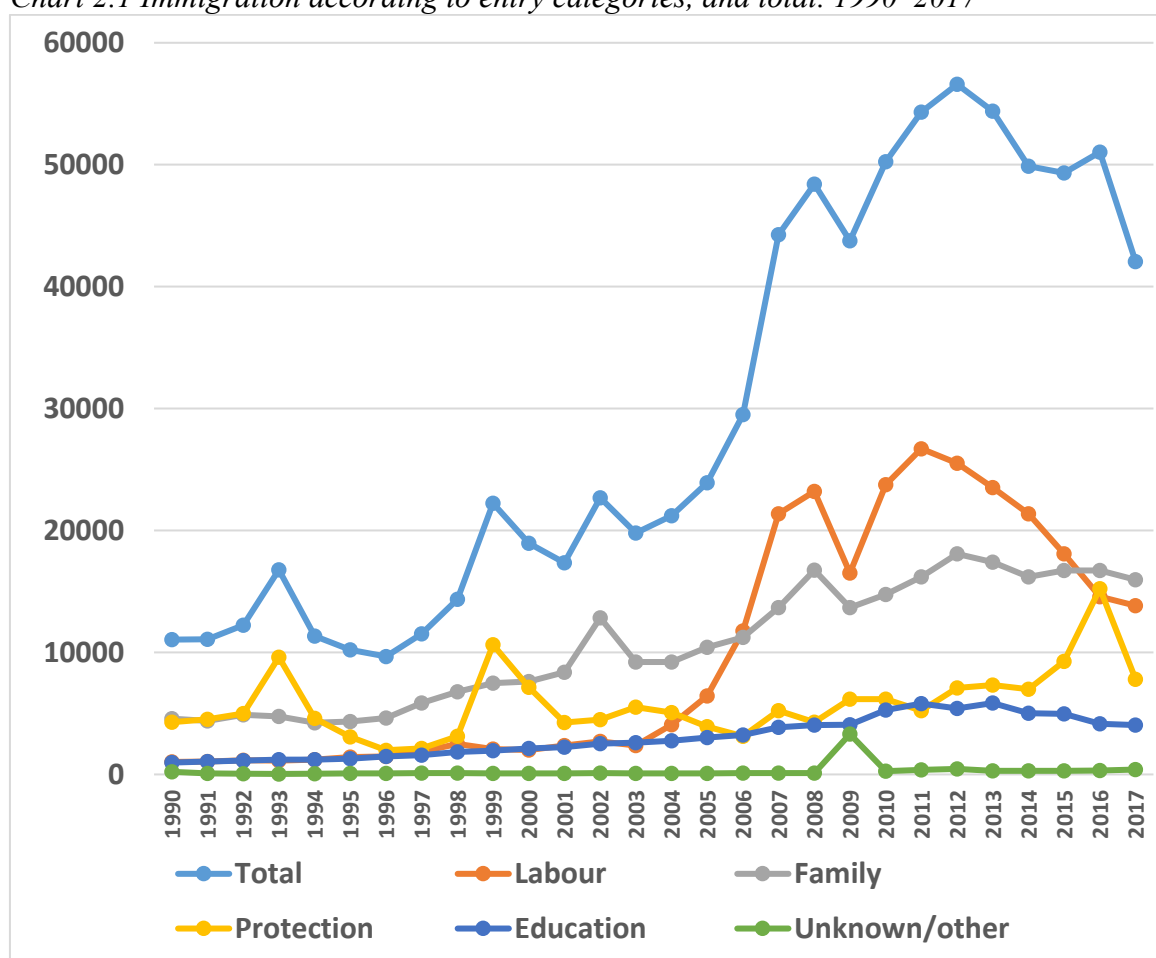
³ Cf. <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvgrunn> for details.

⁴ Switzerland is a member country of EFTA, but is not part of the EEA. Therefore, the designation EU/EFTA is used.

2.1.⁵ The relative share of labour immigration has shown a decreasing tendency over the last few years while the share of immigration based on a need for protection has been increasing.

For the period 1990-2017, the largest non-Nordic immigration consisted of citizens of Poland (124 800), Lithuania (49 800), Germany (36 900), Somalia (33 300) and the Philippines (29 000), cf. table A23-1.

Chart 2.1 Immigration according to entry categories, and total. 1990–2017



Source: Statistics Norway

During 2017, 42 100 new non-Nordic immigrants were registered, almost 9 000 fewer than in 2016. For the second time since 2005, family immigration was the largest category, with 38 per cent of the total, cf. chart 2.2 below.

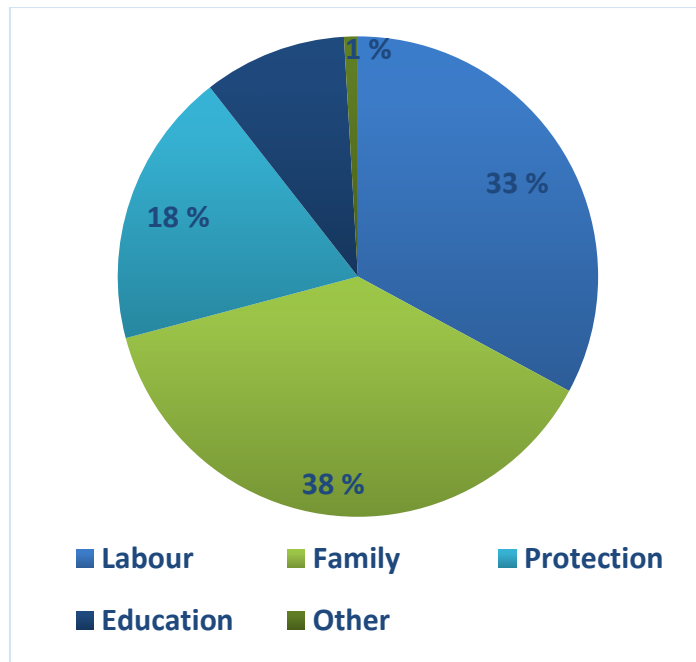
In 2017, 40 per cent of all the non-Nordic immigrants came from countries in Asia, including Turkey. This was three percentage points lower than in 2016. Forty-four per cent came from Europe, which was four percentage points higher than the previous year. Of the remaining, ten per cent came from Africa, six per cent from North and South America or Oceania and half a per cent were stateless. Cf. table A23.2.

⁵ The rise in the category “unknown” in 2009 was 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 September that year, while the EU/EFTA registration requirement was established from 2010 only, and carries no sanctions for non-compliance.

Approximately 18 per cent of the registered immigrants in 2017, had been granted a permit following an asylum application, or they arrived on the annual quota for resettlement of refugees. This share was significantly lower than the 30 percent in 2016. Fifty-eight per cent of these immigrants were from Syria.

Labour immigration accounted for 33 per cent of the total non-Nordic immigration in 2016, five percentage points higher than in 2016. Eighty-six per cent of the labour immigrants were from European countries, and 30 per cent of this group came from Poland, cf. table A23-2. The share of immigrants arriving for education, training and cultural exchange, including *au pairs*, was 10 per cent in 2017.

Chart 2.2 Immigration of non-Nordic citizens, according to entry categories, per cent. 2017



Source: Statistics Norway

From 2016 to 2017, there was a small reduction in the number of family immigrants from countries outside the Nordic area, while there was an increase of five percentage points in their share of total immigration, due to much fewer being given protection. The main groups of family immigrants were from Syria, Poland and Eritrea.

Of 16 000 non-Nordic persons who arrived in Norway as family immigrants 11 900, or 75 per cent, came through family *reunification*. 4 050 of the family immigrants came to *establish a family*, mostly through marriage, and among them the largest groups were from Thailand (600), the Philippines (370) and Pakistan (240). Almost 1 750 of them came to live with a person in Norway who did not have an immigrant background. Of these, 570 persons were from Thailand, 280 from the Philippines and 100 from USA. Only 225 family immigrants came to live with a Norwegian born person with two immigrant parents. Of the total family immigration in 2017, one quarter was linked to refugees living in Norway.

For the whole period 1990–2017, 198 900 persons – or 66 per cent of all family immigrants – came for family reunification, while 100 800 came to establish a new family, mostly through marriage, cf. table A23. Of the latter, 54 per cent involved a reference person without an immigrant background, while less than four per cent involved a Norwegian born person with two immigrant parents.⁶

By the end of 2017, 72 per cent of the non-Nordic immigrants who had immigrated since 1990, still lived in Norway.⁷ For refugees and persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds, the figure was 86 per cent, while it was 38 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 may be somewhat misleading as an indicator of the retention rate. For non-Nordic family migrants, the average retention rate was 79 per cent while it was 68 per cent for labour-related migrants. For the latter category, the rate was two percentage points lower than when observed in 2016, reflecting a relatively high emigration of European labour immigrants.

⁶ For more information on family migration to Norway during the period 1990-2015: <http://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/family-immigration-and-marriage-patterns-1990-2015>

⁷ Cf. Statbank of Statistics Norway, table 06318 <https://www.ssb.no/statistikkbanken/select-table/hovedtabellHjem.asp?KortNavnWeb=innvgrunn&CMSSubjectArea=befolkning&PLanguage=1&checked=true>

3 Family 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 the age of 18, and they will have to live together in Norway
- 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 September 2018 the income should be at least NOK 256 256 (about Euro 27 000) a year (88 percent of civil service pay grade 19).

The subsistence requirement includes three elements:

- i. The reference person must render it probable that s/he 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 s/he satisfied the income requirement during the previous year
- iii. The reference person cannot have received financial support or qualification benefits from the social services during the last 12 months.

The requirement is general and applies to all reference persons, with some exemptions, for example when the reference person 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, when certain conditions are met, exemptions are made when the reference person has refugee status.

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*.

With the purpose of combating forced marriages, in cases of family *establishment* both spouses/parties must be at least 24 years of age. Exemptions are possible if the relationship obviously is voluntary.

Applications for a family immigration permit may be rejected in cases where the sponsor has been granted protection in Norway, but not a permanent residence permit,

and the family may exercise their family life in a safe country to which their overall ties are stronger than to Norway.

New policies and measures – Family immigration

From November 2018, the provision that entitles foreign nationals to a new residence permit based on abuse in his/her marriage or cohabitation relationship will be extended. The provision will now include abuse performed by other persons in the household than the applicant's partner and abuse by in-laws outside the household.

3.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – family migrants

The total number of new family related permits decreased from 15 300 granted in 2016 to 14 400 in 2017. In addition, there were close to 6 800 EU/EFTA-registrations for first-time immigration based on family-ties, 600 fewer than in 2016, resulting in a small decrease in the total number of family-related permits and registrations, cf. table 3.1.

In 2017, the major third-countries of origin for family related permits were Syria, Eritrea and India. The main 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. 2008–2017

| Countries of origin | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total, of which: | 20 766 | 18 112 | 21 530 | 25 750 | 24 333 | 24 136 | 22 238 | 21 962 | 22 761 | 21 227 |
| Syria | 43 | 47 | 40 | 51 | 33 | 109 | 209 | 647 | 2 059 | 2 810 |
| Poland | 4 423 | 2 773 | 4 670 | 4 376 | 4 556 | 4 687 | 4 291 | 3 655 | 2 775 | 2 387 |
| Eritrea | 142 | 237 | 430 | 874 | 728 | 880 | 664 | 916 | 1 534 | 1 506 |
| Lithuania | 749 | 655 | 2 154 | 2 356 | 2 411 | 2 228 | 1 780 | 1 294 | 1 118 | 1 267 |
| India | 478 | 431 | 361 | 632 | 641 | 766 | 909 | 875 | 937 | 974 |
| Thailand | 1 214 | 1 248 | 989 | 1 256 | 1 227 | 1 027 | 517 | 973 | 1 342 | 931 |
| Philippines | 580 | 703 | 766 | 1203 | 1 007 | 972 | 992 | 1 157 | 1 171 | 867 |
| Somalia | 1 179 | 1 027 | 685 | 1 331 | 1 210 | 1 305 | 1 847 | 1 386 | 956 | 618 |
| USA | 528 | 459 | 410 | 471 | 584 | 494 | 379 | 470 | 417 | 424 |
| Serbia | 264 | 181 | 109 | 191 | 247 | 303 | 339 | 384 | 401 | 422 |
| Romania | 361 | 333 | 610 | 691 | 757 | 873 | 893 | 806 | 461 | 408 |
| Pakistan | 438 | 500 | 344 | 490 | 492 | 386 | 313 | 326 | 356 | 403 |
| Afghanistan | 445 | 391 | 358 | 382 | 337 | 257 | 233 | 280 | 332 | 350 |
| Ethiopia | 188 | 238 | 220 | 265 | 163 | 234 | 300 | 266 | 302 | 327 |
| Stateless | 534 | 539 | 317 | 245 | 146 | 127 | 152 | 307 | 446 | 318 |
| Other countries | 7 596 | 7 524 | 7 976 | 9 745 | 8 726 | 8 592 | 7 975 | 7 908 | 8 034 | 7 215 |

Source: UDI

During the first eleven months of 2018, around 10 400 new family permits were granted. This was around 3 300 fewer than during the same period in 2017. During the same period in 2018, there were about 5 700 new registrations of family members from EU/EFTA-countries, 700 fewer than during the same period in 2017.

4 Labour migration

4.1 Legislation and policy

Labour immigration from EU/EFTA-countries

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

- i. *Skilled worker*: Persons who have completed higher education or have education or qualifications corresponding to 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. Up to an annual quota, new permits of this type may be granted without a labour market needs test. 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 ceiling. If the quota is reached, further applications from third-country skilled workers will be subject to a labour market test. Skilled workers may sponsor applications for 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 supplier, seconded employee or independent contractor*: A *service supplier* is an employee in a foreign enterprise who have entered a contract with a Norwegian establishment to provide services of a limited duration. *Self-employed* is a person who have established a business abroad and has entered a contract with a Norwegian establishment to provide services of a limited duration. Under certain circumstances, they are entitled to sponsor applications for family reunification, but do not qualify for permanent residence. When formally employed and paid in Norway, such workers are treated as skilled workers, cf. category i.
- iii. *Skilled self-employed person*: Such workers are entitled to sponsor applications for family reunification and can qualify for permanent residence.
- iv. *Seasonal employee*: A residence permit can be granted for up to six months for seasonal work, with no right to sponsor applications for family reunification or to obtain a permanent residence permit. This type of residence permit is linked to a specific job and employer in Norway.

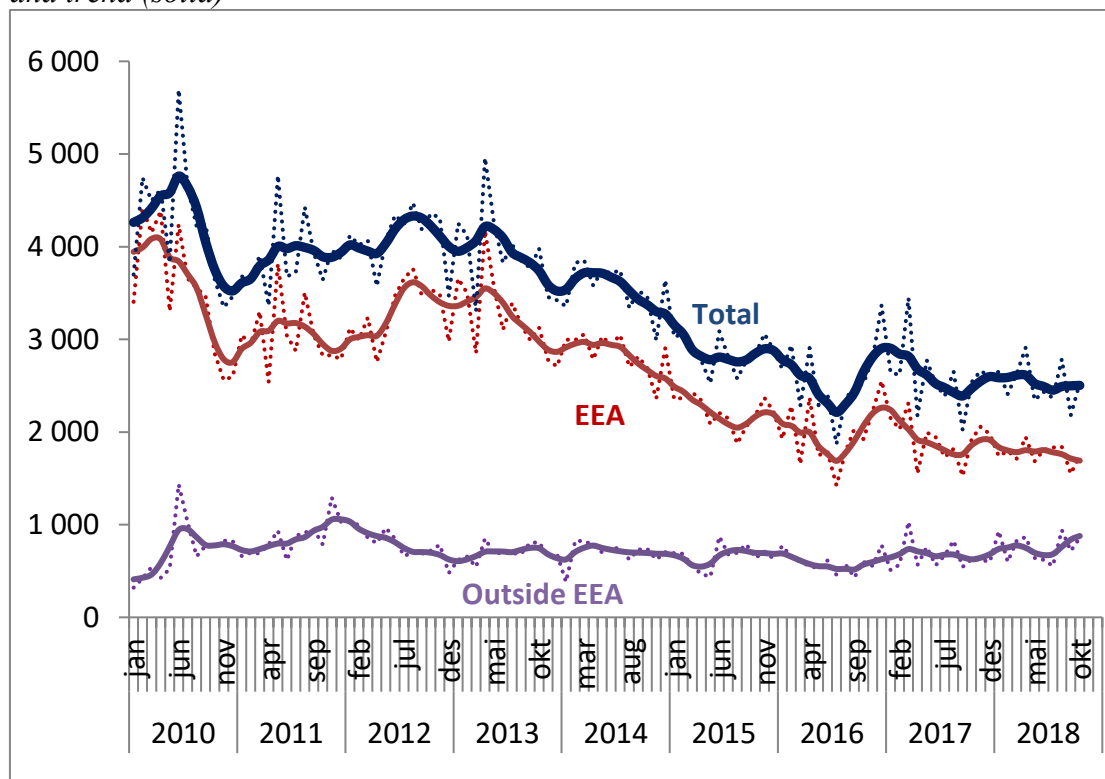
- v. *Job-search permit for researchers and recent graduates from a Norwegian university or college:* A work permit may be granted for a limited period (12 months) to apply for a relevant job. The immigrant is allowed to work in any type of employment during the period of the job-search permit. The immigrant must satisfy a subsistence (income) requirement before a permit is granted.
- vi. *Worker from the Barents region of Russia:* A worker 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.⁸

4.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – labour migrants

As Chart 4.1 indicates, total non-Nordic labour migration to Norway declined in the period from 2013 to 2016, primarily due to decreasing immigration from EU/EFTA-countries in that period. After that the registered labour migration from EU/EFTA has fluctuated around 1 700–2 000 persons per month.

Chart 4.1 Labour-related EU/EFTA-registrations and new work permits for persons from outside the EU/EFTA. January 2010 – October 2018. Monthly number (dashed) and trend (solid)



Source: UDI and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

⁸ Consistent with Norway's GATS mode 4 commitments.

Table 4.1 shows both work-related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations for work since 2010. The number of seasonal work permits and skilled work permits given to third country citizens⁹ went slightly up from 2016 to 2017. EU/EFTA registrations for work declined from 2016 to 2017.

The two largest countries of origin among EU/EFTA-registrations for work continued to be Poland (33 per cent of registrations in 2018, as of July) and Lithuania (15 per cent of registrations). Altogether, EU-countries in Central and Eastern Europe accounted for roughly 75 per cent of labour-related EU/EFTA-registrations in 2018 (through August).

India and Serbia were the two largest origin countries for new skilled workers from outside of the EU/EFTA in 2018 (through August) and accounted for roughly 30 per cent each of permits to skilled workers. Vietnam and Ukraine were the two largest source countries for seasonal workers in 2018 (as of August) and accounted, respectively, for 43 and 20 per cent of seasonal permits.

Table 4.1 Work related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations, by type. 2010–2018

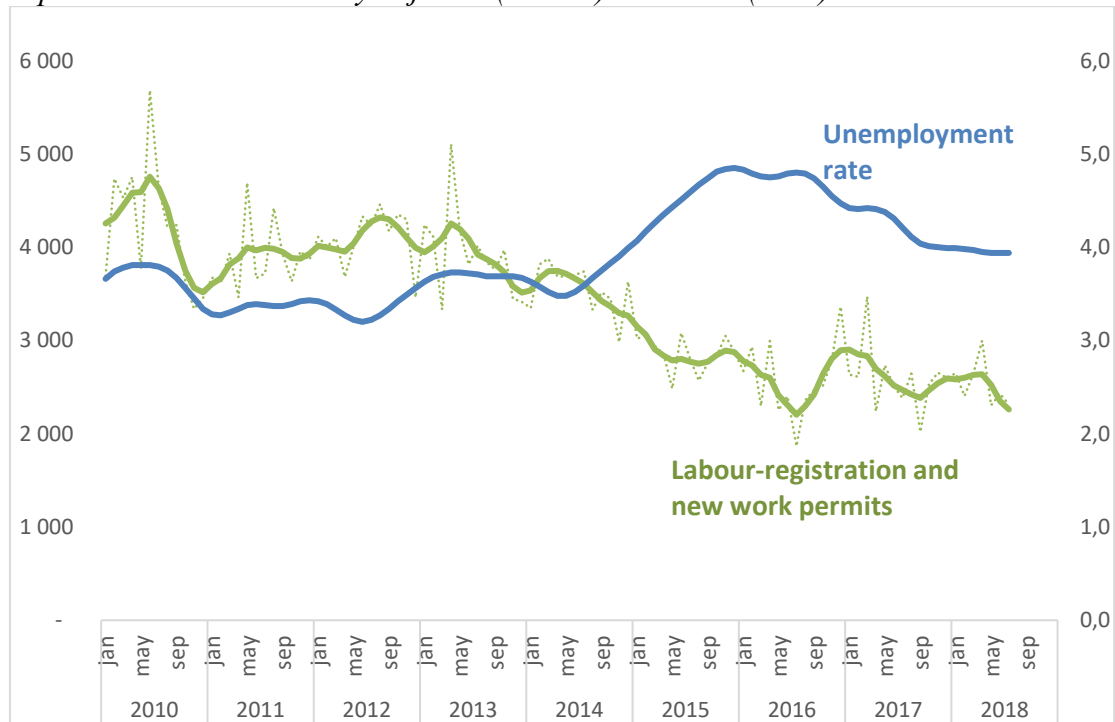
| | New permits | | | | Renewals of permits | Total permits issued | EU/EFTA-registrations |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Skilled work | Seasonal work | EU/EFTA-residents | Other | | | |
| 2010 | 2 808 | 2 335 | 1 793 | 1 362 | 5 158 | 13 456 | 42 646 |
| 2011 | 3 495 | 2 504 | 2 209 | 1 713 | 5 539 | 15 460 | 36 915 |
| 2012 | 4 082 | 2 319 | 1 341 | 1 840 | 5 274 | 14 856 | 39 756 |
| 2013 | 3 845 | 2 495 | na | 1 990 | 4 859 | 13 189 | 39 021 |
| 2014 | 3 737 | 2 531 | na | 2 245 | 4 982 | 13 495 | 34 244 |
| 2015 | 2 875 | 2 290 | na | 2 553 | 5 117 | 12 835 | 26 593 |
| 2016 | 2 488 | 2 401 | na | 2 187 | 5 246 | 12 322 | 23 496 |
| 2017 | 2 815 | 2 647 | na | 2 584 | 5 010 | 13 056 | 22 995 |
| 2018 (November) | 3 499 | 2 792 | na | 2 319 | 5 024 | 13 634 | 20 072 |

Source: UDI

The number of EU/EFTA-registrations for work through November 2018 was somewhat lower than for the same period in 2017. On the other hand, first permits to skilled workers from outside EU/EFTA as of November 2018 were roughly 30 per cent higher than during the same period in 2017. For seasonal work permits, the increase was roughly 11 per cent from 2017 to 2018 (November).

⁹ As measured by number of new work-related permits granted.

Chart 4.2 Total labour-related immigration and unemployment rate. January 2010 – September 2018. Seasonally adjusted (dashed) and trend (solid)



Source: UDI and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

As Chart 4.2 indicates, the decline in (registered) labour immigration started in 2013, but became more marked around autumn 2014, which is when oil prices fell dramatically and resulted in a rise in the unemployment rate in Norway. Since then the new permits seem to have been relatively stable. The economic growth has started to increase again, and we may have seen some signs lately that that labour immigration has become somewhat higher.

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 then declined dramatically and became negative in 2016. In 2017, the net migration from the Nordic countries still was negative, but not by as much as in 2016.

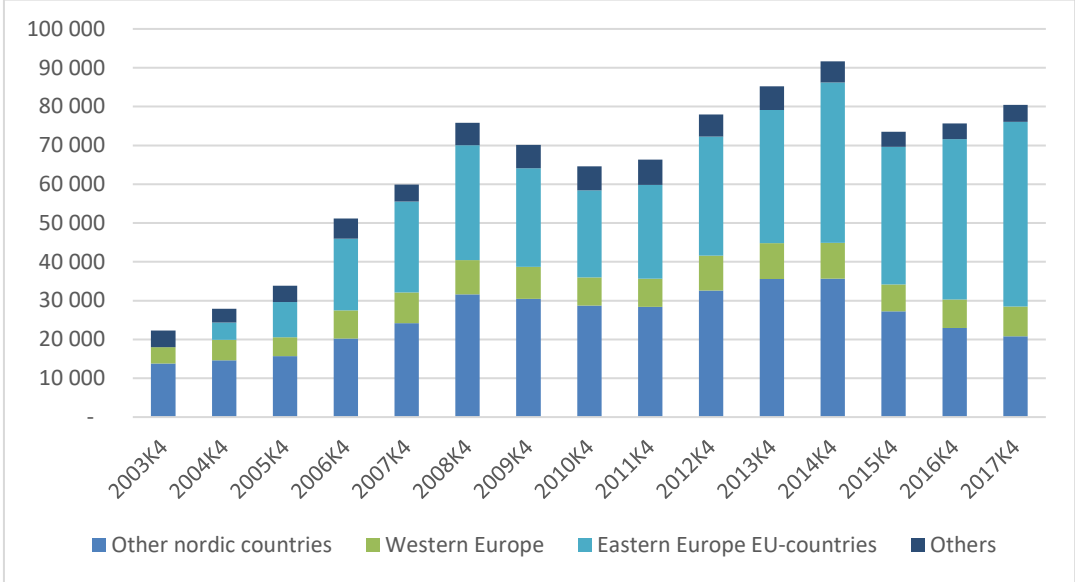
4.3 Labour migrants and service providers on short-term stay

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.

As Chart 4.3 indicates, the number of foreigners in short-term or non-resident employment in Norway has increased more than three-fold since 2003. The number of

such workers reached a peak, at roughly 90 000, in 2014, and declined sharply in 2015. After 2015, the number of short-term or non-resident workers has begun to increase again.

Chart 4.3 Short term and non-resident foreign workers. Fourth quarter 2003–2017



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 stay in Norway and will have suitable housing. Since 2007, a third country international student has been granted a permit to work part-time with the first residence permit for education.¹⁰ A concrete offer of employment is not required for this work permit.

The general rule is that a third country international student should leave Norway after completing the studies if s/he does 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 a graduate 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 requirements.

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 Norwegian requirements for an authorization to work in a regulated job.

5.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – education

In 2017, 5 900 first time permits for students from outside EU/EFTA were granted for education and training purposes, compared to 5 500 in 2016. Almost 4 400 of the new permits were granted for education, and 960 permits concerned *au pairs*. In addition, 300 permits were granted to *trainees*, and 240 to *post doctorates*. There were almost 5 800 new EU/EFTA-registrations for education purposes.¹¹ Altogether, this indicates almost 11 700 new non-Nordic foreign students, *au pairs* etc. in 2017, a small increase compared to 2016.

The major source countries for non-Nordic international students in 2017 were Germany, France, Spain and USA. Almost 90 per cent of the new *au pair* permits were granted to citizens of the Philippines.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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. 2008–2017

| Migration category ¹² | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total, | | | | | | | | | | |
| of which: | 8 090 | 8 074 | 9 681 | 10 813 | 11 556 | 11 144 | 11 804 | 11 381 | 11 164 | 11 664 |
| Student (EU/EFTA) | 3 059 | 2 656 | 4 293 | 4 149 | 4 210 | 4 401 | 4 694 | 5 062 | 5 662 | 5 765 |
| Student (not EU/EFTA) | 2 719 | 3 036 | 3 260 | 3 452 | 3 377 | 3 399 | 3 691 | 3 706 | 3 218 | 3 758 |
| Post doctorate | 91 | 97 | 118 | 169 | 194 | 159 | 162 | 202 | 218 | 240 |
| Folk high school or denominational school ¹³ | 212 | 208 | 110 | 121 | 78 | 103 | 86 | 664 | 549 | 546 |
| Norwegian language studies ¹⁴ | . | . | 122 | 633 | 1 572 | 854 | 927 | 126 | 2 | - |
| Au pair | 1 628 | 1 710 | 1 509 | 1 829 | 1 585 | 1 667 | 1 481 | 1 336 | 1 182 | 963 |
| Trainee | 347 | 347 | 147 | 345 | 164 | 180 | 264 | 250 | 275 | 303 |
| Other | 34 | 20 | 122 | 115 | 376 | 381 | 499 | 35 | 58 | 89 |

Source: UDI

In 2018, 5 200 first time education permits had been granted by the end of November, compared to 5 300 during the same period in 2017.

In 2017, 800 international students (including *au pairs*) from third countries changed their status.¹⁵ This was somewhat more than in 2016, cf. table 5.2 below. Of these, 37 per cent received a permanent or temporary permit as skilled worker, while 23 per cent were granted a permit based on new family ties. The rest, 40 per cent, were granted a permit to search for appropriate, skilled work.

Table 5.2 Status change for non-EU/EFTA international students. 2008–2017

| New status | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Work | 289 | 163 | 120 | 298 | 458 | 475 | 410 | 357 | 245 | 301 |
| Family | 76 | 54 | 38 | 134 | 185 | 190 | 162 | 229 | 198 | 187 |
| Job search | 3 | 6 | 16 | 71 | 127 | 161 | 271 | 255 | 308 | 319 |
| Total | 368 | 223 | 176 | 503 | 770 | 826 | 843 | 841 | 751 | 807 |

Source: UDI

The main countries of origin for students (including *au pairs*) changing status were the Philippines, Nepal, Russia, China, Pakistan and the United States.

¹² 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.

¹³ This is a new, combined category from 2015. For earlier years, students in denominational schools are listed under “Other”.

¹⁴ A permit to study the Norwegian language if the purpose of the stay was to obtain skilled work in Norway could be granted until May 2014, cf. chapter 5.1 of the IMO-report for 2013-2014 for Norway.

¹⁵ The general rule for a permit 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 the new and the old permit must be valid for at least three months. Changes to or from EU/EFTA-registrations are not included.

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 is to 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 normally will be referred to a seven-member "Grand Board" at the *Immigration Appeals Board (UNE)*, 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

Following a decision in the Storting in November 2017, the *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* adopted changes to the *Immigration Regulations* concerning unaccompanied minors. The provision regulating the time limited residence permit for unaccompanied minors between 16 and 18 years was amended, giving the immigration authorities a list of factors that should be taken into account, when considering whether an unaccompanied minor should be given a time limited permit, or a permit without such limitation. It was also decided that some unaccompanied minors who had received a time limited residence permit, should be given the opportunity to have their cases reconsidered. Persons concerned could reapply for asylum before May 2 in 2018. Such applications could be submitted from abroad.¹⁶

In 2018, the *Immigration Regulations* have been amended to give an asylum seeker access to a temporary work permit pending a final decision under certain criteria. Among them are a high probability to obtain temporary residence permit in Norway, participation in activities promoting integration and no doubts about the applicant's identity – even if they cannot present a genuine passport/national identity card.

From November 2018, new legislation entered into force, giving the immigration authorities access to refuse residence permit and to allow expulsion if the applicant is or could have been excluded from refugee status in accordance with article 1 F of the *Refugee Convention*.

¹⁶ See chapter 6.2 for the number of applications received. More information about the application procedure is given here: <https://www.udi.no/en/want-to-apply/protection-asylum/new-application-for-protection-asylum/>

Reception facilities

Temporary accommodation in reception centres are offered to all asylum seekers arriving in Norway. UDI finances and supervises these centres. Municipalities, NGOs, and private companies operate them. By the end of September 2018, there were approximately 4 000 residents in such centres, around 2 900 less than a year earlier. Some of the centres are given extra resources to provide suitable living conditions for asylum seekers with special 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 it is a requirement for receiving subsistence support and 'pocket money'. Persons with a positive decision can stay in a reception centre until 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 to apply for assisted return.

New policies and measures – Reception facilities

A new type of centre, the *Arrival Centre*, was introduced as a temporary measure in 2015 to meet the challenge of housing an extraordinary large number of asylum seekers who arrived during a very short period. Towards the end of 2017, the Government decided to establish the *Arrival Centre* more permanently to provide faster case processing during the initial phase. The aim is to accommodate all asylum seekers (possibly except unaccompanied minors) in one centre after arrival in Norway. The ambition is to decide 80 per cent of the applications here within three weeks of arrival.

The police and the UDI will cooperate even more closely in the processing of asylum applications, and there will be a new procedure, which is under further development. Gathering the various agencies in the initial asylum phase at an arrival centre will increase the quality of the case processing, strengthen the work of identification and provide faster case processing. The centre will also fill an important function in preparing for a possible mass arrival of asylum seekers.

The *Arrival Centre* process includes:

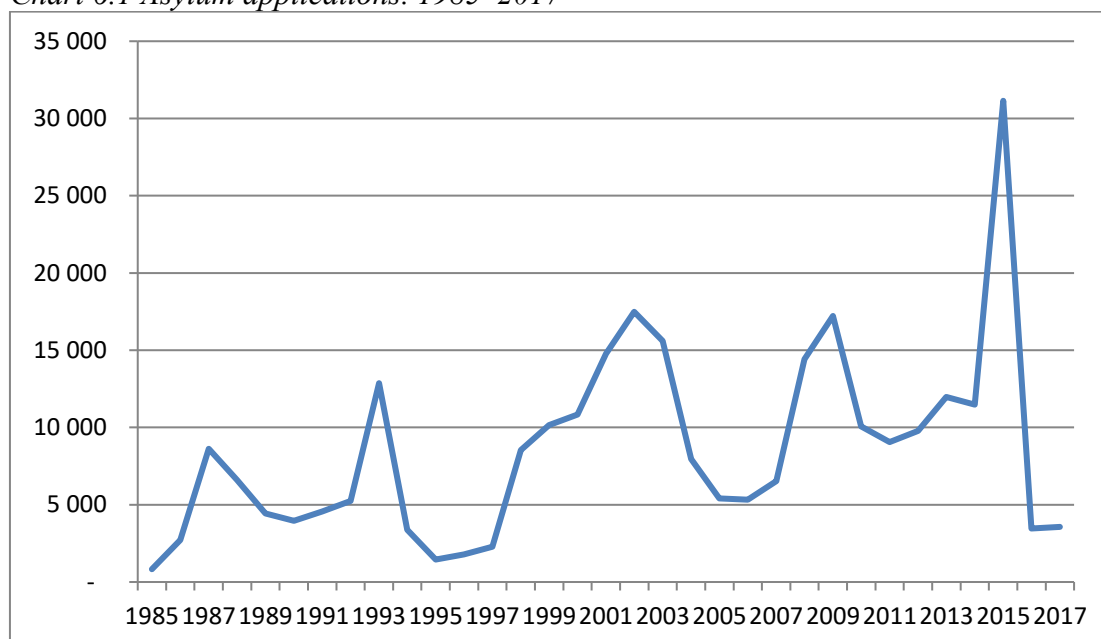
- Registration with the police
- Registration in UDI's asylum reception centre system
- Compulsory tuberculosis testing and medical examination
- Information from the *Norwegian Organization for Asylum Seekers* (NOAS) about the further asylum process

6.2 Asylum applications

During the five-year period 1997-2002, the number of asylum seekers to Norway increased considerably. The 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, however, there was a surge in the number of applications, and by the end of November, more than 30 000 applications had been registered. This was almost three times as many as during the same period in 2014, and almost twice as many as in the previous peak year. There was a significant drop in asylum applications in 2016 when less than 3 500 applied for asylum.

In 2017, the number of asylum applications was approximately the same as in 2016, indicating that number of such applications in Norway is stabilising at a much lower level compared to 2015.

Chart 6.1 Asylum applications. 1985–2017



Source: UDI

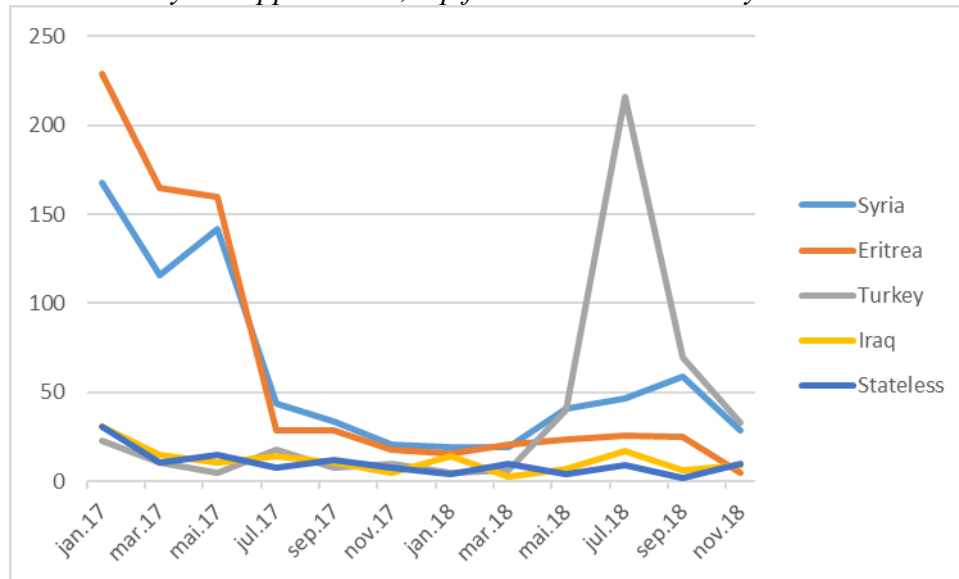
In 2017, the number of new asylum seekers was 3 560, a slight increase compared to figures from 2016. 1 250 of these asylum seekers had been relocated from Greece and Italy as part of EU's relocation program. Overall, the major countries of origin were Syria (with 29 per cent of all applicants) and Eritrea (24 per cent), cf. table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 Asylum applications, by major countries of origin. 2008–2017

| Country of origin | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total, of which: | 14 431 | 17 226 | 10 064 | 9 053 | 9 785 | 11 983 | 11 480 | 31 145 | 3 460 | 3 560 |
| Syria | 115 | 278 | 119 | 198 | 327 | 856 | 1 999 | 10 536 | 529 | 1 017 |
| Eritrea | 1 806 | 2 667 | 1 711 | 1 256 | 1 183 | 3 258 | 2 882 | 2 947 | 586 | 869 |
| Turkey | 82 | 82 | 74 | 42 | 42 | 66 | 52 | 96 | 89 | 164 |
| Iraq | 3 138 | 1 214 | 460 | 357 | 221 | 191 | 186 | 2 991 | 215 | 148 |
| Stateless | 940 | 1 280 | 448 | 262 | 263 | 550 | 800 | 1 130 | 158 | 139 |
| Afghanistan | 1 371 | 3 871 | 979 | 979 | 986 | 726 | 579 | 6 987 | 373 | 133 |
| Ethiopia | 360 | 706 | 505 | 293 | 185 | 291 | 375 | 681 | 158 | 91 |
| Iran | 720 | 574 | 429 | 355 | 441 | 266 | 100 | 1 346 | 132 | 89 |
| Albania | 53 | 29 | 24 | 43 | 169 | 185 | 204 | 431 | 130 | 87 |
| Russia | 1 078 | 867 | 622 | 365 | 370 | 428 | 227 | 123 | 76 | 58 |
| Somalia | 1 293 | 1 901 | 1 397 | 2 216 | 2 181 | 1 694 | 837 | 561 | 154 | 51 |
| Other countries | 4 531 | 4 552 | 3 823 | 2 965 | 3 645 | 3 783 | 3 324 | 3 290 | 849 | 714 |

Source: UDI

Chart 6.2 Asylum applications, top five countries. January 2017 – November 2018



Source: UDI

The number of asylum applications continued to be low in 2018. By the end of November, only 2 900 asylum applications had been registered. Four hundred of them were applications for reconsideration of a rejected claim for protection, mostly from (claimed) unaccompanied minors, see explanation after table 6.2.

The number of asylum seekers claiming to be unaccompanied minors has varied in recent years, cf. table 6.2. In 2017, 191 (claimed) unaccompanied minors applied for asylum in Norway. This was a decrease of 40 per cent from 2016. Of the applicants in 2017, 27 per cent came from Eritrea. This was a significantly higher proportion than in previous years. Twenty-six per cent of the (claimed) unaccompanied minor asylum seekers were girls.

Table 6.2 Asylum applications – (claimed) unaccompanied minors. 2008–2017

| Year | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Applications | 1 374 | 2 500 | 892 | 858 | 964 | 1 070 | 1 204 | 5 480 | 320 | 191 |

Source: UDI

During the first eleven months of 2018, 471 (claimed) unaccompanied minors applied for asylum in Norway. During the same period in 2017, the number was 184. Of these 471 applications, 328 were applications for reconsideration of a rejected claim for protection and only 143 were first time applications. Of the renewed applications, 128 satisfied the given criteria for reconsideration. Cf. chapter 6.1 *New policies and measures – Protection* above.

6.3 Asylum decisions

During 2017, 88 per cent of the decisions made by the immigration authorities in the first instance were made on the merits of the case. The majority of these cases concerned citizens of Syria and Afghanistan.

Six per cent of the applications were transferred to another country in accordance with the Dublin procedure, while five per cent were closed without a decision on the

merits because the applicant disappeared before the basis for judging his/her application had been fully established. During the first eleven months of 2018, the share of Dublin decisions was around 15 per cent. In the same period, Norway sent almost 950 Dublin-requests abroad and received 1 900 requests.

That 4 000 applicants were granted convention refugee status in 2017, do not give the full picture of the outcomes of applications for protection that result in a residence permit in Norway. Nearly 150 such applications resulted in refugee status on other protection grounds, and almost 400 resident permits were granted a permit on humanitarian grounds in the first instance. In addition, following an appeal the *Immigration Appeals Board* granted 500 permits. Cf. table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 Permits to persons granted refugee or humanitarian status by the UDI or UNE. 2008–2017

| Instance | Status | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| UDI | Convention | 1 077 | 1 753 | 2 974 | 2 811 | 3 667 | 4 523 | 3 588 | 5 411 | 11 560 | 3 833 |
| | Other refugee | | | 1 565 | 766 | 1 184 | 1 003 | 1 140 | 673 | 399 | 149 |
| | Humanitarian | 1 975 | 2 755 | 751 | 444 | 328 | 292 | 180 | 168 | 492 | 404 |
| UNE (appeals) | Convention | 32 | 44 | 167 | 287 | 281 | 347 | 240 | 199 | 132 | 145 |
| | Other refugee | . | . | 71 | 91 | 293 | 175 | 110 | 90 | 61 | 79 |
| | Humanitarian | 630 | 392 | 173 | 336 | 369 | 485 | 620 | 594 | 227 | 275 |
| Total | All categories | 3 714 | 4 944 | 5 701 | 4 735 | 6 122 | 6 825 | 5 878 | 7 135 | 12 871 | 4 885 |

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 applicants granted a permit on humanitarian grounds no longer includes the category “subsidiary protection”, cf. table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4 The outcome of asylum claims considered by UDI. 2008–2017. Per cent

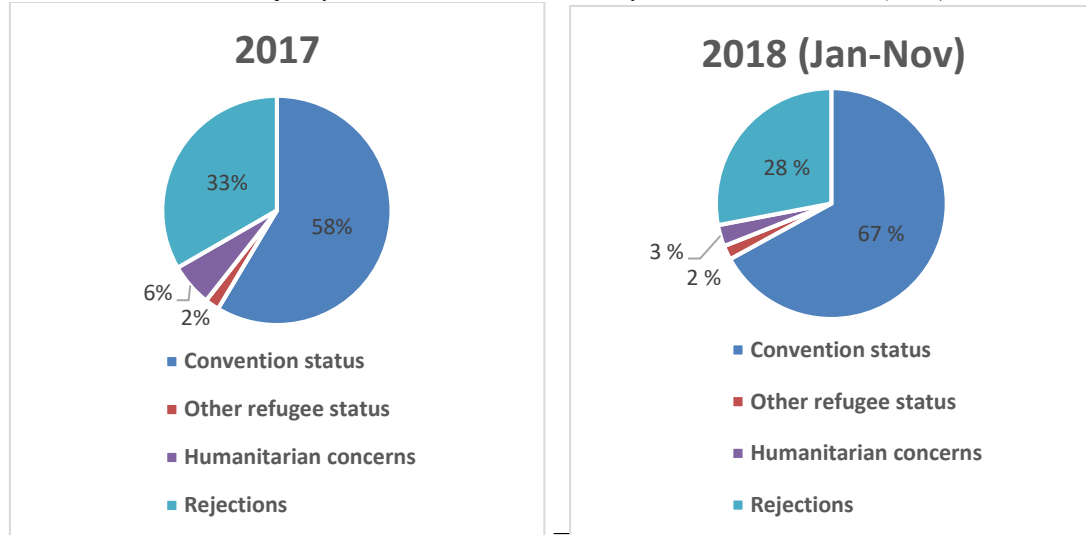
| Result - percentage | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Convention status | 14 | 17 | 23 | 36 | 41 | 51 | 49 | 65 | 62 | 58 |
| Other refugee status | - | - | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Subsidiary protection | 16 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Humanitarian concerns | 11 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Rejections | 59 | 58 | 59 | 48 | 42 | 35 | 32 | 25 | 34 | 33 |

Source: UDI

In 2017, the proportion of first instance decisions by UDI resulting in refugee status was 58 per cent, a decrease from 62 per cent the previous year; cf. table 6.4 and chart

6.3. During the first eleven months of 2018, the proportion of decisions by UDI resulting in refugee status increased to 67 per cent. In 2017, 33 per cent of the applications that were examined on their merits were rejected in the first instance. By November 2018, this proportion had decreased to 28 per cent. These numbers mainly reflect that the applications considered represented different nationalities, and not policy changes.

Chart 6.3 Outcome of asylum claims examined by UDI. 2017, 2018 (Nov). Per cent



Source: UDI

In 2017, there was an increase in the number of (recognized) unaccompanied minors, who are granted a temporary residence permit. These permits are granted to minors who do not have grounds for protection. They can stay temporarily in Norway until they become 18 years old, according to the age assessment of UDI: most cannot document their age. These permits were only given to a limited extent before 2016. In 2017, 40 per cent of recognised unaccompanied minors received temporary permits. In the first eleven months of 2018, the proportion decreased to 5.5 per cent. Cf. chapter 6.1 *New policies and measures* for an explanation to this sharp decline.

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

Table 6.5 Offers of resettlement and arrivals of refugees. 2008–2017

| Year | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Offers of resettlement | 741 | 1 389 | 1 097 | 1 289 | 1 231 | 1 148 | 1 662 | 2 544 | 3 191 | 3 165 |
| Arrivals | 910 | 1 112 | 1 130 | 1 378 | 1 076 | 992 | 1 286 | 2 383 | 3 292 | 2 814 |

Source: UDI

In June 2015, the Storting decided that Norway should accept 8 000 Syrian refugees from Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey for resettlement during 2015–2017 (2 000 in 2015 and 3 000 for each of the years 2016 and 2017). In 2017, this was completed according to the plan.

For 2017, the resettlement quota was 3 120, with 3 000 places for Syrian refugees (2 150 in Lebanon and 850 in Turkey) and 120 places for other nationalities. In 2017, 3 165 refugees were offered resettlement, i.e. had their cases accepted by Norwegian authorities, and 2 800 arrived, cf. table 6.5. Some of those arriving had been accepted the previous year.

Of the refugees accepted for resettlement in 2017, more than 3 000 were Syrian refugees, mostly living in Lebanon and Turkey, and 30 were Congolese (DRC) living in Uganda and some other countries.

Table 6.6 Resettlement of refugees – major nationalities. 2017

| Countries of origin | Accepted | Arrived |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Syria | 3 039 | 2 657 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 30 | 49 |

Source: UDI

The difference between the number of acceptances and arrivals in a particular year, cf. table 6.5 and 6.6, 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 Norwegian municipalities some time for preparation. Delays could also be a result of temporary security problems or administrative problems related to the departure.

For 2018, the total quota was 2 120 places, and included more nationalities: 1 000 places were earmarked for Congolese (DRC) refugees in Uganda, 700 for Syrian refugees in Lebanon and 300 for refugees of various nationalities who will be evacuated from Libya via Romania. One-hundred-and-twenty places were unallocated, including cases adjudicated in emergency procedures. There were 40 medical places, to be counted against any of the other categories.

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 the majority will depend on public assistance. Those who depend on public assistance, have to settle in an assigned municipality to receive housing and financial support.

Settling refugees in Norwegian municipalities is the joint responsibility of central and local government. There is a formal cooperation agreement between the central government and the Norwegian association of local and regional authorities (KS), outlining roles and responsibilities. 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 during 2016 placed strains on the capacity of the municipal services. Thus, the central government provided economic incentives, for example through extra grants to municipi-

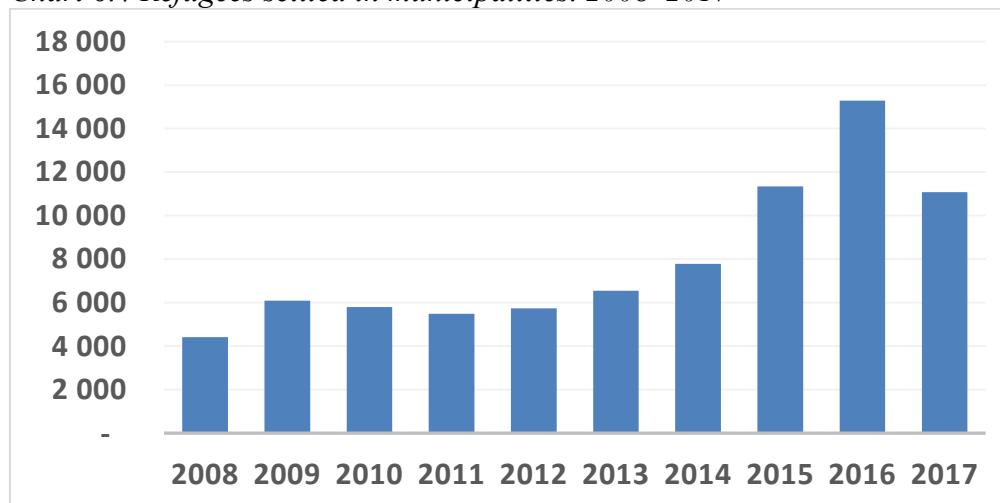
palities for settlement of refugees and increased public housing allowances for inhabitants of cooperative housing, including some refugees. The number of refugees to settle decreased in 2017 and 2018.

The 422 Norwegian municipalities are sovereign to decide the number of refugees who may settle there in any year, if these require public assistance. In 2017, altogether 386 municipalities settled refugees, a decrease from 411 municipalities in 2016. Through a government grant of a fixed sum per refugee over a five-year period, the municipalities are compensated for the extra expenses. In 2018, the grant for the five year period is NOK 804 100 (about € 80 000) for single adults and NOK 754 100 (about € 75 000) for other adults, for unaccompanied minors and for other children under 18 years. There are additional grants for unaccompanied minors, elderly and disabled persons. Furthermore, there are grants to municipalities for renting housing for refugees, as there is for other residents in need of such support.

In 2017, 11 100 refugees were settled and provided with initial housing and integration support by the municipalities, a decrease from 15 300 in 2016, cf. chart 6.4. Of those in 2017, 750 were unaccompanied minors, compared to 1 600 the previous year.

As of July 2018, 224 municipalities had offered to settle 5 350 refugees. Refugees arriving on the resettlement quota are included. Family members, who are reunited with refugees, are not included in these numbers. In 2017, there were almost 3 000 such family members.

Chart 6.4 Refugees settled in municipalities. 2008–2017



Source: IMDi

By the end of October 2018, almost 3 700 persons had been settled since the beginning of the year. Unaccompanied minors accounted for 175 of them. Approximately 650 persons were waiting in the reception centres to be settled, 10 of them unaccompanied minors. However, 290 of those waiting had already been assigned to a municipality. By the end of October 2018, the median waiting period in reception centres – from a permit was granted until settlement in a municipality took place – was 4.5 months for all refugees. This was on the same level as in 2017. For unaccompanied minors, the median waiting period was 2.3 months.

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. A person, who for the purpose of profit, organise assistance to foreigners to enter the country illegally faces a maximum penalty of six years of imprisonment. 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 September 2018, 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 other governments.

The *Ministry of Foreign Affairs* and the *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* have established common and country specific strategies for return to particularly challenging countries of origin. Because of such strategies, it has been possible to integrate return issues in bilateral relations with some important countries of origin. The country strategies were valid until the end of 2018, after a review in 2017.

There are three main categories of government grants for promoting return:

- Return benefits (cash) to individuals, both for persons without a residence permit opting for assisted return, and for persons holding a residence permit choosing repatriation to their country of origin. In addition, there are special assisted return programs for a few countries. Such programs include both in-cash and in-kind benefits.
- Grants for schemes informing and motivating the target group in Norway for return.
- Grants for projects in important countries of transit or origin. Such projects could be linked to readmission agreements, co-operation on return issues, improvement of the capacity for migration management, participation in migration partnerships etc.

The identification of new support methods and incentives to increase the number of persons applying for assisted return is an on-going process.

New policies and measures – Irregular migration and return

Since July 2017, Norway has implemented a new scheme for the return of unaccompanied minors. This removes the distinction between ‘assisted voluntary’ and ‘forced’ return – and facilitate return in a joint procedure between the Directorate of Immigration and the National Police Immigration Service.

Unaccompanied minors returning through this scheme will receive reintegration benefits of up to NOK 42 000 (about € 4 200). In addition, NOK 10 000 (€ 1 000) will be paid to care-persons who cooperate on the return of minors, and who meet them on the return to their home country.

Another aim of the scheme is to strengthen the focus on return throughout the asylum process, from arrival to the return, and to ensure that individual cases will be followed

up closely during the process that results in return. It is important that return-related measures, such as identity verification and family tracing, start as quickly as possible because their results may determine the outcome of the case.

New legislation regarding the use of coercive measures in immigration related cases entered into force in May 2018. The legislation includes a more precise regulation of detention cases involving families with children and unaccompanied minors. Deprivation of liberty is to be used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible time.

7.2 Facts and figures

No precise estimates of the extent of irregular immigration or the number of irregular immigrants present in Norway are available.¹⁷ However, the problem that they represent exists, particularly in the main cities with a relatively large population of immigrants and less social transparency than in towns and smaller communities.

Foreigners in Norway without a recognized identity pose a challenge that affects all the stages of migration management. When applying for asylum in 2017, around 15 per cent of the applicants presented a travel document supporting a claimed identity. This number also included those presenting an undetected false identity document.

Those subject to forced returns can be divided into three categories. The category *Asylum - rejected* consists of persons whose application for asylum in Norway has been rejected on its merits following an appeal. *Dublin procedure* consists of foreigners who are to be escorted to another country party to the Dublin-III 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. 2008–2017

| Year | Asylum - rejected | Dublin-procedure | Expulsion/rejection | Total - forced | Assisted return (IOM) | Total |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 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 |
| 2016 | 1 385 | 1 346 | 5 347 | 8 078 | 1 456 | 9 534 |
| 2017 | 918 | 461 | 4 055 | 5 434 | 569 | 6 003 |

Source: UDI, the Police Immigration Service (PU)

The police returned almost 5 500 foreigners without legal residence in 2017. The decline from 2016 was 33 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of those returned were asylum seekers in the Dublin-procedure or former asylum seekers whose applications had been rejected. Of the total number of forced returns, 2 100 were convicted offenders.

