



Norwegian Ministries

Immigration and Integration 2016–2017

Report for Norway

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Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Ministry of Education and Research
Ministry of Children and Equality
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1 Overview

Less immigration, more resident immigrants

In 2016, the number of new immigrants to Norway was 66 800, a decrease of only 500 persons compared to the previous year. Some 88 per cent of the immigrants were foreigners and of those, 40 per cent were from EU-member countries. For the first time, Syria was the primary country of origin for immigrants (11 200 persons), followed by Poland (6 000) and Eritrea (2 700). There was a marked increase in the number of immigrants from Syria, Eritrea and Afghanistan from 2015 to 2016. In 2016, 30 700 foreigners emigrated from Norway. This was an increase of 3 300 persons compared to 2015 and the highest recorded level of emigration in modern times. Overall, the net immigration of foreigners was 27 800 in 2016, down by 3 900 persons compared to 2015. The highest net immigration surplus was registered for citizens of Syria, Eritrea and Afghanistan.

At the beginning of 2017, 725 000 immigrants and another 158 800 persons born in Norway to two immigrant parents were registered as residents, representing 16.8 per cent of the population. This was a 0.5 percentage points increase in one year. Poland was the country of origin for the largest group of immigrants, but the largest number of Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents have parents from Pakistan. The number of resident Syrian immigrants more than doubled in 2016.

More residence permits for refugees, but fewer asylum-seekers

In 2016, 30 per cent of the non-Nordic immigrants received a residence permit based on a need for protection or on humanitarian grounds. That share was only 19 per cent in 2015. About 3 500 applications for asylum were filed in 2016. This was a significant decline compared to 2015, when there were over 31 100 such applications. In addition, 3 200 refugees were offered resettlement in Norway in 2016. The proportion of positive decisions by the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* in asylum cases was 62 per cent in 2016, compared to 73 per cent the previous year. So far in 2017, the number of asylum seekers arriving in Norway has continued to be low.

Labour migration

Following many years of positive net-migration from other Nordic countries, Nordic net-migration was negative in 2016 (roughly -2 400). The number of non-Nordic labour immigrants that became residents of Norway in 2016 (roughly 14 000) was almost 20 per cent lower than in 2015. Such immigrants accounted for approximately 28 per cent of new non-Nordic immigrants to the country in 2016. The total number of registrations for work by citizens of non-Nordic EU/EFTA countries declined by more than 3 000 in 2016 compared to 2015. Seasonal work permits for labour migrants from outside EU/EFTA rose slightly from 2015 to 2016 while the number of permits granted to skilled immigrants declined. Both types of permits seem to be on the rise in 2017, while the number of registrations by first time non-Nordic EU/EFTA labour immigrants was largely stable from 2016 to 2017.

Rise in family immigration from third-countries

Family related immigration represented 33 per cent of the non-Nordic immigration to Norway in 2016, one percentage point lower than in the previous year. The total number of new family related residence permits granted to third-country nationals increased by 3 000 to 15 600 from 2015 to 2016. The major third-countries of origin in 2016 were Syria, Eritrea and Thailand. In addition, 7 400 non-Nordic citizens of

EU/EFTA-member countries declared that family-ties were the basis for immigration when they registered their move to Norway in 2016, 2 000 fewer than in 2015. 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 small decline in family immigration, as indicated by both permits and registrations, during the first eight months of 2017.

Return

In 2016, 1 500 foreigners without legal residence returned to their country of origin with government assistance. In addition, 8 100 foreigners were returned by force, either to another European country or to the country of origin. Of these, 1 300 were returned according to the Dublin-procedure and about 1 400 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 5 300 returnees in 2016. There was a significant decline in the number of returns during the first half of 2017.

Immigration and refugee policy

In response to the large number of asylum seekers who entered Norway during 2015, the Norwegian Parliament, the Storting, adopted a number of legislative amendments to ensure a more sustainable asylum and immigration policy and to strengthen the border control.¹ Several of the measures entered into force during 2016-2017, as described in chapters 2 to 7. Some important measures are:

- As condition for permanent residence permit: a requirement of a minimum level of spoken Norwegian and of having passed a test of knowledge of the Norwegian society, and a requirement of self-support in the preceding twelve-month period.
- Provision of the legal basis for rejecting an application for permanent residence if this would conflict with important concerns related to the regulation of immigration.
- 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.
- An application for family immigration 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.
- The deadline for refugees to be exempted from the subsistence requirement when submitting an application for family reunification is reduced from one year to six months.
- Abolishment of the requirement that it must be “not unreasonable” to direct a foreign national to seek protection in another part of his or her country of origin (“the internal flight alternative”).

Integration policy

The aim of the integration policy is to provide incentives for refugees and other immigrants to participate in the workforce and in community life. This is important for the

¹ Cf. Immigration and Immigrants 2015-2016 IMO Report for Norway. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/innvandring-og-innvandrarar-20152016/id2527673/>

immigrants themselves as well as to maintain a robust and sustainable welfare system. Some important measures in 2016-2017 are:

- Five ‘integration reception centres’ with fulltime qualification programs for asylum seekers who have been granted asylum or who have good prospects for refugee status. The purpose is to facilitate faster participation in working life and the Norwegian society. In connection with the establishment of the centres, a scheme is being tested in which residents are offered financial incentives to participate in qualifying activities.
- An amendment made to the Education Act, stating that all children with the right to primary and lower secondary education are entitled to such education as soon as possible and no later than within one month.
- New bridging courses for those trained as nurses and teachers to enable such professionals to work as teachers and nurses in Norway. Similar courses are being developed for refugees with science or technology qualifications (engineers), to make them more attractive for Norwegian employers.
- New recognition procedures for 15 vocations for those with secondary and tertiary vocational education from Poland, Germany, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- A right to free upper secondary education for persons with completed upper secondary education from abroad not recognised in Norway.
- A new *Action Plan to Combat Negative Social Control, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (2017-2020)*. The plan includes 28 operational measures, and builds on previous measures and action plans.
- A new, comprehensive *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act* that will enter into force from January 2018. It replaces the current anti-discrimination legislation. A new *Anti-Discrimination Tribunal* will be established to handle complaints.
- Introduction of a residence requirement of five years for families with small children (one–two years) who do not use publicly subsidised childcare facilities to receive cash benefits.
- A requirement that all applicants (18 to 67 years) for Norwegian citizenship must have passed an oral Norwegian test at a minimum level (A2) and a test in social studies in Norwegian.
- An extension to persons between 55 and 67 years of age of the general requirement to have completed tuition in Norwegian (or Sami) to be able to acquire Norwegian citizenship.

2 Migration – general characteristics

2.1 Legislation and policy

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

New policies and measures – permanent residence

New conditions for permanent residence have been implemented to ensure better integration. The requirement of a minimum level of spoken Norwegian and having passed a test of knowledge of the Norwegian society entered into force from January 2017.

A requirement of self-support in the preceding twelve-month period entered into force from September 2017.

In addition, the legal basis for rejecting an application for permanent residence if this would conflict with important concerns related to the regulation of immigration, entered into force from October 2016.

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 2016, net immigration continued its drop to around 26 000. This was the lowest annual figure since 2006, cf. table A10. As a percentage of the total population, the immigration rate of 1.27 was slightly lower than in 2015, while the emigration rate of 0.77 was the highest recorded since 1971, cf. table A2.

In 2016, the *total immigration* to Norway was 66 800 persons – composed of 58 500 foreigners (88 per cent) and 8 300 Norwegians. Total immigration was only 500 lower than in 2015, cf. table A4 and A10.

The *total immigration of foreigners* to Norway, decreased by almost 600 persons in 2016 compared to 2015. Of 58 500 foreign immigrants, 46 per cent were women, cf. table A7.

In 2016, 40 per cent of foreign immigrants came from EU member-countries, more than ten percentage points lower than in 2015, cf. Table A7. The share of immigrants from the EU-member countries in Central and Eastern Europe decreased further, from 29 to 22 per cent of total foreign immigration. For the first time, the highest registered inflow of foreigners was from Syria with 11 200 immigrants, an increase of more than 7 000. This reflected the high number of positive decisions on applications for international protection granted to those asylum seekers who arrived in 2015. The second largest inflow was from Poland with 6 000 immigrants, 2 200 lower than in 2015. After Syria and Poland, the highest inflows of foreigners were from Eritrea (2 700), Lithuania (2 500), Sweden (2 400), Afghanistan (2 200), the Philippines (2 100) and Thailand (1 400), cf. Table A7.

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

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.

mainly reflect a considerable degree of mobility among labour immigrants from EU-member countries.

In 2016, there was a registered *total emigration* of 40 700 persons, 30 700 foreigners and 10 000 Norwegians; cf. table A5 and A10 and table 2.1 below. Compared to 2015 this was 3 350 more foreigners and 100 fewer Norwegians. Of the total emigration, 45 per cent were women, cf. table A5f. The largest registered emigration flows from Norway in 2016 were to Sweden (5 500), Denmark (3 600), Poland (2 300) and the UK (1 900), cf. table A5. More than 3 200 of the foreign registered emigrants were Swedes, the largest nationality among emigrants this year.³ 4 900 emigrants were Poles, 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 2016, the number was 8 300, 100 more than in 2015, cf. table A10. In 2015, there was a *net emigration* of 1 700 Norwegians.

In 2016, the *net immigration of foreigners* was 27 800, 3 900 lower than in 2015, cf. table A10 and table 2.1 below. The net immigration surplus was particularly significant for citizens of Syria (11 200). Other countries with a significant net immigration surplus in 2016 were Eritrea (3 200) and Afghanistan (2 100). The net immigration from Poland was only 1 200, 3 500 lower than in 2015 and the lowest since the enlargement of the EU, cf. Table A9. The share of the net immigration of immigrants from countries outside Europe increased from 54 per cent in 2015 to as much as 83 per cent in 2016, the highest rate since 2005. The share of net immigration from OECD countries dropped from 27 per cent in 2015 to merely 4.5 per cent in 2016.

For most nationalities, the gender ratio was relatively balanced. However, from two major countries of origin, Afghanistan and Syria, 75 and 63 per cent respectively of the net migration were males. From Thailand and the Philippines, a large majority (83 and 78 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. Five years later, 71 per cent of those who immigrated between 2 001 and 2011 were still residing in Norway. Immigrants from countries in Africa had the highest proportion of persons staying for five years or more (84 per cent on average) while persons from Oceania and from North America had the lowest proportions staying that long, 43 and 46 per cent respectively. The highest retention rates after five years were 93 per cent for immigrants from Iraq, 92 per cent from Somalia, 89 per cent of those from Syria, 87 per cent from Morocco and 86 per cent from Iran. It is also worth noticing that the retention rate in 2016 for immigrants from Poland arriving between 2001 and 2011, was 80 per cent. Immigrants from Finland (34), USA (38) and Denmark (41), 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.

³ The discrepancies between the figures in tab. A5 and A8 indicate that some of the emigrants from Norway to Sweden are Norwegians or nationals of other countries.

Table 2.1 Registered migration of foreigners and Norwegians. 2007–2016

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Immigration | 61 800 | 66 900 | 65 200 | 73 900 | 79 500 | 78 600 | 75 800 | 70 000 | 67 300 | 66 800 |
| - foreigners | 53 500 | 58 800 | 56 700 | 65 100 | 70 800 | 70 000 | 66 900 | 61 400 | 59 100 | 58 500 |
| - Norwegians | 8 300 | 8 100 | 8 500 | 8 800 | 8 700 | 8 600 | 8 900 | 8 600 | 8 200 | 8 300 |
| Emigration: | 22 100 | 23 600 | 26 600 | 31 500 | 32 500 | 31 200 | 35 700 | 31 900 | 37 500 | 40 700 |
| - foreigners | 13 300 | 15 200 | 18 400 | 22 500 | 22 900 | 21 300 | 25 000 | 23 300 | 27 400 | 30 700 |
| - Norwegians | 8 800 | 8 400 | 8 200 | 9 000 | 9 600 | 9 900 | 10 700 | 8 600 | 10 100 | 10 000 |
| Net migration | 39 700 | 43 300 | 38 600 | 42 350 | 47 000 | 47 350 | 40 100 | 38 150 | 29 800 | 26 100 |
| - foreigners | 40 200 | 43 600 | 38 300 | 42 550 | 47 900 | 48 700 | 41 900 | 38 100 | 31 700 | 27 800 |
| - Norwegians | - 500 | - 300 | 300 | - 200 | - 900 | - 1 350 | - 1 800 | 50 | - 1 900 | - 1 700 |

Source: Statistics Norway

For the first half of 2017, the registered net immigration of 12 100 foreign citizens was 1 400 lower than during the same period in 2016. During these six months, the main countries of origin with registered net immigration were Syria (3 800), Eritrea (1 200), Poland (900) and Afghanistan (700).

By the end of November 2017, 16 200 persons had been granted a permanent residence permit. This is 700 more than during this period in 2016.

2.3 Immigration according to entry categories

In the statistics on immigration, four main categories are distinguished as reason of immigration: *family*, *labour*, *protection* and *education/training/exchange*.⁴ 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.

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

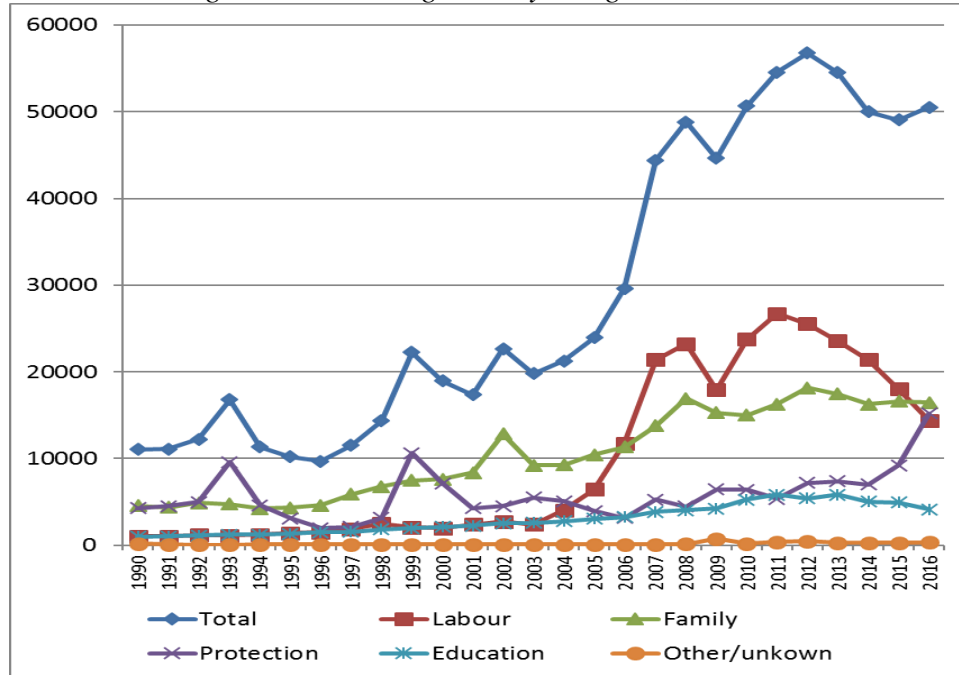
During the period 1990-2016, 788 500 non-Nordic foreigners immigrated to Norway, cf. Table A23. As many as 283 500 persons or 36 per cent were admitted as family members of residents. 262 700 or 33 per cent, came as labour immigrants. 156 600 or 20 per cent, had been granted protection or residence on humanitarian grounds, while 81 000 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 2.1.⁵ The relative share of labour immigration showed a decreasing tendency over the

⁴ Cf. <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvgrunn> for details.

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

last few years while the share of immigration based on a need for protection was increasing.

Chart 2.1 Immigration according to entry categories, and total. 1990–2016



Source: Statistics Norway

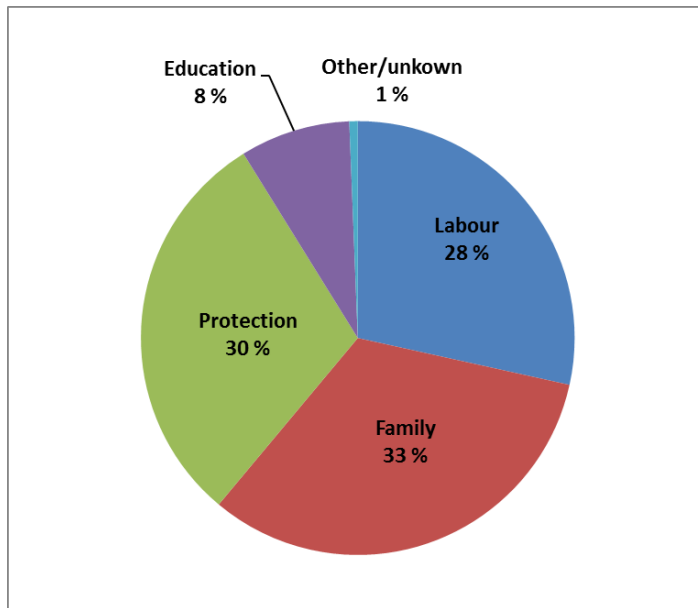
For the period 1990-2016, the largest non-Nordic groups of immigrants were citizens of Poland (120 000), Lithuania (47 300), Germany (35 900), Somalia (32 900) and the Philippines (27 300), cf. table A23-1.

During 2016, 50 500 new non-Nordic immigrants were registered, slightly more than in 2015. For the first time since 2005, family immigration became the largest category, with 33 per cent of the total, cf. chart 2.2 below.

Approximately 30 per cent of the registered immigrants in 2016 had been granted a permit following an asylum application, or they arrived on the annual quota for resettlement of refugees. Of these, 62.5 per cent were from Syria. Labour immigration accounted for 28 per cent of the total non-Nordic immigration in 2016. Eighty-eight per cent of the labour immigrants were from European countries, and almost one third of this group came from Poland, cf. table A23-2. The share of immigration for education, training and cultural exchange, including *au pairs*, was 8 per cent in 2016.

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

Chart 2.2 Immigration non-Nordic citizens, according to entry categories, per cent. 2016



Source: Statistics Norway

In 2016, 43 per cent of all the non-Nordic immigrants came from countries in Asia, including Turkey, which was an increase of 16 percentage points from 2015. Forty per cent came from Europe, which was 12 percentage points lower than the previous year. Of the remaining, 11 per cent came from Africa, four per cent from North- and South America or Oceania and two per cent were stateless.

From 2015 to 2016, family immigration from countries outside the Nordic area was stable, both in numbers and by share of total immigration. The main groups of family immigrants were from Syria, Poland, Thailand, Eritrea, the Philippines Somalia and India.

Of 16 500 non-Nordic persons who arrived in Norway as family immigrants 11 700, or 71 per cent, came through family *reunification*. 4 750 of the family immigrants came to *establish a family*, mostly through marriage, and the largest groups in this category were those from Thailand, the Philippines and Pakistan. 2 250 persons of this sub-group of family immigrants, came to live with a person in Norway who did not have an immigrant background. Of these, 740 persons were from Thailand, 340 from the Philippines and 120 from USA. Only 250 family immigrants came to live with a Norwegian born person with two immigrant parents. Of the total family immigration in 2016, one quarter was linked to refugees living in Norway.

For the whole period 1990-2016, 186 800 persons – or 66 per cent of all family immigrants – came for family reunification, while 96 700 came to establish a new family, mostly through marriage, cf. table A23. Of the latter, 54 per cent involved a reference

person without any immigrant background, while less than four per cent involved a Norwegian born person with two immigrant parents.⁶

By the end of 2016, 73 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 developments in retention. For non-Nordic family migrants, the average retention rate was 79 per cent while it was 70 per cent for labour-related migrants. For the latter category, the share was four percentage points lower than in 2015, reflecting the increasing emigration of labour immigrants from European countries.

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-related immigration

3.1 Legislation and policy

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

- Spouse – both parties must be over 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 August 2017 the income should be at least NOK 256 256 (Euro 27 500) 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. There are, however, some exemptions to this rule, for instance: 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*.

New policies and measures – family immigration

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. This amendment entered into force from January 2017.

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. This amendment entered into force from July 2017.

The deadline for submitting an application for family reunification has been reduced from one year to six months for refugees to be exempted from the subsistence requirement. This amendment entered into force from August 2017.

3.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – family migrants

The total number of new family related permits increased from 12 600 in 2015 to 15 300 in 2016. In addition, there were close to 7 400 EU/EFTA-registrations⁸ for first-time immigration based on family-ties, 2 000 fewer than in 2015, resulting in a small increase in the total number of family-related permits and registrations, cf. table 3.1.

In 2016, the major third-countries of origin for family related permits were Syria, Eritrea and Thailand. More than three times as many family related permits were granted to Syrians in 2016 than in 2015. 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. 2007–2016

| Countries of origin | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total, | 17 913 | 20 766 | 18 112 | 21 530 | 25 750 | 24 333 | 24 136 | 22 238 | 21 962 | 22 761 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 3 292 | 4 423 | 2 773 | 4 670 | 4 376 | 4 556 | 4 687 | 4 291 | 3 655 | 2 775 |
| Syria | 42 | 43 | 47 | 40 | 51 | 33 | 109 | 209 | 647 | 2 059 |
| Eritrea | 78 | 142 | 237 | 430 | 874 | 728 | 880 | 664 | 916 | 1 534 |
| Thailand | 1 073 | 1 214 | 1 248 | 989 | 1 256 | 1 227 | 1 027 | 517 | 973 | 1 342 |
| Philippines | 618 | 580 | 703 | 766 | 1 203 | 1 007 | 972 | 992 | 1 157 | 1 171 |
| Lithuania | 643 | 749 | 655 | 2 154 | 2 356 | 2 411 | 2 228 | 1 780 | 1 294 | 1 118 |
| Somalia | 1 003 | 1 179 | 1 027 | 685 | 1 331 | 1 210 | 1 305 | 1 847 | 1 386 | 956 |
| India | 496 | 478 | 431 | 361 | 632 | 641 | 766 | 909 | 875 | 937 |
| Romania | 162 | 361 | 333 | 610 | 691 | 757 | 873 | 893 | 806 | 461 |
| Stateless | 206 | 534 | 539 | 317 | 245 | 146 | 127 | 152 | 307 | 446 |
| USA | 453 | 528 | 459 | 410 | 471 | 584 | 494 | 379 | 470 | 417 |
| Serbia | 183 | 264 | 181 | 109 | 191 | 247 | 303 | 339 | 384 | 401 |
| Germany | 1 456 | 1 630 | 835 | 1 163 | 1 194 | 941 | 881 | 614 | 443 | 387 |
| Russia | 658 | 607 | 620 | 506 | 644 | 627 | 506 | 364 | 415 | 367 |
| Pakistan | 435 | 438 | 500 | 344 | 490 | 492 | 386 | 313 | 326 | 356 |
| Other countries | 7 115 | 7 596 | 7 524 | 7 976 | 9 745 | 8 726 | 8 592 | 7 975 | 7 908 | 8 034 |

Source: UDI

⁸ Switzerland is a member country of EFTA, but is not part of the EEA. Therefore, the designation EU/EFTA is used.

During the first eleven months of 2017, around 13 700 new family permits were issued. This was around 900 fewer than during the same period in 2016. During the same period, there were about 6 400 new registrations of family members from EU/EFTA-countries, 550 fewer than during the same period in 2016.

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 are:

- i. *Skilled worker*: Persons with 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 limit. If the quota is reached at some point in the future, further applications from third-country skilled workers will be subject to a labour market test. Skilled workers are entitled to 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*: When formally employed and paid in Norway, such workers are treated as skilled workers, cf. category i. They are entitled to sponsor applications for family reunification, but do not qualify for permanent residence.
- 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 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 relevant work. The immigrant is allowed to work in any type of employment during the period of the job-search permit.
- 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

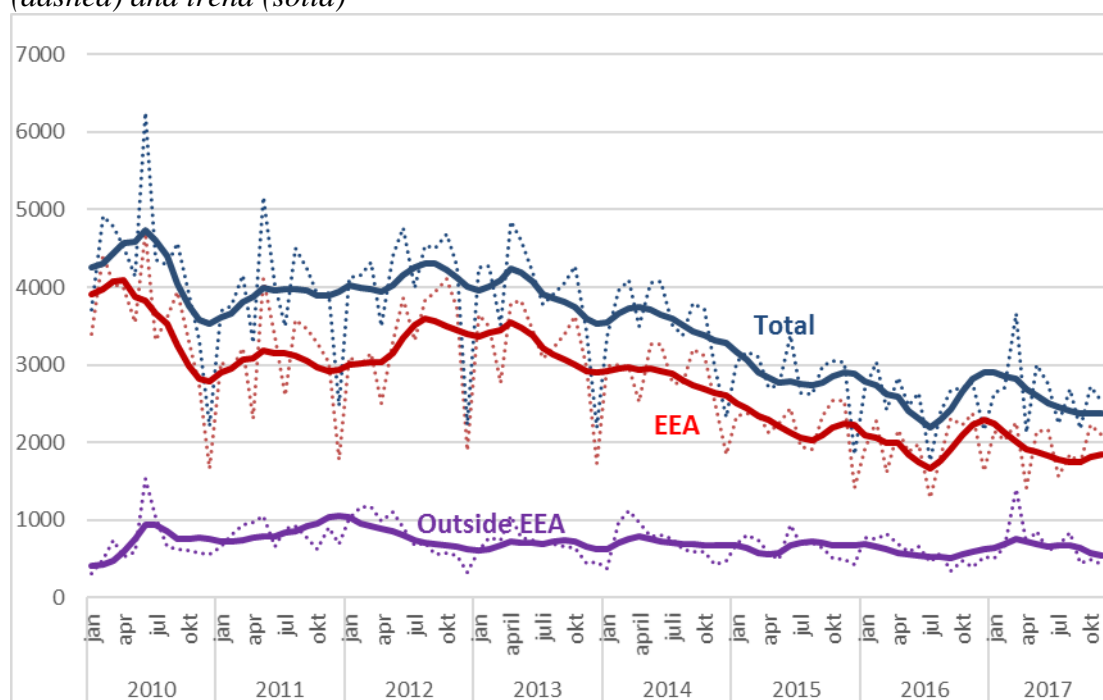
Norway independent of skill level. Workers who live in the Barents region and commute across the border for part-time work in northern Norway can also be granted a work permit.

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.⁹

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. Registered labour migration from EU/EFTA has fluctuated around 1800-2200 persons per month in 2016 and 2017, compared to 3 000-4 000 per month in 2010–2012.

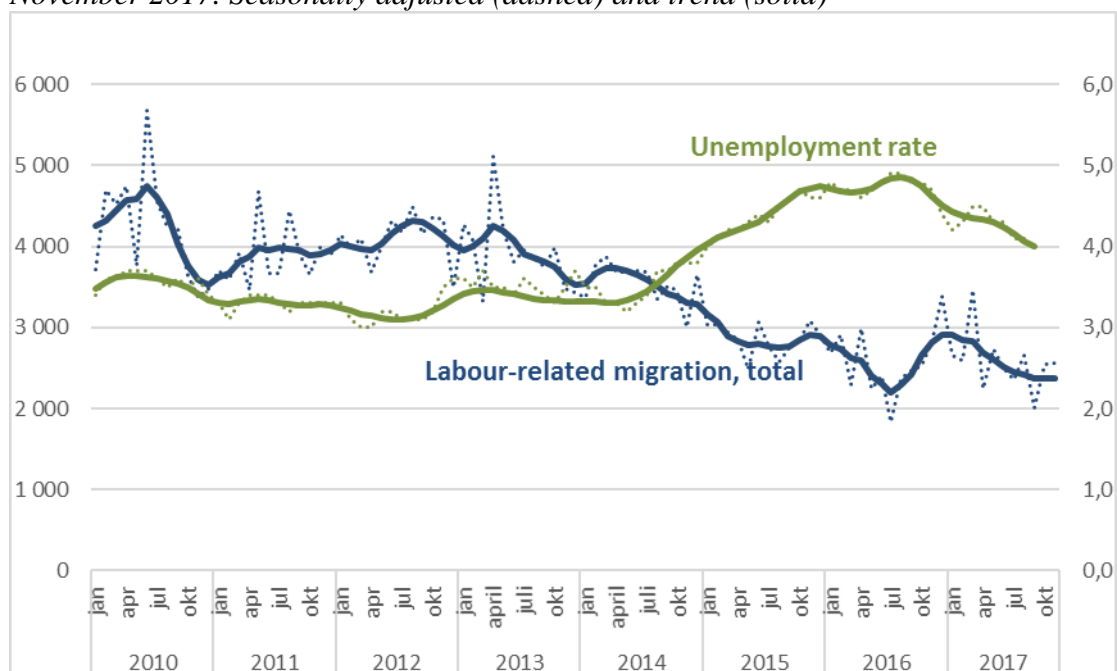
Chart 4.1 Labour-related EU/EFTA-registrations and new work permits for persons from outside the EU/EFTA. January 2010 – November 2017. Monthly number (dashed) and trend (solid)



Source: UDI and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

⁹ Consistent with Norway's GATS mode 4 commitments.

Chart 4.2 Total labour-related immigration and unemployment rate. January 2010 – November 2017. 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. The rise in labour immigration autumn and winter 2016/2017 coincided with decreasing unemployment, but it is unclear why (registered) labour immigration started to decline again shortly after, while unemployment continued to decline. This can be indication that labour immigration might not return to the high levels of 2010-2012 even as the Norwegian economy recovers from its recent slump.

Table 4.1 shows both work-related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations for work since 2010. Seasonal work permits to third country citizens¹⁰ went slightly up from 2015 to 2016. EU/EFTA registrations for work and first permits to skilled workers from outside EU/EFTA declined from 2015 to 2016.

The two largest countries of origin among EU/EFTA-registrations for work continue to be Poland (34 per cent of registrations in 2017, as of November) and Lithuania (16 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 2017 (through November).

Serbia and India were the two largest source countries for new skilled workers from outside of the EU/EFTA in 2017 (through November) and accounted each for roughly 13 per cent of permits to skilled workers. Vietnam and Ukraine were the two largest source countries for seasonal workers in 2017 (as of November) and accounted, respectively, for 43 and 19 per cent of seasonal permits.

¹⁰ As measured by number of new work-related permits granted.

Table 4.1 Work related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations, by type. 2010–2017 (through November)

| | 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 (through November) | 2 671 | 2 571 | na | 2 402 | 3 269 | 10 913 | 21 626 |

Source: UDI

The number of EU/EFTA-registrations for work through November 2017 is roughly the same as for the same period in 2016. First permits to skilled workers from outside EU/EFTA as of November 2017 is roughly 16 percent higher than the same period in 2016. For seasonal work permits, there was also a roughly 16 percent increase from 2016 to 2017 (through November).

Immigration from Nordic countries

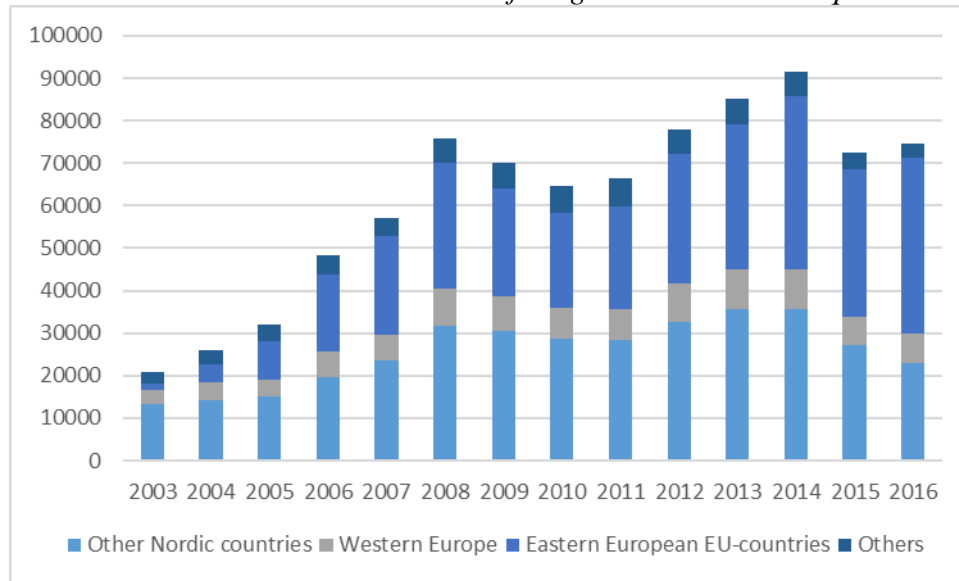
Because citizens from the Nordic countries are exempt from the general rules on residence permits and registration, no statistics exist on the number of labour immigrants from these countries. However, like immigrants from other EU/EFTA-countries, the vast majority come to work. Net immigration of Nordic citizens averaged over 3 000 persons per year in the period 2006-2014, but declined dramatically, to under 250 persons in 2015. In 2016, net migration from the Nordic countries was negative at -2 400.

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. These include registrations with the tax authorities. Persons who reside abroad, but commute to a job in Norway are included in such statistics.

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, but declined greatly in 2015. In total, the number of short-term or non-resident workers increased slightly from 2015 to 2016.

Chart 4.3 Short term and non-resident foreign workers. Fourth quarter 2003–2016



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.¹¹ 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 requirements for an authorization to work in Norway.

5.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations – education

In 2016, 5 500 first time permits for students from outside EU/EFTA were granted for education and training purposes, compared to 6 300 in 2015. Almost 3 800 of the new permits were granted for education, and more than 1 200 permits concerned *au pairs*. In addition, 275 permits were granted to *trainees*, and 220 to *post doctorates*. There were 5 700 new EU/EFTA-registrations for education purposes.¹² Altogether, this indicates almost 11 200 new non-Nordic foreign students, *au pairs* etc. in 2016, slightly fewer than in 2015.

The major source countries for non-Nordic international students in 2016 were Germany, France, China and Spain. More than 80 per cent of the new *au pair* permits were granted to citizens of the Philippines.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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. 2007–2016

| Migration category ¹³ | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total, | 7 663 | 8 090 | 8 074 | 9 681 | 10 813 | 11 556 | 11 144 | 11 804 | 11 381 | 11 164 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Student (EU/EFTA) | 2 739 | 3 059 | 2 656 | 4 293 | 4 149 | 4 210 | 4 401 | 4 694 | 5 062 | 5 662 |
| Student (not EU/EFTA) | 2 455 | 2 719 | 3 036 | 3 260 | 3 452 | 3 377 | 3 399 | 3 691 | 3 706 | 3 218 |
| Post doctorate | 52 | 91 | 97 | 118 | 169 | 194 | 159 | 162 | 202 | 218 |
| Folk high school or denominational school ¹⁴ | 216 | 212 | 208 | 110 | 121 | 78 | 103 | 86 | 664 | 549 |
| Norwegian language studies ¹⁵ | . | . | . | 122 | 633 | 1 572 | 854 | 927 | 126 | 2 |
| Au pair | 1 760 | 1 628 | 1 710 | 1 509 | 1 829 | 1 585 | 1 667 | 1 481 | 1 336 | 1 182 |
| Trainee | 377 | 347 | 347 | 147 | 345 | 164 | 180 | 264 | 250 | 275 |
| Other | 64 | 34 | 20 | 122 | 115 | 376 | 381 | 499 | 35 | 58 |

Source: UDI

By the end of November 2017, 5 300 first time education permits had been granted, compared to 5 000 during the same period in 2016.

During 2016, 750 international students from third countries changed their status.¹⁶ This was somewhat fewer than in 2015, cf. table 5.2 below. Of these, 33 per cent received a permanent or temporary permit as skilled worker, while 26 per cent were granted a permit based on new family ties. The rest, 41 per cent, were granted a permit to search for appropriate, skilled work.

Table 5.2 Status change for non-EU/EFTA international students. 2007–2016

| New status | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Work | 279 | 289 | 163 | 120 | 298 | 458 | 475 | 410 | 357 | 245 |
| Family | 78 | 76 | 54 | 38 | 134 | 185 | 190 | 162 | 229 | 198 |
| Job search | 4 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 71 | 127 | 161 | 271 | 255 | 308 |
| Total | 361 | 368 | 223 | 176 | 503 | 770 | 826 | 843 | 841 | 751 |

Source: UDI

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

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ New, combined category from 2015. For earlier years, students in denominational schools are listed under “Other”.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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, cf. footnote 8 above.

6 Asylum seekers and refugees

6.1 Legislation and policy

Protection

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

New policies and measures – protection

The requirement that it must be "not unreasonable" to direct a foreign national to seek protection in another part of his or her country of origin ("the internal flight alternative"), has been abolished. This amendment entered into force from October 2016.

The Government has proposed to refuse residence permit on other grounds 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*. As of August 2017, the Storting had not yet debated this proposal.

In June 2017, the Government proposed to the Storting that temporary measures adapted in 2015 should be made permanent. These measures include the Ministry's instructional authority over the Immigration Appeals Board, extended access to refuse an asylum application on its merits when the foreign national has stayed in a safe third country before travelling to Norway, and the use of coercive measures and exemptions from the departure deadline in such cases.

Also in June 2017, a proposal was presented to give an asylum seeker access to a temporary work permit before the applicant has undergone an asylum interview, if there is a high probability that the applicant will be granted a temporary residence permit in Norway, and there is no doubt about the applicant's identity.

Reception facilities

Temporary accommodation in reception centres are offered to all asylum seekers arriving in Norway. UDI finances and supervises these centres. Municipalities, NGOs, and private companies operate them. By the end of November 2017, there were approximately 5 600 residents in such centres, around 9 300 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 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

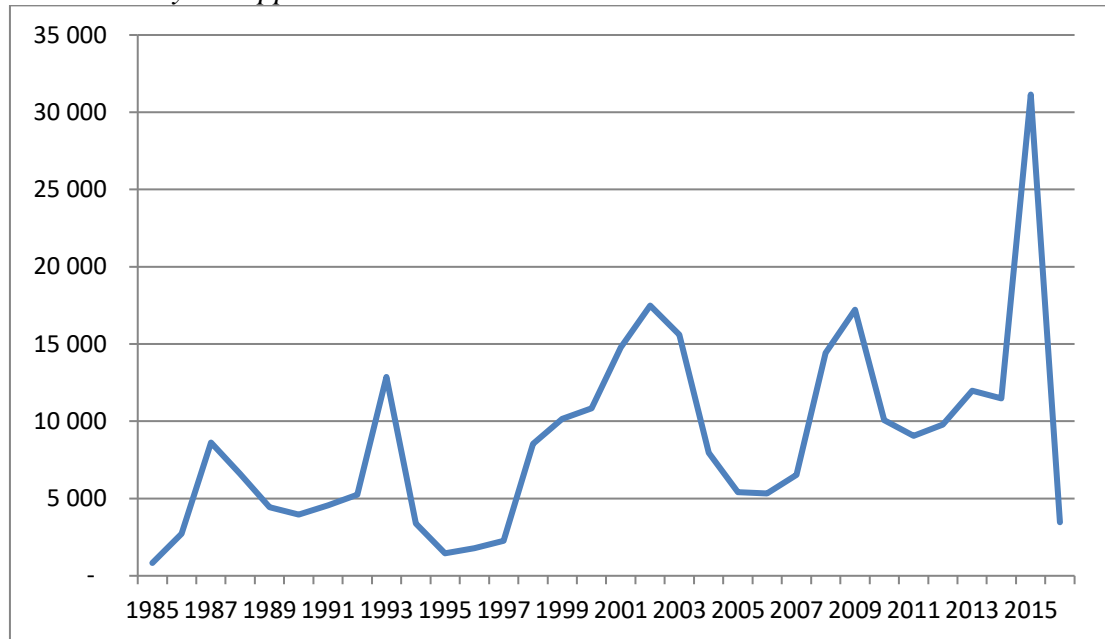
From October 2016, the Government has established five 'integration reception centres' with fulltime qualification programs for asylum seekers who have been granted asylum or have good prospects for refugee status. The purpose is to facilitate faster participation in the Norwegian society and working life. In connection with the establishment of the centres, a scheme is being tested in which residents are offered financial incentives to participate in qualifying activities.

A 50-hour course in Norwegian culture and society for asylum seekers in reception centres has been introduced. This course comes in addition to the existing information program. The Government has initiated an official hearing of a proposal to make the course compulsory.

6.2 Asylum applications

During the five-year period 1997-2002, the number of asylum seekers to Norway increased considerably. 2002 was a peak year, 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 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 in 2002. There was a significant drop in asylum applications in 2016 when less than 3 500 applied for asylum.

Chart 6.1 Asylum applications. 1985–2016



Source: UDI

In 2016, the number of new asylum seekers was 3 460, a decrease of almost 89 per cent compared to the 2015. The major countries of origin were Syria (17 per cent of all) and Eritrea (15 per cent), cf. table 6.1 below.

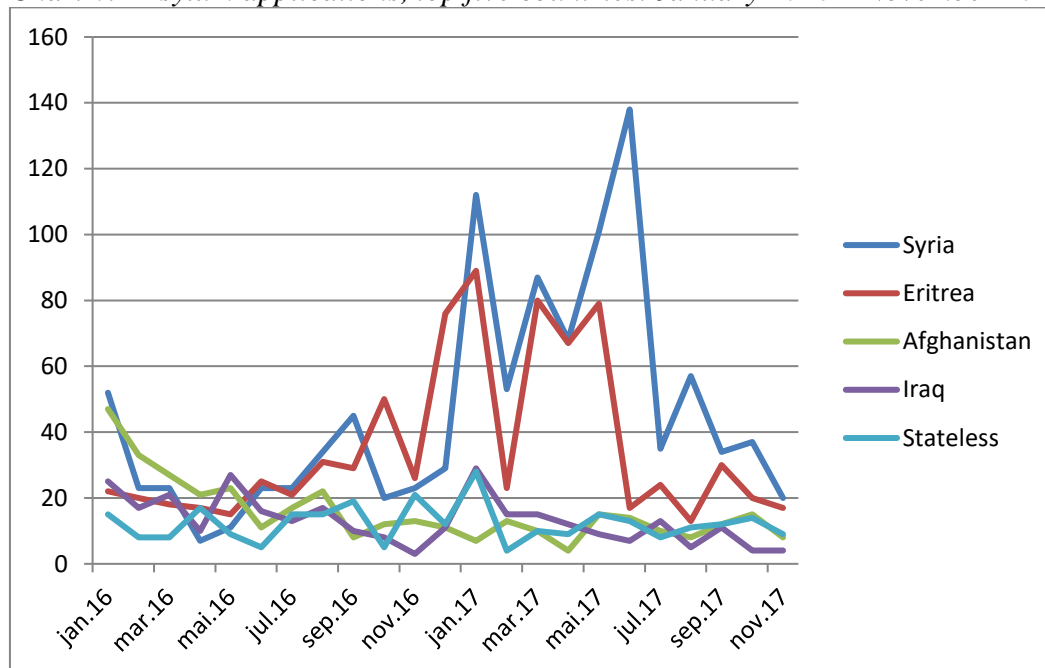
Table 6.1 Asylum applications, by major countries of origin. 2007–2016

| Country of origin | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total, thereof: | 6 528 | 14 431 | 17 226 | 10 064 | 9 053 | 9 785 | 11 983 | 11 480 | 31 145 | 3 460 |
| Syria | 49 | 115 | 278 | 119 | 198 | 327 | 856 | 1 999 | 10 536 | 529 |
| Afghanistan | 234 | 1 371 | 3 871 | 979 | 979 | 986 | 726 | 579 | 6 987 | 373 |
| Iraq | 1 227 | 3 138 | 1 214 | 460 | 357 | 221 | 191 | 186 | 2 991 | 215 |
| Eritrea | 789 | 1 806 | 2 667 | 1 711 | 1 256 | 1 183 | 3 258 | 2 882 | 2 947 | 586 |
| Stateless | 515 | 940 | 1 280 | 448 | 262 | 263 | 550 | 800 | 1 130 | 158 |
| Ethiopia | 241 | 360 | 706 | 505 | 293 | 185 | 291 | 375 | 681 | 158 |
| Somalia | 187 | 1 293 | 1 901 | 1397 | 2 216 | 2 181 | 1 694 | 837 | 561 | 154 |
| Iran | 222 | 720 | 574 | 429 | 355 | 441 | 266 | 100 | 1 346 | 132 |
| Albania | 31 | 53 | 29 | 24 | 43 | 169 | 185 | 204 | 431 | 130 |
| Turkey | 49 | 82 | 82 | 74 | 42 | 42 | 66 | 52 | 96 | 89 |
| Morocco | 16 | 44 | 72 | 95 | 87 | 142 | 117 | 142 | 143 | 87 |
| Other countries | 2 968 | 4 531 | 4 552 | 3 823 | 2 965 | 3 645 | 3 783 | 3 324 | 3 290 | 849 |

Source: UDI

The number of asylum applications has continued to be low in 2017. By the end of November, only 3 400 asylum applications had been registered. 1 250 of these had been relocated from Greece and Italy as part of EU’s relocation program.