¹⁷ Cf. the 2013-2014 report from Norway on immigration and integration.

In 2017, the police returned 234 minors, of whom 14 were considered to be *unaccompanied minors*. This was only half as many as in 2016. According to current guidelines, the return of unaccompanied minors is to be carried out with escorts and as gently as possible.

During the first eleven months of 2018, the police returned more than 4 700 foreigners without legal residence. This was six per cent fewer than in the first eleven months of 2017.

Procedure for assisted return

The priority policy objective is that a foreigner known to be without a basis for legal residence should leave Norway within the deadline set, either on his/her 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 former asylum seekers living in reception centres with an obligation to leave Norway, has decreased as has the share of irregular immigrants in reception centres from countries to which forced return is very challenging. As a group, the irregular immigrants in reception centres are considered difficult to motivate for assisted return. Norwegian authorities are increasing the efforts to reach irregular immigrants living outside reception centres to motivate them for assisted return, with information and counselling.

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.¹⁸

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

The most comprehensive reintegration packages are available for Afghan 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 2017, the number who returned with assistance was reduced to 570 persons. This was almost 900 fewer than in 2016. The largest number returned to Iraq and Afghanistan. The reduction was due to the significantly fewer asylum seekers the last couple of years and the high number of persons opting for assisted return in 2014 – 2016.

¹⁸ Cf. <http://www.iom.no/index.php/en/varp/voluntary-return>

During the first eleven months of 2018, 200 persons had returned with IOM, representing a decline of 330 persons from the same period in 2017. The number of persons with a duty to return among those living in reception centres, declined from 1 450 in November 2017 to approximately 1 100 in November 2018.

8 Foreigners, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents

8.1 Population growth

During 2017, the total population of Norway increased by 37 300 persons, due to a birth surplus of 15 850 and net immigration of 21 350. This represents a growth rate of 0.7 per cent, 0.2 percentage points lower than in 2016. By the start of 2018, the total registered resident population in Norway was 5.296 million, cf. table A1 and A3.

In 2017, the total fertility rate in Norway was 1.62. This was 0.09 points lower than in 2016 and 0.36 points lower than the peak in 2009, cf. table A19. The fertility rate difference between immigrant women and the rest of the female population increased slightly from 0.11 to 0.21 points in 2017, ending at 1.80 for the former and 1.59 for the latter. At the peak in 2000, the difference was 0.76 points. In 2017, the highest rate, 2.61, was registered for women from Africa and the second highest, 1.78, for women from Asia, including Turkey. The lowest rate for immigrant women was 1.44 for women from South and Central America. Since 2000, the fertility rate for immigrant women with a background from Asian countries has declined by more than 1 percentage point and for women from African countries by 0.9 percentage points.

In 2017, 12 600 of the children born in Norway had two foreign-born parents, while 7 950 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 Romania. Among those with only one parent born abroad Sweden, the Philippines, Pakistan Denmark and Thailand were the main countries of origin for this parent. This reflects clear differences in transnational marriage patterns. There were 340 children born here with one parent born in Pakistan and the other in Norway, reflecting that some young Norwegians with Pakistani-born parents find the spouse in Pakistan. The number of children with such parents has been relatively stable for several years.

8.2 Foreign citizens

By January 2017, the total number of foreign citizens registered as residents of Norway was 568 000, an increase of only 8 500 from the previous year. They constituted 10.7 per cent of the total registered resident population. Approximately 304 000 or 54 per cent were citizens of an OECD-country. Cf. table A15.

Europeans still constitute the majority of foreign citizens; 391 000 or 69 per cent of all, cf. table A15. During the last decade, there has been an increase in this share, mainly due to labour immigration from EU-member countries. By January 2018, the major countries of origin were Poland (103 800), Sweden (44 000) and Lithuania (43 700).

The share of registered resident foreign citizens from *Asian* countries has decreased gradually for several years, but in 2016 and 2017 it increased with a couple of percentage points to 18 per cent (100 500 persons) of the total foreign population. Still, this was a much lower share than the average of 22 per cent for the peak years 2006–2010. The increase in 2017 was 5 500 persons, much fewer than in the previous years. This was both due to fewer new refugees being registered as legal residents and a record high number of naturalizations in 2017, cf. chapter 16. The largest groups of Asian foreign citizens were from Syria (25 600), the Philippines (11 700), Thailand

(11 300) and, Afghanistan (8 700). The strongest increase was in the number of citizens of Syria, which increased by more than 7 000 persons.

During 2017, the number of resident citizens of countries in *Africa* decreased by 1 700 persons' down to 50 900 or 9 per cent of all foreign citizens in Norway. The average share during the period 2011-2015 was 8.7 per cent. For the fourth year, Eritrean citizens outnumbered Somalis (18 600 vs. 15 900).

The total number of resident foreign citizens from countries in *North, Central and South America* in 2017 was stable at 20 200 persons. Their share of all foreign citizens remained at 3.6 per cent, down from an average share during the period 2006-2010 of 6 per cent. Almost half of this group was from USA (9 200), with citizens of Chile as the second largest group (1 800).

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 16.2. 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. 2011–2018 (1.1)

| Citizenship | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total, of which | 369 228 | 407 262 | 448 765 | 483 177 | 512 154 | 538 223 | 559 227 | 567 783 |
| Poland | 55 172 | 66 639 | 77 095 | 85 591 | 93 615 | 99 626 | 102 017 | 103 799 |
| Sweden | 39 174 | 41 984 | 43 075 | 44 233 | 45 100 | 45 104 | 44 393 | 43 964 |
| Lithuania | 16 396 | 24 074 | 30 738 | 35 770 | 39 506 | 41 727 | 42 538 | 43 680 |
| Syria | 434 | 431 | 728 | 1 526 | 3 632 | 7 583 | 18 860 | 25 988 |
| Germany | 22 417 | 23 687 | 24 401 | 24 630 | 25 030 | 25 186 | 24 922 | 24 659 |
| Denmark | 20 940 | 21 354 | 21 937 | 22 570 | 23 499 | 23 257 | 23 020 | 22 806 |
| Eritrea | 5 681 | 7 598 | 9 997 | 12 666 | 15 201 | 17 734 | 18 983 | 18 586 |
| UK | 13 995 | 14 744 | 15 459 | 15 787 | 16 250 | 16 341 | 16 260 | 16 189 |
| Somalia | 11 117 | 10 820 | 12 999 | 14 353 | 15 099 | 16 828 | 16 832 | 15 869 |
| Romania | 4 541 | 5 687 | 7 485 | 9 950 | 12 007 | 13 794 | 14 503 | 14 997 |
| Philippines | 7 750 | 8 901 | 10 067 | 11 387 | 11 653 | 11 799 | 12 100 | 11 709 |

Source: Statistics Norway

8.3 Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents

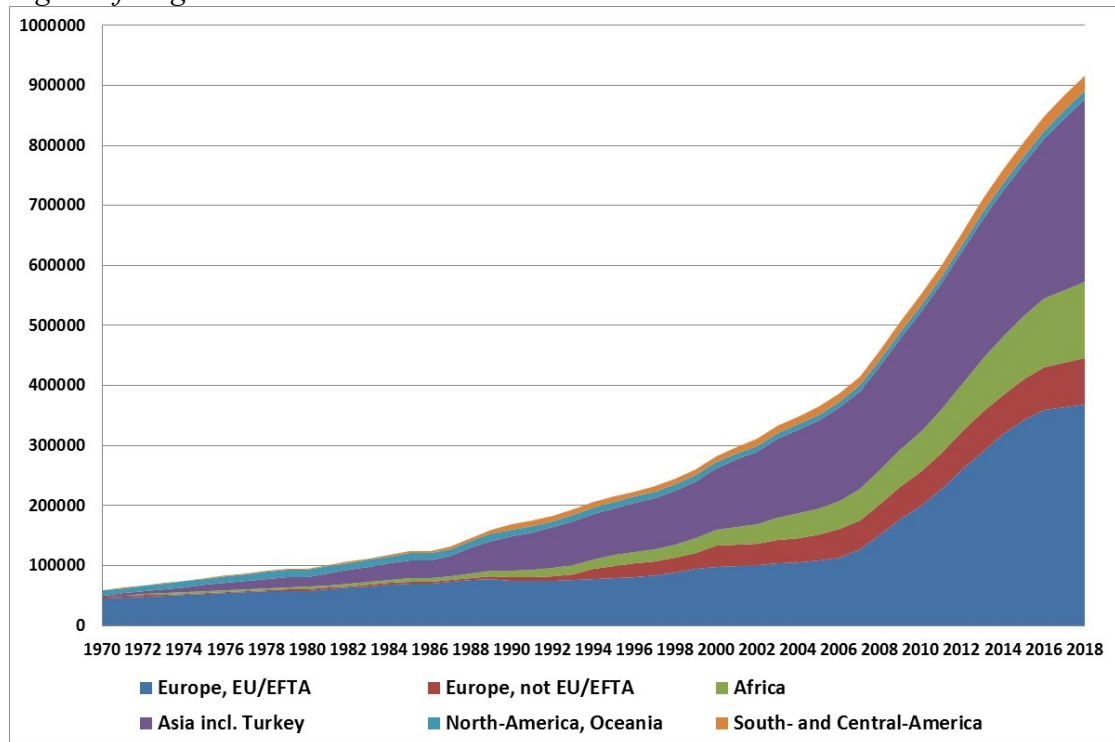
In 2017, 58 per cent of the population growth consisted of growth in the number of resident immigrants. This was slightly lower than in 2016, because of lower net immigration, cf. table A3 and A10. The net population increase in Norwegian born children with two immigrant parents represented 30 per cent of the total population growth that year, while there was a net reduction of almost 3 300 persons in the number of persons with two Norwegian-born parents. Eighteen per cent of the population growth consisted of persons with one foreign-born parent.

By January 2018, the total number of registered resident immigrants had reached 746 700. This was 14.1 per cent of the total population, an increase from 13.8 per cent at the start of the previous year. Immigrants from OECD-countries represented 39 per cent of all immigrants, cf. table A17.1.

At the same time, 227 800, or 31 per cent of all immigrants, had resided in Norway for less than five years, cf. tab. A24. This share is decreasing, reflecting that the high immigration from the new EU member states peaked in 2011-2012, cf. chapter 2.2. For example, the share of Lithuanian immigrants with less than five years of residence was reduced from 63 per cent by January 2016, to 40 per cent two years later. At that time, the share with less than ten years of residence was still as high as 89 per cent. For immigrants from Poland, the numbers for less than five and ten years of residence were 34 and 76 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 170 000 at the start of 2018. Their share of the total population was 3.2 per cent, a small increase from 3 per cent one year earlier. At the start of 2018, 22 per cent in this group had parents from other OECD-countries. Cf. table A17.2.

Chart 8.1 Resident immigrants and Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents by region of origin. 1970–2018



Source: Statistics Norway

The composition of immigrants in Norway and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents¹⁹ 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 2018, the share was 50 percent, compared to 49 per cent one year earlier. Cf. table A17.

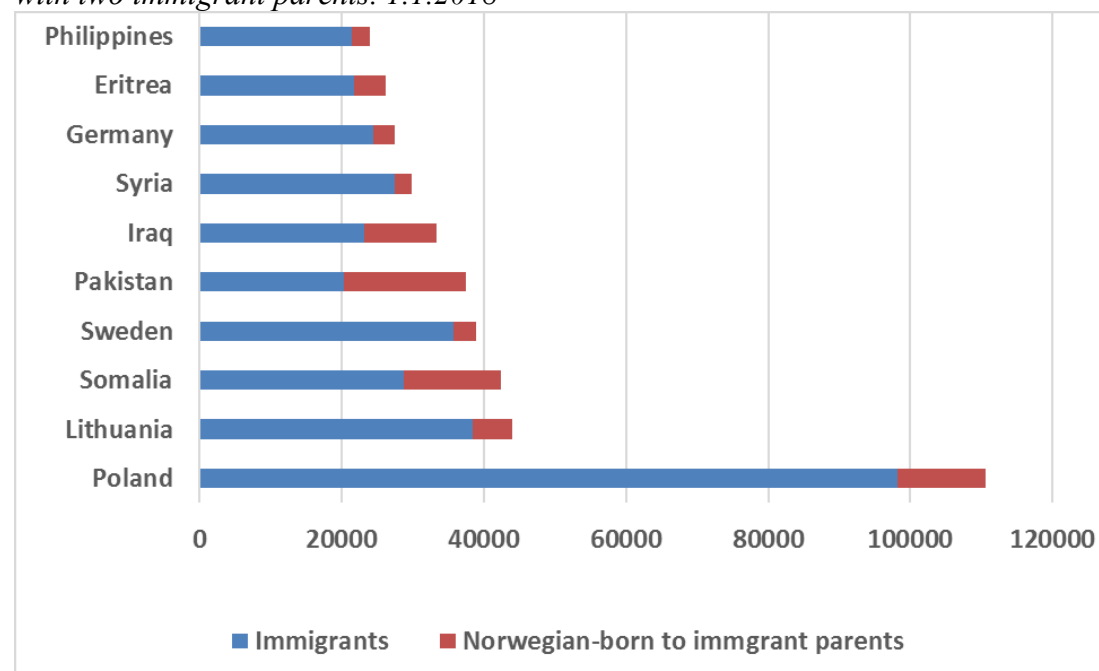
¹⁹ The combination of these two groups is often designated “persons with an immigrant background”

For many years, Pakistan was on the top of the list of countries of origin for the combined category of immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents. However, since 2007 Poland has been the main country of origin in this statistical category, reaching 110 500 registered residents at the start of 2018. Lithuania (43 900), Somalia (42 400) and Sweden (38 900) have also passed Pakistan (37 400) in numbers, cf. table A17.

If we only consider immigrants residing in Norway on January 1, 2018, the major groups came from Poland (98 200), Lithuania (38 400), Sweden (35 800), Somalia (28 750) and Syria (27 400). Cf. table A17.1.

As many as 46 per cent of those with Pakistani background were born in Norway, while this was the case for only 13 per cent of those with Lithuanian background. For those with background from Syria, 8 per cent were born in Norway. Cf. chart 8.2 and tables A17 and A17.2.

Chart 8.2 Main background countries for resident immigrants and Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents. 1.1.2018



Source: Statistics Norway

Looking at the geographic distribution in Norway of residents with an immigrant background at the start of 2018, the numbers show that there are persons with an immigrant background in all municipalities. The capital, Oslo, had the largest population of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, both in absolute numbers and relative terms. In Oslo, there were 168 700 were immigrants and 54 100 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Together these two groups constituted 33 per cent of the capital's entire population. In the city of Drammen and in Lørenskog municipality, bordering Oslo, the proportion of their population having an immigrant background were 30 and 29 per cent respectively. In all 15 districts of Oslo, the share of inhabitants with an immigrant background was above the national average of 17.3 per

cent. In five districts, the share of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was above 50 per cent.²⁰

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 21 800 *marriages* contracted in Norway during 2017, 4 100 involved a Norwegian and a foreign citizen. During 2017, there were 1 700 marriages between a Norwegian man and a woman from an Asian country and 1 260 involved a Norwegian man marrying a woman from a European country. Cf. table A13.1.

The large majority of the 9 750 *divorces* that took place in Norway in 2017 involved two Norwegian citizens, cf. table A14.1. Among the transnational marriages ending in a divorce, most happened with:

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

²⁰ <https://www.ssb.no/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/14-prosent-av-befolkningen-er-innvandrere>

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 tax-payer and contributing citizen. This is important for Norway's 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 capacities in the labour market and community life.

Immigrants to Norway will use 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 Education and Research* 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. *Skills Norway (Kompetanse Norge)* is the directorate responsible for lifelong learning. This includes adult learning, and adult education programs in general for all adults, and Norwegian language training and tests for the adult immigrant population.

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.

The Government has in its political platform from 2018 identified challenges and six major areas that will be addressed. Among these six prioritised areas, two are very important for the integration of immigrants and their children. The Government will launch a nationwide effort to promote inclusion and get more people into work. This effort will include both immigrants and non-immigrants that are outside the labour market for different reasons. The second prioritised area in the political platform is integration. Norway is to be a country where everyone has the opportunity to succeed,

regardless of their background. Early efforts in kindergarten and schools, a high-quality education for all, a greater emphasis on improving skills, an integration policy with a stronger focus on getting people into work, more effective welfare-to-work schemes are all important in this context. Children who grow up in low-income families are to have the same opportunities and the same freedom to shape their own futures as other children.

In December 2018, the Government launched a new integration strategy for 2019 – 2022 – *Integration through education and competence*.²¹ The strategy has six goals and 57 action points. The strategy's main goal is higher participation among immigrants in work and in general in the society. The strategy focuses on four areas; education and qualification, work, everyday integration, and the right to a free life, free from negative social control.

Norway's *Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism* highlights comprehensive and early preventive measures. The plan is directed at all kinds of extremism, including right-wing extremism. It originally contained 30 measures, but the plan is dynamic, in the sense that the need for new measures are continuously being assessed according to developments and changes in the perceived threats. Several new measures were added in 2017.²²

In 2018, the Storting approved an additional 12 measures to the *Action Plan to Combat Negative Social Control, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (2017–2020)* to prevent and combat negative social control and so-called honour related violence.²³ The Government has thus strengthened the plan with stronger legal protection, preventive measures such as increasing the scheme with *minority counsellors*, developing a new website and increasing information measures, as well as ensuring better cooperation between public authorities. The Government has also doubled the grants to civil society's work to prevent negative social control, forced marriages and female genital mutilation.

9.3 Living conditions

Approximately every tenth year, *Statistics Norway* has carried out a comprehensive survey of the living conditions of some of the major immigrant groups from non-Nordic countries. *Statistics Norway* has presented and analysed the main results in a report.²⁴ The survey results are also made available to others for further analyses. In 2018, a report focussing on the living conditions of Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents was published.²⁵

The main purpose of the report from *Statistics Norway* was to gain knowledge about the living conditions amongst immigrants in Norway and their Norwegian-born children, and to update the knowledge gained from previous studies based on register

²¹ <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/integrering-gjennom-kunnskap/id2617246/> (Only in Norwegian)

²² Cf. Immigration and Integration 2016–2017. Report for Norway. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/immigration-and-integration-20162017/id2584177/>

²³ <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/the-right-to-decide-about-ones-own-life/id2542163/>

²⁴ <http://ssb.no/308564/living-conditions-among-immigrants-in-norway-2016>

²⁵ <https://www.ssb.no/en/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/living-conditions-among-norwegian-born-to-immigrant-parents-in-norway-2016>

data and surveys on living conditions. In addition, the intention has been to compare the general living conditions in Norway with those of large immigrant groups, and compare immigrants with their Norwegian-born children.

The sample for the last survey consisted of 1 049 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents aged 16 to 39 with family backgrounds from Turkey, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. In the report the findings for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are also compared with the population in general in the same age groups, using statistics from the general surveys on living conditions.

In general, the living conditions of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents resemble those of the general population more than they resemble those of immigrants from the same countries. Even so, various aspects of the living conditions differ among the Norwegian-born with parents from the four relevant countries:

- The Norwegian-born to immigrant parents feel a stronger sense of belonging to Norway than to their parents' country of birth. Although most have visited their parents' country of birth, few have close relatives there. Seventy-six per cent of the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents speak Norwegian at home. In addition, 80 per cent also speak the main language of their parents' country of birth.
- Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are on average older than young people in the general population when they leave the parental home. More young people with immigrant parents own the dwelling where they live in than young people in the rest of the population. One in three live in cramped conditions, but relatively few perceive their home as too small.
- One in four are married, and cohabitation among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is not common. Among those who have a partner, almost half have a partner who is not born in Norway. Most Norwegian-born to immigrant parents state that they have good contacts with their family and friends.
- Religion is important for many Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. The clear majority with a family background from Turkey and Pakistan are Muslims. Those with parents from Sri Lanka and Vietnam are a more mixed group in terms of religion: some are Hindus and Buddhists. A significant proportion with backgrounds from these two countries is also Christians, mostly Catholics, or report that they do not belong to any religious faith. There is a secularisation process among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from these four countries: those who no longer practice the faith they grew up in do not convert to other religions.

10 Training and skills

10.1 Basic qualifications

The qualifications of immigrants to Norway differ in many respects. Some have completed higher education, have substantial relevant work experience and are fluent in many languages. 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. Programs for acquiring basic qualifications are designed to strengthen the chances of immigrants to find a job and participate in society. The main schemes are *Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies*, the *Introduction Program* and the *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 after his/her first years in Norway well enough 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 for 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.

As soon as possible after settling in a municipality, eligible immigrants are expected to enrol in language training.²⁶ They should complete the compulsory training within three years.

Statistics Norway produces statistics on the participation in *Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies*. During 2017, 44 150 persons participated in the training, compared to 41 600 in 2016. Fifty per cent of the participants were women.

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 tests 2 and 3. The new test measures the Norwegian skills at four different levels,

²⁶ 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*, and successful completion is required 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 were 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. However, they have an obligation to participate in Norwegian language training and social studies of up to a total of 300 hours, for which there may be a fee to the local authority.

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 from before and after 2014.

The policy aim for 2017 was that 90 per cent should achieve A2 or higher on the oral test and 70 per cent should achieve A2 or higher on the written one. This policy aim was reached on the written test in 2017, when 81 per cent of all candidates got A2 or higher (87 per cent on listening test, 75 per cent in reading and 82.6 per cent in writing. test., Compared to 2016, the score has not changed for listening skills of, but there was a slight decrease in the score for writing and reading skills. In 2017, 86 per cent of all the candidates got A2 or higher on the oral test, compared to 91 per cent in 2016.

From 2014, it has been mandatory for the participants to take a *test in social studies* after completing 50 hours of training in a language they understand. The test is available in 27 languages, in addition to two of the official Norwegian written languages. In 2017, 22 100 candidates took the test, compared to 12 500 in 2016. This remarkable increase is due to the high number of asylum seekers from 2015 that were granted a residence permit in 2016–2017. The policy aim for 2017 was that 90 per cent should pass the test in social studies. Approximately 79 per cent of all the candidates passed that year.

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, continues. The funds may also be used to improve the quality of the *Introduction Program*.

Asylum seekers residing in a reception centre are offered 175 hours of Norwegian language training by the municipality, free of charge. In 2017, 2 300 asylum seekers received such language training, compared to 10 700 in 2016. In 2017 only 31 per cent of the asylum seekers residing in reception centres received such training, compared to 58 per cent in 2016. The number of asylum seekers to Norway was reduced and many reception centres were shut down in 2017. This explains the decrease in number of municipalities providing language training in reception centres.

The Introduction Program

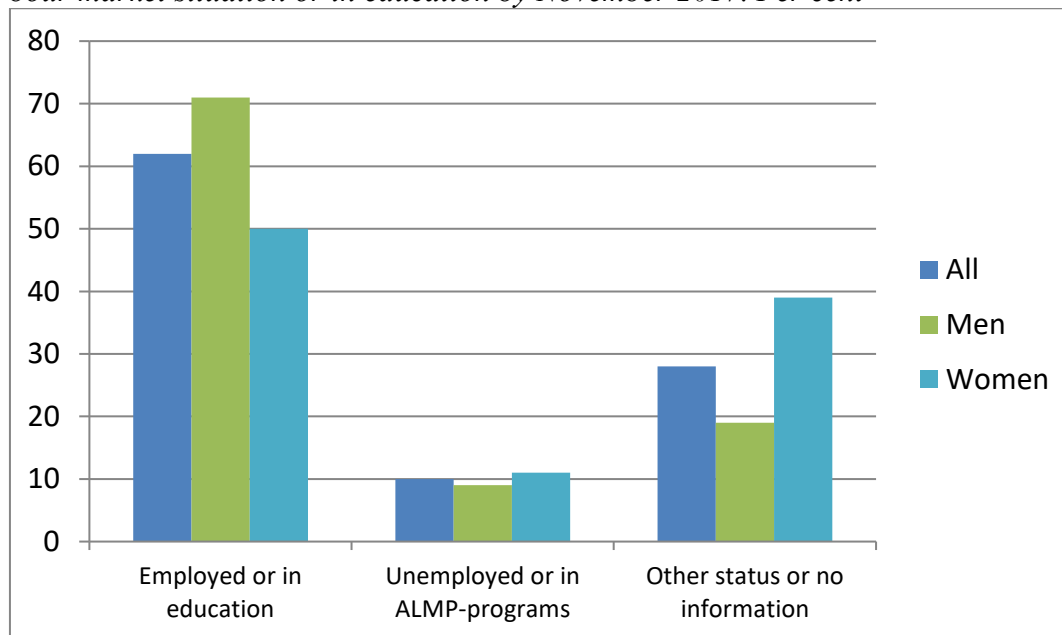
The aim of the *Introduction Program* is to provide each participant with fundamental skills in the Norwegian language and some insight into Norwegian society, as well as to prepare him/her for employment or further education as well as participation in the Norwegian society. The right and obligation 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 (about € 20 100 in 2017). Participants under 25 receive two thirds of the benefit. The benefit is taxable.

Effects of the *Introduction Program* are monitored. During 2016, 24 000 persons participated in the program, compared to 17 900 in 2015. Thirty-nine per cent of the participants were women.²⁷

Of the participants who finished the program in 2016, 62 per cent were employed or participated in education by November 2017. This is one percentage point higher than for the cohort of the participants the previous year. As before, a larger proportion of the men (71 per cent) than of the women (50 per cent) had found work or were attending education, cf. chart 10.1.

Chart 10.1 Persons completing the Introduction Program in 2016, by gender and labour market situation or in education by November 2017. 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 or who are in need of individualised training. The *Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)* administers the scheme.

Starting from 2017, the program is divided into three different schemes with three different target groups:

- One scheme (Part A) is for women outside the labour market who are not receiving supplementary public benefits, nor attending any form of language or labour market training.
- The second scheme (Part B) subsidises school owners (municipalities, counties) that offer additional primary and secondary education for young people.
- The third scheme (Part C) gives the municipalities an opportunity to pilot a fourth year in the *Introduction Program* for those who need it.

²⁷ <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/introinnv/aar-deltakere>

Seventy per cent of the participants, who completed the part A-scheme in 2017, were employed or participated in education after completing the program. The part B-scheme that subsidises schools owners had 950 participants/students in 2017. The part C scheme received fewer applications than expected. Of the participants completing the program in 2017, 25 per cent were employed or in education.

New policies and measures – Basic qualifications

Amendments to the Introduction Act took effect from September 2018. The amendments concern the 175 hours of Norwegian language training and 50 hours of social studies for asylum seekers above 16 years old residing in a reception centre. Such training, which is free of charge, has become mandatory for the target group. The municipality where the reception centre is located, is obligated to offer this training.

10.2 Recognition of the skills of immigrants

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

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)* has been established.²⁸

NOKUT also offers a fast track, or *turbo evaluation*, that can help a company to understand the educational documentation presented by a job applicant.²⁹ The turbo evaluation assists companies and recruiters in their assessment of the applicant's academic credentials. A turbo evaluation is possible when a company has selected potential candidates for a specific position. NOKUT makes the free-of-charge evaluation within five working days. Only a completed higher education is considered. This evaluation's conclusion is not a legally binding decision, but an opinion intended to assist employers. The service does not lead to recognition for a regulated profession, which is subject to authorisation from the competent authority.

NOKUT has developed recognition procedures for some secondary vocational educations. Procedures have been implemented for 15 vocational training programs in Poland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

For professions requiring authorisation, it may be difficult to find appropriate bridging courses. In August 2017, the first cohort of nurses and teachers started at

²⁸ <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Other-recognition-systems/Recognition-Procedure-for-Persons-without-Verifiable-Documentation/>

²⁹ <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Case-officer--counsellor--employer/NOKUTs-turbovurderinger/Turbo-assessment-for-employers/>

such courses at the *OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University*. The intention is to enable and certify these professionals to work as teachers and nurses in Norway.

New policies and measures – Recognition of skills

The scheme for skill recognition of vocational education will be expanded to new programs and countries over time. From January 2019, NOKUT also accepts applications for general recognition of foreign post-secondary vocational education.

In August 2018, a project with bridging courses started for refugees with a science or technology education (engineers) to make them more attractive for Norwegian employers. This is a cooperation project between the *OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University* and the *Norwegian University of Science and Technology*.

11 Education

11.1 Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)

Following a period with strong increase in the number of kindergarten places, introduction of a maximum fee for parents and a legal entitlement for all children to a place in a kindergarten, the present Government is focusing on developing the quality and the content of kindergartens. The *Kindergarten Act* and regulations to that act regulate this sector.

Children who reach the age of one by the end of August in the year of the application for a place in kindergarten, are entitled to a place from August. Children who reach the age of one in September, October or November in the year of the application for a place in kindergarten, are entitled to a place by the end of the month they reach the age of one. The compulsory school age is six years old. Participation in kindergarten is voluntary, but 91.3 per cent of children aged 1-5 and 97.6 per cent of all 5-year olds attended in 2017.

Regulations limiting the parental fee entered into force in 2004. In 2017, the maximum fee has been NOK 2 730 (about € 294) per month and NOK 30 030 (about € 3 233) per year. Municipalities are to provide discounts for siblings regardless of the family's income and free core hours (20 hours per week) for children aged 3-5 from families with the lowest incomes. In addition, there is 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 full-time place in kindergarten, limited upwards by the maximum price. In addition, municipalities have to offer a discount for younger siblings.

The Framework Plan for the Content and Tasks of Kindergartens is a regulation to the *Kindergarten Act*.³⁰ 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. A new *Framework plan* came into force from August 2017.

Early childhood is the fundamental period for the development of language skills. Several Norwegian studies show that measures to increase the participation of minority language children in ECEC have positive effects regarding the children's competencies in the Norwegian language later on. *Open kindergartens*, where a parent accompanies the child to pedagogical sessions one or several times per week, give a good opportunity to show immigrant parents what a Norwegian kindergarten is like.

The subsidy scheme consisting of free core hours in a kindergarten for either children in deprived city areas and/or children from low-income families seems to have a positive effect on the children's school tests results later on. Statistics Norway is doing a longitudinal study for the Directorate for Education and Training on the effects of free core hours in kindergarten on four cohorts of children in Oslo. The latest report

³⁰ <https://www.udir.no/globalassets/filer/barnhage/rammeplan/framework-plan-for-kindergartens2-2017.pdf>

from October 2018 show that the positive effect of kindergarten is still present in fifth grade in elementary school.³¹

Many immigrant children do not have Norwegian as their mother tongue, and learn Norwegian as a second language in kindergarten. Statistics from the *Directorate for Education and Training* show that 17 per cent of children in kindergarten in 2017 were defined as minority language children. It is important that their situation is well understood and that they get an opportunity to express themselves in Norwegian or Sami. According to the new *Framework Plan*, the kindergarten must help to ensure that linguistic diversity becomes an enrichment for the entire group of children and encourage multilingual children to use their mother tongue while also actively promoting and developing the children's language skills in Norwegian or Sami.

The municipalities receive an earmarked government grant aimed at enhancing the minority language children's development in Norwegian language 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 disseminated support material for kindergarten staff about language and cultural diversity.

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

The main policy goal regarding children with immigrant background and kindergartens has been to increase the use of kindergarten, especially among the younger children. In 2016, the general public grant for the municipal sector was increased by NOK 10 million (about € 1 million – not earmarked) in order to enable the municipalities to give ECEC information and recruit minority children to kindergarten. In 2018, the Government introduced an earmarked grant of NOK 20 million (about € 2 million) for active information and recruitment of minority language children in municipalities with low participation in kindergarten.

The *Directorate for Education and Training* have translated information material about kindergartens into several minority languages, and the municipalities may use the material free of charge. The difference in the use of kindergartens by minority and majority children aged 1-2 and 3-5 has been reduced year-by-year, cf. table 11.1.

Locally there are different schemes/programs for free core hours in a kindergarten. Some municipalities have programs in designated geographic areas with many residents with immigrant backgrounds. A national scheme offers 20 free core hours per week in a kindergarten for all three, four and five year olds from low-income families, regardless of mother tongue.

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 kindergar-

³¹ Drange, Nina (2018) Statistics Norway Reports 2018/34 (See ch. 19)

ten if places are available in the municipality where the centre is located. A government grant has for several years financed full time places for all children in asylum centres aged four and five regardless of the status of their asylum application. From 2016, the grant was extended to finance free core hours in kindergarten for children aged two and three when the family has been granted residence permits, but still lives in an asylum centre.

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.

Indicator:

The share of language minority children who attended a kindergarten, compared to the share of all children attending a kindergarten.³²

Status:

Over the last years, an increasing share of all language minority children attended kindergarten. By the end of 2017, 80 per cent of all one- to five-year-old language minority children attended kindergarten, compared to 91 per cent for all children in Norway. In 2010, the numbers were 72 per cent vs. 89 per cent, and in the year 2000, they were 44 per cent vs. 62 per cent. The difference is larger for younger children. By the end of 2017, the attendance rate for minority language children aged 1-2 was 62 per cent versus 83 per cent for all children, and for children aged 3-5 the rates were 93 per cent versus 97 per cent.

Table 11.1 Share of language minority children in kindergarten, by age group. 2010–2017. Per cent

| Age | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1-5 year, total | 72 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 1 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 45 |
| 2 | 57 | 59 | 68 | 72 | 77 | 75 | 78 | 80 |
| 3 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 90 |
| 4 | 93 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 94 | 94 |
| 5 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 95 | 95 |

Source: Statistics Norway

New policies and measures – Early Childhood Education and Care

From 2018, the government grant to finance free core hours in kindergarten was extended to children aged two and three, regardless of the status of the family's asylum application.

In its annual budget proposition to the Storting for 2019, the Government has proposed to include two year olds from families with low income in the national scheme that offers 20 free core hours per week in a kindergarten.

³² 'Language minority children' is defined as children whose both parents have another mother tongue than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

For 2019, the Government also has proposed to grant NOK 9 million (about € 0.9 million) to ECEC recruiting measures in disadvantaged city areas.

11.2 Primary and secondary education

Policy and legislation

In 2017, about 16 per cent of the students in Norwegian primary and lower secondary education and about 17 per cent of the students in upper secondary education were immigrants themselves or children of immigrants, originating from many countries, cultures and languages. Immigrant students, especially those who arrived in Norway as teenagers, face tougher challenges than other students in achieving good results from their education.

In Norway, a comprehensive school system that benefits all students is a central aim for the education policy. The objective is to provide good learning opportunities for all students, 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*. The *Education Act* covers education for adults in need of primary and secondary education. The statutes have supplementary regulations on many issues that are important for language minorities and migrants' 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 child is entitled to such education as soon as possible after arrival in Norway and no later than within one month. The obligation to attend primary and lower secondary education commences as soon as the presence 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 or Sami, has the right to adapted education in Norwegian 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 2017-18, 44 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 Norwegian.

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 while they are in Norway.

According to the *Education Act* section 4A-1, 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. It is especially relevant for students arriving in Norway late in their school age, and have a short time before they enter upper secondary school. There is also a government scheme to support school owners who want to organise such education.

According to the *Education Act* section 3-12, students attending upper secondary education and training who have a mother tongue other than Norwegian or Sami have the right to adapted education in Norwegian 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 to provide such additional education, an assessment shall be made of the needs of the pupil.

The municipality or the county authority³³ shall map the skills that 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, 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 in Norway, the local authority may organise their education 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 for the pupil. The 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 a guide with advice on good practices regarding content and organisation of such schools and classes.

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 regular classes. Students in upper secondary school with the right to adapted language education, and a shorter time of residence than six years by graduation, can under certain conditions follow the *Subject curriculum in Norwegian for language minorities*

³³ The municipalities are responsible for primary and lower secondary school, the county authorities for upper secondary education.

with short time of residence in Norway – upper secondary school, and have their Norwegian exams from this curriculum. It is mandatory for all upper secondary schools to provide this curriculum for their students. Adults and external candidates can also follow the curriculum.

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.

In the national regulations for teacher education, multicultural competence, Norwegian as a second language and multilingualism are topics included. Teaching Norwegian as a second language has been a part of the strategy for further education for teachers for several years. Six teacher-training institutions provide relevant courses.

Schools are important arenas for social and cultural inclusion. Teaching resources to counter group-focused enmity are developed for use in the various teacher educations

To involve a larger number of schools and teachers, a five-year strategy was 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. The last two years of this strategy, *Competence for Diversity 2013-2017*, placed more emphasis on second language acquisition, preventing radicalisation and good reception of refugee children in schools. The strategy has been evaluated and the final report (with an English summary) was published in February 2018.³⁴

The Government is also allocating funds to regional authorities for arranging locally adapted courses about the teaching of newly arrived children and youth with refugee background. As a support for schools and newly arrived children, the website *Skolekassa.no* (“The School Box”) with teaching aids in seven languages provides relevant bilingual tools learning Norwegian, English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies, at the primary and secondary level. The project *Flexible education* is organized by the *National Centre of Multicultural Education* (NAFO). *Flexible education* offers bilingual teaching online within the subjects mathematics and science for the languages Arabic, Somali and Tigrinja. The project started in January 2017, and will be tested until 2020.

A *Nordic network on newly arrived students in compulsory and upper secondary education* has been established. The network consists of experts on a national, administrative level from relevant ministries and other relevant authorities.

New policies and measures – Primary and secondary education

Better tools for mapping the language proficiency of pupils are being developed, and will be launched in 2019.

³⁴ <https://www.udir.no/contentassets/0da7bd0dc463429e9132e56dbacfdbee/kompetanse-for-mangfold.pdf>

In June 2018, the Storting adopted a new ban against the use of garments that cover all or part of the face, in all kindergartens and educational institutions.³⁵

The strategy *Integration through education and competence*, cf. chapter 9.2, includes several measures to improve education for language-minority children. These measures will be implemented in 2019.

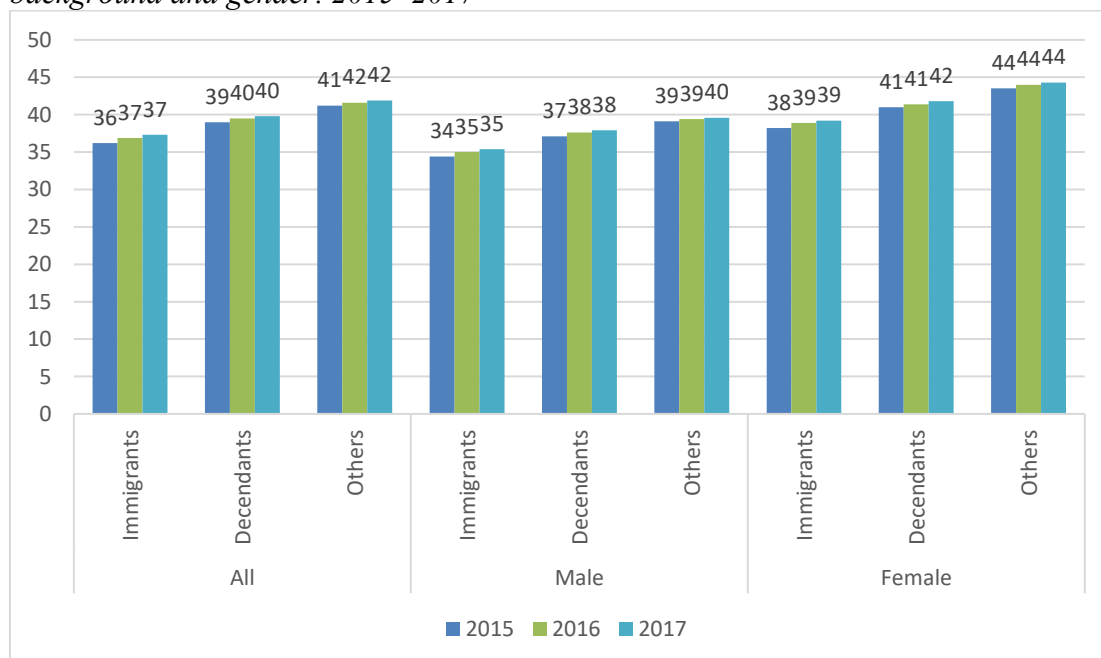
Goals for integration – Primary and secondary education

The pupil's grade points from lower secondary school are used to determine admission to upper secondary education. The highest possible score is 60 points. In 2017 only 2.1 average grade points separated descendants of immigrants born in Norway and other students. The average difference between immigrants and other students was larger. 4.6 points separated these groups that year.

Sixteen per cent of immigrant pupils had not obtained lower secondary school grade points in 2017, 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 prior to completing lower secondary education, 57 per cent did not obtain school grade points. The share was 16 per cent for all immigrants, for descendants 4 per cent and for other graduates 5 per cent.

Girls, on average, achieved 4.5 more school grade points than boys did, cf. chart 11.1.

Chart 11.1 Students' average lower secondary school grade points, by immigration background and gender. 2015–2017



Source: Statistics Norway

³⁵ <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/til-hosten-blir-det-forbudt-med-ansiktsdekkende-plagg-i-all-undervisning/id2603581/> (Only in Norwegian)

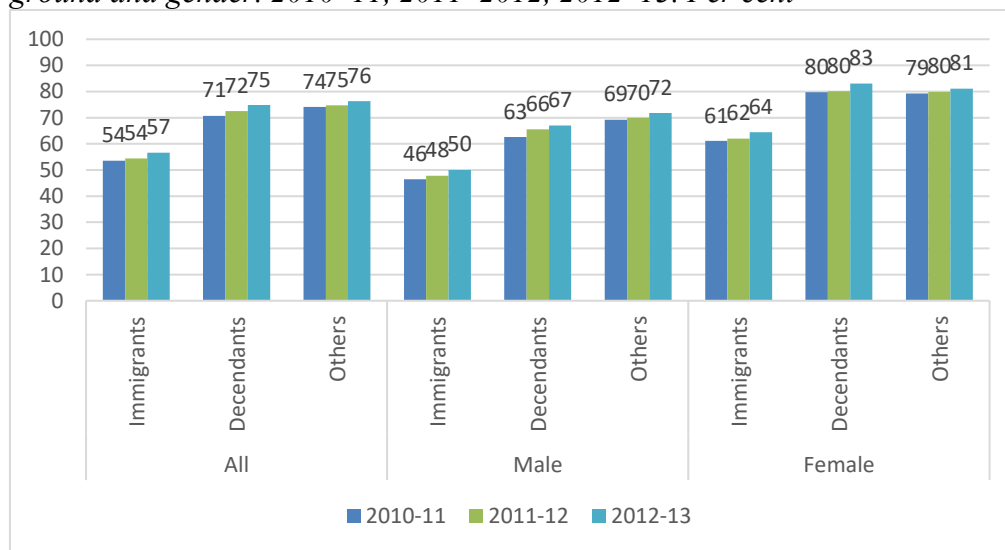
Indicator: The share of immigrants and descendants attaining general or vocational qualifications within five years after enrolling in an upper secondary school:

Only 82 per cent of immigrants, who completed lower secondary education in 2017, started in upper secondary education the same year. The proportion for descendants and others was 98 per cent.

Descendants are somewhat closer than immigrants to students without an immigrant background in terms of completing secondary education within five years. This applies for both girls and boys, with descendant girls now completing at a better rate than other girls and other groups.

Only 57 per cent of immigrant students who started upper secondary education in 2012/2013 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 correlated with the length of time since immigration. Of those who immigrated five to six years before they started in upper secondary education, 56 per cent qualified within five years. Of those who immigrated more than twelve years before they started in upper secondary education, 66 per cent attained general or vocational secondary 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. 2010–11, 2011–12, 2012–13. Per cent



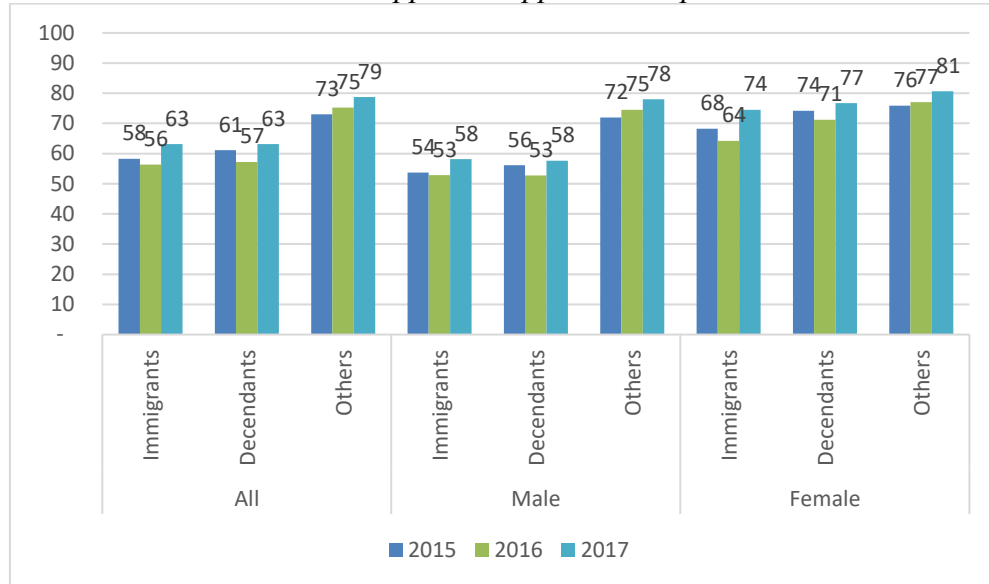
Source: Statistics Norway

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

In 2017, 20 000 applicants had apprenticeship as their first choice for upper secondary education. Seventy-seven per cent of them had received an approved apprenticeship or trainee contract within December 31st the same year. In 2017, 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 and for immigrants. There are large differences between boys with an immigrant background and other

boys. The differences are smaller amongst girls. All groups have had an increase in the apprenticeship rates compared to 2016.

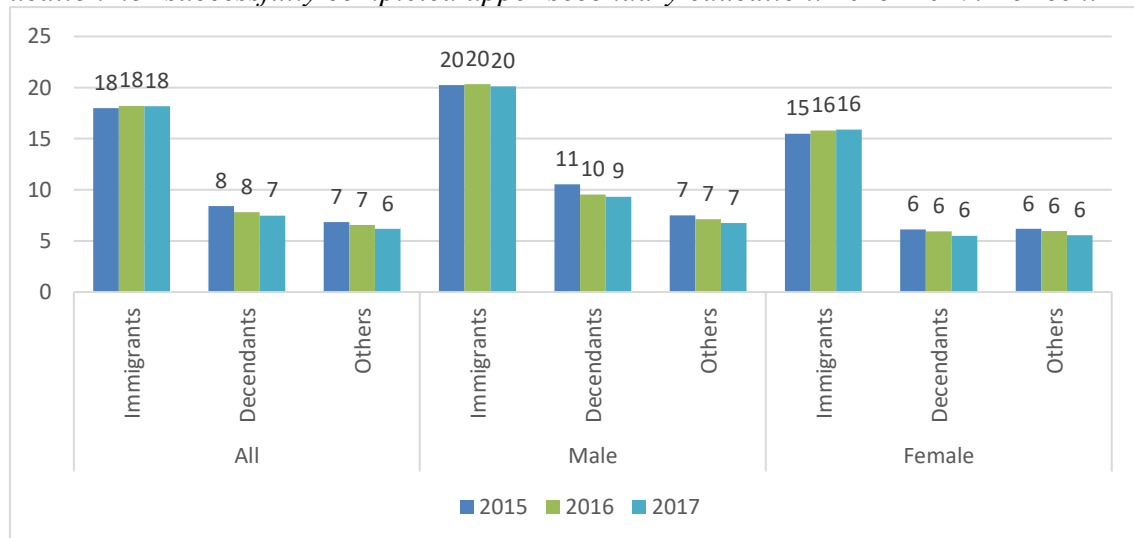
Chart 11.3. Share of immigrants and descendants with apprenticeship as their first choice, who had attained an approved apprenticeship contract. 2015–2017. Per cent



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 2017, 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. Seven per cent of descendants and six per cent of others 16 to 25 years old were in this situation. Males with immigrant backgrounds were over-represented. The share of immigrants aged 16 to 25 who were not employed, in education and had not successfully completed upper secondary education, has been stable since 2015.

Chart 11.4 Share of immigrants and descendants, aged 16 to 25, not employed, in education nor successfully completed upper secondary education. 2015–2017. Per cent

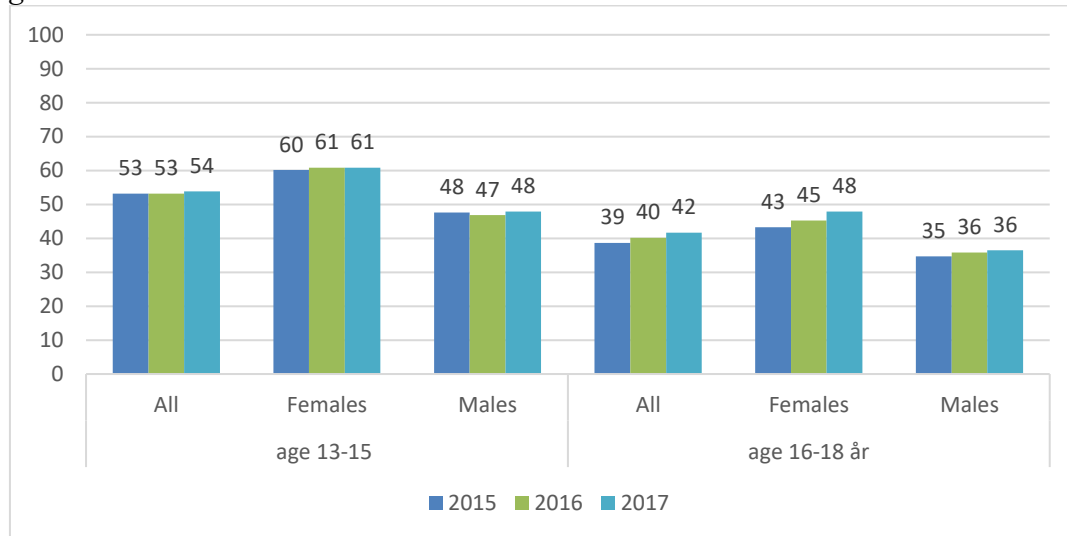


Source: Statistics Norway

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 such 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, has increased 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. 2015–2017. Per cent

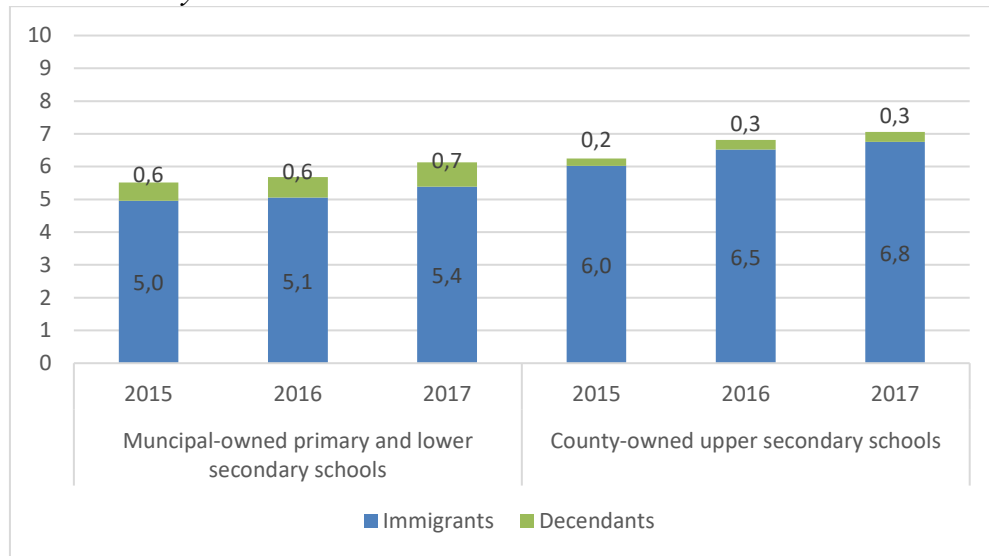


Source: Statistics Norway

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

In 2015 to 2017, the proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background was slightly higher in upper secondary schools than in primary and lower secondary schools, cf. chart 11.6. The proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background in primary or lower and upper 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. 2014–2016. 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 for adults to primary, lower and upper secondary education and training 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.

Ongoing pilot schemes are trying out a flexible primary and secondary education possibilities for adults. By splitting the education into modules, the students more easily can combine primary and secondary education, and secondary vocational training, with work or other activities.

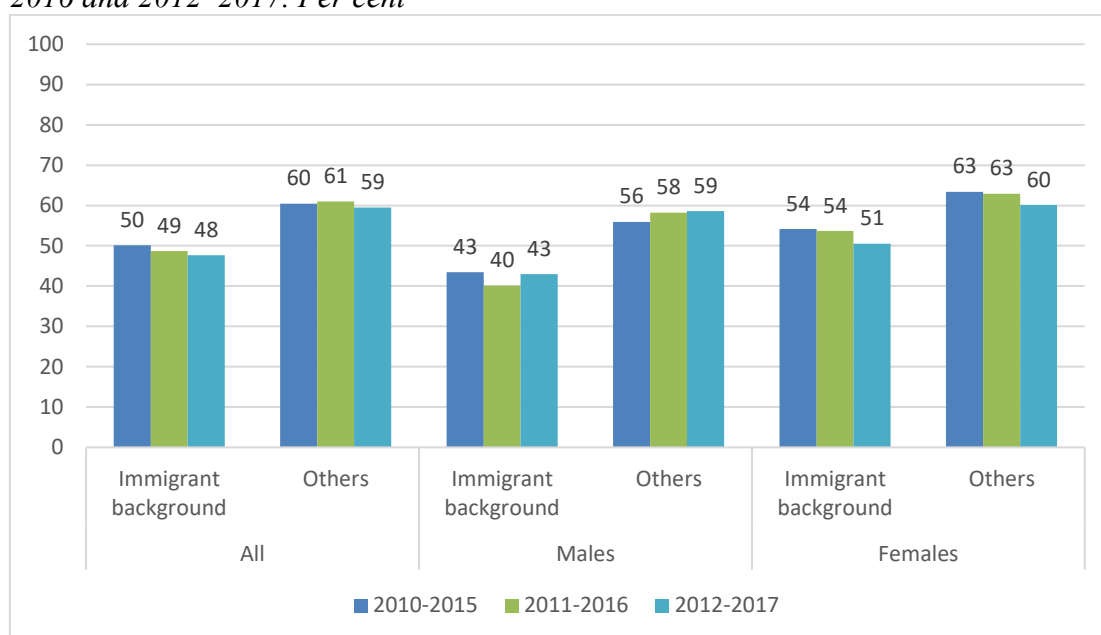
Pursuant to Section 4A-3 of the *Education Act*, adults above 24 years of age, who have completed primary and lower secondary school, but not upper secondary education and training or the equivalent, have the right to free upper secondary education and training. From August 2017, persons with completed upper secondary education from abroad which is not recognised in Norway, have been given the right to free upper secondary education. 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.