Chart 6.2 Asylum applications, top five countries. January 2016 – November 2017



Source: UDI

The number of asylum seekers claiming to be unaccompanied minors has varied in recent years, cf. table 6.2. In 2016, 320 (claimed) unaccompanied minors applied for asylum in Norway. This was a decrease of 94 per cent compared to 2015. Of the applicants in 2016, 40 per cent came from Afghanistan. This was a significantly lower proportion than in previous years. Eighteen per cent of the (claimed) unaccompanied minor asylum seekers were girls.

Table 6.2 Asylum applications – (claimed) unaccompanied minors. 2007–2016

| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Applications | 403 | 1 374 | 2 500 | 892 | 858 | 964 | 1 070 | 1 204 | 5 480 | 320 |

Source: UDI

During the first eleven months of 2017, 184 (claimed) unaccompanied minors applied for asylum in Norway. During the same period in 2016, the number was 302.

6.3 Asylum decisions

During 2016, 81 per cent of the decisions made by the immigration authorities in the first instance were made on the merits of the case. The major countries of origin for 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 eight per cent were closed without a decision because the applicant disappeared before the basis for judging his/her application had been fully established. During the first eleven months of 2017, the share of Dublin decisions was less than six per cent. In the same period Norway sent almost 500 requests abroad after the Dublin regulations, and received 3 300 requests from abroad.

That 11 600 applicants were granted convention refugee status in 2016, do not give the full picture of the number of applications that result in a residence permit in Norway. Nearly 400 applications for protection resulted in refugee status on other protection grounds, and almost 500 resident permits were granted a permit on humanitarian grounds by the UDI in the first instance. In addition, the *Immigration Appeals Board* granted more than 400 permits. Cf. table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 Permits to persons granted refugee or humanitarian status by the UDI or UNE. 2007–2016

| Instance | Status | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| UDI | Convention | 1 013 | 1 077 | 1 753 | 2 974 | 2 811 | 3 667 | 4 523 | 3 588 | 5 411 | 11 560 |
| | Other refugee | | | | 1 565 | 766 | 1 184 | 1 003 | 1 140 | 673 | 399 |
| | Humanitarian | 1 921 | 1 975 | 2 755 | 751 | 444 | 328 | 292 | 180 | 168 | 492 |
| UNE (appeals) | Convention | 38 | 32 | 44 | 167 | 287 | 281 | 347 | 240 | 199 | 132 |
| | Other refugee | . | . | . | 71 | 91 | 293 | 175 | 110 | 90 | 61 |
| | Humanitarian | 1 523 | 630 | 392 | 173 | 336 | 369 | 485 | 620 | 594 | 227 |
| Total | All categories | 4 495 | 3 714 | 4 944 | 5 701 | 4 735 | 6 122 | 6 825 | 5 878 | 7 135 | 12 871 |

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. 2007-2016. Per cent

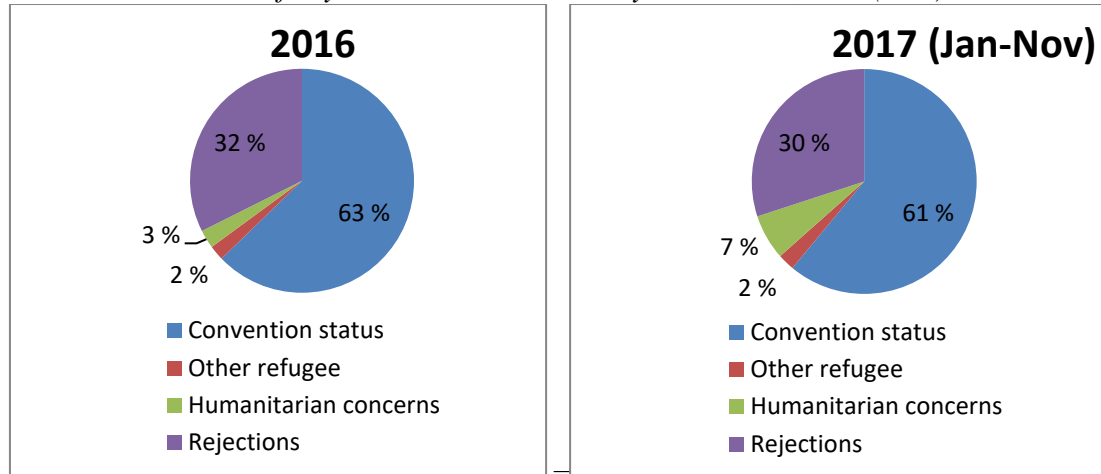
| Result - percentage | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Convention status | 20 | 14 | 17 | 23 | 36 | 41 | 51 | 49 | 65 | 62 |
| Other refugee status | - | - | - | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 2 |
| Subsidiary protection | 17 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Humanitarian concerns | 21 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Rejections | 42 | 59 | 58 | 59 | 48 | 42 | 35 | 32 | 25 | 34 |

Source: UDI

In 2016, the proportion of decisions by UDI resulting in refugee status was 64 per cent, a decrease from 73 per cent the previous year; cf. table 6.4 and chart 6.3. During

the first eleven months of 2017, the proportion of decisions by UDI resulting in refugee status decreased to 61 per cent. In 2016, 63 per cent of the applications that were examined on their merits were rejected in the first instance. By November 2017, this proportion had decreased to 30 per cent. These numbers mainly reflect that the applications considered represented a different composition of nationalities, and not policy changes.

Chart 6.3 Outcome of asylum claims examined by UDI. 2016, 2017(Nov). Per cent



Source: UDI

In 2016 and 2017, there has been 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 2016, 14 per cent of (recognized) unaccompanied minors received temporary permits. In the first eleven months of 2017, the proportion increased to 43 per cent.

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 Acceptances and arrivals of quota refugees. 2007–2016

| Year | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Arrivals | 1 350 | 910 | 1 112 | 1 130 | 1 378 | 1 076 | 992 | 1 286 | 2 383 | 3 292 |
| Offers of resettlement | 1 106 | 741 | 1 389 | 1 097 | 1 289 | 1 231 | 1 148 | 1 662 | 2 544 | 3 191 |

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).

For 2016, the resettlement quota was 3 120, 3 000 places for Syrian refugees and 120 places for other nationalities. In addition, 80 places were carried over from 2015. In 2016, almost 3 200 refugees were offered resettlement, i.e. had their cases accepted by Norwegian authorities, and 3 300 arrived, cf. table 6.5. Some of those arriving had been accepted the previous year.

Of the refugees accepted in 2016, 2 961 were Syrian refugees living in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, and 56 were medical cases (also Syrians). In addition, there were 66 Afghan interpreters who had been employed by Norwegian forces during the ISAF operations. One-hundred-and-eight other refugees were resettled on the open sub quota, including 17 persons whose cases were adjudicated under emergency procedures.

Table 6.6 Resettlement of refugees – major nationalities. 2016

| Countries of origin | Accepted | Arrived |
|---------------------|----------|---------|
| Syria | 2 961 | 2 835 |
| Afghanistan | 74 | 327 |

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 municipalities some time for preparation. Delays could also be a result of temporary security problems or administrative problems related to the departure.

In 2017, the total quota is 3 120 places, of which 3 000 places are earmarked for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. There are 60 medical places, mostly earmarked for Syrian refugees, but with a possibility to include some refugees of other nationalities. One-hundred-and-twenty places are unallocated, including cases adjudicated in emergency procedures.

6.5 Settlement of refugees in municipalities

A foreigner, who has been granted a residence permit as a refugee or with humanitarian status, enjoys full freedom of movement in Norway. In principle, s/he may choose to settle wherever s/he wants. However, initially the majority will depend on public assistance. Those who depend on public assistance, have to settle in the assigned municipality to receive housing and financial support

The 428 Norwegian municipalities are sovereign to decide the number of refugees who may settle in any year, if they require public assistance. In 2016, altogether 411 municipalities settled refugees, an increase from around 350 municipalities in 2015. Through a government grant of a fixed sum per refugee over a five-year period, the municipalities are compensated for the extra expenses. In 2017, the grant for the five year period is NOK 786 500 (€ 82 800) for single adults, NOK 736 500 (€ 77 500) for other adults, for unaccompanied minors and for other children under 18 years. There

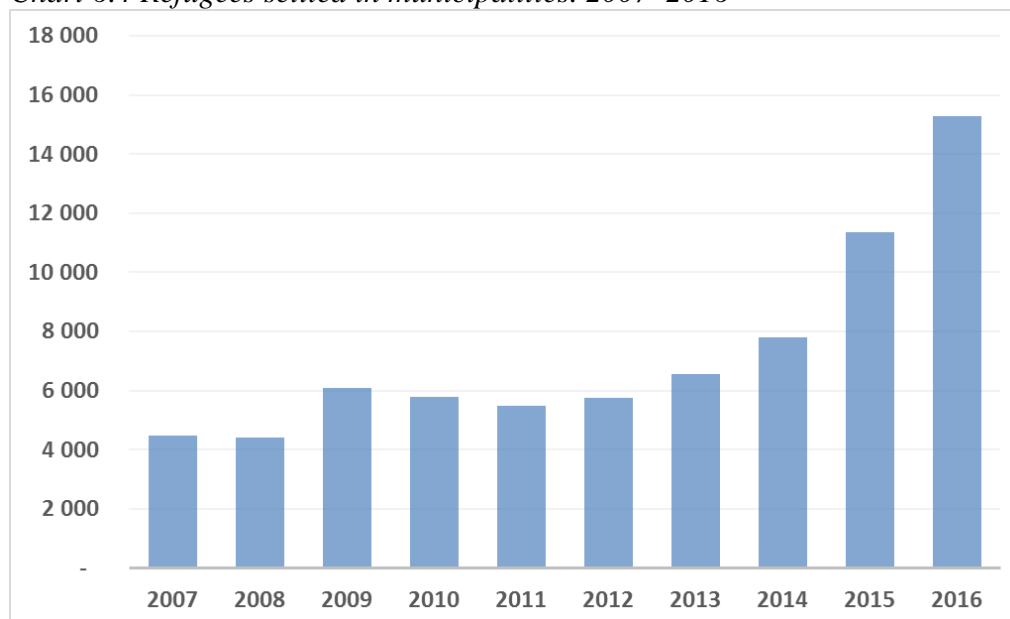
are additional grants for unaccompanied minors, elderly and disabled persons. Furthermore, there are grants to municipalities for the rent of housing for refugees, as there is for other residents in need of such support.

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, 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 and 2017 placed strains on the capacity of the municipal services. Thus, the central government provided economic incentives, for example through extra grants to municipalities for settlement of refugees and increased public housing allowances for inhabitants of cooperative housing, including some refugees.

In 2016, 15 300 refugees were settled and provided with initial housing and integration support by the municipalities, an increase from 11 300 in 2015, cf. chart 6.4. Of this group, 1 600 were unaccompanied minors, compared to 700 the previous year.

The municipalities in Norway have offered to settle more than 11 000 refugees in 2017. Refugees arriving on the resettlement quota are included. Family members, who are reunited with refugees, are not included in these numbers. In 2016, there were almost 3 000 such family members.

Chart 6.4 Refugees settled in municipalities. 2007–2016



Source: IMDi

By the end of November 2017, 10 000 persons had been settled since the beginning of the year. Unaccompanied minors accounted for 700 of them. Close to 1 200 persons were waiting in the reception centres to be settled, 100 of them unaccompanied minors. However, more than half of those waiting had already been assigned to a municipality.

By the end of November 2017, the median waiting period in reception centres – from a permit was granted until settlement in a municipality took place – was around 4.5 months for most refugees. This was on the same level as in 2016. For unaccompanied minors, the median waiting period was 2,3 months.

The Government expects a decrease in the number of refugees to be settled in 2018. This should facilitate a faster transition to employment for new residents.

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 November 2017, 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 identification of new support methods and incentives to increase the number of persons applying for assisted return is a continuous and on-going process.

7.2 Facts and figures

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

Foreigners in Norway without an accepted identity pose a challenge that affects all the stages of migration management. When applying for asylum in 2016, around 13 per cent of the applicants presented a travel document supporting a claimed identity. This also includes those presenting false identity documents.

Those subject to forced returns can be divided into three categories. The category *Asylum rejected* persons consists of people 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).

¹⁷ Cf. the 2013-2014 IMO-report from Norway.

Table 7.1 Returns – by main categories. 2007–2016

| Year | Asylum - rejected | Dublin-procedure | Expulsion/rejection | Total - forced | Assisted return (IOM) | Total |
|------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 2007 | 552 | 561 | 1 074 | 2 187 | 443 | 2 630 |
| 2008 | 437 | 805 | 1 084 | 2 326 | 568 | 2 894 |
| 2009 | 651 | 1 463 | 1 226 | 3 343 | 1 019 | 4 359 |
| 2010 | 1 226 | 1 979 | 1 410 | 4 615 | 1 446 | 6 061 |
| 2011 | 1 482 | 1 503 | 1 759 | 4 744 | 1 813 | 6 557 |
| 2012 | 1 397 | 1 114 | 2 390 | 4 901 | 1 753 | 6 654 |
| 2013 | 1 275 | 1 408 | 3 283 | 5 966 | 1 889 | 7 855 |
| 2014 | 1 804 | 1 680 | 3 775 | 7 259 | 1 622 | 8 881 |
| 2015 | 1 559 | 1 144 | 5 122 | 7 825 | 1 167 | 8 992 |
| 2016 | 1 385 | 1 346 | 5 347 | 8 078 | 1 456 | 9 534 |

Source: UDI, the Police Immigration Service (PU)

The police returned over 8 000 foreigners without legal residence in 2016. Thirty-four per cent of them were asylum seekers in the Dublin-procedure or former asylum seekers whose applications had been rejected. Other categories of foreigners without legal residence include approximately 2 300 convicted criminals.

In 2016, the police returned 516 minors, of whom 29 had been accepted as being unaccompanied minors. This was a decline in the total number by two per cent compared to 2015. 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 2017, the police returned around 5 000 foreigners without legal residence. This was a decline of 31 per cent compared to the first eleven months of 2016.

Assisted return

The priority policy objective is that a foreigner known to be without 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, 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. In addition, Norwegian authorities are increasing the efforts to reach irregular immigrants living outside reception centres to motivate 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 if they opt for assisted return to the country of origin. The amount of reintegration support offered depends on the timing of the application relative to the date set for their obligation to leave Norway.

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

In 2016, the number who returned with assistance was 1 450. This was about 300 more than in 2015. The largest number returned to Iraq, followed by those who returned to Afghanistan and Iran.

In the period from January to the end of November 2017, almost 540 persons had returned with IOM, representing a decline of almost 840 compared to the same period in 2016. The number of persons with a duty to return living in reception centers declined from 2 270 in November 2016 to 1 145 in November 2017.

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

8 Foreigners, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents

8.1 Population growth

During 2016, the total population of Norway increased by 44 300 persons, due to a birth surplus of 18 200 and net immigration of 26 100. This represents a growth rate of 0.9 per cent, the same as in 2015. By the start of 2017, the total registered resident population in Norway was 5.258 million, cf. table A1 and A3.

In 2016, the total fertility rate in Norway was 1.71. This was 0.02 points lower than in 2015 and 0.27 points lower than the peak in 2009, cf. table A19. The fertility rate difference between immigrant women and the rest of the female population was reduced to only 0.11 percentage points in 2016, ending at 1.81 for the former and 1.70 for the latter. At the peak in 2000, the difference was 0.76 percentage points. In 2016, the highest rate, 2.66, was registered for women from Africa and the second highest, 1.87, for women from European countries outside the EU/EFTA-area. The lowest rate for immigrant women was 1.52 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 1.2 percentage points and for women from African countries by 0.9 percentage points.

In 2016, 12 250 of the children born in Norway had two foreign-born parents, while 8 350 had one foreign-born parent, cf. table A20. The main groups of children born in Norway with two foreign-born parents had parents from Poland, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan or Sweden. Among those with only one parent born abroad Sweden, the Philippines, Denmark, the UK, Germany and Thailand were the main countries of origin for this parent. This reflects clear differences in transnational marriage patterns. There were 313 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.

8.2 Foreign citizens

By January 2016, the total number of foreign citizens registered as residents of Norway was almost 560 000, an increase of 21 000 from the previous year. They constituted 10.6 per cent of the total registered resident population. Approximately 302 000 or 54 per cent were citizens of an OECD-country. Cf. table A15.

Europeans still constitute the majority of foreign citizens; 386 300 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, but last year it declined by two percentage points. By January 2017, the major countries of origin were Poland (102 000), Sweden (44 400) and Lithuania (42 500).

The share of registered resident foreign citizens from *Asian* countries has decreased gradually for several years, but in 2016 it increased by 1.7 percentage points to 95 500 or 17 per cent of the total foreign population. Still, this was much lower than the average share of 22 per cent for the years 2006-2010. The increase in 2016 was 12 850 persons, much bigger than in the previous years, mainly due to more refugees

from Syria being registered as legal residents.¹⁹ The largest groups of Asian foreign citizens were from Syria (18 900), the Philippines (12 100), Thailand (12 100) and, Afghanistan (8 900). The strongest increase was in the number of citizens of Syria, which for the fourth consecutive year more than doubled.

During 2016, the number of resident citizens of countries in *Africa* increased by 1 600 persons and reached 52 600 or 9.4 per cent of all foreign citizens in Norway. The average share during the period 2011-2015 was 8.7 per cent. For the third year, Eritrean citizens outnumbered Somalis (19 000 vs. 16 800).

The total number of resident foreign citizens from countries in *North, Central and South America* decreased by 150 persons during 2016 and reached 20 200. Their share of all foreign citizens declined further to 3.6 per cent 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 (1 900).

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

Table 8.1 Foreign resident citizens - major countries. 2010–2017 (1.1)

| Citizenship | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total, of which | 333 873 | 369 228 | 407 262 | 448 765 | 483 177 | 512 154 | 538 223 | 559 227 |
| Poland | 46 707 | 55 172 | 66 639 | 77 095 | 85 591 | 93 615 | 99 626 | 102 017 |
| Sweden | 35 786 | 39 174 | 41 984 | 43 075 | 44 233 | 45 100 | 45 104 | 44 393 |
| Lithuania | 10 377 | 16 396 | 24 074 | 30 738 | 35 770 | 39 506 | 41 727 | 42 538 |
| Germany | 20 826 | 22 417 | 23 687 | 24 401 | 24 630 | 25 030 | 25 186 | 24 922 |
| Denmark | 20 658 | 20 940 | 21 354 | 21 937 | 22 570 | 23 499 | 23 257 | 23 020 |
| Eritrea | 3 806 | 5 681 | 7 598 | 9 997 | 12 666 | 15 201 | 17 734 | 18 983 |
| Syria | 417 | 434 | 431 | 728 | 1 526 | 3 632 | 7 583 | 18 860 |
| Somalia | 10 804 | 11 117 | 10 820 | 12 999 | 14 353 | 15 099 | 16 828 | 16 832 |
| UK | 13 274 | 13 995 | 14 744 | 15 459 | 15 787 | 16 250 | 16 341 | 16 260 |
| Romania | 3 438 | 4 541 | 5 687 | 7 485 | 9 950 | 12 007 | 13 794 | 14 503 |
| Philippines | 6 768 | 7 750 | 8 901 | 10 067 | 11 387 | 11 653 | 11 799 | 12 100 |

Source: Statistics Norway

8.3 Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents

In 2016, 60 per cent of the population growth consisted of growth in the number of resident immigrants. This was slightly lower than in 2015, because of lower net immigration, cf. table A3 and A10. The net population increase in Norwegian born children with two immigrant parents represented 21 per cent of the total population growth that year, while the net growth in the number of persons with two Norwegian-born parents represented only 0.3 per cent of the net population growth. Nineteen per cent of the population growth consisted of persons with one foreign-born parent.

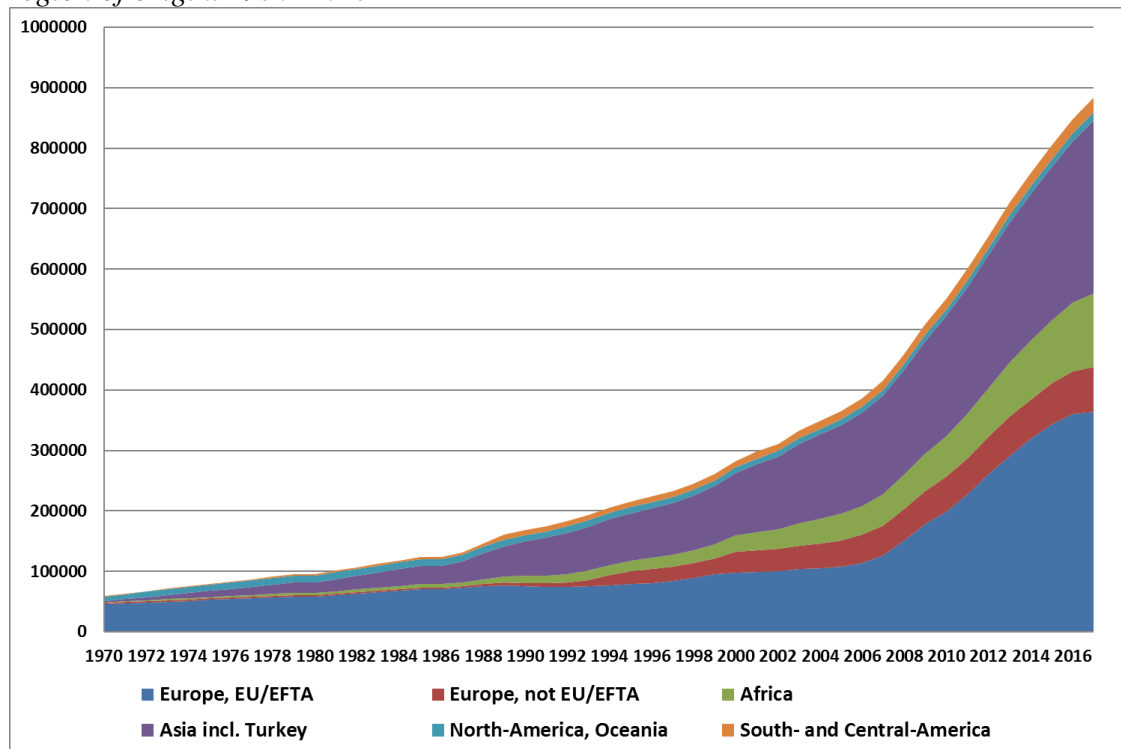
¹⁹ Most arrived as asylum seekers in 2015, but former asylum seekers are only registered and counted as immigrants when granted a residence permit.

By January 2017, the total number of registered resident immigrants had reached 725 000. This was 13.8 per cent of the population, an increase from 13.4 per cent at the start of the previous year. Immigrants from OECD-countries represented 40 per cent of all immigrants, cf. table A17.1.

At the same time, 241100, or 33 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 at the start of 2016, to 49 per cent by January 2017. At that time, the share with less than ten years of residence was still as high as 93 per cent. For immigrants from Poland, the numbers for less than five and ten years of residence were 40 and 85 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 158 800 at the start of 2017. Their share of the total population was 3 per cent, a small increase from 2.9 per cent one year earlier. In this group, at the start of 2016 almost 23 per cent 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. 1970–2017



Source: Statistics Norway

The composition of immigrants in Norway and of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents has changed considerably over the years. In 1970, the share originating from Asia, Africa and Latin America among all immigrants was six per cent. In 1980, the same group represented 23.5 per cent of all resident immigrants, increasing to 45.6

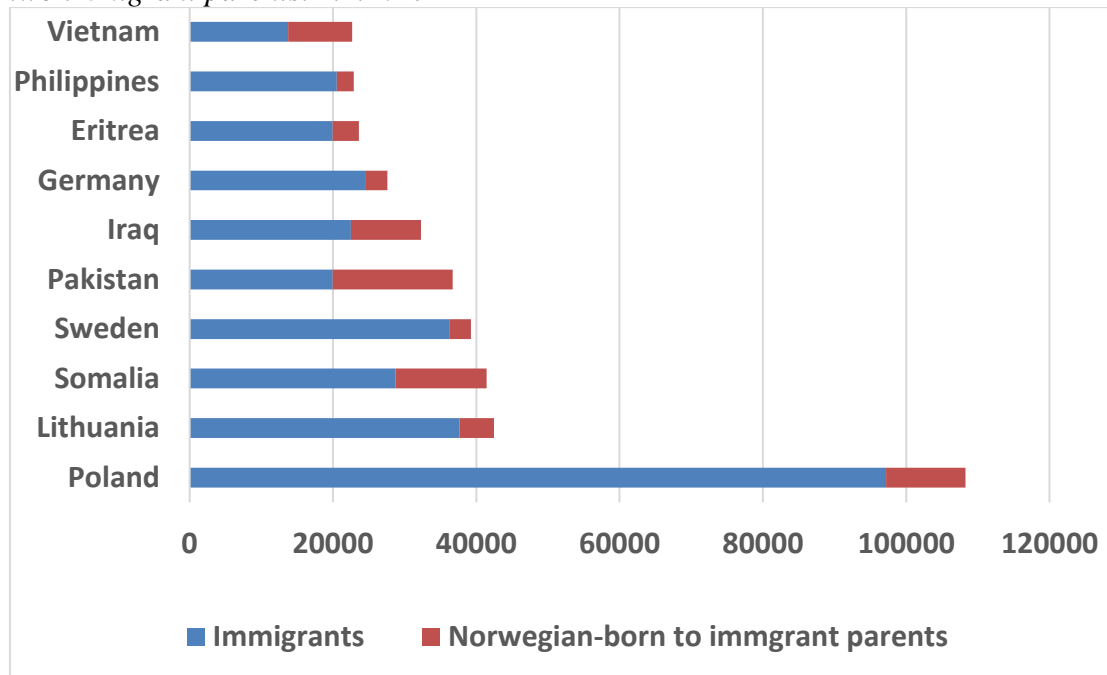
per cent in 1990, 49.7 per cent in 2000 and 55.5 in the peak year, 2006. By the beginning of 2017, the share was 49 percent, compared to 47 per cent one year earlier, a consequence of the recent reduction in the substantial immigration from some of the new member states of the EU after 2004. Cf. chapter 2.2 and table A17.

For many years, Pakistan was on the top of the Norwegian 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 108 250 registered residents at the start of 2017. Lithuania (42 500), Somalia (41 500) and Sweden (39 300) have also passed Pakistan (36 700) in numbers, cf. table A17.

Excluding Norwegian-born children, the major groups of immigrants residing in Norway on January 2017 came from Poland (97 200), Lithuania (37 700), Sweden (36 300), Somalia (28 700) and Germany (24 600). 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 11 per cent of those with Lithuanian background. For those with background from Syria, 6.5 per cent were born in Norway. Cf. chart 8.2 and tables A17 and A17.2.

Chart 8.2 Main countries of origin for resident immigrants and Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents. 1.1.2017



Source: Statistics Norway

Looking at the geographic distribution in Norway of residents with an immigrant background at the start of 2017, the numbers show that Oslo had the largest population of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, both in absolute numbers and relative terms. Of 666 800 inhabitants in Oslo, 166 400 were immigrants and 52 400 were Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Together these two groups constituted 33 per cent of the capital's entire population. The proportions in Drammen and Båtsfjord municipalities were also high, with 29 and 28 per cent respectively of their

population having an immigrant background.²⁰ In all 15 districts in Oslo the share of inhabitants with an immigrant background was above the national average of 16.8 per cent. In three districts, the share of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was above 50 per cent.²¹

8.4 Marriage and divorce

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

Among the 22 250 *marriages* contracted in Norway during 2016, 4 300 involved a Norwegian and a foreign citizen. During 2016, there were 1 800 marriages between a Norwegian man and a woman from an Asian country and 1 200 involved a Norwegian man marrying a woman from a European country. Cf. table A13.1.

The large majority of the 9 200 *divorces* that took place in Norway in 2016 involved two Norwegian citizens, cf. table A14.1. Among the transnational marriages ending in a divorce, most happened with:

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

In 2016, Statistics Norway published a report on family immigration to Norway and marriage patterns among immigrants and Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents. It shows that the share of young persons with an immigrant background marrying someone from the country of origin of their immigrant parents was declining, confirming the findings from earlier reports. Part of the reason why family establishments among young Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have not increased is because it has become less common for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents to marry at a young age, and because those who marry often find a spouse in Norway.²²

²⁰ <http://www.ssb.no/en/innvbef/>

²¹ <http://www.ssb.no/en/innvbef/>

²² Cf. Dzamarija, Minja Tea & Toril Sandnes (2016): *Family immigration and marriage patterns 1990-2015*. Statistics Norway Reports 2016/39 (English summary)
<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/family-immigration-and-marriage-patterns-1990-2015>

9 Integration policy

9.1 General policy principles

The aim of the integration policy in Norway is to provide incentives and opportunities for participation in the workforce and in community life. The aim is that everyone who is going to live in Norway finds work or undertakes studies, and becomes a taxpayer and contributing citizen. This is important for 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 Justice and Public Security* is responsible for coordinating the integration policies for immigrants and their children. The *Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)* has a central role in coordinating the efforts to ensure that people with an immigrant background obtain equitable public services.

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.

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 new measures have been added, and the need for new measures are continuously being assessed according to developments and changes in the perceived threats. In February 2017, new measures were presented. These include training of religious communities, cooperation with asylum reception centres, police presence on the internet, strengthened cooperation for those released from prison, competence raising of employees in the correctional services, cooperation with the family counselling services and a proposal to revoke Norwegian citizenship in case of conduct seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of Norway, cf. chapter 16.1.

In March 2017, the Government launched a new *Action Plan to Combat Negative Social Control, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (2017-2020)*.²³ This plan includes 28 operational measures, and builds on previous measures and action plans.²⁴ The measures will contribute to strengthening legal protection of victims and enhance preventative measures. Resources are amongst others allocated to strengthen research and to establish a mentoring scheme for victims. The *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* is responsible for the coordination between the involved Ministries. To ensure meaningful collaboration and secure implementation of the various measures in the Action Plan, a coordination body has been established between the *Directorate of Integration and Diversity*, the *Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs*, and the *Directorate of Health*.

9.3 Report on long term consequences of high immigration

Following the considerable influx of asylum seekers in 2015, the Government appointed a committee of experts to prepare an Official Norwegian Report (NOU) about long-term consequences of a high level of immigration, with a special emphasis on refugees. This report was presented in February 2017 as NOU 2017:2 *Integration and trust. Long-term consequences of high immigration*.²⁵

The report highlights the socio-economic impact of such immigration, both in the short term and the long-term effects for the sustainability of the welfare state. Continued high immigration could create increased inequality with regard to income, standard of living and employment. The report discusses to which extent this may influence solidarity and trust in Norway.

The committee's report emphasises that even if the Norwegian welfare model is vulnerable to immigration of a large number of people with low qualifications, this model is also a resource for promoting long-term integration. This is illustrated by the fact that many descendants of immigrants are highly successful in education and in the labour market. Studies indicate that descendants of immigrants largely adapt to the majority's norms and values.

The committee's report sees participation in the labour market as the most important means of escaping low income or poverty. Therefore, improving the capacity of the Norwegian society to integrate migrants is important to prevent increased inequality and segregation.

The report discusses and recommends several measures to strengthen the incentives for immigrants to enter and stay in the labour market until reaching normal retirement age. For example, language-training courses should be better integrated with work practice. Another example is more use of the option to demand that persons receiving

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

²⁴ Cf. Action Plan for Combating Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation and Severe Restrictions on Young People's Freedom 2013 – 2016 and Norway's IMO-report for 2012-2013: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/international-migration-2012-2013--norwa/id748813/>

²⁵ The first chapter of the report has been translated into English and published online: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nou-2017-2/id2536701/>

certain social benefits must participate in activities intended to increase their chances for finding a job.

Combating discrimination is another important part of the integration efforts. The committee states that the ability of the Norwegian society to embrace diversity must be strengthened – in the labour market, in education and in civil society.

High immigration could also result in increasing differences in terms of culture and values. The committee recommends that the government should communicate very clearly the fundamental values in Norway, such as democracy, gender equality and the rights of the children. At the same time, it must be made clear what is expected from immigrants, if necessary through national guidelines to make clear the extent to which it is possible to make exceptions from the general rules, for example to accommodate religious clothing norms and other related practices.

The Government has circulated the report from the committee for comments by stakeholders. There has been a wide variety of responses, generally quite positive. The comments and the report itself represent important inputs for the Government in the process of developing new or modified integration policies.

9.4 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. Initially, Statistics Norway presented and analysed the main results in a report.²⁶ The survey results are also made available for others for further analyses. This chapter is based on the summary of a draft for the first report, largely using its text with some minor editing. In 2018, a report focussing on the living conditions of Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents will be published.

The report from Statistics Norway presents the results for those immigrants who participated in the survey. The main purpose has been to gain knowledge about the living conditions of these immigrants and their Norwegian-born children in Norway, and to update the knowledge gained from previous analyses based on register data and surveys on living conditions. In addition, the intention has been to compare the general living conditions in Norway with large immigrant groups and compare between immigrants and their Norwegian-born children. When comparing them with the results for the population as a whole, the responses have been weighted to reflect the composition of the sample of immigrants in terms of age, sex and place of residence.

The sample for the survey consisted of immigrants aged 16-74 with at least two years of residence in Norway. Their backgrounds were from Poland, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Eritrea and Somalia.

Immigrants from Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Eritrea and Somalia are mainly refugees, while family reunification and establishment are the main reasons for immigration among persons from Turkey, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Among those from Poland, the majority had come as labour immigrants.

²⁶ <http://ssb.no/308564/living-conditions-among-immigrants-in-norway-2016>

The median residence time was nine years, but this varied considerably by country of origin: from over 20 years for immigrants from Vietnam, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, to 4-5 years for immigrants from Eritrea and Poland.

Some of the main findings are:

- Immigrants generally had a lower level of education than the population as a whole, but there were major differences between countries of origin. Women were in the majority in the group without any education, but were also among those with the highest education.
- Immigrants in employment appeared to have a higher level of Norwegian skills than other immigrants, and this was particularly the case for women. Immigrants from Poland, and some other immigrant groups with a long period of residence in Norway, were less likely than others to consider their Norwegian skills to be good.
- A relatively low proportion of immigrants worked in managerial positions or in occupations that require higher education. Fewer immigrants experienced job security than employees did as a whole, and they were more likely to work in a working environment with poor physical and ergonomic characteristics. They also reported that they had less influence on their own working day than did other workers. Nevertheless, almost nine out of ten immigrants reported that they were satisfied with their job.
- Immigrants in Norway have lower incomes than the average population. However, there are major income differences between immigrants from different countries. The immigrants in the survey generally struggled more economically than the general population, in terms of making ends meet and managing unforeseen and ongoing expenses.
- Immigrants were less likely to own the dwelling they lived in than the rest of the population. They tended to live in apartment buildings, and they more often experienced a low housing standard, including overcrowding.
- Many immigrants felt a strong sense of belonging to both Norway and to their country of origin. The sense of belonging to Norway became stronger with residence time, while the sense of belonging to the country of origin decreased correspondingly. More than half wanted to stay in Norway in the future.
- Almost 50 per cent of the immigrants in the survey had Norwegian citizenship, and a further 7 per cent stated that they have applied for it. The main reasons for wanting to become a Norwegian citizen were to improve their prospects in the Norwegian society and to feel a greater sense of belonging.
- The immigrants in the survey were mainly Muslims or Christians. The majority still belonged to the religion in which they had been raised. Religious affiliation was particularly strong among the people from Eritrea, Pakistan and So-

mاليا. Practising a religion in Norway was perceived to be relatively uncomplicated. Religion was more important to female immigrants than to male immigrants.

- About two out of three immigrants were either married or cohabiting. The frequency of social contact with family and friends varied by country of origin. Immigrants more often felt lonely than did the population as a whole.
- Immigrants spent more time on domestic work than did the population as a whole. Immigrants were more likely to care for people who were elderly, ill or disabled within their own households, while the proportion that provided unpaid care for people outside their own household was somewhat larger in the general population.
- The proportion of people who did unpaid work for organizations in the last year was lower among immigrants than among the general population, but there are differences according to the country of origin.
- Immigrants more often had experienced violence and threats than the population in general, but few stated that they had experienced problems with crime, violence and vandalism where they lived. They were as vulnerable to theft and criminal damage as the population in general. Immigrant women more often violence than women in the general population.
- Some immigrants found that they were being discriminated against in the labour market, in the workplace and in education because of their immigrant background. However, in health care, most of the immigrants felt that they had been treated equally to the rest of the population.
- Trust in other people was lower among immigrants than in the general population, but trust in the political system, the judiciary and the police was as high among immigrants as in the general population. The majority of both the general population and the immigrant population would not tolerate racism, the mockery of religion and/or bullying/harassment in the name of freedom of speech.
- A lower proportion of immigrants than the rest of the population considered their health to be very good or good, and the proportion with mental health problems was higher among immigrants. However, the incidence of chronic illness and disability was approximately the same among immigrants as in the general population.

10 Training and skills

10.1 Basic qualifications

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

Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies

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

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

Third country labour immigrants who are eligible 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.²⁷ They should complete the compulsory training within three years.

Statistics Norway produces statistics on the participation in *Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies*. During 2016, 41 600 persons participated in the training, compared to 37 100 in 2015.²⁸ Fifty per cent of the participants were women. The number of participants from Syria nearly doubled from 2014 to 2015, from 2 300 to 4 500 and it doubled again from 2015 to 2016, to 9 800. This made Syria the country with most participants in 2016. There were also many participants from Eritrea, Somalia and Thailand.

²⁷ 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 forms the basis for a permanent residence permit, or collective protection in mass refugee situations (*Immigration Act*, Section 34). Immigrants between 55 and 67 years with the same grounds for residence have the right, but not an obligation, to participate in training. An amendment was 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.

²⁸ <http://www.ssb.no/utdanning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/ny-dobling-i-deltakere-fra-syria>

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, 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 2016 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 in 2016. Ninety-one per cent of all the candidates got A2 or higher on the oral test, 87 per cent on the listening test, 80 per cent in reading and 85 per cent achieved A2 or higher in writing. Compared to 2015, there was a slight decrease in the score for the skills of listening and reading, while there was an increase in the results of writing skills. More women than men took the test. More women than men took the test.

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 2016, 12 500 candidates took the test, compared to 6 800 in 2015. This is a remarkable increase. Seventy-nine per cent of the candidates passed the test in 2016. The policy aim is that 90 per cent should pass.

To improve the quality of the tuition and the capacity of the municipalities to provide individually adapted language training, the funding of projects in the municipalities, introduced in 2013, 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 from the municipalities, free of charge. In 2016, almost 10 700 asylum seekers received such language training. This was 58 per cent of the asylum seekers residing in reception centres. It was an increase of 27 per cent compared to 2015.

The Introduction Program

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

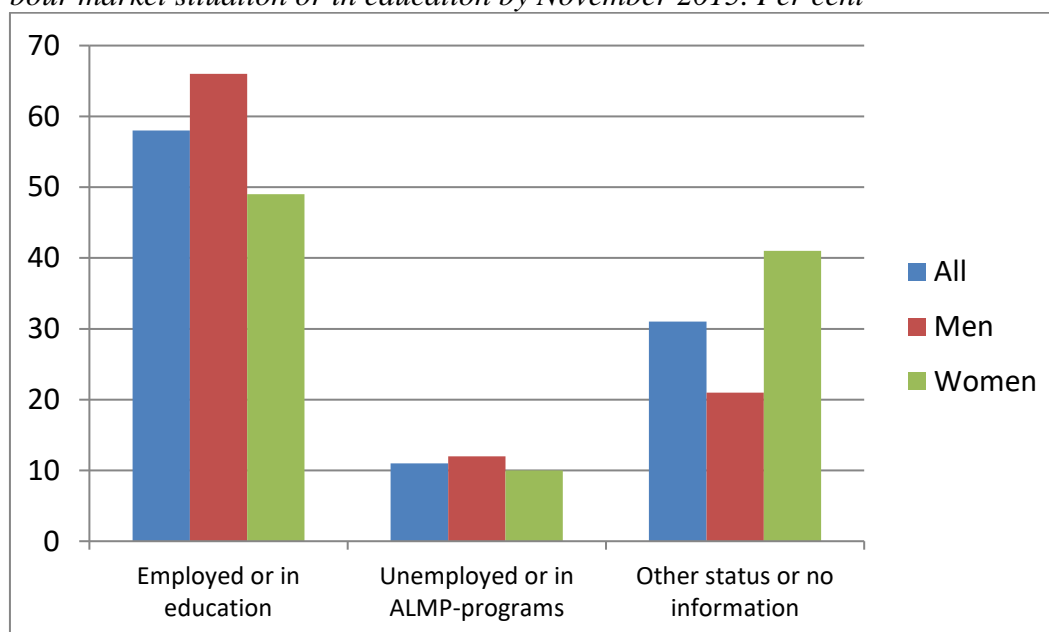
The *Introduction Program* is an individually adapted full-time program to acquire basic qualifications. Participants in the program are entitled to an *Introduction Benefit*. The benefit amounts to twice the basic amount of the *National Insurance Scheme*

annually (EUR 20 100 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.²⁹

In November 2015, 58 per cent of the participants who had finished the program in 2014 were employed or participated in education.³⁰ This is four percentage points lower than for the cohort of the participants the previous year. However, beginning in 2015, statistics on employment are partially based on a new database, and this makes difficult comparison with earlier figures on employment.³¹ As before, a larger proportion of the men than the women had found work or were attending education, cf. chart 10.1. Among women, it is mainly recipients of social assistance (11 per cent) and those with so-called unknown status (15 per cent) who dominate. In other words, no information was available for one in seven women, many of whom are assumed to be at home with children.³²

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



Source: Statistics Norway

²⁹ <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/introinnv/aar-deltakere>

³⁰ Will be updated with new figures in November 2017.

³¹ See explanation by Statistics Norway on the webpage referred to in note 31 above.

³² In chart 10.1 'Other status' includes persons receiving cash benefit for children, transitional benefit, persons who are long-term sick or receiving social assistance. 'Unknown status' means that the person was not registered in any of the available data sources used in the status reporting for attachment to the labour market.

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 in 2017, the program is now 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 try out a fourth year in the *Introduction Program* for those who need it.

In 2016, 40 municipalities received project funds for 53 projects. Altogether, these projects had almost 1 800 participants. Of the 780 participants who completed the program in 2016, 68 per cent were employed or participated in education by the end of the program. This compares to 64 per cent of the participants in 2015.

10.2 Recognition of the skills of immigrants

The socio-economic gains from immigration depend largely to what degree immigrants can use their acquired skills. Many immigrants who settle in Norway have skills 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.³³

NOKUT also offers a fast track, or *turbo evaluation*, that can help a company to understand the educational documentation presented by a job applicant.³⁴ The turbo evaluation assists companies and recruiters in their assessment of the applicant's academic credentials. A turbo evaluation is appropriate when a company has selected potential candidates for a specific position. NOKUT makes the free-of-charge evaluation within five working days. Only a completed higher education is considered. This evaluation 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.