Goals for integration – Adult education

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 2012–2013, 7 200 adults aged 25 and older, enrolled in upper secondary education for the first time. Of these, only 56 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.

Chart 11.7 Share of adults with an immigrant background, aged 25 and older completing upper secondary education within five years of enrolling. 2010–2015, 2011–2016 and 2012–2017. 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.³⁶ Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents are more inclined to enroll in higher education than others (see table 11.2). This is a positive indication of integration. It is a political goal that the proportion of teachers and nurses with immigrant backgrounds should reflect the proportion of persons with immigrant background in the Norwegian society.

The level of Norwegian language skills required to enter higher education is hard to achieve for many refugees. For this reason, the pilot teacher course for refugees has a module on Norwegian language integrated in the education. The students, who enter the courses with lower Norwegian skills than required, must have achieved the minimum level of skills in Norwegian to finish the course.

³⁶ See OECD (2016): Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015. Settling in. OECD Publishing.

Goals for integration – Higher education

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

A larger proportion of descendants is enrolled in higher education than both immigrants and the majority population. This has been stable for several years. In 2016, 35.1 per cent of the total population of 19-24 year olds were enrolled in higher education. For immigrants the ratio was 17.9 per cent and for descendants was 44.2 per cent, while it was 37.2 per cent for others.

The high proportion of descendants entering and completing 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 mastering of the language skills required for studying, and to the fact that some members of this group already had some higher education from their country of origin. A majority of the immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education are women, as is the case for the rest of the population.

Table 11.2 Proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education, by age group. 2015–2017. Per cent

| Students ³⁷ / year | All | | | Immigrants | | | Descendants of migrants | | | Others | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|----------------------------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| 19-24 years | 34.9 | 35.1 | 35,4 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 18,2 | 43.1 | 44.2 | 45,3 | 36.9 | 37.2 | 37,5 |
| 25-29 years | 15.6 | 15.9 | 15,9 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8,9 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 19,5 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 17,7 |

Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The proportion of immigrants and descendants among all students enrolled in teacher educations qualifying for primary and secondary school.

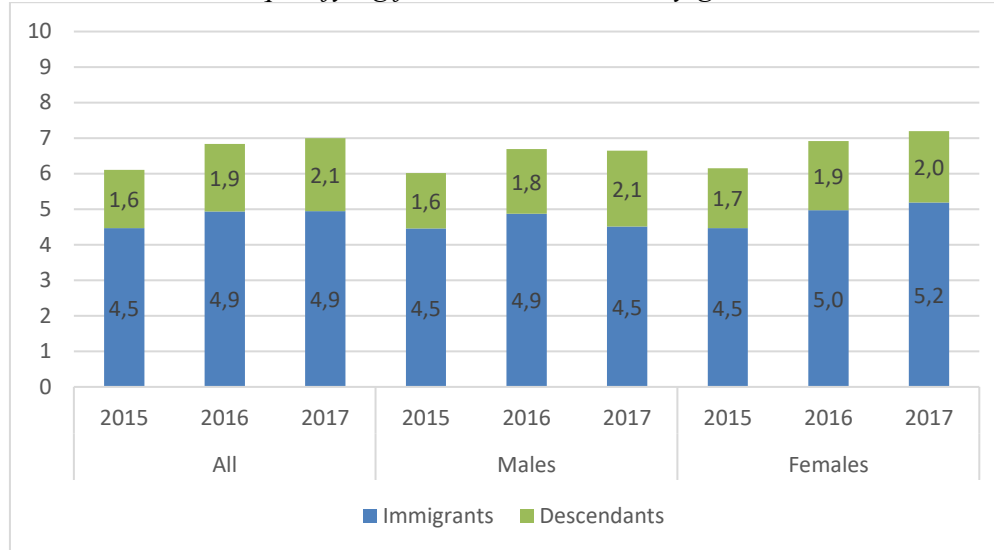
In 2017, almost 21 000 students were enrolled in teacher education programs qualifying for teaching primary and secondary education and training. Seven per cent had an immigrant background, cf. chart 11.8. The proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in teacher education has increased somewhat over the last three years, even though the number of descendants is relatively small.

The education programs included in chart 11.8 are:

- 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.

³⁷ Registered as residents in Norway on October 1 each year.

Chart 11.8 Proportion of immigrants and descendants of all students enrolled in teacher educations qualifying for work in schools, by gender. 2015–2017. Per cent

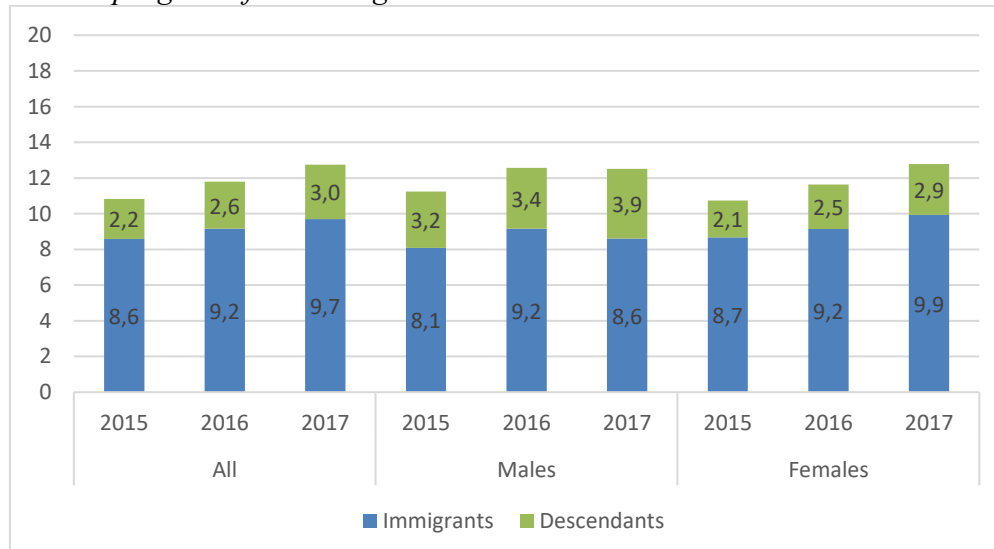


Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The proportion of immigrants and descendants among all students enrolled in kindergarten-teacher education programs.

The proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in kindergarten-teacher education programs has increased slightly over the last three years, cf. chart 11.9. In 2017, 8 500 students were enrolled in such programs. Of these, 13 per cent had immigrant background. There is little difference in the proportion of males and females among immigrants and descendants who are students enrolled in these programs.

Chart 11.9. Proportion of immigrants and descendants of all students enrolled in education programs for kindergarten teachers. 2015–2017. 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. The inclusion of immigrants in the labour market is important for the individual immigrant as well as for the Norwegian economy and society as a whole. This is reflected in Norwegian labour market and social policies.

The responsibility for labour market and social policies rests with the *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs*. The *Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration* (NAV) is mainly responsible for the implementation of these policies. The NAV-office in each municipality provides most of the main social security benefits and services 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 to focus on employment-oriented activities and follow-up 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.

12.2 Working-life and wages

There is no statutory minimum wage in Norway, but wage agreements normally contain minimum pay rate. Collective bargaining is approximately 70 per cent, with 52 per cent in the private sector and 100 per cent in the public sector. Many firms that are not part of an agreement will follow the negotiated wage level in the sector. In addition, general application of wage agreements in certain sectors, primarily of minimum wage levels, affects all employees who work within the scope of the agreement. It has been estimated that about ten per cent of employees in the private sector, or approximately 200 000 employees, work in companies without a collective agreement that are encompassed by the decision on general application of collective agreements.³⁸

Regulations for the general application of collective agreements for an entire occupation or industry is one instrument that aims to combat social dumping in Norway. It entails that at least some minimum wages, benefits or working conditions in 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 in the entire country or in defined regions. The regulations also apply to foreign workers sent to work in Norway by a foreign employer.

The legislation on the general application of collective agreements is meant to guarantee that foreign workers receive wages and working conditions equivalent to those

³⁸ Nergaard, Kristine, Organisasjonsgrader, tariffavtaledekning og arbeidskonflikter 2016/2017. Fafo-notat 2018:20 (in Norwegian only) <https://www.fafo.no/index.php/zoo-publikasjoner/fafo-notater/item/organisasjonsgrader-tariffavtaledekning-og-arbeidskonflikter-2016-2017>

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 a general application of a collective agreement requires documentation that foreign workers are, or can be, subjected to wages or working conditions that are inferior than those stipulated in relevant 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, hotel and restaurant, seafood industries, electrical work, trucking and passenger transport by tour bus.³⁹

New policies and measures – Work-related crime

In November 2017, the Norwegian *Prime Minister* sent a report to the *European Commission* proposing stronger European cooperation to combat criminal activities related to working life. At the national level, a *Strategy to combat work-related crime* was initiated in 2015. Typically, work-related criminality is complex and encompasses many different forms of violations of the law. Work-related criminality covers activities that violate laws concerning pay and working conditions, social security and taxation. These activities are carried out in an organised manner, and exploit employees, distort competition and undermine social structure. As these challenges affect most European countries, they also require actions at a European level. According to the Norwegian initiative, a broad approach that focuses on both preventing and combating work-related crime is required. One possible approach could be to develop a coherent European strategy for combating work-related criminality, identifying ways of enhancing coordination of efforts in this area. This work could be seen in the context of the proposal from the *European Commission* to establish a *European Labour Authority*. Already, the *Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority* has extended its cross-border cooperation with labour inspection authorities in the following countries: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania.

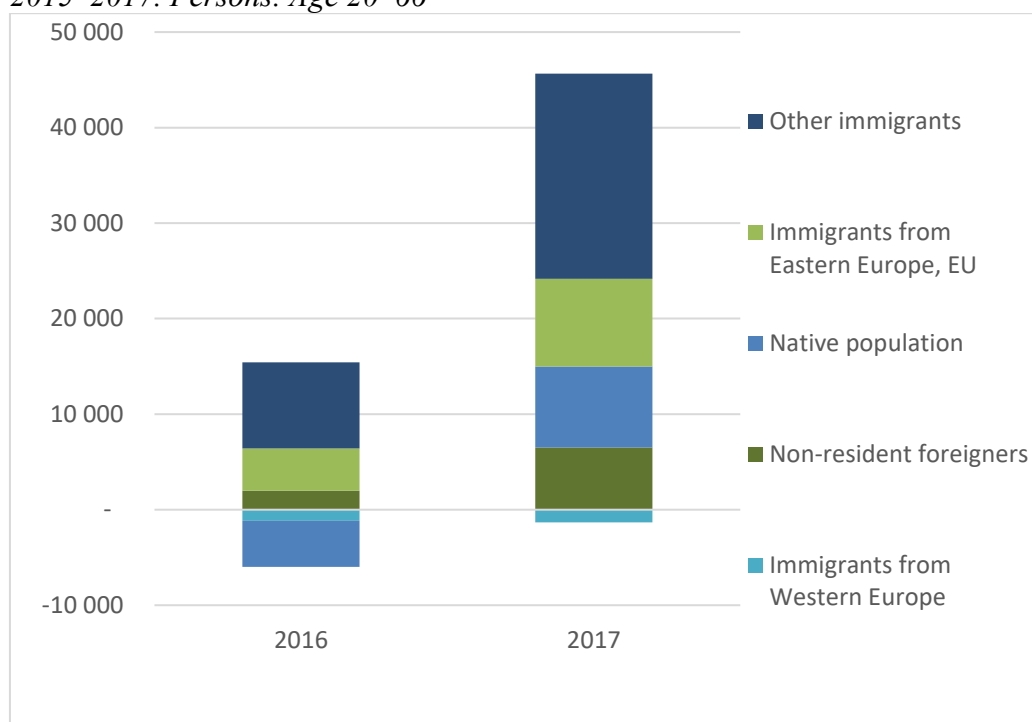
12.3 Employment

Labour migration has had a significant impact on the Norwegian labour market during the past 15 years, due in large part to the enlargement of the EU combined with a long period of economic growth in Norway. On the other hand, the economic slowdowns in 2008/2009 and in 2014 did contribute to a decline in the labour migration and to higher unemployment and lower employment rates among immigrants.

Chart 12.1 shows the importance of immigrants for employment growth the two last years. The number of native workers declined from 2015 to 2016, but increased again in 2017. Since 2015, immigrants, particularly from "third countries" and non-resident workers, accounted for the most of the employment growth.

³⁹About the *General application of collective agreements* see more from the web-site of The Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority: <https://www.arbeidstilsynet.no/en/working-conditions/pay-and-minimum-rates-of-pay/minimum-wage/>

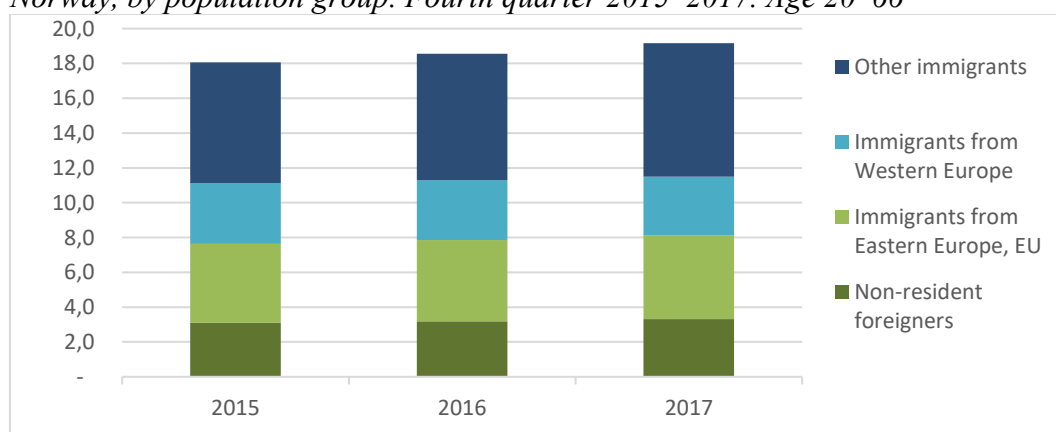
Chart 12.1 Accumulated employment growth by population group, fourth quarter. ⁴⁰ 2015–2017. Persons. Age 20–66



Source: Statistics Norway

The share of immigrants and persons on short-term stay in total employment has increased from roughly 13 per cent in 2008 to roughly 19 per cent of total employment in 2017. The growth of the share of the total employment by immigrants has mainly been due to immigration from EU-member countries in Central- and Eastern Europe. There has also been a noticeable rise in the share of persons from outside the EU in the Norwegian labour force.

Chart 12.2 Share of immigrants and persons on short-term stay in employment in Norway, by population group. Fourth quarter 2015–2017. Age 20–66



Source: Statistics Norway

⁴⁰ Registered employment. Due to a break in the registry-based statistics from Statistics Norway for employed people, between 2014 and 2015, the figure shows only the growth from 2015 to 2017.

Table 12.1 shows that the employment rate in 2017 for immigrants as a whole (65.0 per cent) was lower than for the non-immigrant population (77.7 per cent), with important differences between immigrant groups from different parts of the world. Except immigrants from the Nordic countries, all the immigrant groups listed in table 12.1 had lower employment rate in 2017 than the native population. Especially immigrants from Africa and Asia had a lower employment rate. The difference between immigrants and the native population, measured in percentage points, is also larger for women than men, especially for women from Africa. Table 12.1 shows only the average employment rate for different population groups and the numbers are not adjusted, for example, for different rates of education, age and language skills in Norwegian.

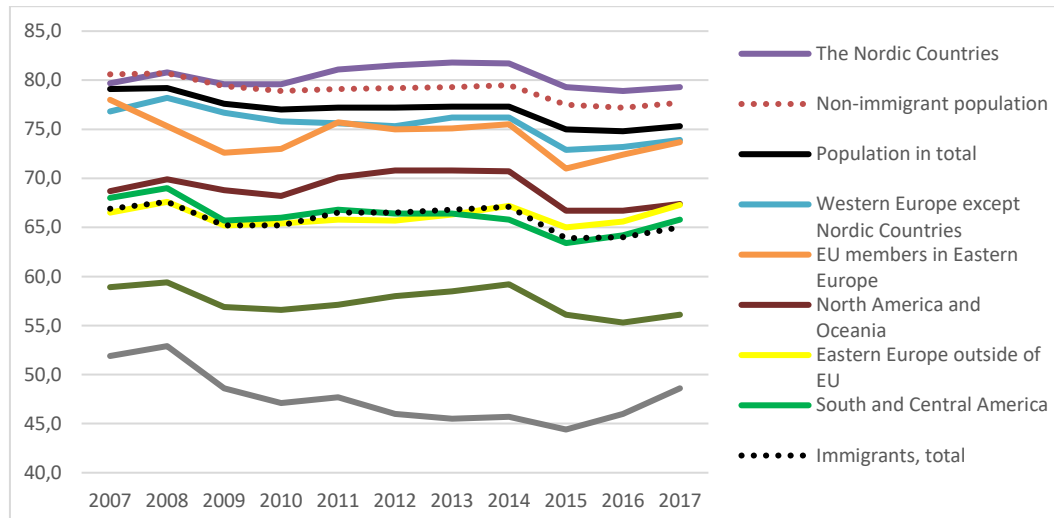
Table 12.1 Rates of registered employment, in groups defined by region of birth and gender, age 20–66. 2017 (fourth quarter)

| Region of origin | Total | Men | Women |
|---|-------|------|-------|
| Total population | 75,3 | 77,2 | 73,3 |
| Population excluding immigrants | 77,7 | 79,2 | 76,1 |
| Immigrants, total | 65,0 | 68,6 | 61,0 |
| Immigrants by region: | | | |
| Nordic countries | 79,3 | 79,9 | 78,6 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 73,9 | 75,9 | 70,9 |
| EU–countries in Central- and Eastern Europe | 73,7 | 75,7 | 70,4 |
| Eastern Europe outside the EU | 67,3 | 70,3 | 65,0 |
| North America, Oceania | 67,4 | 72,7 | 61,7 |
| Asia | 56,1 | 59,9 | 52,9 |
| Africa | 48,6 | 53,2 | 42,9 |
| South and Central America | 65,8 | 70,7 | 62,5 |

Source: Statistics Norway

The employment rate was relatively high for all groups in 2008. Since then the rate decreased, due to business cycle movements in the Norwegian economy. The recent two years we have seen a moderate upward trend again, both among immigrants and among natives. The employment rate among immigrants from Africa has shown a particular strong increase.

Chart 12.3 Rates of registered employment, in groups defines by region of birth, age 20-66. 2007-2017



Source: Statistics Norway

Immigrants from European and American countries are largely labour migrants, while refugees and family immigrants 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 their first years in the country; cf. chapter 10.1. Education level, relevant language skills and age composition also differ between groups defined by region of origin. These differences, which are not adjusted for in table 12.1 and chart 12.3, explain some of the differences in employment rates among the groups.

Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents

The population of persons born in Norway to two immigrant parents is still small, most of them are still young. Thus most have not yet completed post-secondary or higher education.

In total, and divided in different age group, the employment rate for Norwegian born persons to immigrant parents is higher than for the immigrants, but still it is lower than for the native population in the same age group. The employment rate for Norwegian born children of immigrant parents is 69.1 per cent.

Studies show that Norwegian born children of immigrants use more time to complete post-secondary education and that the share that participate in education is higher than among natives. Both factors reduce their employment rate level.⁴¹

⁴¹ Statistics Norway. <https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/list/vgogjen/> and Olsen (2018), *Young people with immigrant background in employment and education 2016*, cf. chapter 19.

Table 12.2 Employment rates for Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents, immigrants and persons with no immigrant background. By age group and region of origin (for immigrants). Fourth quarter 2017. Per cent

| | 20-66 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-39 years | 40-66 years |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population in total | 75,3 | 60,4 | 75,5 | 80,3 | 75,6 |
| No immigrant background | 77,8 | 64,8 | 79,6 | 85,2 | 77,5 |
| Norwegian-born to immigrant parents | 69,1 | 60,2 | 73,2 | 76,3 | 74,8 |
| Immigrants by region of origin | | | | | |
| The Nordic countries | 74,1 | 57,0 | 71,7 | 84,3 | 76,0 |
| Western Europe else | 72,8 | 48,2 | 70,6 | 82,2 | 78,0 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 69,8 | 51,3 | 72,3 | 78,2 | 72,6 |
| Eastern Europe else | 71,3 | 67,9 | 75,9 | 79,0 | 78,8 |
| North-America and Oceania | 66,8 | 42,1 | 62,9 | 70,8 | 73,2 |
| Asia | 69,4 | 60,8 | 74,6 | 75,8 | 72,3 |
| Africa | 61,9 | 54,4 | 67,4 | 72,7 | 74,2 |
| South- and Central-America | 68,4 | 63,5 | 70,0 | 73,5 | 71,8 |

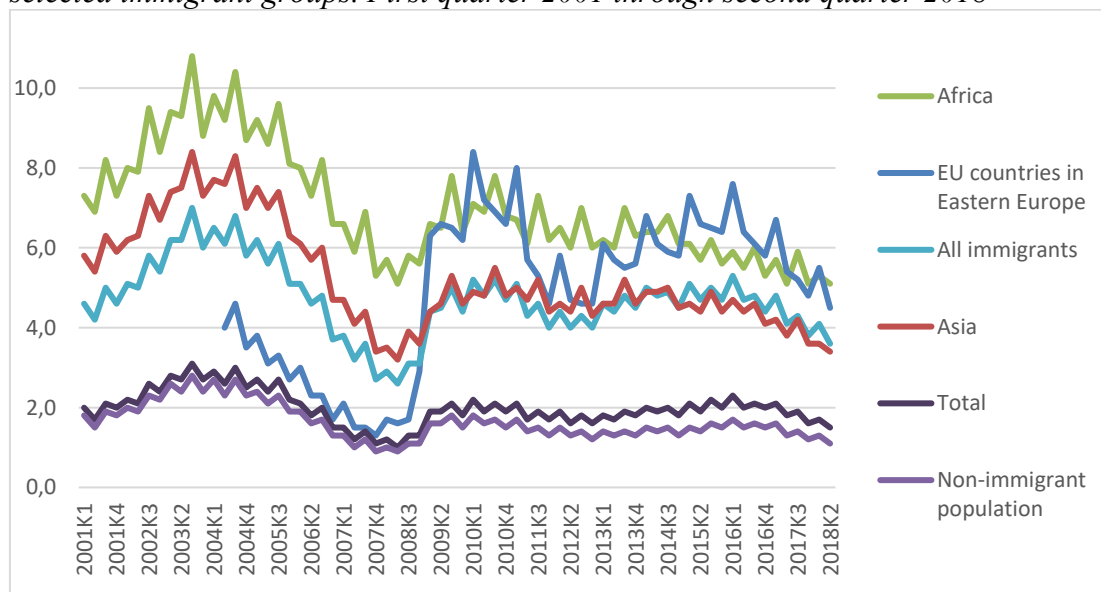
Source: Statistics Norway

12.4 Unemployment

The registered unemployment rate among (resident) immigrants as a percentage of the population declined the last year, but still the unemployment rate was higher for immigrants than for the native population, see Table 12.2 and Chart 12.4.

In the last years, immigrants have had a larger drop in the unemployment rate than natives. As chart 12.4 indicates, immigrants from EU-member states in Central and Eastern Europe were particularly affected by the economic slowdown in 2008/2009 and the oil price shock in 2014.

Chart 12.4 Registered quarterly unemployment rates (in per cent of population) for selected immigrant groups. First quarter 2001 through second quarter 2018



Source: Statistics Norway, register-based statistics

In 2017, immigrants participated in labour market programs at a higher rate than the rest of the population, see table 12.2. Over 18 000 persons participated in active labour market programs (ALMP) in the second quarter of 2018 in Norway, 46 per cent of whom were immigrants. Only 1.2 per cent of immigrants were in active labour market programs in the second quarter of 2018 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 slightly higher for immigrants (0.26) than non-immigrants (0.22) during the second quarter of 2018. Program intensity was highest for immigrants from Asia, Africa, South and Central America and non-EU countries in Eastern Europe.

Table 12.3 Registered unemployment and participation in ALMP-programs, by region of origin. Second quarter 2018 and change from second quarter 2017

| | Number of persons second quarter 2018 | | Program intensity | In percent of resident population | | Change (%) 2017-2018 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| | Unemployment | ALMP | Share | Unemployment rate | ALMP | Unemployment rate | ALMP |
| Total | 60 008 | 18 213 | 0,24 | 1,5 | 0,5 | -15,4 | -17,8 |
| Non-immigrant population | 35 731 | 9 893 | 0,22 | 1,1 | 0,3 | -18,3 | -20,5 |
| All immigrants | 24 277 | 8 320 | 0,26 | 3,6 | 1,2 | -10,7 | -14,2 |
| The Nordic countries | 992 | 172 | 0,16 | 1,6 | 0,3 | -19,2 | -27,7 |
| Western Europe else | 1 259 | 283 | 0,19 | 2,0 | 0,4 | -21,9 | -25,3 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 7 802 | 1 159 | 0,15 | 4,5 | 0,7 | -16,2 | -30,7 |
| Eastern Europe else | 1 885 | 681 | 0,29 | 3,4 | 1,2 | -11,5 | -20,9 |
| North-America and Oceania | 172 | 62 | 0,21 | 1,6 | 0,6 | -22,9 | 1,6 |
| Asia | 7 122 | 3 390 | 0,32 | 3,4 | 1,6 | -6,1 | -6,5 |
| Africa | 4 259 | 2 245 | 0,37 | 5,1 | 2,7 | 1,8 | -10,2 |
| South- and Central-America | 786 | 328 | 0,29 | 3,7 | 1,5 | -13,9 | -10,4 |

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 30th in 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. Due to high immigration for more than a decade, the number of voters with an immigrant background will continue to increase in the years ahead.

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 while some with that right have left the country, and there is a positive correlation between electoral participation and length of residence. This may also explain partly the differences in the electoral participation by country of origin.

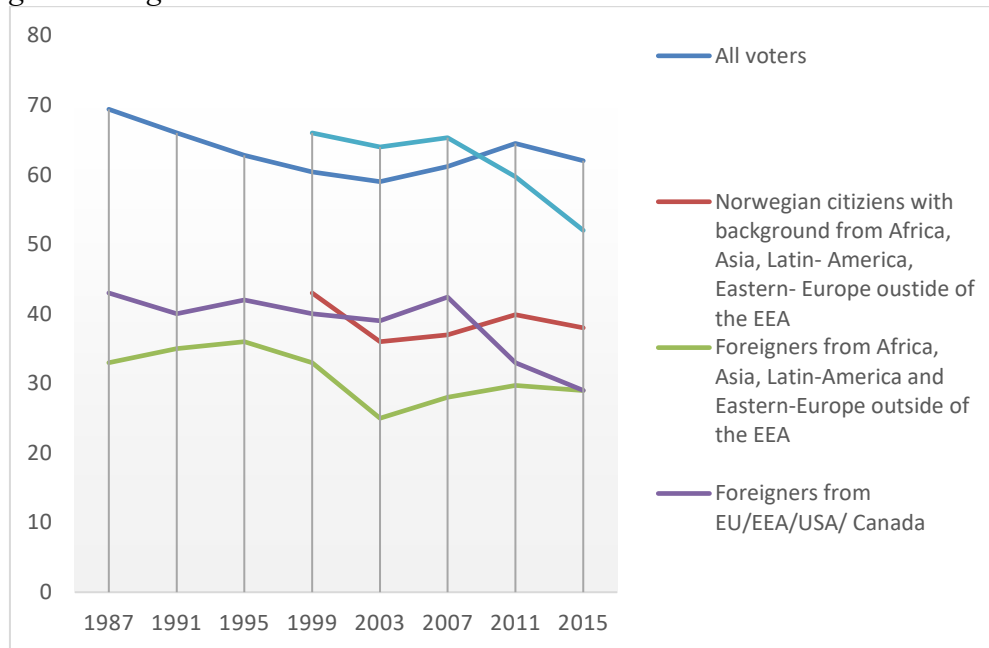
Local elections

As chart 13.1 shows, the participation among different immigrant groups has changed over time. For immigrants from Africa, Asia, and 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/EFTA-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 the new EU member states.⁴² Only around seven per cent of Polish and Lithuanian citizens with voting rights used this right in 2015, which was roughly the same as four years earlier. Turnout among Swedish citizens was 38 per cent. Among the Somalis, another large group of foreign citizens with voting rights, 48 per cent voted in 2015.⁴³

⁴² <http://ssb.no/en/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/innvandrere-og-kommunestyrevalg-i-2011>

⁴³ <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-detaljerte/2015-12-07#content>

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



Source: Statistics Norway

In the local elections for municipal and county councils in 2015, 14 per cent of eligible voters had an immigrant background. Altogether 312 000 foreigners, 200 000 immigrants who had been naturalised and 34 000 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were entitled to vote. Persons with a refugee background accounted for 30 per cent of immigrants eligible to vote.

During this election only 60 per cent of all electors voted, which was four percentage points lower than in the previous local elections.⁴⁴ 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 participation rate was 64 per cent.⁴⁵

Nearly six out of ten immigrants with a background from Africa, Asia and Latin America voted for the *Labour Party*.⁴⁶ Among immigrants with a European background, the level of support for the *Labour Party* was about the same as for the electorate as a whole and the support for the governing *Conservative Party* and the *Progress Party* was slightly higher than for *Labour*. The support for the *Progress Party* was higher among foreign nationals from EU member countries in Central- and Eastern Europe than in the electorate as a whole. Immigrants from Western Europe had a higher share of voters supporting the *Green Party* than voters from other parts of the world.

⁴⁴ <http://ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-hovedtall/2015-11-09>

⁴⁵ <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-detaljerte/2015-12-07#content>

⁴⁶ <http://ssb.no/en/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/immigrants-and-the-2015-municipal-and-county-council-elections>

Following the local elections in 2015, there are approximately 310 representatives in the municipal councils with an immigrant background. This represents three per cent of all representatives, which is an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared to the previous election. Among them, 102 representatives are foreign citizens, 173 are immigrants who have been naturalised, and 34 are Norwegian-born citizens who are children of immigrants.

Thirty per cent of the 310 representatives have a refugee background, mostly from countries in Africa and Asia. All the major parties have representatives with an immigrant background, but most of them represent parties on the left. The *Labour Party* has the highest number of such representatives.

The proportion of the representatives with an immigrant background is highest in municipalities with a large proportion of inhabitants with such background. Drammen municipality has the highest share with 20 per cent of the representatives while Oslo has 17 per cent. There are 250 municipal councils without elected representatives with an immigrant background.⁴⁷

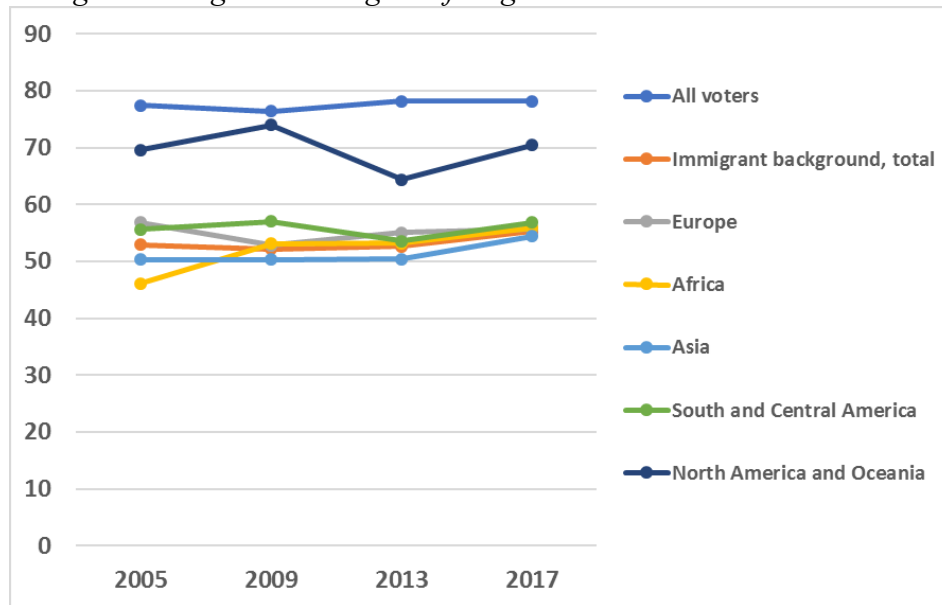
National elections

The most recent national election was held in September 2017. In this election, almost 260 000 or seven per cent of the voters had an immigrant background. This is close to 45 000 more than in the previous national election in 2013. Among young voters (18-21 years), 38 200 had an immigrant background, out of 248 500 in total.

As chart 13.2 below shows, the participation rate of voters with an immigrant background has been around 53 per cent during the previous three national elections, approximately 25 percentage points lower than for all voters. However, in the most recent election in 2017, the participation rate of voters with an immigrant background increased to 55 per cent while the rate for all citizens was stable. For voters with a background from Asian countries the rate was stable until a small increase in 2017. It has also increased for voters with a background from Africa, and it has fluctuated for voters from other parts of the world. Throughout these elections, the rate for voters from North America and Oceania has been much higher than for those with a background from other parts of the world.

⁴⁷ <https://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalgform>

Chart 13.2 Participation in national elections – all voters and voters with different immigrant backgrounds. Region of origin. 2005–2017. Per cent



Source: Statistics Norway

In 2017, turnout varied widely by the country of origin for immigrants and for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.⁴⁸ Both the highest and lowest turnouts were among persons from European countries. Generally, turnout was high among those with a background from North-Western Europe and low among those from Central and Eastern Europe. For those with a background from outside Europe, North America and Oceania, the highest turnout was among voters with backgrounds from Sri Lanka, Pakistan, India and Somalia, all with between 60 and 63 per cent turnout. For all women with an immigrant background the turnout was 56 per cent, two per cent higher than for men. The turnout rate increased with the level of education.

Norwegian-born voters with two immigrant parents constitute about one per cent of all voters, and the group is growing in numbers. The electoral turnout among those with parents from Africa, Asia etc. increased from 49 per cent in 2013 to 54 per cent in 2017. Norwegian-born voters with two immigrant parents have a higher turnout rate than immigrants of the same age. Compared to their peers with the same educational level and gender, the latter category of voters had a lower election turnout. Female voters and voters with higher educational level were more likely to vote, both among Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents and among other voters.⁴⁹

For the election in 2017, the political parties nominated 216 candidates with an immigrant background. This corresponded to almost 5 per cent of the total number of candidates standing for the election. The largest group had their background from Iran, followed by Somalia and Pakistan. The *Socialist Left Party* had the largest number of candidates with immigrant background (28 candidates), followed by the *Labour Party* (22), The *Red Party* (20) and the *Conservative Party* (18).

⁴⁸ <http://www.ssb.no/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/valgdeltakelsen-blant-innvandrerne-okte-svakt> (In Norwegian only)

⁴⁹ <https://www.ssb.no/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/valgdeltakelsen-blant-innvandrerne-okte-svakt>

Following the 2017 election, there are five permanent members of the *Storting* with an immigrant background. The *Labour party* has two such representatives, and the *Liberal Party*, the *Progress Party* and the *Conservative Party* each have one representative. The representative from the *Liberal Party* has the position as fifth Vice-President of the *Storting*. Three of the representatives have background from Pakistan, one from Iran and one from India.

13.2 Voluntary activities

Voluntary organisations and volunteer work are important in Norway. Traditionally, people have come together to pursue common interests and deal with common problems. Immigrants in Norway also participate in such voluntary activities to a relatively high degree, but often in other areas of civil society than do members of 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 organised voluntary sector in Norway. The *Ministry of Education and Research* provides grants to immigrant organisations and other NGOs, both local and nation-wide organisations. The aim of such grants is to strengthen the participation by locally of immigrants and their children, and to facilitate access to social networks. There are grants also for 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, there are also grants for activities that promote integration for adult residents at asylum reception centres.

Dialogue and contacts between the Government and the civil society are important elements of the processes for making and implementing policy. Among the measures for this is an annual integration conference. The fourth such conference took place in September 2018.

14 Child Welfare Services

14.1 Legislation and policy

The primary purpose of the *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 that they are raised in a safe and secure environment.

Norway ratified the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* in 1991. In 2003, the convention was incorporated into Norwegian law. 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.

An increasing number of children and families with foreign citizenship or immigrant background have been in contact with the child welfare service. The *Norwegian Child Welfare Act* applies to all children staying in Norway, regardless of their background, resident status or citizenship. The best interest of the child is the primary concern when considering and applying child welfare measures.

The Norwegian child welfare system has a strong emphasis on support to the family of the child, and most cases involve voluntary assistance in the children's home. The child welfare system attaches great importance to family ties and continuity in the child's upbringing. The underlying assumption is that children should grow up with their parents. Often assistance is 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 an intervention of last resort. However, in cases when adequate care for a child cannot be guaranteed at the child's home, it may be necessary to place a child in foster care or in an institution. It is only a *County Social Welfare Board* or a court that can issue a care order, not the local child welfare service. The Boards are impartial and independent decision-making authorities. The Boards' decisions can be appealed to the courts. A care order can only be issued when the child is deemed to suffer serious neglect, maltreatment, abuse or other 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 by the parents or other responsible adults must be deemed insufficient. Furthermore, a care order must be considered to be necessary and in the best interest of the child.

When a decision has been taken to place a child in alternative care, the child's cultural and religious background shall be taken into account in the choice of a place for foster care. The Government is working both to recruit more foster parents with an immigrant background and to increase the use of placements within the child's extended family (kinship care).

Since 2016, Norway is part of the *Hague Convention 1996 on Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children*. The *Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs* is designated as Norway's central authority and assists the municipal child welfare services in their dialogue with foreign authorities.

New policies and measures – Child welfare

In 2017, after a review of the *Child Welfare Act* by an independent law committee, the Government presented to the *Storting* proposals for amendments to the *Child Welfare Act*. (Prop. 169 L (2016–2017)). The amendments came into force from 1 July 2018. The amendments shall strengthen the participation and involvement of children and parents in child welfare cases and improve the legal safeguards for children and their parents. For instance, the act now states that children have a right to measures from the child welfare service and a right to participate. Furthermore, amendments are made to facilitate finding foster homes in the child's family and close network and to improve the follow up of both children and parents who receive child welfare measures.

A *Competence Strategy for the Municipal Child Welfare Services (2018–2024)* has been implemented. The aim of the strategy is to offer children earlier and better assistance, and to strengthen the employees' knowledge of how to safeguard and arrange for the participation of children and parents. The strategy consists of educational courses and professional support to improve the development of measures at municipal level.

As part of the competence strategy, a new training program aimed at child welfare services and a new further education scheme for child welfare employees will be established during 2019. The purpose of these measures is to promote greater understanding and sensitivity in the follow-up of children and families with minority backgrounds. The programs cover issues such as violence, the use of interpreters and cultural knowledge.

14.2 Facts and figures

During 2017, 55 700 children received support from the child welfare services in Norway. Eighty-two per cent of the cases involved a support measure, while 18 per cent of the caseload concerned a decision about alternative care without the parents consenting.⁵⁰ A *Council of Europe* report⁵¹ shows that Norway is among the Member countries with the lowest proportion of children in alternative care. Nine out of ten children who are in alternative care in Norway live in a foster home.

Statistics Norway has reported on how measures provided by the child welfare services differs for families with different immigrant background. They compared three groups of children and adolescents (aged 0–22 years): children without an immigrant background, immigrant children, and children born in Norway to immigrant parents. Children and youth with an immigrant background (i.e. immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents) constituted 18 per cent of the child population in Norway in 2017, while 28 per cent of the children and adolescents who received help from the child welfare services in 2017 had an immigrant background.⁵²

⁵⁰ <https://www.ssb.no/en/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/statistikker/barneverng>

⁵¹ <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-EN.asp?fileid=21567&lang=EN>

⁵² <https://www.ssb.no/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/fleire-og-fleire-med-innvandrabakgrunn-i-barnevernet> (in Norwegian only)

A research report prepared by *NTNU Social Research*⁵³ discussed myths and realities relating to immigrants' encounters with the Norwegian child welfare services. According to the report, judicially mandated care intervention measures differed little between children with an immigrant background and others. The report found a reduction in the difference when compared to the latest report from *Statistics Norway* mentioned above. When it comes to voluntary assistance measures, however, the level of measures in the immigrant population (particularly refugees) was substantially higher than in the general population. The nature of these measures were primarily advice and guidance, as well as poverty reduction measures, and when the findings were adjusted for socio-economic differences and marital status, the differences were reduced.

⁵³ <https://samforsk.no/Publikasjoner/Kunnskapsstatus%20barnevern%20og%20innvandring.pdf> (In Norwegian only)

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 often are victims of discrimination. Different forms of discrimination occur in different segments of society, most often in relation to employment, access to goods and services, and services from public administrations.

The *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act* entered into force on January 1st 2018. The act replaces the previous four equality and anti-discrimination acts, including the *Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act* of 2013. The *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act* 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 in all sectors of society. It protects against both direct and indirect discrimination, and it is illegal to participate in discrimination. It covers harassment, and includes a prohibition against instructing any person to discriminate and harass someone else. The act prohibits retaliating against a person who files or intends to file a complaint about discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity. This protection also covers witnesses.

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, accommodation, the opportunity to combine work with family life and preventing harassment. The act does not outline specific measures that have to be taken, but calls upon the employer to design measures that address the discrimination challenges faced by the enterprise. Public authorities and the social partners (unions and employers) are obliged to promote equality and prevent discrimination. The aim is to create awareness about equality and ultimately to prevent discriminatory practices.

Public agencies have a special responsibility to promote equality and prevent discrimination. The *Instructions for Official Studies of Central Government Measures* is a tool for strengthening the efforts to promote equality in all official public studies and reports. According to the Instructions, 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)* acts as a proactive agent for equal opportunities. LDO has a consultative and advisory service for individuals as well as private and public employers. This service is free of charge. Disseminating

good examples and methods, and improving the understanding of the issues in question, are important aspects of LDOs work.

The Anti-Discrimination Tribunal handles individual complaints about discrimination. The new enforcement system consists of only of one body. Appeals for the Tribunal's decisions shall be referred to the court system. The Tribunal can award compensation in discrimination cases.

New policies and measures – Discrimination

In July 2018, the *Ministry of Children and Equality* sent a proposal to amend the *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act* on a public consultation. The proposal for amendments aims at strengthening the public agencies and employers' responsibility to promote equality, and prevent, among other, discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, and to report the measures taken to promote equality.

The Government is following up the strategy against *hate speech*. The strategy covers all main discrimination grounds. The topics covered by the strategy is research, education, work life, legal system, media sector and dialogue. As part of this strategy, several research reports on hate speech have been initiated.

The Government has started working on an action plan against racism and discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity and religion. A committee of state secretaries, representing eight different ministries, will be in charge of the work. The action plan will be launched in the autumn of 2019.

The Government has funded a report about attitudes towards Jews and Muslims in Norway, conducted by the Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies.⁵⁴ The report states that negative stereotypes toward Muslims are widespread in Norway. This gives cause for concern. The recommendations in the report will be considered in connection with the action plan. One step will be to conduct similar studies in the future, in order to gain more knowledge about the development over time.

⁵⁴ Summary in English: <https://www.hlsenteret.no/forskning/jodisk-historie-og-antisemittisme/befolkningsundersokelse:-holdninger-til-joder-og-a/english-summary-of-the-report.pdf>

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 consequences of being a Norwegian citizen include 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. Being a citizen also is a requirement for holding 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 at least one parent who is a citizen of Norway.

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, documented a basic command of spoken Norwegian and have passed a civics test.
- 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 granted.

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.

According to the policy of 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 the Norwegian society.

New policies and measures – Citizenship

As part of the efforts to combat radicalisation and violent extremism, the *Nationality Act* will be amended from January 2019 in order to introduce rules on loss of citizenship in cases where dual citizens are convicted of an offence seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the state. The decision to deprive a person of Norwegian citizenship will be made by the court as part of the criminal case.

The Government has submitted a bill to the *Storting* proposing to accept dual citizenship.

16.2 Naturalisations

In 2017, 21 650 persons were naturalised, 7 900 more than the year before. The sharp rise may be the result of an increase in the number who were eligible to apply for citizenship. In addition, it could also be because many of those who could have applied earlier waited until 2017. Among those who were naturalised in 2017 the largest groups had Eritrea, Somalia and Thailand as country of origin, cf. Table 16.1 below

The gender difference was small among those who were granted Norwegian citizenship in 2017. Fifty-six per cent were women. However, the gender distribution varies greatly between countries of origin. The proportion of women was particularly high among former citizens of Thailand and Ukraine, with 86 and 79 per cent respectively. For some countries, the proportion of men was higher. For example, among the former citizens of Sudan the proportion of men was 65 per cent and from Syria 63 per cent. Thirty per cent of all new citizens were children. Among former Somali citizens, 44 per cent were under the age of 18. The proportion of children was also high among former Eritrean citizens, the largest group, with 37 per cent.

About 75 per cent of those who received Norwegian citizenship in 2017 had lived in Norway for eight or less years.

Table 16.1 Naturalisations by the former citizenship. Major countries of origin. 2007–2016

| Country of origin | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total, of which: | 10 312 | 11 442 | 11 903 | 14 286 | 12 384 | 13 223 | 15 336 | 12 432 | 13 712 | 21 648 |
| Eritrea | 67 | 63 | 248 | 248 | 199 | 323 | 563 | 1 114 | 1 879 | 2 971 |
| Somalia | 1 315 | 1 737 | 1 528 | 2 092 | 1 571 | 1 667 | 1 138 | 451 | 1 200 | 1 746 |
| Thailand | 247 | 483 | 267 | 363 | 265 | 346 | 547 | 683 | 677 | 1 666 |
| Philippines | 233 | 445 | 322 | 410 | 341 | 479 | 851 | 704 | 567 | 1 389 |
| Afghanistan | 877 | 857 | 1 054 | 1 280 | 1 013 | 1 005 | 1 371 | 1 088 | 999 | 1 264 |
| Iraq | 1 072 | 1 267 | 1 338 | 945 | 1 642 | 1 663 | 1 418 | 817 | 824 | 1 175 |
| Ethiopia | 341 | 216 | 225 | 338 | 236 | 195 | 362 | 336 | 428 | 709 |
| India | 141 | 185 | 152 | 209 | 130 | 132 | 313 | 382 | 391 | 636 |
| Iran | 495 | 785 | 554 | 538 | 297 | 307 | 336 | 353 | 414 | 626 |
| Pakistan | 773 | 469 | 430 | 523 | 478 | 424 | 503 | 714 | 475 | 592 |

Source: Statistics Norway

16.3 Naturalisation ceremonies

Since 2006, every person granted Norwegian citizenship was invited to take part in a ceremony that includes an oath of loyalty to Norway. The *County Governor* has the responsibility to invite all new citizens over the age of 12 to take part in a citizenship ceremony.

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 to Norway, and receive the book *Welcome as a new citizen*. In 2017, 28 ceremonies were held. The number of naturalised Norwegian citizens participating varied between the counties.

17 Public debate and opinion

17.1 Public debate

There are no regular statistics or analysis available on the extent and nature of public debate on issues concerning immigration and integration.⁵⁵ Therefore, the following considerations are based primarily on personal observations.

The sharp drop in the number of asylum seekers in 2016 and relatively few new applicants in 2017 and 2018, cf. chapter 6.2, has resulted in less public debate regarding asylum seekers and refugees. However, there are always debates and interest in questions concerning immigrants and integration.

The public debate continues on the situation in so-called deprived urban areas with many residents with an immigrant background, primarily in Oslo. One topic has been to which extent such areas could be regarded as deprived, or whether the media present misconceptions and exaggerations. In this debate, situations in Sweden has been used as a negative example on how bad the situation could become in Norway. Sweden has larger deprived areas at the outskirts of the big cities, with a high share of residents with an immigrant background, crowded housing, problems with crime etc.

Debates on the effects of negative social control among some groups with an immigrant background, and how to counteract such control, go on. Several young people born in Norway with an immigrant background actively participate and contribute to the discussions.

Social media plays an important and significant role for the formation of public opinion, including on issues relating to immigration and integration. Questions relating to social media as an arena for hate crime and racism was a hot topic during 2018.

A major research project on the *Immigration as an Issue in Scandinavian Public Spheres 1970 – 2015* is underway.⁵⁶ The general aim of the project is described on its web site:

“Starting from the general observation that Denmark, Norway and Sweden, in spite of all their similarities and close ties, have had strikingly different public discourses on the issue of immigration, and have developed quite different political regimes in relevant policy areas, SCANPUB seeks to analyse and compare public discourses on immigration in Scandinavia, enabling (a) comprehensive and comparative description of developments and a basis for (b) a normative evaluation and (c) an attempt at a set of explanations. The issue is well suited for a study of how liberal democracy handles important, complex issues. SCANPUB is therefore also designed to (d) improve public sphere theory in areas concerning the forms and role of deliberation in actually existing democracies, and the continued role of the nation-state.”

⁵⁵ A systematic analysis of the coverage of immigration and integration issues in printed and electronic media was published in 2012. A similar, more comprehensive analysis, available in English, was also prepared in 2009. The major findings of these two reports are described in the Norwegian IMO-report for 2011-2012.

http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/AD/publikasjoner/rapporter/2013/IMO_report_2011_2012_final.pdf

⁵⁶ <https://scanpub.w.uib.no/>

This project will provide relevant information on how migration issues have been presented and debated publicly over several decades. It will probably be relevant for the analysis of on-going debates in Norway, as well as the other Scandinavian countries.

17.2 Public opinion

The Integration Barometer

The *Norwegian Integration Barometer*⁵⁷ describes and analyses the population's attitudes toward immigration, integration, and diversity. The study has been conducted eight times since 2004, allowing for an analysis of trends in the attitudes among the Norwegian population.

The *Institute for Social Research* in Oslo conducted the last survey during the fall of 2017 on behalf of the *Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity*. The study is based on a survey among a representative sample of 3,000 respondents. The report has four thematic parts: (i) Attitudes toward immigration and immigrants; (ii) Views on immigrant integration; (iii) Attitudes toward diversity; (iv) Tolerance and stereotypes. The following summary is an excerpt from the 2017 report:⁵⁸

Attitudes toward immigration

In this year's survey, we find that a record low number of respondents support the notion that "we should not let more immigrants into Norway." However, simultaneously there is support for a reduction in the number of asylum seekers and family members of immigrants. More people than previously agree that Norway should accept more "refugees with a need for protection." At the same time, a record low number think that immigration is good for the Norwegian economy.

While the population is somewhat more positive than negative toward immigration on general questions, the respondents feel that the country should accept fewer immigrants than it currently does. Concerns that immigration leads to a lack of security and terrorism, as well as beliefs that immigration threatens Norwegian values and the welfare state, split the population roughly in half.

Views of immigrant integration

The Norwegian public is highly sceptical about the current status of immigrant integration. Almost half of the population thinks that immigrant integration is not going well, and only one-fifth finds the integration process to be successful.

Norwegian language proficiency and work participation are widely seen as key requirements for immigrants to be counted as well integrated. Sharing basic Norwegian values or having Norwegian friends were seen as less somewhat less important requirements.

Attitudes toward diversity

The population shows moderate optimism on behalf of future relations "between the immigrant population and the rest of the population." Those who report frequent contact with people of immigrant background are more optimistic than those who report less frequent contact.

⁵⁷ <https://imdi.no/contentassets/9f6bf228de9342d2acd9b43063c49c63/integreringsbarometeret-2018-holdninger-til-innvandrere-og-integrering.pdf>

⁵⁸ Ibid. pp. 12-13.

On the question of who should adapt to whom, the public holds the view that it is clearly the obligation of immigrants to adapt to the values and culture of the majority population. A reciprocal adaptation model (integration), where both sets of actors are to adapt to each other, also finds strong support. A model where cultural adaptation is not required by the immigrants (multiculturalism) finds little support.

Five out of 10 respondents express scepticism toward “people of the Muslim faith.” Two out of 10 are sceptical toward Christians. There are substantial variations in the scepticism toward Muslims. People within the highest educational bracket are less sceptical and no more sceptical toward Muslims than they are toward Christians. However, when asked about one’s children marrying partners of the Muslim faith, scepticism increases within this segment.

Tolerance and stereotypes

We measured the population’s tolerance and the content of stereotypical views about specific immigrant nationalities (Somalis, Pakistanis, Poles, and Swedes). Using survey experiments, we found a wide-reaching tolerance and little variation in the tolerance toward the different immigrant groups in regard to the right to gather in public buildings. In another experiment, the respondents were asked about their tolerance toward hiring teachers of different nationalities. Here we found somewhat higher levels of reservation toward Somalis and Pakistanis.

Overall trend

While Norwegians are divided in their views on the number of immigrants coming to Norway and the benefits of immigration, they agree on the challenges of integration. A majority finds that integration is not working. Despite this, more have a positive outlook on the relationship between immigrants and the rest of the population. Language and work are seen as key requirements for integration. Cultural adaptation is expected of those that immigrate.

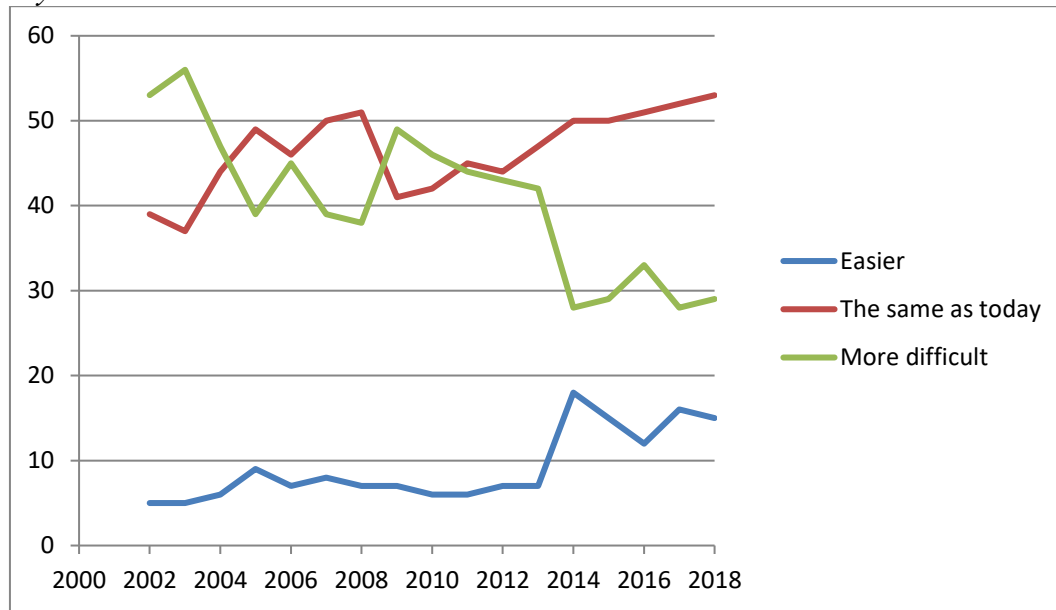
The annual survey by Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway has published statistics on attitudes to immigrants and immigration, based on a survey last conducted in the summer of 2018.⁵⁹ A summary of the findings shows that there are some, but no major changes in attitudes towards immigrants and immigration during the last year.