³³ <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Other-recognition-systems/Recognition-Procedure-for-Persons-without-Verifiable-Documentation/>

³⁴ <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Case-officer--counsellor--employer/NOKUTs-turbovurderinger/Turbo-assessment-for-employers/>

New policies and measures – recognition of skills

NOKUT has developed recognition procedures for some secondary and tertiary vocational educations. Procedures have been implemented for 15 vocational training programmes 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 such bridging courses at the *Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences*. The intention is to enable and certify these professionals to work as teachers and nurses in Norway.

A similar project is being developed for refugees with science or technology education (engineers), to make them more attractive for Norwegian employers. It is a cooperation project a between the *Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences* and the *Norwegian University of Science and Technology*.

Further efforts are made to find more transparent and predictable procedures for citizens of non-EEA countries in need of authorisation for regulated professions.

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 kindergarten, the present Government is focusing on developing the quality and the content of kindergartens.

Children who reach the age of one no later than by the end of November, are entitled to a kindergarten place if this has been applied for. The compulsory school age is six years old. Participation in kindergarten is voluntary, but 91 per cent of children aged 1-5 and 97.5 per cent of all five year olds attended in 2016. The Kindergarten Act and regulations to that act regulate this sector.

Regulations limiting the parental fee entered into force in 2004. In 2017, the maximum fee has been NOK 2 730 (EUR 294) per month and NOK 30 030 (EUR 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) in kindergarten for children 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. 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. Many children do not have Norwegian as their mother tongue, and learn Norwegian as a second language in kindergarten. It is important that their situation is well understood and that they get an opportunity to express themselves 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 integration and language development for minority language children in kindergarten. The *Ministry of Education and Research* as well as the *Directorate for Education and Training* and the *National Centre for Multicultural Education* have prepared and 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, hearing ability and language skills as well.

The main policy goal regarding children with immigrant background and kindergartens has been to increase the use of kindergarten, especially among the younger children. The difference in use 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 kindergarten 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 August 2016, the grant also finances 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. There are also indicators on how well they are represented among the employees in the school system and in teacher education.

Indicator:

The share of language minority children who attended a kindergarten, compared to the share of all children who attended a kindergarten.³⁵

Status:

Over the last years, an increasing share of all language minority children attended kindergarten. By the end of 2016, 79.4 per cent of all one- to five-year-old language minority children attended kindergarten, compared to 93.8 per cent for all children. In 2009, the numbers were 71 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 2016, the attendance rate for children aged 1-2 was 59.7 per cent versus 87.5 per cent, and for children aged 3-5 the rates were 92.9 per cent versus 97.7 per cent.

³⁵ 'Language minority children' is defined as children whose both parents have another mother tongue than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

Table 11.1 Share of language minority children in kindergarten, by age group. 2009–2016. Per cent

| Age | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1-5 year, total | 71 | 72 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 79 |
| 1 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 42 |
| 2 | 56 | 57 | 59 | 68 | 72 | 77 | 75 | 78 |
| 3 | 82 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 90 | 88 | 90 |
| 4 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 92 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 94 |
| 5 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 95 | 96 | 93 | 95 |

Source: Statistics Norway

11.2 Primary and secondary education

Policy and legislation

In 2016, about 15 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 do 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*. Education for adults in need of primary and secondary education is covered by the *Education Act*. 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 residence has lasted for three months. These rules apply to every child, including children of asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors seeking asylum and irregular immigrants. The *Directorate of Education and Training* has carried out several surveys to school owners to investigate whether children and young asylum seekers received the education to which they are entitled. That the number of arrivals decreased drastically in 2016 made enrolling asylum seeking children aged 6-16 years in schools a marginal problem.

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 2016-17, 47 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.

In June 2016, the *Education Act* section 4A-1 was changed, so that students that have the right to upper secondary education, can be given more primary/ lower secondary education before or in combination with upper secondary education. This will help students that need more preparatory education in order to benefit from upper secondary education, and is especially relevant for students arriving in Norway late in their school age, and have a short time before they enter upper secondary school. The Government has also established a subsidy scheme to support school owners who want to organise such education. See chapter 10.1

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 on whether to provide such additional education, an expert assessment shall be made of the special needs of the pupil.

The municipality or the county authority³⁶ shall map what skills the pupils have in Norwegian before deciding to provide adapted language education. Such mapping shall also be conducted during the education period for pupils who receive adapted language education according to the regulations, in order to assess whether the pupil has become sufficiently skilled in Norwegian to follow the normal education offered.

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

³⁶ Municipalities are responsible for primary and lower secondary school, county authorities for upper secondary education.

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 with short time of residence in Norway – upper secondary school*, and have their Norwegian exams from this curriculum. 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.

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

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. Information to the newly arrived parents about their children’s duties and rights in education has been developed in the most relevant languages, and is available on several relevant websites.

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.

New policies and measures – primary and secondary education

In 2015, the number of school age (6 – 18 years) asylum seeking children to Norway was almost five times higher than in 2014. During the winter of 2015–2016, many of these children did not receive the education they need and are entitled to. This called

for some new, targeted measures, to support the schools and school owners that received many such new students.

An amendment made to the *Education Act*, stated that from August 2017, children with the right to primary and lower secondary education are entitled to such education as soon as possible and no later than within one month.

The *Subject curriculum in Norwegian for language minorities with short time of residence in Norway – upper secondary school* has been tested earlier. In 2016, it was formally established and from August 2017, it became mandatory for all upper secondary schools to provide it for their students. Adults and external candidates can also follow this curriculum under certain conditions.

The *Ministry of Education and Research* initiated a systematic review of studies on the effects of measures targeted at newly arrived students and of studies on the effects of educational programs addressing adult immigrants with low academic and professional skills, on protracted employment. The report from this review³⁷ states that there is a need for studies with a more robust research design on the effect of different types of educational programs addressing different groups of immigrants.

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.

Better tools for mapping the language proficiency of pupils are being developed, and will be launched in 2018.

Goals for integration

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

Indicator: Grade points in Lower Secondary School for immigrants and descendants compared to other students:

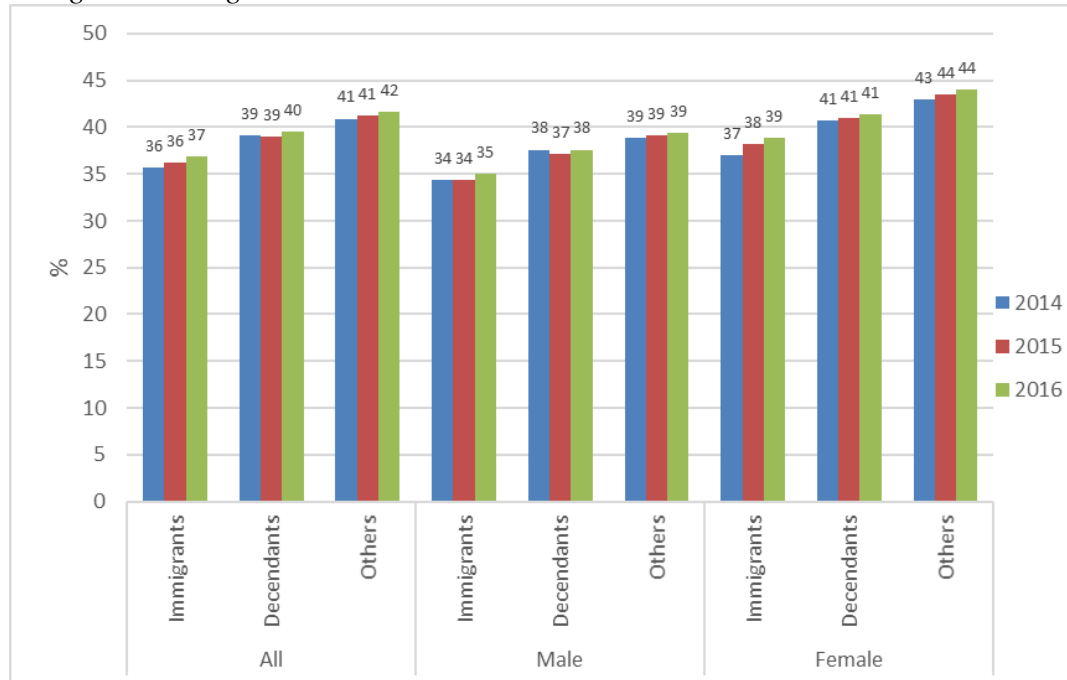
The pupil's grade points from lower secondary school are used for determining admission to upper secondary education. The highest possible score is 60 points. Only 2.1 average grade points separated descendants of immigrants born in Norway and other students in 2016. The average difference between immigrants and other students was larger. 4.7 points separated these groups that year.

Twelve per cent of immigrant pupils had not obtained lower secondary school grade points in 2016, as these are not calculated for pupils who have achieved final marks in fewer 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, 44 per cent did not obtain school grade points. The share was 11.7 per cent for all immigrants, for descendants 3.9 per cent and for others 4.3 per cent.

³⁷ See chapter 19.2 in Wollscheid et. al. (2017).

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

Chart 11.1 Students' average lower secondary school grade points, by immigration background and gender. 2014–2016



Source: Statistics Norway

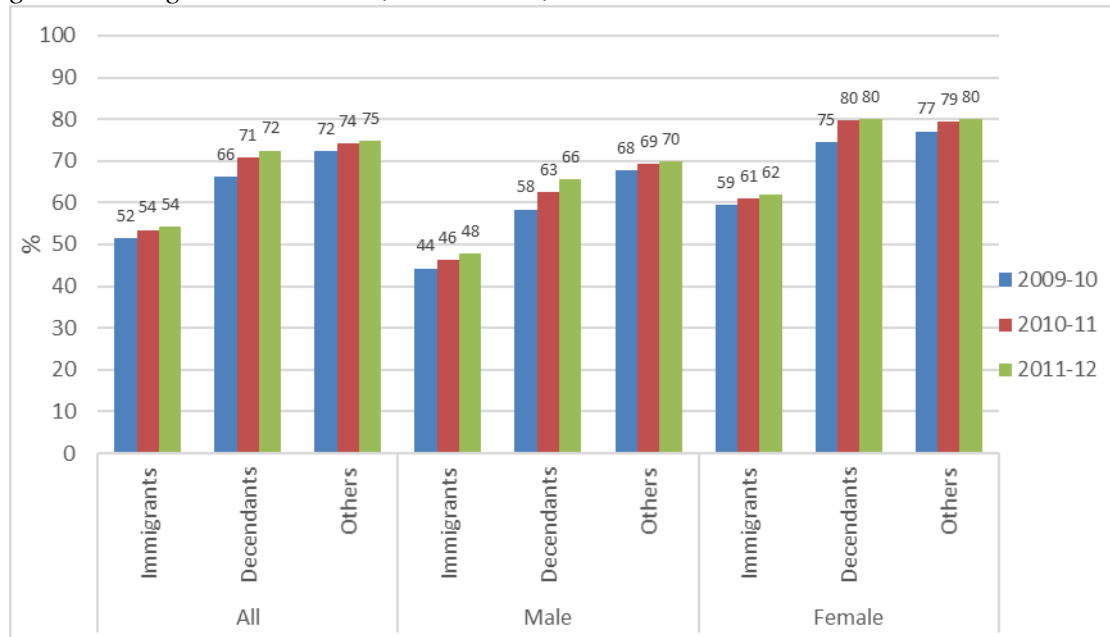
Indicator: The share of immigrants and descendants attaining general or vocational qualifications within five years after enrolling in an upper secondary school:

Only 87 per cent of immigrants, who completed lower secondary education in 2016, started in upper secondary education the same year. The proportion for descendants and others was 98 per cent.

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

Only one out of two immigrant students who started upper secondary education in 2011/2012 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, 49 per cent qualified within five years. Of those who immigrated more than thirteen years before they started in upper secondary education, 63 per cent attained general or vocational 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. 2009–10, 2010–2011, 2011–12. Per cent

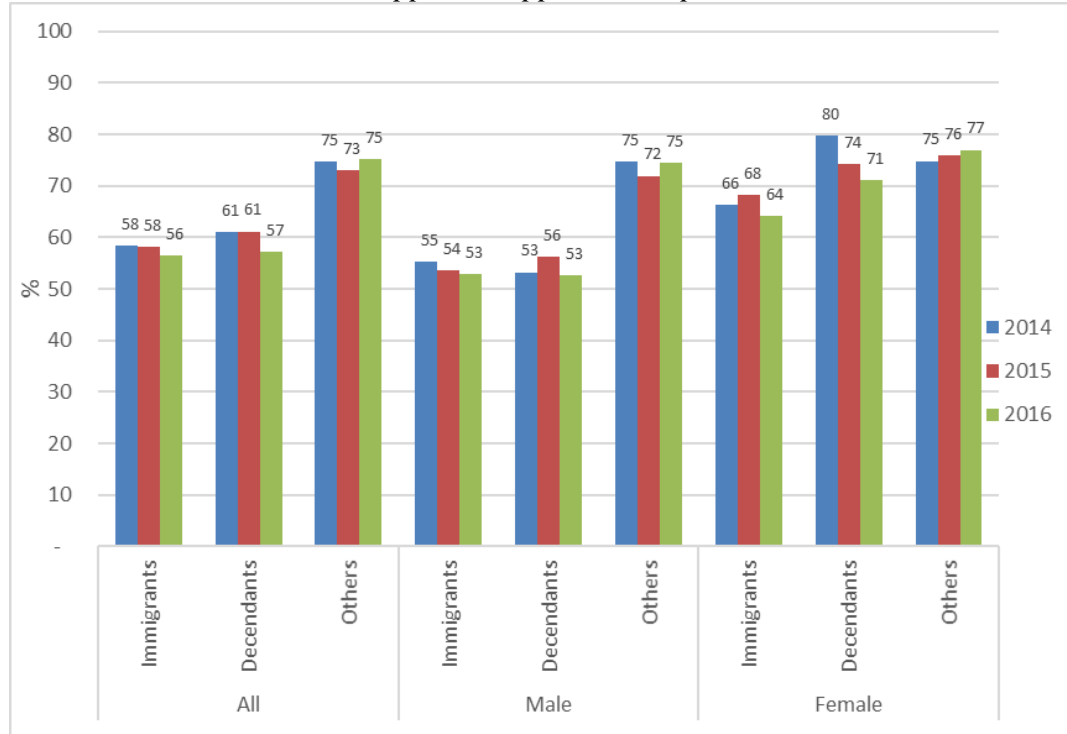


Source: Statistics Norway

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

By July 15 2016, 19 500 applicants had apprenticeship as their first choice for upper secondary education. Seventy-three per cent of them had received an approved apprenticeship or trainee contract within December 3 the same year. In 2016, 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. In 2015 descendant girls had significantly lower apprenticeship rates compared to 2014, and a further decline took place from 2015 to 2016. However, the number of cases were very few (32). Therefore, changes between years must be interpreted with caution.

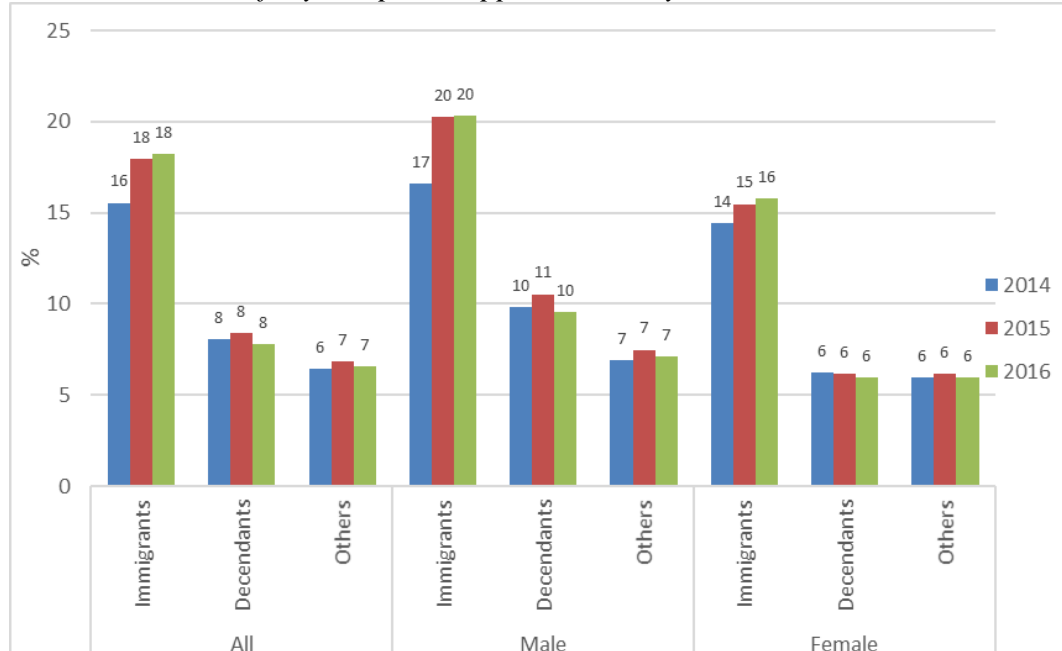
Chart 11.3. Share of immigrants and descendants with apprenticeship as their first choice, who had attained an approved apprenticeship contract. 2014–2016. Per cent



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 2016, 18 per cent of immigrants, aged 16 to 25, were neither employed, in education, or had successfully completed upper secondary education, cf. chart 11.4. Males with immigrant backgrounds were over-represented. The gender difference was most profound among descendants. Eight per cent of descendants and seven per cent of others 16 to 25 year old were in this situation. The share of immigrants aged 16 to 25 who were not employed, in education and had not successfully completed upper secondary education, has increased somewhat since 2014.

Chart 11.4 Share of immigrants and descendants, aged 16 to 25, not employed, in education nor successfully completed upper secondary education. 2014–2016. Per cent

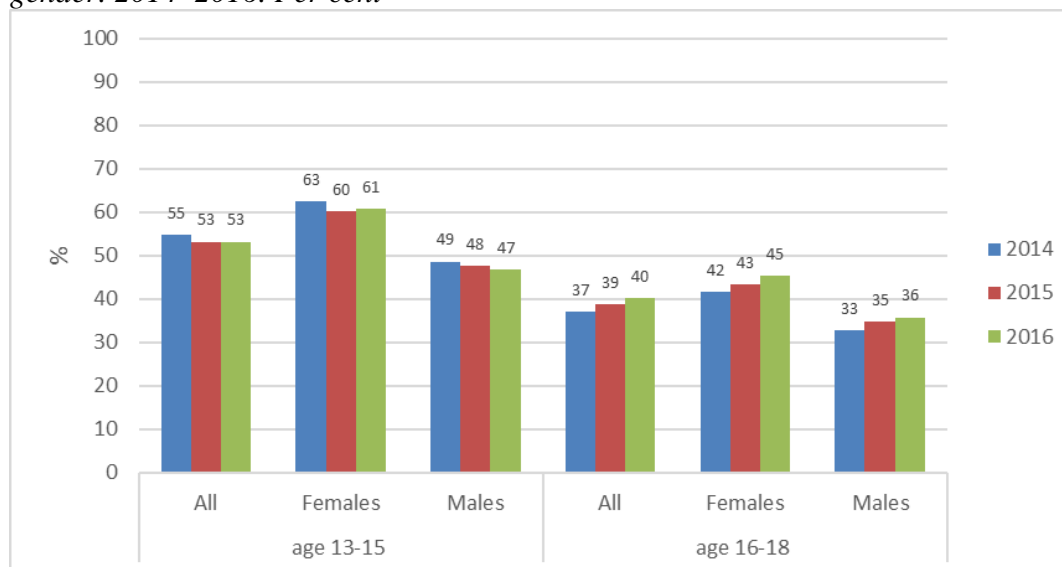


Source: Statistics Norway

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, did increase slightly over the last three years.

Chart 11.5 Share of immigrants aged 13 to 18 when arriving in Norway who had completed and passed upper secondary school at the age of 25–30, by age group and gender. 2014–2016. Per cent

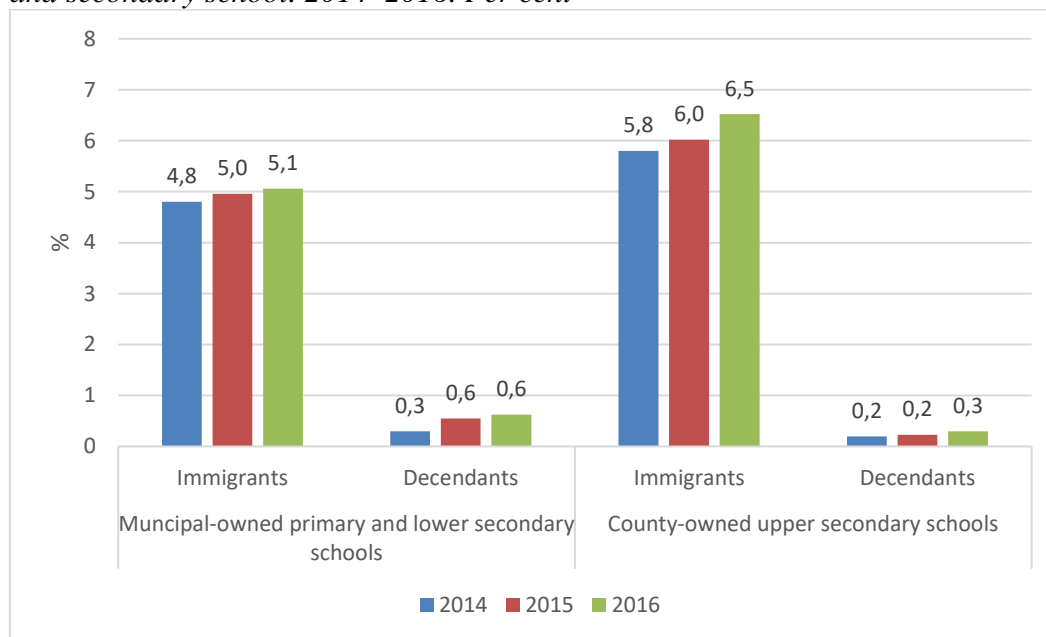


Source: Statistics Norway

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

The proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background was in 2014 to 2016 slightly higher in upper secondary schools than in primary and lower secondary schools, cf. chart 11.6. Descendants constituted a very small proportion among the staff in all types of schools. The proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background in primary or 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.

New policies and measures – adult education

Due to an amendment in June 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.

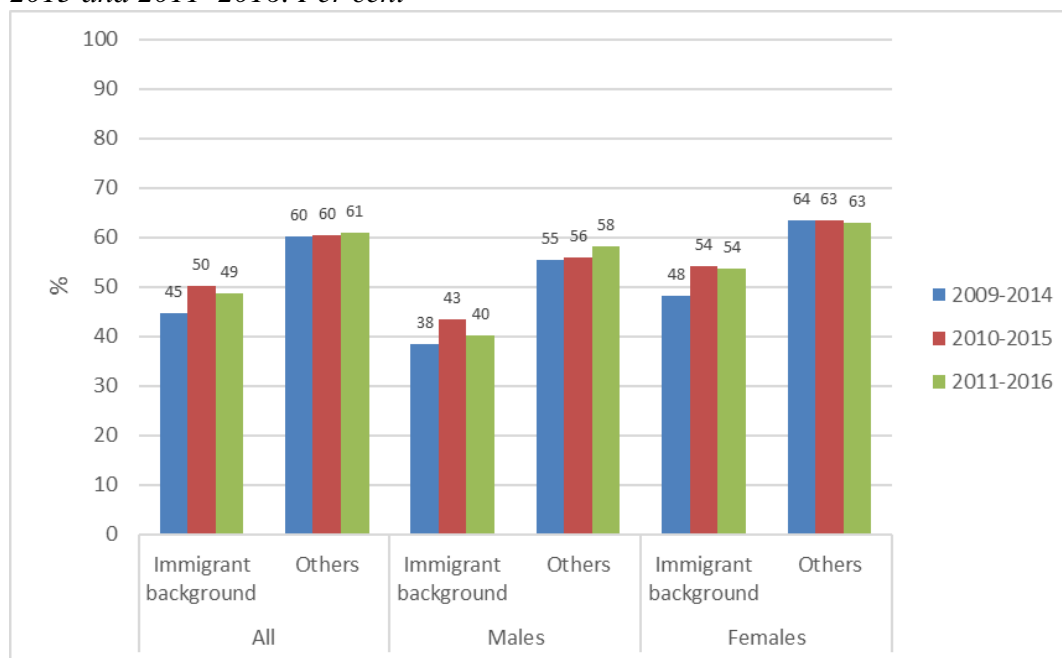
See also chapter 11.2 about the *Subject curriculum in Norwegian for language minorities with short time of residence in Norway – upper secondary school*, which also applies to adults from August 2017.

Goals for integration

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

In 2011-2012, 6 400 adults with an immigrant background aged 25 and older, enrolled in upper secondary education for the first time. Of these, only 57 per cent had graduated successfully within five years. Compared to other adults, a significantly lower proportion of such adults 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. 2009–2014, 2010–2015 and 2011–2016. 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.³⁸ 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.

New policies and measures – higher education

In August 2017, the first cohort at the specific bridging courses for refugees with teaching and nursing backgrounds started at the *Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences*, cf. chapter 10.2.

The Ministry of Education and Research has asked the *Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences* and the *Norwegian University of Science and Technology* to develop corresponding courses for refugees with science and technology education, cf. chapter 10.2.

The level of Norwegian language skills required to enter higher education is hard to achieve for many refugees. For this reason the teacher courses have 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. This is a pilot scheme.

³⁸ See OECD (2016): *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015*. Settling in. OECD Publishing.

Goals for integration

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

A larger proportion of descendants is enrolled in higher education than 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 taking higher education seems to indicate a high degree of integration. The lower rate of immigrants taking higher education can be attributed both to more limited language skills required for studying, and to the fact that some members of this group already had higher education from their country of origin. A majority of the immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education are women, as is the situation for the total the population.

Table 11.2 Proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education, by age group. 2014–2016. Per cent

| | All | | | Immigrants | | | Descendants of immigrants | | | Others | | |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------------|------|------|---------------------------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| Students ³⁹ | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| 19-24 years | 34.0 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 41.5 | 43.1 | 44.2 | 36.1 | 36.9 | 37.2 |
| 25-29 years | 15.2 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 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.

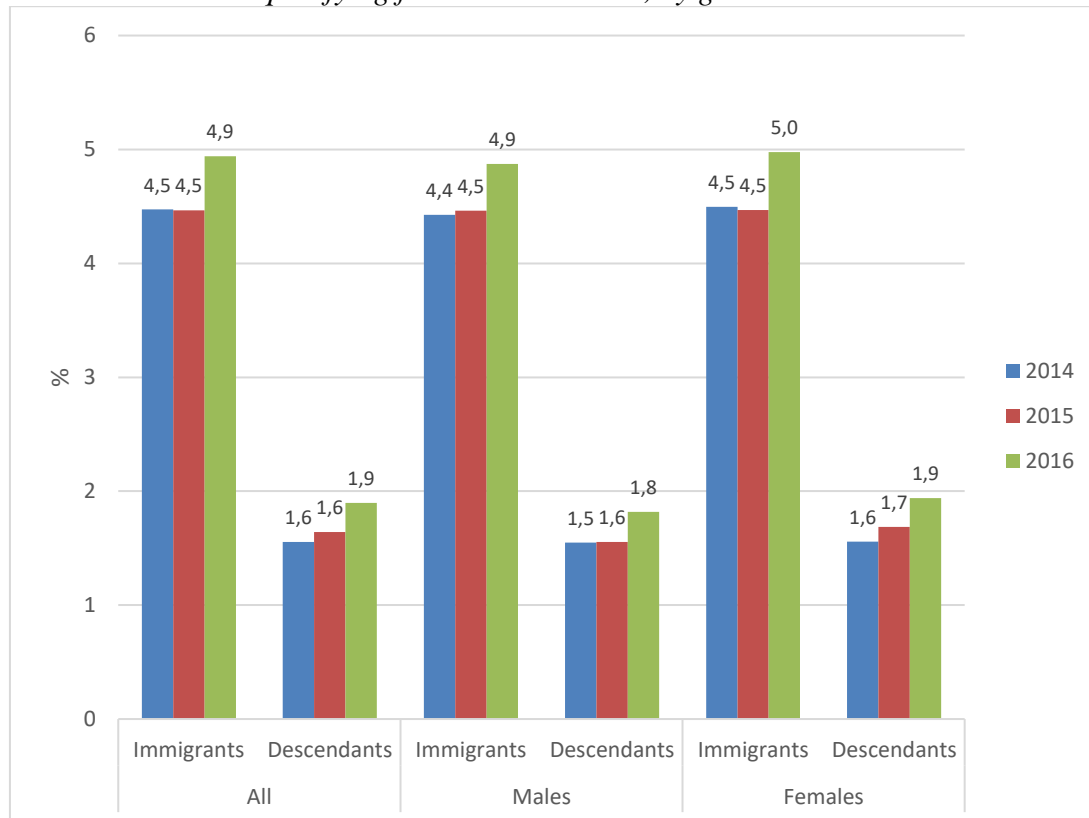
In 2016, almost 20 000 students were enrolled in teacher education programs qualifying for teaching primary and secondary education and training. Only seven per cent had an immigrant background, cf. chart 11.8. However, the proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in teacher education did increase somewhat from the previous year.

The education programs included in chart 11.8 are:

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

³⁹ Registered as residents in Norway on October 1st each year.

Chart 11.8 Proportion of immigrants and descendants of all students enrolled in teacher educations qualifying for work in schools, by gender. 2014–2016. Per cent

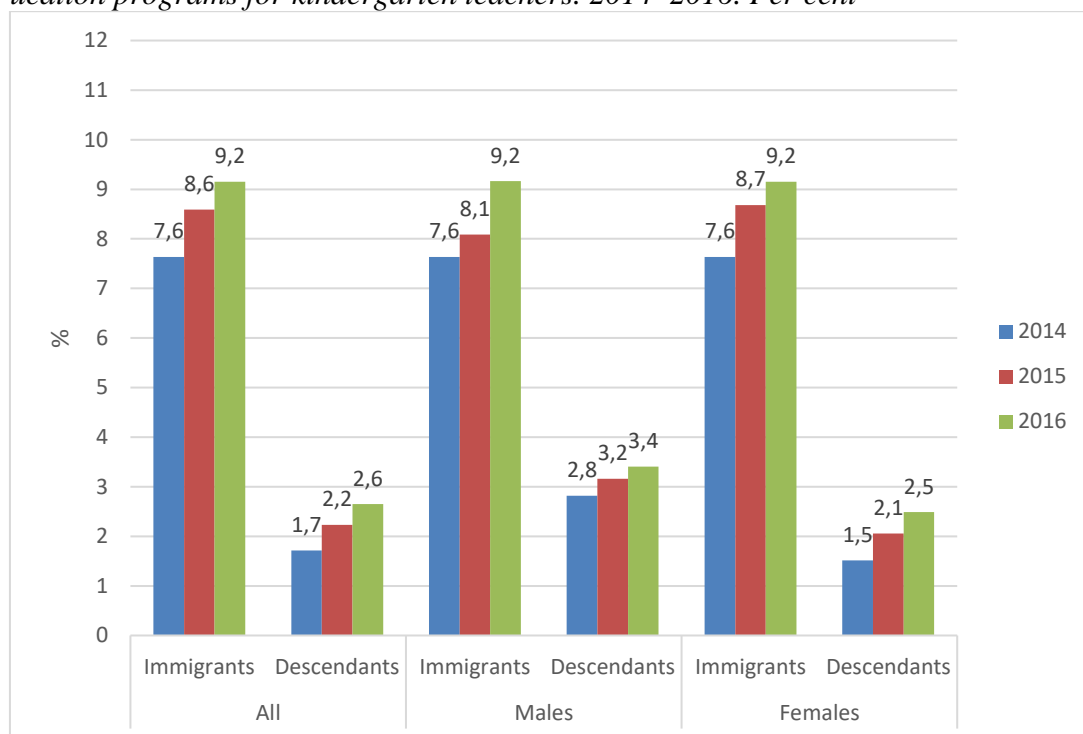


Source: Statistics Norway

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 2016, 8 000 students were enrolled in such programs. Of these, 11.8 per cent had immigrant background. There is little difference in the proportion of immigrants and descendants between male and female students enrolled in these programs. 13 per cent of male students and 12 per cent of female students had an immigrant background.

Chart 11.9. Proportion of immigrants and descendants of all students enrolled in education programs for kindergarten teachers. 2014–2016. Per cent



Source: Statistics Norway

12 The labour market

12.1 Labour Market and Social Policy

The viability of the Norwegian welfare state depends on high rates of employment for both men and women in the working age population. The inclusion of immigrants in the labour market is therefore of importance not only for the individual immigrant, but also 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* (abbreviated NAV) is responsible for the practical 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.

New policies and measures – social policy

In the spring of 2017, the Government presented a proposal on the rights and rules for social security and social welfare benefits for refugees. The following changes were proposed:

1. Increasing the residence period required for qualifying for benefits from three to five years
2. Introducing a residence period requirement of five years to receive cash benefits for families with small children (one–two years old) who do not use publicly subsidised childcare facilities.
3. Eliminating the residence period requirement for the right to technical aids for the disabled
4. Replacing existing provisions for old age and disability pensions for refugees with a means-tested benefit and making minor changes to this means-tested benefit.
5. Eliminating other existing social security rights and rules pertaining especially to refugees.

The Norwegian Storting passed only points 2 and 3.

12.2 General application of collective agreements

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

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 selected regions. The regulations also apply to foreign workers sent to work in Norway by a foreign employer.

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

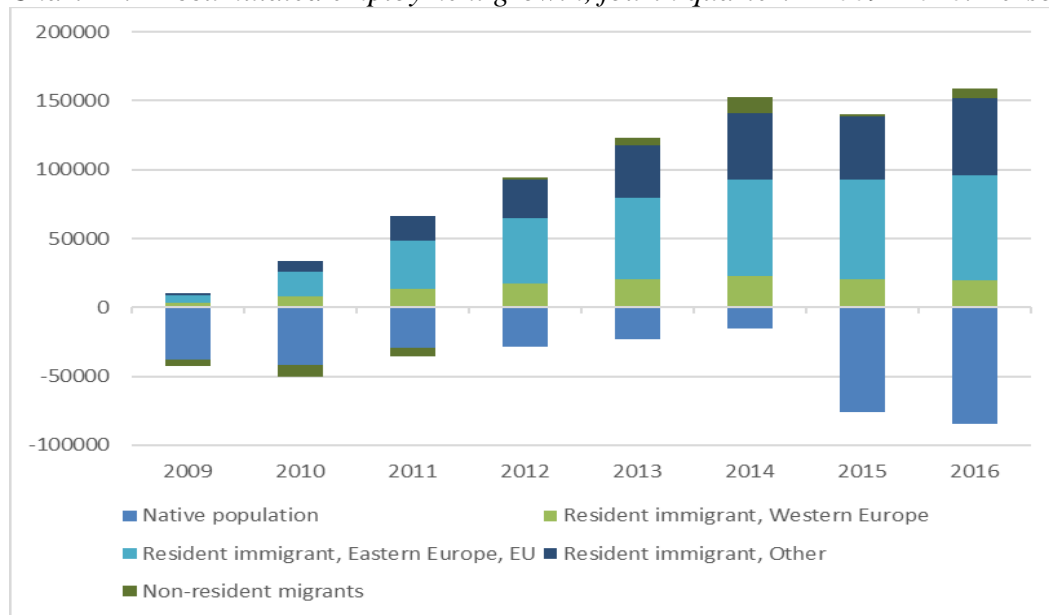
The decision to invoke general application of a collective agreement requires documentation that foreign workers are, or can be, subjected to wages or working conditions that are worse than those stipulated in relevant national wage agreements or which otherwise prevail in a given region for the relevant occupation or industry. General application of collective agreements has been introduced in the following industries: construction, shipbuilding, agriculture, cleaning, seafood industries, electrical work, trucking and charter bus transport.

12.3 Employment

Labour migration has had a significant impact on the Norwegian labour market during the past 15 years, due in large part to the enlargement of the EU combined with a long period of economic growth in Norway.

In Norway total employment in 2016 was a mere 2.6 per cent higher than in 2008. Chart 12.1 shows the importance of immigrants for employment growth since 2008. The number of workers among non-immigrants has declined since 2008, especially in 2015 and 2016. Immigrants and non-resident workers accounted for all employment growth since 2008.

Chart 12.1 Accumulated employment growth, fourth quarter.⁴⁰ 2009–2016. Persons

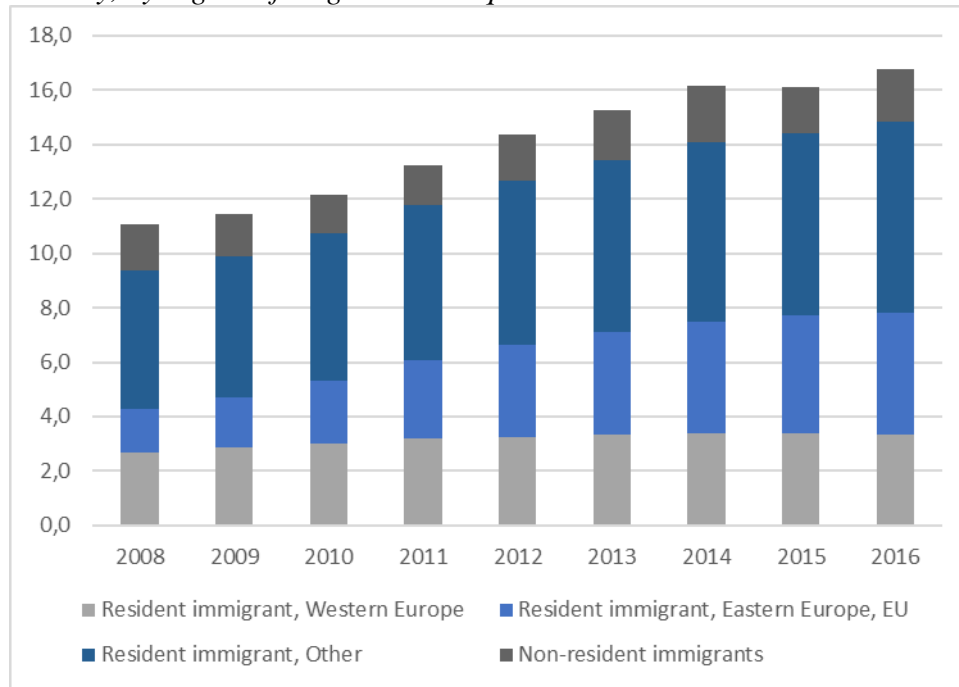


Source: Statistics Norway

⁴⁰ Registered employment as measured in the fourth quarter each year.

The share of immigrants and persons on short-term stay in total employment has increased from roughly 11 per cent in 2008 to roughly 17 per cent of total employment in 2016, as shown in Chart 12.2. The growth of the immigrants' share of total employment has been largely due to the increase in immigrants from EU-member countries in Eastern Europe, but 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 region of origin. Fourth quarter 2008–2016



Source: Statistics Norway

Table 12.1 shows that the employment rate in 2016 for immigrants as a whole (60.2 per cent) was lower than for the non-immigrant population (66.9 per cent), with important differences between immigrant groups from different parts of the world. Immigrants from the Nordic countries, Western Europe and EU member countries in Eastern Europe had employment rates above that of the native population. The difference between immigrants and the native population, measured in percentage points, was much larger for women than men, and this was largely the result of very low employment rates among female immigrants from Asia and Africa.

Table 12.1 Rates of registered employment, in groups defined by region of birth and gender, age 15–74. 2016 (fourth quarter)

| Region of origin | Total | Men | Women |
|--|-------|------|-------|
| Total population | 65.6 | 67.6 | 63.6 |
| Population excluding immigrants | 66.9 | 68.7 | 65.1 |
| Immigrants, total | 60.2 | 63.5 | 56.6 |
| Immigrants by region: | | | |
| Nordic countries | 72.6 | 74.0 | 71.2 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 67.2 | 70.0 | 63.2 |
| EU–countries in Central- and Eastern Europe | 70.1 | 72.5 | 66.3 |
| Eastern Europe outside the EU | 62.3 | 64.5 | 60.8 |
| North America, Oceania | 61.6 | 67.0 | 55.9 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|
| Asia | 51.9 | 54.8 | 49.3 |
| Africa | 42.3 | 45.4 | 38.5 |
| South and Central America | 60.6 | 64.2 | 58.1 |

Source: Statistics Norway

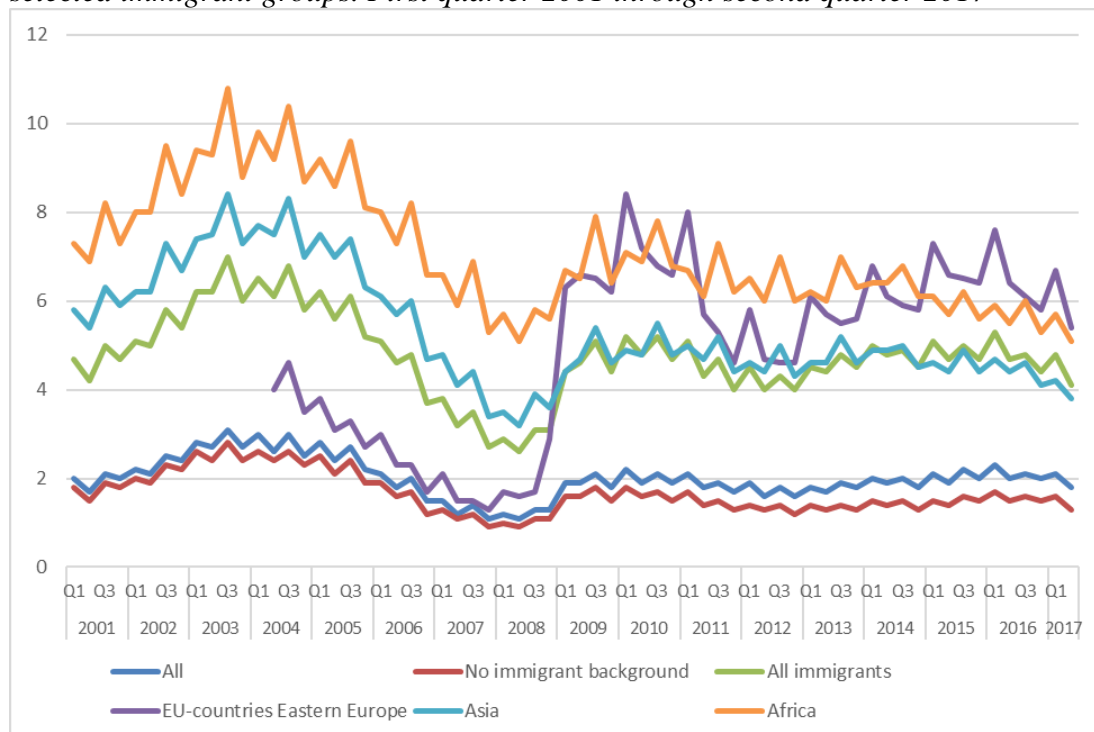
Immigrants from European countries are largely labour migrants, while refugees and family immigrants with a short period of residence in Norway make up a relatively large share of immigrants from Africa and Asia. Refugees participate in the *Introduction Program* during their first years in the country; cf. chapter 10.1. Education level and age composition also differ between groups defined by region of origin. These differences, which are not adjusted for in table 12.1, explain some of the differences in employment rates among the groups.

12.4 Unemployment

The registered unemployment rate among (resident) immigrants as a percentage of the population was more than three times higher than the unemployment rate for the native population during the second quarter of 2017, see Table 12.2.

As Chart 12.3 indicates, immigrants from EU-member states in Central and Eastern Europe were particularly affected by the economic slowdowns in 2008/2009 and the fall of oil price in 2014. The unemployment rate for that group was more than four times higher than for the native population and highest among the different immigrant groups by region of origin.

Chart 12.3 Registered quarterly unemployment rates (in per cent of population) for selected immigrant groups. First quarter 2001 through second quarter 2017



Source: Statistics Norway, register-based statistics.

In 2016 immigrants participated in labour market programs at a higher rate than the rest of the population, see table 12.2. Over 22 000 persons participated in active labour market programs (ALMP) in the second quarter of 2017 in Norway, 44 per cent

of whom were immigrants. Only one per cent of immigrants were in active labour market programs in the second quarter of 2017 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 (0.19) than non-immigrants (0.16) during the third quarter of 2017. Program intensity was highest for immigrants from Asia, Africa, South and Central America and non-EU countries in Eastern Europe.

Table 12.2 Registered unemployment and participation in ALMP-programs, by region of origin. Third quarter 2017 and change from third quarter 2016

| | Number of persons second quarter 2017 | | Program intensity | In percentage of resident population | | Change (%) 2016-2017 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| | Unemp. | ALMP | Share | Unemp. | ALMP | Unemp. | ALMP |
| All | 73 918 | 15 729 | 0.18 | 1.9 | 0.4 | -12,7 | 9,8 |
| No immigrant background | 45 477 | 8 855 | 0.16 | 1.4 | 0.3 | -15,3 | 9,8 |
| All immigrants | 28 441 | 6 874 | 0.19 | 4.3 | 1.0 | -8,2 | 9,8 |
| Immigrants by region of origin: | | | | | | | |
| Nordic countries | 1 237 | 171 | 0.12 | 1.9 | 0.4 | -17,8 | 3,6 |
| Other Western Europe | 1 622 | 314 | 0.16 | 1.4 | 0.3 | -14,5 | 15,9 |
| EU-countries in Central and Eastern Europe | 8 928 | 1 074 | 0.11 | 4.3 | 1.0 | -13,4 | 0,5 |
| Other Eastern Europe | 2 253 | 619 | 0.22 | 1.9 | 0.4 | -12,9 | 12,3 |
| North America and Oceania | 231 | 53 | 0.19 | 1.4 | 0.3 | -9,4 | 71,0 |
| Asia | 8 388 | 2 649 | 0.24 | 4.3 | 1.0 | -2,0 | 11,8 |
| Africa | 4 863 | 1 710 | 0.26 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2,0 | 11,5 |
| South and Central America | 919 | 2 84 | 0.24 | 1.4 | 0.3 | -18,0 | 5,6 |

Source: Statistics Norway

Norwegian-born persons to immigrant parents

The population of persons born in Norway to two immigrant parents is still small. Most of the Norwegian-born children of immigrants are still very young and many have not yet had sufficient time to complete post-secondary education. For these reasons, it is difficult to interpret the employment rates presented in Table 12.3. The employment rate for Norwegian born children of immigrant parents (52.1 per cent) is lower than for the non-immigrant population (66.9 per cent), but this can be a result of the differences in age distribution. Lower employment rates for children of immigrants in the more narrowly defined age groups are also difficult to interpret since large shares of the younger age groups are still in education.

Table 12.3 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 2016. Per cent

| | Total | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-39 years | 40 years+ |
|--|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| All | 65,6 | 33,2 | 61,6 | 74,5 | 79,7 | 65,1 |
| No immigrant background | 66,9 | 35,5 | 63,8 | 78,9 | 84,6 | 65,7 |
| Norwegian born to immigrant parents, total | 52,1 | 22,8 | 58,9 | 72,0 | 75,4 | 66,1 |
| Immigrants by region of origin: | | | | | | |
| Nordic countries | 60,3 | 27,5 | 55,2 | 72,1 | 83,7 | 64,1 |
| Other Western Europe | 57,9 | 20,7 | 44,7 | 69,9 | 81,5 | 67,2 |
| EU-countries in Central and Eastern Europe | 60,5 | 23,7 | 51,1 | 74,4 | 74,5 | 72,8 |
| Other Eastern Europe | 49,2 | 26,6 | 66,2 | 77,8 | 75,9 | 74,6 |
| North America and Oceania | 46,9 | 29,6 | 37,8 | 51,3 | 77,3 | 44,7 |
| Asia | 53,0 | 23,6 | 59,5 | 73,0 | 75,1 | 71,5 |
| Africa | 41,4 | 16,9 | 53,9 | 66,2 | 70,6 | 67,6 |
| South and Central America | 54,5 | 19,9 | 62,5 | 67,4 | 72,0 | 60,0 |

Source: Statistics Norway

Analysis based on statistics from 2015 indicates that the share of young persons engaged in employment or education was slightly lower among the Norwegian-born of immigrant parents than among the young with no immigrant background, but considerably higher than among young persons who immigrated to Norway themselves. Norwegian-born person of immigrant parents had lower employment rates, but higher rates of educational activity than young people with no immigrant background.⁴¹ See also Norway's IMO report for 2015–2016.⁴²

⁴¹ Olsen, B. (2016) Unge med innvandrerbakgrunn i arbeid og utdanning 2014. (Employment and education among young people with immigrant background 2014). Statistics Norway. Reports 2016/09.

⁴² <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/innvandring-og-innvandrere-20152016/id2527673/>

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, 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.

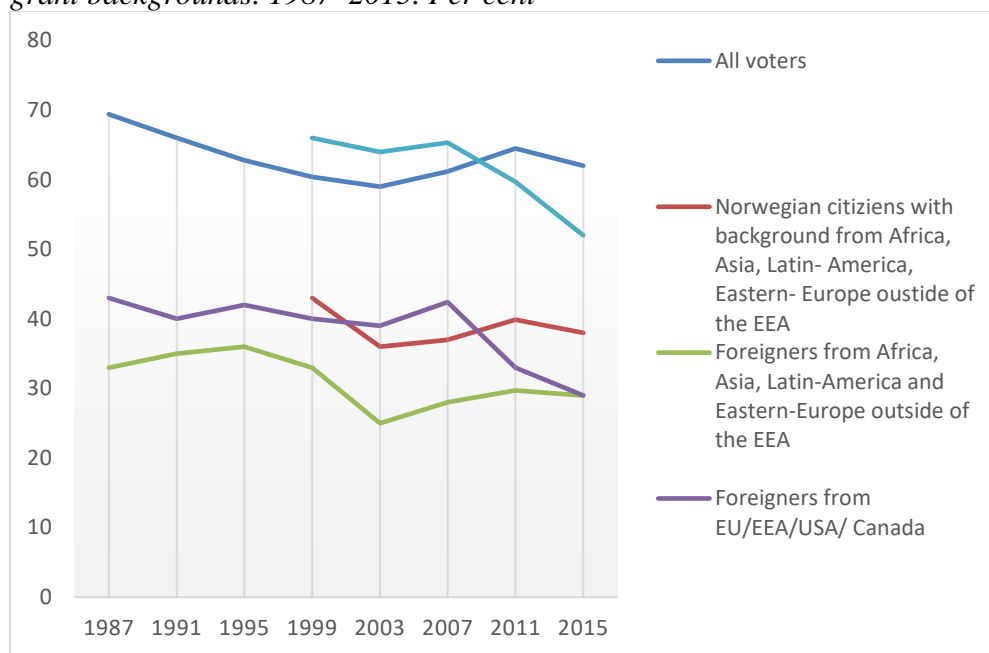
Local elections

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-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.⁴³ 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 2015.⁴⁴

⁴³ <http://ssb.no/en/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/innvandrere-og-kommunestyrevalget-i-2011>

⁴⁴ <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.⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶

Nearly six out of ten immigrants with a background from Africa, Asia and Latin America voted for the Labour Party.⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁵ <http://ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-hovedtall/2015-11-09>

⁴⁶ <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalg/hvert-4-aar-detaljerte/2015-12-07#content>

⁴⁷ <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.

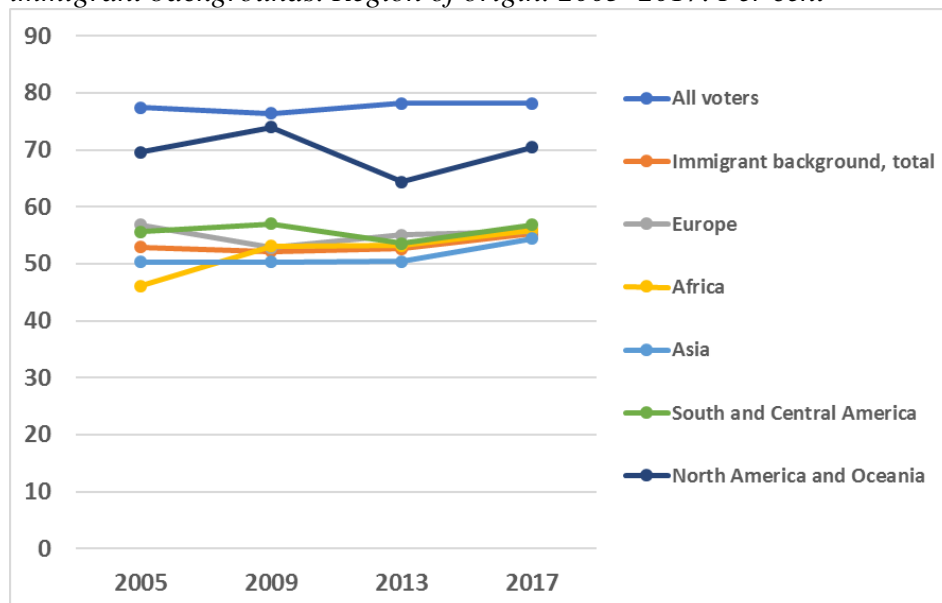
Thirty per cent of the 310 representatives have a refugee background, mostly from countries in Africa and Asia. All the major parties have representatives with an immigrant background, but most of them represent parties on the left. The Labour Party has the highest number of such representatives.

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.⁴⁸

National elections

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 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 other parts of the world.

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

⁴⁸ <https://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kommvalgform>

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 elections in 2013. In the category of first-time voters (18-21 years), there were 38 200 with an immigrant background, out of totally 248 500 such voters.

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).

In 2017, turnout varied widely by the country of origin for immigrants and for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.⁴⁹ 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 level of education.

An analysis of the participation of voters with an immigrant background in the 2013 national election shows that voters with a background from countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America still had a strong tendency to vote for the centre-left parties, primarily the Labour Party. However, compared to previous elections the support for parties to the right – primarily the Conservative Party – had increased considerably. Voters with an immigrant background from Europe or North America had a voting pattern that was more similar to other Norwegian voters, even though the *Labour Party* received a larger proportion of the votes from in this group than from all voters.

An analysis of the political attitudes of voters with an immigrant background in 2013 showed that most of those voting for left-leaning parties were conservative in many of their political attitudes.⁵⁰ The analysis therefore concluded that the main explanation for the left-leaning voting behaviour could not be found in the attitudes, but in a collective perception that the parties on the left were the strongest defenders of the interests and rights of immigrants.

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 rela-

⁴⁹ <http://www.ssb.no/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/valgdeltakelsen-blant-innvandrerne-okte-svakt> (In Norwegian only)

⁵⁰ The analysis is available in English: <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/surge-in-immigrant-conservative-voters-but-most-vote-labour>

tively high degree, but often in other areas of civil society than the majority population. Generally, immigrants and their children, especially women and girls, are underrepresented as members of the traditional Norwegian NGOs.

Several immigrant organisations have established themselves as an integral part of the organised voluntary sector in Norway. The *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* provides grants to immigrant organisations and other NGOs, both local and nationwide 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. Grants are given also to national resource centres focusing on integration issues. Furthermore, grants are available for NGOs that provide information and guidance to new immigrants, especially to labour immigrants and other immigrants not covered by the *Introduction Act*. Starting in 2016, 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 conference took place in September 2017.

For the integration policy to succeed efforts are needed by the authorities, the local community, NGOs and the social partners. In particular, efforts targeting the new arrivals in the country are needed, as they must learn a new language and about a new society: its customs and values. Community organisations, as well as sports, cultural and religious organisations and communities can play an important role in establishing contact between the locals and newcomers to Norway.⁵¹

⁵¹ White Paper no. 30 (2015-2016) From reception centre to the labour market – an effective integration policy

14 Child Welfare Services

14.1 Legislation and policy

The primary purpose of 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 and 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 basic principle of the Act is that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

The Norwegian child welfare system has a strong emphasis on family support, 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 the County Social Welfare Board, which is an impartial and independent decision-making authority, that can issue a care order. A care order can only be recommended by the local child welfare services 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

After a comprehensive review of the Child Welfare Act by an independent committee, the Government has presented to the Storting proposals for amendments to the Child Welfare Act. (Prop. 169 L (2016–2017)). The proposed amendments are intended to strengthen the participation and involvement of children and parents in child welfare cases. The amendments are also intended to improve the legal safeguards for children and their parents. There is a proposal to state in the new act that children have a right to measures from the child welfare service and a right to participate in the formulation of such actions. Furthermore, the Government has proposed amendments intended to facilitate finding foster homes in the child's family and close network and to improve the follow up of both children and parents when child welfare measures have been taken.

14.2 Facts and figures

During 2016, 54 620 children received support from the child welfare services in Norway. Eighty-one per cent of the cases involved a voluntary support measure, while 19 per cent of the caseload concerned a decision about alternative care without the parents consenting.⁵² A *Council of Europe* report⁵³ shows that Norway is among the Member countries with the lowest proportion of children in alternative care. Seven out of ten children who are in alternative care in Norway live in a foster home.

Statistics Norway 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 16 per cent of the child population in Norway in 2015, while 26 per cent of the children and adolescents who received help from the child welfare services in 2015 had an immigrant background.

A recent research report by NTNU Social Research⁵⁴ 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.

⁵² <https://www.ssb.no/en/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/statistikker/barneverng>

⁵³ <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-EN.asp?fileid=21567&lang=EN>

⁵⁴ https://www.idunn.no/tnb/2015/02/myter_eller_realiteter_-_moeter_mellom_innvan-drere_og_barne?languageId=2 (In Norwegian, an English abstract will be published)

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 Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act

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

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

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

Public authorities and the social partners (unions and employers) 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 Directive for Official Studies and Reports is a tool for strengthening the efforts to promote equality in all official public studies and reports. According to the directive, all state agencies must study and report the consequences that their proposals will have for gender equality and human rights, whenever this is relevant.

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud (LDO) has both proactive and supervisory functions with respect to the Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act. Both LDO and the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal consider individual complaints about discrimination. The role of LDO is to investigate alleged breaches of the laws. Following the investigation of a complaint, LDO makes a statement. The statements of

the Ombud may be appealed to the Tribunal. In addition, LDO also 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 Action Plan against Anti-Semitism 2016-2020 contains 11 measures aimed among other things at combatting anti-Semitism in schools and education, supporting Jewish cultural activity and information about Jewish lives and customs, ensuring that anti-Semitic crimes are duly registered, increasing knowledge about anti-Semitism through research and surveys.

New policies and measures – discrimination

The Storting adopted a new *comprehensive equality and anti-discrimination act* in June 2017. The idea of assembling several anti-discrimination acts into one is rooted in the human rights conventions. The new act will enter into force from January 2018 and will replace the current Ethnicity anti-Discrimination Act, the Gender Equality Act, the Anti-Discrimination and Accessibility Act and the Sexual Orientation Anti-Discrimination Act.

When the new act enters into force, there will also be changes in the enforcement system. A new Anti-Discrimination Tribunal will be established. The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud will only act as a proactive agent for equal opportunities and will no longer handle complaints about breaches of the law. The follow-up of complaints will be transferred to the new Tribunal.

In November 2016, the Government launched a strategy against *hate speech*. The strategy aims to prevent hate speech on different arenas, among others within the education system and in employment. It also aims to uncover hate speech and to make sure that the police investigate and prosecute hate speech and that cases are brought before the courts of justice. Among other things, the Government has focused its efforts on improving knowledge about hate speech and creating arenas for dialogue in order to increase public awareness in 2017 about the consequences of such speech.

In 2017, Norway has the chair of the Nordic Council, and efforts to prevent hate speech are given high priority. In June 2017, an international conference on hate speech was held in Stavanger. Information material about hate speech aimed at young people and a Nordic survey of legal regulations related to threats, offences and hate speech on the internet was launched at the conference.

16 Citizenship and Naturalisation

16.1 Policy and legislation

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

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

New policies and measures – citizenship

According to the Government, Norwegian citizenship should not be easily obtained, and the conditions for its acquisition shall contribute to ensuring that new citizens are active participants in the Norwegian society.

From 1 January 2017, to acquire Norwegian citizenship the applicant must have passed at a minimum level (A2) an oral Norwegian (or Sami) test and a test in social

studies in Norwegian. This is a requirement for everyone between 18 and 67 years old.. For persons between 55 and 67 years old, this is a new requirement.

As part of the efforts to combat radicalisation and violent extremism, a bill has been presented to the Storting to introduce rules on loss of citizenship in cases of conduct seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the State, or having voluntarily entered into foreign military service.

The Government has presented for public consultation a proposal to increase the minimum period of residence required for citizenship, from seven years within the last ten years to ten years within the last twelve years, as a general rule. There is also a proposal to increase the waiting period for citizenship for persons who have been sentenced to a penalty or a special criminal sanction. Finally, at the end of 2017 a proposal for amendments to the Nationality Act to allow dual citizenship was presented for public consultation with stakeholders.

The Storting has instructed the Government to prepare a proposal to ensure that revocation of citizenship granted on the basis of incorrect or incomplete information may only be by a court. Until now, the Immigration Appeals Board (UNE) has made such decisions.

16.2 Naturalisations

In 2016, almost 13 700 persons were naturalised. This corresponds to a ten per cent increase from 2015.⁵⁵ Among those who were naturalised in 2016, the largest groups had as countries of origin Eritrea, Somalia and Afghanistan. The largest group in 2016 were from Eritrea. With 1 100 it was twice as many as in the previous year.

The gender difference was small among those who were granted Norwegian citizenship – 54 per cent were women. Among some groups, however, the proportion of women was high, with at least three out of four from Thailand, Philippines, Ukraine and Brazil were women, due to a high proportion of women among immigrants from these countries. Thirty per cent of all new citizens were children. Among former Somali citizens, 45 per cent were under the age of 18. The proportion of children was also high among former Eritrean citizens, the largest group, with 38 per cent.

In 2016, the inclination to seek Norwegian citizenship after fulfilling the residency requirement of seven years was strongest among immigrants from Eritrea, Syria, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Iran, cf. Table A22.

⁵⁵ This chapter is mainly based on this publication from Statistics Norway: <https://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/13-700-persons-naturalised>

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

| Country of origin | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total, of which: | 14 877 | 10 312 | 11 442 | 11 903 | 14 286 | 12 384 | 13 223 | 15 336 | 12 432 | 13 712 |
| Eritrea | 88 | 67 | 63 | 248 | 248 | 199 | 323 | 563 | 1 114 | 1 879 |
| Somalia | 2 196 | 1 315 | 1 737 | 1 528 | 2 092 | 1 571 | 1 667 | 1 138 | 451 | 1 200 |
| Afghanistan | 674 | 877 | 857 | 1 054 | 1 280 | 1 013 | 1 005 | 1 371 | 1 088 | 999 |
| Iraq | 2 577 | 1 072 | 1 267 | 1 338 | 945 | 1 642 | 1 663 | 1 418 | 817 | 824 |
| Thailand | 427 | 247 | 483 | 267 | 363 | 265 | 346 | 547 | 683 | 677 |
| Philippines | 421 | 233 | 445 | 322 | 410 | 341 | 479 | 851 | 704 | 567 |
| Pakistan | 544 | 773 | 469 | 430 | 523 | 478 | 424 | 503 | 714 | 475 |
| Russia | 436 | 515 | 622 | 673 | 630 | 629 | 418 | 401 | 444 | 457 |
| Myanmar | 5 | 4 | 33 | 103 | 260 | 325 | 533 | 838 | 378 | 440 |
| Ethiopia | 313 | 341 | 216 | 225 | 338 | 236 | 195 | 362 | 336 | 428 |

Source: Statistics Norway

16.3 Naturalisation ceremonies

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

17 Public debate and opinion

17.1 Public debate

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

A systematic analysis of the coverage of immigration and integration issues in printed and electronic media was published in 2012.⁵⁶ A similar, more comprehensive analysis, available in English, was also prepared in 2009.⁵⁷ The major findings of these two reports are described in the Norwegian IMO-report for 2011-2012.⁵⁸

A research project called *Mediation of Migration* from 2011 to 2014 explored how news on migration are produced and what impact they have on public opinion and politics. The coverage in Norway of immigration was compared to corresponding news coverage in France and USA. In addition, the project examined the role of the news media in the loops of information between immigrants in Norway and networks in countries of origin.⁵⁹

The sharp drop in the number of asylum seekers in 2016 and relatively few new applicants in 2017, cf. chapter 6.2, has resulted in less public debate regarding asylum seekers and refugees. Nevertheless, there has been a debate in Norway regarding the living conditions for unaccompanied minors in reception centers. The debate was sparked by reports of an increasing occurrence of depression among unaccompanied minors following an increased use of temporary permits for some, cf. chapter 6.3.

Some of the focus in the debate has shifted to integration issues. Many different aspects are touched upon, from labour market participation, educational outcomes, school and housing segregation to differences in culture and values, the role of Islam, extremism and crime. Many of these issues were brought into the campaign and public debates before the general election in September 2017. Immigration and integration were the top issues for the voters. More than one in four reported this as the main issue when they voted, twice as many as in the general election in 2013.⁶⁰ Social media plays an important and more significant role for the formation of public opinion, including on issues relating to immigration and integration.

In the aftermath of the committee report on integration and trust, cf. chapter 9.2, much of the debate was on issues concerning increasing differences in terms of culture and values and possible effects thereof on social cohesion and general trust in

⁵⁶ <http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Rapporter/MedieanalyseBLD122011.pdf> (Norwegian only)

⁵⁷ http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Artikler/Eng_Immigrants_in_Media_2009.pdf

⁵⁸ http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/AD/publikasjoner/rapporter/2013/IMO_report_2011_2012_final.pdf

⁵⁹ <http://www.hf.uio.no/imk/english/research/projects/mom/> Unfortunately, a summary of the findings is only available in Norwegian, but there are many spin-off publications by the researchers, for example: <https://www.degryter.com/downloadpdf/j/nor.2015.36.issue-1/nor-2015-0006/nor-2015-0006.pdf> or: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1461670X.2014.987549>

⁶⁰ <https://www.ssb.no/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/droyt-1-av-4-tenkte-pa-innvandring-da-de-stemte> (In Norwegian only)

others and the authorities. The importance of communicating to immigrants the fundamental values in Norway was highlighted. At the same time, there has been a debate concerning which are the most important values for Norwegians and how to communicate them. For example, persons with quite different political views have expressed their support to a proposal in the report to establish some form of national guidelines. These are intended to clarify to which extent it is possible to make exceptions from general rules, for example to accommodate religious dress codes and other religious or cultural practices.

Reflecting this debate, the Norwegian Government aims to ban the use of face-covering headgear in all educational institutions. The ban will include students and employees in kindergartens, schools, colleges, universities and courses for refugees and new immigrants. Children in kindergarten will be exempt from the ban. A public consultation on the ban resulted in its endorsement by a majority of those consulted. The Government intends to present a bill to the Storting in 2018.

17.2 Public opinion

An article on the changing attitudes towards immigrants and immigration in Norway was published in 2017.⁶¹ The main findings are summarised in the abstract of the article:

“Time series data on various aspects of attitudes towards immigrants and immigration from a biannual survey of the Norwegian population is used to study trends in the period 1993–2015. The balance of positive over negative answers has become increasingly more positive with regard to how the cultural and economic role of immigrants is perceived, and the same is true for attitudes towards the helping of refugees and the regulation of immigration.

The attitude towards Muslim congregations in Norway, where the balance is negative, also has a positive trend. Cohort analyses show the trend to be a result of both generational replacement and individuals changing attitudes. A change in value orientation, from traditional to modern, and from materialistic to idealistic values, is the most important factor in creating the generational differences and the changes in attitudes over time within the rest of the population.

A greater number of people with a higher education and a greater number of immigrants settling in Norwegian municipalities both contribute to the increasingly positive attitudes. Objective or subjective economic situation has not affected the changes in attitudes. The results support the so-called culture, contact and liberalization hypotheses, and go against the economy, conflict and competition hypotheses.”

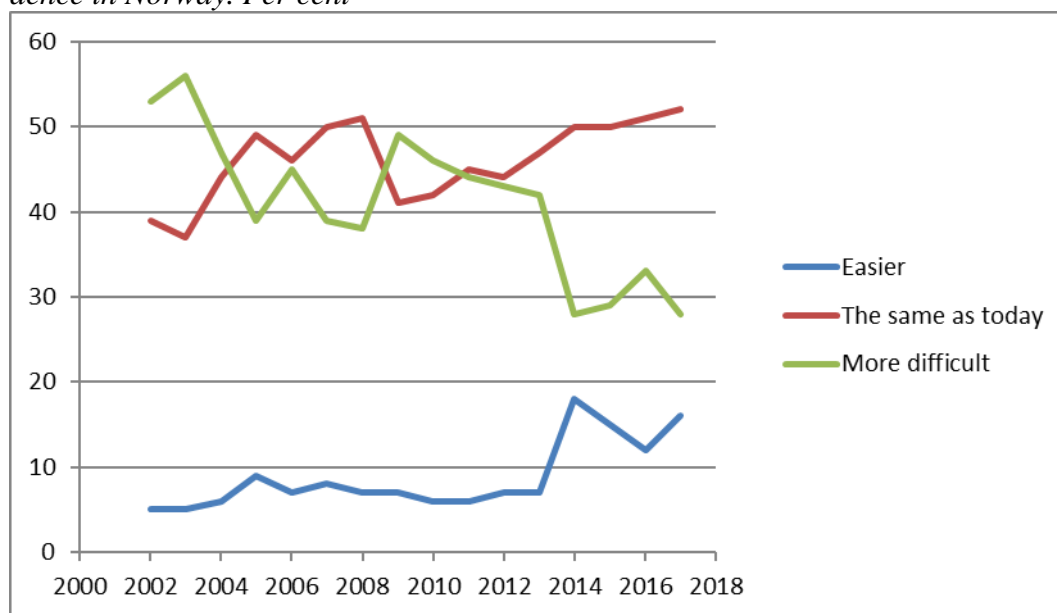
Statistics Norway has published its annual report on attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, based on a survey conducted in July and August 2017. A summary of the findings shows that attitudes towards immigrants and immigration have become

⁶¹ Cf. https://www.idunn.no/tfs/2017/03/utviklingen_i_synet_paa_innvandrere_og_innvan-dring_i_norge

somewhat more positive during the last year. Attitudes are now almost back to where they were before the surge of asylum seekers in autumn 2015.⁶²

According to new survey, 16 per cent now think that it ‘should be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to obtain a residence permit in Norway’, cf. chart 17.1 below. Fifty-two per cent think that the access to residence permits should remain the same as today, whereas 28 per cent think it should be more difficult. In the 2016 survey, 12 per cent wanted more liberal access to residence permits, while 33 per cent wanted more restrictions. Fifty-one per cent wanted no changes in the regulations. Looking at the development over time, the share wanting more restrictions was 56 per cent back in 2003. With the exception of certain years, this share steadily decreased until last year.

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



Source: Statistics Norway

The share who agree that ‘most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life’ increased by 5 percentage points from 66 to 71 per cent, while the share who agree that ‘most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society’ went down by 5 percentage points to 27 per cent.

Moreover, 78 per cent of the respondents in 2017 claim to have contact with immigrants. This is a return to the level of 2015 after a drop to 72 per cent in 2016. The share, who would dislike having an immigrant as a neighbour, fell from 6 to 4 per cent, the same share as in 2015. These changes are all statistically significant.

There are also minor changes to benevolent attitudes in questions about whether immigrants should have ‘the same job opportunities as Norwegians’ (88 per cent agree)

⁶² This summary is taken from an article published in English on ssb.no: <http://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/more-immigrant-friendly-attitudes>. Reference to the full report is given in chapter 19 (Blom 2017).

and whether labour immigration from non-Nordic countries makes a positive contribution to the Norwegian economy (65 per cent agree).

Regarding the statements that ‘most immigrants abuse the social welfare system’ and that ‘most immigrants enrich the cultural life in Norway’, 25 per cent and 68 per cent agree respectively. This is not significantly different from the survey in 2016.

The same is true for the proportion that would feel uncomfortable about having an immigrant as a son-in-law or a daughter-in-law (20 per cent) and the proportion agreeing that immigrants should endeavour to become as similar to Norwegians as possible (50 per cent).

Attitudes towards immigrants vary according to background factors. Educational level and contact with immigrants appear to be among the background factors most strongly related to all the attitude indicators. A higher level of education and a wide range of contacts tend to go together with liberal attitudes.

Gender, age and geographical region only seem to impact on some of the attitude indicators. Women are for instance more prone than men to support the idea that immigrants enrich the culture. They also refute more strongly than men the idea that immigrants should be as similar to Norwegians as possible. Where age matters, it is generally young people who maintain the most immigrant-friendly viewpoints. According to region, people living in the southwestern part of the country, where unemployment has increased due to lower oil prices, are among those who are most sceptical to whether immigrants should have access to jobs on equal terms with Norwegians.

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 impact on global migration patterns.

The movement of people within countries and between countries and continents is likely to increase. 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, new means of communication and digitalisation have made the world smaller as well.

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 recognized that stabilisation and peacebuilding are long-term processes, however, and experience shows that social development can only come from within. Experience also shows how decades of positive development can be reversed or destroyed in a short period of time, and how violent extremism and organised crime simultaneously undermine peaceful solutions.

In 2013, the Norwegian Government identified selected countries affected by fragility and conflict as a separate category of 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*.⁶³ 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.

Norway will strive to strengthen the complementarity between humanitarian aid and long-term development assistance. The aim is to reduce future humanitarian needs and increase the response capacity of the communities affected. Strengthening long-term and regional efforts to address the situation of refugees and migrants may reduce the drive for irregular secondary migration.

In addition to the major contributions Norway makes 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 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants. This is in line with the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG 10, which includes a target on facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.

⁶³ Only available in Norwegian: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/saarbare_stater/id2563780/

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 increased 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-innvandrer>

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-innvandrer>

Recent studies commissioned by UDI:

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

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

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

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

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

19.2 Some recent publications

Aasen, Berit, Evelyn Dyb & Stian Lid (2016):

Prevention and follow up of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers that disappear from reception centres and care centres in Norway

NIBR Report 2016:17 (English summary)

<http://www.hioa.no/Om-HiOA/Senter-for-velferds-og-arbeidslivsforskning/NIBR/Publikasjoner/Forebygging-og-oppfoelging-av-enslige-mindreareige-asyloekere-som-forsvinner-fra-mottak-og-omsorgssentre>

Andersen, Synøve N., Bjart Holtsmark & Sigmund B. Mohn (2017):

Crime among immigrants and children of immigrants in Norway

Statistics Norway Reports 2017/36 (English summary)

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Andersen, Synøve N. & Tom Kornstad (2017):

Crime and duration of residency among immigrants in Norway

Statistics Norway Reports 2017/37 (English summary)

<http://www.ssb.no/en/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/crime-and-duration-of-residency-among-immigrants-in-norway>

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Immigration, immigrants and subjective wellbeing

Statistics Norway Reports 2017/03 (English summary)

<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/immigration-immigrants-and-subjective-wellbeing>

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Informasjon om helse, helserettigheter og helsetjenester til beboere i ankomstsenter og transittmottak. (Information about health, rights to health and healthcare services provided to asylum seekers staying in arrival and transit centers).
FHI rapport 2017 (English summary)
https://www.fhi.no/globalassets/dokumenterfiler/rapporter/rapport_informasjon-om-helserettigheter-og-helsetjenester-ankomstsenter-transittmottak.pdf

Beyer, Audun, Jan-Paul Brekke & Kjersti Thorbjørnsrud (2017):
Communicating borders: informing migrants and potential asylum seekers through social media.
ISF Report 2017: 4
https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/2452544/Rapport_4_17_Communicating%2bBorders_web.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Blom, Svein (2017):
Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration 2017
Statistics Norway Reports 2017/38 (English summary)
<http://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/attitudes-towards-immigrants-and-immigration-2017>

Brekke, Jan-Paul & Andrea Gustafsson Grønningsæter (2017):
Family reunification regulations in Norway and the EU.
ISF Report 2017:06
https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/2452336/Rapport_06-2017_ENG_web.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y

Bråten, Beret et.al (2017):
Innvandrerorganisasjoners rolle i integrering. Sett gjennom en statlig tilskuddsordning. (The role of immigrant organizations in integration, seen in light of a public grant scheme)
Fafo-rapport 2017: 14 (English summary)
<http://www.fafo.no/images/pub/2017/20622.pdf>

Carling, Jørgen (2017):
Refugee Advocacy and the Meaning of 'Migrants'.
PRIO Policy Brief, 2
<https://www.prio.org/utility/DownloadFile.ashx?id=326&type=publicationfile>

Dzamarija, Minja Tea & Toril Sandnes (2016):
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Statistics Norway Reports 2016/39 (English summary)
<http://ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/family-immigration-and-marriage-patterns-1990-2015>

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<https://www.routledge.com/Return-Migration-and-Psychosocial-Wellbeing-Discourses-Policy-Making/Vathi-King/p/book/9781138677500>

Friberg, Jon Horgen (2016):
Assimilering på norsk. Sosial mobilitet og kulturell tilpasning blant ungdom med innvandrerbakgrunn. (Assimilation in Norway. Social mobility and cultural adaptation among young people from immigrant backgrounds)
Fafo-rapport 2016: 43 (English summary)
<http://www.fafo.no/images/pub/2016/20605.pdf>

Hellevik, Ottar & Tale Hellevik (2017):
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Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning, vol. 58 no.3, pp. 250-283 (English abstract)
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Agreed self-settlement among refugees. Report 1.
NIBR Report 2016:5 (English summary)
<http://www.hioa.no/Om-HiOA/Senter-for-velferds-og-arbeidslivsforskning/NIBR/Publikasjoner/Avtalt-selvboetting-blant-flyktninger>

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

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Social Identities: Journal for the Study of Race, Nation and Culture 23(5): 1–15
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13504630.2016.1271740>

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Preventing radicalization and violent extremism - What is the role of the municipalities?
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NOU 2017: 2

Integrasjon og tillit – Langsiktige konsekvenser av høy innvandring. (Integration and trust – Long-term consequences of high immigration)

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https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/retur/retur-som-avtalt.pdf

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Statistics Norway. Reports 2017/13 (English summary)
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Opphold i asylmottak. Konsekvenser for levekår og integrering. (Staying in reception-centers for asylum-seekers. Consequences for living conditions and integration)
Fafo-rapport 2017:07 (English summary)
https://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/asylmottak/opphold-i-asylmottak.pdf

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NIFU. Rapport 2017:30 (English summary)
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Table A1. Population and immigrants in Norway 1 January 2016 and 2017, and immigration in 2016

| | 01.01.2016 | 01.01.2017 | Change |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| Total population | 5 213 985 | 5 258 317 | 0,9 |
| Immigrants, stock | 698 550 | 724 987 | 3,8 |
| Immigration, total previous year | 67 276 | 66 800 | -0,7 |
| Real GDP ^{1,2} | | | -1,0 |
| Total employment ^{1,2} | | | 0,2 |

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

Source: National Accounts Statistics

Table A2. Immigration and emigration of legal migrants. 1971-2016

| | Immigrations | Emigrations | Percentage of total population | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Immigrations | Emigrations |
| 1971-1975 | 18 766 | 13 931 | 0,47 | 0,35 |
| 1976-1980 | 18 758 | 14 615 | 0,46 | 0,36 |
| 1981-1985 | 20 355 | 15 317 | 0,49 | 0,37 |
| 1986-1990 | 27 330 | 21 006 | 0,65 | 0,50 |
| 1991-1995 | 27 465 | 18 546 | 0,66 | 0,42 |
| 1996-2000 | 34 690 | 22 885 | 0,78 | 0,52 |
| 2001-2005 | 37 395 | 23 782 | 0,82 | 0,52 |
| 2006-2010 | 62 710 | 25 169 | 1,04 | 0,41 |
| 2011 | 79 498 | 32 466 | 1,60 | 0,66 |
| 2012 | 78 570 | 31 227 | 1,57 | 0,62 |
| 2013 | 75 789 | 35 716 | 1,49 | 0,70 |
| 2014 | 70 030 | 31 875 | 1,36 | 0,62 |
| 2015 | 67 276 | 37 474 | 1,3 | 0,73 |
| 2016 | 66 800 | 40 724 | 1,27 | 0,77 |

Table A3. Population 31 December 2016 and changes in 2016, by immigrant category and country background

| Immigrant category | Changes in 2016 | | | | | | | | Population 31.12.2016 |
|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Population 1.1.2016 | Livebirths | Deaths | Excess of births | Immigrations | Emigrations | Net migrations | Increase in population ¹ | |
| Population, total | 5 213 985 | 58 890 | 40 726 | 18 164 | 66 800 | 40 724 | 26 076 | 44 332 | 5 258 317 |
| Born in Norway with two Norwegian-born parents | 4 043 797 | 39 554 | 38 314 | 1 240 | 4 344 | 5 107 | -763 | 142 | 4 043 939 |
| Immigrants | 698 550 | 1 | 1 774 | -1 773 | 58 829 | 30 604 | 28 225 | 26 437 | 724 987 |
| Norwegian-born to immigrant parents | 149 657 | 11 211 | 121 | 11 090 | 1 157 | 3 117 | -1 960 | 9 107 | 158 764 |
| Foreign born with one Norwegian-born parent | 35 444 | 8 | 83 | -75 | 1 279 | 534 | 745 | 681 | 36 125 |
| Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent | 248 054 | 8 107 | 380 | 7 727 | 879 | 1 251 | -372 | 7 763 | 255 817 |
| Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents | 38 483 | 9 | 54 | -45 | 312 | 111 | 201 | 202 | 38 685 |
| Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents | 848 207 | 11 212 | 1 895 | 9 317 | 59 986 | 33 721 | 26 265 | 35 544 | 883 751 |
| Rest of the population | 4 365 778 | 47 678 | 38 831 | 8 847 | 6 814 | 7 003 | -189 | 8 788 | 4 374 566 |

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. 1986-2016

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

Table A4m. Immigration to Norway by previous country of residence and age. Males. 2016

| From country | Age | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + | |
| Total | 35 734 | 5 231 | 5 549 | 11 052 | 8 060 | 3 556 | 1 440 | 549 | 297 | |
| Europe, total | 17 092 | 1 721 | 1 124 | 5 985 | 4 655 | 2 227 | 914 | 282 | 184 | |
| EU 15 | 8 139 | 822 | 588 | 2 884 | 1 885 | 1 028 | 543 | 222 | 167 | |
| EU 28 | 15 446 | 1 443 | 953 | 5 505 | 4 210 | 2 038 | 857 | 264 | 176 | |
| NEW EU 13 | 7 307 | 621 | 365 | 2 621 | 2 325 | 1 010 | 314 | 42 | 9 | |
| Denmark | 1 184 | 91 | 71 | 577 | 233 | 103 | 63 | 34 | 12 | |
| Finland | 252 | 36 | 17 | 94 | 62 | 27 | 11 | 3 | 2 | |
| Sweden | 2 097 | 174 | 101 | 790 | 470 | 225 | 171 | 96 | 70 | |
| Iceland | 299 | 51 | 41 | 79 | 53 | 47 | 20 | 7 | 1 | |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 99 | 15 | 13 | 31 | 32 | 5 | 3 | - | - | |
| Bulgaria | 353 | 27 | 31 | 140 | 88 | 52 | 11 | 3 | 1 | |
| France | 388 | 39 | 40 | 183 | 74 | 29 | 13 | 5 | 5 | |
| Germany | 703 | 94 | 63 | 241 | 157 | 82 | 47 | 13 | 6 | |
| Estonia | 172 | 20 | 11 | 53 | 47 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 1 | |
| Latvia | 423 | 42 | 20 | 156 | 122 | 59 | 19 | 4 | 1 | |
| Lithuania | 1 422 | 105 | 70 | 605 | 398 | 181 | 58 | 5 | - | |
| Kosovo | 97 | 8 | 6 | 52 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | |
| Croatia | 257 | 37 | 10 | 66 | 98 | 30 | 12 | 4 | - | |
| Montenegro | 20 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | |
| Poland | 3 613 | 301 | 163 | 1 198 | 1 236 | 518 | 174 | 20 | 3 | |
| Romania | 631 | 38 | 40 | 235 | 213 | 81 | 21 | 2 | 1 | |
| Russia | 246 | 56 | 32 | 74 | 51 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 3 | |
| Serbia | 404 | 69 | 27 | 90 | 152 | 55 | 11 | - | - | |
| Slovakia | 139 | 12 | 7 | 44 | 51 | 23 | 2 | - | - | |
| Spain | 938 | 76 | 94 | 248 | 186 | 167 | 84 | 35 | 48 | |
| Ukraine | 154 | 37 | 15 | 55 | 32 | 9 | 3 | - | 3 | |
| United Kingdom | 911 | 124 | 77 | 275 | 243 | 117 | 48 | 18 | 9 | |
| Rest of Europe | 2 290 | 268 | 174 | 691 | 623 | 362 | 129 | 25 | 18 | |
| Africa, total | 3 151 | 605 | 620 | 1 106 | 574 | 168 | 55 | 15 | 8 | |
| Eritrea | 1 099 | 101 | 171 | 581 | 179 | 52 | 9 | 4 | 2 | |
| Morocco | 76 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | |
| Somalia | 252 | 79 | 112 | 27 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | |
| Rest of Africa | 1 724 | 402 | 323 | 487 | 363 | 105 | 36 | 6 | 2 | |
| Asia, total | 12 128 | 2 324 | 2 381 | 3 505 | 2 400 | 915 | 345 | 181 | 77 | |
| Afghanistan | 677 | 63 | 525 | 35 | 38 | 10 | 2 | 4 | - | |
| China | 300 | 32 | 15 | 106 | 72 | 40 | 10 | 19 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong | 11 | - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | |
| Korea, South | 108 | 42 | 6 | 12 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 5 | - | |
| India | 716 | 110 | 23 | 246 | 286 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 7 | |
| Iran | 358 | 46 | 78 | 99 | 100 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 3 | |
| Iraq | 431 | 74 | 63 | 115 | 112 | 45 | 19 | 2 | 1 | |
| Pakistan | 340 | 42 | 71 | 122 | 73 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 8 | |
| Philippines | 401 | 89 | 87 | 77 | 64 | 22 | 32 | 20 | 10 | |
| Sri Lanka | 44 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| Syria | 5 005 | 831 | 703 | 1 957 | 1 002 | 343 | 129 | 33 | 7 | |
| Thailand | 377 | 107 | 142 | 21 | 19 | 25 | 28 | 20 | 15 | |
| Turkey | 775 | 179 | 125 | 235 | 149 | 45 | 33 | 8 | 1 | |
| Vietnam | 100 | 25 | 12 | 26 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | |
| Rest of Asia | 2 485 | 680 | 527 | 437 | 426 | 301 | 64 | 37 | 13 | |
| North and Central America, total | 1 129 | 197 | 183 | 234 | 244 | 131 | 78 | 44 | 18 | |
| USA | 807 | 145 | 127 | 149 | 171 | 102 | 61 | 36 | 16 | |
| Rest of North and Central America | 322 | 52 | 56 | 85 | 73 | 29 | 17 | 8 | 2 | |
| South America, total | 370 | 75 | 57 | 93 | 77 | 39 | 16 | 11 | 2 | |
| Brazil | 163 | 23 | 33 | 32 | 37 | 23 | 10 | 5 | - | |
| Chile | 45 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | |
| Rest of South America | 162 | 46 | 15 | 47 | 33 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | |
| Oceania, total | 221 | 41 | 19 | 68 | 53 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 3 | |
| Not stated | 1 643 | 268 | 1 165 | 61 | 57 | 52 | 23 | 12 | 5 | |