According to the survey, 15 per cent thought that it ‘should be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway’, cf. chart 17.1 below. Fifty-three per cent thought that the conditions should remain the same as today, whereas 29 per cent thought it should be more difficult to get a permit. These are almost the same results as in the survey for 2017.

⁵⁹ This year there is no report with a summary in English, only an article in Norwegian: <https://www.ssb.no/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/mindre-skepsis-til-innvandrere-i-naermiljoet> Fortunately, the statistics are also available in English: <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvhold>

Chart 17.1 Attitudes to access to permanent residence in Norway for refugees and asylum seekers. 2002 – 2018. Per cent



Source: Statistics Norway

In 2018, 79 per cent of the respondents claimed to have had some contact with immigrants, only slightly more than in 2017. The share, who had immigrants among their friends, was 48 per cent, an increase of five percentage points. The proportion that would not feel uncomfortable about having an immigrant as a son-in-law or a daughter-in-law was 79 per cent, four percentage points higher than the previous year.

From 2017 to 2018, there were only minor changes with respect to the questions whether ‘all immigrants should have ‘the same job opportunities as Norwegians’ (89 per cent agreed), and whether ‘most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life’ (72 per cent agreed).

Agreement with the statements that ‘most immigrants abuse the social welfare system’ and that ‘most immigrants enrich the cultural life in Norway’, was expressed by 25 per cent and 71 per cent respectively. The latter is three percentage points higher than in 2017. However, the share who agreed that ‘most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society’ also increased, from 27 to 29 per cent in 2018.

18 Migration and development

In the future, the majority of people living in extreme poverty will reside in countries and regions affected by conflict and fragility. War and conflict, climate change, degradation of the environment and pandemics have consequences that extend far beyond national and regional borders and influence global migration patterns.

The movement of people within countries and between countries and continents is likely to increase. It is expected that every year, millions of young people in Africa and the Middle East will be ready to enter labour markets unable to absorb them. Technological developments, such as new means of communication and digitalisation, have made the world smaller.

The Norwegian Government will increase its efforts to improve international coordination on migration issues. The root causes of conflict and fragility must be addressed. It is recognised that stabilisation and peacebuilding are long-term processes, however, and experience shows that social development can only come from within. Experience also shows that decades of positive development can be reversed or destroyed in a short period of time, and how violent extremism and organised crime together undermine peaceful solutions.

In 2013, the Norwegian Government identified selected countries affected by fragility and conflict as focus for Norway's development cooperation. In the white paper on the Norwegian development policy *Common Responsibility for Common Future* (Meld. St. 24 (2016–2017)), these were included in a new category of partner countries with a need for conflict prevention and stabilisation efforts.

In September 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a *Strategic Framework for Norway's engagement in Conflict Prevention, Stabilisation and Building Resilience*.⁶⁰ This strategic framework will strengthen Norway's overall engagement in vulnerable states. It provides guidance for development assistance as well as other means of support to and engagement with countries in fragile situations, and underlines the need for an integrated and holistic approach.

The Government will strive to strengthen the complementarity between humanitarian aid and long-term development assistance. This is one of the priority areas in Norway's new *humanitarian strategy* that was launched in August 2018.⁶¹ The aim is to reduce future humanitarian needs and increase the response capacity of the communities affected. The Government will support humanitarian action aimed at reducing the vulnerability of individuals and local communities in line with the humanitarian principles. Norway will also seek to increase flexibility and tolerance for risk in long-term development efforts in states and regions affected by conflict and fragility, and give priority to providing relevant development assistance in such areas. Strengthening long-term and regional efforts to address the situation of refugees and migrants may reduce the drive for irregular secondary migration.

⁶⁰ Only available in Norwegian: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/saarbare_stater/id2563780/

⁶¹ <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/strategi-for-norsk-humanitar-politikk/id2608151/>

In addition to the contributions to humanitarian efforts to protect people who have fled their homes, the Government will also help to strengthen the capacity of host and transit countries to deal with mass migration as called for in the *Global Compact for Migration* and the *Global Compact for Refugees*. This is in line with the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG 10, which includes a target on facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.

The strategic framework notes that Norway supports the development of a global compact for safe, legal and orderly migration, based on global sharing of responsibility and of burdens. Norway will strengthen the bilateral and multilateral dialogues on migration management with key countries of origin and transit, including on return and readmission. At the same time, support to increase the capacity and competence in host countries for receiving and integrating refugees and migrants will be considered. Relevant measures may include competence building in the public sector and support to reintegration of migrants into local societies. Aid provided will adhere to the criteria for official development assistance as defined by the OECD.

19 Information and publications

19.1 Background information

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

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

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-innvandrere>

Recent studies commissioned by UDI and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security:

<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/>

19.2 Some recent publications

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Welfare benefits and employment. Immigrants with long term sickness, social assistance or work assessment allowance (AAP)

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Political engagement among young adults with minority backgrounds: Between identity and interest. In J. E. Fossum, R. Kastoryano & B. Siim (eds.) *Diversity and Contestations over Nationalism in Europe and Canada*

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Immigrant Labor Market Integration across Admission Classes
Nordic Economic Policy Review 17-54
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[Table A6f. Net migration by country and age. Females. 2017](#)

[Table A7. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2017](#)

[Table A7m. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2017](#)

[Table A7f. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2017](#)

[Table A8. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2017](#)

[Table A8m. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2017](#)

[Table A8f. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2017](#)

[Table A9. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. 1986-2017](#)

[Table A9m. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship and age. Males. 2017](#)

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ANNEX A

**Table A1. Population and immigrants in Norway 1 January 2017
and 2018, and immigration in 2017**

| | 01.01.2017 | 01.01.2018 | Change |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| Total population | 5 258 317 | 5 295 619 | 0,7 |
| Immigrants, stock | 724 987 | 746 661 | 3,0 |
| Immigration, total previous year | 66 800 | 58 192 | -13,0 |
| Real GDP ^{1,2} | | | 0,2 |
| Total employment ^{1,2} | | | 1,3 |

¹ Growth of yearly average. ² Preliminary figures (all industries).

Source: National Accounts Statistics

Table A2. Immigration and emigration of legal migrants. 1971-2017

| | 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 | 1,30 | 0,73 |
| 2016 | 66 800 | 40 724 | 1,28 | 0,78 |
| 2017 | 58 192 | 36 843 | 1,10 | 0,70 |

Table A3. Population 31 December 2017 and changes in 2017, by immigrant category and country background

| Immigrant category | Changes in 2017 | | | | | | | | Population 31.12.2017 |
|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Population 1.1.2017 | Livebirths | Deaths | Excess of births | Immigrations | Emigrations | Net migrations | Increase in pop. | |
| Population, total | 5 258 317 | 56 633 | 40 774 | 15 859 | 58 192 | 36 843 | 21 349 | 37 302 | 5 295 619 |
| Born in Norway with two Norwegian-born parents | 4 043 939 | 36 611 | 38 276 | -1 665 | 4 205 | 4 931 | -726 | -3 261 | 4 040 678 |
| Immigrants | 724 987 | 3 | 1 854 | -1 851 | 50 104 | 26 558 | 23 546 | 21 674 | 746 661 |
| Norwegian-born to immigrant parents | 158 764 | 12 357 | 128 | 12 229 | 1 421 | 3 299 | -1 878 | 11 200 | 169 964 |
| Foreign born with one Norwegian-born parent | 36 125 | 13 | 71 | -58 | 1 253 | 501 | 752 | 711 | 36 836 |
| Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent | 255 817 | 7 639 | 381 | 7 258 | 890 | 1 428 | -538 | 6 720 | 255 817 |
| Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents | 38 685 | 10 | 64 | -54 | 319 | 126 | 193 | 178 | 38 863 |
| Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents | 883 751 | 12 360 | 1 982 | 10 378 | 51 525 | 29 857 | 21 668 | 32 874 | 916 625 |
| Rest of the population | 4 374 566 | 44 273 | 38 792 | 5 481 | 6 667 | 6 986 | -319 | 4 428 | 4 378 994 |

¹ 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.

Table A4. Immigration to Norway by previous country of residence. 1986-2017

| From country | Annual average | | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | | |
| Total | 27 330 | 27 465 | 34 690 | 37 395 | 62 710 | 74 233 | 66 800 | 58 192 |
| Europe, total | 13 957 | 17 181 | 21 095 | 20 380 | 42 305 | 48 398 | 32 218 | 30 740 |
| EU 15 | 11 834 | 11 741 | 15 761 | 14 287 | 20 333 | 21 911 | 16 090 | 15 685 |
| EU 28 | 12 505 | 12 439 | 16 744 | 16 976 | 38 846 | 44 264 | 28 576 | 27 325 |
| NEW EU 13 | 671 | 698 | 983 | 2 689 | 18 513 | 22 353 | 12 486 | 11 640 |
| Denmark | 3 232 | 2 308 | 2 727 | 3 009 | 3 064 | 3 688 | 2 973 | 3 059 |
| Finland | 392 | 395 | 1 130 | 930 | 654 | 568 | 544 | 466 |
| Sweden | 3 785 | 4 614 | 6 243 | 4 512 | 7 280 | 7 241 | 4 009 | 3 672 |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | 863 | 1 274 | 604 | 401 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 2 175 | 569 | 208 | 153 | 180 | 198 | 234 |
| Bulgaria | 69 | 60 | 80 | 114 | 352 | 919 | 614 | 606 |
| France | 445 | 529 | 599 | 519 | 820 | 910 | 774 | 733 |
| Germany | 718 | 833 | 1 400 | 1 654 | 3 435 | 1 898 | 1 534 | 1 403 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 555 | 747 | 290 | 263 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 965 | 1 411 | 718 | 687 |
| Lithuania | . | 28 | 91 | 415 | 3 239 | 5 438 | 2 472 | 2 708 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 98 | 174 | 201 | 180 |
| Croatia | . | . | . | . | . | 356 | 480 | 429 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 15 | 26 | 30 | 19 |
| Poland | 485 | 322 | 248 | 1 324 | 11 461 | 10 399 | 5 976 | 5 163 |
| Romania | 56 | 91 | 128 | 207 | 856 | 1 813 | 1 117 | 1 066 |
| Russia | . | 241 | 683 | 1 454 | 1 104 | 842 | 684 | 682 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 724 | 1 352 | 1 617 | 557 | 68 | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 298 | 563 | 822 | 778 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 551 | 503 | 255 | 188 |
| Spain | 470 | 441 | 512 | 703 | 1 006 | 2 077 | 1 693 | 1 499 |
| Ukraine | . | 18 | 61 | 214 | 312 | 462 | 457 | 470 |
| United Kingdom | 1 832 | 1 587 | 1 835 | 1 582 | 1 935 | 2 163 | 1 662 | 1 771 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 749 | 2 187 | 3 299 | 2 986 | 3 224 | 4 745 | 4 111 | 4 262 |
| Africa, total | 2 235 | 1 960 | 2 687 | 3 939 | 4 686 | 7 444 | 5 782 | 4 514 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 933 | 1 940 | 1 723 | 1 106 |
| Morocco | 234 | 173 | 236 | 200 | 149 | 145 | 189 | 191 |
| Somalia | 315 | 444 | 832 | 1 297 | 1 154 | 1 681 | 526 | 310 |
| Rest of Africa | 1 687 | 1 344 | 1 619 | 2 443 | 2 450 | 3 678 | 3 344 | 2 907 |
| Asia, total | 7 068 | 4 843 | 7 066 | 9 457 | 11 295 | 13 321 | 23 113 | 18 134 |
| Afghanistan | 52 | 16 | 111 | 811 | 818 | 764 | 957 | 602 |
| China | 229 | 264 | 398 | 804 | 906 | 955 | 694 | 676 |
| Hong Kong | 147 | 80 | 43 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 57 |
| Korea, South | 236 | 159 | 199 | 174 | 171 | 205 | 215 | 230 |
| India | 354 | 183 | 239 | 334 | 836 | 1 451 | 1 289 | 1 488 |
| Iran | 949 | 282 | 391 | 587 | 444 | 655 | 761 | 656 |
| Iraq | 156 | 263 | 1 659 | 1 306 | 999 | 445 | 824 | 930 |
| Pakistan | 972 | 620 | 794 | 815 | 758 | 732 | 690 | 748 |
| Philippines | 578 | 429 | 386 | 666 | 1 377 | 1 990 | 1 731 | 1 592 |
| Sri Lanka | 855 | 387 | 360 | 334 | 227 | 154 | 122 | 125 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | 188 | 1 184 | 7 603 | 3 964 |
| Thailand | 275 | 270 | 410 | 1 052 | 1 473 | 1 276 | 1 547 | 1 268 |
| Turkey | 665 | 460 | 550 | 634 | 391 | 544 | 1 357 | 1 473 |
| Vietnam | 552 | 377 | 191 | 303 | 261 | 316 | 393 | 364 |
| Rest of Asia | 1 047 | 1 054 | 1 334 | 1 603 | 2 410 | 2 611 | 4 899 | 3 961 |
| North and Central America, total | 2 384 | 2 502 | 2 664 | 2 147 | 2 286 | 2 413 | 2 271 | 2 135 |
| USA | 1 987 | 2 069 | 2 104 | 1 614 | 1 630 | 1 722 | 1 603 | 1 531 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 397 | 434 | 560 | 534 | 656 | 692 | 668 | 604 |
| South America, total | 1 464 | 683 | 744 | 896 | 1 071 | 1 086 | 901 | 893 |
| Brazil | 116 | 123 | 162 | 259 | 450 | 540 | 463 | 428 |
| Chile | 934 | 149 | 164 | 183 | 160 | 131 | 80 | 96 |
| Rest of South America | 414 | 411 | 478 | 454 | 461 | 415 | 358 | 369 |
| Oceania, total | 204 | 227 | 343 | 329 | 482 | 490 | 383 | 403 |
| Not stated | 19 | 68 | 91 | 246 | 584 | 1 081 | 2 132 | 1 373 |

Table A4m. Immigration to Norway by previous country of residence and age. Males. 2017

| From country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 29 787 | 4 786 | 3 841 | 8 636 | 7 205 | 3 217 | 1 309 | 489 | 304 |
| Europe, total | 16 414 | 1 661 | 1 071 | 5 705 | 4 544 | 2 154 | 839 | 256 | 184 |
| EU 15 | 7 904 | 853 | 589 | 2 826 | 1 919 | 910 | 465 | 178 | 164 |
| EU 28 | 14 773 | 1 424 | 918 | 5 195 | 4 085 | 1 964 | 779 | 230 | 178 |
| NEW EU 13 | 6 869 | 571 | 329 | 2 369 | 2 166 | 1 054 | 314 | 52 | 14 |
| Denmark | 1 279 | 121 | 71 | 649 | 241 | 104 | 63 | 20 | 10 |
| Finland | 189 | 21 | 10 | 64 | 48 | 26 | 13 | 6 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 882 | 182 | 109 | 683 | 433 | 196 | 135 | 82 | 62 |
| Iceland | 210 | 33 | 18 | 79 | 38 | 21 | 13 | 8 | - |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 133 | 10 | 17 | 38 | 38 | 24 | 5 | - | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 342 | 39 | 32 | 96 | 85 | 56 | 27 | 5 | 2 |
| France | 360 | 42 | 30 | 159 | 85 | 19 | 15 | 2 | 8 |
| Germany | 684 | 74 | 82 | 219 | 173 | 89 | 37 | 8 | 2 |
| Estonia | 138 | 18 | 8 | 39 | 44 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Latvia | 405 | 47 | 20 | 123 | 121 | 67 | 22 | 5 | - |
| Lithuania | 1 568 | 114 | 78 | 594 | 465 | 241 | 69 | 5 | 2 |
| Kosovo | 94 | 8 | 9 | 37 | 25 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Croatia | 251 | 26 | 19 | 67 | 88 | 34 | 14 | 3 | - |
| Montenegro | 8 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 3 145 | 240 | 113 | 1 071 | 1 048 | 498 | 144 | 28 | 3 |
| Romania | 640 | 45 | 37 | 242 | 199 | 93 | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| Russia | 319 | 65 | 24 | 99 | 91 | 27 | 11 | 2 | - |
| Serbia | 391 | 49 | 44 | 78 | 147 | 54 | 16 | 3 | - |
| Slovakia | 102 | 8 | 2 | 46 | 29 | 15 | 2 | - | - |
| Spain | 789 | 77 | 80 | 204 | 173 | 129 | 45 | 20 | 61 |
| Ukraine | 168 | 30 | 15 | 68 | 37 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 964 | 140 | 68 | 288 | 276 | 107 | 57 | 16 | 12 |
| Rest of Europe | 2 353 | 272 | 184 | 760 | 658 | 309 | 121 | 35 | 14 |
| Africa, total | 2 094 | 587 | 545 | 428 | 330 | 123 | 51 | 20 | 10 |
| Eritrea | 532 | 138 | 112 | 168 | 76 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Morocco | 81 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 6 | - |
| Somalia | 147 | 32 | 66 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 3 | - |
| Rest of Africa | 1 334 | 397 | 345 | 229 | 228 | 89 | 31 | 7 | 8 |
| Asia, total | 8 727 | 1 946 | 1 625 | 2 027 | 1 850 | 721 | 313 | 161 | 84 |
| Afghanistan | 363 | 50 | 238 | 39 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| China | 304 | 34 | 16 | 104 | 80 | 34 | 12 | 17 | 7 |
| Hong Kong | 22 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Korea, South | 122 | 42 | 9 | 14 | 32 | 14 | 8 | 3 | - |
| India | 854 | 130 | 24 | 221 | 386 | 69 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Iran | 343 | 37 | 46 | 98 | 105 | 26 | 18 | 6 | 7 |
| Iraq | 522 | 87 | 76 | 158 | 121 | 54 | 20 | 6 | - |
| Pakistan | 357 | 74 | 60 | 126 | 63 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Philippines | 367 | 77 | 86 | 65 | 69 | 18 | 19 | 25 | 8 |
| Sri Lanka | 51 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Syria | 2 258 | 557 | 399 | 655 | 383 | 151 | 84 | 24 | 5 |
| Thailand | 311 | 100 | 95 | 13 | 26 | 17 | 21 | 26 | 13 |
| Turkey | 761 | 209 | 154 | 134 | 144 | 78 | 40 | 2 | - |
| Vietnam | 106 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| Rest of Asia | 1 986 | 518 | 400 | 358 | 376 | 229 | 65 | 30 | 10 |
| North and Central America, total | 1 060 | 157 | 165 | 250 | 259 | 118 | 66 | 27 | 18 |
| USA | 766 | 122 | 121 | 162 | 184 | 85 | 54 | 22 | 16 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 294 | 35 | 44 | 88 | 75 | 33 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| South America, total | 380 | 80 | 52 | 89 | 99 | 34 | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| Brazil | 157 | 27 | 24 | 36 | 40 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Chile | 39 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Rest of South America | 184 | 50 | 18 | 47 | 46 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Oceania, total | 226 | 46 | 15 | 76 | 61 | 22 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Not stated | 1 112 | 355 | 383 | 137 | 123 | 67 | 27 | 16 | 4 |

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

| From country | Total | Age | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 28 405 | 4 582 | 3 064 | 10 280 | 6 129 | 2 469 | 1 066 | 507 | 308 |
| Europe, total | 14 326 | 1 622 | 1 108 | 6 282 | 3 012 | 1 289 | 596 | 229 | 188 |
| EU 15 | 7 781 | 863 | 616 | 3 558 | 1 469 | 608 | 363 | 159 | 145 |
| EU 28 | 12 552 | 1 393 | 938 | 5 682 | 2 552 | 1 114 | 537 | 180 | 156 |
| NEW EU 13 | 4 771 | 530 | 322 | 2 124 | 1 083 | 506 | 174 | 21 | 11 |
| Denmark | 1 780 | 121 | 89 | 1 203 | 209 | 74 | 60 | 20 | 4 |
| Finland | 277 | 24 | 23 | 132 | 55 | 27 | 11 | 5 | - |
| Sweden | 1 790 | 193 | 91 | 788 | 319 | 141 | 115 | 73 | 70 |
| Iceland | 191 | 25 | 22 | 73 | 34 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 2 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 101 | 14 | 9 | 41 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Bulgaria | 264 | 40 | 29 | 67 | 67 | 44 | 14 | 1 | 2 |
| France | 373 | 40 | 39 | 192 | 56 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| Germany | 719 | 78 | 124 | 280 | 130 | 57 | 36 | 11 | 3 |
| Estonia | 125 | 18 | 14 | 44 | 24 | 20 | 3 | 2 | - |
| Latvia | 282 | 32 | 26 | 115 | 52 | 37 | 16 | 3 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 140 | 130 | 75 | 541 | 210 | 127 | 51 | 3 | 3 |
| Kosovo | 86 | 12 | 11 | 36 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 4 | - |
| Croatia | 178 | 29 | 13 | 72 | 42 | 14 | 5 | 3 | - |
| Montenegro | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Poland | 2 018 | 213 | 114 | 926 | 502 | 192 | 63 | 5 | 3 |
| Romania | 426 | 43 | 26 | 188 | 115 | 40 | 11 | 3 | - |
| Russia | 363 | 50 | 32 | 108 | 97 | 33 | 17 | 14 | 12 |
| Serbia | 387 | 58 | 36 | 116 | 117 | 50 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Slovakia | 86 | 3 | 4 | 59 | 10 | 7 | 3 | - | - |
| Spain | 710 | 95 | 70 | 196 | 165 | 73 | 43 | 24 | 44 |
| Ukraine | 302 | 28 | 21 | 103 | 89 | 36 | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| United Kingdom | 807 | 140 | 54 | 266 | 209 | 84 | 34 | 13 | 7 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 909 | 236 | 185 | 731 | 461 | 186 | 72 | 21 | 17 |
| Africa, total | 2 420 | 557 | 418 | 708 | 524 | 147 | 39 | 20 | 7 |
| Eritrea | 574 | 134 | 101 | 182 | 117 | 32 | 6 | 2 | - |
| Morocco | 110 | 20 | 9 | 39 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Somalia | 163 | 30 | 54 | 29 | 23 | 17 | 7 | 3 | - |
| Rest of Africa | 1 573 | 373 | 254 | 458 | 355 | 87 | 25 | 14 | 7 |
| Asia, total | 9 407 | 1 813 | 1 272 | 2 759 | 2 082 | 843 | 338 | 219 | 81 |
| Afghanistan | 239 | 45 | 34 | 120 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| China | 372 | 33 | 18 | 156 | 73 | 29 | 22 | 34 | 7 |
| Hong Kong | 35 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| Korea, South | 108 | 25 | 11 | 24 | 32 | 14 | 2 | - | - |
| India | 634 | 111 | 21 | 228 | 206 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 14 |
| Iran | 313 | 26 | 37 | 96 | 100 | 27 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Iraq | 408 | 85 | 77 | 109 | 90 | 32 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 391 | 71 | 42 | 147 | 68 | 24 | 14 | 18 | 7 |
| Philippines | 1 225 | 97 | 85 | 617 | 245 | 58 | 52 | 55 | 16 |
| Sri Lanka | 74 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Syria | 1 706 | 518 | 321 | 332 | 322 | 142 | 53 | 12 | 6 |
| Thailand | 957 | 100 | 129 | 147 | 293 | 212 | 61 | 14 | 1 |
| Turkey | 712 | 177 | 149 | 134 | 135 | 86 | 21 | 6 | 4 |
| Vietnam | 258 | 23 | 23 | 117 | 44 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 1 |
| Rest of Asia | 1 975 | 496 | 316 | 488 | 430 | 165 | 50 | 22 | 8 |
| North and Central Ame | 1 075 | 152 | 136 | 312 | 268 | 102 | 59 | 24 | 22 |
| USA | 765 | 118 | 101 | 199 | 190 | 75 | 46 | 18 | 18 |
| Rest of North and Centr | 310 | 34 | 35 | 113 | 78 | 27 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| South America, total | 513 | 82 | 61 | 128 | 151 | 56 | 15 | 11 | 9 |
| Brazil | 271 | 37 | 36 | 67 | 94 | 27 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Chile | 57 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Rest of South America | 185 | 30 | 18 | 52 | 45 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| Oceania, total | 177 | 33 | 17 | 48 | 54 | 16 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Not stated | 488 | 323 | 53 | 43 | 38 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 1 |

28 406 ##### 3 065 ##### 6 129 2 469 1 066 507 308

Table A5. Emigration from Norway by country of destination. 1986-2017

| To country | Annual average | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1986- 1990 | 1991- 1995 | 1996- 2000 | 2001- 2005 | 2006- 2010 | 2011- 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Total | 21 006 | 18 546 | 22 885 | 23 782 | 25 169 | 33 752 | 40 724 | 36 843 |
| Europe, total | 15 297 | 10 902 | 15 277 | 16 218 | 15 098 | 18 416 | 21 636 | 20 311 |
| EU 15 | 14 228 | 9 451 | 13 062 | 14 176 | 12 432 | 14 121 | 15 394 | 14 432 |
| EU 28 | 14 377 | 9 774 | 13 476 | 14 766 | 14 262 | 17 181 | 20 122 | 18 950 |
| NEW EU 13 | 150 | 324 | 414 | 594 | 1 830 | 3 060 | 4 728 | 4 518 |
| Denmark | 3 022 | 2 484 | 2 949 | 3 176 | 2 944 | 2 776 | 3 560 | 3262 |
| Finland | 439 | 246 | 682 | 996 | 609 | 450 | 494 | 447 |
| Sweden | 6 004 | 2 669 | 4 429 | 5 534 | 5 111 | 6 373 | 5 526 | 4874 |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | 356 | 700 | 913 | 851 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 49 | 411 | 71 | 37 | 42 | 38 | 51 |
| Bulgaria | 11 | 21 | 15 | 29 | 32 | 67 | 118 | 104 |
| France | 584 | 477 | 469 | 430 | 356 | 444 | 563 | 548 |
| Germany | 639 | 702 | 774 | 720 | 841 | 1 045 | 1 269 | 1227 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 63 | 112 | 159 | 129 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 56 | 163 | 224 | 162 |
| Lithuania | . | 11 | 32 | 77 | 198 | 582 | 1 050 | 878 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 7 | 12 | 15 | 18 |
| Croatia | . | . | . | . | . | . | 42 | 35 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Poland | 90 | 133 | 113 | 171 | 1 123 | 1 629 | 2 267 | 2363 |
| Romania | 5 | 33 | 30 | 53 | 63 | 142 | 291 | 278 |
| Russia | . | 46 | 114 | 142 | 115 | 137 | 126 | 100 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 169 | 379 | 408 | 481 | 12 | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 23 | 40 | 47 | 34 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 145 | 145 | 239 | 211 |
| Spain | 683 | 440 | 853 | 969 | 546 | 613 | 841 | 871 |
| Ukraine | . | 4 | 15 | 18 | 38 | 43 | 44 | 46 |
| United Kingdom | 1 944 | 1 529 | 1 826 | 1 464 | 1 464 | 1 550 | 1 908 | 1918 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 707 | 1 678 | 2 156 | 1 886 | 958 | 1 347 | 1 899 | 1901 |
| Africa, total | 904 | 924 | 787 | 709 | 688 | 872 | 690 | 594 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Morocco | 42 | 62 | 68 | 53 | 45 | 60 | 53 | 55 |
| Somalia | 9 | 37 | 37 | 94 | 54 | 85 | 76 | 51 |
| Rest of Africa | 853 | 824 | 682 | 562 | 584 | 718 | 557 | 486 |
| Asia, total | 1 331 | 2 013 | 1 975 | 1 905 | 2 163 | 2 715 | 2 563 | 2 388 |
| Afghanistan | 5 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| China | 35 | 84 | 146 | 176 | 210 | 195 | 141 | 129 |
| Hong Kong | 47 | 49 | 41 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 11 |
| Korea, South | 29 | 47 | 68 | 46 | 68 | 77 | 83 | 70 |
| India | 58 | 105 | 87 | 90 | 179 | 380 | 514 | 366 |
| Iran | 20 | 56 | 34 | 58 | 48 | 33 | 62 | 23 |
| Iraq | 2 | 14 | 13 | 154 | 91 | 220 | 162 | 105 |
| Pakistan | 206 | 353 | 293 | 208 | 168 | 137 | 177 | 125 |
| Philippines | 61 | 107 | 119 | 111 | 152 | 243 | 149 | 152 |
| Sri Lanka | 40 | 89 | 67 | 80 | 37 | 29 | 12 | 27 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | 29 | 10 | 7 | . |
| Thailand | 75 | 82 | 102 | 176 | 249 | 277 | 292 | 283 |
| Turkey | 106 | 158 | 118 | 10 | 106 | 152 | 190 | 238 |
| Vietnam | 1 | 25 | 25 | 103 | 49 | 40 | 37 | 33 |
| Rest of Asia | 646 | 840 | 860 | 666 | 757 | 889 | 709 | 811 |
| North and Central America, total | 2 527 | 2 496 | 2 573 | 1 605 | 1 351 | 1 537 | 1 369 | 1 388 |
| USA | 2 061 | 2 071 | 2 195 | 1 314 | 1 028 | 1 211 | 1 114 | 1 109 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 466 | 425 | 378 | 291 | 323 | 327 | 255 | 279 |
| South America, total | 334 | 410 | 346 | 264 | 291 | 338 | 291 | 216 |
| Brazil | 63 | 56 | 82 | 97 | 119 | 169 | 138 | 68 |
| Chile | 110 | 212 | 104 | 70 | 60 | 52 | 32 | 61 |
| Rest of South America | 161 | 142 | 193 | 98 | 112 | 117 | 121 | 87 |
| Oceania, total | 230 | 250 | 340 | 256 | 308 | 341 | 333 | 316 |
| Not stated | 383 | 1 551 | 1 586 | 2 825 | 5 271 | 9 590 | 13 842 | 11 630 |

Table A5m. Emigration from Norway by country of destination and age. Males. 2017

| To country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 20 214 | 2 750 | 1 216 | 4 568 | 5 651 | 3 259 | 1 659 | 863 | 248 |
| | 20 214 | 2 773 | 1 232 | 4 600 | 5 546 | 3 279 | 1 670 | 865 | 249 |
| Europe, total | 10 187 | 1 783 | 658 | 2 614 | 2 506 | 1 343 | 713 | 443 | 127 |
| EU 15 | 6 991 | 1 032 | 482 | 2 092 | 1 607 | 870 | 478 | 325 | 105 |
| EU 28 | 9 446 | 1 663 | 583 | 2 453 | 2 348 | 1 227 | 645 | 412 | 115 |
| NEW EU 13 | 2 455 | 631 | 101 | 361 | 741 | 357 | 167 | 87 | 10 |
| Denmark | 1 374 | 122 | 90 | 650 | 226 | 128 | 75 | 62 | 21 |
| Finland | 227 | 32 | 14 | 55 | 56 | 34 | 20 | 14 | 2 |
| Sweden | 2 524 | 381 | 131 | 766 | 665 | 282 | 150 | 113 | 48 |
| Iceland | 475 | 85 | 55 | 95 | 94 | 68 | 52 | 24 | 2 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 28 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Bulgaria | 62 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 1 | - |
| France | 276 | 60 | 23 | 74 | 57 | 35 | 15 | 5 | 3 |
| Germany | 618 | 96 | 50 | 132 | 136 | 92 | 68 | 37 | 7 |
| Estonia | 79 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| Latvia | 77 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 14 | 4 | - | - |
| Lithuania | 447 | 127 | 17 | 85 | 135 | 47 | 26 | 10 | - |
| Kosovo | 8 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Croatia | 22 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Montenegro | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Poland | 1 286 | 357 | 56 | 142 | 378 | 195 | 98 | 56 | 2 |
| Romania | 136 | 47 | 11 | 24 | 31 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Russia | 50 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 11 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Serbia | 18 | 2 | - | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Slovenia | 141 | 23 | - | 19 | 48 | 33 | 11 | 7 | - |
| Spain | 460 | 58 | 29 | 93 | 92 | 81 | 45 | 44 | 18 |
| Ukraine | 18 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 847 | 182 | 90 | 191 | 178 | 118 | 57 | 25 | 4 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 011 | 144 | 72 | 227 | 309 | 152 | 65 | 32 | 10 |
| Africa, total | 324 | 110 | 40 | 42 | 62 | 37 | 21 | 11 | 1 |
| Eritrea | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 24 | 12 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - |
| Somalia | 29 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| Rest of Africa | 270 | 86 | 30 | 39 | 59 | 32 | 14 | 9 | 1 |
| Asia, total | 1 269 | 229 | 125 | 148 | 328 | 173 | 108 | 111 | 47 |
| Afghanistan | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 66 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Hong Kong | 5 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Korea, South | 32 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 1 | - | - |
| India | 215 | 35 | 13 | 25 | 105 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Iran | 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Iraq | 48 | 19 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 54 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Philippines | 63 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 9 |
| Sri Lanka | 17 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Syria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 186 | 13 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 20 | 39 | 65 | 16 |
| Turkey | 126 | 32 | 18 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 6 |
| Vietnam | 10 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Rest of Asia | 426 | 86 | 50 | 67 | 114 | 68 | 26 | 12 | 3 |
| North and Central America, total | 689 | 111 | 77 | 172 | 135 | 114 | 40 | 29 | 11 |
| USA | 553 | 88 | 62 | 145 | 107 | 85 | 35 | 22 | 9 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 136 | 23 | 15 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| South America, total | 113 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 30 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 3 |
| Brazil | 32 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 | - |
| Chile | 34 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Rest of South America | 47 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 141 | 23 | 16 | 32 | 36 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Not stated | 7 491 | 502 | 304 | 1 576 | 2 449 | 1 579 | 765 | 257 | 59 |
| | 20 214 | 2 773 | 1 232 | 4 600 | 5 546 | 3 279 | 1 670 | 865 | 249 |

Table A5f. Emigration from Norway by country of destination and age. Females. 2017

| To country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 16 629 | 2 500 | 1 305 | 5 706 | 4 093 | 1 496 | 813 | 499 | 217 |
| Europe, total | 10 124 | 1 617 | 841 | 3 668 | 2 308 | 839 | 466 | 280 | 105 |
| EU 15 | 7 441 | 926 | 640 | 3 085 | 1 517 | 612 | 347 | 232 | 82 |
| EU 28 | 9 504 | 1 500 | 759 | 3 515 | 2 170 | 780 | 424 | 266 | 90 |
| NEW EU 13 | 2 063 | 574 | 119 | 430 | 653 | 168 | 77 | 34 | 8 |
| Denmark | 1 888 | 127 | 187 | 1 127 | 239 | 84 | 71 | 40 | 13 |
| Finland | 220 | 39 | 10 | 63 | 60 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 4 |
| Sweden | 2 350 | 334 | 121 | 982 | 522 | 168 | 103 | 88 | 32 |
| Iceland | 376 | 71 | 60 | 85 | 81 | 37 | 33 | 9 | - |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 23 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 14 |
| Bulgaria | 42 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| France | 272 | 51 | 28 | 78 | 67 | 27 | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Germany | 609 | 79 | 66 | 207 | 129 | 57 | 46 | 21 | 4 |
| Estonia | 50 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Latvia | 85 | 24 | 4 | 14 | 28 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Lithuania | 431 | 132 | 20 | 103 | 131 | 32 | 8 | 5 | - |
| Kosovo | 10 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Croatia | 13 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Montenegro | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 1 077 | 308 | 71 | 205 | 345 | 81 | 42 | 21 | 4 |
| Romania | 142 | 49 | 7 | 33 | 41 | 9 | 3 | - | - |
| Russia | 50 | 7 | 5 | 19 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Serbia | 16 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Slovenia | 70 | 17 | - | 17 | 28 | 3 | 5 | - | - |
| Spain | 411 | 55 | 32 | 92 | 99 | 47 | 40 | 35 | 11 |
| Ukraine | 28 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 1 071 | 159 | 126 | 369 | 238 | 120 | 35 | 19 | 5 |
| Rest of Europe | 890 | 128 | 89 | 247 | 245 | 115 | 40 | 18 | 8 |
| Africa, total | 270 | 92 | 29 | 44 | 59 | 32 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Eritrea | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 31 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Somalia | 22 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Rest of Africa | 216 | 68 | 22 | 41 | 52 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Asia, total | 1 119 | 243 | 112 | 246 | 274 | 115 | 64 | 46 | 19 |
| Afghanistan | 9 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| China | 63 | 7 | 4 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Hong Kong | 6 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Korea, South | 38 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 4 | - | - | - |
| India | 151 | 35 | 8 | 33 | 56 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Iran | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| Iraq | 57 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 7 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 71 | 23 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Philippines | 89 | 9 | 4 | 33 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Sri Lanka | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Syria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 97 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| Turkey | 112 | 25 | 12 | 18 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 2 |
| Vietnam | 23 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Rest of Asia | 385 | 97 | 45 | 80 | 94 | 43 | 19 | 6 | 1 |
| North and Central America, total | 699 | 95 | 109 | 173 | 175 | 94 | 33 | 14 | 6 |
| USA | 556 | 73 | 88 | 139 | 142 | 71 | 28 | 11 | 4 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 143 | 22 | 21 | 34 | 33 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| South America, total | 103 | 14 | 10 | 22 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| Brazil | 36 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Chile | 27 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Rest of South America | 40 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 175 | 24 | 17 | 45 | 53 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Not stated | 4 139 | 439 | 204 | 1 378 | 1 251 | 404 | 230 | 152 | 81 |

Table A6. Net migration by country. 1986-2017

| | Annual average | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Country | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Total | 6 324 | 8 919 | 11 805 | 13 613 | 37 541 | 40 481 | 26 076 | 21 349 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Europe, total | -1 340 | 6 279 | 5 818 | 4 161 | 27 207 | 29 982 | 10 582 | 10 429 |
| EU 15 | -2 394 | 2 290 | 2 699 | 110 | 7 901 | 7 790 | 696 | 1 253 |
| EU 28 | -1 872 | 2 665 | 3 268 | 2 210 | 24 584 | 27 083 | 8 454 | 8 375 |
| NEW EU 13 | 521 | 374 | 569 | 2 095 | 16 683 | 19 292 | 7 758 | 7 122 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 210 | -176 | -222 | -167 | 120 | 911 | -587 | -203 |
| Finland | -47 | 150 | 447 | -66 | 45 | 118 | 50 | 19 |
| Sweden | -2 219 | 1 945 | 1 814 | -1 022 | 2 168 | 868 | -1 517 | -1 202 |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | 507 | 575 | -309 | -450 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | . | 2 126 | 158 | 137 | 116 | 137 | 160 | 183 |
| Bulgaria | 58 | 38 | 65 | 85 | 320 | 852 | 496 | 502 |
| France | -139 | 51 | 130 | 89 | 464 | 465 | 211 | 185 |
| Germany | 79 | 131 | 626 | 934 | 2 594 | 853 | 265 | 176 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 491 | 636 | 131 | 134 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 908 | 1 249 | 494 | 525 |
| Lithuania | . | 17 | 59 | 338 | 3 041 | 4 856 | 1 422 | 1 830 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 91 | 161 | 186 | 162 |
| Croatia | . | . | . | . | . | 317 | 438 | 394 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 12 | 21 | 27 | 16 |
| Poland | 395 | 189 | 135 | 1 153 | 10 338 | 8 770 | 3 709 | 2 800 |
| Romania | 51 | 58 | 98 | 153 | 793 | 1 672 | 826 | 788 |
| Russia | . | 195 | 569 | 1 312 | 989 | 704 | 558 | 582 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 555 | 973 | 1 209 | 76 | 56 | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 275 | 523 | 775 | 744 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 406 | 359 | 16 | -23 |
| Spain | -213 | 2 | -342 | -266 | 460 | 1 464 | 852 | 628 |
| Ukraine | . | 14 | 46 | 197 | 275 | 420 | 413 | 424 |
| United Kingdom | -112 | 58 | 9 | 118 | 471 | 613 | -246 | -147 |
| Rest of Europe | 42 | 509 | 1 143 | 1 100 | 2 267 | 3 565 | 2 212 | 2 361 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Africa, total | 1 331 | 1 037 | 1 901 | 3 231 | 3 999 | 6 572 | 5 092 | 3 920 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 928 | 1 931 | 1 719 | 1 104 |
| Morocco | 192 | 111 | 169 | 146 | 104 | 85 | 136 | 136 |
| Somalia | 306 | 406 | 795 | 1 203 | 1 101 | 1 596 | 450 | 259 |
| Rest of Africa | 834 | 520 | 938 | 1 881 | 1 866 | 2 960 | 2 787 | 2 421 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Asia, total | 5 737 | 2 830 | 5 090 | 7 552 | 9 132 | 10 606 | 20 550 | 15 746 |
| Afghanistan | 47 | 12 | 109 | 800 | 813 | 751 | 942 | 587 |
| China | 194 | 180 | 252 | 628 | 696 | 760 | 553 | 547 |
| Hong Kong | 100 | 31 | 2 | 18 | 22 | 17 | 18 | 46 |
| Korea, South | 207 | 112 | 131 | 128 | 103 | 129 | 132 | 160 |
| India | 296 | 78 | 152 | 244 | 657 | 1 071 | 775 | 1 122 |
| Iran | 929 | 226 | 357 | 529 | 396 | 622 | 699 | 633 |
| Iraq | 154 | 249 | 1 646 | 1 152 | 908 | 225 | 662 | 825 |
| Pakistan | 766 | 267 | 501 | 607 | 590 | 595 | 513 | 623 |
| Philippines | 517 | 322 | 267 | 555 | 1 225 | 1 747 | 1 582 | 1 440 |
| Sri Lanka | 815 | 298 | 293 | 254 | 189 | 125 | 110 | 98 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | 159 | 1 174 | 7 596 | 3 964 |
| Thailand | 200 | 188 | 308 | 876 | 1 225 | 999 | 1 255 | 985 |
| Turkey | 558 | 302 | 432 | 624 | 285 | 392 | 1 167 | 1 235 |
| Vietnam | 551 | 352 | 166 | 200 | 212 | 276 | 356 | 331 |
| Rest of Asia | 401 | 213 | 474 | 937 | 1 652 | 1 722 | 4 190 | 3 150 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| North and Central America, total | -143 | 7 | 91 | 542 | 935 | 876 | 902 | 747 |
| USA | -75 | -2 | -91 | 300 | 602 | 511 | 489 | 422 |
| Rest of North and Central America | -68 | 9 | 182 | 242 | 332 | 365 | 413 | 325 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| South America, total | 1 130 | 273 | 398 | 632 | 781 | 748 | 610 | 677 |
| Brazil | 53 | 67 | 80 | 163 | 331 | 371 | 325 | 360 |
| Chile | 824 | -63 | 61 | 113 | 100 | 79 | 48 | 35 |
| Rest of South America | 253 | 269 | 286 | 356 | 349 | 298 | 237 | 282 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Oceania, total | -26 | -23 | 3 | 73 | 174 | 149 | 50 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Not stated | -364 | -1 483 | -1 496 | -2 579 | -4 686 | -8 509 | -11 710 | -10 257 |

Table A6m. Net migration by country and age. Males. 2017

| Country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 9 573 | 2 036 | 2 625 | 4 068 | 1 554 | -42 | -350 | -374 | 56 |
| Europe, total | 6 227 | -122 | 413 | 3 091 | 2 038 | 811 | 126 | -187 | 57 |
| EU 15 | 913 | -179 | 107 | 734 | 312 | 40 | -13 | -147 | 59 |
| EU 28 | 5 327 | -239 | 335 | 2 742 | 1 737 | 737 | 134 | -182 | 63 |
| NEW EU 13 | 4 414 | -60 | 228 | 2 008 | 1 425 | 697 | 147 | -35 | 4 |
| Denmark | -95 | -1 | -19 | -1 | 15 | -24 | -12 | -42 | -11 |
| Finland | -38 | -11 | -4 | 9 | -8 | -8 | -7 | -8 | -1 |
| Sweden | -654 | -199 | -22 | -83 | -232 | -86 | -15 | -31 | 14 |
| Iceland | -263 | -52 | -37 | -16 | -56 | -47 | -39 | -16 | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 111 | 8 | 15 | 35 | 35 | 18 | 3 | - | -3 |
| Bulgaria | 279 | 30 | 27 | 85 | 66 | 46 | 21 | 4 | |
| France | 88 | -18 | 7 | 85 | 28 | -16 | 0 | -3 | 5 |
| Germany | 66 | -22 | 32 | 87 | 37 | -3 | -31 | -29 | -5 |
| Estonia | 59 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 23 | 9 | -4 | -2 | 0 |
| Latvia | 323 | 28 | 18 | 115 | 91 | 53 | 18 | - | - |
| Lithuania | 1 119 | -13 | 61 | 509 | 330 | 194 | 43 | -5 | |
| Kosovo | 62 | 5 | | 36 | 21 | - | - | - | 0 |
| Croatia | 231 | 23 | 16 | 66 | 80 | 31 | 13 | 2 | |
| Montenegro | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 1 861 | -117 | 57 | 929 | 670 | 303 | 46 | -28 | 1 |
| Romania | 502 | -2 | 26 | 218 | 168 | 76 | 18 | -1 | -1 |
| Russia | 258 | 50 | 21 | 86 | 84 | 16 | - | 1 | - |
| Serbia | 329 | 47 | - | 75 | 141 | 52 | 14 | 0 | - |
| Slovakia | -34 | -15 | - | 27 | -19 | -18 | -9 | - | - |
| Spain | 329 | 19 | 51 | 111 | 81 | 48 | 0 | -24 | 43 |
| Ukraine | 146 | 28 | 13 | 63 | 35 | 7 | 0 | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 119 | -42 | -22 | 97 | 98 | -11 | 0 | -9 | 8 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 427 | 128 | 168 | 533 | 349 | 171 | 67 | 4 | 7 |
| Africa, total | 1 755 | 477 | 505 | 374 | 268 | 86 | 30 | 6 | 9 |
| Eritrea | 531 | 138 | 112 | 167 | 76 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Morocco | 45 | 8 | 19 | | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - |
| Somalia | 115 | 20 | 59 | 17 | 13 | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| Rest of Africa | 1 064 | 311 | 315 | 190 | 169 | 57 | 17 | -2 | 7 |
| Asia, total | 7 332 | 1 694 | 1 479 | 1 858 | 1 522 | 543 | 199 | 37 | |
| Afghanistan | 344 | 48 | 237 | 37 | 22 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 238 | 30 | 14 | 84 | 52 | 28 | 10 | 14 | 6 |
| Hong Kong | 13 | | - | 6 | 7 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| Korea, South | 87 | 37 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 7 | - | - |
| India | 639 | 95 | 11 | 196 | 281 | 42 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Iran | 315 | 35 | 44 | 97 | 100 | 24 | 15 | - | - |
| Iraq | 475 | 68 | 64 | 157 | 115 | 48 | 18 | 5 | |
| Pakistan | 303 | 54 | 55 | 123 | 52 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Philippines | 304 | 70 | 83 | 62 | 62 | 5 | 7 | 16 | -1 |
| Sri Lanka | 31 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 1 | - | 6 |
| | 2 258 | 557 | 399 | 655 | 383 | 151 | 84 | 24 | 5 |
| Thailand | 125 | 87 | 80 | 9 | 12 | -3 | -18 | -39 | -3 |
| Turkey | 641 | 177 | 136 | 123 | 125 | 66 | 25 | -11 | - |
| Vietnam | 32 | | - | - | 18 | 5 | 6 | 3 | - |
| Rest of Asia | 1 527 | 432 | 350 | 291 | 262 | 161 | 39 | 18 | -26 |
| North and Central Amerika, total | 371 | 46 | 88 | 78 | 124 | 4 | 26 | -2 | 7 |
| USA | 213 | 34 | 59 | 17 | 77 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 7 |
| Rest of North and Central Amerika | 158 | 12 | 29 | 61 | 47 | 4 | 7 | -2 | 0 |
| South America, total | 267 | 65 | 40 | 73 | 69 | 21 | 1 | -3 | 1 |
| Brazil | 123 | 23 | 21 | 32 | 29 | 10 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Chile | 7 | -2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 0 | -2 | -5 | - |
| Rest of South America | 137 | 44 | 14 | 39 | 31 | 11 | -4 | 1 | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 86 | 23 | -1 | 44 | 25 | 2 | -7 | 0 | - |
| Not stated | -6 465 | -147 | 79 | -1 494 | -2 357 | -1 512 | -738 | -241 | -55 |

Table A6f. Net migration by country and age. Females. 2017

| Country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 11 776 | 2 082 | 1 759 | 4 574 | 2 036 | 973 | 253 | 8 | 91 |
| Europa, total | 4 202 | 5 | 267 | 2 614 | 704 | 450 | 130 | -51 | 83 |
| EU 15 | 340 | -63 | -24 | 473 | -48 | -4 | 16 | -73 | 63 |
| EU 28 | 3 048 | -107 | 179 | 2 167 | 382 | 334 | 113 | -86 | 66 |
| NEW EU 13 | 2 708 | -44 | 203 | 1 694 | 430 | 338 | 97 | -13 | 3 |
| Denmark | -108 | -6 | -98 | 76 | -30 | -10 | -11 | -20 | -9 |
| Finland | 61 | -15 | 13 | 69 | -5 | 6 | -4 | -3 | - |
| Sweden | -560 | -141 | -30 | -194 | -203 | -27 | 12 | -15 | 38 |
| Iceland | -187 | -46 | -38 | -12 | -47 | -27 | -17 | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 49 | 11 | 8 | - | 27 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 222 | 33 | 24 | 61 | 54 | 36 | 13 | - | 1 |
| France | 101 | -11 | 11 | 114 | -11 | - | - | -6 | 4 |
| Germany | 110 | -1 | 58 | 73 | 1 | - | -10 | -10 | -1 |
| Estonia | 75 | 10 | 9 | 36 | 12 | 10 | -3 | 1 | - |
| Latvia | 197 | 8 | 22 | 101 | 24 | 31 | 10 | 2 | -1 |
| Lithuania | 706 | -2 | 55 | 438 | 79 | 95 | 43 | -2 | - |
| Kosovo | 74 | 8 | 11 | 35 | 16 | 1 | | 3 | - |
| Croatia | 166 | 25 | 13 | 71 | 40 | 11 | 4 | 2 | |
| Montenegro | 11 | - | - | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Poland | 941 | -95 | 43 | 721 | 157 | 111 | 21 | -16 | -1 |
| Romania | 281 | -6 | 19 | 155 | 74 | 31 | 8 | | |
| Russia | 313 | 43 | 27 | 89 | 87 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 11 |
| Serbia | 367 | 54 | 35 | 113 | 111 | 49 | 5 | - | - |
| Slovakia | 16 | -14 | 4 | 42 | -18 | 4 | -2 | - | - |
| Spain | 299 | 40 | 38 | 104 | 66 | 26 | 3 | -11 | 33 |
| Ukraine | 249 | 21 | 18 | 95 | 80 | 35 | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | -264 | -19 | -72 | -103 | -29 | -36 | -1 | -6 | 2 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 083 | 108 | 97 | 525 | 216 | 71 | 43 | 19 | 4 |
| Africa, total | 2 150 | 465 | 389 | 664 | 465 | 115 | 30 | 16 | 6 |
| Eritrea | 573 | 134 | 101 | 182 | 117 | 31 | 6 | 2 | - |
| Morocco | 79 | 6 | 6 | 37 | 25 | 6 | -1 | - | - |
| Somalia | 141 | 20 | 50 | 28 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 3 | - |
| Rest of Africa | 1 357 | 305 | 232 | 417 | 303 | 63 | 20 | 11 | 6 |
| Asia, total | 8 288 | 1 570 | 1 160 | 2 513 | 1 808 | 728 | 274 | 173 | 62 |
| Afghanistan | 230 | 41 | 34 | 119 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| China | 309 | 26 | 14 | 134 | 54 | 26 | 19 | 32 | 4 |
| Hong Kong | 29 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 5 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Korea, South | 70 | 17 | 4 | 16 | 21 | 10 | 2 | - | - |
| India | 483 | 76 | 13 | 195 | 150 | 3 | 17 | 16 | 13 |
| Iran | 305 | 25 | 36 | 95 | 99 | 24 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Iraq | 351 | 65 | 69 | 98 | 79 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 320 | 48 | 33 | 133 | 51 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 6 |
| Phillipines | 1 136 | 88 | 81 | 584 | 229 | 51 | 44 | 49 | 10 |
| Sri Lanka | 64 | 4 | 3 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Syria | 1 706 | 518 | 321 | 332 | 322 | 142 | 53 | 12 | 6 |
| Thailand | 860 | 88 | 120 | 135 | 272 | 197 | 47 | 3 | -2 |
| Turkey | 600 | 152 | 137 | 116 | 115 | 77 | 8 | -7 | 2 |
| Vietnam | 235 | 21 | 21 | 106 | 41 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 1 |
| Rest of Asia | 1 590 | 399 | 271 | 408 | 336 | 122 | 31 | 16 | 7 |
| North and Central Amerika, total | 376 | 57 | 27 | 139 | 93 | 8 | 26 | 10 | 16 |
| USA | 209 | 45 | 13 | 60 | 48 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 14 |
| Rest of North and Central Amerika | 167 | 12 | 14 | 79 | 45 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| South America, total | 410 | 68 | 51 | 106 | 125 | 44 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Brazil | 235 | 34 | 33 | 55 | 85 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Chile | 30 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2 | -2 | - | 2 |
| Rest of South America | 138 | 24 | 15 | 43 | 33 | 18 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 4 | 9 | - | 3 | 1 | -12 | 3 | - | - |
| Not stated | -3 644 | -83 | -135 | -1 456 | -1 159 | -372 | -211 | -148 | -80 |