Table A4f. Immigration to Norway by previous country of residence and age. Females. 2016

| From country | Age | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + | |
| Total | 31 066 | 4 757 | 3 578 | 11 305 | 6 570 | 2 697 | 1 225 | 564 | 370 | |
| Europe, total | 15 126 | 1 583 | 1 255 | 6 571 | 3 141 | 1 379 | 672 | 283 | 242 | |
| EU 15 | 7 951 | 764 | 703 | 3 581 | 1 479 | 659 | 389 | 191 | 185 | |
| EU 28 | 13 130 | 1 326 | 1 043 | 5 908 | 2 643 | 1 185 | 594 | 228 | 203 | |
| NEW EU 13 | 5 179 | 562 | 340 | 2 327 | 1 164 | 526 | 205 | 37 | 18 | |
| Denmark | 1 789 | 99 | 95 | 1 219 | 222 | 69 | 49 | 20 | 16 | |
| Finland | 292 | 39 | 24 | 126 | 63 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 1 | |
| Sweden | 1 912 | 159 | 117 | 877 | 313 | 149 | 133 | 92 | 72 | |
| Iceland | 305 | 48 | 52 | 80 | 63 | 33 | 23 | 4 | 2 | |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 99 | 15 | 14 | 30 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Bulgaria | 261 | 48 | 27 | 86 | 50 | 27 | 13 | 8 | 2 | |
| France | 386 | 32 | 49 | 205 | 58 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 8 | |
| Germany | 831 | 83 | 147 | 305 | 159 | 68 | 45 | 12 | 12 | |
| Estonia | 118 | 12 | 4 | 56 | 21 | 17 | 7 | 1 | - | |
| Latvia | 295 | 38 | 17 | 130 | 51 | 36 | 16 | 3 | 4 | |
| Lithuania | 1 050 | 90 | 75 | 515 | 196 | 115 | 54 | 4 | 1 | |
| Kosovo | 104 | 6 | 14 | 60 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | |
| Croatia | 223 | 40 | 18 | 71 | 65 | 20 | 6 | 3 | - | |
| Montenegro | 10 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | - | |
| Poland | 2 363 | 265 | 153 | 1 069 | 545 | 230 | 86 | 11 | 4 | |
| Romania | 486 | 36 | 28 | 234 | 129 | 39 | 13 | 3 | 4 | |
| Russia | 438 | 54 | 37 | 149 | 75 | 45 | 25 | 29 | 24 | |
| Serbia | 418 | 59 | 34 | 112 | 148 | 54 | 4 | 4 | 3 | |
| Slovakia | 116 | 9 | 4 | 61 | 31 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | |
| Spain | 755 | 70 | 74 | 219 | 151 | 102 | 51 | 32 | 56 | |
| Ukraine | 303 | 31 | 21 | 113 | 78 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 6 | |
| United Kingdom | 751 | 125 | 69 | 218 | 211 | 78 | 34 | 8 | 8 | |
| Rest of Europe | 1 821 | 223 | 182 | 634 | 462 | 211 | 73 | 19 | 17 | |
| Africa, total | 2 631 | 512 | 484 | 889 | 515 | 154 | 42 | 28 | 7 | |
| Eritrea | 624 | 79 | 101 | 301 | 115 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Morocco | 113 | 14 | 9 | 38 | 34 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| Somalia | 274 | 61 | 105 | 50 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 6 | - | |
| Rest of Africa | 1 620 | 358 | 269 | 500 | 339 | 105 | 28 | 18 | 3 | |
| Asia, total | 10 985 | 2 152 | 1 495 | 3 270 | 2 405 | 935 | 408 | 220 | 100 | |
| Afghanistan | 280 | 55 | 32 | 137 | 29 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 3 | |
| China | 394 | 37 | 15 | 153 | 82 | 40 | 26 | 31 | 10 | |
| Hong Kong | 20 | - | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | |
| Korea, South | 107 | 28 | 5 | 24 | 34 | 10 | 3 | 3 | - | |
| India | 573 | 109 | 11 | 232 | 167 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 9 | |
| Iran | 403 | 35 | 71 | 117 | 112 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 12 | |
| Iraq | 393 | 72 | 65 | 126 | 77 | 41 | 7 | 5 | - | |
| Pakistan | 350 | 50 | 37 | 152 | 48 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 14 | |
| Philippines | 1 330 | 95 | 112 | 694 | 256 | 72 | 57 | 30 | 14 | |
| Sri Lanka | 78 | 4 | 7 | 31 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 7 | |
| Syria | 2 598 | 725 | 403 | 651 | 491 | 195 | 95 | 29 | 9 | |
| Thailand | 1 170 | 100 | 176 | 175 | 413 | 235 | 61 | 9 | 1 | |
| Turkey | 582 | 143 | 97 | 141 | 113 | 56 | 18 | 9 | 5 | |
| Vietnam | 293 | 33 | 21 | 116 | 73 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 5 | |
| Rest of Asia | 2 414 | 666 | 440 | 513 | 495 | 189 | 71 | 30 | 10 | |
| North and Central America, total | 1 142 | 156 | 164 | 321 | 257 | 136 | 72 | 20 | 16 | |
| USA | 796 | 116 | 118 | 206 | 176 | 97 | 54 | 16 | 13 | |
| Rest of North and Central America | 346 | 40 | 46 | 115 | 81 | 39 | 18 | 4 | 3 | |
| South America, total | 531 | 73 | 59 | 152 | 158 | 62 | 18 | 8 | 1 | |
| Brazil | 300 | 45 | 26 | 82 | 96 | 40 | 10 | 1 | - | |
| Chile | 35 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 3 | - | - | |
| Rest of South America | 196 | 25 | 29 | 60 | 51 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 1 | |
| Oceania, total | 162 | 21 | 17 | 51 | 46 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| Not stated | 489 | 260 | 104 | 51 | 48 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 3 | |

Table A5. Emigration from Norway by country of destination. 1986-2016

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

Table A5m. Emigration from Norway by country of destination and age. Males. 2016

| To country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 22 535 | 2 900 | 1 220 | 5 447 | 6 396 | 3 477 | 1 926 | 933 | 236 |
| Europe, total | 11 053 | 1 857 | 657 | 2 974 | 2 806 | 1 375 | 810 | 446 | 128 |
| EU 15 | 7 643 | 1 025 | 474 | 2 380 | 1 808 | 922 | 576 | 346 | 112 |
| EU 28 | 10 262 | 1 706 | 580 | 2 821 | 2 616 | 1 267 | 739 | 415 | 118 |
| NEW EU 13 | 2 619 | 681 | 106 | 441 | 808 | 345 | 163 | 69 | 6 |
| Denmark | 1 594 | 142 | 105 | 729 | 288 | 157 | 95 | 57 | 21 |
| Finland | 247 | 29 | 9 | 89 | 58 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 2 |
| Sweden | 2 876 | 357 | 128 | 976 | 736 | 294 | 204 | 133 | 48 |
| Iceland | 493 | 94 | 61 | 88 | 102 | 74 | 50 | 22 | 2 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 15 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 4 | 4 |
| Bulgaria | 69 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 1 | - |
| France | 277 | 44 | 20 | 85 | 63 | 35 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Germany | 642 | 103 | 53 | 130 | 156 | 98 | 65 | 30 | 7 |
| Estonia | 97 | 10 | 5 | 32 | 27 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Latvia | 125 | 22 | 11 | 23 | 39 | 17 | 10 | 3 | - |
| Lithuania | 576 | 158 | 28 | 115 | 179 | 60 | 31 | 5 | - |
| Kosovo | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Croatia | 27 | 1 | - | 3 | 14 | 7 | - | 2 | - |
| Montenegro | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 1 235 | 359 | 39 | 156 | 381 | 166 | 87 | 45 | 2 |
| Romania | 159 | 51 | 8 | 15 | 41 | 26 | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| Russia | 50 | 11 | - | 10 | 17 | 9 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Serbia | 26 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Slovenia | 139 | 28 | - | 23 | 59 | 18 | 7 | 4 | - |
| Spain | 415 | 51 | 25 | 60 | 97 | 67 | 48 | 49 | 18 |
| Ukraine | 21 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| United Kingdom | 914 | 197 | 82 | 179 | 207 | 135 | 86 | 24 | 4 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 044 | 169 | 75 | 224 | 313 | 149 | 67 | 37 | 10 |
| Africa, total | 389 | 119 | 47 | 54 | 84 | 41 | 26 | 14 | 4 |
| Eritrea | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 33 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Somalia | 45 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Rest of Africa | 310 | 89 | 37 | 49 | 76 | 33 | 14 | 9 | 3 |
| Asia, total | 1 363 | 264 | 110 | 181 | 383 | 180 | 102 | 102 | 41 |
| Afghanistan | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 71 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Hong Kong | 8 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Korea, South | 43 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 6 | - | 1 | - |
| India | 304 | 55 | 9 | 55 | 156 | 26 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Iran | 29 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Iraq | 74 | 28 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Pakistan | 79 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Philippines | 60 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 3 |
| Sri Lanka | 7 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 177 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 43 | 52 | 15 |
| Turkey | 101 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 10 |
| Vietnam | 17 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Rest of Asia | 386 | 87 | 26 | 60 | 111 | 71 | 21 | 10 | - |
| North and Central America, total | 707 | 122 | 83 | 143 | 153 | 118 | 49 | 30 | 9 |
| USA | 572 | 101 | 63 | 115 | 119 | 99 | 42 | 25 | 8 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 135 | 21 | 20 | 28 | 34 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| South America, total | 153 | 29 | 12 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 3 |
| Brazil | 68 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Chile | 21 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Rest of South America | 64 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 4 | - |
| Oceania, total | 176 | 52 | 9 | 35 | 47 | 25 | 4 | 4 | - |
| Not stated | 8 694 | 457 | 302 | 2 032 | 2 896 | 1 716 | 919 | 321 | 51 |

Table A5f. Emigration from Norway by country of destination and age. Females. 2016

| To country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 18 189 | 2 612 | 1 444 | 6 576 | 4 427 | 1 607 | 845 | 481 | 197 |
| Europe, total | 10 583 | 1 605 | 919 | 3 944 | 2 367 | 901 | 488 | 258 | 101 |
| EU 15 | 7 751 | 906 | 728 | 3 220 | 1 560 | 666 | 371 | 221 | 79 |
| EU 28 | 9 860 | 1 466 | 828 | 3 763 | 2 213 | 828 | 436 | 242 | 84 |
| NEW EU 13 | 2 109 | 560 | 100 | 543 | 653 | 162 | 65 | 21 | 5 |
| Denmark | 1 966 | 138 | 237 | 1 138 | 237 | 102 | 62 | 39 | 13 |
| Finland | 247 | 46 | 18 | 67 | 54 | 21 | 24 | 14 | 3 |
| Sweden | 2 650 | 296 | 171 | 1 216 | 544 | 183 | 130 | 82 | 28 |
| Iceland | 420 | 89 | 71 | 95 | 75 | 46 | 33 | 7 | 4 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 23 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 6 | 10 |
| Bulgaria | 49 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 1 | - |
| France | 286 | 48 | 19 | 101 | 64 | 27 | 16 | 7 | 4 |
| Germany | 627 | 82 | 90 | 180 | 146 | 73 | 35 | 16 | 5 |
| Estonia | 62 | 12 | 3 | 19 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Latvia | 99 | 24 | 2 | 32 | 25 | 14 | 2 | - | - |
| Lithuania | 474 | 129 | 16 | 150 | 132 | 29 | 18 | - | - |
| Kosovo | 6 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Croatia | 15 | 2 | - | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Montenegro | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 1 032 | 298 | 52 | 239 | 331 | 75 | 24 | 10 | 3 |
| Romania | 132 | 40 | 13 | 19 | 51 | 7 | - | 2 | - |
| Russia | 76 | 17 | 6 | 21 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Serbia | 21 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Slovenia | 100 | 19 | 7 | 27 | 33 | 7 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Spain | 426 | 54 | 26 | 93 | 104 | 69 | 34 | 31 | 15 |
| Ukraine | 23 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 994 | 170 | 101 | 287 | 267 | 107 | 40 | 17 | 5 |
| Rest of Europe | 855 | 125 | 80 | 230 | 235 | 113 | 43 | 21 | 8 |
| Africa, total | 301 | 97 | 33 | 54 | 76 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Eritrea | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 20 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Somalia | 31 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Rest of Africa | 247 | 78 | 23 | 47 | 68 | 23 | 6 | 2 | - |
| Asia, total | 1 200 | 272 | 120 | 243 | 333 | 114 | 52 | 39 | 27 |
| Afghanistan | 9 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 70 | 5 | 7 | 25 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Hong Kong | 5 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Korea, South | 40 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| India | 210 | 45 | 4 | 65 | 79 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Iran | 33 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Iraq | 88 | 35 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 14 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 98 | 38 | 18 | 10 | 24 | 3 | - | 4 | 1 |
| Philippines | 89 | 7 | 2 | 34 | 21 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Sri Lanka | 5 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 115 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Turkey | 89 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 3 |
| Vietnam | 20 | 1 | - | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Rest of Asia | 323 | 83 | 35 | 55 | 92 | 40 | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| North and Central America, total | 662 | 103 | 72 | 152 | 168 | 98 | 43 | 15 | 11 |
| USA | 542 | 85 | 55 | 127 | 140 | 81 | 34 | 14 | 6 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 120 | 18 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| South America, total | 138 | 28 | 17 | 31 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| Brazil | 70 | 15 | 6 | 26 | 9 | 9 | 5 | - | - |
| Chile | 11 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Rest of South America | 57 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 3 | - |
| Oceania, total | 157 | 34 | 9 | 38 | 50 | 18 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Not stated | 5 148 | 473 | 274 | 2 114 | 1 408 | 426 | 238 | 159 | 56 |

Table A6. Net migration by country, 1986-2016

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

Table A6m. Net migration by country and age. Males. 2016

| Country | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 13 199 | 2 331 | 4 329 | 5 605 | 1 664 | 79 | -486 | -384 | 61 |
| Europe, total | 6 039 | -136 | 467 | 3 011 | 1 849 | 852 | 104 | -164 | 56 |
| EU 15 | 496 | -203 | 114 | 504 | 77 | 106 | -33 | -124 | 55 |
| EU 28 | 5 184 | -263 | 373 | 2 684 | 1 594 | 771 | 118 | -151 | 58 |
| NEW EU 13 | 4 688 | -60 | 259 | 2 180 | 1 517 | 665 | 151 | -27 | 3 |
| Denmark | -410 | -51 | -34 | -152 | -55 | -54 | -32 | -23 | -9 |
| Finland | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | -2 | -7 | -10 | - |
| Sweden | -779 | -183 | -27 | -186 | -266 | -69 | -33 | -37 | 22 |
| Iceland | -194 | -43 | -20 | -9 | -49 | -27 | -30 | -15 | -1 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 84 | 12 | 13 | 31 | 29 | 4 | 3 | -4 | -4 |
| Bulgaria | 284 | 7 | 29 | 120 | 77 | 38 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| France | 111 | -5 | 20 | 98 | 11 | -6 | -2 | -7 | 2 |
| Germany | 61 | -9 | 10 | 111 | 1 | -16 | -18 | -17 | -1 |
| Estonia | 75 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Latvia | 298 | 20 | 9 | 133 | 83 | 42 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 846 | -53 | 42 | 490 | 219 | 121 | 27 | - | - |
| Kosovo | 88 | 5 | 4 | 51 | 25 | 3 | - | 1 | -1 |
| Croatia | 230 | 36 | 10 | 63 | 84 | 23 | 12 | 2 | - |
| Montenegro | 17 | - | - | 8 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 2 378 | -58 | 124 | 1 042 | 855 | 352 | 87 | -25 | 1 |
| Romania | 472 | -13 | 32 | 220 | 172 | 55 | 7 | 1 | -2 |
| Russia | 196 | 45 | 32 | 64 | 34 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Serbia | 378 | 67 | 25 | 87 | 141 | 52 | 9 | -2 | -1 |
| Slovakia | - | -16 | 7 | 21 | -8 | 5 | -5 | -4 | - |
| Spain | 523 | 25 | 69 | 188 | 89 | 100 | 36 | -14 | 30 |
| Ukraine | 133 | 35 | 14 | 42 | 30 | 8 | 2 | -1 | 3 |
| United Kingdom | -3 | -73 | -5 | 96 | 36 | -18 | -38 | -6 | 5 |
| Rest of Europe | 1 246 | 99 | 99 | 467 | 310 | 213 | 62 | -12 | 8 |
| Africa, total | 2 762 | 486 | 573 | 1 052 | 490 | 127 | 29 | 1 | 4 |
| Eritrea | 1 098 | 101 | 171 | 581 | 178 | 52 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Morocco | 43 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 11 | - | -5 | - | 2 |
| Somalia | 207 | 54 | 107 | 25 | 14 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Rest of Africa | 1 414 | 313 | 286 | 438 | 287 | 72 | 22 | -3 | -1 |
| Asia, total | 10 765 | 2 060 | 2 271 | 3 324 | 2 017 | 735 | 243 | 79 | 36 |
| Afghanistan | 671 | 60 | 525 | 34 | 36 | 10 | 2 | 4 | - |
| China | 229 | 24 | 13 | 87 | 54 | 29 | 4 | 14 | 4 |
| Hong Kong | 3 | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| Korea, South | 65 | 32 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | - |
| India | 412 | 55 | 14 | 191 | 130 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| Iran | 329 | 39 | 74 | 98 | 91 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Iraq | 357 | 46 | 46 | 110 | 106 | 31 | 16 | 2 | - |
| Pakistan | 261 | 16 | 59 | 111 | 56 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| Phillipines | 341 | 84 | 84 | 75 | 54 | 12 | 26 | -1 | 7 |
| Sri Lanka | 37 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | 5 004 | 831 | 703 | 1 956 | 1 002 | 343 | 129 | 33 | 7 |
| Thailand | 200 | 88 | 129 | 13 | 13 | 4 | -15 | -32 | - |
| Turkey | 674 | 166 | 107 | 227 | 128 | 36 | 20 | -1 | -9 |
| Vietnam | 83 | 23 | 10 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 6 | - |
| Rest of Asia | 2 099 | 593 | 501 | 377 | 315 | 230 | 43 | 27 | 13 |
| North and Central Amerika, total | 422 | 75 | 100 | 91 | 91 | 13 | 29 | 14 | 9 |
| USA | 235 | 44 | 64 | 34 | 52 | 3 | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Rest of North and Central Amerika | 187 | 31 | 36 | 57 | 39 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| South America, total | 217 | 46 | 45 | 65 | 50 | 17 | - | -5 | -1 |
| Brazil | 95 | 15 | 26 | 12 | 27 | 12 | 4 | - | -1 |
| Chile | 24 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 4 | - | -5 | -2 |
| Rest of South America | 98 | 27 | 12 | 41 | 19 | 1 | -4 | - | 2 |
| Oceania, total | 45 | -11 | 10 | 33 | 6 | -1 | 5 | - | 3 |
| Not stated | -7 051 | -189 | 863 | -1 971 | -2 839 | -1 664 | -896 | -309 | -46 |

Table A6f. Net migration by country and age. Females. 2016

| Country | Age | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + | |
| Total | 12 877 | 2 145 | 2 134 | 4 729 | 2 143 | 1 090 | 380 | 83 | 173 | |
| Europa, total | 4 543 | -22 | 336 | 2 627 | 774 | 478 | 184 | 25 | 141 | |
| EU 15 | 200 | -142 | -25 | 361 | -81 | -7 | 18 | -30 | 106 | |
| EU 28 | 3 270 | -140 | 215 | 2 145 | 430 | 357 | 158 | -14 | 119 | |
| NEW EU 13 | 3 070 | 2 | 240 | 1 784 | 511 | 364 | 140 | 16 | 13 | |
| Denmark | -177 | -39 | -142 | 81 | -15 | -33 | -13 | -19 | 3 | |
| Finland | 45 | -7 | 6 | 59 | 9 | -1 | -10 | -9 | -2 | |
| Sweden | -738 | -137 | -54 | -339 | -231 | -34 | 3 | 10 | 44 | |
| Iceland | -115 | -41 | -19 | -15 | -12 | -13 | -10 | -3 | -2 | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 76 | 14 | 14 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 2 | -4 | -8 | |
| Bulgaria | 212 | 41 | 22 | 76 | 37 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 2 | |
| France | 100 | -16 | 30 | 104 | -6 | -6 | -9 | -1 | 4 | |
| Germany | 204 | 1 | 57 | 125 | 13 | -5 | 10 | -4 | 7 | |
| Estonia | 56 | - | 1 | 37 | 5 | 11 | 3 | -1 | - | |
| Latvia | 196 | 14 | 15 | 98 | 26 | 22 | 14 | 3 | 4 | |
| Lithuania | 576 | -39 | 59 | 365 | 64 | 86 | 36 | 4 | 1 | |
| Kosovo | 98 | 5 | 14 | 58 | 15 | 3 | - | 3 | - | |
| Croatia | 208 | 38 | 18 | 68 | 60 | 17 | 6 | 2 | -1 | |
| Montenegro | 10 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | - | - | - | - | |
| Poland | 1 331 | -33 | 101 | 830 | 214 | 155 | 62 | 1 | 1 | |
| Romania | 354 | -4 | 15 | 215 | 78 | 32 | 13 | 1 | 4 | |
| Russia | 362 | 37 | 31 | 128 | 55 | 37 | 22 | 28 | 24 | |
| Serbia | 397 | 54 | 33 | 108 | 142 | 53 | 2 | 4 | 1 | |
| Slovakia | 16 | -10 | -3 | 34 | -2 | -2 | -1 | - | - | |
| Spain | 329 | 16 | 48 | 126 | 47 | 33 | 17 | 1 | 41 | |
| Ukraine | 280 | 29 | 20 | 103 | 75 | 27 | 7 | 13 | 6 | |
| United Kingdom | -243 | -45 | -32 | -69 | -56 | -29 | -6 | -9 | 3 | |
| Rest of Europe | 966 | 98 | 102 | 404 | 227 | 98 | 30 | -2 | 9 | |
| Africa, total | 2 330 | 415 | 451 | 835 | 439 | 125 | 35 | 24 | 6 | |
| Eritrea | 621 | 79 | 100 | 299 | 115 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Morocco | 93 | 8 | 6 | 34 | 32 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Somalia | 243 | 48 | 99 | 49 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 6 | - | |
| Rest of Africa | 1 373 | 280 | 246 | 453 | 271 | 82 | 22 | 16 | 3 | |
| Asia, total | 9 785 | 1 880 | 1 375 | 3 027 | 2 072 | 821 | 356 | 181 | 73 | |
| Afghanistan | 271 | 51 | 31 | 134 | 28 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 3 | |
| China | 324 | 32 | 8 | 128 | 65 | 33 | 23 | 30 | 5 | |
| Hong Kong | 15 | -1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | |
| Korea, South | 67 | 17 | - | 21 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 3 | - | |
| India | 363 | 64 | 7 | 167 | 88 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 6 | |
| Iran | 370 | 29 | 66 | 115 | 98 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 10 | |
| Iraq | 305 | 37 | 49 | 118 | 62 | 27 | 7 | 5 | - | |
| Pakistan | 252 | 12 | 19 | 142 | 24 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 13 | |
| Phillipines | 1 241 | 88 | 110 | 660 | 235 | 68 | 48 | 24 | 8 | |
| Sri Lanka | 73 | 3 | 7 | 29 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 7 | |
| Syria | 2 592 | 723 | 401 | 650 | 490 | 195 | 95 | 29 | 9 | |
| Thailand | 1 055 | 84 | 160 | 162 | 387 | 215 | 49 | - | -2 | |
| Turkey | 493 | 126 | 88 | 131 | 92 | 44 | 10 | - | 2 | |
| Vietnam | 273 | 32 | 21 | 106 | 71 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 4 | |
| Rest of Asia | 2 091 | 583 | 405 | 458 | 403 | 149 | 59 | 26 | 8 | |
| North and Central Amerika, total | 480 | 53 | 92 | 169 | 89 | 38 | 29 | 5 | 5 | |
| USA | 254 | 31 | 63 | 79 | 36 | 16 | 20 | 2 | 7 | |
| Rest of North and Central Amerika | 226 | 22 | 29 | 90 | 53 | 22 | 9 | 3 | -2 | |
| South America, total | 393 | 45 | 42 | 121 | 133 | 41 | 8 | 3 | - | |
| Brazil | 230 | 30 | 20 | 56 | 87 | 31 | 5 | 1 | - | |
| Chile | 24 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 2 | -2 | -1 | |
| Rest of South America | 139 | 12 | 20 | 56 | 38 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| Oceania, total | 5 | -13 | 8 | 13 | -4 | 1 | -2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Not stated | -4 659 | -213 | -170 | -2 063 | -1 360 | -414 | -230 | -156 | -53 | |

Table A7. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2016

| Citizenship | Annual average | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016 |
| Total | 19 489 | 17 976 | 25 197 | 28 441 | 54 298 | 65 640 | 58 508 |
| OECD | . | . | . | 12 678 | 30 280 | 31 395 | 20 390 |
| Europa, total | 9 103 | 10 936 | 15 427 | 14 700 | 36 562 | 42 380 | 26 481 |
| EU 15 | 7 203 | 5 892 | 10 527 | 8 965 | 14 729 | 15 532 | 10 442 |
| EU 28 | 7 852 | 6 514 | 11 375 | 11 527 | 33 298 | 38 363 | 23 299 |
| NEW EU 13 | 648 | 622 | 848 | 2 562 | 18 569 | 22 831 | 12 857 |
| Africa, total | 1 454 | 1 331 | 2 145 | 3 598 | 4 547 | 7 562 | 5 923 |
| Asia, total | 6 292 | 3 884 | 5 729 | 8 140 | 9 993 | 12 471 | 22 828 |
| North and Central America, total | 1 176 | 1 085 | 1 179 | 1 028 | 1 361 | 1 513 | 1 417 |
| South America, total | 1 305 | 501 | 517 | 584 | 853 | 916 | 726 |
| Oceania, total | 113 | 127 | 142 | 190 | 302 | 257 | 202 |
| Industrialized world ¹ | 10 412 | 12 149 | 16 676 | 15 795 | 38 107 | 44 037 | 27 987 |
| Nordic countries, total | 5 095 | 4 121 | 8 045 | 5 838 | 8 270 | 8 995 | 4 771 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 2 664 | 1 741 | 1 857 | 1 783 | 1 393 | 1 697 | 1 268 |
| Sweden | 1 624 | 1 605 | 4 375 | 2 742 | 5 422 | 5 486 | 2 454 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 2 545 | 2 213 | 3 215 | 3 573 | 7 392 | 7 939 | 6 373 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 377 | 394 | 892 | 1 328 | 3 179 | 1 706 | 1 260 |
| U.K. | 1 262 | 924 | 989 | 820 | 1 216 | 1 299 | 906 |
| Eastern Europe | 1 463 | 4 601 | 4 169 | 5 289 | 20 830 | 25 446 | 15 337 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 5 | 26 | 30 | 45 | 41 | 86 | 143 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 2 244 | 604 | 189 | 144 | 165 | 179 |
| Bulgaria | 63 | 59 | 77 | 108 | 351 | 976 | 674 |
| Czech Republic | . | 13 | 43 | 75 | 187 | 249 | 163 |
| Hungary | 35 | 36 | 67 | 55 | 245 | 520 | 347 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 537 | 722 | 267 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 955 | 1 417 | 711 |
| Lithuania | . | 25 | 84 | 413 | 3 256 | 5 534 | 2 522 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 80 | 158 | 188 |
| Croatia | . | . | . | . | . | 391 | 568 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 13 | 24 | 26 |
| Poland | 487 | 303 | 240 | 1 301 | 11 564 | 10 576 | 6 042 |
| Romania | 56 | 87 | 124 | 207 | 880 | 2 014 | 1 235 |
| Russia | . | 232 | 664 | 1 438 | 1 123 | 909 | 525 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 712 | 1 321 | 1 556 | 578 | 69 | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 282 | 540 | 751 |
| Slovakia | . | 5 | 35 | 107 | 549 | 513 | 262 |
| Ukraine | . | 17 | 59 | 216 | 324 | 483 | 488 |
| USA | 961 | 878 | 850 | 666 | 846 | 980 | 895 |
| Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central Ame | 9 077 | 5 827 | 8 464 | 12 646 | 16 191 | 20 802 | 19 313 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 66 | 25 | 163 | 975 | 949 | 1 104 | 2 166 |
| Brazil | 70 | 89 | 123 | 206 | 379 | 447 | 378 |
| Chile | 936 | 126 | 130 | 140 | 124 | 94 | 69 |
| China | 263 | 261 | 315 | 509 | 801 | 967 | 760 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 1 032 | 2 633 | 2 702 |
| India | 343 | 172 | 210 | 317 | 843 | 1 533 | 1 366 |
| Iran | 1 127 | 424 | 568 | 623 | 437 | 632 | 722 |
| Iraq | 163 | 396 | 1 760 | 1 464 | 1 031 | 351 | 396 |
| Korea, South | 195 | 135 | 146 | 142 | 142 | 148 | 109 |
| Morocco | 229 | 157 | 190 | 158 | 124 | 126 | 148 |
| Pakistan | 853 | 461 | 530 | 579 | 558 | 617 | 591 |
| Philippines | 450 | 267 | 338 | 629 | 1 647 | 2 451 | 2 074 |
| Somalia | 327 | 504 | 929 | 1 450 | 1 395 | 2 323 | 911 |
| Sri Lanka | 853 | 381 | 366 | 330 | 236 | 176 | 142 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 3 033 | 11 208 |
| Thailand | 185 | 210 | 350 | 920 | 1 201 | 1 096 | 1 377 |
| Turkey | 590 | 306 | 392 | 471 | 338 | 283 | 331 |
| Vietnam | 732 | 527 | 171 | 298 | 265 | 309 | 352 |
| Not stated | 46 | 113 | 57 | 201 | 680 | 540 | 931 |

Table A7m. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 31 594 | 4 070 | 4 992 | 10 411 | 7 579 | 3 088 | 1 060 | 295 | 99 |
| OECD | 11 416 | 979 | 732 | 4 121 | 3 200 | 1 555 | 643 | 146 | 40 |
| Europa, total | 14 612 | 1 331 | 885 | 5 315 | 4 209 | 1 975 | 726 | 135 | 36 |
| EU 15 | 5 770 | 489 | 386 | 2 212 | 1 424 | 778 | 364 | 91 | 26 |
| EU 28 | 13 249 | 1 116 | 757 | 4 875 | 3 843 | 1 828 | 676 | 125 | 29 |
| NEW EU 13 | 7 479 | 627 | 371 | 2 663 | 2 419 | 1 050 | 312 | 34 | 3 |
| Africa, total | 3 295 | 532 | 733 | 1 171 | 632 | 182 | 32 | 9 | 4 |
| Asia, total | 12 114 | 1 999 | 3 114 | 3 478 | 2 367 | 787 | 226 | 105 | 38 |
| North and Central America, total | 679 | 57 | 97 | 199 | 179 | 70 | 42 | 24 | 11 |
| South America, total | 261 | 23 | 46 | 93 | 73 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 123 | 7 | 6 | 48 | 39 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Industrialized world | 15 352 | 1 396 | 975 | 5 548 | 4 394 | 2 054 | 774 | 163 | 48 |
| Nordic countries, total | 2 504 | 228 | 155 | 1 036 | 562 | 286 | 163 | 58 | 16 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 686 | 63 | 49 | 280 | 136 | 83 | 47 | 23 | 5 |
| Sweden | 1 320 | 85 | 56 | 604 | 323 | 136 | 81 | 27 | 8 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 3 630 | 316 | 272 | 1 297 | 923 | 547 | 225 | 39 | 11 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 568 | 60 | 58 | 215 | 123 | 71 | 34 | 6 | 1 |
| U.K. | 581 | 37 | 32 | 210 | 152 | 80 | 51 | 16 | 3 |
| Eastern Europe | 8 478 | 787 | 458 | 2 982 | 2 724 | 1 142 | 338 | 38 | 9 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 66 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 3 | - | - |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 93 | 14 | 12 | 31 | 29 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 388 | 30 | 37 | 153 | 96 | 55 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 78 | 6 | 1 | 39 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Hungary | 182 | 18 | 10 | 61 | 57 | 28 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Estonia | 154 | 18 | 7 | 52 | 46 | 24 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Latvia | 423 | 41 | 19 | 162 | 124 | 58 | 17 | 2 | - |
| Lithuania | 1 442 | 107 | 74 | 605 | 408 | 187 | 58 | 3 | - |
| Kosovo | 89 | 5 | 6 | 49 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Croatia | 302 | 44 | 11 | 80 | 114 | 38 | 12 | 3 | - |
| Montenegro | 18 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 3 635 | 299 | 166 | 1 201 | 1 247 | 528 | 176 | 17 | 1 |
| Romania | 690 | 46 | 36 | 249 | 241 | 95 | 19 | 3 | 1 |
| Russia | 126 | 25 | 16 | 44 | 24 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Serbia | 373 | 64 | 24 | 80 | 146 | 49 | 10 | - | - |
| Slovakia | 143 | 13 | 7 | 43 | 54 | 24 | 2 | - | - |
| Ukraine | 166 | 40 | 15 | 60 | 34 | 11 | 3 | - | 3 |
| USA | 436 | 39 | 62 | 120 | 107 | 45 | 33 | 20 | 10 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Cen | 9 229 | 1 213 | 2 695 | 2 645 | 1 906 | 502 | 128 | 94 | 46 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 1 611 | 116 | 1 363 | 54 | 52 | 16 | 4 | 6 | - |
| Brazil | 113 | 13 | 28 | 33 | 29 | 8 | 2 | - | - |
| Chile | 38 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| China | 311 | 20 | 14 | 118 | 93 | 38 | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| Eritrea | 1 609 | 248 | 412 | 627 | 227 | 74 | 14 | 5 | 2 |
| India | 770 | 106 | 23 | 262 | 320 | 40 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| Iran | 392 | 33 | 48 | 129 | 138 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Iraq | 212 | 35 | 30 | 58 | 58 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Korea, South | 36 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| Morocco | 42 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 298 | 26 | 19 | 141 | 87 | 13 | - | 6 | 6 |
| Philippines | 312 | 50 | 78 | 78 | 66 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Somalia | 432 | 134 | 184 | 47 | 44 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 52 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Syria | 7 013 | 1 461 | 1 322 | 2 218 | 1 279 | 532 | 158 | 38 | 5 |
| Thailand | 246 | 62 | 139 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 3 | - | - |
| Turkey | 200 | 5 | 9 | 98 | 62 | 15 | 10 | 1 | - |
| Vietnam | 84 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Not stated | 510 | 121 | 111 | 107 | 80 | 43 | 24 | 16 | 8 |

Table A7f. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 26 914 | 3 761 | 3 037 | 10 210 | 6 018 | 2 315 | 968 | 408 | 197 |
| OECD | 8 974 | 885 | 821 | 3 931 | 1 969 | 829 | 395 | 96 | 48 |
| Europa, total | 11 869 | 1 237 | 1 002 | 5 110 | 2 657 | 1 134 | 495 | 151 | 83 |
| EU 15 | 4 672 | 466 | 472 | 2 089 | 932 | 403 | 217 | 62 | 31 |
| EU 28 | 10 050 | 1 037 | 826 | 4 487 | 2 181 | 951 | 426 | 97 | 45 |
| NEW EU 13 | 5 378 | 571 | 354 | 2 398 | 1 249 | 548 | 209 | 35 | 14 |
| Africa, total | 2 628 | 491 | 465 | 923 | 545 | 135 | 36 | 25 | 8 |
| Asia, total | 10 714 | 1 859 | 1 345 | 3 606 | 2 395 | 877 | 345 | 198 | 89 |
| North and Central America, total | 738 | 42 | 94 | 287 | 176 | 70 | 47 | 14 | 8 |
| South America, total | 465 | 20 | 50 | 150 | 160 | 63 | 14 | 7 | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 79 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 26 | 10 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Industrialized world | 12 635 | 1 280 | 1 091 | 5 430 | 2 833 | 1 206 | 539 | 165 | 91 |
| Nordic countries, total | 2 267 | 226 | 189 | 1 099 | 404 | 163 | 120 | 44 | 22 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 582 | 61 | 55 | 287 | 98 | 30 | 32 | 14 | 5 |
| Sweden | 1 134 | 88 | 63 | 629 | 186 | 80 | 52 | 21 | 15 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 2 743 | 289 | 343 | 1 081 | 604 | 276 | 118 | 21 | 11 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 692 | 54 | 123 | 273 | 130 | 64 | 35 | 8 | 5 |
| U.K. | 325 | 34 | 31 | 112 | 78 | 35 | 29 | 4 | 2 |
| Eastern Europe | 6 859 | 722 | 470 | 2 930 | 1 649 | 695 | 257 | 86 | 50 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 77 | 4 | 5 | 37 | 21 | 9 | - | 1 | - |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | 86 | 12 | 9 | 31 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 286 | 51 | 26 | 94 | 58 | 34 | 13 | 8 | 2 |
| Czech Republic | 85 | 4 | 3 | 54 | 18 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 165 | 12 | 11 | 51 | 57 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Estonia | 113 | 11 | 4 | 59 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Latvia | 288 | 35 | 18 | 130 | 52 | 37 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 1 080 | 93 | 75 | 527 | 207 | 117 | 56 | 4 | 1 |
| Kosovo | 99 | 4 | 14 | 57 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - |
| Croatia | 266 | 43 | 25 | 82 | 75 | 30 | 8 | 3 | - |
| Montenegro | 8 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 2 407 | 270 | 158 | 1 076 | 566 | 233 | 89 | 11 | 4 |
| Romania | 545 | 43 | 30 | 253 | 152 | 45 | 14 | 4 | 4 |
| Russia | 399 | 30 | 29 | 149 | 69 | 43 | 27 | 28 | 24 |
| Serbia | 378 | 56 | 25 | 103 | 141 | 44 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Slovakia | 119 | 9 | 4 | 62 | 33 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Ukraine | 322 | 26 | 21 | 120 | 91 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 6 |
| USA | 459 | 26 | 60 | 183 | 96 | 41 | 34 | 12 | 7 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Central America | 10 084 | 1 159 | 1 151 | 3 949 | 2 397 | 800 | 324 | 209 | 95 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 555 | 98 | 108 | 217 | 70 | 28 | 22 | 7 | 5 |
| Brazil | 265 | 15 | 23 | 81 | 99 | 38 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Chile | 31 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| China | 449 | 31 | 18 | 188 | 103 | 44 | 24 | 31 | 10 |
| Eritrea | 1 093 | 210 | 197 | 441 | 191 | 41 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| India | 596 | 109 | 8 | 248 | 178 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 10 |
| Iran | 330 | 34 | 29 | 95 | 110 | 33 | 7 | 12 | 10 |
| Iraq | 184 | 30 | 12 | 83 | 42 | 14 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Korea, South | 73 | 9 | 4 | 26 | 26 | 6 | - | 2 | - |
| Morocco | 106 | 4 | 1 | 42 | 41 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Pakistan | 293 | 19 | 10 | 152 | 51 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 14 |
| Philippines | 1 762 | 61 | 108 | 1 099 | 317 | 78 | 56 | 30 | 13 |
| Somalia | 479 | 125 | 168 | 91 | 52 | 26 | 9 | 8 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 90 | 7 | 7 | 33 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Syria | 4 195 | 1 322 | 795 | 831 | 788 | 309 | 105 | 34 | 11 |
| Thailand | 1 131 | 61 | 162 | 181 | 419 | 238 | 60 | 9 | 1 |
| Turkey | 131 | 9 | 9 | 64 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Vietnam | 268 | 9 | 21 | 117 | 73 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 4 |
| Not stated | 421 | 111 | 76 | 100 | 59 | 26 | 29 | 13 | 7 |

Table A8. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2016

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

Table A8m. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 17 659 | 2 009 | 718 | 4 172 | 5 612 | 2 906 | 1 513 | 618 | 111 |
| OECD | 11 507 | 1 293 | 474 | 2 606 | 3 374 | 2 001 | 1 187 | 510 | 62 |
| Europa, total | 13 774 | 1 598 | 488 | 3 071 | 4 204 | 2 458 | 1 358 | 535 | 62 |
| EU 15 | 5 954 | 589 | 265 | 1 704 | 1 590 | 899 | 582 | 274 | 51 |
| EU 28 | 12 799 | 1 451 | 415 | 2 822 | 3 954 | 2 320 | 1 278 | 504 | 55 |
| NEW EU 13 | 6 845 | 862 | 150 | 1 118 | 2 364 | 1 421 | 696 | 230 | 4 |
| Africa, total | 754 | 113 | 61 | 200 | 271 | 88 | 18 | 3 | - |
| Asia, total | 2 160 | 187 | 85 | 607 | 904 | 217 | 61 | 56 | 43 |
| North and Central America, total | 565 | 72 | 60 | 151 | 109 | 94 | 56 | 18 | 5 |
| South America, total | 243 | 26 | 18 | 88 | 77 | 24 | 9 | 1 | - |
| Oceania, total | 126 | 7 | 4 | 45 | 39 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Industrialized world | 14 448 | 1 678 | 545 | 3 255 | 4 352 | 2 570 | 1 422 | 558 | 68 |
| Nordic countries, total | 3 322 | 373 | 160 | 1 079 | 861 | 401 | 272 | 144 | 32 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 817 | 94 | 44 | 235 | 195 | 129 | 74 | 38 | 8 |
| Sweden | 1 770 | 158 | 48 | 700 | 500 | 162 | 116 | 67 | 19 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 3 205 | 324 | 165 | 725 | 854 | 588 | 374 | 154 | 21 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 878 | 84 | 53 | 172 | 212 | 162 | 138 | 51 | 6 |
| U.K. | 674 | 58 | 21 | 99 | 181 | 129 | 117 | 62 | 7 |
| Eastern Europe | 7 247 | 901 | 163 | 1 267 | 2 489 | 1 469 | 712 | 237 | 9 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 18 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 21 | 1 | - | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Bulgaria | 211 | 23 | 7 | 62 | 56 | 46 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 77 | 15 | 2 | 21 | 24 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Hungary | 139 | 16 | 7 | 31 | 52 | 26 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Estonia | 301 | 18 | 6 | 77 | 105 | 66 | 25 | 4 | - |
| Latvia | 452 | 47 | 14 | 86 | 174 | 86 | 37 | 8 | - |
| Lithuania | 1 600 | 224 | 37 | 316 | 526 | 322 | 147 | 28 | - |
| Kosovo | 22 | 1 | - | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Croatia | 38 | 2 | - | 4 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Montenegro | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Poland | 3 365 | 417 | 61 | 400 | 1 168 | 730 | 414 | 174 | 1 |
| Romania | 420 | 63 | 13 | 77 | 145 | 84 | 33 | 4 | 1 |
| Russia | 163 | 22 | 6 | 59 | 45 | 20 | 8 | 3 | - |
| Serbia | 74 | 4 | - | 20 | 36 | 13 | 1 | - | - |
| Slovakia | 219 | 36 | 2 | 38 | 87 | 35 | 15 | 6 | - |
| Ukraine | 67 | 3 | 4 | 39 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - |
| USA | 404 | 57 | 42 | 97 | 70 | 70 | 47 | 16 | 5 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Central America | 3 194 | 330 | 173 | 913 | 1 250 | 334 | 91 | 60 | 43 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 46 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 8 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Brazil | 123 | 10 | 5 | 62 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Chile | 23 | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| China | 288 | 10 | 7 | 115 | 99 | 19 | 5 | 22 | 11 |
| Eritrea | 56 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| India | 784 | 92 | 18 | 171 | 416 | 76 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Iran | 68 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 38 | 7 | 4 | - | 3 |
| Iraq | 65 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 4 | - | - |
| Korea, South | 44 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 7 | - | 1 | - |
| Morocco | 13 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | - | 1 | - |
| Pakistan | 117 | 10 | 1 | 40 | 44 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| Philippines | 145 | 9 | 7 | 33 | 52 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 3 |
| Somalia | 137 | 38 | 19 | 31 | 29 | 14 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 28 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Syria | 17 | 1 | - | 4 | 10 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 51 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| Turkey | 86 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 32 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Vietnam | 46 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Not stated | 37 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | - |

Table A8f. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 13 071 | 1 789 | 795 | 4 762 | 3 540 | 1 137 | 609 | 324 | 115 |
| OECD | 7 646 | 1 121 | 568 | 2 610 | 1 952 | 783 | 397 | 171 | 44 |
| Europa, total | 8 746 | 1 377 | 560 | 2 994 | 2 308 | 835 | 438 | 181 | 53 |
| EU 15 | 4 466 | 515 | 326 | 1 762 | 1 001 | 459 | 247 | 125 | 31 |
| EU 28 | 7 859 | 1 246 | 467 | 2 711 | 2 107 | 752 | 380 | 162 | 34 |
| NEW EU 13 | 3 393 | 731 | 141 | 949 | 1 106 | 293 | 133 | 37 | 3 |
| Africa, total | 500 | 96 | 40 | 148 | 157 | 32 | 10 | 10 | 7 |
| Asia, total | 2 934 | 225 | 100 | 1 343 | 847 | 148 | 108 | 117 | 46 |
| North and Central America, total | 531 | 48 | 59 | 165 | 136 | 63 | 43 | 10 | 7 |
| South America, total | 269 | 34 | 25 | 87 | 69 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Oceania, total | 68 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 3 | - | - |
| Industrialized world | 9 376 | 1 443 | 627 | 3 196 | 2 459 | 919 | 481 | 191 | 60 |
| Nordic countries, total | 2 747 | 346 | 200 | 1 140 | 582 | 227 | 145 | 87 | 20 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | 624 | 86 | 60 | 220 | 127 | 62 | 40 | 22 | 7 |
| Sweden | 1 472 | 133 | 54 | 775 | 323 | 91 | 49 | 41 | 6 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 2 191 | 261 | 200 | 731 | 517 | 284 | 136 | 47 | 15 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 689 | 69 | 87 | 235 | 140 | 89 | 49 | 13 | 7 |
| U.K. | 293 | 43 | 19 | 61 | 71 | 50 | 30 | 17 | 2 |
| Eastern Europe | 3 808 | 770 | 160 | 1 123 | 1 209 | 324 | 157 | 47 | 18 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 13 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 16 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 106 | 14 | 3 | 34 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Czech Republic | 56 | 12 | - | 13 | 25 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| Hungary | 99 | 19 | 2 | 29 | 30 | 12 | 4 | 3 | - |
| Estonia | 113 | 19 | 2 | 39 | 30 | 14 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Latvia | 207 | 33 | 4 | 70 | 61 | 27 | 11 | 1 | - |
| Lithuania | 845 | 187 | 31 | 276 | 253 | 58 | 37 | 2 | 1 |
| Kosovo | 11 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Croatia | 23 | 2 | - | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Montenegro | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Poland | 1 503 | 357 | 73 | 362 | 522 | 123 | 47 | 19 | - |
| Romania | 300 | 70 | 19 | 70 | 101 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 1 |
| Russia | 199 | 19 | 11 | 80 | 53 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Serbia | 41 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Slovakia | 133 | 18 | 7 | 44 | 44 | 11 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Ukraine | 89 | 3 | 2 | 51 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 2 | - |
| USA | 376 | 40 | 39 | 113 | 95 | 45 | 31 | 9 | 4 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Cer | 3 688 | 345 | 167 | 1 564 | 1 079 | 218 | 127 | 133 | 55 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 21 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Brazil | 137 | 13 | 13 | 57 | 32 | 16 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Chile | 29 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| China | 306 | 15 | 13 | 139 | 67 | 15 | 16 | 29 | 12 |
| Eritrea | 36 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| India | 476 | 90 | 10 | 153 | 173 | 23 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Iran | 56 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Iraq | 24 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Korea, South | 58 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Morocco | 13 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Pakistan | 97 | 17 | 4 | 28 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 5 |
| Philippines | 1 163 | 19 | 6 | 707 | 345 | 21 | 27 | 30 | 8 |
| Somalia | 85 | 27 | 15 | 23 | 15 | 3 | - | 2 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 29 | 3 | - | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Syria | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Thailand | 185 | 2 | 27 | 39 | 63 | 31 | 16 | 6 | 1 |
| Turkey | 47 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 |
| Vietnam | 102 | 1 | 2 | 59 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 13 | - |
| Not stated | 23 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |

Table A9. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. 1986-2016

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

Table A9m. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Males. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 13 935 | 2 061 | 4 274 | 6 239 | 1 967 | 182 | -453 | -323 | -12 |
| OECD | -91 | -314 | 258 | 1 515 | -174 | -446 | -544 | -364 | -22 |
| Europa, total | 838 | -267 | 397 | 2 244 | 5 | -483 | -632 | -400 | -26 |
| EU 15 | -184 | -100 | 121 | 508 | -166 | -121 | -218 | -183 | -25 |
| EU 28 | 450 | -335 | 342 | 2 053 | -111 | -492 | -602 | -379 | -26 |
| NEW EU 13 | 634 | -235 | 221 | 1 545 | 55 | -371 | -384 | -196 | -1 |
| Africa, total | 2 541 | 419 | 672 | 971 | 361 | 94 | 14 | 6 | 4 |
| Asia, total | 9 954 | 1 812 | 3 029 | 2 871 | 1 463 | 570 | 165 | 49 | -5 |
| North and Central America, total | 114 | -15 | 37 | 48 | 70 | -24 | -14 | 6 | 6 |
| South America, total | 18 | -3 | 28 | 5 | -4 | -7 | -3 | 1 | 1 |
| Oceania, total | -3 | - | 2 | 3 | - | -7 | -2 | 1 | - |
| Industrialized world | 904 | -282 | 430 | 2 293 | 42 | -516 | -648 | -395 | -20 |
| Nordic countries, total | -818 | -145 | -5 | -43 | -299 | -115 | -109 | -86 | -16 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | -131 | -31 | 5 | 45 | -59 | -46 | -27 | -15 | -3 |
| Sweden | -450 | -73 | 8 | -96 | -177 | -26 | -35 | -40 | -11 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 425 | -8 | 107 | 572 | 69 | -41 | -149 | -115 | -10 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | -310 | -24 | 5 | 43 | -89 | -91 | -104 | -45 | -5 |
| U.K. | -93 | -21 | 11 | 111 | -29 | -49 | -66 | -46 | -4 |
| Eastern Europe | 1 231 | -114 | 295 | 1 715 | 235 | -327 | -374 | -199 | - |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 48 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 3 | - | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 72 | 13 | 12 | 28 | 23 | -1 | 3 | -1 | -5 |
| Bulgaria | 177 | 7 | 30 | 91 | 40 | 9 | -1 | 1 | - |
| Czech Republic | 1 | -9 | -1 | 18 | -4 | -2 | -1 | - | - |
| Hungary | 43 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Estonia | -147 | - | 1 | -25 | -59 | -42 | -19 | -3 | - |
| Latvia | -29 | -6 | 5 | 76 | -50 | -28 | -20 | -6 | - |
| Lithuania | -158 | -117 | 37 | 289 | -118 | -135 | -89 | -25 | - |
| Kosovo | 67 | 4 | 6 | 39 | 18 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 |
| Croatia | 264 | 42 | 11 | 76 | 93 | 29 | 11 | 2 | - |
| Montenegro | 11 | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | -1 | - | - |
| Poland | 270 | -118 | 105 | 801 | 79 | -202 | -238 | -157 | - |
| Romania | 270 | -17 | 23 | 172 | 96 | 11 | -14 | -1 | - |
| Russia | -37 | 3 | 10 | -15 | -21 | -13 | -4 | - | 3 |
| Serbia | 299 | 60 | 24 | 60 | 110 | 36 | 9 | - | - |
| Slovakia | -76 | -23 | 5 | 5 | -33 | -11 | -13 | -6 | - |
| Ukraine | 99 | 37 | 11 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 2 | -1 | 3 |
| USA | 32 | -18 | 20 | 23 | 37 | -25 | -14 | 4 | 5 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and Ce | 6 035 | 883 | 2 522 | 1 732 | 656 | 168 | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 1 565 | 110 | 1 351 | 38 | 44 | 16 | - | 6 | - |
| Brazil | -10 | 3 | 23 | -29 | -2 | -3 | -1 | -1 | - |
| Chile | 15 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | -1 | - | - |
| China | 23 | 10 | 7 | 3 | -6 | 19 | -1 | -4 | -5 |
| Eritrea | 1 553 | 236 | 400 | 615 | 215 | 68 | 12 | 5 | 2 |
| India | -14 | 14 | 5 | 91 | -96 | -36 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Iran | 324 | 32 | 47 | 115 | 100 | 21 | 6 | 3 | - |
| Iraq | 147 | 32 | 28 | 44 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Korea, South | -8 | -7 | 2 | 5 | -5 | -3 | 1 | -1 | - |
| Morocco | 29 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 11 | -1 | - | -1 | - |
| Pakistan | 181 | 16 | 18 | 101 | 43 | 6 | -1 | 2 | -4 |
| Philippines | 167 | 41 | 71 | 45 | 14 | 5 | -2 | -7 | - |
| Somalia | 295 | 96 | 165 | 16 | 15 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sri Lanka | 24 | - | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Syria | 6 996 | 1 460 | 1 322 | 2 214 | 1 269 | 530 | 158 | 38 | 5 |
| Thailand | 195 | 56 | 124 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| Turkey | 114 | 2 | 8 | 78 | 30 | -2 | - | - | -2 |
| Vietnam | 38 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 7 | -4 | 1 | -3 |
| Stateless and not stated | 473 | 115 | 109 | 97 | 72 | 39 | 19 | 14 | 8 |

Table A9f. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Females. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Total | - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 13 843 | 1 972 | 2 242 | 5 448 | 2 478 | 1 178 | 359 | 84 | 82 |
| OECD | 1 328 | -236 | 253 | 1 321 | 17 | 46 | -2 | -75 | 4 |
| Europa, total | 3 123 | -140 | 442 | 2 116 | 349 | 299 | 57 | -30 | 30 |
| EU 15 | 206 | -49 | 146 | 327 | -69 | -56 | -30 | -63 | - |
| EU 28 | 2 191 | -209 | 359 | 1 776 | 74 | 199 | 46 | -65 | 11 |
| NEW EU 13 | 1 985 | -160 | 213 | 1 449 | 143 | 255 | 76 | -2 | 11 |
| Africa, total | 2 128 | 395 | 425 | 775 | 388 | 103 | 26 | 15 | 1 |
| Asia, total | 7 780 | 1 634 | 1 245 | 2 263 | 1 548 | 729 | 237 | 81 | 43 |
| North and Central America, total | 207 | -6 | 35 | 122 | 40 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| South America, total | 196 | -14 | 25 | 63 | 91 | 22 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Oceania, total | 11 | -6 | -2 | 15 | 9 | -5 | -1 | - | 1 |
| Industrialized world | 3 259 | -163 | 464 | 2 234 | 374 | 287 | 58 | -26 | 31 |
| Nordic countries, total | -480 | -120 | -11 | -41 | -178 | -64 | -25 | -43 | 2 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | -42 | -25 | -5 | 67 | -29 | -32 | -8 | -8 | -2 |
| Sweden | -338 | -45 | 9 | -146 | -137 | -11 | 3 | -20 | 9 |
| Rest of Western Europe | 552 | 28 | 143 | 350 | 87 | -8 | -18 | -26 | -4 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 3 | -15 | 36 | 38 | -10 | -25 | -14 | -5 | -2 |
| U.K. | 32 | -9 | 12 | 51 | 7 | -15 | -1 | -13 | - |
| Eastern Europe | 3 051 | -48 | 310 | 1 807 | 440 | 371 | 100 | 39 | 32 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 64 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 19 | 7 | -1 | 1 | - |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 70 | 11 | 9 | 28 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 1 | -8 |
| Bulgaria | 180 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 28 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| Czech Republic | 29 | -8 | 3 | 41 | -7 | 1 | -1 | - | - |
| Hungary | 66 | -7 | 9 | 22 | 27 | 13 | 2 | -2 | 2 |
| Estonia | - | -8 | 2 | 20 | -11 | - | -3 | - | - |
| Latvia | 81 | 2 | 14 | 60 | -9 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lithuania | 235 | -94 | 44 | 251 | -46 | 59 | 19 | 2 | - |
| Kosovo | 88 | 3 | 13 | 50 | 15 | 4 | - | 3 | - |
| Croatia | 243 | 41 | 25 | 75 | 68 | 26 | 7 | 2 | -1 |
| Montenegro | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | -1 |
| Poland | 904 | -87 | 85 | 714 | 44 | 110 | 42 | -8 | 4 |
| Romania | 245 | -27 | 11 | 183 | 51 | 22 | 6 | -4 | 3 |
| Russia | 200 | 11 | 18 | 69 | 16 | 25 | 18 | 22 | 21 |
| Serbia | 337 | 48 | 21 | 91 | 129 | 42 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Slovakia | -14 | -9 | -3 | 18 | -11 | -6 | -3 | - | - |
| Ukraine | 233 | 23 | 19 | 69 | 74 | 25 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| USA | 83 | -14 | 21 | 70 | 1 | -4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Asia incl.Turkey, Africa, South and C | 6 396 | 814 | 984 | 2 385 | 1 318 | 582 | 197 | 76 | 40 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 534 | 93 | 106 | 209 | 68 | 28 | 20 | 6 | 4 |
| Brazil | 128 | 2 | 10 | 24 | 67 | 22 | 3 | - | - |
| Chile | 2 | -2 | -1 | 3 | 7 | -3 | 1 | -2 | -1 |
| China | 143 | 16 | 5 | 49 | 36 | 29 | 8 | 2 | -2 |
| Eritrea | 1 057 | 201 | 190 | 435 | 181 | 38 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| India | 120 | 19 | -2 | 95 | 5 | -8 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Iran | 274 | 30 | 27 | 84 | 84 | 31 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| Iraq | 160 | 23 | 11 | 75 | 38 | 10 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Korea, South | 15 | -2 | - | 13 | 4 | - | -1 | 1 | - |
| Morocco | 93 | 4 | 1 | 38 | 38 | 9 | 1 | 3 | -1 |
| Pakistan | 196 | 2 | 6 | 124 | 32 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| Philippines | 599 | 42 | 102 | 392 | -28 | 57 | 29 | - | 5 |
| Somalia | 394 | 98 | 153 | 68 | 37 | 23 | 9 | 6 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 61 | 4 | 7 | 26 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Syria | 4 188 | 1 321 | 794 | 829 | 786 | 309 | 104 | 34 | 11 |
| Thailand | 946 | 59 | 135 | 142 | 356 | 207 | 44 | 3 | - |
| Turkey | 84 | 3 | 7 | 47 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Vietnam | 166 | 8 | 19 | 58 | 61 | 14 | 2 | - | 4 |
| Stateless and not stated | 398 | 109 | 72 | 94 | 53 | 23 | 28 | 13 | 6 |

Table A10. Immigration, emigration and net migration to Norway, by citizenship. 1978-2016

| 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 |

Table A11. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 2005-2015 and 2001-2011 still in Norway one and five years after immigration

| Years of immigration | 2005-2015 | | 2001-2011 | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Number of immigrants | Per cent still in Norway after 1 year | Number of immigrants | Per cent still in Norway after 5 years |
| Country of birth | | | | |
| Total | 584 654 | 91 | 448 548 | 71 |
| Europe, total | 365 631 | 90 | 270 587 | 68 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Denmark | 12 338 | 75 | 12 582 | 41 |
| Finland | 4 549 | 73 | 6 124 | 34 |
| Iceland | 8 196 | 82 | 5 849 | 54 |
| Sweden | 43 686 | 76 | 37 988 | 43 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 2 420 | 92 | 2 198 | 83 |
| Bulgaria | 6 101 | 95 | 2 883 | 83 |
| France | 6 606 | 86 | 5 036 | 45 |
| Germany | 23 497 | 88 | 22 632 | 69 |
| Netherlands | 6 206 | 93 | 5 635 | 70 |
| Poland | 108 168 | 94 | 73 828 | 80 |
| Romania | 13 573 | 95 | 6 534 | 82 |
| Russia | 11 674 | 92 | 13 752 | 84 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 4 124 | 93 | 2 117 | 83 |
| Ukraine | 4 435 | 92 | 3 317 | 77 |
| United Kingdom | 10 204 | 93 | 8 901 | 59 |
| Africa, total | 64 311 | 96 | 47 605 | 84 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Morocco | 1 862 | 96 | 1 788 | 87 |
| Somalia | 18 562 | 99 | 15 594 | 92 |
| Asia, total | 126 193 | 92 | 106 401 | 77 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| China | 8 712 | 81 | 7 198 | 54 |
| India | 11 630 | 80 | 6 522 | 54 |
| Iran | 6 836 | 94 | 6 662 | 86 |
| Iraq | 8 716 | 97 | 13 125 | 93 |
| Pakistan | 6 614 | 93 | 6 357 | 82 |
| Philippines | 20 587 | 94 | 13 483 | 61 |
| South Korea | 1 411 | 78 | 1 074 | 42 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 470 | 86 | 3 173 | 70 |
| Syria | 8 914 | 99 | 1 138 | 89 |
| Turkey | 3 866 | 91 | 4 554 | 79 |
| Vietnam | 3 311 | 86 | 3 291 | 75 |
| North and Central America, total | 14 221 | 82 | 12 276 | 46 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Canada | 2 280 | 78 | 1 932 | 39 |
| USA | 8 601 | 81 | 7 392 | 38 |
| South America, total | 11 395 | 88 | 9 070 | 69 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Chile | 1 452 | 88 | 1 599 | 71 |
| Oceania, total | 2 903 | 80 | 2 609 | 43 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| Australia | 2 280 | 78 | 2 050 | 41 |

Table A12.1. Married couples ¹ by country of birth of the spouse. 1 January 2017 ²

| Husband/oldest spouse | Wives/youngest spouse | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of | | | North and | | Oceania | Unspecified |
| | | | Europe | Africa | Asia | Central America | South America | | |
| Total | 937 106 | 705 909 | 84 036 | 15 183 | 66 882 | 6 317 | 5 596 | 469 | 52 714 |
| Norway | 735 271 | 664 884 | 29 597 | 2 121 | 23 110 | 5 068 | 3 546 | 358 | 6 587 |
| Rest of Europe | 106 296 | 21 992 | 47 595 | 287 | 1 805 | 404 | 402 | 42 | 33 769 |
| Africa | 19 563 | 2 264 | 596 | 10 156 | 252 | 38 | 21 | 3 | 6 233 |
| Asia | 51 056 | 4 925 | 1 410 | 308 | 38 878 | 63 | 49 | 8 | 5 415 |
| North and Central America | 5 501 | 4 009 | 453 | 22 | 149 | 516 | 63 | 11 | 278 |
| South America | 3 214 | 1 155 | 213 | 10 | 53 | 41 | 1 335 | 1 | 406 |
| Oceania | 720 | 551 | 68 | - | 32 | 10 | 2 | 31 | 26 |
| Unspecified | 15 485 | 6 129 | 4 104 | 2 279 | 2 603 | 177 | 178 | 15 | - |

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 2017 ²

| Husband/oldest spouse | Wives/youngest spouse | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of | | | North and | | Oceania | Unspecified |
| | | | Europe | Africa | Asia | Central America | South America | | |
| Total | 937 106 | 710 721 | 80 530 | 15 063 | 68 039 | 4 421 | 5 222 | 396 | 52 714 |
| Norway | 739 998 | 677 275 | 26 572 | 1 770 | 20 742 | 3 465 | 3 317 | 311 | 6 546 |
| Rest of Europe | 102 528 | 18 937 | 47 343 | 251 | 1 645 | 282 | 339 | 30 | 33 701 |
| Africa | 19 207 | 1 749 | 548 | 10 379 | 251 | 24 | 17 | 3 | 6 236 |
| Asia | 52 731 | 2 841 | 1 435 | 341 | 42 471 | 51 | 32 | 4 | 5 556 |
| North and Central America | 3 585 | 2 473 | 308 | 15 | 79 | 416 | 41 | 4 | 249 |
| South America | 2 923 | 942 | 194 | 6 | 37 | 34 | 1 310 | - | 400 |
| Oceania | 649 | 510 | 58 | - | 20 | 4 | 2 | 29 | 26 |
| Unspecified | 15 485 | 5 994 | 4 072 | 2 301 | 2 794 | 145 | 164 | 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. 2016

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania | Not known |
| Total | 22 259 | 15 419 | 2 816 | 345 | 2 172 | 225 | 252 | 35 | 995 |
| Norway | 18 858 | 14 565 | 1 214 | 199 | 1 815 | 198 | 205 | 34 | 628 |
| Rest of Europe | 2 647 | 674 | 1 544 | 20 | 110 | 19 | 27 | - | 253 |
| Africa | 214 | 36 | 16 | 121 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 37 |
| Asia | 408 | 70 | 22 | 3 | 241 | 1 | - | - | 71 |
| North and Central America | 69 | 45 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 |
| South America | 37 | 7 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 20 | - | 1 |
| Oceania | 21 | 20 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not known | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |

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. 2016

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------------------|---------------|---------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania |
| Total | 22 259 | 18 330 | 2 103 | 299 | 1 304 | 95 | 112 | 16 |
| Norway | 17 266 | 15 533 | 807 | 78 | 671 | 75 | 87 | 15 |
| Rest of Europe | 2 771 | 1 447 | 1 209 | 9 | 82 | 14 | 10 | - |
| Africa | 535 | 315 | 11 | 201 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| Asia | 1 480 | 880 | 47 | 11 | 537 | 2 | 3 | - |
| North and Central America | 79 | 60 | 14 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| South America | 99 | 72 | 11 | - | 4 | 1 | 11 | - |
| Oceania | 29 | 23 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - |

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. 2016

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania | Not known |
| Total ² | 9267 | 7532 | 737 | 122 | 425 | 92 | 89 | 10 | 260 |
| Norway | 8082 | 7045 | 351 | 77 | 366 | 87 | 79 | 10 | 67 |
| Rest of Europe | 764 | 285 | 364 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 6 | - | 83 |
| Africa | 199 | 61 | 6 | 39 | - | - | - | - | 93 |
| Asia | 134 | 74 | 8 | - | 41 | - | - | - | 11 |
| North and Central America | 45 | 36 | 5 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| South America | 27 | 21 | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| Oceania | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Not known | 9 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |

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 were the husband was resident abroad included.

Table A14.2 Divorces ¹ by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2016

| Bridegroom | Bride | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | Total | Norway | Rest of Europe | Africa | Asia | North and Central America | South America | Oceania |
| Total ² | 9267 | 7187 | 809 | 246 | 819 | 77 | 123 | 6 |
| Norway | 7279 | 6282 | 383 | 66 | 381 | 65 | 96 | 6 |
| Rest of Europe | 808 | 373 | 385 | 11 | 27 | 3 | 9 | - |
| Africa | 428 | 253 | 12 | 157 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Asia | 625 | 184 | 22 | 11 | 404 | 1 | 3 | - |
| North and Central America | 55 | 44 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - |
| South America | 64 | 43 | 3 | - | - | 4 | 14 | - |
| Oceania | 8 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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 were the husband was resident abroad included.

Table A15. Population by citizenship, 1 January, 1986-2017

| Nationality | Annual average | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | 2011-2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| 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 |
| Foreigners, total | 122 140 | 154 283,6 | 164 019 | 197 180,4 | 272 738 | 459 802 | 538 223 | 559 227 |
| Per cent of total population | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 5,8 | 9 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| OECD | | | | 104 478 | 149 947 | 258 709 | 299 673 | 302 228 |
| 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 |
| EU 15 | 56 775 | 57 834 | 69 748 | 81 801 | 100 345 | 140 655 | 153 515 | 153 848 |
| EU 28 | 59 495 | 61 714 | 78 361 | 88 232 | 140 524 | 285 865 | 343 154 | 348 609 |
| NEW EU 13 | 2 720 | 3 880 | 4 012 | 6 431 | 40 179 | 145 210 | 189 639 | 194 761 |
| 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 |
| Denmark | 17 140 | 17 684 | 18 545 | 19 826 | 20 430 | 22 260 | 23 257 | 23 020 |
| Sweden | 11 428 | 12 854 | 20 508 | 25 351 | 30 597 | 43 112 | 45 104 | 44 393 |
| Bosnia- Herzegovina | . | 5 294 | 11 670 | 7 888 | 4 247 | 3 708 | 3 684 | 3 738 |
| Bulgaria | 142 | 334 | 303 | 513 | 891 | 4 075 | 6 335 | 6 762 |
| Estonia | . | . | . | . | 1 216 | 4 345 | 5 222 | 5 115 |
| France | 2 048 | 1 837 | 2 038 | 2 394 | 3 215 | 5 282 | 6 004 | 6 015 |
| Germany | 4 088 | 4 456 | 5 606 | 8 250 | 15 574 | 24 225 | 25 186 | 24 922 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 1 204 | 1 788 | 1 711 | 1 797 |
| Latvia | . | . | . | . | 1 439 | 8 475 | 10 791 | 10 969 |
| Lithuania | . | . | . | . | 5 591 | 31 369 | 41 727 | 42 538 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | 69 | 179 | 217 | 223 |
| Netherlands | 2 527 | 2 680 | 3 239 | 3 851 | 5 745 | 7 856 | 8 486 | 8 495 |
| Poland | 2 243 | 2 805 | 2 171 | 2 705 | 26 616 | 79 623 | 99 626 | 102 017 |
| Romania | 88 | 338 | 457 | 664 | 1 828 | 8 911 | 13 794 | 14 503 |
| Russia | . | 259 | 1 827 | 5 117 | 9 528 | 11 226 | 11 537 | 11 377 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 2 561 | 5 971 | 6 771 | 6 563 | 2 034 | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 2 240 | 2 712 | 3 708 | 4 287 |
| Slovakia | . | . | . | . | 1 281 | 3 364 | 4 171 | 4 130 |
| Ukraine | . | 39 | 145 | 571 | 1 394 | 2 579 | 3 121 | 3 259 |
| United Kingdom | 12 700 | 11 500 | 11 058 | 11 090 | 12 142 | 15 429 | 16 341 | 16 260 |
| Rest of Europe | 10 550 | 11 069 | 15 284 | 21 152 | 25 293 | 39 528 | 50 271 | 52 478 |
| Africa, total | 5 613 | 10 890 | 10 409 | 17 574 | 25 938 | 40 189 | 50 971 | 52 570 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 1 805 | 11 480 | 17 734 | 18 983 |
| Morocco | 1 703 | 1 991 | 1 357 | 1 435 | 1 119 | 961 | 884 | 925 |
| Somalia | 515 | 2 834 | 4 012 | 8 304 | 10 751 | 13 536 | 16 828 | 16 832 |
| Rest of Africa | 3 395 | 6 065 | 5 040 | 7 835 | 12 263 | 14 212 | 15 525 | 15 830 |
| Asia, total | 34 323 | 49 271 | 37 744 | 47 699 | 59 838 | 75 667 | 82 246 | 95 091 |
| Afghanistan | 112 | 366 | 322 | 3 030 | 6 545 | 7 702 | 7 680 | 8 867 |
| China | 770 | 1 761 | 1 495 | 1 572 | 2 865 | 4 798 | 5 485 | 5 551 |
| India | 2 819 | 3 232 | 2 349 | 2 139 | 2 822 | 5 478 | 6 971 | 6 839 |
| Iran | 2 655 | 6 467 | 3 853 | 4 571 | 3 842 | 3 819 | 4 132 | 4 359 |
| Iraq | 328 | 1 724 | 3 725 | 12 151 | 11 567 | 8 321 | 5 876 | 5 400 |
| Pakistan | 10 142 | 10 846 | 8 018 | 6 645 | 5 745 | 5 410 | 5 048 | 5 010 |
| Philippines | 1 675 | 2 253 | 1 763 | 2 384 | 4 972 | 10 260 | 11 799 | 12 100 |
| South Korea | 290 | 269 | 228 | 219 | 362 | 528 | 614 | 605 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 882 | 5 917 | 4 092 | 2 900 | 2 222 | 1 796 | 1 660 | 1 614 |
| Syria | 55 | 209 | 169 | 295 | 389 | 2 389 | 7 583 | 18 860 |
| Thailand | 651 | 1 397 | 2 092 | 3 715 | 7 092 | 10 749 | 11 587 | 12 091 |
| Turkey | 4 309 | 5 410 | 3 697 | 3 442 | 3 392 | 3 416 | 3 291 | 3 371 |
| Vietnam | 6 024 | 6 748 | 3 861 | 1 641 | 1 600 | 1 608 | 1 556 | 1 624 |
| Rest of Asia | 1 666 | 2 883 | 2 730 | 3 289 | 6 813 | 9 915 | 8 964 | 8 800 |
| North and Central America, total | 11 528 | 11 115 | 10 507 | 10 170 | 10 892 | 12 654 | 13 007 | 13 037 |
| USA | 9 975 | 9 456 | 8 633 | 7 849 | 8 006 | 9 086 | 9 263 | 9 210 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 1 554 | 1 659 | 1 874 | 2 321 | 2 886 | 3 568 | 3 744 | 3 827 |
| South America, total | 4 332 | 6 604 | 4 411 | 4 270 | 5 447 | 7 045 | 7 337 | 7 169 |
| Chile | 3 130 | 5 105 | 2 932 | 2 211 | 2 017 | 1 952 | 1 882 | 1 855 |
| Colombia | 394 | 410 | 262 | 411 | 494 | 633 | 709 | 731 |
| Rest of South America | 808 | 1 089 | 1 217 | 1 648 | 2 936 | 4 461 | 4 746 | 4 583 |
| Oceania, total | 633 | 715 | 743 | 861 | 1 268 | 1 711 | 1 808 | 1 808 |
| Stateless and unknown | 196 | 703 | 585 | 670 | 1 621 | 3 227 | 2 561 | 5 062 |

Table A16. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. 1 January 2017

| 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 | 1 214 378 | 724 987 | 158 764 | 330 627 | 255 817 |
| Europe | 633 197 | 386 553 | 51 606 | 195 038 | 160 530 |
| Denmark | 57 318 | 19 494 | 1 953 | 35 871 | 30 603 |
| Finland | 14 281 | 6 333 | 660 | 7 288 | 6 765 |
| Iceland | 12 258 | 7 883 | 821 | 3 554 | 3 157 |
| Sweden | 89 982 | 36 315 | 2 951 | 50 716 | 38 715 |
| Bulgaria | 8 180 | 6 726 | 595 | 859 | 794 |
| Estonia | 6 061 | 4 944 | 435 | 682 | 631 |
| France | 10 550 | 5 307 | 522 | 4 721 | 3 647 |
| Croatia | 5 769 | 4 124 | 793 | 852 | 822 |
| Italy | 6 843 | 4 069 | 235 | 2 539 | 2 098 |
| Latvia | 11 795 | 10 052 | 1 020 | 723 | 675 |
| Netherlands | 666 | 443 | 159 | 64 | 62 |
| Poland | 114 286 | 97 196 | 11 059 | 6 031 | 5 674 |
| Portugal | 4 342 | 3 211 | 262 | 869 | 760 |
| Romania | 17 204 | 13 889 | 1 775 | 1 540 | 1 360 |
| Lithuania | 43 675 | 37 638 | 4 853 | 1 184 | 1 136 |
| Spain | 9 949 | 6 049 | 370 | 3 530 | 2 707 |
| United Kingdom | 40 536 | 14 330 | 991 | 25 215 | 20 158 |
| Russia | 24 697 | 17 225 | 3 219 | 4 253 | 3 804 |
| Switzerland | 4 214 | 1 388 | 162 | 2 664 | 1 755 |
| Germany | 45 885 | 24 601 | 2 992 | 18 292 | 14 928 |
| Ukraine | 6 681 | 4 881 | 589 | 1 211 | 1 136 |
| Hungary | 6 473 | 3 863 | 692 | 1 918 | 1 543 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 19 223 | 13 591 | 4 093 | 1 539 | 1 524 |
| Macedonia | 4 693 | 2 692 | 1 345 | 656 | 641 |
| Slovakia | 4 657 | 3 902 | 432 | 323 | 315 |
| Czech Republic | 3 464 | 2 201 | 302 | 961 | 910 |
| Serbia | 7 190 | 5 361 | 1 035 | 794 | 755 |
| Kosovo | 16 583 | 10 034 | 5 294 | 1 255 | 1 232 |
| The rest of Europe | 35 742 | 18 811 | 1 997 | 14 934 | 12 223 |
| Africa | 139 028 | 90 501 | 30 610 | 17 917 | 14 425 |
| Algeria | 2 418 | 1 240 | 523 | 655 | 639 |
| Burundi | 1 542 | 1 075 | 371 | 96 | 92 |
| Eritrea | 24 114 | 19 957 | 3 661 | 496 | 371 |
| Ethiopia | 11 991 | 7 888 | 2 499 | 1 604 | 656 |
| Gambia | 2 515 | 1 202 | 560 | 753 | 742 |
| Ghana | 3 313 | 1 920 | 782 | 611 | 578 |
| Kenya | 3 381 | 1 790 | 305 | 1 286 | 912 |
| Congo | 3 283 | 2 254 | 696 | 333 | 258 |
| Liberia | 1 381 | 893 | 307 | 181 | 133 |
| Morocco | 12 384 | 5 796 | 4 159 | 2 429 | 2 368 |
| Nigeria | 3 100 | 1 806 | 542 | 752 | 717 |
| Somalia | 42 182 | 28 696 | 12 767 | 719 | 695 |
| Sudan | 5 124 | 4 264 | 735 | 125 | 116 |
| Tunisia | 2 219 | 1 021 | 410 | 788 | 754 |
| The rest of Africa | 20 081 | 10 699 | 2 293 | 7 089 | 5 394 |
| Asia included Turkey | 348 442 | 213 987 | 72 420 | 62 035 | 44 188 |
| Afghanistan | 19 793 | 15 986 | 3 574 | 233 | 230 |
| Burma | 4 010 | 3 186 | 752 | 72 | 70 |
| Sri Lanka | 16 562 | 9 109 | 6 199 | 1 254 | 1 004 |
| Philippines | 33 754 | 20 537 | 2 355 | 10 862 | 9 188 |
| India | 18 245 | 11 022 | 3 911 | 3 312 | 1 774 |
| Indonesia | 2 455 | 1 269 | 266 | 920 | 645 |
| Iraq | 33 588 | 22 493 | 9 811 | 1 284 | 1 253 |
| Iran | 24 111 | 17 169 | 4 195 | 2 747 | 2 674 |
| China | 15 376 | 8 475 | 1 991 | 4 910 | 1 730 |
| Lebanon | 3 892 | 2 216 | 973 | 703 | 647 |
| Palestine | 4 406 | 3 361 | 780 | 265 | 217 |
| Pakistan | 42 599 | 19 973 | 16 727 | 5 899 | 5 734 |
| Syria | 22 620 | 20 823 | 1 462 | 335 | 325 |
| Thailand | 28 684 | 18 634 | 890 | 9 160 | 7 659 |
| Vietnam | 24 989 | 13 750 | 8 908 | 2 331 | 2 029 |
| Turkey | 22 020 | 11 330 | 6 842 | 3 848 | 3 698 |
| The rest of Asia | 31 338 | 14 654 | 2 784 | 13 900 | 5 311 |
| North and Central America | 51 158 | 14 853 | 1 347 | 34 958 | 23 562 |
| Canada | 6 065 | 1 855 | 133 | 4 077 | 2 802 |
| USA | 35 737 | 8 446 | 673 | 26 618 | 17 392 |
| The rest of North and Central America | 9 356 | 4 552 | 541 | 4 263 | 3 368 |
| South America | 37 168 | 16 986 | 2 707 | 17 475 | 10 794 |
| Brazil | 8 443 | 4 403 | 244 | 3 796 | 2 719 |
| Chile | 12 266 | 6 171 | 1 789 | 4 306 | 3 834 |
| Colombia | 7 152 | 1 891 | 188 | 5 073 | 1 085 |
| Peru | 2 640 | 1 306 | 143 | 1 191 | 929 |
| The rest of South America | 6 667 | 3 215 | 343 | 3 109 | 2 227 |
| Oceania | 5 385 | 2 107 | 74 | 3 204 | 2 318 |
| Australia | 3 963 | 1 543 | 55 | 2 365 | 1 630 |
| The rest of Oceania | 1 422 | 564 | 19 | 839 | 688 |

Table A16m. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Males. 1 January 2017

| 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 | 630 329 | 380 030 | 81 335 | 168 964 | 132 240 |
| Europe | 341 515 | 214 208 | 26 482 | 100 825 | 83 018 |
| Denmark | 29 778 | 10 215 | 1 002 | 18 561 | 15 835 |
| Finland | 6 527 | 2 459 | 321 | 3 747 | 3 473 |
| Iceland | 6 273 | 4 078 | 408 | 1 787 | 1 584 |
| Sweden | 46 169 | 18 380 | 1 532 | 26 257 | 20 092 |
| Bulgaria | 4 483 | 3 735 | 305 | 443 | 414 |
| Estonia | 3 368 | 2 778 | 218 | 372 | 330 |
| France | 5 723 | 3 050 | 274 | 2 399 | 1 856 |
| Croatia | 3 044 | 2 221 | 382 | 441 | 428 |
| Italy | 4 076 | 2 620 | 121 | 1 335 | 1 104 |
| Latvia | 6 695 | 5 783 | 536 | 376 | 352 |
| Netherlands | 336 | 214 | 85 | 37 | 36 |
| Poland | 71 063 | 62 286 | 5 653 | 3 124 | 2 934 |
| Portugal | 2 483 | 1 882 | 145 | 456 | 401 |
| Romania | 9 315 | 7 596 | 925 | 794 | 690 |
| Lithuania | 25 094 | 21 967 | 2 504 | 623 | 601 |
| Spain | 5 334 | 3 357 | 187 | 1 790 | 1 387 |
| United Kingdom | 22 773 | 9 272 | 504 | 12 997 | 10 436 |
| Russia | 9 541 | 5 667 | 1 654 | 2 220 | 1 956 |
| Switzerland | 2 133 | 678 | 99 | 1 356 | 907 |
| Germany | 23 875 | 12 823 | 1 533 | 9 519 | 7 751 |
| Ukraine | 2 240 | 1 320 | 298 | 622 | 589 |
| Hungary | 3 406 | 2 026 | 349 | 1 031 | 798 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 9 598 | 6 684 | 2 122 | 792 | 785 |
| Macedonia | 2 465 | 1 441 | 687 | 337 | 330 |
| Slovakia | 2 830 | 2 455 | 215 | 160 | 153 |
| Czech Republic | 1 777 | 1 121 | 161 | 495 | 472 |
| Serbia | 3 579 | 2 650 | 511 | 418 | 397 |
| Kosovo | 8 628 | 5 289 | 2 720 | 619 | 608 |
| The rest of Europe | 18 909 | 10 161 | 1 031 | 7 717 | 6 319 |
| Africa | 74 431 | 49 658 | 15 542 | 9 231 | 7 361 |
| Algeria | 1 378 | 801 | 253 | 324 | 315 |
| Burundi | 751 | 506 | 194 | 51 | 49 |
| Eritrea | 14 065 | 11 971 | 1 837 | 257 | 189 |
| Ethiopia | 6 147 | 4 026 | 1 261 | 860 | 330 |
| Gambia | 1 366 | 703 | 276 | 387 | 381 |
| Ghana | 1 721 | 1 050 | 355 | 316 | 302 |
| Kenya | 1 492 | 679 | 151 | 662 | 462 |
| Congo | 1 596 | 1 124 | 319 | 153 | 119 |
| Liberia | 687 | 438 | 157 | 92 | 73 |
| Morocco | 6 557 | 3 173 | 2 138 | 1 246 | 1 210 |
| Nigeria | 1 659 | 1 038 | 247 | 374 | 362 |
| Somalia | 22 079 | 15 105 | 6 600 | 374 | 361 |
| Sudan | 3 138 | 2 691 | 390 | 57 | 52 |
| Tunisia | 1 274 | 683 | 192 | 399 | 379 |
| The rest of Africa | 10 521 | 5 670 | 1 172 | 3 679 | 2 777 |
| Asia included Turkey | 168 134 | 100 981 | 37 156 | 29 997 | 22 831 |
| Afghanistan | 12 007 | 10 142 | 1 747 | 118 | 116 |
| Burma | 2 033 | 1 603 | 388 | 42 | 40 |
| Sri Lanka | 8 477 | 4 700 | 3 153 | 624 | 495 |
| Philippines | 11 115 | 4 140 | 1 193 | 5 782 | 4 807 |
| India | 9 375 | 5 943 | 2 003 | 1 429 | 881 |
| Indonesia | 1 035 | 427 | 142 | 466 | 324 |
| Iraq | 18 341 | 12 611 | 5 046 | 684 | 667 |
| Iran | 12 731 | 9 143 | 2 180 | 1 408 | 1 371 |
| China | 5 847 | 3 514 | 986 | 1 347 | 934 |
| Lebanon | 2 069 | 1 195 | 512 | 362 | 329 |
| Palestine | 2 543 | 2 017 | 400 | 126 | 99 |
| Pakistan | 22 038 | 10 354 | 8 625 | 3 059 | 2 972 |
| Syria | 14 002 | 13 075 | 761 | 166 | 160 |
| Thailand | 8 122 | 2 969 | 448 | 4 705 | 3 942 |
| Vietnam | 11 852 | 6 126 | 4 582 | 1 144 | 1 016 |
| Turkey | 11 890 | 6 338 | 3 545 | 2 007 | 1 921 |
| The rest of Asia | 14 657 | 6 684 | 1 445 | 6 528 | 2 757 |
| North and Central America | 25 462 | 6 763 | 698 | 18 001 | 12 269 |
| Canada | 3 002 | 880 | 67 | 2 055 | 1 451 |
| USA | 18 072 | 4 005 | 335 | 13 732 | 9 082 |
| The rest of North and Central America | 4 388 | 1 878 | 296 | 2 214 | 1 736 |
| South America | 17 786 | 7 084 | 1 414 | 9 288 | 5 597 |
| Brazil | 3 183 | 1 123 | 119 | 1 941 | 1 381 |
| Chile | 6 410 | 3 208 | 951 | 2 251 | 2 022 |
| Colombia | 3 741 | 783 | 96 | 2 862 | 570 |
| Peru | 1 173 | 467 | 87 | 619 | 476 |
| The rest of South America | 3 279 | 1 503 | 161 | 1 615 | 1 148 |
| Oceania | 3 001 | 1 336 | 43 | 1 622 | 1 164 |
| Australia | 2 242 | 995 | 32 | 1 215 | 828 |
| The rest of Oceania | 759 | 341 | 11 | 407 | 336 |

Table A16f. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Females. 1 January 2017

| Country background | Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents | | Other immigrant background | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Immigrants | Norwegian-born to immigrant parents | Total | Of which born in Norway with one foreign born parent |
| Total | 344 957 | 77 429 | 161 663 | 123 577 |
| Europe | 172 345 | 25 124 | 94 213 | 77 512 |
| Denmark | 9 279 | 951 | 17 310 | 14 768 |
| Finland | 3 874 | 339 | 3 541 | 3 292 |
| Iceland | 3 805 | 413 | 1 767 | 1 573 |
| Sweden | 17 935 | 1 419 | 24 459 | 18 623 |
| Bulgaria | 2 991 | 290 | 416 | 380 |
| Estonia | 2 166 | 217 | 310 | 301 |
| France | 2 257 | 248 | 2 322 | 1 791 |
| Croatia | 1 903 | 411 | 411 | 394 |
| Italy | 1 449 | 114 | 1 204 | 994 |
| Latvia | 4 269 | 484 | 347 | 323 |
| Netherlands | 229 | 74 | 27 | 26 |
| Poland | 34 910 | 5 406 | 2 907 | 2 740 |
| Portugal | 1 329 | 117 | 413 | 359 |
| Romania | 6 293 | 850 | 746 | 670 |
| Lithuania | 15 671 | 2 349 | 561 | 535 |
| Spain | 2 692 | 183 | 1 740 | 1 320 |
| United Kingdom | 5 058 | 487 | 12 218 | 9 722 |
| Russia | 11 558 | 1 565 | 2 033 | 1 848 |
| Switzerland | 710 | 63 | 1 308 | 848 |
| Germany | 11 778 | 1 459 | 8 773 | 7 177 |
| Ukraine | 3 561 | 291 | 589 | 547 |
| Hungary | 1 837 | 343 | 887 | 745 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 6 907 | 1 971 | 747 | 739 |
| Macedonia | 1 251 | 658 | 319 | 311 |
| Slovakia | 1 447 | 217 | 163 | 162 |
| Czech Republic | 1 080 | 141 | 466 | 438 |
| Serbia | 2 711 | 524 | 376 | 358 |
| Kosovo | 4 745 | 2 574 | 636 | 624 |
| The rest of Europe | 8 650 | 966 | 7 217 | 5 904 |
| Africa | 40 843 | 15 068 | 8 686 | 7 064 |
| Algeria | 439 | 270 | 331 | 324 |
| Burundi | 569 | 177 | 45 | 43 |
| Eritrea | 7 986 | 1 824 | 239 | 182 |
| Ethiopia | 3 862 | 1 238 | 744 | 326 |
| Gambia | 499 | 284 | 366 | 361 |
| Ghana | 870 | 427 | 295 | 276 |
| Kenya | 1 111 | 154 | 624 | 450 |
| Congo | 1 130 | 377 | 180 | 139 |
| Liberia | 455 | 150 | 89 | 60 |
| Morocco | 2 623 | 2 021 | 1 183 | 1 158 |
| Nigeria | 768 | 295 | 378 | 355 |
| Somalia | 13 591 | 6 167 | 345 | 334 |
| Sudan | 1 573 | 345 | 68 | 64 |
| Tunisia | 338 | 218 | 389 | 375 |
| The rest of Africa | 5 029 | 1 121 | 3 410 | 2 617 |
| Asia included Turkey | 113 006 | 35 264 | 32 038 | 21 357 |
| Afghanistan | 5 844 | 1 827 | 115 | 114 |
| Burma | 1 583 | 364 | 30 | 30 |
| Sri Lanka | 4 409 | 3 046 | 630 | 509 |
| Philippines | 16 397 | 1 162 | 5 080 | 4 381 |
| India | 5 079 | 1 908 | 1 883 | 893 |
| Indonesia | 842 | 124 | 454 | 321 |
| Iraq | 9 882 | 4 765 | 600 | 586 |
| Iran | 8 026 | 2 015 | 1 339 | 1 303 |
| China | 4 961 | 1 005 | 3 563 | 796 |
| Lebanon | 1 021 | 461 | 341 | 318 |
| Palestine | 1 344 | 380 | 139 | 118 |
| Pakistan | 9 619 | 8 102 | 2 840 | 2 762 |
| Syria | 7 748 | 701 | 169 | 165 |
| Thailand | 15 665 | 442 | 4 455 | 3 717 |
| Vietnam | 7 624 | 4 326 | 1 187 | 1 013 |
| Turkey | 4 992 | 3 297 | 1 841 | 1 777 |
| The rest of Asia | 7 970 | 1 339 | 7 372 | 2 554 |
| North and Central America | 8 090 | 649 | 16 957 | 11 293 |
| Canada | 975 | 66 | 2 022 | 1 351 |
| USA | 4 441 | 338 | 12 886 | 8 310 |
| The rest of North and Central America | 2 674 | 245 | 2 049 | 1 632 |
| South America | 9 902 | 1 293 | 8 187 | 5 197 |
| Brazil | 3 280 | 125 | 1 855 | 1 338 |
| Chile | 2 963 | 838 | 2 055 | 1 812 |
| Colombia | 1 108 | 92 | 2 211 | 515 |
| Peru | 839 | 56 | 572 | 453 |
| The rest of South America | 1 712 | 182 | 1 494 | 1 079 |
| Oceania | 771 | 31 | 1 582 | 1 154 |
| Australia | 548 | 23 | 1 150 | 802 |
| The rest of Oceania | 223 | 8 | 432 | 352 |

Table A17. Resident immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2017

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

Table A17_1 . Resident immigrants by country of origin. 1 January, 1986-2017

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

Table A17_2 . Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2017

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

Table A19. Total fertility rate (TFR) by country background ¹ 1998-2016

| From country | 1998 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 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 2000-2016 by the parents' country of birth

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

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. 1986-2016

| Previous nationality | Annual average | | | | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1986-1990 | 1991-1995 | 1996-2000 | 2001-2005 | 2006-2010 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 520 | 7 256 | 10 205 | 9 711 | 12 098 | 14 637 | 12 384 | 13 223 | 15 336 | 12 432 | 14 676 |
| Europe, total | 919 | 1 354 | 2 240 | 3 803 | 2 872 | 2 806 | 2 347 | 2 320 | 2 939 | 2 500 | 3 116 |
| EU 15 | 574 | 545 | 636 | 704 | 735 | 847 | 611 | 787 | 844 | 737 | 1 077 |
| EU 28 | . | . | . | 999 | 994 | 1 199 | 950 | 1 264 | 1 605 | 1 275 | 1 875 |
| NEW EU 13 | 185 | 297 | 263 | 295 | 259 | 352 | 339 | 477 | 761 | 538 | 798 |
| Denmark | 168 | 125 | 142 | 146 | 156 | 152 | 126 | 207 | 161 | 120 | 96 |
| Sweden | 98 | 129 | 184 | 235 | 252 | 300 | 213 | 229 | 253 | 300 | 483 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | . | . | 187 | 1 545 | 285 | 176 | 141 | 117 | 149 | 128 | 101 |
| Bulgaria | 10 | 31 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 37 | 25 | 30 | 51 | 39 | 53 |
| Germany | 59 | 49 | 61 | 88 | 112 | 175 | 104 | 124 | 139 | 125 | 186 |
| Montenegro | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | 6 | 10 | 1 | 14 |
| Poland | 168 | 273 | 229 | 158 | 69 | 96 | 138 | 166 | 324 | 241 | 330 |
| Romania | 5 | 21 | 87 | 48 | 56 | 71 | 51 | 56 | 116 | 85 | 113 |
| Russia | . | 5 | 105 | 339 | 541 | 644 | 629 | 418 | 401 | 444 | 482 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 102 | 405 | 824 | 656 | 498 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Serbia | . | . | . | . | 175 | 421 | 290 | 229 | 281 | 241 | 186 |
| Kosovo | . | . | . | . | 4 | 47 | 51 | 71 | 78 | 115 | 68 |
| Ukraine | . | . | 5 | 28 | 84 | 119 | 112 | 107 | 243 | 171 | 233 |
| United Kingdom | 88 | 110 | 126 | 76 | 56 | 51 | 37 | 52 | 62 | 54 | 58 |
| Rest of Europe | 221 | 206 | 252 | 444 | 549 | 508 | 430 | 508 | 671 | 436 | 713 |
| Africa, total | 231 | 857 | 1 306 | 1 341 | 2 844 | 4 593 | 3 319 | 3 446 | 3 636 | 2 908 | 4 559 |
| Eritrea | . | . | . | . | 248 | 254 | 205 | 323 | 563 | 1 114 | 1 911 |
| Morocco | 109 | 272 | 197 | 172 | 146 | 190 | 112 | 92 | 189 | 128 | 85 |
| Somalia | 4 | 147 | 549 | 678 | 1 611 | 2 131 | 1 571 | 1 667 | 1 138 | 451 | 1 250 |
| Rest of Africa | 118 | 438 | 560 | 491 | 839 | 2 018 | 1 431 | 1 364 | 1 746 | 1 215 | 1 313 |
| Asia, total | 1 956 | 4 293 | 5 818 | 4 041 | 5 686 | 5 945 | 5 395 | 6 066 | 7 552 | 6 142 | 5 989 |
| Afghanistan | . | . | . | . | 692 | 1 281 | 1 013 | 1 005 | 1 371 | 1 088 | 1 004 |
| China | 30 | 141 | 296 | 105 | 146 | 221 | 175 | 174 | 238 | 146 | 200 |
| India | 127 | 245 | 233 | 218 | 180 | 209 | 130 | 132 | 313 | 382 | 391 |
| Iran | 16 | 627 | 726 | 451 | 622 | 539 | 297 | 307 | 336 | 353 | 420 |
| Iraq | 2 | 81 | 383 | 798 | 1 679 | 947 | 1 642 | 1 663 | 1 418 | 817 | 833 |
| Pakistan | 484 | 822 | 1 079 | 599 | 561 | 526 | 478 | 424 | 503 | 714 | 482 |
| Philippines | 199 | 266 | 237 | 279 | 333 | 421 | 341 | 479 | 851 | 704 | 603 |
| South Korea | 182 | 113 | 127 | 100 | 52 | 33 | 47 | 28 | 29 | 7 | 19 |
| Sri Lanka | 34 | 411 | 714 | 344 | 264 | 183 | 143 | 95 | 223 | 158 | 142 |
| Syria | . | . | . | . | . | 61 | 55 | 57 | 65 | 84 | 112 |
| Thailand | 38 | 53 | 149 | 257 | 337 | 380 | 265 | 346 | 547 | 683 | 707 |
| Turkey | 212 | 530 | 614 | 389 | 274 | 280 | 154 | 297 | 224 | 176 | 134 |
| Vietnam | 576 | 839 | 978 | 307 | 196 | 243 | 88 | 248 | 241 | 165 | 152 |
| Rest of Asia | 57 | 165 | 282 | 195 | 831 | 621 | 567 | 811 | 1 193 | 665 | 790 |
| North and Central America, total | 97 | 101 | 140 | 162 | 166 | 169 | 146 | 200 | 234 | 258 | 280 |
| USA | 44 | 52 | 62 | 65 | 44 | 44 | 31 | 54 | 64 | 134 | 139 |
| Rest of North and Central America | 53 | 49 | 78 | 98 | 122 | 125 | 115 | 146 | 170 | 124 | 141 |
| South America, total | 297 | 613 | 546 | 273 | 259 | 309 | 259 | 327 | 417 | 342 | 428 |
| Chile | 89 | 303 | 319 | 161 | 75 | 77 | 53 | 64 | 93 | 34 | 49 |
| Colombia | 155 | 211 | 113 | 20 | 53 | 29 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 52 | 41 |
| Rest of South America | 53 | 100 | 113 | 91 | 131 | 203 | 168 | 224 | 287 | 256 | 338 |
| Oceania, total | 7 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| Stateless and unknown | 14 | 32 | 145 | 82 | 261 | 806 | 915 | 853 | 549 | 282 | 296 |

**Table A22. Naturalisation of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years.
Per cent of all with that right. Selected nationalities. 2016**

| Previous nationality | Number of nationals in Norway 1.1.2017 | | Obtained Norwegian nationality in 2016 | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|----------|
| | Total | Stayed longer than 7 years | Total | Per cent |
| | | | | of 7+ |
| EU 15 | 153 836 | 89 553 | 1 077 | 1,2 |
| EU 28 | 348 528 | 146 518 | 1 875 | 1,3 |
| NEW EU 13 | 194 692 | 56 965 | 798 | 1,4 |
| Denmark | 23 020 | 17 043 | 96 | 0,6 |
| Finland | 6 465 | 4 671 | 45 | 1,0 |
| Sweden | 44 389 | 26 400 | 483 | 1,8 |
| Island | 9 247 | 4 468 | 56 | 1,3 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovina | 3 645 | 2 518 | 101 | 4,0 |
| Bulgaria | 6 762 | 1 048 | 53 | 5,1 |
| Germany | 24 915 | 15 998 | 186 | 1,2 |
| Poland | 102 017 | 37 783 | 330 | 0,9 |
| Romania | 14 503 | 2 573 | 113 | 4,4 |
| Russia | 11 377 | 6 485 | 482 | 7,4 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 889 | 889 | 58 | 6,5 |
| Serbia | 4 090 | 606 | 128 | 21,1 |
| Montenegro | 193 | 42 | 14 | 33,3 |
| Ukraine | 3 259 | 668 | 233 | 34,9 |
| United Kingdom | 16 260 | 10 585 | 58 | 0,5 |
| Ethiopia | 3 982 | 556 | 440 | 79,1 |
| Eritrea | 18 983 | 615 | 1 911 | 310,7 |
| Morocco | 925 | 250 | 85 | 34,0 |
| Somalia | 16 832 | 2 151 | 1 250 | 58,1 |
| Afghanistan | 8 867 | 1 119 | 1 004 | 89,7 |
| Turkey | 3 371 | 1 776 | 134 | 7,5 |
| China | 5 551 | 1 512 | 200 | 13,2 |
| India | 6 839 | 1 287 | 391 | 30,4 |
| Iran | 4 359 | 691 | 420 | 60,8 |
| Iraq | 5 400 | 2 888 | 833 | 28,8 |
| Pakistan | 5 010 | 1 938 | 482 | 24,9 |
| Philippines | 12 100 | 1 982 | 603 | 30,4 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 614 | 781 | 142 | 18,2 |
| Syria | 18 860 | 104 | 112 | 107,7 |
| Thailand | 12 091 | 5 389 | 707 | 13,1 |
| Vietnam | 1 624 | 319 | 152 | 47,6 |
| USA | 9 210 | 6 152 | 139 | 2,3 |
| Chile | 1 855 | 1 456 | 49 | 3,4 |
| Colombia | 731 | 167 | 41 | 24,6 |

Table A22 Immigration¹ by reason for immigration and year of immigration, 1990-2016

| Year of immigration | Refugees | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| | Family | | | | | Refugees | | | | | | | | |
| | Family reunification | | Family establishment | | | Resettlement | | Asylum seekers ³ | | Without reason for | | | | |
| Total | Labour | Family, total | with person with refugee background | with others | with immigrant | with norwegian born to immigrant population | Refugees, total | ent refugees | Asylum seekers ³ | Education ² , total | Other immigration | | | |
| 788 531 | 262 669 | 283 478 | 42 866 | 143 899 | 40 529 | 52 624 | 156 590 | 32 292 | 124 298 | 80 956 | 4 079 | 759 | | |
| 1990 | 11 057 | 1 029 | 4 568 | 608 | 2 323 | 594 | 2 | 1 041 | 4 277 | 1 022 | 3 255 | 975 | 208 | - |
| 1991 | 11 091 | 1 050 | 4 391 | 513 | 2 176 | 600 | 4 | 1 098 | 4 509 | 1 257 | 3 252 | 1 057 | 84 | - |
| 1992 | 12 236 | 1 152 | 4 896 | 552 | 2 318 | 764 | 10 | 1 252 | 4 997 | 1 348 | 3 649 | 1 139 | 51 | 1 |
| 1993 | 16 775 | 1 140 | 4 768 | 581 | 2 267 | 717 | 15 | 1 188 | 9 613 | 750 | 8 863 | 1 210 | 44 | - |
| 1994 | 11 348 | 1 215 | 4 242 | 369 | 1 760 | 910 | 22 | 1 181 | 4 596 | 394 | 4 202 | 1 225 | 70 | - |
| 1995 | 10 222 | 1 427 | 4 335 | 378 | 1 765 | 987 | 34 | 1 171 | 3 085 | 358 | 2 727 | 1 296 | 79 | - |
| 1996 | 9 676 | 1 487 | 4 622 | 534 | 1 894 | 970 | 52 | 1 172 | 1 988 | 494 | 1 494 | 1 485 | 94 | - |
| 1997 | 11 546 | 1 858 | 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 | 22 247 | 2 077 | 7 481 | 1 714 | 2 439 | 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 | 17 370 | 2 376 | 8 388 | 1 909 | 2 580 | 1 311 | 160 | 2 428 | 4 270 | 1 497 | 2 773 | 2 238 | 98 | - |
| 2002 | 22 688 | 2 706 | 12 850 | 4 672 | 3 264 | 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 | 21 252 | 4 063 | 9 247 | 1 303 | 3 105 | 1 680 | 222 | 2 937 | 5 083 | 1 172 | 3 911 | 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 | 29 628 | 11 778 | 11 344 | 1 725 | 5 116 | 1 648 | 185 | 2 670 | 3 159 | 986 | 2 173 | 3 237 | 110 | - |
| 2007 | 44 408 | 21 377 | 13 768 | 1 371 | 8 017 | 1 648 | 155 | 2 577 | 5 274 | 1 156 | 4 118 | 3 875 | 114 | - |
| 2008 | 48 817 | 23 249 | 16 925 | 1 883 | 10 212 | 1 969 | 196 | 2 665 | 4 464 | 664 | 3 800 | 4 057 | 122 | - |
| 2009 | 44 657 | 17 926 | 15 295 | 2 000 | 9 164 | 1 955 | 215 | 1 961 | 6 451 | 1 392 | 5 059 | 4 237 | 136 | 612 |
| 2010 | 50 648 | 23 754 | 15 009 | 1 472 | 9 948 | 1 748 | 137 | 1 704 | 6 406 | 1 069 | 5 337 | 5 274 | 132 | 73 |
| 2011 | 54 553 | 26 730 | 16 273 | 1 387 | 10 327 | 2 163 | 159 | 2 237 | 5 359 | 1 061 | 4 298 | 5 817 | 374 | - |
| 2012 | 56 749 | 25 541 | 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 | 50 107 | 21 411 | 16 364 | 1 569 | 10 903 | 2 188 | 174 | 1 530 | 7 026 | 1 299 | 5 727 | 5 026 | 249 | 31 |
| 2015 | 49 336 | 18 091 | 16 720 | 3 162 | 9 598 | 2 037 | 151 | 1 772 | 9 279 | 2 380 | 6 899 | 4 961 | 251 | 34 |
| 2016 | 50 490 | 14 372 | 16 465 | 3 558 | 8 159 | 2 240 | 253 | 2 255 | 15 190 | 3 295 | 11 895 | 4 147 | 308 | 8 |

¹ First time immigrants 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 assessment.

A 23.1 Immigrations by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2016

| Citizenship | Total | Labour | Family | | Refugees, total | Education, total | Other | Unknown reason for immigration ² |
|--|---------|---------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|---|
| | | | Family, total | Family immigrated to a refugee | | | | |
| Total | 788 531 | 262 669 | 283 478 | 59 738 | 156 590 | 80 956 | 4 079 | 759 |
| Europe | 420 098 | 232 324 | 117 365 | 5 946 | 36 138 | 31 198 | 2 364 | 709 |
| Asia with Turkey | 214 119 | 15 501 | 99 947 | 27 696 | 65 655 | 32 123 | 874 | 19 |
| Africa | 98 421 | 2 646 | 37 220 | 22 469 | 49 487 | 8 693 | 365 | 10 |
| North America | 23 777 | 7 546 | 11 614 | 214 | 103 | 4 159 | 344 | 11 |
| South and Central America | 19 679 | 2 428 | 12 796 | 960 | 685 | 3 697 | 68 | 5 |
| Oceania | 4 772 | 2 101 | 1 665 | 20 | 16 | 946 | 39 | 5 |
| Stateless | 7 665 | 123 | 2 871 | 2 433 | 4 506 | 140 | 25 | - |
| First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oceania except Australia or New Zealand | 411 057 | 26 707 | 176 638 | 58 440 | 154 143 | 51 998 | 1 519 | 52 |
| First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia or New Zealand | 377 474 | 235 962 | 106 840 | 1 298 | 2 447 | 28 958 | 2 560 | 707 |
| Selected countries | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 119 956 | 86 410 | 31 038 | 207 | 217 | 2 013 | 117 | 161 |
| Lithuania | 47 298 | 34 647 | 11 270 | 22 | 19 | 1 270 | 37 | 55 |
| Germany | 35 870 | 19 835 | 9 845 | 74 | 50 | 5 441 | 559 | 140 |
| Somalia | 32 887 | 13 | 14 510 | 13 308 | 18 327 | 3 | 33 | 1 |
| Philippines | 27 305 | 1 608 | 10 985 | 83 | 202 | 14 146 | 362 | 2 |
| Iraq | 24 146 | 85 | 9 798 | 8 780 | 14 195 | 20 | 46 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 23 608 | 14 000 | 7 948 | 73 | 63 | 1 043 | 498 | 56 |
| Russia | 21 488 | 2 138 | 10 252 | 851 | 5 124 | 3 883 | 86 | 5 |
| Eritrea | 21 487 | 7 | 4 254 | 3 998 | 17 155 | 53 | 18 | - |
| USA | 19 570 | 6 067 | 9 743 | 126 | 93 | 3 356 | 302 | 9 |
| Thailand | 19 516 | 366 | 18 032 | 119 | 138 | 940 | 38 | 2 |
| Syria | 19 464 | 61 | 3 011 | 2 471 | 16 362 | 27 | 3 | - |
| Afghanistan | 17 926 | 21 | 4 579 | 4 110 | 13 287 | 17 | 22 | - |
| Serbia og Montenegro | 17 237 | 290 | 2 495 | 1 325 | 14 186 | 250 | 16 | - |
| Romania | 16 899 | 10 347 | 5 098 | 109 | 234 | 1 159 | 60 | 1 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 16 231 | 451 | 2 080 | 1 333 | 13 521 | 165 | 12 | 2 |
| India | 15 101 | 6 261 | 7 155 | 221 | 106 | 1 482 | 91 | 6 |
| Iran | 14 176 | 667 | 4 299 | 2 686 | 8 402 | 769 | 37 | 2 |
| China | 13 873 | 2 177 | 5 199 | 323 | 954 | 5 522 | 21 | - |
| Latvia | 13 331 | 8 971 | 3 281 | 9 | 8 | 1 018 | 21 | 32 |
| Pakistan | 12 728 | 639 | 10 362 | 906 | 517 | 1 128 | 79 | 3 |
| France | 11 952 | 5 720 | 3 440 | 33 | 30 | 2 596 | 110 | 56 |
| Netherlands | 11 364 | 5 645 | 4 609 | 54 | 20 | 804 | 253 | 33 |
| Spain | 11 019 | 5 897 | 2 502 | 12 | 16 | 2 451 | 108 | 45 |
| Turkey | 9 114 | 520 | 7 597 | 934 | 501 | 454 | 40 | 2 |
| Vietnam | 8 806 | 284 | 5 258 | 2 458 | 2 394 | 847 | 23 | - |
| Ethiopia | 8 486 | 111 | 2 876 | 1 946 | 4 092 | 1 353 | 54 | - |
| Bulgaria | 8 210 | 4 910 | 2 746 | 47 | 111 | 417 | 26 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 7 666 | 167 | 4 748 | 2 890 | 2 143 | 593 | 15 | - |
| Stateless | 7 665 | 123 | 2 871 | 2 433 | 4 506 | 140 | 25 | - |
| Estonia | 7 507 | 5 121 | 1 588 | 14 | 23 | 747 | 13 | 15 |
| Italy | 7 227 | 4 254 | 1 608 | 10 | 12 | 1 242 | 89 | 22 |
| Slovakia | 5 881 | 4 521 | 907 | 19 | 22 | 404 | 17 | 10 |
| Brazil | 5 876 | 814 | 3 943 | 23 | 24 | 1 075 | 17 | 3 |
| Ukraine | 5 724 | 851 | 2 961 | 130 | 105 | 1 783 | 19 | 5 |
| Portugal | 5 091 | 3 441 | 1 304 | 8 | 10 | 294 | 32 | 10 |
| Serbia | 4 750 | 1 660 | 2 272 | 299 | 381 | 407 | 24 | 6 |
| Hungary | 4 692 | 2 902 | 1 360 | 24 | 13 | 379 | 30 | 8 |
| Croatia | 4 354 | 1 519 | 1 238 | 280 | 1 431 | 155 | 9 | 2 |
| Canada | 4 207 | 1 479 | 1 871 | 88 | 10 | 803 | 42 | 2 |
| Morocco | 3 872 | 91 | 3 496 | 286 | 133 | 129 | 18 | 5 |
| Sudan | 3 789 | 44 | 841 | 690 | 2 697 | 203 | 4 | - |
| Australia | 3 786 | 1 734 | 1 273 | 17 | 8 | 731 | 35 | 5 |
| Myanmar | 3 687 | 24 | 558 | 490 | 3 056 | 48 | : | : |
| Greece | 3 539 | 2 240 | 1 023 | : | : | 244 | 28 | : |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|----|
| Ghana | 3 128 | 96 | 1 353 | 274 | 45 | 1 625 | 9 | - |
| Czech Republic | 2 944 | 1 681 | 586 | 21 | 14 | 629 | 27 | 7 |
| Nepal | 2 820 | 152 | 878 | 49 | 77 | 1 676 | 37 | - |
| Chile | 2 584 | 153 | 2 071 | 691 | 92 | 260 | 8 | - |
| Japan | 2 502 | 494 | 952 | 6 | 5 | 1 044 | 7 | - |
| Congo | 2 431 | 15 | 386 | 317 | 2 007 | 13 | 10 | - |
| Nigeria | 2 305 | 286 | 1 116 | 82 | 238 | 544 | 120 | 1 |
| Belgium | 1 946 | 916 | 591 | 11 | 13 | 379 | 36 | 11 |
| Austria | 1 945 | 1 054 | 409 | 8 | 6 | 438 | 28 | 10 |
| Indonesia | 1 887 | 191 | 924 | 37 | 169 | 600 | 3 | - |
| Kenya | 1 866 | 159 | 996 | 138 | 163 | 532 | 16 | - |
| Colombia | 1 824 | 219 | 916 | 51 | 326 | 360 | 3 | - |
| Switzerland | 1 813 | 745 | 498 | 14 | 12 | 506 | 45 | 7 |
| South Korea | 1 769 | 361 | 806 | : | 6 | 592 | 4 | - |
| Tanzania | 1 759 | 185 | 497 | 38 | 47 | 1 030 | - | - |
| Ireland | 1 680 | 1 085 | 442 | : | : | 119 | 25 | : |
| Uganda | 1 598 | 151 | 459 | 141 | 300 | 677 | 11 | - |
| Mexico | 1 563 | 268 | 796 | 6 | 7 | 486 | 6 | - |
| Bangladesh | 1 474 | 145 | 600 | 76 | 61 | 661 | 7 | - |
| Lebanon | 1 438 | 70 | 717 | 314 | 602 | 47 | 2 | - |
| Kosovo | 1 386 | 125 | 1 093 | 580 | 82 | 76 | 10 | - |
| Peru | 1 350 | 122 | 741 | 60 | 97 | 385 | : | : |
| Macedonia | 1 314 | 117 | 1 050 | 189 | 48 | 98 | : | : |
| Belarus | 1 232 | 154 | 603 | 31 | 90 | 375 | 10 | - |
| Egypt | 1 228 | 164 | 749 | 62 | 115 | 195 | 5 | - |
| Burundi | 1 208 | : | 255 | 214 | 939 | : | 9 | : |
| Albania | 1 193 | 127 | 644 | 107 | 218 | 196 | 8 | - |
| Venezuela | 1 167 | 317 | 647 | : | : | 196 | : | : |
| South Africa | 1 159 | 355 | 497 | 8 | 8 | 291 | 7 | 1 |
| Algeria | 1 146 | 133 | 751 | 146 | 224 | 37 | : | : |
| Cuba | 1 111 | 31 | 1 016 | 29 | 25 | 34 | 5 | - |
| Liberia | 1 103 | 3 | 166 | 121 | 918 | 10 | 6 | - |
| Malaysia | 1 020 | 332 | 471 | 21 | 87 | 129 | : | : |

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 Norway for

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.

A 23.2 Immigrations by reason for immigration and citizenship. 2016

| Citizenship | Total | Labour | Family | | | Refugees, total | Education, total | Other | Unknown reason for immigration |
|--|--------|--------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Family, total | immigrat ed to a refugee | | | | | |
| Total | 50 490 | 14 372 | 16 465 | 4 208 | 15 190 | 4 147 | 308 | 8 | |
| Europe | 20 199 | 12 673 | 5 806 | 197 | 16 | 1 509 | 194 | 1 | |
| Asia with Turkey | 21 808 | 1 012 | 6 579 | 1 763 | 12 189 | 1 995 | 29 | 4 | |
| Africa | 5 513 | 128 | 2 594 | 1 856 | 2 497 | 243 | 50 | 1 | |
| North America | 1 009 | 352 | 412 | 18 | - | 224 | 21 | - | |
| South and Central America | 877 | 119 | 600 | 8 | : | 147 | : | : | |
| Oceania | 167 | 82 | 58 | - | - | 21 | 6 | - | |
| Stateless | 917 | 6 | 416 | 366 | 485 | 8 | : | : | |
| First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oseania except Australia og New Zealand | 31 394 | 1 729 | 11 712 | 4 175 | 15 189 | 2 652 | 104 | 8 | |
| First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand | 19 096 | 12 643 | 4 753 | 33 | : | 1 495 | 204 | : | |
| Selected countries | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | 11 021 | : | 1 525 | 1 304 | 9 494 | : | : | : | |
| Poland | 5 604 | 4 084 | 1 438 | - | - | 73 | 9 | - | |
| Eritrea | 2 583 | - | 890 | 870 | 1 686 | 3 | 4 | - | |
| Lithuania | 2 383 | 1 862 | 498 | - | - | 23 | - | - | |
| Afghanistan | 2 092 | : | 263 | 199 | 1 826 | : | : | : | |
| Philippines | 1 899 | 54 | 857 | : | : | 984 | : | : | |
| Thailand | 1 318 | 12 | 1 263 | 9 | - | 39 | 4 | - | |
| India | 1 257 | 537 | 635 | 3 | - | 84 | - | 1 | |
| Romania | 1 168 | 867 | 265 | : | - | 28 | 8 | - | |
| Germany | 1 126 | 575 | 240 | : | - | 263 | 48 | - | |
| Spain | 1 054 | 624 | 234 | . | : | 187 | : | : | |
| Stateless | 917 | 6 | 416 | 366 | 485 | 8 | : | : | |
| United Kingdom | 810 | 504 | 174 | : | - | 87 | 45 | - | |
| USA | 801 | 272 | 331 | 9 | - | 179 | 19 | - | |
| Somalia | 795 | : | 710 | 627 | 80 | : | : | : | |
| Serbia | 719 | 260 | 417 | 16 | - | 34 | 8 | - | |
| Iran | 681 | 24 | 168 | 58 | 429 | 55 | : | : | |
| Latvia | 661 | 470 | 170 | - | - | 20 | : | : | |
| China | 654 | 137 | 256 | 6 | 26 | 234 | : | : | |
| Bulgaria | 632 | 425 | 193 | - | - | 13 | : | : | |
| Italy | 616 | 396 | 138 | - | - | 76 | 6 | - | |
| France | 586 | 241 | 106 | - | - | 228 | 11 | - | |
| Croatia | 560 | 362 | 183 | 6 | - | 13 | : | : | |
| Pakistan | 527 | 28 | 373 | 11 | 11 | 112 | : | : | |
| Sudan | 522 | : | 147 | 136 | 373 | : | : | : | |
| Ethiopia | 513 | 8 | 212 | 141 | 253 | 24 | 16 | - | |

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

Table A24. Immigrants¹ by length of residence, by sex and country background², 1 January 2017

| Country background/sex | Length of residence, Years | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | 0-4 | | 5-9 | | 10-19 | | 20+ | |
| | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| I alt | 724 987 | 132 278 | 108 790 | 103 281 | 83 771 | 73 493 | 78 467 | 70 978 | 73 929 |
| Europe | 386 553 | 77 201 | 56 864 | 71 876 | 46 873 | 34 240 | 32 416 | 30 891 | 36 192 |
| Of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| EU/EEA | 328 808 | 71 598 | 49 696 | 68 264 | 40 990 | 27 085 | 21 045 | 22 381 | 27 749 |
| Countries not in EU/EEA | 57 745 | 5 603 | 7 168 | 3 612 | 5 883 | 7 155 | 11 371 | 8 510 | 8 443 |
| Asia included Turkey | 213 987 | 30 981 | 32 424 | 17 574 | 22 904 | 24 535 | 30 640 | 27 891 | 27 038 |
| Africa | 90 501 | 19 794 | 14 641 | 10 966 | 10 379 | 11 708 | 11 083 | 7 190 | 4 740 |
| South- and Central-America | 21 538 | 2 315 | 3 102 | 1 668 | 2 667 | 1 683 | 3 210 | 3 296 | 3 597 |
| North-America ⁵ | 10 301 | 1 546 | 1 502 | 813 | 793 | 992 | 962 | 1 534 | 2 159 |
| Oseania | 2 107 | 441 | 257 | 384 | 155 | 335 | 156 | 176 | 203 |

| | Length of residence, Years | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | 0-4 | | 5-9 | | 10-19 | | 20+ | |
| | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| I alt | 724 987 | 132 278 | 108 790 | 103 281 | 83 771 | 73 493 | 78 467 | 70 978 | 73 929 |
| Denmark | 19 494 | 2 272 | 1 569 | 1 269 | 684 | 2 129 | 1 190 | 4 545 | 5 836 |
| Greenland | 200 | 24 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 25 | 23 | 49 |
| Finland | 6 333 | 513 | 632 | 306 | 374 | 653 | 990 | 987 | 1 878 |
| Faroe Islands | 700 | 52 | 42 | 47 | 18 | 77 | 51 | 171 | 242 |
| Iceland | 7 883 | 1 351 | 1 249 | 1 201 | 912 | 593 | 568 | 933 | 1 076 |
| Sweden | 36 315 | 4 763 | 4 107 | 4 940 | 3 879 | 4 619 | 4 202 | 4 058 | 5 747 |
| Albania | 1 479 | 598 | 404 | 80 | 81 | 145 | 111 | 23 | 37 |
| Belgium | 1 196 | 243 | 175 | 172 | 102 | 110 | 99 | 113 | 182 |
| Bulgaria | 6 726 | 2 226 | 1 621 | 1 057 | 747 | 212 | 460 | 240 | 163 |
| Andorra | 14 | 6 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Estonia | 4 944 | 1 320 | 849 | 1 246 | 791 | 193 | 442 | 19 | 84 |
| France | 5 307 | 1 200 | 961 | 706 | 466 | 659 | 373 | 485 | 457 |
| Gibraltar | 3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Greece | 2 586 | 982 | 761 | 205 | 129 | 158 | 53 | 235 | 63 |
| Belarus | 1 047 | 108 | 208 | 87 | 200 | 96 | 295 | 13 | 40 |
| Ireland | 1 027 | 237 | 148 | 181 | 62 | 106 | 57 | 102 | 134 |
| Croatia | 4 124 | 822 | 608 | 136 | 127 | 873 | 803 | 390 | 365 |
| Italy | 4 069 | 1 333 | 802 | 519 | 284 | 342 | 181 | 426 | 182 |
| Latvia | 10 052 | 2 738 | 1 828 | 2 786 | 1 869 | 224 | 477 | 35 | 95 |
| Malta | 79 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Netherlands | 7 713 | 991 | 727 | 1 171 | 870 | 1 096 | 804 | 1 037 | 1 017 |
| Liechtenstein | 21 | : | : | 6 | : | : | : | : | : |
| Luxembourg | 44 | 11 | : | 7 | : | : | : | 7 | 5 |
| Monaco | 10 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Poland | 97 196 | 24 362 | 14 129 | 29 605 | 14 512 | 7 071 | 3 423 | 1 248 | 2 846 |
| Portugal | 3 211 | 1 155 | 781 | 429 | 288 | 151 | 116 | 147 | 144 |
| Romania | 13 889 | 4 620 | 3 422 | 2 447 | 1 766 | 342 | 768 | 187 | 337 |
| San Marino | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Lithuania | 37 638 | 10 747 | 7 712 | 10 125 | 6 542 | 1 073 | 1 349 | 22 | 68 |
| Spain | 6 049 | 2 082 | 1 720 | 569 | 448 | 278 | 245 | 428 | 279 |
| Moldova | 987 | 330 | 273 | 79 | 123 | 50 | 119 | 2 | 11 |
| United Kingdom | 14 330 | 2 224 | 1 131 | 1 874 | 699 | 1 811 | 680 | 3 363 | 2 548 |
| Russia | 17 225 | 1 056 | 2 151 | 1 478 | 2 836 | 2 803 | 5 711 | 330 | 860 |
| Switzerland | 1 388 | 185 | 196 | 128 | 104 | 137 | 117 | 228 | 293 |
| Turkey | 11 330 | 811 | 610 | 763 | 540 | 1 855 | 1 371 | 2 909 | 2 471 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Germany | 24 601 | 2 380 | 2 346 | 4 848 | 3 885 | 3 555 | 2 832 | 2 040 | 2 715 |
| Slovenia | 407 | 109 | 92 | 62 | 48 | 11 | 22 | 27 | 36 |
| Ukraine | 4 881 | 687 | 1 377 | 332 | 1 003 | 255 | 1 075 | 46 | 106 |
| Hungary | 3 863 | 969 | 816 | 536 | 463 | 106 | 225 | 415 | 333 |
| Austria | 1 287 | 195 | 177 | 141 | 111 | 90 | 91 | 246 | 236 |
| Vatican City State | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 13 591 | 608 | 623 | 341 | 389 | 971 | 1 138 | 4 764 | 4 757 |
| Macedonia | 2 692 | 306 | 237 | 159 | 143 | 230 | 289 | 746 | 582 |
| Slovakia | 3 902 | 984 | 661 | 1 162 | 521 | 271 | 219 | 38 | 46 |
| Czech Republic | 2 201 | 485 | 380 | 354 | 260 | 109 | 166 | 173 | 274 |
| Serbia | 5 361 | 1 412 | 1 407 | 470 | 510 | 347 | 394 | 421 | 400 |
| Montenegro | 443 | 56 | 66 | 41 | 46 | 65 | 72 | 52 | 45 |
| Kosovo | 10 034 | 438 | 421 | 545 | 552 | 2 193 | 2 167 | 2 113 | 1 605 |
| Guernsey | 4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Jersey | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Algeria | 1 240 | 117 | 77 | 96 | 76 | 265 | 160 | 323 | 126 |
| Angola | 490 | 77 | 53 | 63 | 60 | 89 | 110 | 13 | 25 |
| Botswana | 68 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 7 |
| Saint Helena | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Burundi | 1 075 | 53 | 67 | 98 | 143 | 350 | 359 | 5 | - |
| Comoros | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Benin | 28 | 3 | 5 | 7 | : | : | 4 | : | : |
| Equatorial Guinea | 11 | : | 6 | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 304 | 30 | 41 | 32 | 25 | 63 | 57 | 43 | 13 |
| Eritrea | 19 957 | 7 750 | 4 219 | 3 180 | 2 788 | 459 | 543 | 582 | 436 |
| Ethiopia | 7 888 | 1 493 | 1 382 | 1 095 | 1 228 | 1 020 | 1 002 | 418 | 250 |
| Egypt | 1 128 | 285 | 144 | 159 | 81 | 176 | 83 | 148 | 52 |
| Djibouti | 62 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 18 | : | 6 | : | : |
| Gabon | 11 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Gambia | 1 202 | 112 | 85 | 99 | 84 | 123 | 161 | 369 | 169 |
| Ghana | 1 920 | 305 | 199 | 187 | 120 | 248 | 301 | 310 | 250 |
| Guinea | 283 | 41 | 49 | 39 | 47 | 50 | 37 | 12 | 8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 59 | 28 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Cameroon | 599 | 98 | 91 | 92 | 71 | 123 | 99 | 9 | 16 |
| Cape Verde | 389 | 15 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 28 | 34 | 151 | 109 |
| Kenya | 1 790 | 216 | 375 | 119 | 248 | 180 | 294 | 164 | 194 |
| Congo-Brazzaville | 243 | 38 | 46 | 21 | 31 | 47 | 56 | 3 | 1 |
| Congo | 2 254 | 241 | 293 | 302 | 299 | 533 | 481 | 48 | 57 |
| Lesotho | 8 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Liberia | 893 | 30 | 18 | 42 | 55 | 358 | 377 | 8 | 5 |
| Libya | 655 | 198 | 124 | 82 | 67 | 97 | 52 | 29 | 6 |
| Madagascar | 202 | 24 | 26 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 26 | 45 | 48 |
| Malawi | 105 | 22 | 20 | : | 11 | 17 | 26 | : | : |
| Mali | 38 | 11 | 5 | 4 | : | 7 | 4 | : | : |
| Morocco | 5 796 | 465 | 459 | 301 | 337 | 702 | 807 | 1 705 | 1 020 |
| Western Sahara | 35 | 14 | : | 12 | : | : | : | : | : |
| Mauritania | 58 | 30 | : | 14 | : | : | : | 7 | : |
| Mauritius | 183 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 58 | 63 |
| Namibia | 71 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 8 | 9 |
| Niger | 56 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 23 | : | : | : |
| Nigeria | 1 806 | 415 | 316 | 269 | 249 | 194 | 133 | 160 | 70 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mozambique | 167 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 33 | 7 | 19 |
| Reunion | 3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Zimbabwe | 238 | 43 | 25 | 21 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 22 | 13 |
| Rwanda | 624 | 32 | 54 | 69 | 79 | 172 | 188 | 11 | 19 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Senegal | 275 | 71 | 32 | 47 | 27 | 36 | 32 | 21 | 9 |
| Central African Republic | 19 | : | 7 | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Seychelles | 10 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 4 | 4 |
| Sierra Leone | 504 | 28 | 33 | 22 | 39 | 136 | 145 | 74 | 27 |
| Somalia | 28 696 | 4 830 | 4 634 | 3 405 | 3 232 | 5 184 | 4 484 | 1 686 | 1 241 |
| South Sudan | 172 | 4 | 6 | 57 | 25 | 29 | 33 | 14 | 4 |
| Sudan | 4 264 | 1 886 | 1 000 | 469 | 352 | 264 | 191 | 72 | 30 |
| Swaziland | 7 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| South Africa | 989 | 166 | 148 | 124 | 94 | 113 | 96 | 117 | 131 |
| Tanzania | 755 | 117 | 82 | 69 | 74 | 115 | 171 | 58 | 69 |
| Chad | 31 | 7 | 4 | 4 | : | 6 | : | : | : |
| Togo | 111 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 9 |
| Tunisia | 1 021 | 126 | 87 | 104 | 77 | 177 | 118 | 276 | 56 |
| Uganda | 1 227 | 240 | 247 | 68 | 120 | 123 | 172 | 138 | 119 |
| Zambia | 437 | 44 | 50 | 72 | 68 | 58 | 88 | 19 | 38 |
| Burkina Faso | 31 | 4 | 4 | 8 | : | : | : | 6 | : |
| Afghanistan | 15 986 | 3 422 | 1 804 | 3 281 | 1 499 | 3 271 | 2 403 | 168 | 138 |
| Armenia | 316 | 41 | 56 | 21 | 42 | 72 | 69 | 6 | 9 |
| Azerbaijan | 525 | 59 | 71 | 74 | 90 | 89 | 126 | 5 | 11 |
| Bahrain | 17 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Bangladesh | 946 | 235 | 134 | 127 | 78 | 73 | 77 | 117 | 105 |
| Bhutan | 365 | 52 | 70 | 98 | 139 | : | : | : | : |
| Brunei | 12 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Myanmar | 3 186 | 178 | 238 | 755 | 797 | 648 | 536 | 22 | 12 |
| Sri Lanka | 9 109 | 311 | 380 | 452 | 457 | 834 | 1 419 | 3 103 | 2 153 |
| United Arab Emirates | 380 | 125 | 91 | 45 | 38 | 19 | 37 | 11 | 14 |
| Philippines | 20 537 | 1 643 | 6 265 | 943 | 4 076 | 696 | 3 212 | 858 | 2 844 |
| Georgia | 321 | 50 | 56 | 28 | 37 | 65 | 70 | 9 | 6 |
| Taiwan | 274 | 23 | 74 | 10 | 47 | 7 | 34 | 33 | 46 |
| Hong Kong | 814 | 47 | 48 | 25 | 21 | 27 | 35 | 330 | 281 |
| India | 11 022 | 2 517 | 1 915 | 1 220 | 977 | 641 | 722 | 1 565 | 1 465 |
| Indonesia | 1 269 | 103 | 228 | 90 | 233 | 161 | 248 | 73 | 133 |
| Iraq | 22 493 | 938 | 881 | 2 416 | 2 411 | 7 674 | 5 600 | 1 583 | 990 |
| Iran | 17 169 | 1 728 | 1 780 | 1 307 | 1 322 | 2 349 | 2 472 | 3 759 | 2 452 |
| Israel | 672 | 86 | 81 | 71 | 46 | 94 | 51 | 141 | 102 |
| Japan | 962 | 122 | 232 | 35 | 116 | 30 | 121 | 51 | 255 |
| Jordan | 493 | 97 | 94 | 73 | 72 | 50 | 51 | 36 | 20 |
| Cambodia | 419 | 15 | 70 | 32 | 51 | 36 | 66 | 76 | 73 |
| Kazakhstan | 911 | 90 | 172 | 86 | 145 | 133 | 264 | 3 | 18 |
| China | 8 475 | 1 143 | 1 514 | 820 | 1 243 | 682 | 1 227 | 869 | 977 |
| North Korea | 28 | : | : | 6 | 5 | : | : | : | : |
| South Korea | 1 079 | 151 | 249 | 68 | 137 | 75 | 182 | 49 | 168 |
| Kuwait | 403 | 73 | 35 | 50 | 41 | 80 | 41 | 43 | 40 |
| Cyprus | 177 | 41 | 39 | 18 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 44 | 13 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 219 | 27 | 50 | 21 | 43 | 16 | 60 | : | : |
| Laos | 110 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 26 | 5 | 23 | 13 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lebanon | 2 216 | 312 | 297 | 150 | 127 | 239 | 249 | 494 | 348 |
| Macao | 79 | : | : | 16 | : | 20 | 9 | 15 | 11 |
| Malaysia | 751 | 114 | 160 | 81 | 91 | 39 | 95 | 60 | 111 |
| Maldives | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Mongolia | 139 | 17 | 31 | 10 | 24 | 12 | 44 | : | : |
| Oman | 21 | 8 | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Palestine | 3 361 | 204 | 245 | 1 267 | 844 | 431 | 212 | 115 | 43 |
| Nepal | 1 705 | 617 | 460 | 260 | 193 | 80 | 66 | 16 | 13 |
| Pakistan | 19 973 | 1 602 | 1 268 | 1 151 | 1 063 | 2 032 | 2 221 | 5 569 | 5 067 |
| East Timor | 10 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Qatar | 57 | 17 | 23 | 8 | : | : | : | : | : |
| Saudi Arabia | 780 | 235 | 193 | 78 | 66 | 65 | 49 | 46 | 48 |
| Singapore | 397 | 48 | 74 | 17 | 51 | 13 | 78 | 34 | 82 |
| Tajikistan | 110 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 23 | 30 | 4 | 6 |
| Turkmenistan | 81 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 3 |
| Uzbekistan | 593 | 120 | 135 | 83 | 82 | 66 | 95 | : | : |
| Syria | 20 823 | 12 247 | 7 010 | 220 | 233 | 368 | 329 | 240 | 176 |
| Thailand | 18 634 | 830 | 4 255 | 886 | 4 567 | 924 | 5 058 | 329 | 1 785 |
| Vietnam | 13 750 | 326 | 878 | 272 | 705 | 467 | 1 545 | 5 061 | 4 496 |
| Yemen | 483 | 123 | 98 | 109 | 83 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 16 |
| United States Virgin Islands | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Barbados | 21 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 8 | 4 |
| Antigua og Barbuda | 4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Belize | 13 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Bahamas | 14 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Bermuda | 4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| British Virgin Islands | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Canada | 1 855 | 317 | 304 | 169 | 178 | 179 | 179 | 215 | 314 |
| Cayman Islands | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Costa Rica | 142 | 25 | 24 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 16 |
| Cuba | 1 004 | 122 | 130 | 90 | 142 | 128 | 345 | 22 | 25 |
| Dominica | 23 | 4 | 5 | : | : | : | : | 3 | 4 |
| Dominican Republic | 838 | 108 | 134 | 83 | 111 | 85 | 166 | 45 | 106 |
| Grenada | 15 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Guadeloupe | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Guatemala | 191 | 16 | 26 | 22 | 28 | 31 | 23 | 18 | 27 |
| Haiti | 40 | 7 | 7 | : | 7 | 9 | : | : | : |
| Honduras | 107 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 23 |
| Jamaica | 150 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 28 | 29 | 13 | 27 |
| Martinique | 6 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Mexico | 1 192 | 196 | 224 | 132 | 169 | 106 | 199 | 63 | 103 |
| Montserrat | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Aruba | 12 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Sint Maarten | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Curaçao | 27 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 10 | : |
| Nicaragua | 170 | 30 | 25 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 37 | 15 | 26 |
| Panama | 69 | 12 | 15 | : | : | 7 | 15 | 3 | 8 |
| El Salvador | 207 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 30 | 18 | 33 | 43 |
| Saint Lucia | 11 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 252 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 24 | 33 | 48 | 86 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Turks and Caicos Islands | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| USA | 8 446 | 1 229 | 1 198 | 644 | 615 | 813 | 783 | 1 319 | 1 845 |
| Puerto Rico | 21 | : | : | : | 4 | 4 | : | : | 4 |
| Saint-Martin | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Argentina | 931 | 186 | 134 | 110 | 91 | 82 | 108 | 92 | 128 |
| Bolivia | 305 | 45 | 42 | 26 | 36 | 29 | 45 | 50 | 32 |
| Brazil | 4 403 | 474 | 1 058 | 328 | 1 030 | 217 | 866 | 104 | 326 |
| Guyana | 82 | : | : | : | : | : | 12 | 18 | 36 |
| Chile | 6 171 | 205 | 209 | 238 | 219 | 392 | 471 | 2 373 | 2 064 |
| Colombia | 1 891 | 332 | 409 | 167 | 229 | 182 | 307 | 102 | 163 |
| Ecuador | 508 | 90 | 102 | 50 | 54 | 68 | 63 | 26 | 55 |
| Falkland Islands | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| French Guiana | 3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Paraguay | 113 | 12 | 21 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 15 |
| Peru | 1 306 | 151 | 218 | 79 | 195 | 111 | 268 | 126 | 158 |
| Suriname | 37 | : | : | : | : | 4 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Uruguay | 208 | 29 | 16 | 26 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 41 | 46 |
| Venezuela | 1 027 | 181 | 204 | 198 | 207 | 58 | 113 | 18 | 48 |
| Australia | 1 543 | 354 | 202 | 279 | 122 | 243 | 104 | 119 | 120 |
| Solomon Islands | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Cook Islands | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Fiji | 36 | : | : | 8 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Vanuatu | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Tonga | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| French Polynesia | 6 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Kiribati | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Tuvalu | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| New Zealand | 487 | 83 | 46 | 91 | 26 | 82 | 44 | 48 | 67 |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Papua New Guinea | 8 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Samoa | 3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| New Caledonia | 5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Marshall Islands | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Palau | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