Table A7. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2017

| Citizenship | Annual average | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Total | 19 489 | 17 976 | 25 197 | 28 441 | 54 298 | 65 640 | 58 508 | 49 774 |
| OECD | . | . | . | 12 678 | 30 280 | 31 395 | 20 390 | 18 563 |
| Europe, total | 9 103 | 10 936 | 15 427 | 14 700 | 36 562 | 42 380 | 26 481 | 24 619 |
| EU 15 | 7 203 | 5 892 | 10 527 | 8 965 | 14 729 | 15 532 | 10 442 | 9 758 |
| EU 28 | 7 852 | 6 514 | 11 375 | 11 527 | 33 298 | 38 363 | 23 299 | 21 729 |
| NEW EU 13 | 648 | 622 | 848 | 2 562 | 18 569 | 22 831 | 12 857 | 11 971 |
| Africa, total | 1 454 | 1 331 | 2 145 | 3 598 | 4 547 | 7 562 | 5 923 | 4 597 |
| Asia, total | 6 292 | 3 884 | 5 729 | 8 140 | 9 993 | 12 471 | 22 828 | 17 691 |
| North and Central America, total | 1 176 | 1 085 | 1 179 | 1 028 | 1 361 | 1 513 | 1 417 | 1 353 |
| South America, total | 1 305 | 501 | 517 | 584 | 853 | 916 | 726 | 712 |
| Oceania, total | 113 | 127 | 142 | 190 | 302 | 257 | 202 | 227 |
| Industrialized world | 10 412 | 12 149 | 16 676 | 15 795 | 38 107 | 44 037 | 27 987 | 26 146 |
| Nordic countries, total | | | | | | | | |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 2 664 | 1 741 | 1 857 | 1 783 | 1 393 | 1 697 | 1 268 | 1 168 |
| Sweden | 1 624 | 1 605 | 4 375 | 2 742 | 5 422 | 5 486 | 2 454 | 2 185 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 2 545 | 2 213 | 3 215 | 3 573 | 7 392 | 7 939 | 6 373 | 6 094 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 377 | 394 | 892 | 1 328 | 3 179 | 1 706 | 1 260 | 1 157 |
| U.K. | 1 262 | 924 | 989 | 820 | 1 216 | 1 299 | 906 | 902 |
| Eastern Europe | 1 463 | 4 601 | 4 169 | 5 289 | 20 830 | 25 446 | 15 337 | 14 384 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 5 | 26 | 30 | 45 | 41 | 86 | 143 | 170 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 2 244 | 604 | 189 | 144 | 165 | 179 | 194 |
| Bulgaria | 63 | 59 | 77 | 108 | 351 | 976 | 674 | 672 |
| Czech Republic | . | 13 | 43 | 75 | 187 | 249 | 163 | 137 |
| Hungary | 35 | 36 | 67 | 55 | 245 | 520 | 347 | 294 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 537 | 722 | 267 | 252 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 955 | 1 417 | 711 | 689 |
| Lithuania | . | 25 | 84 | 413 | 3 256 | 5 534 | 2 522 | 2 742 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 80 | 158 | 188 | 167 |
| Croatia | . | . | . | . | . | 391 | 568 | 519 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 13 | 24 | 26 | 20 |
| Poland | 487 | 303 | 240 | 1 301 | 11 564 | 10 576 | 6 042 | 5 214 |
| Romania | 56 | 87 | 124 | 207 | 880 | 2 014 | 1 235 | 1 202 |
| Russia | . | 232 | 664 | 1 438 | 1 123 | 909 | 525 | 498 |
| Serbia | 712 | 1 321 | 1 556 | 578 | 69 | . | . | . |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 282 | 540 | 751 | 705 |
| Ukraine | . | 5 | 35 | 107 | 549 | 513 | 262 | 200 |
| . | . | 17 | 59 | 216 | 324 | 483 | 488 | 473 |
| USA | 961 | 878 | 850 | 666 | 846 | 980 | 895 | 867 |
| Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central Ame | 9 077 | 5 827 | 8 464 | 12 646 | 16 191 | 20 802 | 29 763 | 23 255 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 66 | 25 | 163 | 975 | 949 | 1 104 | 2 166 | 1 114 |
| Brazil | 70 | 89 | 123 | 206 | 379 | 447 | 378 | 342 |
| Chile | 936 | 126 | 130 | 140 | 124 | 94 | 69 | 72 |
| China | 263 | 261 | 315 | 509 | 801 | 967 | 760 | 748 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 1 032 | 2 633 | 2 702 | 2 098 |
| India | 343 | 172 | 210 | 317 | 843 | 1 533 | 1 366 | 1 607 |
| Iran | 1 127 | 424 | 568 | 623 | 437 | 632 | 722 | 726 |
| Iraq | 163 | 396 | 1 760 | 1 464 | 1 031 | 351 | 396 | 741 |
| Korea, South | 195 | 135 | 146 | 142 | 142 | 148 | 109 | 112 |
| Morocco | 229 | 157 | 190 | 158 | 124 | 126 | 148 | 142 |
| Pakistan | 853 | 461 | 530 | 579 | 558 | 617 | 591 | 581 |
| Philippines | 450 | 267 | 338 | 629 | 1 647 | 2 451 | 2 074 | 1 884 |
| Somalia | 327 | 504 | 929 | 1 450 | 1 395 | 2 323 | 911 | 557 |
| Sri Lanka | 853 | 381 | 366 | 330 | 236 | 176 | 142 | 125 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 3 033 | 11 208 | 6 962 |
| Thailand | 185 | 210 | 350 | 920 | 1 201 | 1 096 | 1 377 | 1 073 |
| Turkey | 590 | 306 | 392 | 471 | 338 | 283 | 331 | 377 |
| Vietnam | 732 | 527 | 171 | 298 | 265 | 309 | 352 | 356 |
| Not stated | 46 | 113 | 57 | 201 | 680 | 540 | 931 | 575 |

Table A7m. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 25 643 | 3 632 | 3 280 | 7 849 | 6 699 | 2 828 | 977 | 255 | 123 |
| OECD | 10 323 | 893 | 638 | 3 664 | 3 021 | 1 407 | 540 | 118 | 42 |
| Europa, total | 13 665 | 1 224 | 823 | 4 782 | 4 043 | 1 931 | 683 | 132 | 47 |
| EU 15 | 5 348 | 469 | 365 | 1 959 | 1 432 | 703 | 321 | 68 | 31 |
| EU 28 | 12 383 | 1 056 | 699 | 4 379 | 3 672 | 1 783 | 637 | 116 | 41 |
| NEW EU 13 | 7 035 | 587 | 334 | 2 420 | 2 240 | 1 080 | 316 | 48 | 10 |
| Africa, total | 2 171 | 549 | 484 | 542 | 410 | 140 | 30 | 8 | 8 |
| Asia, total | 8 461 | 1 714 | 1 795 | 2 105 | 1 872 | 626 | 195 | 97 | 57 |
| North and Central America, total | 660 | 61 | 90 | 211 | 182 | 68 | 34 | 8 | 6 |
| South America, total | 270 | 17 | 38 | 86 | 105 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 132 | 9 | 4 | 58 | 42 | 15 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Industrialized world | 14 413 | 1 294 | 910 | 5 038 | 4 240 | 2 014 | 719 | 144 | 54 |
| Nordic countries, total | 2 143 | 206 | 124 | 874 | 509 | 248 | 133 | 37 | 12 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 640 | 65 | 48 | 254 | 140 | 80 | 42 | 9 | 2 |
| Sweden | 1 149 | 92 | 49 | 498 | 294 | 128 | 60 | 18 | 10 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 3 464 | 296 | 264 | 1 182 | 974 | 480 | 209 | 39 | 20 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 553 | 39 | 71 | 191 | 139 | 72 | 36 | 4 | 1 |
| U.K. | 580 | 43 | 27 | 200 | 169 | 70 | 45 | 15 | 11 |
| Eastern Europe | 8 058 | 722 | 435 | 2 726 | 2 560 | 1 203 | 341 | 56 | 15 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 79 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 27 | 14 | 1 | - | - |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 111 | 5 | 14 | 36 | 32 | 18 | 5 | - | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 379 | 45 | 33 | 107 | 99 | 59 | 29 | 4 | 3 |
| Czech Republic | 70 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 26 | 7 | 4 | - | - |
| Hungary | 151 | 17 | 21 | 33 | 47 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Estonia | 130 | 19 | 6 | 36 | 44 | 18 | 6 | - | 1 |
| Latvia | 410 | 46 | 20 | 127 | 128 | 64 | 20 | 5 | - |
| Lithuania | 1 582 | 112 | 78 | 604 | 469 | 243 | 70 | 4 | 2 |
| Kosovo | 93 | 7 | 5 | 38 | 28 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Croatia | 303 | 33 | 25 | 75 | 102 | 46 | 20 | 2 | - |
| Montenegro | 8 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 3 160 | 251 | 112 | 1 068 | 1 060 | 499 | 142 | 27 | 1 |
| Romania | 711 | 53 | 35 | 275 | 225 | 99 | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| Russia | 156 | 46 | 20 | 35 | 40 | 8 | 5 | 2 | - |
| Serbia | 346 | 44 | 35 | 74 | 131 | 49 | 10 | 3 | - |
| Slovakia | 110 | 7 | 3 | 51 | 32 | 15 | 2 | - | - |
| Ukraine | 163 | 21 | 14 | 72 | 42 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| USA | 434 | 40 | 68 | 130 | 112 | 45 | 28 | 8 | 3 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Central Ame | 11 019 | 2 288 | 2 329 | 2 772 | 2 431 | 797 | 229 | 107 | 66 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 757 | 61 | 581 | 56 | 35 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Brazil | 106 | 10 | 18 | 31 | 38 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Chile | 29 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 328 | 22 | 18 | 127 | 98 | 31 | 7 | 18 | 7 |
| Eritrea | 982 | 292 | 208 | 261 | 142 | 58 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| India | 933 | 137 | 19 | 247 | 437 | 71 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| Iran | 406 | 49 | 40 | 115 | 147 | 27 | 19 | 2 | 7 |
| Iraq | 434 | 64 | 52 | 150 | 104 | 47 | 11 | 6 | - |
| Korea, South | 45 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 44 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Pakistan | 276 | 22 | 13 | 139 | 77 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Philippines | 316 | 49 | 81 | 68 | 70 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 3 |
| Somalia | 278 | 86 | 118 | 36 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 50 | 2 | - | 20 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Syria | 3 852 | 1 159 | 832 | 793 | 607 | 319 | 109 | 28 | 5 |
| Thailand | 176 | 50 | 87 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - |
| Turkey | 204 | 16 | 5 | 81 | 74 | 22 | 6 | - | - |
| Vietnam | 94 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 4 | - |
| Not stated | 284 | 58 | 46 | 65 | 45 | 29 | 31 | 6 | 4 |

Table A7f. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 24 131 | 3 534 | 2 521 | 9 066 | 5 571 | 2 111 | 801 | 360 | 167 |
| OECD | 8 240 | 853 | 695 | 3 616 | 1 885 | 750 | 310 | 86 | 45 |
| Europa, total | 10 954 | 1 201 | 868 | 4 689 | 2 533 | 1 077 | 406 | 114 | 66 |
| EU 15 | 4 410 | 477 | 403 | 1 949 | 928 | 391 | 182 | 51 | 29 |
| EU 28 | 9 346 | 1 033 | 725 | 4 123 | 2 084 | 917 | 356 | 69 | 39 |
| NEW EU 13 | 4 936 | 556 | 322 | 2 174 | 1 156 | 526 | 174 | 18 | 10 |
| Africa, total | 2 426 | 560 | 371 | 767 | 542 | 127 | 38 | 14 | 7 |
| Asia, total | 9 230 | 1 610 | 1 092 | 3 108 | 2 088 | 757 | 300 | 201 | 74 |
| North and Central America, total | 693 | 42 | 76 | 271 | 188 | 61 | 29 | 18 | 8 |
| South America, total | 442 | 25 | 43 | 131 | 158 | 58 | 12 | 8 | 7 |
| Oceania, total | 95 | 14 | 9 | 35 | 30 | 4 | 3 | - | - |
| Industrialized world | 11 733 | 1 265 | 948 | 5 000 | 2 737 | 1 144 | 437 | 129 | 73 |
| Nordic countries, total | 1 998 | 201 | 133 | 979 | 378 | 149 | 101 | 37 | 20 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 528 | 51 | 37 | 265 | 96 | 38 | 29 | 9 | 3 |
| Sweden | 1 036 | 100 | 53 | 527 | 205 | 74 | 47 | 14 | 16 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 2 630 | 307 | 303 | 1 047 | 587 | 257 | 96 | 23 | 10 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 604 | 52 | 109 | 253 | 109 | 42 | 29 | 8 | 2 |
| U.K. | 322 | 39 | 19 | 116 | 75 | 51 | 14 | 5 | 3 |
| Eastern Europe | 6 326 | 693 | 432 | 2 663 | 1 568 | 671 | 209 | 54 | 36 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 91 | 8 | 7 | 39 | 27 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 83 | 8 | 5 | 36 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Bulgaria | 293 | 48 | 30 | 74 | 79 | 47 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Czech Republic | 67 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 18 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| Hungary | 143 | 11 | 9 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 3 | - | - |
| Estonia | 122 | 15 | 12 | 44 | 26 | 20 | 3 | 2 | - |
| Latvia | 279 | 33 | 26 | 114 | 50 | 39 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 160 | 136 | 77 | 545 | 214 | 130 | 53 | 2 | 3 |
| Kosovo | 74 | 6 | 7 | 36 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 4 | - |
| Croatia | 216 | 36 | 17 | 86 | 51 | 18 | 5 | 3 | - |
| Montenegro | 12 | - | 1 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Poland | 2 054 | 218 | 117 | 927 | 524 | 193 | 67 | 5 | 3 |
| Romania | 491 | 54 | 27 | 210 | 137 | 47 | 13 | 3 | - |
| Russia | 342 | 23 | 28 | 112 | 104 | 34 | 15 | 15 | 11 |
| Serbia | 359 | 56 | 32 | 108 | 107 | 46 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Slovakia | 90 | 3 | 4 | 60 | 13 | 7 | 3 | - | - |
| Ukraine | 310 | 22 | 20 | 113 | 94 | 36 | 7 | 10 | 8 |
| USA | 433 | 26 | 49 | 159 | 115 | 42 | 22 | 13 | 7 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Central America | 12 236 | 2 200 | 1 523 | 4 059 | 2 833 | 952 | 354 | 226 | 89 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 357 | 61 | 65 | 166 | 35 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Brazil | 236 | 11 | 26 | 66 | 99 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Chile | 43 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 5 | - | 2 | 4 |
| China | 420 | 22 | 18 | 186 | 98 | 34 | 21 | 34 | 7 |
| Eritrea | 1 116 | 300 | 180 | 353 | 219 | 47 | 14 | 3 | - |
| India | 674 | 119 | 16 | 239 | 229 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 14 |
| Iran | 320 | 37 | 29 | 95 | 113 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| Iraq | 307 | 69 | 42 | 97 | 70 | 18 | 6 | 5 | - |
| Korea, South | 67 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 21 | 7 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 98 | 7 | 2 | 42 | 36 | 9 | 2 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 305 | 28 | 12 | 150 | 58 | 23 | 10 | 17 | 7 |
| Philippines | 1 568 | 60 | 75 | 974 | 274 | 64 | 52 | 54 | 15 |
| Somalia | 279 | 72 | 85 | 51 | 36 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 75 | 6 | 3 | 28 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| Syria | 3 110 | 1 035 | 625 | 490 | 603 | 251 | 79 | 16 | 11 |
| Thailand | 897 | 60 | 116 | 150 | 295 | 207 | 59 | 10 | - |
| Turkey | 173 | 19 | 16 | 78 | 38 | 19 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Vietnam | 262 | 15 | 22 | 124 | 51 | 19 | 14 | 16 | 1 |
| Not stated | 291 | 82 | 62 | 65 | 32 | 27 | 13 | 5 | 5 |

Table A8. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2017

| Citizenship | Annual average | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Total | 9 333 | 9 088 | 11 938 | 13 664 | 16 370 | 23 984 | 30 730 | 26 623 |
| OECD | . | . | . | 9 348 | 11 360 | 15 431 | 19 153 | 17 164 |
| Europa, total | 7 147 | 5 844 | 8 905 | 9 691 | 11 686 | 16 563 | 22 520 | 20 699 |
| EU 15 | 6 355 | 4 462 | 6 934 | 7 443 | 7 200 | 9 664 | 10 420 | 9 298 |
| EU 28 | . | . | . | 8 135 | 10 782 | 15 001 | 20 658 | 19 158 |
| NEW EU 13 | 122 | 187 | 290 | 692 | 3 582 | 5 337 | 10 238 | 9 860 |
| Africa, total | 194 | 504 | 535 | 879 | 852 | 1 171 | 1 254 | 889 |
| Asia, total | 694 | 1 357 | 1 103 | 1 902 | 2 552 | 4 485 | 5 094 | 3 788 |
| North and Central America, total | 1 031 | 981 | 1 057 | 816 | 796 | 1 084 | 1 096 | 802 |
| South America, total | 169 | 276 | 191 | 213 | 284 | 428 | 512 | 265 |
| Oceania, total | 95 | 98 | 129 | 142 | 176 | 208 | 194 | 145 |
| Industrialized world | 8 321 | 6 978 | 10 139 | 10 652 | 12 654 | 17 877 | 23 824 | 21 661 |
| Nordic countries, total | 4 363 | 2 865 | 5 263 | 5 570 | 4 894 | 6 559 | 6 069 | 5 080 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 2 266 | 1 554 | 1 529 | 1 575 | 1 093 | 1 069 | 1 441 | 1 208 |
| Sweden | 1 267 | 821 | 2 533 | 2 555 | 2 899 | 4 346 | 3 242 | 2 628 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 2 444 | 1 901 | 2 218 | 2 357 | 2 683 | 3 877 | 5 396 | 5 158 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 251 | 232 | 419 | 623 | 894 | 1 227 | 1 567 | 1 302 |
| U.K. | 1 385 | 982 | 882 | 741 | 603 | 790 | 967 | 897 |
| Eastern Europe | 340 | 1 077 | 1 425 | 1 765 | 4 109 | 6 128 | 11 055 | 10 461 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | . | 6 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 18 | 31 | 31 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | . | 98 | 452 | 78 | 39 | 44 | 37 | 41 |
| Bulgaria | 12 | 31 | 18 | 33 | 56 | 141 | 317 | 350 |
| Czech Republic | . | - | 21 | 41 | 74 | 91 | 133 | 123 |
| Hungary | 11 | 21 | 27 | 32 | 54 | 114 | 238 | 286 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 123 | 246 | 414 | 451 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 122 | 347 | 659 | 628 |
| Lithuania | . | 4 | 35 | 106 | 472 | 1 103 | 2 445 | 2 197 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 2 | 31 | 33 | 28 |
| Croatia | . | . | . | . | . | 61 | 61 | 53 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| Poland | 106 | 129 | 91 | 219 | 2 327 | 2 756 | 4 868 | 4 518 |
| Romania | 8 | 39 | 27 | 76 | 152 | 282 | 720 | 877 |
| Russia | . | 21 | 126 | 208 | 258 | 391 | 362 | 227 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 171 | 615 | 449 | 700 | 19 | 80 | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 21 | 99 | 115 | 98 |
| Slovakia | . | - | 10 | 38 | 191 | 194 | 352 | 333 |
| Ukraine | . | 2 | 13 | 30 | 82 | 136 | 156 | 139 |
| USA | 895 | 855 | 881 | 627 | 545 | 753 | 780 | 588 |
| Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America | 1 012 | 2 110 | 1 782 | 3 011 | 3 716 | 6 103 | 6 991 | 5 026 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 7 | 11 | 4 | 22 | 32 | 74 | 67 | 110 |
| Brazil | 28 | 26 | 53 | 69 | 111 | 202 | 260 | 108 |
| Chile | 99 | 201 | 80 | 58 | 55 | 62 | 52 | 44 |
| China | 39 | 81 | 151 | 213 | 348 | 573 | 594 | 391 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 14 | 71 | 92 | 85 |
| India | 62 | 147 | 93 | 150 | 355 | 777 | 1 260 | 889 |
| Iran | 43 | 137 | 61 | 106 | 92 | 131 | 124 | 94 |
| Iraq | 5 | 32 | 34 | 404 | 155 | 144 | 89 | 67 |
| Korea, South | 16 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 62 | 90 | 102 | 49 |
| Morocco | 24 | 39 | 29 | 46 | 25 | 32 | 26 | 17 |
| Pakistan | 154 | 231 | 139 | 179 | 160 | 230 | 214 | 194 |
| Philippines | 41 | 87 | 103 | 111 | 477 | 1 168 | 1 308 | 1 009 |
| Somalia | 10 | 92 | 69 | 271 | 149 | 221 | 222 | 200 |
| Sri Lanka | 47 | 169 | 111 | 149 | 108 | 81 | 57 | 38 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | 24 | 88 |
| Thailand | 19 | 32 | 40 | 94 | 159 | 222 | 236 | 195 |
| Turkey | 104 | 130 | 74 | 97 | 95 | 147 | 133 | 90 |
| Vietnam | 25 | 34 | 29 | 57 | 99 | 132 | 148 | 87 |
| Not stated | 4 | 27 | 17 | 20 | 24 | 45 | 60 | 35 |

Table A8m. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 15 379 | 1 779 | 710 | 3 330 | 4 897 | 2 686 | 1 297 | 555 | 125 |
| OECD | 10 271 | 1 183 | 435 | 2 171 | 3 028 | 1 913 | 1 019 | 448 | 74 |
| Europa, total | 12 568 | 1 469 | 492 | 2 629 | 3 904 | 2 337 | 1 189 | 474 | 74 |
| EU 15 | 5 294 | 534 | 244 | 1 355 | 1 432 | 894 | 542 | 239 | 54 |
| EU 28 | 11 765 | 1 346 | 411 | 2 457 | 3 714 | 2 221 | 1 115 | 438 | 63 |
| NEW EU 13 | 6 471 | 812 | 167 | 1 102 | 2 282 | 1 327 | 573 | 199 | 9 |
| Africa, total | 555 | 71 | 44 | 160 | 191 | 61 | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| Asia, total | 1 611 | 175 | 125 | 368 | 628 | 194 | 41 | 47 | 33 |
| North and Central America, total | 413 | 40 | 30 | 112 | 97 | 61 | 37 | 25 | 11 |
| South America, total | 118 | 10 | 12 | 37 | 39 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Oceania, total | 90 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 31 | 14 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Industrialized world | 13 078 | 1 518 | 533 | 2 759 | 4 032 | 2 418 | 1 234 | 500 | 84 |
| Nordic countries, total | 2 767 | 356 | 147 | 776 | 721 | 372 | 220 | 145 | 30 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 650 | 72 | 40 | 182 | 132 | 99 | 68 | 47 | 10 |
| Sweden | 1 458 | 173 | 42 | 472 | 452 | 171 | 76 | 58 | 14 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 3 045 | 274 | 155 | 678 | 814 | 596 | 378 | 124 | 26 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 672 | 63 | 51 | 149 | 145 | 107 | 107 | 44 | 6 |
| U.K. | 593 | 39 | 16 | 93 | 147 | 142 | 102 | 44 | 10 |
| Eastern Europe | 6 756 | 839 | 190 | 1 175 | 2 369 | 1 369 | 591 | 205 | 18 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 17 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 21 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Bulgaria | 228 | 17 | 9 | 57 | 78 | 44 | 18 | 5 | - |
| Czech Republic | 69 | 10 | - | 28 | 24 | 6 | 1 | - | - |
| Hungary | 165 | 20 | 3 | 23 | 59 | 42 | 12 | 6 | - |
| Estonia | 308 | 17 | 10 | 61 | 121 | 62 | 32 | 5 | - |
| Latvia | 424 | 39 | 6 | 85 | 175 | 82 | 30 | 6 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 411 | 180 | 31 | 296 | 514 | 237 | 126 | 26 | 1 |
| Kosovo | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| Croatia | 34 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| Montenegro | 3 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 3 034 | 419 | 75 | 397 | 1 026 | 675 | 303 | 133 | 6 |
| Romania | 523 | 81 | 29 | 96 | 173 | 109 | 25 | 9 | 1 |
| Russia | 103 | 13 | 10 | 33 | 25 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Serbia | 52 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 6 | - | - |
| Slovakia | 247 | 24 | - | 45 | 84 | 62 | 23 | 9 | - |
| Ukraine | 66 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 22 | 8 | 3 | - | - |
| USA | 306 | 30 | 22 | 83 | 73 | 39 | 30 | 20 | 9 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Central America | 2 323 | 259 | 183 | 576 | 869 | 275 | 67 | 53 | 41 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 85 | 6 | 55 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Brazil | 43 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Chile | 18 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| China | 200 | 9 | 4 | 55 | 88 | 20 | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| Eritrea | 56 | 4 | 7 | 24 | 11 | 4 | 3 | - | 3 |
| India | 553 | 70 | 13 | 94 | 291 | 66 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| Iran | 52 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Iraq | 50 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 3 | - | 2 |
| Korea, South | 19 | 4 | - | 4 | 7 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 6 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 100 | 15 | - | 32 | 33 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Philippines | 101 | 7 | 4 | 27 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| Somalia | 134 | 23 | 15 | 60 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sri Lanka | 20 | 4 | - | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria | 53 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 2 | - | - |
| Thailand | 44 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | 52 | 4 | - | 14 | 25 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Vietnam | 23 | 1 | - | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Not stated | 24 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | - | 2 | - |

Table A8f. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 11 244 | 1 579 | 689 | 3 731 | 3 167 | 1 027 | 585 | 329 | 137 |
| OECD | 6 893 | 1 022 | 501 | 2 136 | 1 878 | 722 | 408 | 180 | 46 |
| Europa, total | 8 131 | 1 326 | 521 | 2 491 | 2 285 | 800 | 451 | 196 | 61 |
| EU 15 | 4 004 | 480 | 277 | 1 441 | 966 | 423 | 254 | 127 | 36 |
| EU 28 | 7 393 | 1 220 | 441 | 2 272 | 2 108 | 732 | 400 | 173 | 47 |
| NEW EU 13 | 3 389 | 740 | 164 | 831 | 1 142 | 309 | 146 | 46 | 11 |
| Africa, total | 334 | 57 | 28 | 112 | 92 | 22 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Asia, total | 2 177 | 147 | 71 | 941 | 626 | 123 | 97 | 109 | 63 |
| North and Central America, total | 389 | 33 | 48 | 126 | 86 | 59 | 21 | 12 | 4 |
| South America, total | 147 | 8 | 17 | 39 | 59 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Oceania, total | 55 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 1 | - | - |
| Industrialized world | 8 583 | 1 365 | 572 | 2 635 | 2 395 | 870 | 474 | 208 | 64 |
| Nordic countries, total | 2 313 | 327 | 151 | 831 | 548 | 191 | 160 | 80 | 25 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 558 | 78 | 51 | 201 | 112 | 44 | 43 | 23 | 6 |
| Sweden | 1 170 | 143 | 34 | 494 | 307 | 86 | 58 | 34 | 14 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 2 113 | 225 | 188 | 712 | 511 | 274 | 133 | 57 | 13 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 630 | 57 | 58 | 251 | 128 | 60 | 50 | 24 | 2 |
| U.K. | 304 | 27 | 29 | 69 | 66 | 55 | 33 | 21 | 4 |
| Eastern Europe | 3 705 | 774 | 182 | 948 | 1 226 | 335 | 158 | 59 | 23 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 14 | - | - | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 10 |
| Bulgaria | 122 | 21 | 5 | 30 | 35 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Czech Republic | 54 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Hungary | 121 | 17 | 6 | 24 | 50 | 21 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Estonia | 143 | 20 | 7 | 25 | 48 | 25 | 16 | 2 | - |
| Latvia | 204 | 35 | 8 | 56 | 64 | 22 | 14 | 3 | 2 |
| Lithuania | 786 | 182 | 33 | 220 | 260 | 57 | 23 | 11 | - |
| Kosovo | 12 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Croatia | 19 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Montenegro | 5 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Poland | 1 484 | 358 | 84 | 323 | 515 | 115 | 64 | 22 | 3 |
| Romania | 354 | 79 | 17 | 108 | 103 | 32 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| Russia | 124 | 12 | 8 | 47 | 35 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Serbia | 46 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Slovakia | 86 | 17 | - | 22 | 35 | 4 | 8 | - | - |
| Ukraine | 73 | 4 | 6 | 35 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - |
| USA | 282 | 24 | 39 | 93 | 59 | 37 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Cer | 2 703 | 216 | 119 | 1 107 | 788 | 168 | 111 | 121 | 73 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 25 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Brazil | 65 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Chile | 26 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 2 |
| China | 191 | 11 | 8 | 61 | 53 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 10 |
| Eritrea | 29 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| India | 336 | 63 | 5 | 84 | 141 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 7 |
| Iran | 42 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Iraq | 17 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Korea, South | 30 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 11 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pakistan | 94 | 13 | - | 23 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 16 |
| Philippines | 908 | 6 | 3 | 583 | 236 | 16 | 30 | 23 | 11 |
| Somalia | 66 | 20 | 9 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 18 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 8 | 3 |
| Syria | 35 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Thailand | 151 | 3 | 13 | 30 | 51 | 30 | 13 | 9 | 2 |
| Turkey | 38 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Vietnam | 64 | - | 2 | 35 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| Not stated | 11 | 3 | - | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |

Table A9. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. 1986-2017

| Citizenship | Annual average | | | | | | | 2017 |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016 | |
| Total | 10 156 | 8 888 | 13 258 | 14 778 | 37 928 | 41 656 | 27 778 | 23 151 |
| OECD | . | . | . | 3 330 | 18 920 | 15 964 | 1 237 | 1 399 |
| Europa, total | 1 956 | 5 092 | 6 522 | 5 009 | 24 876 | 25 817 | 3 961 | 3 920 |
| EU 15 | 848 | 1 430 | 3 593 | 1 522 | 7 528 | 5 868 | 22 | 460 |
| EU 28 | . | . | . | 3 392 | 22 516 | 23 362 | 2 641 | 2 571 |
| NEW EU 13 | 407 | 289 | 358 | 1 870 | 14 987 | 17 494 | 2 619 | 2 111 |
| Africa, total | 1 260 | 826 | 1 610 | 2 719 | 3 694 | 6 391 | 4 669 | 3 708 |
| Asia, total | 5 598 | 2 527 | 4 625 | 6 238 | 7 441 | 7 987 | 17 734 | 13 903 |
| North and Central America, total | 146 | 104 | 122 | 212 | 566 | 429 | 321 | 551 |
| South America, total | 1 136 | 224 | 325 | 371 | 569 | 488 | 214 | 447 |
| Oceania, total | 18 | 29 | 13 | 48 | 126 | 49 | 8 | 82 |
| Industrialized world | 2 091 | 5 171 | 6 536 | 5 143 | 25 453 | 26 160 | 4 163 | 4 485 |
| Nordic countries, total | 733 | 1 256 | 2 782 | 268 | 3 375 | 2 437 | -1 298 | -939 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 397 | 187 | 328 | 208 | 300 | 628 | -173 | -40 |
| Sweden | 358 | 785 | 1 842 | 187 | 2 523 | 1 140 | -788 | -443 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 101 | 312 | 997 | 1 216 | 4 709 | 4 062 | 977 | 936 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 126 | 163 | 473 | 706 | 2 285 | 479 | -307 | -145 |
| U.K. | -123 | -58 | 108 | 79 | 614 | 510 | -61 | 5 |
| Eastern Europe | 1 123 | 3 525 | 2 744 | 3 524 | 16 721 | 19 318 | 4 282 | 3 923 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 5 | 20 | 19 | 33 | 30 | 68 | 112 | 139 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | . | 2 146 | 152 | 112 | 105 | 121 | 142 | 153 |
| Bulgaria | 51 | 28 | 59 | 75 | 295 | 835 | 357 | 322 |
| Czech Republic | . | 13 | 22 | 34 | 113 | 158 | 30 | 14 |
| Hungary | 24 | 16 | 40 | 23 | 191 | 405 | 109 | 8 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 414 | 476 | -147 | -199 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 833 | 1 071 | 52 | 61 |
| Lithuania | . | 21 | 49 | 307 | 2 785 | 4 431 | 77 | 545 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 78 | 127 | 155 | 139 |
| Croatia | . | . | . | . | . | 330 | 507 | 466 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 13 | 19 | 17 | 12 |
| Poland | 381 | 174 | 149 | 1 082 | 9 237 | 7 820 | 1 174 | 696 |
| Romania | 48 | 48 | 97 | 131 | 727 | 1 731 | 515 | 325 |
| Russia | . | 211 | 538 | 1 231 | 865 | 518 | 163 | 271 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 541 | 707 | 1 107 | -122 | 50 | -80 | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 261 | 441 | 636 | 607 |
| Slovakia | . | 5 | 24 | 69 | 357 | 320 | -90 | -133 |
| Ukraine | . | 15 | 46 | 185 | 242 | 374 | 332 | 334 |
| USA | 66 | 23 | -31 | 39 | 302 | 228 | 115 | 279 |
| Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and C | 8 065 | 3 717 | 6 682 | 9 635 | 12 476 | 14 699 | 12 431 | 18 229 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 60 | 14 | 159 | 953 | 917 | 1 030 | 2 099 | 1 004 |
| Brazil | 42 | 63 | 70 | 137 | 268 | 245 | 118 | 234 |
| Chile | 837 | -75 | 50 | 82 | 69 | 32 | 17 | 28 |
| China | 224 | 180 | 165 | 296 | 453 | 394 | 166 | 357 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 1 017 | 2 562 | 2 610 | 2 013 |
| India | 281 | 25 | 117 | 167 | 488 | 756 | 106 | 718 |
| Iran | 1 084 | 288 | 507 | 517 | 345 | 501 | 598 | 632 |
| Iraq | 158 | 364 | 1 726 | 1 060 | 876 | 207 | 307 | 674 |
| Korea, South | 179 | 111 | 120 | 114 | 80 | 57 | 7 | 63 |
| Morocco | 205 | 118 | 161 | 112 | 99 | 94 | 122 | 125 |
| Pakistan | 699 | 230 | 392 | 401 | 398 | 388 | 377 | 387 |
| Philippines | 410 | 180 | 235 | 518 | 1 170 | 1 283 | 766 | 875 |
| Somalia | 317 | 412 | 860 | 1 178 | 1 246 | 2 102 | 689 | 357 |
| Sri Lanka | 806 | 213 | 255 | 181 | 128 | 96 | 85 | 87 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 3 052 | 11 184 | 6 874 |
| Thailand | 166 | 177 | 311 | 826 | 1 042 | 874 | 1 141 | 878 |
| Turkey | 487 | 176 | 317 | 374 | 243 | 136 | 198 | 287 |
| Vietnam | 707 | 493 | 142 | 241 | 166 | 177 | 204 | 269 |
| Stateless and not stated | 42 | 85 | 40 | 182 | 657 | 495 | 871 | 540 |

Table A9m. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Males. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 10 264 | 1 853 | 2 570 | 4 519 | 1 802 | 142 | -320 | -300 | -2 |
| OECD | 52 | -290 | 203 | 1 493 | -7 | -506 | -479 | -330 | -32 |
| Europa, total | 1 097 | -245 | 331 | 2 153 | 139 | -406 | -506 | -342 | -27 |
| EU 15 | 54 | -65 | 121 | 604 | 0 | -191 | -221 | -171 | -23 |
| EU 28 | 618 | -290 | 288 | 1 922 | -42 | -438 | -478 | -322 | -22 |
| NEW EU 13 | 564 | -225 | 167 | 1 318 | -42 | -247 | -257 | -151 | 1 |
| Africa, total | 1 616 | 478 | 440 | 382 | 219 | 79 | 11 | 4 | 3 |
| Asia, total | 6 850 | 1 539 | 1 670 | 1 737 | 1 244 | 432 | 154 | 50 | 24 |
| North and Central America, total | 247 | 21 | 60 | 99 | 85 | 7 | -3 | -17 | -5 |
| South America, total | 152 | 7 | 26 | 49 | 66 | 7 | -2 | 0 | -1 |
| Oceania, total | 42 | -1 | -1 | 36 | 11 | 1 | -5 | 1 | - |
| Industrialized world | 1 335 | -224 | 377 | 2 279 | 208 | -404 | -515 | -356 | -30 |
| Nordic countries, total | -624 | -150 | -23 | 98 | -212 | -124 | -87 | -108 | -18 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | -10 | -7 | 8 | 72 | 8 | -19 | -26 | -38 | -8 |
| Sweden | -309 | -81 | 7 | 26 | -158 | -43 | -16 | -40 | -4 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 419 | 22 | 109 | 504 | 160 | -116 | -169 | -85 | -6 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | -119 | -24 | 20 | 42 | -6 | -35 | -71 | -40 | -5 |
| U.K. | -13 | 4 | 11 | 107 | 22 | -72 | -57 | -29 | 1 |
| Eastern Europe | 1 302 | -117 | 245 | 1 551 | 191 | -166 | -250 | -149 | -3 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 62 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 21 | 13 | 0 | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 90 | 3 | 12 | 35 | 31 | 12 | 3 | | -5 |
| Bulgaria | 151 | 28 | 24 | 50 | 21 | 15 | 11 | -1 | - |
| Czech Republic | 1 | -8 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | - |
| Hungary | -14 | -3 | 18 | 10 | -12 | -15 | -9 | -4 | - |
| Estonia | -178 | 2 | -4 | -25 | -77 | -44 | -26 | - | |
| Latvia | -14 | 7 | 14 | 42 | -47 | -18 | -10 | -1 | - |
| Lithuania | 171 | -68 | 47 | 308 | -45 | 6 | -56 | -22 | 1 |
| Kosovo | 77 | 6 | 3 | 35 | 21 | 9 | | | 0 |
| Croatia | 269 | 30 | 21 | 68 | 89 | 41 | 18 | - | - |
| Montenegro | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 126 | -168 | 37 | 671 | 34 | -176 | -161 | -106 | -5 |
| Romania | 188 | -28 | 6 | 179 | 52 | -10 | -6 | -6 | 1 |
| Russia | 53 | 33 | 10 | 2 | 15 | -4 | 0 | -2 | |
| Serbia | 294 | 41 | 34 | 67 | 108 | 37 | 4 | - | - |
| Slovakia | -137 | -17 | | 6 | -52 | -47 | -21 | - | - |
| Ukraine | 97 | 16 | 11 | 47 | 20 | 1 | -1 | | |
| USA | 128 | 10 | 46 | 47 | 39 | 6 | -2 | -12 | -6 |
| | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Ce | 8 696 | 2 029 | 2 146 | 2 196 | 1 562 | 522 | 162 | 54 | 25 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 672 | 55 | 526 | 40 | 29 | 12 | 4 | - | - |
| Brazil | 63 | 6 | 12 | 20 | 22 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| Chile | 11 | -1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | | | | |
| China | 128 | 13 | 14 | 72 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Eritrea | 926 | 288 | 201 | 237 | 131 | 54 | 10 | | 1 |
| India | 380 | 67 | 6 | 153 | 146 | 5 | -4 | 3 | 4 |
| Iran | 354 | 45 | 38 | 105 | 126 | 19 | 17 | 1 | 3 |
| Iraq | 384 | 62 | 47 | 142 | 91 | 30 | 8 | - | - |
| Korea, South | 26 | 1 | | 11 | 10 | -1 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 38 | - | 4 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 1 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 176 | 7 | | 107 | 44 | 2 | 2 | -3 | 4 |
| Philippines | 215 | 42 | 77 | 41 | 45 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Somalia | 144 | 63 | 103 | -24 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -1 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 30 | -2 | | 12 | 14 | 2 | 0 | -1 | 5 |
| Syria | 3 799 | 1 144 | 821 | 785 | 598 | 311 | 107 | | 0 |
| Thailand | 132 | 45 | 74 | -1 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 4 | - |
| Turkey | 152 | 12 | | 67 | 49 | 16 | 4 | | |
| Vietnam | 71 | 9 | | 18 | 18 | 3 | 6 | -1 | - |
| Stateless and not stated | 260 | 54 | 44 | 63 | 38 | 22 | - | 4 | - |

Table A9f. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Females. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 12 887 | 1 955 | 1 832 | 5 335 | 2 404 | 1 084 | 216 | 31 | 30 |
| OECD | 1 347 | -169 | 194 | 1 480 | 7 | 28 | -98 | -94 | -1 |
| Europa, total | 2 823 | -125 | 347 | 2 198 | 248 | 277 | -45 | -82 | 5 |
| EU 15 | 406 | -3 | 126 | 508 | -38 | -32 | -72 | -76 | -7 |
| EU 28 | 1 953 | -187 | 284 | 1 851 | -24 | 185 | -44 | -104 | -8 |
| NEW EU 13 | 1 547 | -184 | 158 | 1 343 | 14 | 217 | 28 | -28 | -1 |
| Africa, total | 2 092 | 503 | 343 | 655 | 450 | 105 | 30 | 6 | - |
| Asia, total | 7 053 | 1 463 | 1 021 | 2 167 | 1 462 | 634 | 203 | 92 | 11 |
| North and Central America, total | 304 | 9 | 28 | 145 | 102 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| South America, total | 295 | 17 | 26 | 92 | 99 | 46 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Oceania, total | 40 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 13 | -7 | 2 | - | - |
| Industrialized world | 3 150 | -100 | 376 | 2 365 | 342 | 274 | -37 | -79 | 9 |
| Nordic countries, total | -315 | -126 | -18 | 148 | -170 | -42 | -59 | -43 | -5 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | -30 | -27 | -14 | 64 | -16 | -6 | -14 | -14 | -3 |
| Sweden | -134 | -43 | 19 | 33 | -102 | -12 | -11 | -20 | 2 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 517 | 82 | 115 | 335 | 76 | -17 | -37 | -34 | -3 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | -26 | -5 | 51 | 2 | -19 | -18 | -21 | -16 | - |
| U.K. | 18 | 12 | -10 | 47 | 9 | -4 | -19 | -16 | -1 |
| Eastern Europe | 2 621 | -81 | 250 | 1 715 | 342 | 336 | 51 | -5 | 13 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 60 | | | 29 | 24 | 7 | - | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 46 | 6 | 4 | 35 | | 1 | | - | |
| Bulgaria | 171 | 27 | 25 | 44 | 44 | 24 | 8 | - | -1 |
| Czech Republic | 15 | -5 | -2 | 25 | -3 | - | - | - | . |
| Hungary | 24 | -6 | 3 | 36 | -10 | -1 | 2 | - | - |
| Estonia | -21 | -5 | 5 | 19 | -22 | -5 | -13 | - | - |
| Latvia | 75 | -2 | 18 | 58 | -14 | 17 | - | -1 | -1 |
| Lithuania | 371 | -46 | 44 | 325 | -46 | 73 | 30 | -9 | - |
| Kosovo | 60 | 4 | 6 | 31 | 15 | 1 | | 3 | - |
| Croatia | 197 | 33 | 16 | 82 | 47 | 15 | 3 | 2 | - |
| Montenegro | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 570 | -140 | 33 | 604 | 9 | 78 | 3 | -17 | - |
| Romania | 139 | -25 | 10 | 102 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Russia | 218 | 11 | 20 | 65 | 69 | 27 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Serbia | 312 | 45 | 31 | 99 | 90 | 42 | 5 | - | - |
| Slovakia | 0 | -14 | | 38 | -22 | 3 | -5 | | - |
| Ukraine | 229 | 18 | 14 | 78 | 75 | 31 | 4 | 9 | - |
| | 2 469 | | | | | | | | |
| USA | 151 | 2 | 10 | 66 | 56 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and C | 9 533 | 1 984 | 1 404 | 2 952 | 2 045 | 784 | 243 | 105 | 16 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 323 | 57 | 61 | 158 | 30 | 9 | 8 | - | - |
| Brazil | 170 | 6 | 18 | 47 | 74 | 20 | 3 | 2 | - |
| Chile | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| China | 229 | 11 | 10 | 125 | 45 | 21 | 5 | 15 | -3 |
| Eritrea | 1 028 | 295 | 176 | 340 | 216 | - | - | 1 | - |
| India | 338 | 56 | 11 | 155 | 88 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| Iran | 278 | 34 | 28 | 87 | 99 | 22 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Iraq | 286 | 65 | 41 | 93 | 66 | 16 | 5 | - | - |
| Korea, South | 37 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 74 | - | 1 | 40 | 32 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 199 | 15 | | 127 | 44 | 20 | -1 | 3 | -9 |
| Philippines | 660 | 54 | 72 | 391 | 38 | 48 | 22 | 31 | 4 |
| Somalia | 210 | 52 | 76 | 31 | 28 | 14 | 9 | - | - |
| Sri Lanka | 49 | - | 2 | 26 | 15 | 5 | - | 1 | - |
| Syria | 3 075 | 1 026 | 611 | 487 | 597 | 249 | 78 | 16 | 11 |
| Thailand | 748 | 57 | 103 | 120 | 244 | 177 | 46 | 1 | - |
| Turkey | 135 | 16 | 13 | 66 | 27 | 14 | 1 | -2 | - |
| Vietnam | 183 | - | 20 | 89 | 45 | 15 | 10 | 6 | -2 |
| Stateless and not stated | 181 | 79 | - | 60 | 30 | - | 12 | - | - |

Table A10. Immigration, emigration and net migration to Norway, by citizenship. 1978-2017

| 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 |
| 2016 | 66 800 | 40 724 | 26 076 | 58 508 | 30 730 | 27 778 | 8 292 | 9 994 | -1 702 |
| 2017 | 58 192 | 36 843 | 21 349 | 49 774 | 26 623 | 23 151 | 8 418 | 10 220 | -1 802 |

Table A11. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 2006-2016 and 2002-2012 still in Norway one and five years after immigration

| Years of immigration | 2006-2016 | | 2002-2012 | |
|---|------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of | Per cent still | Number of | Per cent still in |
| Country of birth | immigrants | in Norway after 1 year | immigrants | Norway after 5 years |
| Total | 611 347 | 91 | 489 926 | 72 |
| Europe, total | 374 091 | 90 | 299 179 | 69 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Denmark | 12 176 | 76 | 12 361 | 42 |
| Finland | 4 513 | 74 | 5 457 | 35 |
| Iceland | 8 419 | 82 | 6 598 | 54 |
| Sweden | 43 301 | 77 | 39 970 | 43 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 2 513 | 92 | 2 192 | 82 |
| Bulgaria | 6 593 | 96 | 3 691 | 83 |
| France | 6 832 | 86 | 5 313 | 45 |
| Germany | 23 056 | 88 | 23 120 | 68 |
| Netherlands | 6 051 | 92 | 5 806 | 70 |
| Poland | 110 658 | 94 | 84 060 | 80 |
| Romania | 14 489 | 95 | 8 176 | 82 |
| Russia | 10 871 | 92 | 13 975 | 83 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 4 728 | 94 | 2 543 | 82 |
| Ukraine | 4 580 | 92 | 3 652 | 77 |
| United Kingdom | 10 260 | 93 | 9 302 | 60 |
| Africa, total | 66 412 | 96 | 53 391 | 85 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Morocco | 1 953 | 96 | 1 760 | 87 |
| Somalia | 18 257 | 98 | 17 920 | 93 |
| Asia, total | 141 891 | 92 | 111 908 | 76 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| China | 8 811 | 81 | 7 783 | 54 |
| India | 12 617 | 80 | 7 665 | 52 |
| Iran | 7 374 | 95 | 6 778 | 85 |
| Iraq | 8 382 | 96 | 12 420 | 92 |
| Pakistan | 6 747 | 93 | 6 506 | 81 |
| Philippines | 21 700 | 94 | 15 394 | 60 |
| South Korea | 1 432 | 78 | 1 171 | 40 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 337 | 87 | 2 994 | 69 |
| Syria | 20 030 | 99 | 1 473 | 91 |
| Turkey | 3 916 | 91 | 4 458 | 78 |
| Vietnam | 3 349 | 87 | 3 367 | 73 |
| North and Central America, total | 14 537 | 82 | 12 913 | 46 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Canada | 2 336 | 78 | 2 053 | 38 |
| USA | 8 768 | 81 | 7 763 | 38 |
| South America, total | 11 513 | 88 | 9 821 | 70 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Chile | 1 387 | 87 | 1 593 | 71 |
| Oceania, total | 2 903 | 81 | 2 714 | 44 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Australia | 2 284 | 79 | 2 135 | 41 |

Table A12.1. Married couples ¹ by country of birth of the spouse. 1 January 2018 ²

| Husband/oldest spouse | Wives/youngest spouse | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania | Unspecified |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 938 032 | 701 524 | 85 743 | 15 981 | 70 536 | 6 458 | 5 753 | 475 | 51 562 |
| Norway | 731 801 | 659 774 | 29 850 | 2 190 | 24 100 | 5 148 | 3 656 | 359 | 6 724 |
| Rest of Europe | 107 613 | 22 156 | 49 031 | 306 | 1 900 | 417 | 419 | 43 | 33 341 |
| Africa | 19 856 | 2 292 | 612 | 10 934 | 262 | 41 | 24 | 2 | 5 689 |
| Asia | 53 604 | 5 150 | 1 486 | 339 | 41 390 | 65 | 52 | 10 | 5 112 |
| North and Central America | 5 550 | 4 028 | 455 | 21 | 152 | 546 | 64 | 11 | 273 |
| South America | 3 286 | 1 199 | 227 | 10 | 55 | 48 | 1 348 | 1 | 398 |
| Oceania | 752 | 572 | 69 | 1 | 34 | 13 | 3 | 35 | 25 |
| Unspecified | 15 570 | 6 353 | 4 013 | 2 180 | 2 643 | 180 | 187 | 14 | - |

¹ Marriages where husband was resident in Norway.² From 2009 are marriages between same sex included.**Table A12.2 Married couples ¹ by country background of the spouse. 1 January 2018 ²**

| Husband/oldest spouse | Wives/youngest spouse | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania | Unspecified |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 938 032 | 706 110 | 82 237 | 15 882 | 71 921 | 4 551 | 5 367 | 402 | 51 562 |
| Norway | 736 350 | 672 101 | 26 784 | 1 838 | 21 639 | 3 537 | 3 420 | 310 | 6 721 |
| Rest of Europe | 103 852 | 19 091 | 48 797 | 272 | 1 742 | 296 | 353 | 32 | 33 269 |
| Africa | 19 496 | 1 754 | 568 | 11 167 | 263 | 26 | 20 | 2 | 5 696 |
| Asia | 55 491 | 2 944 | 1 527 | 378 | 45 320 | 53 | 34 | 7 | 5 228 |
| North and Central America | 3 619 | 2 477 | 310 | 16 | 85 | 445 | 42 | 4 | 240 |
| South America | 2 977 | 977 | 206 | 7 | 40 | 40 | 1 324 | - | 383 |
| Oceania | 677 | 527 | 61 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 3 | 32 | 25 |
| Unspecified | 15 570 | 6 239 | 3 984 | 2 203 | 2 809 | 149 | 171 | 15 | - |

¹ Marriages where husband was resident in Norway. After the new Marriage Act in 2009, husband/oldest spouse was resident in Norway.² From 2009 are marriages between same sex included.

Table A13.1 Marriages by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2017

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | | Not known |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania | |
| Total | 21 778 | 15 203 | 2 874 | 346 | 2 041 | 222 | 212 | 24 | 856 |
| Norway | 18 389 | 14 295 | 1 260 | 205 | 1 695 | 196 | 181 | 22 | 535 |
| Rest of Europe | 2 591 | 654 | 1 560 | 20 | 107 | 14 | 23 | - | 213 |
| Africa | 218 | 56 | 6 | 118 | - | 4 | - | - | 34 |
| Asia | 455 | 109 | 33 | 3 | 236 | 4 | - | 2 | 68 |
| North and Central America | 66 | 51 | 8 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| South America | 25 | 12 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Oceania | 24 | 21 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not known | 10 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |

¹ Marriages where husband was resident in Norway.

² From 2009 are marriages between same sex included

Table A13.2 Marriages ^{1,2} by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2017

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania |
| Total | 21 778 | 17 901 | 2 099 | 294 | 1 269 | 95 | 110 | 10 |
| Norway | 16 776 | 15 083 | 857 | 67 | 597 | 82 | 83 | 7 |
| Rest of Europe | 2 710 | 1 442 | 1 153 | 14 | 78 | 7 | 15 | 1 |
| Africa | 509 | 294 | 7 | 197 | 10 | - | 1 | - |
| Asia | 1 584 | 928 | 60 | 15 | 577 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| North and Central America | 82 | 68 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| South America | 86 | 60 | 10 | - | 4 | 2 | 10 | - |
| Oceania | 31 | 26 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - |

¹ Marriages where husband was resident in Norway.

² 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 ¹ by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2017

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania | Not known |
| Total ² | 9 757 | 7 845 | 812 | 145 | 453 | 86 | 88 | 7 | 321 |
| Norway | 8 460 | 7 391 | 391 | 84 | 370 | 78 | 75 | 5 | 66 |
| Rest of Europe | 806 | 262 | 398 | 7 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 105 |
| Africa | 233 | 48 | 4 | 53 | - | - | - | - | 128 |
| Asia | 164 | 77 | 10 | 1 | 58 | 1 | - | - | 17 |
| North and Central America | 50 | 41 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 2 |
| South America | 27 | 17 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | - |
| Oceania | 10 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Not known | 7 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |

¹ According to the residence of the husband at the time of divorce.

² 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 ¹ by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2017

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania |
| Total ² | 9 757 | 7 579 | 865 | 246 | 874 | 73 | 118 | 2 |
| Norway | 7 617 | 6 617 | 385 | 58 | 408 | 56 | 91 | 2 |
| Rest of Europe | 883 | 399 | 436 | 7 | 29 | 5 | 7 | - |
| Africa | 471 | 276 | 12 | 177 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Asia | 645 | 186 | 26 | 4 | 428 | 1 | - | - |
| North and Central America | 55 | 45 | 2 | - | - | 8 | - | - |
| South America | 76 | 47 | 4 | - | 3 | 2 | 20 | - |
| Oceania | 10 | 9 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |

¹ According to the residence of the husband at the time of divorce.

² 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. January 1. 1986-2018

| Annual average | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Nationality | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Total population | 4 197 360 | 4 299 171 | 4 420 819 | 4 552 715 | 4 743 195 | 5 074 382 | 5 213 985 | 5 258 317 | 5 295 619 |
| Foreigners, total | 122 140 | 154 283,6 | 164 019 | 19 756 778 318 586 100 | 272 738 | 459 802 | 538 223 | 559 227 | 567 783 |
| Per cent of total population | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5,8 | 9 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| OECD | | | | 104 478 | 149 947 | 258 709 | 299 673 | 302 228 | 303 891 |
| Europe, total | 4 140 735 | 4 222 006 | 4 356 421 | 4 471 471 | 4 642 639 | 4 934 623 | 5 056 055 | 5 085 388 | 5 118 886 |
| EU 15 | 56 775 | 57 834 | 69 748 | 81 801 | 100 345 | 140 655 | 153 515 | 153 848 | 154 117 |
| EU 28 | 59 495 | 61 714 | 78 361 | 88 232 | 140 524 | 285 865 | 343 154 | 348 609 | 353 098 |
| NEW EU 13 | 2 720 | 3 880 | 4 012 | 6 431 | 40 179 | 145 210 | 189 639 | 194 761 | 198 981 |
| Norway | 4 075 220 | 4 144 888 | 4 256 800 | 4 355 534 | 4 470 457 | 4 614 581 | 4 675 762 | 4 699 090 | 4 727 836 |
| Denmark | 17 140 | 17 684 | 18 545 | 19 826 | 20 430 | 22 260 | 23 257 | 23 020 | 22 806 |
| Sweden | 11 428 | 12 854 | 20 508 | 25 351 | 30 597 | 43 112 | 45 104 | 44 393 | 43 964 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 5 294 | 11 670 | 7 888 | 4 247 | 3 708 | 3 684 | 3 738 | 3 748 |
| Bulgaria | 142 | 334 | 303 | 513 | 891 | 4 075 | 6 335 | 6 762 | 7 127 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 1 216 | 4 345 | 5 222 | 5 115 | 4 926 |
| France | 2 048 | 1 837 | 2 038 | 2 394 | 3 215 | 5 282 | 6 004 | 6 015 | 5 993 |
| Germany | 4 088 | 4 456 | 5 606 | 8 250 | 15 574 | 24 225 | 25 186 | 24 922 | 24 659 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 1 204 | 1 788 | 1 711 | 1 797 | 1 743 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 1 439 | 8 475 | 10 791 | 10 969 | 11 118 |
| Lithauen | . | . | . | . | 5 591 | 31 369 | 41 727 | 42 538 | 43 680 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 69 | 179 | 217 | 223 | 225 |
| Netherlands | 2 527 | 2 680 | 3 239 | 3 851 | 5 745 | 7 856 | 8 486 | 8 495 | 8 538 |
| Poland | 2 243 | 2 805 | 2 171 | 2 705 | 26 616 | 79 623 | 99 626 | 102 017 | 103 799 |
| Romania | 88 | 338 | 457 | 664 | 1 828 | 8 911 | 13 794 | 14 503 | 14 997 |
| Russia | . | 259 | 1 827 | 5 117 | 9 528 | 11 226 | 11 537 | 11 377 | 11 331 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 2 561 | 5 971 | 6 771 | 6 563 | 2 034 | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 2 240 | 2 712 | 3 708 | 4 287 | 4 814 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 1 281 | 3 364 | 4 171 | 4 130 | 4 053 |
| Ukraine | . | 39 | 145 | 571 | 1 394 | 2 579 | 3 121 | 3 259 | 3 290 |
| United Kingdom | 12 700 | 11 500 | 11 058 | 11 090 | 12 142 | 15 429 | 16 341 | 16 260 | 16 189 |
| Rest of Europe | 10 550 | 11 069 | 15 284 | 21 152 | 25 293 | 39 528 | 50 271 | 52 478 | 54 050 |
| Africa, total | 5 613 | 10 890 | 10 409 | 17 574 | 25 938 | 40 189 | 50 971 | 52 570 | 50 877 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 1 805 | 11 480 | 17 734 | 18 983 | 18 586 |
| Morocco | 1 703 | 1 991 | 1 357 | 1 435 | 1 119 | 961 | 884 | 925 | 941 |
| Somalia | 515 | 2 834 | 4 012 | 8 304 | 10 751 | 13 536 | 16 828 | 16 832 | 15 869 |
| Rest of Africa | 3 395 | 6 065 | 5 040 | 7 835 | 12 263 | 14 212 | 15 525 | 15 830 | 15 481 |
| Asia, total | 34 323 | 49 271 | 37 744 | 47 699 | 59 838 | 75 667 | 82 246 | 95 091 | 100 504 |
| Afghanistan | 112 | 366 | 322 | 3 030 | 6 545 | 7 702 | 7 680 | 8 867 | 8 693 |
| China | 770 | 1 761 | 1 495 | 1 572 | 2 865 | 4 798 | 5 485 | 5 551 | 5 640 |
| India | 2 819 | 3 232 | 2 349 | 2 139 | 2 822 | 5 478 | 6 971 | 6 839 | 7 064 |
| Iran | 2 655 | 6 467 | 3 853 | 4 571 | 3 842 | 3 819 | 4 132 | 4 359 | 4 397 |
| Iraq | 328 | 1 724 | 3 725 | 12 151 | 11 567 | 8 321 | 5 876 | 5 400 | 4 917 |
| Pakistan | 10 142 | 10 846 | 8 018 | 6 645 | 5 745 | 5 410 | 5 048 | 5 010 | 4 878 |
| Philippines | 1 675 | 2 253 | 1 763 | 2 384 | 4 972 | 10 260 | 11 799 | 12 100 | 11 709 |
| South Korea | 290 | 269 | 228 | 219 | 362 | 528 | 614 | 605 | 658 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 882 | 5 917 | 4 092 | 2 900 | 2 222 | 1 796 | 1 660 | 1 614 | 1 531 |
| Syria | 55 | 209 | 169 | 295 | 389 | 2 389 | 7 583 | 18 860 | 25 988 |
| Thailand | 651 | 1 397 | 2 092 | 3 715 | 7 092 | 10 749 | 11 587 | 12 091 | 11 300 |
| Turkey | 4 309 | 5 410 | 3 697 | 3 442 | 3 392 | 3 416 | 3 291 | 3 371 | 3 364 |
| Vietnam | 6 024 | 6 748 | 3 861 | 1 641 | 1 600 | 1 608 | 1 556 | 1 624 | 1 646 |
| Rest of Asia | 1 666 | 2 883 | 2 730 | 3 289 | 6 813 | 9 915 | 8 964 | 8 800 | 8 719 |
| North and Central America, total | 11 528 | 11 115 | 10 507 | 10 170 | 10 892 | 12 654 | 13 007 | 13 037 | 13 070 |
| USA | 9 975 | 9 456 | 8 633 | 7 849 | 8 006 | 9 086 | 9 263 | 9 210 | 9 170 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 1 554 | 1 659 | 1 874 | 2 321 | 2 886 | 3 568 | 3 744 | 3 827 | 3 900 |
| South America, total | 4 332 | 6 604 | 4 411 | 4 270 | 5 447 | 7 045 | 7 337 | 7 169 | 7 113 |
| Chile | 3 130 | 5 105 | 2 932 | 2 211 | 2 017 | 1 952 | 1 882 | 1 855 | 1 813 |
| Colombia | 394 | 410 | 262 | 411 | 494 | 633 | 709 | 731 | 776 |
| Rest of South America | 808 | 1 089 | 1 217 | 1 648 | 2 936 | 4 461 | 4 746 | 4 583 | 4 524 |
| Oceania, total | 633 | 715 | 743 | 861 | 1 268 | 1 711 | 1 808 | 1 808 | 1 886 |
| Stateless and unknown | 196 | 703 | 585 | 670 | 1 621 | 3 227 | 2 561 | 5 062 | 3 283 |

Table A16. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. January 1. 2018

| 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 |
| Total | 1 254 941 | 746 661 | 169 964 | 338 316 | 262 617 |
| Europe | 645 015 | 390 375 | 55 878 | 198 762 | 163 891 |
| Denmark | 57 387 | 19 267 | 1 970 | 36 150 | 30 827 |
| Finland | 14 315 | 6 320 | 663 | 7 332 | 6 810 |
| Iceland | 11 959 | 7 480 | 844 | 3 635 | 3 239 |
| Sweden | 90 659 | 35 813 | 3 057 | 51 789 | 39 738 |
| Bulgaria | 8 594 | 7 000 | 712 | 882 | 816 |
| Estonia | 5 953 | 4 763 | 470 | 720 | 666 |
| France | 10 629 | 5 273 | 550 | 4 806 | 3 721 |
| Croatia | 6 192 | 4 466 | 852 | 874 | 844 |
| Italy | 7 186 | 4 315 | 264 | 2 607 | 2 155 |
| Latvia | 12 100 | 10 137 | 1 180 | 783 | 735 |
| Netherlands | 692 | 454 | 170 | 68 | 66 |
| Poland | 116 686 | 98 212 | 12 297 | 6 177 | 5 813 |
| Portugal | 4 403 | 3 218 | 291 | 894 | 784 |
| Romania | 17 810 | 14 206 | 2 017 | 1 587 | 1 406 |
| Lithuania | 45 183 | 38 371 | 5 559 | 1 253 | 1 201 |
| Spain | 10 241 | 6 211 | 425 | 3 605 | 2 768 |
| United Kingdom | 40 874 | 14 261 | 1 026 | 25 587 | 20 449 |
| Russia | 25 419 | 17 480 | 3 510 | 4 429 | 3 972 |
| Switzerland | 4 294 | 1 404 | 171 | 2 719 | 1 798 |
| Germany | 46 124 | 24 445 | 3 097 | 18 582 | 15 201 |
| Ukraine | 7 176 | 5 201 | 681 | 1 294 | 1 208 |
| Hungary | 6 526 | 3 824 | 733 | 1 969 | 1 574 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 19 588 | 13 670 | 4 300 | 1 618 | 1 603 |
| Macedonia | 4 865 | 2 784 | 1 393 | 688 | 671 |
| Slovakia | 4 629 | 3 805 | 484 | 340 | 331 |
| Czech Republic | 3 528 | 2 222 | 324 | 982 | 929 |
| Serbia | 7 972 | 5 998 | 1 166 | 808 | 769 |
| Kosovo | 16 972 | 10 150 | 5 492 | 1 330 | 1 304 |
| The rest of Europe | 37 059 | 19 625 | 2 180 | 15 254 | 12 493 |
| Africa | 145 473 | 93 735 | 33 420 | 18 318 | 14 790 |
| Algeria | 2 447 | 1 246 | 540 | 661 | 645 |
| Burundi | 1 592 | 1 092 | 406 | 94 | 90 |
| Eritrea | 26 693 | 21 747 | 4 471 | 475 | 349 |
| Ethiopia | 12 678 | 8 238 | 2 817 | 1 623 | 678 |
| Gambia | 2 556 | 1 212 | 582 | 762 | 751 |
| Ghana | 3 432 | 1 978 | 829 | 625 | 591 |
| Kenya | 3 517 | 1 848 | 337 | 1 332 | 955 |
| Congo | 3 373 | 2 287 | 738 | 348 | 274 |
| Liberia | 1 414 | 900 | 328 | 186 | 137 |
| Morocco | 12 768 | 5 939 | 4 324 | 2 505 | 2 441 |
| Nigeria | 3 208 | 1 862 | 578 | 768 | 733 |
| Somalia | 43 154 | 28 754 | 13 652 | 748 | 722 |
| Sudan | 5 608 | 4 556 | 926 | 126 | 117 |
| Tunisia | 2 280 | 1 054 | 431 | 795 | 762 |
| The rest of Africa | 20 753 | 11 022 | 2 461 | 7 270 | 5 545 |
| Asia included Turkey | 368 538 | 227 631 | 76 411 | 64 496 | 46 346 |
| Afghanistan | 21 007 | 16 782 | 3 980 | 245 | 243 |
| Burma | 4 118 | 3 212 | 828 | 78 | 76 |
| Sri Lanka | 16 759 | 9 173 | 6 317 | 1 269 | 1 020 |
| Philippines | 35 409 | 21 383 | 2 589 | 11 437 | 9 691 |
| India | 19 179 | 11 698 | 4 107 | 3 374 | 1 839 |
| Indonesia | 2 559 | 1 323 | 276 | 960 | 680 |
| Iraq | 34 776 | 23 118 | 10 298 | 1 360 | 1 329 |
| Iran | 24 995 | 17 728 | 4 422 | 2 845 | 2 770 |
| China | 15 989 | 8 812 | 2 144 | 5 033 | 1 829 |
| Lebanon | 4 184 | 2 452 | 1 002 | 730 | 673 |
| Palestine | 4 430 | 3 338 | 824 | 268 | 220 |
| Pakistan | 43 699 | 20 372 | 17 040 | 6 287 | 6 092 |
| Syria | 30 204 | 27 392 | 2 497 | 315 | 306 |
| Thailand | 30 057 | 19 507 | 959 | 9 591 | 8 009 |
| Vietnam | 25 517 | 13 973 | 9 092 | 2 452 | 2 142 |
| Turkey | 22 621 | 11 632 | 6 975 | 4 014 | 3 857 |
| The rest of Asia | 33 035 | 15 736 | 3 061 | 14 238 | 5 570 |
| North and Central America | 52 100 | 15 308 | 1 391 | 35 401 | 23 929 |
| Canada | 6 221 | 1 943 | 137 | 4 141 | 2 862 |
| USA | 36 162 | 8 637 | 687 | 26 838 | 17 548 |
| The rest of North and Central America | 9 717 | 4 728 | 567 | 4 422 | 3 519 |
| South America | 38 269 | 17 443 | 2 781 | 18 045 | 11 276 |
| Brazil | 8 925 | 4 650 | 272 | 4 003 | 2 892 |
| Chile | 12 307 | 6 142 | 1 784 | 4 381 | 3 908 |
| Colombia | 7 404 | 1 976 | 203 | 5 225 | 1 201 |
| Peru | 2 716 | 1 330 | 146 | 1 240 | 973 |
| The rest of South America | 6 917 | 3 345 | 376 | 3 196 | 2 302 |
| Oceania | 5 546 | 2 169 | 83 | 3 294 | 2 385 |
| Australia | 4 093 | 1 588 | 62 | 2 443 | 1 683 |
| The rest of Oceania | 1 453 | 581 | 21 | 851 | 702 |

Table A16m. Immigrants and Norwegian- born to immigrant parents. Males. January 1, 2018

| 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 |
| Total | 649 623 | 389 581 | 87 059 | 172 983 | 135 767 |
| Europe | 346 705 | 215 320 | 28 647 | 102 738 | 84 755 |
| Denmark | 29 810 | 10 118 | 1 014 | 18 678 | 15 937 |
| Finland | 6 504 | 2 408 | 322 | 3 774 | 3 499 |
| Iceland | 6 084 | 3 842 | 414 | 1 828 | 1 624 |
| Sweden | 46 470 | 18 096 | 1 582 | 26 792 | 20 615 |
| Bulgaria | 4 664 | 3 851 | 359 | 454 | 424 |
| Estonia | 3 237 | 2 614 | 234 | 389 | 347 |
| France | 5 737 | 3 008 | 283 | 2 446 | 1 899 |
| Croatia | 3 286 | 2 418 | 416 | 452 | 439 |
| Italy | 4 283 | 2 772 | 137 | 1 374 | 1 136 |
| Latvia | 6 797 | 5 777 | 616 | 404 | 380 |
| Netherlands | 350 | 220 | 91 | 39 | 38 |
| Poland | 72 059 | 62 576 | 6 273 | 3 210 | 3 015 |
| Portugal | 2 532 | 1 896 | 165 | 471 | 415 |
| Romania | 9 644 | 7 780 | 1 047 | 817 | 712 |
| Lithuania | 25 773 | 22 236 | 2 877 | 660 | 636 |
| Spain | 5 453 | 3 414 | 210 | 1 829 | 1 418 |
| United Kingdom | 22 952 | 9 238 | 524 | 13 190 | 10 592 |
| Russia | 9 812 | 5 697 | 1 802 | 2 313 | 2 043 |
| Switzerland | 2 175 | 695 | 102 | 1 378 | 924 |
| Germany | 23 977 | 12 725 | 1 582 | 9 670 | 7 891 |
| Ukraine | 2 425 | 1 417 | 339 | 669 | 626 |
| Hungary | 3 405 | 1 970 | 373 | 1 062 | 817 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 9 816 | 6 740 | 2 246 | 830 | 823 |
| Macedonia | 2 542 | 1 475 | 714 | 353 | 345 |
| Slovakia | 2 748 | 2 337 | 243 | 168 | 160 |
| Czech Republic | 1 808 | 1 129 | 170 | 509 | 484 |
| Serbia | 3 967 | 2 967 | 569 | 431 | 410 |
| Kosovo | 8 822 | 5 342 | 2 827 | 653 | 641 |
| The rest of Europe | 19 573 | 10 562 | 1 116 | 7 895 | 6 465 |
| Africa | 77 447 | 51 013 | 16 992 | 9 442 | 7 545 |
| Algeria | 1 392 | 797 | 267 | 328 | 319 |
| Burundi | 777 | 516 | 209 | 52 | 50 |
| Eritrea | 15 280 | 12 797 | 2 241 | 242 | 173 |
| Ethiopia | 6 449 | 4 159 | 1 423 | 867 | 340 |
| Gambia | 1 382 | 704 | 287 | 391 | 385 |
| Ghana | 1 773 | 1 066 | 383 | 324 | 310 |
| Kenya | 1 562 | 706 | 169 | 687 | 486 |
| Congo | 1 644 | 1 138 | 343 | 163 | 130 |
| Liberia | 703 | 443 | 166 | 94 | 74 |
| Morocco | 6 725 | 3 220 | 2 224 | 1 281 | 1 244 |
| Nigeria | 1 712 | 1 070 | 262 | 380 | 368 |
| Somalia | 22 558 | 15 089 | 7 084 | 385 | 371 |
| Sudan | 3 327 | 2 780 | 487 | 60 | 55 |
| Tunisia | 1 304 | 695 | 206 | 403 | 384 |
| The rest of Africa | 10 859 | 5 833 | 1 241 | 3 785 | 2 856 |
| Asia included Turkey | 178 162 | 107 653 | 39 210 | 31 299 | 23 952 |
| Afghanistan | 12 797 | 10 711 | 1 960 | 126 | 124 |
| Burma | 2 092 | 1 618 | 429 | 45 | 43 |
| Sri Lanka | 8 557 | 4 710 | 3 218 | 629 | 500 |
| Philippines | 11 716 | 4 341 | 1 312 | 6 063 | 5 059 |
| India | 9 877 | 6 305 | 2 098 | 1 474 | 927 |
| Indonesia | 1 073 | 440 | 147 | 486 | 341 |
| Iraq | 18 975 | 12 962 | 5 295 | 718 | 701 |
| Iran | 13 216 | 9 460 | 2 300 | 1 456 | 1 417 |
| China | 6 112 | 3 630 | 1 071 | 1 411 | 982 |
| Lebanon | 2 206 | 1 297 | 531 | 378 | 344 |
| Palestine | 2 553 | 2 002 | 427 | 124 | 96 |
| Pakistan | 22 583 | 10 539 | 8 781 | 3 263 | 3 161 |
| Syria | 18 134 | 16 706 | 1 270 | 158 | 153 |
| Thailand | 8 511 | 3 097 | 473 | 4 941 | 4 132 |
| Vietnam | 12 050 | 6 165 | 4 679 | 1 206 | 1 072 |
| Turkey | 12 196 | 6 485 | 3 621 | 2 090 | 1 998 |
| The rest of Asia | 15 514 | 7 185 | 1 598 | 6 731 | 2 902 |
| North and Central America | 25 926 | 6 988 | 718 | 18 220 | 12 452 |
| Canada | 3 089 | 926 | 71 | 2 092 | 1 483 |
| USA | 18 264 | 4 106 | 337 | 13 821 | 9 145 |
| The rest of North and Central America | 4 573 | 1 956 | 310 | 2 307 | 1 824 |
| South America | 18 295 | 7 229 | 1 445 | 9 621 | 5 874 |
| Brazil | 3 369 | 1 188 | 129 | 2 052 | 1 472 |
| Chile | 6 425 | 3 191 | 938 | 2 296 | 2 069 |
| Colombia | 3 892 | 816 | 107 | 2 969 | 648 |
| Peru | 1 200 | 470 | 87 | 643 | 496 |
| The rest of South America | 3 409 | 1 564 | 184 | 1 661 | 1 189 |
| Oceania | 3 088 | 1 378 | 47 | 1 663 | 1 189 |
| Australia | 2 303 | 1 020 | 35 | 1 248 | 844 |
| The rest of Oceania | 785 | 358 | 12 | 415 | 345 |

Table A16f. Immigrants and Norwegian- born to immigrant parents. Females. January 1, 2018

| Country background | Immigrant back | Immigrants and Norwegian-bor | Other immigrant background | Of which born in Norway with one foreign born parent | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Total | Total | Immigrants | Norwegian-borr | Total | |
| | 605 318 | 357 080 | 82 905 | 165 333 | 126 850 |
| Europe | 298 310 | 175 055 | 27 231 | 96 024 | 79 136 |
| Denmark | 27 577 | 9 149 | 956 | 17 472 | 14 890 |
| Finland | 7 811 | 3 912 | 341 | 3 558 | 3 311 |
| Iceland | 5 875 | 3 638 | 430 | 1 807 | 1 615 |
| Sweden | 44 189 | 17 717 | 1 475 | 24 997 | 19 123 |
| Bulgaria | 3 930 | 3 149 | 353 | 428 | 392 |
| Estonia | 2 716 | 2 149 | 236 | 331 | 319 |
| France | 4 892 | 2 265 | 267 | 2 360 | 1 822 |
| Croatia | 2 906 | 2 048 | 436 | 422 | 405 |
| Italy | 2 903 | 1 543 | 127 | 1 233 | 1 019 |
| Latvia | 5 303 | 4 360 | 564 | 379 | 355 |
| Netherlands | 342 | 234 | 79 | 29 | 28 |
| Poland | 44 627 | 35 636 | 6 024 | 2 967 | 2 798 |
| Portugal | 1 871 | 1 322 | 126 | 423 | 369 |
| Romania | 8 166 | 6 426 | 970 | 770 | 694 |
| Lithuania | 19 410 | 16 135 | 2 682 | 593 | 565 |
| Spain | 4 788 | 2 797 | 215 | 1 776 | 1 350 |
| United Kingdom | 17 922 | 5 023 | 502 | 12 397 | 9 857 |
| Russia | 15 607 | 11 783 | 1 708 | 2 116 | 1 929 |
| Switzerland | 2 119 | 709 | 69 | 1 341 | 874 |
| Germany | 22 147 | 11 720 | 1 515 | 8 912 | 7 310 |
| Ukraine | 4 751 | 3 784 | 342 | 625 | 582 |
| Hungary | 3 121 | 1 854 | 360 | 907 | 757 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 9 772 | 6 930 | 2 054 | 788 | 780 |
| Macedonia | 2 323 | 1 309 | 679 | 335 | 326 |
| Slovakia | 1 881 | 1 468 | 241 | 172 | 171 |
| Czech Republic | 1 720 | 1 093 | 154 | 473 | 445 |
| Serbia | 4 005 | 3 031 | 597 | 377 | 359 |
| Kosovo | 8 150 | 4 808 | 2 665 | 677 | 663 |
| The rest of Europe | 17 486 | 9 063 | 1 064 | 7 359 | 6 028 |
| Africa | 68 026 | 42 722 | 16 428 | 8 876 | 7 245 |
| Algeria | 1 055 | 449 | 273 | 333 | 326 |
| Burundi | 815 | 576 | 197 | 42 | 40 |
| Eritrea | 11 413 | 8 950 | 2 230 | 233 | 176 |
| Ethiopia | 6 229 | 4 079 | 1 394 | 756 | 338 |
| Gambia | 1 174 | 508 | 295 | 371 | 366 |
| Ghana | 1 659 | 912 | 446 | 301 | 281 |
| Kenya | 1 955 | 1 142 | 168 | 645 | 469 |
| Congo | 1 729 | 1 149 | 395 | 185 | 144 |
| Liberia | 711 | 457 | 162 | 92 | 63 |
| Morocco | 6 043 | 2 719 | 2 100 | 1 224 | 1 197 |
| Nigeria | 1 496 | 792 | 316 | 388 | 365 |
| Somalia | 20 596 | 13 665 | 6 568 | 363 | 351 |
| Sudan | 2 281 | 1 776 | 439 | 66 | 62 |
| Tunisia | 976 | 359 | 225 | 392 | 378 |
| The rest of Africa | 9 894 | 5 189 | 1 220 | 3 485 | 2 689 |
| Asia included Turkey | 190 376 | 119 978 | 37 201 | 33 197 | 22 394 |
| Afghanistan | 8 210 | 6 071 | 2 020 | 119 | 119 |
| Burma | 2 026 | 1 594 | 399 | 33 | 33 |
| Sri Lanka | 8 202 | 4 463 | 3 099 | 640 | 520 |
| Philippines | 23 693 | 17 042 | 1 277 | 5 374 | 4 632 |
| India | 9 302 | 5 393 | 2 009 | 1 900 | 912 |
| Indonesia | 1 486 | 883 | 129 | 474 | 339 |
| Iraq | 15 801 | 10 156 | 5 003 | 642 | 628 |
| Iran | 11 779 | 8 268 | 2 122 | 1 389 | 1 353 |
| China | 9 877 | 5 182 | 1 073 | 3 622 | 847 |
| Lebanon | 1 978 | 1 155 | 471 | 352 | 329 |
| Palestine | 1 877 | 1 336 | 397 | 144 | 124 |
| Pakistan | 21 116 | 9 833 | 8 259 | 3 024 | 2 931 |
| Syria | 12 070 | 10 686 | 1 227 | 157 | 153 |
| Thailand | 21 546 | 16 410 | 486 | 4 650 | 3 877 |
| Vietnam | 13 467 | 7 808 | 4 413 | 1 246 | 1 070 |
| Turkey | 10 425 | 5 147 | 3 354 | 1 924 | 1 859 |
| The rest of Asia | 17 521 | 8 551 | 1 463 | 7 507 | 2 668 |
| North and Central Am | 26 174 | 8 320 | 673 | 17 181 | 11 477 |
| Canada | 3 132 | 1 017 | 66 | 2 049 | 1 379 |
| USA | 17 898 | 4 531 | 350 | 13 017 | 8 403 |
| The rest of North and | 5 144 | 2 772 | 257 | 2 115 | 1 695 |
| South America | 19 974 | 10 214 | 1 336 | 8 424 | 5 402 |
| Brazil | 5 556 | 3 462 | 143 | 1 951 | 1 420 |
| Chile | 5 882 | 2 951 | 846 | 2 085 | 1 839 |
| Colombia | 3 512 | 1 160 | 96 | 2 256 | 553 |
| Peru | 1 516 | 860 | 59 | 597 | 477 |
| The rest of South Ame | 3 508 | 1 781 | 192 | 1 535 | 1 113 |
| Oceania | 2 458 | 791 | 36 | 1 631 | 1 196 |
| Australia | 1 790 | 568 | 27 | 1 195 | 839 |
| The rest of Oceania | 668 | 223 | 9 | 436 | 357 |

Table A17. Resident immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2018

| Country | Annual average | | | | | 2011- 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1986- 1990 | 1991- 1995 | 1996- 2000 | 2001- 2005 | 2006- 2010 | | | | |
| Total | 145 876 | 194 281 | 248 785 | 331 030 | 464 429 | 729 819 | 848 207 | 883 751 | 916 625 |
| Per cent of total population | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.3 |
| OECD | | | | 120 988 | 171 972 | 286 275 | 322 606 | 325 101 | 328 115 |
| Europe, total | 78 338 | 88 225 | 116 043 | 142 586 | 205 780 | 365 356 | 430 671 | 438 159 | 446 253 |
| EU 15 | 63 824 | 63 341 | 73 285 | 83 010 | 98 528 | 133 722 | 146 055 | 145 782 | 146 003 |
| EU 28 | 69 964 | 71 734 | 83 763 | 97 719 | 148 133 | 289 813 | 348 056 | 352 986 | 358 365 |
| NEW EU 13 | 6 140 | 8 393 | 10 478 | 14 709 | 49 604 | 156 100 | 202 019 | 207 220 | 212 379 |
| Denmark | 18 307 | 18 391 | 18 518 | 19 227 | 19 214 | 20 674 | 21 762 | 21 447 | 21 237 |
| Sweden | 12 829 | 13 235 | 19 417 | 22 876 | 26 837 | 37 606 | 39 955 | 39 266 | 38 870 |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | 3 888 | 7 790 | 9 005 | 8 704 | 8 324 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 3 257 | 11 935 | 14 292 | 15 548 | 16 747 | 17 402 | 17 684 | 17 970 |
| Bulgaria | 252 | 501 | 650 | 997 | 1 552 | 4 736 | 6 920 | 7 321 | 7 712 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 1 354 | 4 550 | 5 468 | 5 379 | 5 233 |
| France | 2 142 | 1 921 | 2 116 | 2 443 | 3 225 | 5 127 | 5 805 | 5 829 | 5 823 |
| Germany | 6 646 | 6 896 | 8 045 | 10 650 | 17 723 | 26 349 | 27 770 | 27 593 | 27 542 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 7 260 | 14 192 | 14 959 | 15 328 | 15 642 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 1 569 | 8 519 | 10 870 | 11 072 | 11 317 |
| Lithauen | . | . | . | . | 5 608 | 31 211 | 41 626 | 42 491 | 43 930 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 220 | 459 | 574 | 602 | 624 |
| Netherlands | 2 834 | 3 035 | 3 567 | 4 105 | 5 925 | 7 957 | 8 596 | 8 595 | 8 670 |
| Poland | 3 710 | 5 257 | 5 983 | 7 404 | 31 875 | 85 274 | 105 725 | 108 255 | 110 509 |
| Romania | 245 | 512 | 827 | 1 337 | 2 814 | 10 060 | 14 928 | 15 664 | 16 223 |
| Russia | 57 | 338 | 1 989 | 6 128 | 12 660 | 18 142 | 20 012 | 20 444 | 20 990 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 3 473 | 7 588 | 10 528 | 12 680 | 2 581 | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 4 113 | 4 124 | 5 633 | 6 396 | 7 164 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 1 353 | 3 546 | 4 374 | 4 334 | 4 289 |
| Ukraine | 5 | 36 | 211 | 776 | 1 988 | 3 997 | 5 088 | 5 470 | 5 882 |
| United Kingdom | 12 148 | 10 910 | 10 786 | 10 969 | 11 858 | 14 534 | 15 447 | 15 321 | 15 287 |
| Rest of Europe | 15 690 | 16 347 | 21 470 | 28 702 | 26 616 | 39 763 | 48 752 | 50 964 | 53 015 |
| Africa, total | 8 005 | 15 383 | 21 973 | 36 524 | 56 773 | 93 008 | 114 304 | 121 111 | 127 155 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 3 807 | 13 547 | 20 701 | 23 618 | 262 18 |
| Morocco | 2 442 | 3 794 | 4 825 | 6 280 | 7 548 | 8 982 | 9 647 | 9 955 | 10 263 |
| Somalia | 545 | 2 912 | 6 142 | 13 483 | 21 719 | 33 946 | 40 100 | 41 463 | 42 406 |
| Rest of Africa | 5 018 | 8 677 | 11 006 | 16 761 | 23 700 | 36 532 | 43 856 | 46 075 | 74 486 |
| Asia, total | 42 757 | 71 397 | 91 068 | 130 128 | 175 583 | 237 262 | 265 721 | 286 407 | 304 042 |
| Afghanistan | 117 | 385 | 568 | 3 502 | 8 263 | 14 835 | 17 519 | 19 560 | 20 762 |
| China | 1 436 | 2 722 | 3 343 | 4 304 | 6 228 | 9 175 | 10 197 | 10 466 | 10 956 |
| India | 3 933 | 5 050 | 5 595 | 6 610 | 8 471 | 12 432 | 14 695 | 14 933 | 15 805 |
| Iran | 2 765 | 7 069 | 9 030 | 12 629 | 15 229 | 19 051 | 20 461 | 21 364 | 22 150 |
| Iraq | 364 | 1 783 | 4 732 | 15 618 | 23 051 | 29 778 | 31 490 | 32 304 | 33 416 |
| Pakistan | 12 945 | 17 644 | 21 037 | 25 386 | 29 262 | 33 987 | 36 026 | 36 700 | 37 412 |
| Philippines | 2 543 | 4 131 | 5 066 | 6 856 | 10 914 | 18 694 | 21 945 | 22 892 | 23 972 |
| South Korea | 259 | 308 | 368 | 449 | 682 | 1 000 | 1 154 | 1 174 | 1 255 |
| Sri Lanka | 3 044 | 6 361 | 8 631 | 11 388 | 13 118 | 14 656 | 15 203 | 15 308 | 15 490 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 4 768 | 10 902 | 22 285 | 29 889 |
| Thailand | 758 | 1 626 | 2 713 | 5 174 | 9 897 | 15 912 | 18 324 | 19 524 | 20 466 |
| Turkey | 4 773 | 7 442 | 9 353 | 12 272 | 15 013 | 17 167 | 17 870 | 18 172 | 18 607 |
| Vietnam | 6 900 | 11 851 | 14 582 | 16 898 | 19 234 | 21 470 | 22 363 | 22 658 | 23 065 |
| Rest of Asia | 2 920 | 5 024 | 6 050 | 9 043 | 16 222 | 24 339 | 27 572 | 29 067 | 30 797 |
| North and Central America, total | 11 147 | 10 587 | 10 264 | 10 385 | 11 623 | 14 536 | 15 976 | 16 200 | 16 699 |
| USA | 9 449 | 8 678 | 7 837 | 7 144 | 7 244 | 8 466 | 9 120 | 9 119 | 9 324 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 1 698 | 1 908 | 2 428 | 3 242 | 4 379 | 6 070 | 6 856 | 7 081 | 7 375 |
| South America, total | 4 949 | 7 937 | 8 606 | 10 420 | 13 245 | 17 643 | 19 352 | 19 693 | 20 224 |
| Chile | 3 561 | 6 034 | 6 164 | 6 778 | 7 325 | 7 863 | 7 963 | 7 960 | 7 926 |
| Colombia | 203 | 313 | 411 | 737 | 1 050 | 1 708 | 1 997 | 2 079 | 2 179 |
| Rest of South America | 1 185 | 1 590 | 2 031 | 2 904 | 4 869 | 8 073 | 9 392 | 9 654 | 10 119 |
| Oceania, total | 680 | 753 | 831 | 987 | 1 425 | 2 015 | 2 183 | 2 181 | 2 252 |

Table A17_1 . Resident immigrants by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2018

| Country | Annual average | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1986- 1990 | 1991- 1995 | 1996- 2000 | 2001- 2005 | 2006- 2010 | 2011- 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Total | 131 980 | 170 241 | 211 017 | 275 307 | 384 586 | 588 609 | 698 550 | 724 987 | 746 661 |
| Per cent of total population | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.1 |
| OECD | | | | 109 960 | 156 861 | 253 411 | 288 460 | 289 083 | 290 022 |
| Europe, total | 73 660 | 82 208 | 107 395 | 130 380 | 187 667 | 319 095 | 382 845 | 386 553 | 390 375 |
| EU 15 | 60 794 | 59 970 | 69 250 | 78 051 | 92 393 | 122 486 | 134 348 | 133 576 | 133 322 |
| EU 28 | 66 265 | 67 457 | 78 572 | 91 273 | 139 075 | 258 390 | 316 608 | 318 760 | 320 989 |
| NEW EU 13 | 5 470 | 7 487 | 9 323 | 13 222 | 46 682 | 135 911 | 182 275 | 185 198 | 187 682 |
| Denmark | 17 291 | 17 251 | 17 249 | 17 860 | 17 757 | 18 810 | 19 827 | 19 494 | 19 267 |
| Sweden | 12 402 | 12 737 | 18 704 | 21 928 | 25 642 | 35 247 | 37 134 | 36 315 | 35 813 |
| Iceland | | | | | | 6 936 | 8 198 | 7 883 | 7 480 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 3 192 | 11 165 | 12 629 | 13 054 | 13 251 | 13 474 | 13 591 | 13 670 |
| Bulgaria | 243 | 487 | 624 | 950 | 1 455 | 4 036 | 6 415 | 6 726 | 7 000 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 1 284 | 4 124 | 5 078 | 4 944 | 4 763 |
| France | 2 060 | 1 850 | 2 028 | 2 315 | 3 029 | 4 659 | 5 316 | 5 307 | 5 273 |
| Germany | 6 350 | 6 552 | 7 621 | 9 998 | 16 563 | 23 916 | 24 909 | 24 601 | 24 445 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 5 381 | 9 792 | 9 896 | 10 034 | 10 150 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 1 483 | 7 608 | 9 963 | 10 052 | 10 137 |
| Litauen | . | . | . | . | 5 387 | 27 123 | 37 376 | 37 638 | 38 371 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 178 | 343 | 426 | 443 | 454 |
| Netherlands | 2 574 | 2 728 | 3 175 | 3 619 | 5 339 | 7 061 | 7 729 | 7 713 | 7 773 |
| Poland | 3 409 | 4 761 | 5 336 | 6 627 | 30 220 | 75 169 | 95 724 | 97 196 | 98 212 |
| Romania | 226 | 478 | 776 | 1 249 | 2 629 | 8 311 | 13 380 | 13 889 | 14 206 |
| Russia | 55 | 330 | 1 942 | 5 918 | 11 701 | 15 640 | 17 058 | 17 225 | 17 480 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 2 886 | 6 427 | 8 724 | 10 318 | 2 008 | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 3 222 | 3 119 | 4 710 | 5 361 | 5 998 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 1 293 | 3 156 | 3 967 | 3 902 | 3 805 |
| Ukraine | 3 | 32 | 199 | 742 | 1 886 | 3 467 | 4 572 | 4 881 | 5 201 |
| United Kingdom | 11 666 | 10 418 | 10 245 | 10 363 | 11 209 | 13 575 | 14 475 | 14 330 | 14 261 |
| Rest of Europe | 14 495 | 14 964 | 19 607 | 25 865 | 23 428 | 33 753 | 43 218 | 45 028 | 46 616 |
| Africa, total | 7 062 | 13 062 | 17 297 | 28 452 | 43 293 | 67 522 | 86 093 | 90 501 | 93 735 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 2 955 | 10 364 | 17 592 | 19 957 | 21 747 |
| Morocco | 1 919 | 2 826 | 3 352 | 4 134 | 4 639 | 5 240 | 5 616 | 5 796 | 5 939 |
| Somalia | 511 | 2 544 | 4 775 | 10 491 | 16 044 | 23 639 | 28 300 | 28 696 | 28 754 |
| Rest of Africa | 4 632 | 7 692 | 9 169 | 13 827 | 19 654 | 28 280 | 34 585 | 36 052 | 37 295 |
| Asia, total | 35 166 | 56 972 | 68 294 | 96 706 | 129 776 | 171 591 | 196 110 | 213 987 | 227 631 |
| Afghanistan | 114 | 343 | 453 | 3 215 | 7 283 | 12 033 | 14 233 | 15 986 | 16 782 |
| China | 1 350 | 2 478 | 2 852 | 3 597 | 5 244 | 7 502 | 8 350 | 8 475 | 8 812 |
| India | 3 146 | 3 768 | 3 849 | 4 399 | 5 828 | 8 703 | 10 954 | 11 022 | 11 698 |
| Iran | 2 677 | 6 575 | 8 043 | 10 936 | 12 718 | 15 452 | 16 462 | 17 169 | 17 728 |
| Iraq | 344 | 1 668 | 4 203 | 13 633 | 18 302 | 21 789 | 22 154 | 22 493 | 23 118 |
| Pakistan | 8 894 | 11 198 | 12 440 | 14 438 | 16 211 | 18 368 | 19 571 | 19 973 | 20 372 |
| Philippines | 2 311 | 3 675 | 4 419 | 5 987 | 9 757 | 16 348 | 19 776 | 20 537 | 21 383 |
| South Korea | 244 | 288 | 342 | 416 | 634 | 900 | 1 059 | 1 079 | 1 150 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 854 | 5 583 | 6 580 | 7 726 | 8 308 | 8 918 | 9 092 | 9 109 | 9 173 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 2 721 | 9 710 | 20 823 | 27 392 |
| Thailand | 743 | 1 576 | 2 603 | 4 994 | 9 589 | 14 833 | 17 518 | 18 634 | 19 507 |
| Turkey | 3 840 | 5 673 | 6 592 | 8 283 | 9 830 | 10 811 | 11 142 | 11 330 | 11 632 |
| Vietnam | 5 937 | 9 667 | 10 859 | 11 655 | 12 584 | 13 392 | 13 608 | 13 750 | 13 973 |
| Rest of Asia | 2 712 | 4 480 | 5 061 | 7 427 | 13 487 | 19 821 | 22 481 | 23 607 | 24 911 |
| North and Central America, total | 10 845 | 10 229 | 9 868 | 9 944 | 11 077 | 13 482 | 14 670 | 14 853 | 15 308 |
| USA | 9 197 | 8 408 | 7 573 | 6 896 | 6 980 | 8 012 | 8 446 | 8 446 | 8 637 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 1 647 | 1 821 | 2 295 | 3 048 | 4 097 | 5 471 | 6 224 | 6 407 | 6 671 |
| South America, total | 4 597 | 7 046 | 7 364 | 8 870 | 11 383 | 14 990 | 16 720 | 16 986 | 17 443 |
| Chile | 3 282 | 5 270 | 5 109 | 5 489 | 5 839 | 6 178 | 6 191 | 6 171 | 6 142 |
| Colombia | 193 | 289 | 371 | 672 | 954 | 1 510 | 1 819 | 1 891 | 1 976 |
| Rest of South America | 1 122 | 1 487 | 1 884 | 2 710 | 4 589 | 7 301 | 8 710 | 8 924 | 9 325 |
| Oceania, total | 650 | 725 | 798 | 955 | 1 390 | 1 929 | 2 112 | 2 107 | 2 169 |

Table A17_2 . Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2018

| Country | Annual average | | | | | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | | | |
| Total | 13 896 | 24 040 | 37 768 | 55 723 | 79 843 | 117 532 | 149 657 | 158 764 | 169 964 |
| Per cent of total population | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2,3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3,2 |
| OECD | | | | 11 028 | 15 111 | 25 597 | 34 146 | 36 018 | 38 093 |
| Europe, total | 4 618 | 5 936 | 8 560 | 12 134 | 18 112 | 33 198 | 47 826 | 51 606 | 55 878 |
| EU 15 | 3 029 | 3 371 | 4 040 | 4 963 | 6 135 | 8 769 | 11 707 | 12 206 | 12 681 |
| EU 28 | 3 699 | 4 277 | 5 194 | 6 451 | 9 058 | 19 774 | 31 448 | 34 226 | 37 376 |
| NEW EU 13 | 670 | 906 | 1 155 | 1 487 | 2 922 | 8 519 | 19 744 | 22 022 | 24 697 |
| Denmark | 1 016 | 1 141 | 1 269 | 1 367 | 1 457 | 1 647 | 1 935 | 1 953 | 1 970 |
| Sweden | 427 | 498 | 713 | 949 | 1 195 | 1 890 | 2 821 | 2 951 | 3 057 |
| Iceland | | | | | 368 | 610 | 807 | 821 | 844 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | | 65 | 770 | 1 662 | 2 493 | 3 365 | 3 928 | 4 093 | 4 300 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 14 | 26 | 47 | 96 | 263 | 505 | 595 | 712 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 70 | 242 | 390 | 435 | 470 |
| France | 81 | 71 | 88 | 128 | 196 | 332 | 489 | 522 | 550 |
| Germany | 296 | 344 | 424 | 652 | 1 160 | 2 149 | 2 861 | 2 992 | 3 097 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 1 879 | 4 246 | 5 063 | 5 294 | 5 492 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 85 | 441 | 907 | 1 020 | 1 180 |
| Lithauen | . | . | . | . | 221 | 2 005 | 4 250 | 4 853 | 5 559 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 42 | 93 | 148 | 159 | 170 |
| Netherlands | 260 | 307 | 392 | 487 | 586 | 769 | 867 | 882 | 897 |
| Poland | 301 | 495 | 647 | 777 | 1 655 | 6 014 | 10 001 | 11 059 | 12 297 |
| Romania | 19 | 34 | 51 | 88 | 185 | 775 | 1 548 | 1 775 | 2 017 |
| Russia | 2 | 8 | 47 | 210 | 959 | 2 129 | 2 954 | 3 219 | 3 510 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 588 | 1 161 | 1 804 | 2 362 | 573 | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 891 | 704 | 923 | 1 035 | 1 166 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 61 | 224 | 407 | 432 | 484 |
| Ukraine | 2 | 3 | 12 | 34 | 102 | 312 | 516 | 589 | 681 |
| United Kingdom | 482 | 492 | 541 | 606 | 650 | 776 | 972 | 991 | 1 026 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 135 | 1 303 | 1 775 | 2 765 | 3 728 | 4 212 | 5 534 | 5 936 | 6 399 |
| Africa, total | 943 | 2 321 | 4 676 | 8 073 | 13 480 | 21 227 | 28 211 | 30 610 | 33 420 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 109 | 3 661 | 4 471 |
| Morocco | 523 | 968 | 1 472 | 2 146 | 2 909 | 3 609 | 4 031 | 4 159 | 4 324 |
| Somalia | 34 | 368 | 1 367 | 2 992 | 5 675 | 9 077 | 11 800 | 12 767 | 13 652 |
| Rest of Africa | 386 | 985 | 1 837 | 2 934 | 4 342 | 6 788 | 9 271 | 10 023 | 10 973 |
| Asia, total | 7 651 | 14 505 | 22 861 | 33 494 | 45 807 | 59 979 | 69 611 | 72 420 | 76 411 |
| Afghanistan | 3 | 42 | 114 | 288 | 980 | 2 265 | 3 286 | 3 574 | 3 980 |
| China | 86 | 245 | 492 | 708 | 984 | 1 469 | 1 847 | 1 991 | 2 144 |
| India | 787 | 1 282 | 1 746 | 2 211 | 2 643 | 3 276 | 3 741 | 3 911 | 4 107 |
| Iran | 88 | 495 | 987 | 1 693 | 2 511 | 3 317 | 3 999 | 4 195 | 4 422 |
| Iraq | 20 | 115 | 529 | 1 984 | 4 748 | 7 647 | 9 336 | 9 811 | 10 298 |
| Pakistan | 4 051 | 6 446 | 8 597 | 10 947 | 13 050 | 15 211 | 16 455 | 16 727 | 17 040 |
| Philippines | 232 | 456 | 647 | 869 | 1 157 | 1 695 | 2 169 | 2 355 | 2 589 |
| South Korea | 15 | 20 | 26 | 33 | 48 | 69 | 95 | 95 | 105 |
| Sri Lanka | 190 | 778 | 2 051 | 3 662 | 4 810 | 5 628 | 6 111 | 6 199 | 6 317 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 820 | 1 192 | 1 462 | 2 497 |
| Thailand | 15 | 49 | 110 | 180 | 307 | 597 | 806 | 890 | 959 |
| Turkey | 933 | 1 769 | 2 762 | 3 989 | 5 184 | 6 215 | 6 728 | 6 842 | 6 975 |
| Vietnam | 962 | 2 184 | 3 723 | 5 242 | 6 650 | 7 899 | 8 755 | 8 908 | 9 092 |
| Rest of Asia | 268 | 624 | 1 076 | 1 688 | 2 735 | 3 870 | 5 091 | 5 460 | 5 886 |
| North and Central America, total | 302 | 358 | 396 | 441 | 546 | 765 | 1 306 | 1 347 | 1 391 |
| USA | 252 | 271 | 263 | 247 | 264 | 323 | 674 | 673 | 687 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 51 | 87 | 133 | 194 | 282 | 442 | 632 | 674 | 704 |
| South America, total | 352 | 891 | 1 242 | 1 550 | 1 862 | 2 312 | 2 632 | 2 707 | 2 781 |
| Chile | 279 | 764 | 1 055 | 1 290 | 1 486 | 1 665 | 1 772 | 1 789 | 1 784 |
| Colombia | 10 | 24 | 40 | 65 | 96 | 139 | 178 | 188 | 203 |
| Rest of South America | 63 | 103 | 147 | 195 | 280 | 507 | 682 | 730 | 794 |
| Oceania, total | 30 | 28 | 33 | 31 | 35 | 52 | 71 | 74 | 83 |

Table A18. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010- 2018

| Country of birth | 1.1.1970 | 01.11.1980 | 1.11.1990 | 1.11.2000 | 1.1.2010 | 1.1.2011 | 1.1.2012 | 1.1.2013 | 1.1.2014 | 1.1.2015 | 1.1.2016 | 1.1.2017 | 1.1.2018 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total | 3 874 133 | 4 091 132 | 4 233 116 | 4 478 497 | 4 858 199 | 4 920 305 | 4 985 870 | 5 051 275 | 5 109 056 | 5 165 802 | 5 213 985 | 5 258 317 | 5 295 619 |
| OECD | | | | 147 558 | 237 621 | 254 646 | 274 538 | 291901 | 318 476 | 332 740 | 340 513 | 341 604 | 342 996 |
| Norway | 3 797 384 | 3 970 078 | 4 040 530 | 4 186 057 | 4 331 399 | 4 351 209 | 4 369 584 | 4 387 405 | 4 404 545 | 4 423 990 | 4 441 508 | 4 458 520 | 4 473 259 |
| Foreign countries | 76 749 | 121 054 | 192 586 | 292 440 | 526 800 | 569 096 | 616 286 | 663 870 | 704 511 | 741 812 | 772 477 | 799 797 | 822 360 |
| Per cent of total population | 2 | 3 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 14 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 16 |
| Europe, total | 57 795 | 75 837 | 96 977 | 149 835 | 266 646 | 294 485 | 327 338 | 356 722 | 381 054 | 403 166 | 417 025 | 421 061 | 425 246 |
| EU 15 | 50 388 | 66 143 | 80 729 | 101 420 | 135 057 | 141 833 | 148 575 | 153 964 | 158 717 | 163 625 | 165 233 | 164 690 | 164 720 |
| EU 28 | | | | 112 195 | 211 562 | 236 770 | 266 546 | 292 825 | 317 699 | 337 329 | 348 729 | 351 145 | 353 695 |
| NEW EU 13 | | | | 10 775 | 76 505 | 94 937 | 117 971 | 138 861 | 159 003 | 173 724 | 183 513 | 186 472 | 188 993 |
| Denmark | 13 702 | 16 914 | 21 160 | 21 713 | 22 651 | 22 909 | 23 260 | 23 807 | 24 433 | 25 260 | 25 055 | 24 762 | 24 590 |
| Sweden | 16 148 | 17 875 | 20 429 | 33 401 | 41 781 | 44 594 | 46 968 | 47 803 | 48 622 | 49 216 | 49 122 | 48 316 | 47 864 |
| Iceland | . | . | . | . | 4 862 | 5 876 | 6 908 | 7 487 | 7 839 | 8 274 | 8 583 | 8 280 | 7 876 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 573 | 12 989 | 13 001 | 13 034 | 13 122 | 13 202 | 13 343 | 13 487 | 13 606 | 13 685 |
| Bulgaria | 521 | 422 | 575 | 787 | 2 055 | 2 568 | 3 186 | 3 971 | 4 972 | 5 739 | 6 478 | 6 791 | 7 066 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 1 999 | 2 756 | 3 648 | 4 414 | 4 813 | 5 096 | 5 127 | 4 995 | 4 817 |
| France | 935 | 2 016 | 2 433 | 2 934 | 4 635 | 4 995 | 5 410 | 5 706 | 5 956 | 6 286 | 6 385 | 6 381 | 6 358 |
| Germany | 6 566 | 7 686 | 8 821 | 11 445 | 24 853 | 26 189 | 27 292 | 27 804 | 27 902 | 28 212 | 28 239 | 27 965 | 27 826 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 9 190 | 9 310 | 9 479 | 9 617 | 9 714 | 9 818 | 9 918 | 10 057 | 10 176 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 2 748 | 4 817 | 6 701 | 8 117 | 8 961 | 9 647 | 10 008 | 10 100 | 10 185 |
| Lithauen | . | . | . | . | 9 869 | 15 550 | 22 707 | 28 640 | 32 956 | 35 941 | 37 422 | 37 686 | 38 423 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 304 | 314 | 339 | 358 | 378 | 405 | 428 | 445 | 456 |
| Netherlands | 1 650 | 2 541 | 3 268 | 4 108 | 7 271 | 7 566 | 7 844 | 8 126 | 8 310 | 8 654 | 8 807 | 8 800 | 8 876 |
| Poland | 1 165 | 1 617 | 4 367 | 5 738 | 49 518 | 57 100 | 67 565 | 76 898 | 84 248 | 91 213 | 96 066 | 97 553 | 98 576 |
| Romania | . | . | . | 1 082 | 4 390 | 5 401 | 6 480 | 8 106 | 10 278 | 12 087 | 13 558 | 14 069 | 14 387 |
| Russia | . | . | . | 3 114 | 13 813 | 14 580 | 15 312 | 16 175 | 16 798 | 17 200 | 17 490 | 17 674 | 17 937 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 1 156 | 1 784 | 4 264 | 13 279 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 11 485 | 2 467 | 2 718 | 3 134 | 3 596 | 4 099 | 4 746 | 5 400 | 6 037 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 2 048 | 2 379 | 2 806 | 3 237 | 3 543 | 3 840 | 3 975 | 3 910 | 3 814 |
| Ukraine | . | . | . | 314 | 2 463 | 2 739 | 3 135 | 3 535 | 3 881 | 4 236 | 4 641 | 4 956 | 5 287 |
| United Kingdom | 6 345 | 11 070 | 14 586 | 14 347 | 16 868 | 17 469 | 18 058 | 18 634 | 18 952 | 19 339 | 19 476 | 19 387 | 19 399 |
| Rest of Europe | 9 606 | 13 911 | 17 071 | 26 000 | 20 854 | 31 905 | 41 396 | 38 031 | 41 699 | 45 261 | 48 014 | 49 928 | 51 611 |
| Africa, total | 1 879 | 4 402 | 11 620 | 22 907 | 53 579 | 58 506 | 63 203 | 70 577 | 77 348 | 83 062 | 89 545 | 93 993 | 97 263 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 4 839 | 6 617 | 8 218 | 10 122 | 12 446 | 14 821 | 17 718 | 20 082 | 21 873 |
| Morocco | 407 | 1 134 | 2 393 | 3 719 | 4 881 | 5 008 | 5 135 | 5 251 | 5 381 | 5 544 | 5 673 | 5 857 | 6 003 |
| Somalia | .. | 26 | 1 291 | 6 445 | 18 002 | 19 365 | 20 658 | 23 706 | 25 865 | 27 042 | 28 321 | 28 720 | 28 780 |
| Rest of Africa | 1 472 | 3 242 | 7 936 | 12 743 | 25 857 | 27 516 | 29 192 | 31 498 | 33 656 | 35 655 | 37 833 | 39 334 | 40 607 |
| Asia, total | 2 686 | 18 486 | 54 707 | 86 910 | 162 517 | 170 754 | 178 999 | 187 930 | 196 054 | 204 152 | 213 654 | 231 834 | 245 781 |
| Afghanistan | | | | | 8 864 | 10 163 | 11 068 | 11 987 | 12 673 | 13 238 | 14 235 | 15 989 | 16 784 |
| China | 453 | 584 | 1 559 | 3 617 | 8 852 | 9 424 | 9 948 | 10 436 | 10 821 | 11 203 | 11 520 | 11 655 | 12 016 |
| India | 340 | 1 841 | 4 422 | 5 130 | 8 243 | 8 496 | 9 147 | 10 138 | 10 951 | 11 970 | 12 485 | 12 560 | 13 233 |
| Iran | 61 | 190 | 5 198 | 8 857 | 13 086 | 13 586 | 14 374 | 15 140 | 15 876 | 16 185 | 16 535 | 17 242 | 17 803 |
| Iraq | .. | 24 | 716 | 6 941 | 20 604 | 21 442 | 21 959 | 22 141 | 22 149 | 22 160 | 22 186 | 22 524 | 23 149 |
| Pakistan | 172 | 5 361 | 10 470 | 13 283 | 17 220 | 17 600 | 18 043 | 18 597 | 18 999 | 19 393 | 19 722 | 20 138 | 20 567 |
| Philippines | 97 | 840 | 3 552 | 5 698 | 13 458 | 14 737 | 16 301 | 17 775 | 19 528 | 20 593 | 21 378 | 22 211 | 23 129 |
| South Korea | 359 | 2 602 | 4 821 | 5 966 | 7 082 | 7 152 | 7 238 | 7 319 | 7 402 | 7 483 | 7 506 | 7 552 | 7 645 |
| Sri Lanka | 23 | 271 | 4 707 | 7 295 | 8 751 | 8 851 | 8 974 | 9 102 | 9 181 | 9 275 | 9 338 | 9 359 | 9 422 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | 1 428 | 1 521 | 1 594 | 2 031 | 3 104 | 5 473 | 9 720 | 20 833 | 27 401 |
| Thailand | | | | 3 584 | 13 089 | 14 114 | 15 190 | 16 357 | 17 326 | 18 049 | 18 940 | 20 135 | 21 089 |
| Turkey | 240 | 2 149 | 4 977 | 7 300 | 10 475 | 10 692 | 10 809 | 10 905 | 11 069 | 11 192 | 11 280 | 11 480 | 11 789 |
| Vietnam | 91 | 2 095 | 7 522 | 11 177 | 12 958 | 13 107 | 13 297 | 13 507 | 13 670 | 13 798 | 13 899 | 14 052 | 14 283 |
| Rest of Asia | 850 | 2 529 | 6 763 | 8 062 | 19 835 | 21 390 | 22 651 | 24 526 | 26 409 | 29 613 | 24 910 | 26 249 | 27 471 |
| North and Central America, total | 13 163 | 19 047 | 19 114 | 19 276 | 22 810 | 23 318 | 23 798 | 24 632 | 25 139 | 25 585 | 25 949 | 26 249 | 26 780 |
| USA | 11 535 | 16 600 | 15 827 | 14 956 | 16 046 | 16 302 | 16 558 | 17 018 | 17 257 | 17 461 | 17 578 | 17 672 | 17 927 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 1 628 | 2 447 | 3 287 | 4 320 | 6 764 | 7 016 | 7 240 | 7 614 | 7 882 | 8 124 | 8 371 | 8 577 | 8 853 |
| South America, total | 683 | 2 379 | 9 072 | 12 166 | 18 840 | 19 515 | 20 331 | 21 285 | 22 126 | 22 944 | 23 330 | 23 667 | 24 212 |
| Chile | 114 | 930 | 5 496 | 5 444 | 6 336 | 6 416 | 6 469 | 6 555 | 6 587 | 6 631 | 6 656 | 6 643 | 6 615 |
| Colombia | 51 | 383 | 1 618 | 3 230 | 4 823 | 4 973 | 5 160 | 5 366 | 5 544 | 5 693 | 5 778 | 5 879 | 6 000 |
| Rest of South America | 518 | 1 066 | 1 958 | 3 492 | 7 681 | 8 126 | 8 702 | 9 364 | 9 995 | 10 620 | 10 896 | 11 145 | 11 597 |
| Oceania, total | 543 | 903 | 1 096 | 1 346 | 2 408 | 2 518 | 2 617 | 2 724 | 2 790 | 2 903 | 2 974 | 2 993 | 3 078 |

Table A19. Total fertility rate (TFR) by country background ¹ 1998-2017

| From country | 1998 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| The total population | 1,81 | 1,85 | 1,84 | 1,90 | 1,90 | 1,96 | 1,98 | 1,95 | 1,88 | 1,85 | 1,78 | 1,76 | 1,73 | 1,71 | 1,62 |
| 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 | 1,81 | 1,80 |
| Rest of the population ² | 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 | 1,70 | 1,59 |
| 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 | 1,65 | 1,59 |
| 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 | 1,87 | 1,74 |
| 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 | 1,67 | 1,78 |
| 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 | 2,66 | 2,61 |
| 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 | 1,52 | 1,44 |
| 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 | 1,65 | 1,54 |

¹ 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. Foreign country background is for immigrants, only.

² 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 A20. Children born 2000-2017 by the parents' country of birth

| Country of birth of parents | Annual average | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2000-2004 | 2005-2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Total | 56 955 | 59 173 | 61 442 | 60 220 | 60 255 | 58 995 | 59 084 | 59 058 | 58 890 | 56 633 |
| Both parents born in Norway | 45 633 | 44 832 | 44 055 | 42 000 | 41 496 | 39 517 | 39 087 | 38 522 | 38 320 | 36 064 |
| Both parents born abroad | 4 938 | 6 848 | 9 223 | 9 772 | 10 260 | 10 695 | 11 371 | 12 152 | 12 234 | 12 624 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 81 | 78 | 82 | 70 | 78 | 94 | 101 | 74 | 99 | 74 |
| Sweden | 154 | 176 | 264 | 283 | 282 | 318 | 331 | 325 | 344 | 303 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 156 | 184 | 199 | 191 | 187 | 171 | 195 | 202 | 180 | 204 |
| Bulgaria | 7 | 14 | 27 | 41 | 54 | 71 | 91 | 103 | 116 | 113 |
| Germany | 87 | 177 | 290 | 265 | 258 | 262 | 243 | 240 | 222 | 184 |
| Montenegro | . | 8 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 16 | 11 | 10 |
| Poland | 34 | 391 | 1 046 | 1 148 | 1 259 | 1 377 | 1 481 | 1 617 | 1 570 | 1 595 |
| Romania | 10 | 36 | 129 | 143 | 172 | 233 | 286 | 297 | 303 | 306 |
| Russia | 66 | 217 | 268 | 282 | 288 | 247 | 283 | 297 | 302 | 303 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 326 | 318 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | 111 | 41 | 47 | 56 | 62 | 102 | 92 | 120 | 121 |
| Kosovo | . | 265 | 272 | 270 | 246 | 282 | 226 | 252 | 241 | 219 |
| Ukraine | 7 | 23 | 43 | 37 | 60 | 68 | 73 | 99 | 84 | 94 |
| United Kingdom | 53 | 52 | 65 | 65 | 67 | 55 | 70 | 62 | 58 | 65 |
| China | 53 | 72 | 100 | 106 | 142 | 138 | 163 | 140 | 161 | 167 |
| India | 88 | 114 | 138 | 149 | 171 | 200 | 179 | 203 | 224 | 219 |
| Iran | 175 | 168 | 148 | 178 | 199 | 207 | 232 | 240 | 216 | 224 |
| Iraq | 446 | 604 | 714 | 686 | 686 | 674 | 633 | 602 | 550 | 482 |
| Pakistan | 494 | 454 | 463 | 435 | 377 | 403 | 374 | 394 | 372 | 362 |
| Philippines | 56 | 90 | 137 | 117 | 146 | 155 | 195 | 135 | 232 | 255 |
| Sri Lanka | 341 | 231 | 187 | 161 | 199 | 140 | 151 | 163 | 127 | 131 |
| Thailand | 26 | 51 | 62 | 79 | 84 | 82 | 87 | 35 | 113 | 77 |
| Turkey | 253 | 249 | 243 | 229 | 216 | 223 | 201 | 165 | 179 | 157 |
| Vietnam | 326 | 299 | 241 | 244 | 295 | 222 | 238 | 156 | 170 | 188 |
| Morocco | 154 | 154 | 142 | 161 | 152 | 149 | 142 | 89 | 117 | 142 |
| Somalia | 481 | 791 | 924 | 922 | 1 003 | 1 019 | 1 040 | 710 | 1 103 | 1 004 |
| USA | 34 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 51 | 50 | 46 | 17 | 44 | 52 |
| One parent born abroad | 6 383 | 7 532 | 8 164 | 8 448 | 8 154 | 8 413 | 8 249 | 8 452 | 8 336 | 7 945 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 491 | 486 | 450 | 403 | 370 | 401 | 395 | 339 | 378 | 342 |
| Sweden | 1 092 | 1 136 | 1 163 | 1 260 | 1 194 | 1 208 | 1 222 | 1 296 | 1 271 | 1 188 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 40 | 57 | 81 | 76 | 88 | 79 | 100 | 82 | 104 | 85 |
| Bulgaria | 26 | 27 | 24 | 30 | 26 | 35 | 30 | 33 | 31 | 21 |
| Germany | 253 | 312 | 319 | 374 | 345 | 327 | 330 | 345 | 341 | 315 |
| Kosovo | . | 49 | 38 | 41 | 57 | 45 | 59 | 71 | 69 | 78 |
| Montenegro | . | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | . | 1 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Poland | 106 | 140 | 174 | 188 | 194 | 222 | 195 | 227 | 241 | 223 |
| Romania | 37 | 51 | 61 | 73 | 65 | 77 | 67 | 96 | 66 | 68 |
| Russia | 145 | 190 | 229 | 189 | 200 | 216 | 198 | 179 | 226 | 32 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 54 | 70 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | 32 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 35 | 22 | 29 | 27 |
| Ukraine | 21 | 57 | 75 | 90 | 81 | 93 | 88 | 94 | 95 | 67 |
| United Kingdom | 392 | 389 | 412 | 443 | 395 | 381 | 369 | 340 | 352 | 313 |
| China | 27 | 49 | 67 | 59 | 86 | 75 | 77 | 96 | 72 | 96 |
| India | 61 | 88 | 101 | 90 | 88 | 87 | 97 | 99 | 96 | 79 |
| Iran | 82 | 78 | 94 | 86 | 102 | 111 | 105 | 113 | 129 | 96 |
| Iraq | 42 | 48 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 54 | 60 | 71 | 68 | 75 |
| Pakistan | 165 | 265 | 287 | 305 | 307 | 325 | 305 | 288 | 313 | 338 |
| Philippines | 262 | 307 | 387 | 402 | 433 | 452 | 468 | 503 | 497 | 479 |
| Sri Lanka | 33 | 32 | 20 | 41 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 34 | 41 | 35 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 9 | 20 | 20 | 23 |
| Thailand | 260 | 395 | 393 | 418 | 360 | 410 | 366 | 345 | 315 | 324 |
| Turkey | 117 | 130 | 157 | 140 | 163 | 123 | 158 | 152 | 121 | 152 |
| Vietnam | 66 | 80 | 79 | 91 | 113 | 107 | 126 | 106 | 109 | 109 |
| Morocco | 64 | 59 | 69 | 55 | 66 | 60 | 73 | 59 | 55 | 58 |
| Somalia | 30 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 30 | 31 | 21 | 40 | 39 | 42 |
| USA | 445 | 359 | 310 | 288 | 281 | 278 | 312 | 268 | 261 | 255 |

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

Table A21. Naturalisations by previous nationality. 1986-2017

| Previous nationality | Annual average | | | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1991- 1995 | 1996- 2000 | 2001- 2005 | 2006- 2010 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 256 | 10 205 | 9 711 | 12 098 | 14 637 | 12 384 | 13 223 | 15 336 | 12 432 | 13 712 | 21 648 |
| Europe, total | 1 354 | 2 240 | 3 803 | 2 872 | 2 806 | 2 347 | 2 320 | 2 939 | 2 500 | 2 434 | 3 467 |
| EU 15 | 545 | 636 | 704 | 735 | 847 | 611 | 787 | 844 | 737 | 613 | 858 |
| EU 28 | . | . | 999 | 994 | 1 199 | 950 | 1 264 | 1 605 | 1 275 | 1 271 | 1 975 |
| NEW EU 13 | 297 | 263 | 295 | 259 | 352 | 339 | 477 | 761 | 538 | 658 | 1 117 |
| Denmark | 125 | 142 | 146 | 156 | 152 | 126 | 207 | 161 | 120 | 39 | 77 |
| Sweden | 129 | 184 | 235 | 252 | 300 | 213 | 229 | 253 | 300 | 233 | 257 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | . | 187 | 1 545 | 285 | 176 | 141 | 117 | 149 | 128 | 94 | 140 |
| Bulgaria | 31 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 37 | 25 | 30 | 51 | 39 | 50 | 73 |
| Germany | 49 | 61 | 88 | 112 | 175 | 104 | 124 | 139 | 125 | 141 | 245 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | 6 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| Poland | 273 | 229 | 158 | 69 | 96 | 138 | 166 | 324 | 241 | 276 | 442 |
| Romania | 21 | 87 | 48 | 56 | 71 | 51 | 56 | 116 | 85 | 103 | 132 |
| Russia | 5 | 105 | 339 | 541 | 644 | 629 | 418 | 401 | 444 | 457 | 464 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 405 | 824 | 656 | 498 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | 175 | 421 | 290 | 229 | 281 | 241 | 182 | 219 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | 4 | 47 | 51 | 71 | 78 | 115 | 66 | 163 |
| Ukraine | . | 5 | 28 | 84 | 119 | 112 | 107 | 243 | 171 | 225 | 339 |
| United Kingdom | 110 | 126 | 76 | 56 | 51 | 37 | 52 | 62 | 54 | 27 | 71 |
| Rest of Europe | 206 | 252 | 444 | 549 | 508 | 430 | 508 | 671 | 436 | 529 | 836 |
| Africa, total | 857 | 1 306 | 1 341 | 2 844 | 4 593 | 3 319 | 3 446 | 3 636 | 2 908 | 4 440 | 6 739 |
| Etiopia | 166 | 198 | 79 | 247 | 338 | 236 | 195 | 362 | 336 | 428 | 709 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | 248 | 254 | 205 | 323 | 563 | 1 114 | 1 879 | 2 971 |
| Morocco | 272 | 197 | 172 | 146 | 190 | 112 | 92 | 189 | 128 | 84 | 134 |
| Somalia | 147 | 549 | 678 | 1 611 | 2 131 | 1 571 | 1 667 | 1 138 | 451 | 1 200 | 1 746 |
| Rest of Africa | 272 | 362 | 412 | 592 | 1 680 | 1 195 | 1 169 | 1 384 | 879 | 849 | 1 179 |
| Asia, total | 4 293 | 5 818 | 4 041 | 5 686 | 5 945 | 5 395 | 6 066 | 7 552 | 6 142 | 5 872 | 9 801 |
| Afghanistan | . | . | . | 692 | 1 281 | 1 013 | 1 005 | 1 371 | 1 088 | 999 | 1 264 |
| China | 141 | 296 | 105 | 146 | 221 | 175 | 174 | 238 | 146 | 191 | 354 |
| India | 245 | 233 | 218 | 180 | 209 | 130 | 132 | 313 | 382 | 391 | 636 |
| Iran | 627 | 726 | 451 | 622 | 539 | 297 | 307 | 336 | 353 | 414 | 626 |
| Iraq | 81 | 383 | 798 | 1 679 | 947 | 1 642 | 1 663 | 1 418 | 817 | 824 | 1 175 |
| Myanmar | . | . | 3 | 29 | 260 | 325 | 533 | 838 | 378 | 440 | 466 |
| Pakistan | 822 | 1 079 | 599 | 561 | 526 | 478 | 424 | 503 | 714 | 475 | 592 |
| Philippines | 266 | 237 | 279 | 333 | 421 | 341 | 479 | 851 | 704 | 567 | 1 389 |
| South Korea | 113 | 127 | 100 | 52 | 33 | 47 | 28 | 29 | 7 | 18 | 18 |
| Sri Lanka | 411 | 714 | 344 | 264 | 183 | 143 | 95 | 223 | 158 | 142 | 190 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | 61 | 55 | 57 | 65 | 84 | 107 | 289 |
| Thailand | 53 | 149 | 257 | 337 | 380 | 265 | 346 | 547 | 683 | 677 | 1 666 |
| Turkey | 530 | 614 | 389 | 274 | 280 | 154 | 297 | 224 | 176 | 132 | 318 |
| Vietnam | 839 | 978 | 307 | 196 | 243 | 88 | 248 | 241 | 165 | 148 | 259 |
| Rest of Asia | 164 | 280 | 192 | 320 | 361 | 242 | 278 | 355 | 287 | 347 | 559 |
| North and Central America, total | 101 | 140 | 162 | 166 | 169 | 146 | 200 | 234 | 258 | 256 | 481 |
| USA | 52 | 62 | 65 | 44 | 44 | 31 | 54 | 64 | 134 | 123 | 282 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 49 | 78 | 98 | 122 | 125 | 115 | 146 | 170 | 124 | 133 | 199 |
| South America, total | 613 | 546 | 273 | 259 | 309 | 259 | 327 | 417 | 342 | 413 | 536 |
| Chile | 303 | 319 | 161 | 75 | 77 | 53 | 64 | 93 | 34 | 44 | 71 |
| Colombia | 211 | 113 | 20 | 53 | 29 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 52 | 41 | 37 |
| Rest of South America | 100 | 113 | 91 | 131 | 203 | 168 | 224 | 287 | 256 | 328 | 428 |
| Oceania, total | 7 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Stateless and unknown | 32 | 145 | 82 | 261 | 806 | 915 | 853 | 549 | 282 | 281 | 619 |

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

| Previous nationality | Number of nationals in Norway 1.1.2018 | | Obtained Norwegian nationality in 2017 | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Total | Stayed longer than 7 years | Total | Per cent of 7+ |
| | | | | |
| EU 15 | 154 106 | 94 043 | 750 | 0,8 |
| EU 28 | 353 023 | 166 591 | 1 671 | 1,0 |
| NEW EU 13 | 198 917 | 72 548 | 921 | 1,3 |
| Denmark | 22 806 | 17 166 | 64 | 0,4 |
| Sweden | 43 960 | 28 186 | 230 | 0,8 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovina | 3 661 | 2 445 | 110 | 4,5 |
| Bulgaria | 7 127 | 1 467 | 61 | 4,2 |
| Germany | 24 653 | 16 938 | 217 | 1,3 |
| Poland | 103 799 | 44 937 | 377 | 0,8 |
| Romania | 14 997 | 3 433 | 103 | 3,0 |
| Russia | 11 331 | 6 817 | 322 | 4,7 |
| Serbia | 4 624 | 681 | 164 | 24,1 |
| Ukraine | 3 290 | 661 | 190 | 28,7 |
| United Kingdom | 16 189 | 10 917 | 63 | 0,6 |
| Ethiopia | 3 734 | 506 | 200 | 39,5 |
| Eritrea | 18 586 | 832 | 768 | 92,3 |
| Morocco | 941 | 241 | 45 | 18,7 |
| Somalia | 15 869 | 2 435 | 781 | 32,1 |
| Afghanistan | 8693 | 1 173 | 351 | 29,9 |
| Turkey | 3 364 | 1 740 | 199 | 11,4 |
| China | 5 640 | 1 688 | 147 | 8,7 |
| India | 7 064 | 1 132 | 400 | 35,3 |
| Iran | 4 397 | 695 | 285 | 41,0 |
| Iraq | 4 917 | 2 531 | 729 | 28,8 |
| Pakistan | 4 878 | 1811 | 360 | 19,9 |
| Philippines | 11 709 | 2 016 | 689 | 34,2 |
| Syria | 25 988 | 107 | 37 | 34,6 |
| Thailand | 11 300 | 5 040 | 1 008 | 20,0 |
| Vietnam | 1 646 | 304 | 76 | 25,0 |
| USA | 9 170 | 6 023 | 223 | 3,7 |
| Chile | 1 813 | 1 447 | 62 | 4,3 |
| Colombia | 776 | 181 | 20 | 11,0 |

Table A23. Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration and year of immigration, 1990-2017

| Year of immigr ation | Family | | | | | | | | Refugees | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Family reunification | | | | Family establishment | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Labour | Family, total | with person with refugee background | with others | with immigrant | norwegia n born to immigran | with the rest of the population | Refugees, total | Resettlement refugees | Asylum seekers ³ | Education ² , total | Without reason for Other immigration | |
| Total | 831 166 | 276 724 | 299 733 | 47 065 | 151 853 | 42 654 | 3 788 | 54 373 | 164 456 | 34 673 | 129 783 | 85 022 | 4 473 | 758 |
| 1990 | 11 058 | 1 030 | 4 568 | 608 | 2 323 | 594 | 2 | 1 041 | 4 277 | 1 022 | 3 255 | 975 | 208 | - |
| 1991 | 11 092 | 1 050 | 4 391 | 513 | 2 176 | 600 | 4 | 1 098 | 4 509 | 1 257 | 3 252 | 1 058 | 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 | 11 547 | 1 859 | 5 872 | 737 | 2 389 | 1 193 | 82 | 1 471 | 2 138 | 924 | 1 214 | 1 574 | 104 | - |
| 1998 | 14 364 | 2 508 | 6 782 | 983 | 2 642 | 1 398 | 111 | 1 648 | 3 137 | 964 | 2 173 | 1 834 | 103 | - |
| 1999 | 22 249 | 2 078 | 7 482 | 1 714 | 2 440 | 1 331 | 128 | 1 869 | 10 638 | 1 256 | 9 382 | 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 | 17 371 | 2 376 | 8 388 | 1 909 | 2 580 | 1 311 | 160 | 2 428 | 4 270 | 1 497 | 2 773 | 2 239 | 98 | - |
| 2002 | 22 689 | 2 706 | 12 851 | 4 672 | 3 265 | 1 863 | 175 | 2 876 | 4 494 | 1 270 | 3 224 | 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 | 21 254 | 4 063 | 9 248 | 1 303 | 3 106 | 1 680 | 222 | 2 937 | 5 084 | 1 172 | 3 912 | 2 758 | 101 | - |
| 2005 | 23 963 | 6 433 | 10 458 | 1 803 | 3 922 | 1 703 | 226 | 2 804 | 3 936 | 756 | 3 180 | 3 034 | 102 | - |
| 2006 | 29 632 | 11 778 | 11 347 | 1 725 | 5 119 | 1 648 | 185 | 2 670 | 3 160 | 986 | 2 174 | 3 237 | 110 | - |
| 2007 | 44 410 | 21 377 | 13 769 | 1 371 | 8 018 | 1 648 | 155 | 2 577 | 5 275 | 1 156 | 4 119 | 3 875 | 114 | - |
| 2008 | 48 818 | 23 249 | 16 926 | 1 883 | 10 213 | 1 969 | 196 | 2 665 | 4 464 | 664 | 3 800 | 4 057 | 122 | - |
| 2009 | 44 667 | 17 926 | 15 297 | 2 000 | 9 166 | 1 955 | 215 | 1 961 | 6 459 | 1 392 | 5 067 | 4 238 | 136 | 611 |
| 2010 | 50 656 | 23 754 | 15 012 | 1 473 | 9 950 | 1 748 | 137 | 1 704 | 6 411 | 1 069 | 5 342 | 5 274 | 132 | 73 |
| 2011 | 54 551 | 26 729 | 16 272 | 1 387 | 10 327 | 2 162 | 159 | 2 237 | 5 359 | 1 061 | 4 298 | 5 817 | 374 | - |
| 2012 | 56 750 | 25 542 | 18 132 | 2 154 | 11 277 | 2 223 | 188 | 2 290 | 7 188 | 1 621 | 5 567 | 5 430 | 458 | - |
| 2013 | 54 521 | 23 543 | 17 447 | 1 747 | 11 502 | 2 103 | 163 | 1 932 | 7 377 | 1 014 | 6 363 | 5 854 | 300 | - |
| 2014 | 50 109 | 21 412 | 16 364 | 1 569 | 10 903 | 2 188 | 174 | 1 530 | 7 027 | 1 299 | 5 728 | 5 027 | 249 | 30 |
| 2015 | 49 340 | 18 092 | 16 722 | 3 162 | 9 599 | 2 039 | 151 | 1 771 | 9 280 | 2 380 | 6 900 | 4 962 | 251 | 33 |
| 2016 | 51 022 | 14 583 | 16 732 | 3 611 | 8 321 | 2 280 | 257 | 2 263 | 15 230 | 3 303 | 11 927 | 4 156 | 312 | 9 |
| 2017 | 42 064 | 13 839 | 15 974 | 4 145 | 7 779 | 2 084 | 224 | 1 742 | 7 808 | 2 373 | 5 435 | 4 052 | 390 | 1 |

¹ First time immigrations by immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship.² Au pairs have education as reason for immigration.³ The term "Asylum seekers" refers to both asylum cases with convention status, residence on humanitarian grounds and collective assesment.

Table A23.1 Immigrations ¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2017

| Citizenship | Total | Labour | Family, total | Family immigrated to a refugee | Refugees, total | Education, total | Other | Unknown reason for immigration ² |
|--|---------|---------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|---|
| Total | 831 166 | 276 724 | 299 733 | 64 548 | 164 456 | 85 022 | 4 473 | 758 |
| Europe | 439181 | 244389 | 122689 | 6 097 | 36172 | 32548 | 2676 | 707 |
| Asia with Turkey | 230840 | 16737 | 106989 | 30 146 | 72086 | 34121 | 887 | 20 |
| Africa | 102643 | 2776 | 39878 | 24 467 | 50607 | 8969 | 403 | 10 |
| North America | 24787 | 7894 | 12009 | 222 | 105 | 4402 | 366 | 11 |
| South and Central America | 20538 | 2603 | 13309 | 964 | 690 | 3854 | 77 | 5 |
| Oceania | 8208 | 127 | 3128 | 26 | 4780 | 148 | 25 | - |
| Stateless | 4969 | 2198 | 1731 | 2 626 | 16 | 980 | 39 | 5 |
| First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oceania except Australia og New Zealand | 435 622 | 28 768 | 188 499 | 63 218 | 162 007 | 54 701 | 1 594 | 53 |
| First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand | 395 544 | 247 956 | 111 234 | 1 330 | 2 449 | 30 321 | 2 879 | 705 |
| Selected countries | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 124 844 | 90 080 | 32 183 | 209 | 217 | 2 073 | 131 | 160 |
| Lithuania | 49 844 | 36 642 | 11 805 | 23 | 19 | 1 284 | 39 | 55 |
| Germany | 36 911 | 20 381 | 10 045 | 74 | 50 | 5 658 | 637 | 140 |
| Somalia | 33 327 | 13 | 14 877 | 13 627 | 18 394 | 3 | 39 | 1 |
| Philippines | 29 033 | 1 656 | 11 772 | 85 | 202 | 15 038 | 363 | 2 |
| Syria | 26 251 | 68 | 5 213 | 4 400 | 20 940 | 27 | 3 | - |
| Iraq | 24 819 | 87 | 9 946 | 8 864 | 14 713 | 22 | 48 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | 24 413 | 14 487 | 8 135 | 80 | 63 | 1 132 | 541 | 55 |
| Eritrea | 23 490 | 10 | 5 474 | 5 191 | 17 929 | 54 | 23 | - |
| Russia | 21 912 | 2 199 | 10 513 | 869 | 5 146 | 3 960 | 89 | 5 |
| Thailand | 20 530 | 394 | 18 986 | 121 | 138 | 971 | 39 | 2 |
| USA | 20 365 | 6 334 | 10 064 | 133 | 95 | 3 540 | 323 | 9 |
| Afghanistan | 19 002 | 22 | 4 886 | 4 354 | 14 052 | 18 | 24 | - |
| Romania | 18 046 | 11 197 | 5 360 | 109 | 234 | 1 178 | 76 | 1 |
| Serbia og Montenegro | 17 237 | 290 | 2 495 | 1 325 | 14 186 | 250 | 16 | - |
| India | 16 542 | 6 930 | 7 842 | 224 | 107 | 1 566 | 91 | 6 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 16 427 | 513 | 2 204 | 1366 | 13 521 | 173 | 14 | 2 |
| Iran | 14 850 | 721 | 4 454 | 2 734 | 8 770 | 866 | 37 | 2 |
| China | 14 539 | 2 333 | 5 440 | 333 | 972 | 5 771 | 23 | - |
| Latvia | 13 962 | 9 416 | 3 451 | 9 | 8 | 1 033 | 22 | 32 |
| Pakistan | 13 287 | 666 | 10 784 | 915 | 519 | 1 235 | 80 | 3 |
| France | 12 542 | 5 975 | 3 565 | 33 | 30 | 2 791 | 125 | 56 |
| Spain | 11 918 | 6 407 | 2 716 | 12 | 16 | 2 613 | 121 | 45 |
| Netherlands | 11 796 | 5 863 | 4 734 | 57 | 20 | 848 | 298 | 33 |
| Turkey | 9 477 | 569 | 7 810 | 940 | 560 | 495 | 41 | 2 |
| Vietnam | 9 138 | 320 | 5 488 | 2 477 | 2 394 | 913 | 23 | - |
| Ethiopia | 8 882 | 118 | 3 127 | 2 146 | 4 186 | 1 387 | 64 | - |
| Bulgaria | 8 845 | 5 318 | 2 964 | 47 | 111 | 421 | 31 | - |
| Stateless | 8 208 | 127 | 3 128 | 2 626 | 4 780 | 148 | 25 | - |
| Italy | 7 887 | 4 665 | 1 743 | 11 | 12 | 1 342 | 103 | 22 |
| Sri Lanka | 7 773 | 171 | 4 830 | 2 912 | 2 147 | 610 | 15 | - |
| Estonia | 7 744 | 5 284 | 1 653 | 15 | 23 | 754 | 15 | 15 |
| Brazil | 6 181 | 881 | 4 138 | 23 | 24 | 1 115 | 20 | 3 |
| Ukraine | 6 162 | 931 | 3 209 | 131 | 105 | 1 890 | 22 | 5 |
| Slovakia | 6 057 | 4 659 | 924 | 19 | 22 | 422 | 20 | 10 |
| Portugal | 5 448 | 3 714 | 1 372 | 8 | 10 | 305 | 37 | 10 |
| Serbia | 5 420 | 1 920 | 2 656 | 311 | 381 | 429 | 28 | 6 |
| Hungary | 4 971 | 3 080 | 1 446 | 24 | 13 | 390 | 34 | 8 |
| Croatia | 4 858 | 1 871 | 1 383 | 281 | 1 431 | 162 | 9 | 2 |
| Canada | 4 422 | 1 560 | 1 945 | 89 | 10 | 862 | 43 | 2 |
| Sudan | 4 044 | 46 | 1 046 | 886 | 2 743 | 204 | 5 | - |
| Greece | 4 032 | 2 564 | 1 174 | 4 | 2 | 261 | 29 | 2 |
| Morocco | 4 005 | 96 | 3 609 | 298 | 141 | 136 | 18 | 5 |
| Australia | 3 939 | 1 802 | 1 328 | 23 | 8 | 761 | 35 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Myanmar | 3 721 | 26 | 575 | 504 | 3 066 | 53 | 1 | - |
| Ghana | 3 233 | 103 | 1 395 | 275 | 45 | 1 681 | 9 | - |
| Nepal | 3 120 | 166 | 1 045 | 51 | 77 | 1 795 | 37 | - |
| Czech Republic | 3 079 | 1 775 | 600 | 21 | 14 | 653 | 30 | 7 |
| Japan | 2 665 | 544 | 1 006 | 6 | 5 | 1 103 | 7 | - |
| Chile | 2 643 | 160 | 2 112 | 691 | 92 | 269 | 10 | - |
| Congo | 2 505 | 17 | 405 | 327 | 2 058 | 15 | 10 | - |
| Nigeria | 2 419 | 291 | 1 180 | 86 | 241 | 579 | 127 | 1 |
| Belgium | 2 035 | 967 | 612 | 11 | 13 | 390 | 42 | 11 |
| Austria | 2 034 | 1 104 | 422 | 8 | 6 | 456 | 36 | 10 |
| Indonesia | 1 993 | 196 | 986 | 40 | 170 | 638 | 3 | - |
| Kenya | 1 946 | 168 | 1 044 | 148 | 163 | 554 | 17 | - |
| Colombia | 1 926 | 236 | 972 | 53 | 329 | 386 | 3 | - |
| Switzerland | 1 922 | 797 | 515 | 14 | 12 | 528 | 63 | 7 |
| South Korea | 1 881 | 373 | 859 | 2 | 6 | 637 | 6 | - |
| Tanzania | 1 799 | 193 | 509 | 38 | 47 | 1 050 | - | - |
| Irland[Ireland] | 1 749 | 1 128 | 456 | - | 2 | 131 | 25 | 7 |
| Mexico | 1 663 | 297 | 833 | 7 | 7 | 519 | 7 | - |
| Uganda | 1 642 | 157 | 483 | 144 | 303 | 686 | 13 | - |
| Bangladesh | 1 630 | 159 | 659 | 77 | 75 | 730 | 7 | - |
| Kosovo | 1 539 | 137 | 1 228 | 637 | 83 | 80 | 11 | - |
| Lebanon | 1 479 | 73 | 748 | 327 | 605 | 51 | 2 | - |
| Macedonia | 1 394 | 130 | 1 111 | 193 | 48 | 102 | 3 | - |
| Peru | 1 385 | 130 | 762 | 60 | 97 | 390 | 6 | - |
| Albania | 1 354 | 144 | 758 | 110 | 229 | 215 | 8 | - |
| Egypt | 1 330 | 176 | 817 | 67 | 126 | 206 | 5 | - |

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

² 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

³ For the years 1996-2006 this figure also includes citizens from the Montenegro. For 1990-2007 it includes Kosovo.

⁴ From 2007. Serbia and Montenegro was 1 November 2006 separated in two parts, in Serbia and in Montenegro.

Table A23.2 Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 2017

| Citizenship | Total | Labour | Family | | Refugees, total | Education, total | Other | Unknown reason for immigration |
|--|-------|--------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Family, total | Familyimmigra ted to a refugee | | | | |
| Total | 42064 | 13839 | 15974 | 4 750 | 7808 | 4052 | 390 | 1 |
| Europe | 18715 | 11860 | 5170 | 149 | 34 | 1342 | 309 | - |
| Asia with Turkey | 16573 | 1227 | 6955 | 2 410 | 6383 | 1994 | 13 | 1 |
| Africa | 4181 | 130 | 2628 | 1982 | 1111 | 275 | 37 | - |
| North America | 1005 | 347 | 392 | 8 | 2 | 242 | 22 | - |
| South and Central America | 855 | 175 | 509 | 4 | 5 | 157 | 9 | - |
| Oceania | 195 | 96 | 65 | 6 | - | 34 | - | - |
| Stateless | 540 | 4 | 255 | 191 | 273 | 8 | - | - |
| First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oseania except Australia og New Zealand | 24347 | 2050 | 11718 | 4 718 | 7806 | 2698 | 74 | 1 |
| First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand | 17717 | 11789 | 4256 | 32 | 2 | 1354 | 316 | - |
| Selected countries | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | 6 734 | 7 | 2 166 | 1 893 | 4 561 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 4 781 | 3 601 | 1 107 | : | : | 59 | 14 | - |
| Lithuania | 2 505 | 1 964 | 525 | : | : | 14 | : | - |
| Eritrea | 1 994 | : | 1 215 | 1 188 | 770 | : | 5 | - |
| Philippines | 1 717 | 48 | 777 | : | : | 891 | : | - |
| India | 1 429 | 662 | 682 | 3 | : | 84 | : | - |
| Romania | 1 115 | 835 | 247 | - | - | 19 | 14 | - |
| Afghanistan | 1 069 | : | 305 | 242 | 760 | : | : | - |
| Germany | 1 031 | 542 | 196 | - | - | 215 | 78 | - |
| Thailand | 1 008 | 28 | 948 | : | : | 31 | : | - |
| Spain | 885 | 498 | 212 | : | - | 162 | 13 | - |
| United Kingdom | 793 | 481 | 183 | 7 | - | 86 | 43 | - |
| USA | 790 | 266 | 318 | 7 | : | 183 | 21 | - |
| Serbia | 668 | 259 | 383 | 12 | - | 22 | 4 | - |
| Iraq | 668 | : | 149 | 85 | 512 | : | : | 1 |
| China | 662 | 156 | 238 | 9 | 17 | 249 | : | - |
| Iran | 661 | 54 | 154 | 48 | 357 | 96 | - | - |
| Italy | 656 | 408 | 134 | - | - | 100 | 14 | - |
| Latvia | 619 | 438 | 165 | - | : | 15 | : | - |
| Bulgaria | 608 | 398 | 201 | - | - | 4 | 5 | - |
| France | 581 | 251 | 120 | - | - | 195 | 15 | - |
| Pakistan | 555 | 27 | 419 | 9 | : | 106 | : | : |
| Stateless | 540 | 4 | 255 | 191 | 273 | 8 | - | - |
| Croatia | 486 | 343 | 136 | : | - | 7 | - | - |
| Greece | 473 | 311 | 144 | : | : | 17 | : | - |
| Somalia | 436 | - | 366 | 317 | 64 | - | 6 | - |
| Ukraine | 433 | 80 | 243 | : | - | 107 | 3 | - |
| Netherlands | 428 | 215 | 124 | : | - | 44 | 45 | - |
| Russia | 422 | 61 | 259 | 18 | 22 | 77 | 3 | - |

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

Table A24. Immigrants ¹ by length of residence, by sex and country background ² - 1 January 2018

| Country background/sex | Length of residence. Years | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | Total | 0- 4 | | 5-9 | | 10-19 | | 20+ |
| | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men Women |
| l alt | 746 661 | 123 473 | 104 345 | 105 253 | 88 512 | 87 023 | 86 428 | 73 832 77 795 |
| Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Of which: | 390 375 | 67 105 | 51 523 | 71 269 | 48 800 | 44 788 | 37 040 | 32 158 37 692 |
| EU/EEA | 321 107 | 59 998 | 44 618 | 66 194 | 43 354 | 35 482 | 25 443 | 19 878 26 140 |
| Countries not in EU/EEA | 69 268 | 7 107 | 6 905 | 5 075 | 5 446 | 9 306 | 11 597 | 12 280 11 552 |
| Asia included Turkey | 227 631 | 34 713 | 34 798 | 17 880 | 23 776 | 26 089 | 32 694 | 28 971 28 710 |
| Africa | 93 735 | 17 499 | 13 225 | 13 046 | 12 238 | 12 903 | 12 035 | 7 565 5 224 |
| South- and Central-America | 22 171 | 2 150 | 2 991 | 1 823 | 2 736 | 1 840 | 3 498 | 3 372 3 761 |
| North-America ³ | 10 580 | 1 568 | 1 533 | 876 | 817 | 1 013 | 997 | 1 575 2 201 |
| Oseania | 2 169 | 438 | 275 | 359 | 145 | 390 | 164 | 191 207 |

| | Length of residence. Years | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | Total | 0- 4 | | 5-9 | | 10-19 | | 20+ |
| | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men Women |
| l alt | 726 284 | 121 455 | 102 194 | 101 616 | 85 015 | 82 095 | 82 396 | 73 293 78 220 |
| Denmark | 19 267 | 2 041 | 1 449 | 1 330 | 718 | 2 173 | 1 183 | 4 574 5 799 |
| Greenland | 202 | 25 | 26 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 27 | 25 49 |
| Finland | 6 320 | 479 | 676 | 292 | 342 | 588 | 938 | 1 049 1 956 |
| Faroe Islands | 670 | 39 | 32 | 48 | 23 | 58 | 43 | 184 243 |
| Island | 7 480 | 983 | 948 | 1 329 | 1 026 | 527 | 499 | 1 003 1 165 |
| Sweden | 35 813 | 4 034 | 3 564 | 4 857 | 3 889 | 4 698 | 4 045 | 4 507 6 219 |
| Albania | 1 799 | 739 | 507 | 112 | 101 | 152 | 124 | 26 38 |
| Andorra | 15 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - 2 |
| Belgium | 1 216 | 224 | 178 | 174 | 92 | 129 | 115 | 119 185 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 13 670 | 652 | 630 | 365 | 390 | 915 | 1 084 | 4 808 4 826 |
| Bulgaria | 7 000 | 1 956 | 1 497 | 1 368 | 985 | 273 | 474 | 254 193 |
| Estonia | 4 763 | 975 | 706 | 1 344 | 836 | 274 | 502 | 21 105 |
| France | 5 273 | 1 105 | 925 | 690 | 451 | 684 | 419 | 529 470 |
| Greece | 2 828 | 960 | 774 | 327 | 234 | 161 | 59 | 250 63 |
| Belarus | 1 114 | 109 | 202 | 95 | 211 | 115 | 320 | 13 49 |
| Ireland | 1 021 | 199 | 129 | 197 | 73 | 119 | 60 | 108 136 |
| Italy | 4 315 | 1 356 | 837 | 601 | 322 | 381 | 198 | 434 186 |
| Kosovo | 10 150 | 424 | 420 | 479 | 463 | 2 298 | 2 257 | 2 141 1 668 |
| Croatia | 4 466 | 950 | 724 | 190 | 149 | 876 | 797 | 402 378 |
| Latvia | 10 137 | 2 281 | 1 519 | 3 054 | 2 177 | 402 | 544 | 40 120 |
| Lichtenstein | 19 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 1 |
| Lithuania | 38 371 | 8 708 | 6 428 | 11 403 | 7 758 | 2 097 | 1 859 | 28 90 |
| Luxembourg | 46 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 5 |
| FYR Macedonia | 2 784 | 301 | 257 | 172 | 158 | 245 | 296 | 757 598 |
| Malta | 80 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 9 12 |
| Moldova | 1 103 | 338 | 286 | 115 | 160 | 60 | 126 | 2 16 |
| Monaco | 10 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 2 |
| Montenegro | 454 | 59 | 63 | 39 | 50 | 70 | 74 | 52 47 |
| Netherlands | 7 773 | 925 | 700 | 1 021 | 749 | 1 275 | 955 | 1 095 1 053 |
| Poland | 98 212 | 20 459 | 12 617 | 27 103 | 14 352 | 13 755 | 5 728 | 1 259 2 939 |
| Portugal | 3 218 | 1 006 | 670 | 563 | 370 | 168 | 124 | 159 158 |
| Romania | 14 206 | 4 091 | 3 002 | 2 900 | 2 152 | 589 | 889 | 200 383 |
| Russia | 17 480 | 901 | 1 914 | 1 259 | 2 640 | 3 121 | 6 129 | 416 1 100 |
| Serbia | 5 998 | 1 515 | 1 569 | 617 | 585 | 409 | 472 | 426 405 |
| Slovakia | 3 805 | 795 | 575 | 1 065 | 571 | 436 | 275 | 41 47 |
| Slovenia | 417 | 105 | 82 | 63 | 61 | 18 | 21 | 29 38 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Spain | 6 211 | 1 857 | 1 592 | 797 | 645 | 320 | 261 | 440 | 299 |
| United Kingdom | 14 261 | 2 057 | 1 059 | 1 790 | 697 | 1 912 | 713 | 3 479 | 2 554 |
| Switzerland | 1 404 | 190 | 181 | 118 | 105 | 152 | 124 | 235 | 299 |
| Czech Republic | 2 222 | 423 | 351 | 382 | 273 | 150 | 190 | 174 | 279 |
| Germany | 24 445 | 2 163 | 2 152 | 3 821 | 3 237 | 4 594 | 3 536 | 2 147 | 2 795 |
| Ukraine | 5 201 | 682 | 1 340 | 391 | 1 114 | 289 | 1 195 | 55 | 135 |
| Hungary | 3 824 | 797 | 745 | 616 | 503 | 152 | 261 | 405 | 345 |
| Austria | 1 300 | 174 | 175 | 137 | 106 | 113 | 103 | 252 | 240 |
| Algeria | 1 246 | 104 | 77 | 91 | 74 | 273 | 158 | 329 | 140 |
| Angola | 471 | 47 | 49 | 59 | 58 | 96 | 109 | 17 | 36 |
| Benin | 29 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Botswana | 70 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| Burkina Faso | 32 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | - | 6 | 1 |
| Burundi | 1 092 | 49 | 60 | 94 | 123 | 366 | 389 | 7 | 4 |
| Djibouti | 61 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
| Egypt | 1 229 | 295 | 165 | 189 | 85 | 185 | 90 | 161 | 59 |
| Ivory Coast | 321 | 26 | 41 | 36 | 28 | 65 | 59 | 49 | 17 |
| Eritrea | 21 747 | 7 615 | 4 272 | 3 979 | 3 529 | 613 | 698 | 590 | 451 |
| Ethiopia | 8 238 | 1 428 | 1 332 | 1 134 | 1 326 | 1 148 | 1 128 | 449 | 293 |
| Gambia | 1 212 | 95 | 82 | 110 | 96 | 119 | 150 | 380 | 180 |
| Ghana | 1 978 | 292 | 212 | 198 | 129 | 253 | 290 | 323 | 281 |
| Guinea | 289 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 48 | 56 | 47 | 12 | 7 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 62 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Cameroon | 634 | 106 | 95 | 86 | 71 | 143 | 110 | 9 | 14 |
| Cape Verde | 382 | 11 | 13 | 22 | 15 | 23 | 36 | 155 | 107 |
| Kenya | 1 848 | 213 | 353 | 129 | 249 | 193 | 329 | 171 | 211 |
| Kongo | 2 287 | 245 | 295 | 164 | 186 | 673 | 607 | 56 | 61 |
| Congo-Brazzaville | 243 | 30 | 34 | 30 | 36 | 47 | 61 | 2 | 3 |
| Lesotho | 8 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Liberia | 900 | 27 | 20 | 41 | 44 | 366 | 388 | 9 | 5 |
| Libya | 697 | 174 | 87 | 118 | 120 | 106 | 56 | 30 | 6 |
| Madagascar | 199 | 19 | 24 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 26 | 42 | 49 |
| Malawi | 108 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 1 | 3 |
| Mali | 40 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Morocco | 5 939 | 463 | 492 | 306 | 337 | 703 | 798 | 1 748 | 1 092 |
| Mauritania | 64 | 34 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 4 | - | 8 | - |
| Mauritius | 184 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 19 | 55 | 66 |
| Mozambique | 168 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 13 | 15 | 34 | 10 | 23 |
| Namibia | 73 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 20 | 8 | 9 |
| Niger | 56 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Nigeria | 1 862 | 365 | 292 | 311 | 264 | 223 | 161 | 171 | 75 |
| Rwanda | 629 | 26 | 46 | 56 | 75 | 187 | 207 | 12 | 20 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Senegal | 288 | 75 | 25 | 48 | 31 | 43 | 32 | 23 | 11 |
| Seychelles | 22 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Sierra Leone | 10 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 |
| Somalia | 498 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 37 | 132 | 145 | 76 | 32 |
| Sudan | 4 556 | 1 606 | 994 | 813 | 546 | 279 | 200 | 82 | 36 |
| South Africa | 1 054 | 167 | 157 | 140 | 103 | 125 | 102 | 124 | 136 |
| South Sudan | 176 | 4 | 11 | 54 | 23 | 28 | 33 | 16 | 7 |
| Tanzania | 753 | 109 | 67 | 68 | 76 | 119 | 174 | 63 | 77 |
| Togo | 114 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Chad | 30 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | - |
| Tunisia | 1 054 | 114 | 86 | 117 | 78 | 180 | 135 | 284 | 60 |
| Uganda | 1 243 | 220 | 232 | 79 | 134 | 127 | 170 | 142 | 139 |
| Western Sahara | 35 | 8 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | - |
| Zambia | 452 | 48 | 49 | 28 | 35 | 109 | 117 | 20 | 46 |
| Zimbabwe | 251 | 39 | 30 | 26 | 36 | 40 | 43 | 23 | 14 |
| Afghanistan | 16 782 | 3 536 | 1 651 | 3 422 | 1 716 | 3 579 | 2 551 | 174 | 153 |
| Armenia | 321 | 33 | 48 | 24 | 52 | 74 | 68 | 9 | 13 |
| Azerbaijan | 528 | 54 | 52 | 71 | 97 | 90 | 127 | 15 | 22 |
| Bahrain | 16 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Bangladesh | 1 079 | 266 | 175 | 143 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 122 | 112 |
| Bhutan | 365 | 7 | 8 | 145 | 198 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Brunei | 13 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Philippines | 21 383 | 1 505 | 5 964 | 1 147 | 4 359 | 810 | 3 710 | 879 | 3 009 |
| United Arab Emirates | 445 | 147 | 107 | 49 | 42 | 32 | 42 | 11 | 15 |
| Georgia | 327 | 43 | 47 | 30 | 44 | 69 | 78 | 9 | 7 |
| Hong Kong | 827 | 46 | 53 | 25 | 18 | 32 | 39 | 330 | 284 |
| India | 11 698 | 2 609 | 1 980 | 1 240 | 1 053 | 867 | 844 | 1 589 | 1 516 |
| Indonesia | 1 323 | 99 | 239 | 91 | 222 | 173 | 283 | 77 | 139 |
| Iraq | 23 118 | 1 199 | 1 025 | 2 141 | 2 178 | 7 668 | 5 677 | 1 954 | 1 276 |
| Iran | 17 728 | 1 665 | 1 656 | 1 535 | 1 519 | 2 286 | 2 416 | 3 974 | 2 677 |
| Israel | 685 | 73 | 68 | 84 | 56 | 95 | 55 | 149 | 105 |
| Japan | 1 049 | 137 | 284 | 33 | 115 | 33 | 137 | 52 | 258 |
| Yemen | 559 | 167 | 103 | 103 | 90 | 40 | 26 | 14 | 16 |
| Jordan | 573 | 131 | 131 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 58 | 35 | 21 |
| Cambodia | 431 | 19 | 68 | 22 | 42 | 47 | 85 | 74 | 74 |
| Kazakhstan | 919 | 76 | 141 | 88 | 137 | 151 | 300 | 3 | 23 |
| China | 8 812 | 1 125 | 1 472 | 826 | 1 318 | 782 | 1 360 | 897 | 1 032 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 232 | 28 | 55 | 15 | 30 | 24 | 76 | 2 | 2 |
| Kuwait | 447 | 80 | 53 | 52 | 41 | 86 | 40 | 48 | 47 |
| Cyprus | 179 | 36 | 41 | 20 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 47 | 13 |
| Laos | 118 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 27 | 13 | 15 |
| Lebanon | 2 452 | 412 | 419 | 120 | 108 | 258 | 266 | 507 | 362 |
| Macao | 72 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 16 | 11 |
| Malaysia | 770 | 87 | 131 | 98 | 125 | 51 | 105 | 60 | 113 |
| Mongolia | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Myanmar | 140 | 16 | 28 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 45 | - | 1 |
| Nepal | 3 212 | 96 | 107 | 613 | 706 | 885 | 767 | 24 | 14 |
| North Korea | 1 967 | 659 | 509 | 328 | 270 | 91 | 74 | 19 | 17 |
| Oman | 24 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan | 20 372 | 1 576 | 1 231 | 1 195 | 1 113 | 2 089 | 2 242 | 5 679 | 5 247 |
| Palestine | 3 338 | 169 | 218 | 1 085 | 793 | 629 | 282 | 119 | 43 |
| Qatar | 57 | 18 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 857 | 251 | 209 | 99 | 83 | 54 | 36 | 62 | 63 |
| Singapore | 404 | 39 | 64 | 26 | 55 | 11 | 82 | 36 | 91 |
| Sri Lanka | 9 173 | 284 | 362 | 415 | 430 | 849 | 1 312 | 3 162 | 2 359 |
| Syria | 27 392 | 15 621 | 9 793 | 441 | 348 | 391 | 353 | 253 | 192 |
| South Korea | 1 150 | 163 | 280 | 77 | 141 | 79 | 188 | 50 | 172 |
| Tajikistan | 114 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 23 | 32 | 5 | 7 |
| Taiwan | 293 | 28 | 78 | 10 | 46 | 8 | 39 | 34 | 50 |
| Thailand | 19 507 | 790 | 4 113 | 847 | 4 603 | 1 096 | 5 754 | 364 | 1 940 |
| Turkmenistan | 86 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Uzbekistan | 647 | 138 | 133 | 83 | 90 | 78 | 111 | 2 | 12 |
| Vietnam | 13 973 | 345 | 918 | 268 | 749 | 484 | 1 530 | 5 068 | 4 611 |
| Turkey | 11 632 | 898 | 698 | 745 | 534 | 1 825 | 1 352 | 3 017 | 2 563 |
| Canada | 1943 | 324 | 335 | 190 | 179 | 189 | 184 | 223 | 319 |
| United States | 8637 | 1244 | 1198 | 686 | 638 | 824 | 813 | 1352 | 1882 |
| United States | 8 637 | 1 244 | 1 198 | 686 | 638 | 824 | 813 | 1 352 | 1 882 |
| Costa Rica | 149 | 23 | 26 | 11 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 17 |
| Cuba | 1 033 | 128 | 123 | 94 | 135 | 129 | 348 | 29 | 47 |
| Curacao | 24 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Dominica | 23 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| The Dominican Republic | 874 | 109 | 132 | 84 | 113 | 93 | 165 | 50 | 128 |
| El Salvador | 212 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 37 | 43 |
| Guatemala | 196 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 23 | 20 | 30 |
| Haiti | 41 | 7 | 7 | - | 8 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Honduras | 107 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 23 |
| Jamaica | 160 | 17 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 31 | 25 | 13 | 32 |
| Mexico | 1 261 | 185 | 228 | 155 | 180 | 113 | 218 | 70 | 112 |
| Nicaragua | 177 | 29 | 22 | 11 | 20 | 13 | 35 | 16 | 31 |
| Panama | 71 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 8 |
| Puerto Rico | 22 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 257 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 12 | 25 | 31 | 49 | 90 |
| Argentina | 992 | 183 | 153 | 135 | 80 | 91 | 122 | 98 | 130 |
| Bolivia | 315 | 42 | 48 | 27 | 33 | 33 | 48 | 50 | 34 |
| Brazil | 4 650 | 459 | 1 027 | 347 | 1 029 | 270 | 1 045 | 112 | 361 |
| Chile | 6 142 | 178 | 195 | 237 | 230 | 405 | 452 | 2 371 | 2 074 |
| Colombia | 1 976 | 290 | 383 | 221 | 271 | 193 | 327 | 112 | 179 |
| Ecuador | 528 | 84 | 100 | 58 | 56 | 69 | 71 | 32 | 58 |
| Guyana | 82 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 36 |
| Paraguay | 120 | 13 | 23 | 11 | 21 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 16 |
| Peru | 1 330 | 132 | 200 | 86 | 190 | 112 | 297 | 140 | 173 |
| Suriname | 36 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Uruguay | 215 | 24 | 16 | 29 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 42 | 49 |
| Venezuela | 1 052 | 138 | 166 | 213 | 226 | 94 | 145 | 21 | 49 |
| Fiji | 36 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| New Zealand | 501 | 89 | 44 | 84 | 24 | 91 | 48 | 55 | 66 |
| Australia | 1 588 | 344 | 220 | 266 | 116 | 284 | 109 | 126 | 123 |

¹ Foreign born persons with two foreign born parents.

² 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.

³ USA and Canada

Table A25. Population by Norwegian/foreign citizenship, length of residence and country background ¹ . 1 January

| Country background | Total | Norwegian citizenship | | | | Foreign citizenship | | | | Norwegian citizenship. Per cent |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | | Length of residence. Years | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0- 4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20 - | 0- 4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20 - | |
| Total | 746 661 | 3 426 | 37 739 | 92 928 | 108 140 | 224 392 | 156 026 | 80 523 | 43 487 | 32,4 |
| Europe | 390 375 | 490 | 3 785 | 20 321 | 34 453 | 118 138 | 116 284 | 61 507 | 35 397 | 15,1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU/EEA | 330 619 | 325 | 1 820 | 7 506 | 18 718 | 105 392 | 108 733 | 54 571 | 33 554 | 8,6 |
| Countries not in EU/EEA | 59 756 | 165 | 1 965 | 12 815 | 15 735 | 12 746 | 7 551 | 6 936 | 1 843 | 51,3 |
| Asia included Turkey | 227 631 | 1 971 | 20 398 | 47 209 | 54 524 | 67 540 | 21 258 | 11 574 | 3 157 | 54,5 |
| Africa | 93 735 | 767 | 12 116 | 21 800 | 11 965 | 29 957 | 13 168 | 3 138 | 824 | 49,8 |
| South- and Central-America | 22 171 | 108 | 1 256 | 3 241 | 5 880 | 5 033 | 3 303 | 2 097 | 1 253 | 47,3 |
| North-America | 10 580 | 83 | 171 | 338 | 1 204 | 3 018 | 1 522 | 1 672 | 2 572 | 17,0 |
| Oceania | 2 169 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 114 | 706 | 491 | 535 | 284 | 7,1 |
| Selected countries | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 98 212 | 9 | 428 | 1 270 | 3 647 | 33 067 | 41 027 | 18 213 | 551 | 5,5 |
| Lithuania | 38 371 | 4 | 209 | 522 | 57 | 15 132 | 18 952 | 3 434 | 61 | 2,1 |
| Sweden | 35 813 | 56 | 149 | 534 | 2 595 | 7 542 | 8 597 | 8 209 | 8 131 | 9,3 |
| Somalia | 28 754 | 107 | 3 262 | 9 375 | 3 122 | 6 436 | 5 156 | 1 154 | 142 | 55,2 |
| Syria | 27 392 | 540 | 519 | 686 | 438 | 24 874 | 270 | 58 | 7 | 8,0 |
| Germany | 24 445 | 34 | 201 | 1 015 | 2 144 | 4 281 | 6 857 | 7 115 | 2 798 | 13,9 |
| Iraq | 23 118 | 107 | 2 960 | 11 468 | 3 184 | 2 117 | 1 359 | 1 877 | 46 | 76,6 |
| Eritrea | 21 747 | 129 | 4 465 | 1 217 | 1 015 | 11 758 | 3 043 | 94 | 26 | 31,4 |
| Philippines | 21 383 | 183 | 2 157 | 3 829 | 3 745 | 7 286 | 3 349 | 691 | 143 | 46,4 |
| Pakistan | 20 372 | 158 | 1 040 | 3 678 | 10 182 | 2 649 | 1 268 | 653 | 744 | 73,9 |
| Thailand | 19 507 | 160 | 1 976 | 4 006 | 1 880 | 4 743 | 3 474 | 2 844 | 424 | 41,1 |
| Denmark | 19 267 | 31 | 41 | 234 | 2 887 | 3 459 | 2 007 | 3 122 | 7 486 | 16,6 |
| Iran | 17 728 | 115 | 1 374 | 4 204 | 6 516 | 3 206 | 1 680 | 498 | 135 | 68,9 |
| Russia | 17 480 | 41 | 554 | 5 023 | 1 348 | 2 774 | 3 345 | 4 227 | 168 | 39,9 |
| Afghanistan | 16 782 | 144 | 3 715 | 5 583 | 311 | 5 043 | 1 423 | 547 | 16 | 58,1 |
| United Kingdom | 14 261 | 75 | 78 | 167 | 1 201 | 3 041 | 2 409 | 2 458 | 4 832 | 10,7 |
| Romania | 14 206 | 5 | 175 | 650 | 531 | 7 088 | 4 877 | 828 | 52 | 9,6 |
| Vietnam | 13 973 | 109 | 601 | 1 818 | 9 590 | 1 154 | 416 | 196 | 89 | 86,7 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 13 670 | 21 | 134 | 1 186 | 8 209 | 1 261 | 621 | 813 | 1 425 | 69,9 |
| India | 11 698 | 39 | 739 | 1 318 | 2 850 | 4 550 | 1 554 | 393 | 255 | 42,3 |
| Turkey | 11 632 | 60 | 411 | 2 205 | 5 250 | 1 536 | 868 | 972 | 330 | 68,1 |
| Kosovo | 10 150 | 30 | 377 | 3 894 | 3 740 | 814 | 565 | 661 | 69 | 79,2 |
| Latvia | 10 137 | 4 | 68 | 190 | 90 | 3 796 | 5 163 | 756 | 70 | 3,5 |
| Sri Lanka | 9 173 | 33 | 331 | 1 676 | 5 309 | 613 | 514 | 485 | 212 | 80,1 |
| China | 8 812 | 31 | 490 | 1 384 | 1 834 | 2 566 | 1 654 | 758 | 95 | 42,4 |
| USA | 8 637 | 64 | 146 | 299 | 1 024 | 2 378 | 1 178 | 1 338 | 2 210 | 17,7 |
| Ethiopia | 8 238 | 119 | 1 508 | 2 035 | 707 | 2 641 | 952 | 241 | 35 | 53,0 |
| Netherlands | 7 773 | 13 | 44 | 209 | 587 | 1 612 | 1 726 | 2 021 | 1 561 | 11,0 |
| Iceland | 7 480 | 1 | 28 | 45 | 288 | 1 930 | 2 327 | 981 | 1 880 | 4,8 |
| Bulgaria | 7 000 | 4 | 96 | 358 | 422 | 3 449 | 2 257 | 389 | 25 | 12,6 |
| Finland | 6 320 | 2 | 5 | 86 | 786 | 1 153 | 629 | 1 440 | 2 219 | 13,9 |
| Spain | 6 211 | 10 | 45 | 55 | 221 | 3 439 | 1 397 | 526 | 518 | 5,3 |
| Chile | 6 142 | 12 | 67 | 313 | 3 619 | 361 | 400 | 544 | 826 | 65,3 |
| Serbia | 5 998 | 10 | 179 | 592 | 778 | 3 074 | 1 023 | 289 | 53 | 26,0 |
| Morocco | 5 939 | 107 | 357 | 1 344 | 2 727 | 848 | 286 | 157 | 113 | 76,4 |
| France | 5 273 | 17 | 18 | 97 | 208 | 2 013 | 1 123 | 1 006 | 791 | 6,4 |
| Ukraine | 5 201 | 40 | 495 | 1 104 | 170 | 1 982 | 1 010 | 380 | 20 | 34,8 |
| Estonia | 4 763 | 3 | 42 | 203 | 58 | 1 678 | 2 138 | 573 | 68 | 6,4 |
| Brazil | 4 650 | 34 | 419 | 717 | 367 | 1 452 | 957 | 598 | 106 | 33,1 |
| Sudan | 4 556 | 38 | 581 | 443 | 116 | 2 562 | 778 | 36 | 2 | 25,9 |
| Croatia | 4 466 | 1 | 24 | 1 357 | 659 | 1 673 | 315 | 316 | 121 | 45,7 |
| Italy | 4 315 | 13 | 26 | 62 | 231 | 2 180 | 897 | 517 | 389 | 7,7 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|
| Hungary | 3 824 | 9 | 45 | 112 | 644 | 1 533 | 1 074 | 301 | 106 | 21,2 |
| Slovakia | 3 805 | - | 24 | 81 | 66 | 1 370 | 1 612 | 630 | 22 | 4,5 |
| Palestine | 3 338 | 110 | 1 797 | 846 | 144 | 277 | 81 | 65 | 18 | 86,8 |
| Portugal | 3 218 | 2 | 10 | 27 | 149 | 1 674 | 923 | 265 | 168 | 5,8 |
| Myanmar | 3 212 | 5 | 828 | 1 581 | 34 | 198 | 491 | 71 | 4 | 76,2 |
| Greece | 2 828 | 4 | 21 | 59 | 192 | 1 730 | 540 | 161 | 121 | 9,8 |
| Macedonia | 2 784 | 13 | 79 | 312 | 1 263 | 545 | 251 | 229 | 92 | 59,9 |
| Lebanon | 2 452 | 40 | 138 | 463 | 841 | 791 | 90 | 61 | 28 | 60,4 |
| Congo | 2 287 | 8 | 196 | 1 150 | 108 | 532 | 154 | 130 | 9 | 63,9 |
| Czech Republic | 2 222 | 4 | 11 | 50 | 364 | 770 | 644 | 290 | 89 | 19,3 |
| Ghana | 1 978 | 19 | 103 | 448 | 572 | 485 | 224 | 95 | 32 | 57,7 |
| Colombia | 1 976 | 12 | 85 | 391 | 268 | 661 | 407 | 129 | 23 | 38,3 |
| Nepal | 1 967 | 3 | 167 | 115 | 29 | 1 165 | 431 | 50 | 7 | 16,0 |
| Canada | 1 943 | 19 | 25 | 39 | 180 | 640 | 344 | 334 | 362 | 13,5 |
| Nigeria | 1 862 | 16 | 178 | 311 | 225 | 641 | 397 | 73 | 21 | 39,2 |
| Kenya | 1 848 | 48 | 148 | 416 | 343 | 518 | 230 | 106 | 39 | 51,7 |
| Albania | 1 799 | 2 | 45 | 213 | 62 | 1 244 | 168 | 63 | 2 | 17,9 |
| Australia | 1 588 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 58 | 557 | 377 | 384 | 191 | 5,0 |
| Switzerland | 1 404 | 9 | 4 | 41 | 86 | 362 | 219 | 235 | 448 | 10,0 |
| Peru | 1 330 | 3 | 46 | 259 | 260 | 329 | 230 | 150 | 53 | 42,7 |
| Indonesia | 1 323 | 5 | 44 | 240 | 145 | 333 | 269 | 216 | 71 | 32,8 |
| Austria | 1 300 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 194 | 341 | 236 | 196 | 298 | 17,6 |
| Mexico | 1 261 | 4 | 96 | 226 | 143 | 409 | 239 | 105 | 39 | 37,2 |
| Algeria | 1 246 | 12 | 86 | 375 | 426 | 169 | 79 | 56 | 43 | 72,2 |
| Uganda | 1 243 | 14 | 70 | 244 | 258 | 438 | 143 | 53 | 23 | 47,1 |
| Egypt | 1 229 | 32 | 129 | 230 | 195 | 428 | 145 | 45 | 25 | 47,7 |
| Belgium | 1 216 | 2 | 11 | 27 | 113 | 400 | 255 | 217 | 191 | 12,6 |
| Gambia | 1 212 | 24 | 102 | 217 | 519 | 153 | 104 | 52 | 41 | 71,1 |
| South Korea | 1 150 | 9 | 28 | 126 | 181 | 434 | 190 | 141 | 41 | 29,9 |
| Belarus | 1 114 | 5 | 33 | 257 | 55 | 306 | 273 | 178 | 7 | 31,4 |
| Moldova | 1 103 | 2 | 46 | 131 | 16 | 622 | 229 | 55 | 2 | 17,7 |
| Burundi | 1 092 | 5 | 130 | 704 | 8 | 104 | 87 | 51 | 3 | 77,6 |
| Bangladesh | 1 079 | - | 41 | 147 | 223 | 441 | 190 | 26 | 11 | 38,1 |
| South Africa | 1 054 | 8 | 51 | 118 | 208 | 316 | 192 | 109 | 52 | 36,5 |
| Tunisia | 1 054 | 23 | 78 | 256 | 319 | 177 | 117 | 59 | 25 | 64,1 |
| Venezuela | 1 052 | 2 | 154 | 170 | 53 | 302 | 285 | 69 | 17 | 36,0 |
| Japan | 1 049 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 137 | 416 | 143 | 158 | 173 | 15,2 |
| Cuba | 1 033 | 11 | 121 | 386 | 65 | 240 | 108 | 91 | 11 | 56,4 |
| Ireland | 1 021 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 34 | 325 | 269 | 173 | 210 | 4,3 |
| Argentina | 992 | 7 | 36 | 126 | 181 | 329 | 179 | 87 | 47 | 35,3 |
| Kazakhstan | 919 | 2 | 41 | 295 | 23 | 215 | 184 | 156 | 3 | 39,3 |
| Liberia | 900 | - | 41 | 669 | 11 | 47 | 44 | 85 | 3 | 80,1 |
| Dominican Republic | 874 | 6 | 79 | 215 | 173 | 235 | 118 | 43 | 5 | 54,1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 857 | 14 | 106 | 83 | 122 | 446 | 76 | 7 | 3 | 37,9 |
| Hong Kong | 827 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 573 | 96 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 74,1 |
| Malaysia | 770 | 4 | 27 | 76 | 111 | 214 | 196 | 80 | 62 | 28,3 |
| Tanzania | 753 | 4 | 40 | 213 | 113 | 172 | 104 | 80 | 27 | 49,1 |
| Libya | 697 | 11 | 75 | 145 | 34 | 250 | 163 | 17 | 2 | 38,0 |
| Israel | 685 | 6 | 63 | 63 | 193 | 135 | 77 | 87 | 61 | 47,4 |
| Faroe Islands | 670 | - | 1 | 7 | 174 | 71 | 70 | 94 | 253 | 27,2 |
| Uzbekistan | 647 | 9 | 51 | 133 | 12 | 262 | 122 | 56 | 2 | 31,7 |
| Cameroon | 634 | 6 | 69 | 212 | 21 | 195 | 88 | 41 | 2 | 48,6 |
| Rwanda | 629 | 5 | 75 | 354 | 31 | 67 | 56 | 40 | 1 | 73,9 |
| Jordan | 573 | 13 | 102 | 112 | 54 | 249 | 29 | 12 | 2 | 49,0 |
| Yemen | 559 | 7 | 114 | 64 | 29 | 263 | 79 | 2 | 1 | 38,3 |
| Azerbaijan | 528 | 2 | 60 | 163 | 34 | 104 | 108 | 54 | 3 | 49,1 |
| Ecuador | 528 | 10 | 25 | 107 | 75 | 174 | 89 | 33 | 15 | 41,1 |
| Others | 13078 | 97 | 1005 | 2595 | 2353 | 3281 | 1927 | 1228 | 592 | 46,3 |

¹ Own, mother's or fathers country of birth (if it is foreign) for persons with two foreign born parents, otherwise Norway.

Table A26. Employed ¹ by region of birth and age. Per cent of persons aged 15-74 years in each group . 4th

| Employed who are immigrants | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Age | Employed, total | Total | Nordic countries | Rest of Western Europe | EU countries in Eastern Europe | Eastern Europe else | North-America and Oceania | Asia ² | Africa | Latin-America |
| Total | 66,0 | 61,1 | 72,7 | 67,7 | 71,3 | 63,9 | 62,5 | 52,5 | 45,0 | 62,3 |
| 15-24 years | 48,8 | 37,2 | 48,7 | 31,2 | 45,2 | 47,2 | 27,9 | 36,2 | 27,5 | 39,1 |
| 25-39 years | 78,6 | 66,9 | 81,7 | 76,0 | 74,0 | 72,9 | 69,2 | 58,5 | 49,4 | 68,7 |
| 40-54 years | 81,8 | 69,6 | 84,6 | 80,6 | 77,3 | 69,5 | 72,9 | 60,2 | 54,1 | 68,4 |
| 55-74 years | 49,0 | 45,3 | 52,5 | 52,0 | 59,3 | 40,9 | 50,1 | 34,8 | 32,9 | 47,7 |

¹ Self-employed included² Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2017

Table A27. Employed persons ¹ of age 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 2017

| 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 ² | Africa | Latin-America |
| MALES | 68,1 | 64,4 | 74,2 | 70,3 | 73,7 | 66,3 | 67,9 | 55,1 | 49,1 | 66,1 |
| 15-24 years | 47,5 | 37,4 | 47,1 | 32,6 | 45,7 | 46,8 | 28,8 | 37,6 | 27,0 | 37,7 |
| 25-54 years | 82,0 | 71,9 | 83,9 | 80,0 | 77,1 | 74,9 | 75,7 | 63,4 | 56,9 | 74,3 |
| 55-74 years | 53,4 | 49,0 | 54,6 | 55,0 | 63,2 | 42,7 | 56,5 | 38,3 | 35,9 | 51,2 |
| Stayed less than 4 years | | 54,2 | 75,1 | 63,1 | 72,3 | 72,1 | 57,8 | 32,9 | 29,4 | 60,7 |
| 15-24 years | | 26,9 | 53,6 | 26,6 | 53,5 | 42,1 | 24,2 | 18,6 | 15,2 | 29,5 |
| 25-54 years | | 61,8 | 79,8 | 71,7 | 74,7 | 77,4 | 66,1 | 40,6 | 36,4 | 66,7 |
| 55-74 years | | 44,7 | 65,2 | 49,7 | 64,7 | 57,6 | 38,6 | 12,0 | 19,2 | 54,4 |
| Stayed 4-6 years | | 69,1 | 78,7 | 71,9 | 71,2 | 75,7 | 74,5 | 66,5 | 55,2 | 70,9 |
| 15-24 years | | 39,8 | 35,1 | 29,0 | 38,1 | 42,9 | 48,6 | 50,0 | 32,2 | 37,4 |
| 25-54 years | | 73,6 | 83,6 | 76,1 | 73,8 | 81,6 | 77,2 | 73,3 | 62,6 | 77,1 |
| 55-74 years | | 55,9 | 59,1 | 60,6 | 63,6 | 53,3 | 56,8 | 30,5 | 24,3 | 50,0 |
| Stayed 7 years and more | | 67,1 | 73,1 | 72,4 | 76,2 | 63,8 | 70,8 | 61,8 | 55,2 | 66,5 |
| 15-24 years | | 46,0 | 45,5 | 38,8 | 43,1 | 48,6 | 32,5 | 53,5 | 35,9 | 42,1 |
| 25-54 years | | 75,6 | 85,3 | 85,1 | 81,3 | 73,1 | 80,3 | 70,2 | 63,0 | 76,0 |
| 55-74 years | | 48,7 | 54,0 | 55,0 | 62,9 | 41,8 | 57,5 | 39,8 | 37,6 | 51,1 |
| FEMALES | 63,8 | 57,5 | 71,1 | 64,0 | 67,6 | 62,0 | 56,7 | 50,2 | 40,1 | 59,6 |
| 15-24 years | 50,1 | 36,9 | 50,2 | 29,9 | 44,6 | 47,6 | 27,1 | 34,3 | 28,1 | 40,4 |
| 25-54 years | 78,4 | 63,8 | 82,0 | 75,8 | 72,2 | 68,9 | 65,4 | 55,9 | 44,3 | 64,9 |
| 55-74 years | 44,5 | 41,1 | 50,3 | 47,5 | 52,9 | 39,5 | 44,3 | 31,4 | 27,5 | 44,7 |
| Stayed less than 4 years | | 41,9 | 69,4 | 51,7 | 62,2 | 50,7 | 43,6 | 23,9 | 15,8 | 42,2 |
| 15-24 years | | 25,9 | 55,4 | 21,2 | 48,1 | 35,1 | 24,1 | 13,7 | 9,1 | 25,0 |
| 25-54 years | | 46,7 | 74,4 | 63,4 | 65,2 | 55,7 | 49,8 | 27,4 | 18,8 | 45,6 |
| 55-74 years | | 26,2 | 62,6 | 33,7 | 49,8 | 21,4 | 25,0 | 6,6 | 5,0 | 29,5 |
| Stayed 4-6 years | | 58,9 | 75,6 | 66,0 | 66,3 | 64,2 | 63,2 | 55,6 | 32,9 | 59,5 |
| 15-24 years | | 34,3 | 41,9 | 25,3 | 36,6 | 48,1 | 39,5 | 36,8 | 26,7 | 44,6 |
| 25-54 years | | 63,1 | 79,6 | 72,1 | 69,9 | 67,8 | 66,6 | 59,3 | 35,7 | 62,7 |
| 55-74 years | | 43,2 | 68,4 | 52,0 | 56,7 | 40,5 | 36,4 | 26,3 | 8,7 | 36,4 |
| Stayed 7 years and more | | 62,4 | 70,7 | 68,1 | 71,8 | 64,1 | 60,6 | 57,4 | 50,9 | 63,9 |
| 15-24 years | | 46,6 | 46,8 | 41,3 | 45,9 | 52,7 | 29,8 | 49,5 | 41,3 | 48,2 |
| 25-54 years | | 70,3 | 84,4 | 82,4 | 78,2 | 72,3 | 73,0 | 64,6 | 55,6 | 70,8 |
| 55-74 years | | 41,7 | 49,5 | 47,8 | 52,5 | 40,5 | 45,3 | 33,1 | 30,9 | 45,7 |

¹ Self-employed included

² Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2017

Table A28. Unemployment rate (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 2017

| 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 ¹ | Africa | Latin-America |
| Total | 1,6 | 3,8 | 1,7 | 2,4 | 4,8 | 3,7 | 1,7 | 3,6 | 5,1 | 3,8 |
| Stayed less than 4 years | | 3,2 | 1,8 | 2,1 | 5,0 | 3,8 | 1,0 | 2,1 | 2,8 | 3,1 |
| Stayed 4-6 years | | 5,2 | 2,1 | 3,7 | 5,2 | 5,8 | 1,7 | 5,5 | 7,1 | 5,3 |
| Stayed 7 years and more | | 3,6 | 1,6 | 2,1 | 4,3 | 3,4 | 2,0 | 3,8 | 5,3 | 3,6 |
| Males | 1,9 | 3,9 | 2,1 | 2,7 | 4,8 | 3,5 | 2,0 | 3,5 | 5,3 | 4,0 |
| Stayed less than 4 years | | 3,2 | 1,9 | 2,2 | 5,0 | 2,8 | 1,0 | 1,9 | 3,0 | 3,0 |
| Stayed 4-6 years | | 4,9 | 2,3 | 3,8 | 5,0 | 4,6 | 1,7 | 5,0 | 7,0 | 4,6 |
| Stayed 7 years and more | | 3,9 | 2,1 | 2,6 | 4,6 | 3,5 | 2,5 | 3,9 | 5,7 | 4,1 |
| Females | 1,4 | 3,7 | 1,3 | 1,9 | 4,7 | 3,9 | 1,5 | 3,7 | 4,9 | 3,6 |
| Stayed less than 4 years | | 3,2 | 1,7 | 2,1 | 5,1 | 4,7 | 1,1 | 2,4 | 2,6 | 3,2 |
| Stayed 4-6 years | | 5,5 | 1,9 | 3,5 | 5,7 | 6,6 | 1,7 | 5,7 | 7,3 | 5,8 |
| Stayed 7 years and more | | 3,3 | 1,1 | 1,5 | 3,9 | 3,4 | 1,6 | 3,8 | 4,9 | 3,2 |

¹ Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2017

Table A29. Employed *in total* by immigrant background, region of birth and age. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group. 4 th quarter 2017

| | Total | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-39 years | 40 years + |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Absolute figures | | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 2625555 | 109361 | 214697 | 280391 | 568178 | 1452928 |
| Non-immigrant population | 2186842 | 98357 | 184315 | 225317 | 416571 | 1262282 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 410547 | 6867 | 22263 | 48254 | 145444 | 187719 |
| The Nordic countries | 44947 | 305 | 1705 | 5507 | 12867 | 24563 |
| Western Europe else | 43335 | 562 | 1499 | 3611 | 12471 | 25192 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 123226 | 1555 | 5214 | 15783 | 51346 | 49328 |
| Eastern Europe else | 35280 | 612 | 1998 | 4660 | 12325 | 15685 |
| North America and Oceania | 6745 | 58 | 161 | 659 | 2076 | 3791 |
| Asia ¹ | 106761 | 2526 | 7888 | 12245 | 36107 | 47995 |
| Africa | 37175 | 1067 | 3306 | 4822 | 13494 | 14486 |
| South and Central America | 13078 | 182 | 492 | 967 | 4758 | 6679 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 28166 | 4137 | 8119 | 6820 | 6163 | 2927 |
| The Nordic countries | 1737 | 141 | 184 | 208 | 350 | 854 |
| Western Europe else | 1252 | 101 | 122 | 173 | 273 | 583 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 1088 | 87 | 139 | 196 | 262 | 404 |
| Eastern Europe else | 2303 | 575 | 1062 | 350 | 173 | 143 |
| North America and Oceania | 215 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 34 | 137 |
| Asia ¹ | 17617 | 2587 | 5212 | 4742 | 4364 | 712 |
| Africa | 3006 | 558 | 1095 | 741 | 546 | 66 |
| South and Central America | 948 | 82 | 289 | 388 | 161 | 28 |
| Per cent | | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 66,0 | 34,0 | 62,7 | 75,5 | 80,3 | 65,1 |
| Non-immigrant population | 67,2 | 36,3 | 64,8 | 79,6 | 85,2 | 65,6 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 61,1 | 20,5 | 49,7 | 60,9 | 69,1 | 61,9 |
| The Nordic countries | 72,7 | 23,5 | 60,4 | 76,6 | 84,0 | 69,8 |
| Western Europe else | 67,7 | 21,0 | 38,2 | 67,2 | 78,9 | 69,5 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 71,3 | 24,1 | 61,1 | 69,6 | 75,5 | 73,5 |
| Eastern Europe else | 63,9 | 28,3 | 59,4 | 69,8 | 74,1 | 59,4 |
| North America and Oceania | 62,5 | 18,8 | 33,9 | 61,0 | 72,3 | 62,6 |
| Asia ¹ | 52,5 | 20,0 | 49,0 | 52,7 | 60,8 | 52,2 |
| Africa | 45,0 | 14,8 | 38,1 | 42,2 | 52,5 | 49,0 |
| South and Central America | 62,3 | 22,7 | 53,4 | 61,0 | 70,5 | 61,1 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 53,4 | 23,7 | 60,2 | 73,2 | 76,3 | 66,9 |
| The Nordic countries | 60,4 | 27,4 | 57,0 | 71,7 | 84,3 | 64,1 |
| Western Europe else | 57,9 | 21,5 | 48,2 | 70,6 | 82,2 | 67,6 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 59,6 | 23,2 | 51,3 | 72,3 | 78,2 | 70,3 |
| Eastern Europe else | 50,8 | 27,3 | 67,9 | 75,9 | 79,0 | 75,7 |
| North America and Oceania | 49,7 | 27,3 | 42,1 | 62,9 | 70,8 | 47,2 |
| Asia ¹ | 54,6 | 24,5 | 60,8 | 74,6 | 75,8 | 71,9 |
| Africa | 43,1 | 18,4 | 54,4 | 67,4 | 72,7 | 72,5 |
| South and Central America | 56,7 | 20,4 | 63,5 | 70,0 | 73,5 | 66,7 |

¹ Including Turkey.

² By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2017

Table A29m. Employed *males* by immigrant background, region of birth and age.. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group. 4th quarter 2017

| | Total | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-39 years | 40 years + |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Absolute figures | | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 1382396 | 52909 | 110226 | 145660 | 300323 | 773278 |
| Non-immigrant population | 1139794 | 47337 | 93917 | 116474 | 216125 | 665941 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 228239 | 3625 | 12242 | 25663 | 80951 | 105758 |
| The Nordic countries | 23599 | 138 | 748 | 2672 | 6963 | 13078 |
| Western Europe else | 26358 | 266 | 796 | 1997 | 7495 | 15804 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 78 065 | 762 | 2 770 | 8 666 | 32 473 | 33 394 |
| Eastern Europe else | 15 722 | 269 | 1 014 | 2 201 | 5 595 | 6 643 |
| North America and Oceania | 3 779 | 32 | 79 | 329 | 1 191 | 2 148 |
| Asia ¹ | 52 688 | 1 515 | 4 802 | 6 400 | 16 986 | 22 985 |
| Africa | 22 304 | 560 | 1 811 | 2 939 | 8 229 | 8 765 |
| South and Central America | 5 724 | 83 | 222 | 459 | 2 019 | 2 941 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 14 363 | 1 947 | 4 067 | 3 523 | 3 247 | 1 579 |
| The Nordic countries | 921 | 64 | 90 | 122 | 179 | 466 |
| Western Europe else | 669 | 43 | 62 | 98 | 151 | 315 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 548 | 46 | 65 | 89 | 137 | 211 |
| Eastern Europe else | 1 058 | 235 | 500 | 176 | 89 | 58 |
| North America and Oceania | 114 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 77 |
| Asia ¹ | 9 117 | 1 282 | 2 650 | 2 463 | 2 314 | 408 |
| Africa | 1 448 | 235 | 547 | 366 | 270 | 30 |
| South and Central America | 488 | 40 | 145 | 199 | 90 | 14 |
| Per cent | | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 68,1 | 31,8 | 62,2 | 76,8 | 82,5 | 68,3 |
| Non-immigrant population | 69,2 | 34,1 | 64,1 | 79,9 | 86,4 | 68,9 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 64,4 | 19,4 | 51,6 | 65,6 | 73,9 | 64,8 |
| The Nordic countries | 74,2 | 21,7 | 59,9 | 77,7 | 85,7 | 71,3 |
| Western Europe else | 70,3 | 20,3 | 40,8 | 67,9 | 81,3 | 71,6 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 73,7 | 22,7 | 63,3 | 73,0 | 78,0 | 74,7 |
| Eastern Europe else | 66,3 | 24,5 | 61,8 | 74,1 | 79,3 | 60,7 |
| North America and Oceania | 67,9 | 18,7 | 36,9 | 63,9 | 77,9 | 68,5 |
| Asia ¹ | 55,1 | 19,5 | 53,1 | 60,3 | 66,1 | 54,1 |
| Africa | 49,1 | 14,2 | 37,5 | 48,3 | 60,3 | 51,6 |
| South and Central America | 66,1 | 21,6 | 52,4 | 66,7 | 76,9 | 64,8 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 52,9 | 21,7 | 58,2 | 73,7 | 77,9 | 71,0 |
| The Nordic countries | 62,1 | 23,5 | 53,9 | 74,8 | 86,9 | 69,1 |
| Western Europe else | 59,3 | 17,4 | 45,9 | 73,1 | 86,8 | 71,9 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 59,4 | 23,4 | 46,8 | 70,1 | 80,1 | 73,0 |
| Eastern Europe else | 46,7 | 22,4 | 63,6 | 74,9 | 80,2 | 69,0 |
| North America and Oceania | 54,5 | 15,4 | 40,0 | 66,7 | 81,0 | 55,0 |
| Asia ¹ | 54,7 | 23,5 | 59,7 | 75,4 | 77,7 | 76,4 |
| Africa | 40,7 | 15,5 | 51,6 | 65,9 | 69,8 | 66,7 |
| South and Central America | 54,6 | 18,1 | 59,7 | 69,3 | 73,8 | 70,0 |

¹ Including Turkey.

² By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2017

Table A29f. Employed *females* by immigrant background, region of birth and age. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group. 4th quarter 2017

| | Total | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-39 years | 40 years + |
|--|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Absolute figures | | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 1229316 | 56210 | 103116 | 132254 | 262636 | 675100 |
| Non-immigrant population | 1043241 | 51257 | 89289 | 106115 | 198668 | 597912 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 173649 | 2985 | 10098 | 23217 | 61375 | 75974 |
| The Nordic countries | 21735 | 185 | 1259 | 3061 | 5897 | 11333 |
| Western Europe else | 16572 | 270 | 690 | 1589 | 4960 | 9063 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 42744 | 662 | 2518 | 7547 | 17867 | 14150 |
| Eastern Europe else | 18533 | 343 | 1008 | 2496 | 6288 | 8398 |
| North America and Oceania | 2867 | 16 | 77 | 329 | 836 | 1609 |
| Asia ¹ | 50633 | 968 | 2924 | 5834 | 18065 | 22842 |
| Africa | 13603 | 452 | 1378 | 1807 | 4837 | 5129 |
| South and Central America | 6962 | 89 | 244 | 554 | 2625 | 3450 |
| | | | | | | |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 12426 | 1968 | 3729 | 2922 | 2593 | 1214 |
| The Nordic countries | 788 | 70 | 79 | 78 | 166 | 395 |
| Western Europe else | 552 | 44 | 59 | 69 | 117 | 263 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 535 | 44 | 71 | 107 | 121 | 192 |
| Eastern Europe else | 1054 | 271 | 499 | 128 | 83 | 73 |
| North America and Oceania | 97 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 60 |
| Asia ¹ | 7634 | 1244 | 2346 | 2044 | 1803 | 197 |
| Africa | 1338 | 244 | 527 | 310 | 231 | 26 |
| South and Central America | 428 | 46 | 142 | 176 | 56 | 8 |
| | | | | | | |
| Per cent | | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 63,6 | 35,7 | 62,2 | 73,2 | 77,5 | 61,9 |
| Non-immigrant population | 65,1 | 38,0 | 64,6 | 78,7 | 83,5 | 62,5 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 56,6 | 20,5 | 47,1 | 55,6 | 63,0 | 57,7 |
| The Nordic countries | 71,2 | 27,9 | 64,0 | 77,3 | 81,7 | 67,7 |
| Western Europe else | 63,2 | 20,5 | 35,3 | 65,6 | 74,1 | 65,5 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 66,3 | 22,6 | 58,2 | 64,8 | 70,7 | 69,6 |
| Eastern Europe else | 60,8 | 31,3 | 55,7 | 64,6 | 68,6 | 57,7 |
| North America and Oceania | 55,9 | 11,7 | 28,2 | 57,5 | 65,0 | 56,2 |
| Asia ¹ | 49,3 | 20,4 | 42,7 | 45,2 | 56,0 | 49,8 |
| Africa | 38,5 | 13,9 | 36,6 | 33,6 | 42,5 | 44,3 |
| South and Central America | 58,1 | 20,6 | 50,2 | 57,4 | 63,8 | 57,7 |
| | | | | | | |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 52,3 | 24,6 | 60,7 | 71,5 | 73,0 | 62,1 |
| The Nordic countries | 57,9 | 29,4 | 58,5 | 66,7 | 81,0 | 59,3 |
| Western Europe else | 56,6 | 24,9 | 48,8 | 62,2 | 78,0 | 63,2 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 62,1 | 28,4 | 52,6 | 77,0 | 76,1 | 70,1 |
| Eastern Europe else | 52,7 | 29,0 | 71,3 | 77,6 | 76,9 | 79,3 |
| North America and Oceania | 42,2 | 45,5 | 35,3 | 45,5 | 69,6 | 38,2 |
| Asia ¹ | 52,6 | 25,2 | 59,7 | 72,1 | 71,7 | 65,0 |
| Africa | 43,9 | 17,9 | 59,1 | 69,5 | 73,1 | 76,5 |
| South and Central America | 57,4 | 24,9 | 64,8 | 69,8 | 73,7 | 57,1 |

¹ Including Turkey.

² By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2016

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[Table B1 B2 B3. Immigration, emigration and net migration of OECD population. 2017](#)

[Table B1M. Immigration of OECD male population. 2017](#)

[Table B1F. Immigration of OECD female population. 2017](#)

[Table B2M. Emigration of OECD male population. 2017](#)

[Table B2F. Emigration of OECD female population. 2017](#)

[Table B3M. Net migration of OECD male population. 2017](#)

[Table B3F. Net migration of OECD female population. 2017](#)

[Table B4. OECD population resident in Norway by citizenship. 1 January 2018](#)

[Table B5. OECD immigrant population by country of origin. 1 January 2018](#)

[Table B6. OECD population by country of birth. 1 January 2018](#)

ANNEX B**Table B1_B2_B3. Immigration, emigration and net migration of citizens of OECD member countries¹. 2017**

| Citizenship | Immigration | Emigration | Net migration |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 58 192 | 36 843 | 21 349 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | |
| Australia | 178 | 113 | 65 |
| Austria | 92 | 91 | 1 |
| Belgium | 99 | 84 | 15 |
| Canada | 231 | 130 | 101 |
| Chile | 72 | 44 | 28 |
| Czech Republic | 137 | 123 | 14 |
| Denmark | 1 168 | 1208 | -40 |
| Estonia | 252 | 451 | -199 |
| Finland | 429 | 409 | 20 |
| France | 623 | 692 | -69 |
| Germany | 1 157 | 1302 | -145 |
| Greece | 511 | 114 | 397 |
| Hungary | 294 | 286 | 8 |
| Iceland | 359 | 835 | -476 |
| Ireland | 74 | 78 | -4 |
| Israel | 27 | 11 | 16 |
| Italy | 702 | 364 | 338 |
| Japan | 175 | 88 | 87 |
| Korea | 112 | 49 | 63 |
| Luxembourg | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Mexico | 109 | 43 | 66 |
| Netherlands | 483 | 414 | 69 |
| New Zealand | 49 | 32 | 17 |
| Poland | 5 214 | 4518 | 696 |
| Portugal | 375 | 319 | 56 |
| Slovenia | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| Slovak Republic | 200 | 333 | -133 |
| Spain | 954 | 695 | 259 |
| Sweden | 2 185 | 2628 | -443 |
| Switzerland | 115 | 100 | 15 |
| Turkey | 377 | 90 | 287 |
| United Kingdom | 902 | 897 | 5 |
| United States | 867 | 588 | 279 |

¹ Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

Table B1m. Immigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males ¹. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 29 787 | 4 786 | 3 841 | 8 636 | 7 205 | 3 217 | 1 309 | 489 | 304 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 93 | 7 | 3 | 39 | 31 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Austria | 38 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Belgium | 51 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 2 | - |
| Canada | 109 | 13 | 10 | 42 | 26 | 11 | 4 | - | 3 |
| Chile | 29 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 70 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 26 | 7 | 4 | - | - |
| Denmark | 640 | 65 | 48 | 254 | 140 | 80 | 42 | 9 | 2 |
| Estonia | 130 | 19 | 6 | 36 | 44 | 18 | 6 | - | 1 |
| Finland | 160 | 18 | 9 | 55 | 39 | 20 | 16 | 3 | - |
| France | 320 | 32 | 23 | 146 | 84 | 22 | 12 | 1 | - |
| Germany | 553 | 39 | 71 | 191 | 139 | 72 | 36 | 4 | 1 |
| Greece | 299 | 31 | 26 | 83 | 85 | 49 | 21 | 3 | 1 |
| Hungary | 151 | 17 | 21 | 33 | 47 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Iceland | 194 | 31 | 18 | 67 | 36 | 20 | 15 | 7 | - |
| Ireland | 51 | 4 | - | 14 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Israel | 14 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | - |
| Italy | 449 | 34 | 22 | 166 | 131 | 66 | 25 | 3 | 2 |
| Japan | 59 | 7 | 4 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Korea | 45 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 49 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 18 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 262 | 31 | 26 | 80 | 61 | 32 | 22 | 7 | 3 |
| New Zealand | 39 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 11 | 5 | - | 1 | - |
| Poland | 3 160 | 251 | 112 | 1 068 | 1 060 | 499 | 142 | 27 | 1 |
| Portugal | 257 | 19 | 9 | 59 | 100 | 54 | 15 | 1 | - |
| Slovenia | 22 | 2 | - | 9 | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Slovak Republic | 110 | 7 | 3 | 51 | 32 | 15 | 2 | - | - |
| Spain | 538 | 55 | 47 | 184 | 139 | 93 | 19 | 1 | - |
| Sweden | 1 149 | 92 | 49 | 498 | 294 | 128 | 60 | 18 | 10 |
| Switzerland | 63 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | 204 | 16 | 5 | 81 | 74 | 22 | 6 | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 580 | 43 | 27 | 200 | 169 | 70 | 45 | 15 | 11 |
| United States | 434 | 40 | 68 | 130 | 112 | 45 | 28 | 8 | 3 |

¹ Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

Table B1f. Immigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females ¹. 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 28 405 | 4 582 | 3 064 | 10 280 | 6 129 | 2 469 | 1 066 | 507 | 308 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 85 | 12 | 8 | 33 | 26 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Austria | 54 | 2 | 9 | 30 | 11 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Belgium | 48 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Canada | 122 | 11 | 10 | 59 | 28 | 9 | 3 | 2 | - |
| Chile | 43 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 5 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Czech Republic | 67 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 18 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| Denmark | 528 | 51 | 37 | 265 | 96 | 38 | 29 | 9 | 3 |
| Estonia | 122 | 15 | 12 | 44 | 26 | 20 | 3 | 2 | - |
| Finland | 269 | 22 | 20 | 132 | 49 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| France | 303 | 28 | 31 | 171 | 40 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Germany | 604 | 52 | 109 | 253 | 109 | 42 | 29 | 8 | 2 |
| Greece | 212 | 35 | 20 | 68 | 51 | 33 | 5 | - | - |
| Hungary | 143 | 11 | 9 | 60 | 40 | 20 | 3 | - | - |
| Iceland | 165 | 28 | 23 | 55 | 28 | 9 | 14 | 8 | - |
| Ireland | 23 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | - | 1 | - |
| Israel | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Italy | 253 | 29 | 35 | 92 | 70 | 19 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Japan | 116 | 11 | 10 | 54 | 28 | 11 | 2 | - | - |
| Korea | 67 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 21 | 7 | - | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 60 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - |
| Netherlands | 221 | 37 | 23 | 71 | 50 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| New Zealand | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 2 054 | 218 | 117 | 927 | 524 | 193 | 67 | 5 | 3 |
| Portugal | 118 | 14 | 6 | 40 | 34 | 15 | 8 | - | 1 |
| Slovenia | 15 | - | 2 | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | 90 | 3 | 4 | 60 | 13 | 7 | 3 | - | - |
| Spain | 416 | 57 | 34 | 161 | 112 | 39 | 12 | 1 | - |
| Sweden | 1 036 | 100 | 53 | 527 | 205 | 74 | 47 | 14 | 16 |
| Switzerland | 52 | 3 | 10 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | 173 | 19 | 16 | 78 | 38 | 19 | 2 | 1 | - |
| United Kingdom | 322 | 39 | 19 | 116 | 75 | 51 | 14 | 5 | 3 |
| United States | 433 | 26 | 49 | 159 | 115 | 42 | 22 | 13 | 7 |

¹ Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

Table B2m. Emigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males¹. 2017

| Citizenship | Total | Age | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 20 214 | 2 750 | 1 216 | 4 568 | 5 651 | 3 259 | 1 659 | 863 | 248 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 69 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Austria | 42 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 3 | - | - |
| Belgium | 45 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Canada | 68 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Chile | 18 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 69 | 10 | - | 28 | 24 | 6 | 1 | - | - |
| Denmark | 650 | 72 | 40 | 182 | 132 | 99 | 68 | 47 | 10 |
| Estonia | 308 | 17 | 10 | 61 | 121 | 62 | 32 | 5 | - |
| Finland | 191 | 21 | 9 | 45 | 45 | 35 | 21 | 11 | 4 |
| France | 390 | 52 | 25 | 135 | 104 | 43 | 23 | 5 | 3 |
| Germany | 672 | 63 | 51 | 149 | 145 | 107 | 107 | 44 | 6 |
| Greece | 84 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 32 | 19 | 14 | 2 | - |
| Hungary | 165 | 20 | 3 | 23 | 59 | 42 | 12 | 6 | - |
| Iceland | 468 | 90 | 56 | 77 | 92 | 67 | 55 | 29 | 2 |
| Ireland | 55 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 14 | 8 | - | 1 |
| Israel | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Italy | 230 | 13 | 9 | 40 | 82 | 52 | 29 | 4 | 1 |
| Japan | 40 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 2 | - | - |
| Korea | 19 | 4 | - | 4 | 7 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 23 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 248 | 34 | 19 | 52 | 52 | 46 | 33 | 9 | 3 |
| New Zealand | 21 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| Poland | 3 034 | 419 | 75 | 397 | 1 026 | 675 | 303 | 133 | 6 |
| Portugal | 209 | 20 | 10 | 29 | 85 | 41 | 18 | 6 | - |
| Slovenia | 18 | 2 | - | 4 | 11 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | 247 | 24 | - | 45 | 84 | 62 | 23 | 9 | - |
| Spain | 426 | 30 | 13 | 119 | 113 | 103 | 38 | 9 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 458 | 173 | 42 | 472 | 452 | 171 | 76 | 58 | 14 |
| Switzerland | 46 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Turkey | 52 | 4 | - | 14 | 25 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 593 | 39 | 16 | 93 | 147 | 142 | 102 | 44 | 10 |
| United States | 306 | 30 | 22 | 83 | 73 | 39 | 30 | 20 | 9 |

¹ Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

Table B2f. Emigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females ¹ . 2017

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 16 629 | 2 500 | 1 305 | 5 706 | 4 093 | 1 496 | 813 | 499 | 217 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 44 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 1 | - | - |
| Austria | 49 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 1 | - | - |
| Belgium | 39 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| Canada | 62 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 16 | 11 | 6 | - | - |
| Chile | 26 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Czech Republic | 54 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Denmark | 558 | 78 | 51 | 201 | 112 | 44 | 43 | 23 | 6 |
| Estonia | 143 | 20 | 7 | 25 | 48 | 25 | 16 | 2 | - |
| Finland | 218 | 36 | 9 | 58 | 52 | 23 | 22 | 14 | 4 |
| France | 302 | 47 | 22 | 133 | 63 | 27 | 9 | - | 1 |
| Germany | 630 | 57 | 58 | 251 | 128 | 60 | 50 | 24 | 2 |
| Greece | 30 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| Hungary | 121 | 17 | 6 | 24 | 50 | 21 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Iceland | 367 | 70 | 57 | 78 | 77 | 38 | 37 | 9 | 1 |
| Ireland | 23 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | - |
| Israel | 5 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Italy | 134 | 14 | 17 | 38 | 40 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Japan | 48 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 1 | - | - |
| Korea | 30 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Mexico | 20 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 166 | 24 | 24 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| New Zealand | 11 | - | - | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 1 484 | 358 | 84 | 323 | 515 | 115 | 64 | 22 | 3 |
| Portugal | 110 | 18 | 4 | 16 | 44 | 21 | 5 | 2 | - |
| Slovenia | 14 | 1 | - | 3 | 7 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Slovak Republic | 86 | 17 | - | 22 | 35 | 4 | 8 | - | - |
| Spain | 269 | 22 | 13 | 91 | 90 | 38 | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 170 | 143 | 34 | 494 | 307 | 86 | 58 | 34 | 14 |
| Switzerland | 54 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Turkey | 38 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - |
| United Kingdom | 304 | 27 | 29 | 69 | 66 | 55 | 33 | 21 | 4 |
| United States | 282 | 24 | 39 | 93 | 59 | 37 | 15 | 12 | 3 |

¹ Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

Table B3m. Net migration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males ¹ . 2017

| Citizenship | Total | Age | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 9 573 | 2 036 | 2 625 | 4 068 | 1 554 | -42 | -350 | -374 | 56 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 24 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 0 | -3 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | -5 | -6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | -7 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 5 | -2 | -1 | 7 | 4 | -4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 46 | 6 | 4 | 24 | 13 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Chile | 16 | -1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | -8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | -10 | -7 | 8 | 72 | 8 | -19 | -26 | -38 | -8 |
| Estonia | -174 | 2 | -4 | -25 | -77 | -44 | -26 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | -27 | -3 | 0 | 10 | -6 | -15 | -5 | -8 | 0 |
| France | -67 | -20 | -2 | 11 | -20 | -21 | -11 | -4 | 0 |
| Germany | -119 | -24 | 20 | 42 | -6 | -35 | -71 | -40 | -5 |
| Greece | 214 | 29 | 23 | 71 | 53 | 30 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Hungary | -15 | -3 | 18 | 10 | -12 | -15 | -9 | -4 | 0 |
| Iceland | -272 | -59 | -38 | -10 | -56 | -47 | -40 | -22 | 0 |
| Ireland | -2 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | -8 | -5 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 219 | 21 | 13 | 126 | 49 | 14 | -4 | -1 | 1 |
| Japan | 18 | 5 | -4 | 15 | 5 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Korea | 21 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 10 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 27 | -1 | 2 | 17 | 11 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 14 | -3 | 7 | 28 | 9 | -14 | -11 | -2 | 0 |
| New Zealand | 19 | -1 | -1 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 126 | -168 | 37 | 671 | 34 | -176 | -161 | -106 | -5 |
| Portugal | 48 | -1 | -1 | 30 | 15 | 13 | -3 | -5 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slovak Republic | -131 | -17 | 0 | 6 | -52 | -47 | -21 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 113 | 25 | 34 | 65 | 26 | -10 | -19 | -8 | 0 |
| Sweden | -309 | -81 | 7 | 26 | -158 | -43 | -16 | -40 | -4 |
| Switzerland | 16 | -4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | -1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 148 | 12 | 0 | 67 | 49 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | -13 | 4 | 11 | 107 | 22 | -72 | -57 | -29 | 1 |
| United States | 128 | 10 | 46 | 47 | 39 | 6 | -2 | -12 | -6 |

1) Foreign citizens intending to stay in Norway for more than 6 months.

Table B3f. Net migration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females¹. 2017

| Citizenship | Total | Age | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 11 776 | 2 082 | 1 759 | 4 574 | 2 036 | 973 | 253 | 8 | 91 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 41 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 14 | -5 | 2 | - | - |
| Austria | 6 | -1 | -2 | 14 | -1 | -4 | - | - | - |
| Belgium | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | -3 | - | - | - |
| Canada | 58 | 6 | 4 | 41 | 12 | -2 | -3 | - | - |
| Chile | 14 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 17 | -5 | - | 25 | -3 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Denmark | -30 | -27 | -14 | 64 | -16 | -6 | -14 | -14 | -3 |
| Estonia | -21 | -5 | 5 | 19 | -22 | -5 | -13 | - | - |
| Finland | 54 | -14 | 11 | 74 | -3 | 5 | -11 | -8 | - |
| France | -1 | -19 | 9 | 38 | -23 | -4 | -2 | - | - |
| Germany | -26 | -5 | 51 | 2 | -19 | -18 | -21 | -16 | 0 |
| Greece | 182 | 33 | 18 | 57 | 42 | 29 | 3 | - | - |
| Hungary | 24 | -6 | 3 | 36 | -10 | -1 | 2 | - | - |
| Iceland | -201 | -42 | -34 | -23 | -49 | -29 | -23 | -1 | - |
| Ireland | -2 | -1 | - | -4 | 7 | -4 | - | - | - |
| Israel | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | -1 | - | - | - |
| Italy | 121 | 15 | 18 | 54 | 30 | 6 | -1 | -1 | - |
| Japan | 68 | 6 | 8 | 40 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Korea | 33 | 4 | - | 12 | 12 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Luxembourg | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 35 | -2 | 3 | 19 | 18 | -3 | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 55 | 13 | -1 | 34 | 16 | -12 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| New Zealand | -4 | - | - | -1 | -1 | -2 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 570 | -140 | 33 | 604 | 9 | 78 | 3 | -17 | 0 |
| Portugal | 9 | -4 | 2 | 24 | -10 | -6 | 3 | - | - |
| Slovenia | 3 | - | - | 6 | -3 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | 0 | -14 | - | 38 | -22 | 3 | -5 | - | - |
| Spain | 148 | 35 | 21 | 70 | 22 | 1 | 1 | -2 | - |
| Sweden | -134 | -43 | 19 | 33 | -102 | -12 | -11 | -20 | 2 |
| Switzerland | -2 | 1 | 5 | -3 | -7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Turkey | 124 | 16 | - | 66 | 27 | 14 | 1 | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 18 | 12 | -10 | 47 | 9 | -4 | -19 | -16 | -1 |
| United States | 151 | 2 | 10 | 66 | 56 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 |

¹ 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 2018**

| Citizenship | 1.1.2018 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| OECD population, total | 303 891 |
| Australia | 1 462 |
| Austria | 1 280 |
| Belgium | 1 198 |
| Canada | 2 030 |
| Chile | 1 813 |
| Czech Republic | 1 934 |
| Denmark | 22 806 |
| Estonia | 4 926 |
| Finland | 6 450 |
| France | 5 993 |
| Germany | 24 659 |
| Greece | 3 445 |
| Hungary | 3 697 |
| Iceland | 8 806 |
| Ireland | 1 168 |
| Israel | 306 |
| Italy | 5 455 |
| Japan | 885 |
| Korea | 658 |
| Luxembourg | 38 |
| Mexico | 693 |
| Netherlands | 8 538 |
| New Zealand | 406 |
| Poland | 103 799 |
| Portugal | 4 451 |
| Slovenia | 384 |
| Slovak Republic | 4 053 |
| Spain | 8 483 |
| Sweden | 43 964 |
| Switzerland | 1 388 |
| Turkey | 3 364 |
| United Kingdom | 16 189 |
| United States | 9 170 |

**Table B5. Resident immigrant citizens OECD member countries
and their children born in Norway, by country of origin. 1 January**

| Country | Immigrants | Norwegian born to immigrant parents |
|------------------|----------------|--|
| Total | 746 661 | 169 964 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | |
| Australia | 1 588 | 62 |
| Austria | 1 300 | 115 |
| Belgium | 1 216 | 118 |
| Canada | 1 943 | 137 |
| Chile | 6 142 | 1 784 |
| Czech Republic | 2 222 | 324 |
| Denmark | 19 267 | 1 970 |
| Estonia | 4 763 | 470 |
| Finland | 6 320 | 663 |
| France | 5 273 | 550 |
| Germany | 24 445 | 3 097 |
| Greece | 2 828 | 151 |
| Hungary | 3 824 | 733 |
| Iceland | 7 480 | 844 |
| Ireland | 1 021 | 55 |
| Israel | 685 | 92 |
| Italy | 4 315 | 264 |
| Japan | 1 049 | 84 |
| Korea | 1 150 | 105 |
| Luxembourg | 46 | - |
| Mexico | 1 261 | 88 |
| Netherlands | 7 773 | 897 |
| New Zealand | 501 | 18 |
| Poland | 98 212 | 12 297 |
| Portugal | 3 218 | 291 |
| Slovenia | 417 | 59 |
| Slovak Republic | 3 805 | 484 |
| Spain | 6 211 | 425 |
| Sweden | 35 813 | 3 057 |
| Switzerland | 1 404 | 171 |
| Turkey | 11 632 | 6 975 |
| United Kingdom | 14 261 | 1 026 |
| United States | 8 637 | 687 |

**TABLE B01 RESIDENT CITIZENS OF
OECD member countries, by
country of birth. 1 January 2018**

| Country of birth | 1.1.2018 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| OECD population, total | 303 891 |
| Australia | 2 348 |
| Austria | 1 646 |
| Belgium | 1 792 |
| Canada | 3 222 |
| Chile | 6 615 |
| Czech Republic | 2 275 |
| Denmark | 24 590 |
| Estonia | 4 817 |
| Finland | 6 842 |
| France | 6 358 |
| Germany | 27 826 |
| Greece | 3 064 |
| Hungary | 4 219 |
| Iceland | 7 876 |
| Ireland | 1 154 |
| Israel | 863 |
| Italy | 4 767 |
| Japan | 1 531 |
| Korea | 7 645 |
| Luxembourg | 148 |
| Mexico | 1 402 |
| Netherlands | 8 876 |
| New Zealand | 627 |
| Poland | 98 576 |
| Portugal | 3 328 |
| Slovenia | 423 |
| Slovak Republic | 3 814 |
| Spain | 7 048 |
| Sweden | 47 864 |
| Switzerland | 2 325 |
| Turkey | 11 789 |
| United Kingdom | 19 399 |
| United States | 17 927 |