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 2017

| Country background | Total | Foreign citizenship | | | | Norwegian citizenship | | | | Norwegian citizenship. Per cent |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | | Length of residence. Years | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20 - | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20 - | |
| Total | 724 987 | 238 404 | 154 016 | 65 544 | 41 136 | 2 664 | 33 036 | 86 416 | 103 771 | 31,2 |
| Europe | 386 553 | 133 628 | 115 163 | 47 392 | 33 411 | 437 | 3 586 | 19 264 | 33 672 | 14,7 |
| EU/EEA | 328 808 | 121 005 | 107 562 | 41 296 | 31 621 | 289 | 1 692 | 6 834 | 18 509 | 8,3 |
| Countries not in EU/EEA | 57 745 | 12 623 | 7 601 | 6 096 | 1 790 | 148 | 1 894 | 12 430 | 15 163 | 51,3 |
| Asia included Turkey | 213 987 | 62 042 | 22 215 | 11 119 | 2 999 | 1 363 | 18 263 | 44 056 | 51 930 | 54,0 |
| Africa | 90 501 | 33 736 | 11 494 | 2 889 | 740 | 699 | 9 851 | 19 902 | 11 190 | 46,0 |
| South- and Central-America | 21 538 | 5 331 | 3 159 | 1 981 | 1 202 | 86 | 1 176 | 2 912 | 5 691 | 45,8 |
| North-America | 10 301 | 2 977 | 1 460 | 1 696 | 2 516 | 71 | 146 | 258 | 1 177 | 16,0 |
| Oceania | 2 107 | 690 | 525 | 467 | 268 | 8 | 14 | 24 | 111 | 7,5 |
| Selected countries | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | 97 196 | 38 481 | 43 682 | 9 472 | 526 | 10 | 435 | 1 022 | 3 568 | 5,2 |
| Lithuania | 37 638 | 18 454 | 16 545 | 2 010 | 46 | 5 | 122 | 412 | 44 | 1,5 |
| Sweden | 36 315 | 8 821 | 8 679 | 8 282 | 7 253 | 49 | 140 | 539 | 2 552 | 9,0 |
| Somalia | 28 696 | 9 286 | 3 540 | 999 | 115 | 178 | 3 097 | 8 669 | 2 812 | 51,4 |
| Germany | 24 601 | 4 694 | 8 509 | 5 526 | 2 611 | 32 | 224 | 861 | 2 144 | 13,3 |
| Iraq | 22 493 | 1 713 | 1 863 | 1 983 | 27 | 106 | 2 964 | 11 291 | 2 546 | 75,2 |
| Denmark | 19 494 | 3 817 | 1 897 | 3 095 | 7 407 | 24 | 56 | 224 | 2 974 | 16,8 |
| Philippines | 20 537 | 7 800 | 3 317 | 592 | 139 | 108 | 1 702 | 3 316 | 3 563 | 42,3 |
| Pakistan | 19 973 | 2 749 | 1 178 | 675 | 769 | 121 | 1 036 | 3 578 | 9 867 | 73,1 |
| Eritrea | 19 957 | 11 868 | 3 274 | 87 | 24 | 101 | 2 694 | 915 | 994 | 23,6 |
| Thailand | 18 634 | 5 020 | 4 030 | 2 808 | 392 | 65 | 1 423 | 3 174 | 1 722 | 34,3 |
| Russia | 17 225 | 3 178 | 3 757 | 3 551 | 128 | 29 | 557 | 4 963 | 1 062 | 38,4 |
| Iran | 17 169 | 3 417 | 1 561 | 466 | 121 | 91 | 1 068 | 4 355 | 6 090 | 67,6 |
| United Kingdom | 14 330 | 3 285 | 2 495 | 2 329 | 4 711 | 70 | 78 | 162 | 1 200 | 10,5 |
| Afghanistan | 15 986 | 5 081 | 1 553 | 530 | 15 | 145 | 3 227 | 5 144 | 291 | 55,1 |
| Vietnam | 13 750 | 1 120 | 434 | 190 | 87 | 84 | 543 | 1 822 | 9 470 | 86,7 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 13 591 | 1 209 | 619 | 817 | 1 428 | 22 | 111 | 1 292 | 8 093 | 70,0 |
| Romania | 13 889 | 8 039 | 4 030 | 522 | 43 | 3 | 183 | 588 | 481 | 9,0 |
| Turkey | 11 330 | 1 370 | 940 | 977 | 296 | 51 | 363 | 2 249 | 5 084 | 68,4 |
| India | 11 022 | 4 398 | 1 544 | 323 | 257 | 34 | 653 | 1 040 | 2 773 | 40,8 |
| Latvia | 10 052 | 4 563 | 4 611 | 533 | 53 | 3 | 44 | 168 | 77 | 2,9 |
| Kosovo | 10 034 | 831 | 663 | 612 | 67 | 28 | 434 | 3 748 | 3 651 | 78,3 |
| Syria | 20 823 | 19 022 | 157 | 55 | 5 | 235 | 296 | 642 | 411 | 7,6 |
| Sri Lanka | 9 109 | 676 | 555 | 476 | 191 | 15 | 354 | 1 777 | 5 065 | 79,2 |
| USA | 8 446 | 2 377 | 1 136 | 1 378 | 2 173 | 50 | 123 | 218 | 991 | 16,4 |
| China | 8 475 | 2 632 | 1 630 | 634 | 85 | 25 | 433 | 1 275 | 1 761 | 41,2 |
| Iceland | 7 883 | 2 600 | 2 091 | 1 113 | 1 731 | - | 22 | 48 | 278 | 4,4 |
| Netherlands | 7 713 | 1 705 | 1 989 | 1 703 | 1 480 | 13 | 52 | 197 | 574 | 10,8 |
| Ethiopia | 7 888 | 2 789 | 1 103 | 237 | 23 | 86 | 1 220 | 1 785 | 645 | 47,4 |
| Bulgaria | 6 726 | 3 843 | 1 726 | 305 | 22 | 4 | 78 | 367 | 381 | 12,3 |
| Finland | 6 333 | 1 143 | 674 | 1 557 | 2 078 | 2 | 6 | 86 | 787 | 13,9 |
| Chile | 6 171 | 401 | 397 | 546 | 821 | 13 | 60 | 317 | 3 616 | 64,9 |
| Spain | 6 049 | 3 791 | 985 | 462 | 494 | 11 | 32 | 61 | 213 | 5,2 |
| Morocco | 5 796 | 845 | 284 | 151 | 110 | 79 | 354 | 1 358 | 2 615 | 76,0 |
| France | 5 307 | 2 148 | 1 153 | 935 | 735 | 13 | 19 | 97 | 207 | 6,3 |
| Estonia | 4 944 | 2 163 | 2 004 | 454 | 50 | 6 | 33 | 181 | 53 | 5,5 |
| Serbia | 5 361 | 2 806 | 784 | 238 | 48 | 13 | 196 | 503 | 773 | 27,7 |
| Ukraine | 4 881 | 2 031 | 954 | 360 | 18 | 33 | 381 | 970 | 134 | 31,1 |
| Brazil | 4 403 | 1 513 | 988 | 524 | 101 | 19 | 370 | 559 | 329 | 29,0 |
| Slovakia | 3 902 | 1 645 | 1 658 | 422 | 19 | - | 25 | 68 | 65 | 4,0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Italy | 4 069 | 2 124 | 784 | 475 | 371 | 11 | 19 | 48 | 237 | 7,7 |
| Hungary | 3 863 | 1 780 | 963 | 236 | 94 | 5 | 36 | 95 | 654 | 20,5 |
| Croatia | 4 124 | 1 429 | 237 | 313 | 119 | 1 | 26 | 1 363 | 636 | 49,1 |
| Sudan | 4 264 | 2 858 | 498 | 43 | - | 28 | 323 | 412 | 102 | 20,3 |
| Palestine | 3 361 | 317 | 115 | 39 | 16 | 132 | 1 996 | 604 | 142 | 85,5 |
| Myanmar | 3 186 | 414 | 613 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 939 | 1 131 | 31 | 66,0 |
| Portugal | 3 211 | 1 934 | 712 | 237 | 154 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 137 | 5,4 |
| Macedonia | 2 692 | 531 | 221 | 216 | 88 | 12 | 81 | 303 | 1 240 | 60,8 |
| Greece | 2 586 | 1 741 | 322 | 156 | 110 | 2 | 12 | 55 | 188 | 9,9 |
| Congo | 2 254 | 530 | 195 | 111 | 6 | 4 | 406 | 903 | 99 | 62,6 |
| Czech Republic | 2 201 | 864 | 600 | 236 | 79 | 1 | 14 | 39 | 368 | 19,2 |
| Ghana | 1 920 | 486 | 204 | 95 | 35 | 18 | 103 | 454 | 525 | 57,3 |
| Lebanon | 2 216 | 583 | 115 | 56 | 26 | 26 | 162 | 432 | 816 | 64,8 |
| Canada | 1 855 | 600 | 324 | 318 | 343 | 21 | 23 | 40 | 186 | 14,6 |
| Colombia | 1 891 | 725 | 307 | 114 | 17 | 16 | 89 | 375 | 248 | 38,5 |
| Nigeria | 1 806 | 717 | 369 | 56 | 18 | 14 | 149 | 271 | 212 | 35,8 |
| Kenya | 1 790 | 550 | 218 | 88 | 37 | 41 | 149 | 386 | 321 | 50,1 |
| Nepal | 1 705 | 1 075 | 367 | 49 | 7 | 2 | 86 | 97 | 22 | 12,1 |
| Australia | 1 543 | 548 | 394 | 335 | 182 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 57 | 5,4 |
| Switzerland | 1 388 | 372 | 227 | 216 | 433 | 9 | 5 | 38 | 88 | 10,1 |
| Indonesia | 1 269 | 329 | 291 | 187 | 63 | 2 | 32 | 222 | 143 | 31,4 |
| Austria | 1 287 | 367 | 247 | 163 | 288 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 194 | 17,2 |
| Peru | 1 306 | 366 | 221 | 133 | 46 | 3 | 53 | 246 | 238 | 41,3 |
| Uganda | 1 227 | 483 | 123 | 54 | 19 | 4 | 65 | 241 | 238 | 44,7 |
| Algeria | 1 240 | 176 | 75 | 55 | 42 | 18 | 97 | 370 | 407 | 71,9 |
| Albania | 1 479 | 998 | 121 | 53 | 2 | 4 | 40 | 203 | 58 | 20,6 |
| Belgium | 1 196 | 416 | 262 | 183 | 178 | 2 | 12 | 26 | 117 | 13,1 |
| Gambia | 1 202 | 180 | 105 | 48 | 39 | 17 | 78 | 236 | 499 | 69,1 |
| Mexico | 1 192 | 414 | 221 | 107 | 35 | 6 | 80 | 198 | 131 | 34,8 |
| Egypt | 1 128 | 401 | 114 | 45 | 22 | 28 | 126 | 214 | 178 | 48,4 |
| South Korea | 1 079 | 394 | 180 | 139 | 36 | 6 | 25 | 118 | 181 | 30,6 |
| Burundi | 1 075 | 118 | 104 | 59 | 1 | 2 | 137 | 650 | 4 | 73,8 |
| Ireland | 1 027 | 381 | 241 | 159 | 202 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 4,3 |
| Venezuela | 1 027 | 380 | 259 | 50 | 15 | 5 | 146 | 121 | 51 | 31,5 |
| Belarus | 1 047 | 314 | 250 | 157 | 5 | 2 | 37 | 234 | 48 | 30,7 |
| Tunisia | 1 021 | 193 | 105 | 55 | 26 | 20 | 76 | 240 | 306 | 62,9 |
| Cuba | 1 004 | 248 | 118 | 100 | 8 | 4 | 114 | 373 | 39 | 52,8 |
| South Africa | 989 | 310 | 173 | 103 | 45 | 4 | 45 | 106 | 203 | 36,2 |
| Japan | 962 | 350 | 148 | 140 | 166 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 140 | 16,4 |
| Argentina | 931 | 316 | 163 | 82 | 42 | 4 | 38 | 108 | 178 | 35,2 |
| Moldova | 987 | 599 | 165 | 52 | 2 | 4 | 37 | 117 | 11 | 17,1 |
| Bangladesh | 946 | 369 | 148 | 23 | 11 | - | 57 | 127 | 211 | 41,8 |
| Kazakhstan | 911 | 259 | 193 | 119 | 2 | 3 | 38 | 278 | 19 | 37,1 |
| Liberia | 893 | 45 | 54 | 91 | 2 | 3 | 43 | 644 | 11 | 78,5 |
| Hong Kong | 814 | 93 | 37 | 34 | 44 | 2 | 9 | 28 | 567 | 74,4 |
| Dominican Republic | 838 | 238 | 117 | 46 | 4 | 4 | 77 | 205 | 147 | 51,7 |
| Tanzania | 755 | 196 | 98 | 77 | 25 | 3 | 45 | 209 | 102 | 47,5 |
| Malaysia | 751 | 269 | 145 | 67 | 65 | 5 | 27 | 67 | 106 | 27,3 |
| Faroe Islands | 700 | 94 | 63 | 117 | 243 | - | 2 | 11 | 170 | 26,1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 780 | 419 | 61 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 83 | 106 | 92 | 37,2 |
| Israel | 672 | 149 | 62 | 90 | 51 | 18 | 55 | 55 | 192 | 47,6 |
| Rwanda | 624 | 83 | 60 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 88 | 328 | 29 | 71,8 |
| Libya | 655 | 319 | 84 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 65 | 130 | 33 | 35,3 |
| Cameroon | 599 | 181 | 93 | 39 | 2 | 8 | 70 | 183 | 23 | 47,4 |
| Uzbekistan | 593 | 253 | 116 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 49 | 118 | 10 | 30,2 |
| Azerbaijan | 525 | 128 | 111 | 58 | 3 | 2 | 53 | 157 | 13 | 42,9 |
| New Zealand | 487 | 129 | 114 | 119 | 75 | - | 3 | 7 | 40 | 10,3 |
| Ecuador | 508 | 185 | 72 | 36 | 10 | 7 | 32 | 95 | 71 | 40,4 |
| Other | 13 214 | 3 760 | 1 928 | 1 031 | 473 | 113 | 1 154 | 2 483 | 2 272 | 44,8 |

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 quarter 2016

| Age | Employed, total | Total | Employed who are immigrants | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|
| | | | Nordic countries | Rest of Western Europe | EU countries in Eastern Europe | Eastern Europe else | North-America and Oceania | Asia ² | Africa | Latin-America |
| Total | 65,6 | 60,2 | 72,6 | 67,2 | 70,1 | 62,3 | 61,6 | 51,9 | 42,3 | 60,6 |
| 15-24 years | 47,8 | 36,2 | 53,8 | 30,2 | 44,3 | 45,2 | 23,7 | 35,6 | 24,1 | 34,4 |
| 25-39 years | 77,9 | 65,9 | 81,3 | 75,7 | 73,2 | 71,0 | 68,0 | 57,6 | 46,3 | 66,6 |
| 40-54 years | 81,6 | 68,6 | 83,9 | 79,9 | 75,5 | 68,2 | 72,6 | 59,7 | 52,6 | 67,3 |
| 55-74 years | 49,0 | 44,6 | 52,1 | 51,0 | 58,3 | 40,0 | 50,3 | 34,1 | 31,4 | 46,8 |

¹ Self-employed included

² Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2016

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 2016

| 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 | 67,6 | 63,5 | 74,0 | 70,0 | 72,5 | 64,5 | 67,0 | 54,8 | 45,4 | 64,2 |
| 15-24 years | 46,4 | 36,1 | 52,6 | 31,1 | 44,7 | 43,9 | 24,7 | 37,1 | 22,6 | 32,4 |
| 25-54 years | 81,4 | 70,8 | 83,1 | 79,7 | 75,9 | 73,2 | 74,9 | 63,1 | 53,3 | 72,4 |
| 55-74 years | 53,4 | 48,2 | 54,4 | 54,0 | 61,7 | 41,8 | 56,5 | 37,5 | 34,4 | 50,2 |
| Stayed less than 4 years | | 54,4 | 75,8 | 64,4 | 70,6 | 69,4 | 56,6 | 32,9 | 24,5 | 57,5 |
| 15-24 years | | 26,5 | 60,1 | 26,9 | 52,0 | 38,2 | 22,0 | 15,1 | 11,2 | 27,0 |
| 25-54 years | | 61,7 | 79,8 | 72,5 | 73,1 | 75,2 | 65,2 | 41,3 | 30,9 | 64,4 |
| 55-74 years | | 46,3 | 65,7 | 49,9 | 61,4 | 56,7 | 49,4 | 16,2 | 15,7 | 41,3 |
| Stayed 4-6 years | | 69,1 | 78,3 | 71,9 | 71,0 | 72,6 | 73,3 | 65,1 | 56,5 | 68,1 |
| 15-24 years | | 42,1 | 45,3 | 27,0 | 37,4 | 38,6 | 38,9 | 54,5 | 30,3 | 25,7 |
| 25-54 years | | 73,6 | 82,1 | 76,2 | 73,9 | 79,2 | 77,6 | 71,4 | 64,3 | 74,8 |
| 55-74 years | | 55,6 | 62,0 | 59,5 | 61,6 | 50,0 | 43,1 | 33,1 | 24,1 | 58,7 |
| Stayed 7 years and more | | 65,8 | 72,3 | 71,8 | 75,5 | 62,3 | 70,1 | 60,8 | 53,4 | 65,4 |
| 15-24 years | | 43,1 | 46,0 | 36,4 | 40,1 | 46,0 | 26,2 | 49,7 | 33,1 | 37,9 |
| 25-54 years | | 74,5 | 84,7 | 84,8 | 80,7 | 71,7 | 79,4 | 69,2 | 61,2 | 74,6 |
| 55-74 years | | 47,7 | 53,5 | 53,9 | 61,9 | 41,0 | 57,6 | 38,5 | 36,4 | 50,4 |
| FEMALES | 63,6 | 56,6 | 71,2 | 63,2 | 66,3 | 60,8 | 55,9 | 49,3 | 38,5 | 58,1 |
| 15-24 years | 49,3 | 36,3 | 54,9 | 29,4 | 43,8 | 46,5 | 22,7 | 33,6 | 26,0 | 36,3 |
| 25-54 years | 78,0 | 62,7 | 81,8 | 74,9 | 70,7 | 67,4 | 64,7 | 54,9 | 42,9 | 63,3 |
| 55-74 years | 44,7 | 40,6 | 49,6 | 46,5 | 52,6 | 38,7 | 44,5 | 30,8 | 26,1 | 43,9 |
| Stayed less than 4 years | | 42,5 | 70,7 | 53,0 | 59,6 | 46,8 | 41,9 | 24,8 | 15,4 | 40,7 |
| 15-24 years | | 27,7 | 60,8 | 23,6 | 46,1 | 31,1 | 22,3 | 14,4 | 9,6 | 25,9 |
| 25-54 years | | 47,0 | 74,7 | 63,4 | 62,5 | 51,9 | 48,5 | 28,3 | 18,3 | 44,0 |
| 55-74 years | | 27,9 | 64,8 | 36,1 | 51,1 | 18,1 | 22,9 | 7,0 | 5,2 | 23,8 |
| Stayed 4-6 years | | 58,9 | 76,9 | 64,4 | 66,2 | 64,1 | 60,9 | 53,4 | 34,8 | 57,1 |
| 15-24 years | | 35,2 | 48,8 | 23,9 | 38,3 | 51,8 | 17,1 | 35,1 | 28,4 | 34,3 |
| 25-54 years | | 62,8 | 80,5 | 70,1 | 69,6 | 67,2 | 64,8 | 57,0 | 37,4 | 60,9 |
| 55-74 years | | 44,5 | 71,1 | 52,7 | 57,1 | 41,4 | 47,1 | 24,5 | 9,6 | 36,8 |
| Stayed 7 years and more | | 61,5 | 70,2 | 67,2 | 72,1 | 63,4 | 60,4 | 56,3 | 49,5 | 63,2 |
| 15-24 years | | 44,8 | 47,8 | 38,1 | 44,6 | 52,1 | 25,5 | 47,3 | 38,2 | 44,7 |
| 25-54 years | | 69,4 | 84,3 | 82,3 | 79,1 | 71,3 | 72,8 | 63,2 | 54,4 | 69,9 |
| 55-74 years | | 41,1 | 48,7 | 46,6 | 51,9 | 39,9 | 45,3 | 32,4 | 29,6 | 45,1 |

¹ Self-employed included

² Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2016

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 2016

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

¹ Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2016

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 2016

| | Total | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-39 years | 40 years + |
|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Absolute figures | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 2591903 | 107998 | 211582 | 274062 | 557664 | 1440597 |
| Non-immigrant population | 2173802 | 98087 | 181970 | 218725 | 412217 | 1262803 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 392566 | 6148 | 22064 | 49334 | 139850 | 175170 |
| The Nordic countries | 45761 | 318 | 2281 | 6016 | 12907 | 24239 |
| Western Europe else | 42645 | 540 | 1402 | 3715 | 12642 | 24346 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 118179 | 1288 | 5418 | 17131 | 49915 | 44427 |
| Eastern Europe else | 33322 | 603 | 2022 | 4704 | 11431 | 14562 |
| North America and Oceania | 6527 | 35 | 155 | 647 | 1983 | 3707 |
| Asia ¹ | 99960 | 2283 | 7440 | 11679 | 34017 | 44541 |
| Africa | 33756 | 925 | 2903 | 4404 | 12376 | 13148 |
| South and Central America | 12416 | 156 | 443 | 1038 | 4579 | 6200 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 25535 | 3763 | 7548 | 6003 | 5597 | 2624 |
| The Nordic countries | 1693 | 136 | 165 | 194 | 338 | 860 |
| Western Europe else | 1190 | 83 | 113 | 167 | 256 | 571 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 1060 | 79 | 142 | 195 | 243 | 401 |
| Eastern Europe else | 1991 | 512 | 929 | 260 | 164 | 126 |
| North America and Oceania | 215 | 8 | 14 | 20 | 34 | 139 |
| Asia ¹ | 15924 | 2404 | 4869 | 4223 | 3970 | 458 |
| Africa | 2587 | 462 | 1013 | 598 | 466 | 48 |
| South and Central America | 875 | 79 | 303 | 346 | 126 | 21 |
| | Per cent | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 65,6 | 33,2 | 61,6 | 74,5 | 79,7 | 65,1 |
| Non-immigrant population | 66,9 | 35,5 | 63,8 | 78,9 | 84,6 | 65,7 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 60,2 | 18,9 | 48,7 | 60,0 | 68,3 | 61,1 |
| The Nordic countries | 72,6 | 24,6 | 64,5 | 77,4 | 83,3 | 69,4 |
| Western Europe else | 67,2 | 20,7 | 36,7 | 67,6 | 78,4 | 68,7 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 70,1 | 21,0 | 60,2 | 69,2 | 74,7 | 71,9 |
| Eastern Europe else | 62,3 | 27,2 | 56,2 | 68,4 | 72,1 | 58,5 |
| North America and Oceania | 61,6 | 11,3 | 31,5 | 61,0 | 70,6 | 62,6 |
| Asia ¹ | 51,9 | 19,4 | 47,9 | 51,1 | 60,3 | 51,8 |
| Africa | 42,3 | 12,4 | 34,3 | 37,8 | 50,3 | 47,7 |
| South and Central America | 60,6 | 18,8 | 48,7 | 60,6 | 68,2 | 60,2 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 52,1 | 22,8 | 58,9 | 72,0 | 75,4 | 66,1 |
| The Nordic countries | 60,3 | 27,5 | 55,2 | 72,1 | 83,7 | 64,1 |
| Western Europe else | 57,9 | 20,7 | 44,7 | 69,9 | 81,5 | 67,2 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 60,5 | 23,7 | 51,1 | 74,4 | 74,5 | 72,8 |
| Eastern Europe else | 49,2 | 26,6 | 66,2 | 77,8 | 75,9 | 74,6 |
| North America and Oceania | 46,9 | 29,6 | 37,8 | 51,3 | 77,3 | 44,7 |
| Asia ¹ | 53,0 | 23,6 | 59,5 | 73,0 | 75,1 | 71,5 |
| Africa | 41,4 | 16,9 | 53,9 | 66,2 | 70,6 | 67,6 |
| South and Central America | 54,5 | 19,9 | 62,5 | 67,4 | 72,0 | 60,0 |

¹ Including Turkey.

² By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2016

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 2016

| | Total | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-39 years | 40 years + |
|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Absolute figures | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 1362587 | 51788 | 108466 | 141808 | 295028 | 765497 |
| Non-immigrant population | 1130561 | 46830 | 92681 | 112610 | 213549 | 664891 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 218917 | 3163 | 11966 | 26117 | 78475 | 99196 |
| The Nordic countries | 24026 | 133 | 1022 | 2955 | 7010 | 12906 |
| Western Europe else | 26073 | 270 | 712 | 2126 | 7682 | 15283 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 75 435 | 626 | 2 900 | 9 584 | 32 048 | 30 277 |
| Eastern Europe else | 14 789 | 260 | 1 014 | 2 208 | 5 143 | 6 164 |
| North America and Oceania | 3 660 | 19 | 78 | 318 | 1 147 | 2 098 |
| Asia ¹ | 49 327 | 1 315 | 4 516 | 5 845 | 15 952 | 21 699 |
| Africa | 20 153 | 473 | 1 525 | 2 597 | 7 539 | 8 019 |
| South and Central America | 5 454 | 67 | 199 | 484 | 1 954 | 2 750 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 13 109 | 1 795 | 3 819 | 3 081 | 3 004 | 1 410 |
| The Nordic countries | 905 | 66 | 86 | 116 | 172 | 465 |
| Western Europe else | 638 | 39 | 54 | 98 | 139 | 308 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 525 | 35 | 71 | 88 | 122 | 209 |
| Eastern Europe else | 937 | 241 | 430 | 132 | 81 | 53 |
| North America and Oceania | 118 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 79 |
| Asia ¹ | 8 290 | 1 160 | 2 523 | 2 179 | 2 167 | 261 |
| Africa | 1 249 | 218 | 486 | 288 | 235 | 22 |
| South and Central America | 447 | 33 | 161 | 170 | 70 | 13 |
| | Per cent | | | | | |
| Employed, total | 67,6 | 30,8 | 61,1 | 75,8 | 81,8 | 68,2 |
| Non-immigrant population | 68,7 | 33,0 | 63,1 | 79,1 | 85,7 | 68,9 |
| Employed immigrants, total | 63,5 | 17,6 | 50,1 | 64,6 | 73,0 | 64,0 |
| The Nordic countries | 74,0 | 21,1 | 65,2 | 77,6 | 84,7 | 70,9 |
| Western Europe else | 70,0 | 20,9 | 38,2 | 69,2 | 81,5 | 70,8 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 72,5 | 19,5 | 62,1 | 73,1 | 77,0 | 73,0 |
| Eastern Europe else | 64,5 | 23,2 | 56,8 | 73,2 | 77,1 | 59,6 |
| North America and Oceania | 67,0 | 10,9 | 35,6 | 65,2 | 75,4 | 68,5 |
| Asia ¹ | 54,8 | 18,8 | 52,0 | 58,8 | 65,9 | 54,1 |
| Africa | 45,4 | 11,3 | 32,5 | 41,5 | 56,9 | 50,1 |
| South and Central America | 64,2 | 16,8 | 46,9 | 64,6 | 75,2 | 63,6 |
| Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ² | 51,8 | 21,2 | 57,3 | 72,4 | 77,5 | 70,0 |
| The Nordic countries | 62,5 | 25,7 | 52,4 | 76,3 | 86,4 | 68,8 |
| Western Europe else | 59,0 | 17,4 | 40,9 | 76,6 | 84,8 | 71,0 |
| EU countries in Eastern Europe | 59,1 | 19,6 | 49,7 | 71,5 | 73,1 | 75,5 |
| Eastern Europe else | 45,9 | 24,4 | 61,2 | 78,1 | 75,0 | 68,8 |
| North America and Oceania | 51,8 | 18,8 | 40,0 | 58,8 | 85,7 | 51,3 |
| Asia ¹ | 53,4 | 22,2 | 59,3 | 73,9 | 78,2 | 77,2 |
| Africa | 39,1 | 15,9 | 49,2 | 62,9 | 68,3 | 59,5 |
| South and Central America | 52,0 | 15,6 | 60,5 | 65,1 | 70,7 | 61,9 |

¹ Including Turkey.

² By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2016

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 2016

| | 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

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 2016

| | 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

ANNEX B

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[Table B1M. Immigration of OECD male population. 2016](#)

[Table B1F. Immigration of OECD female population. 2016](#)

[Table B2M. Emigration of OECD male population. 2016](#)

[Table B2F. migration of OECD female population. 2016](#)

[Table B3M. Net migration of OECD male population. 2016](#)

[Table B3F. Net migration of OECD female population. 2016](#)

[Table B4. OECD population resident in Norway by citizenship. 1 January 2017](#)

[Table B5. OECD immigrant population by country of origin. 1 January 2017](#)

[Table B6. OECD population by country of birth. 1 January 2017](#)

Table B1_B2_B3. Immigration, emigration and net migration of citizens of OECD member countries¹. 2016

| Citizenship | Immigration | Emigration | Net migration |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 66 800 | 40 724 | 26 076 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | |
| Australia | 172 | 150 | 22 |
| Austria | 108 | 86 | 22 |
| Belgium | 108 | 100 | 8 |
| Canada | 236 | 185 | 51 |
| Chile | 69 | 52 | 17 |
| Czech Republic | 163 | 133 | 30 |
| Denmark | 1 268 | 1441 | -173 |
| Estonia | 267 | 414 | -147 |
| Finland | 467 | 431 | 36 |
| France | 641 | 669 | -28 |
| Germany | 1 260 | 1567 | -307 |
| Greece | 506 | 122 | 384 |
| Hungary | 347 | 238 | 109 |
| Iceland | 582 | 955 | -373 |
| Ireland | 73 | 85 | -12 |
| Israel | 20 | 7 | 13 |
| Italy | 656 | 402 | 254 |
| Japan | 155 | 140 | 15 |
| Korea | 109 | 102 | 7 |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Mexico | 104 | 69 | 35 |
| Netherlands | 462 | 442 | 20 |
| New Zealand | 28 | 42 | -14 |
| Poland | 6 042 | 4868 | 1 174 |
| Portugal | 427 | 224 | 203 |
| Slovenia | 50 | 24 | 26 |
| Slovak Republic | 262 | 352 | -90 |
| Spain | 1 099 | 638 | 461 |
| Sweden | 2 454 | 3242 | -788 |
| Switzerland | 116 | 89 | 27 |
| Turkey | 331 | 133 | 198 |
| United Kingdom | 906 | 967 | -61 |
| United States | 895 | 780 | 115 |

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

Table B1m. Immigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males ¹. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 35 734 | 5 231 | 5 549 | 11 052 | 8 060 | 3 556 | 1 440 | 549 | 297 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 100 | 6 | 5 | 37 | 35 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Austria | 44 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Belgium | 71 | 6 | 5 | 31 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | 117 | 15 | 16 | 33 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Chile | 38 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 78 | 6 | 1 | 39 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Denmark | 686 | 63 | 49 | 280 | 136 | 83 | 47 | 23 | 5 |
| Estland | 154 | 18 | 7 | 52 | 46 | 24 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Finland | 200 | 29 | 11 | 70 | 52 | 21 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| France | 334 | 27 | 27 | 182 | 69 | 20 | 7 | 2 | - |
| Germany | 568 | 60 | 58 | 215 | 123 | 71 | 34 | 6 | 1 |
| Greece | 307 | 37 | 25 | 85 | 87 | 49 | 21 | 3 | - |
| Hungary | 182 | 18 | 10 | 61 | 57 | 28 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Iceland | 298 | 51 | 39 | 82 | 51 | 46 | 22 | 6 | 1 |
| Ireland | 43 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Israel | 10 | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Italy | 417 | 41 | 37 | 129 | 116 | 62 | 27 | 3 | 2 |
| Japan | 55 | 5 | 5 | 26 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Korea | 36 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| Luxembourg | 6 | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 46 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 262 | 33 | 17 | 81 | 72 | 36 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| New Zealand | 22 | - | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Poland | 3 635 | 299 | 166 | 1 201 | 1 247 | 528 | 176 | 17 | 1 |
| Portugal | 290 | 19 | 13 | 72 | 92 | 75 | 18 | - | 1 |
| Slovenia | 33 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | 143 | 13 | 7 | 43 | 54 | 24 | 2 | - | - |
| Spain | 641 | 47 | 51 | 218 | 161 | 120 | 40 | 3 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 320 | 85 | 56 | 604 | 323 | 136 | 81 | 27 | 8 |
| Switzerland | 63 | 4 | 2 | 38 | 8 | 9 | 2 | - | - |
| Turkey | 200 | 5 | 9 | 98 | 62 | 15 | 10 | 1 | - |
| United Kingdom | 581 | 37 | 32 | 210 | 152 | 80 | 51 | 16 | 3 |
| United States | 436 | 39 | 62 | 120 | 107 | 45 | 33 | 20 | 10 |

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

Table B1f. Immigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females¹. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 31 066 | 4 757 | 3 578 | 11 305 | 6 570 | 2 697 | 1 225 | 564 | 370 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 72 | 1 | 5 | 32 | 24 | 8 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Austria | 64 | 5 | 14 | 28 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Belgium | 37 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Canada | 119 | 9 | 14 | 56 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 2 | - |
| Chile | 31 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 85 | 4 | 3 | 54 | 18 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 582 | 61 | 55 | 287 | 98 | 30 | 32 | 14 | 5 |
| Estland | 113 | 11 | 4 | 59 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Finland | 267 | 31 | 20 | 116 | 60 | 19 | 15 | 6 | - |
| France | 307 | 30 | 38 | 174 | 46 | 13 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Germany | 692 | 54 | 123 | 273 | 130 | 64 | 35 | 8 | 5 |
| Greece | 199 | 36 | 22 | 51 | 64 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Hungary | 165 | 12 | 11 | 51 | 57 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Iceland | 284 | 46 | 51 | 67 | 60 | 34 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| Ireland | 30 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Israel | 10 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Italy | 239 | 23 | 30 | 89 | 50 | 38 | 8 | - | 1 |
| Japan | 100 | 7 | 8 | 44 | 28 | 11 | 2 | - | - |
| Korea | 73 | 9 | 4 | 26 | 26 | 6 | - | 2 | - |
| Luxembourg | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 58 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 18 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 200 | 33 | 24 | 72 | 38 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| New Zealand | 6 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Poland | 2 407 | 270 | 158 | 1 076 | 566 | 233 | 89 | 11 | 4 |
| Portugal | 137 | 15 | 6 | 43 | 46 | 20 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Slovenia | 17 | - | - | 5 | 11 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | 119 | 9 | 4 | 62 | 33 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Spain | 458 | 49 | 40 | 188 | 107 | 58 | 16 | - | - |
| Sweden | 1 134 | 88 | 63 | 629 | 186 | 80 | 52 | 21 | 15 |
| Switzerland | 53 | 3 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 131 | 9 | 9 | 64 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 325 | 34 | 31 | 112 | 78 | 35 | 29 | 4 | 2 |
| United States | 459 | 26 | 60 | 183 | 96 | 41 | 34 | 12 | 7 |

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

Table B2m. Emigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males¹. 2016

| Citizenship | Total | Age | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 22 535 | 2 900 | 1 220 | 5 447 | 6 396 | 3 477 | 1 926 | 933 | 236 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 95 | 6 | 2 | 35 | 30 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Austria | 46 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 3 | - |
| Belgium | 59 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | 94 | 8 | 10 | 33 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 2 | - |
| Chile | 23 | - | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 77 | 15 | 2 | 21 | 24 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Denmark | 817 | 94 | 44 | 235 | 195 | 129 | 74 | 38 | 8 |
| Estland | 301 | 18 | 6 | 77 | 105 | 66 | 25 | 4 | - |
| Finland | 209 | 24 | 8 | 57 | 54 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 3 |
| France | 366 | 40 | 21 | 137 | 90 | 53 | 16 | 8 | 1 |
| Germany | 878 | 84 | 53 | 172 | 212 | 162 | 138 | 51 | 6 |
| Greece | 77 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 3 | - |
| Hungary | 139 | 16 | 7 | 31 | 52 | 26 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Iceland | 526 | 97 | 60 | 87 | 112 | 83 | 61 | 24 | 2 |
| Ireland | 57 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Israel | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Italy | 253 | 20 | 12 | 67 | 75 | 49 | 20 | 7 | 3 |
| Japan | 46 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Korea | 44 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 7 | - | 1 | - |
| Luxembourg | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Mexico | 34 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 259 | 46 | 29 | 42 | 54 | 47 | 26 | 13 | 2 |
| New Zealand | 31 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Poland | 3 365 | 417 | 61 | 400 | 1 168 | 730 | 414 | 174 | 1 |
| Portugal | 131 | 14 | 2 | 20 | 52 | 30 | 11 | 2 | - |
| Slovenia | 18 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Slovak Republic | 219 | 36 | 2 | 38 | 87 | 35 | 15 | 6 | - |
| Spain | 355 | 29 | 11 | 124 | 101 | 63 | 24 | 2 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 770 | 158 | 48 | 700 | 500 | 162 | 116 | 67 | 19 |
| Switzerland | 47 | 11 | - | 13 | 13 | 7 | 3 | - | - |
| Turkey | 86 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 32 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| United Kingdom | 674 | 58 | 21 | 99 | 181 | 129 | 117 | 62 | 7 |
| United States | 404 | 57 | 42 | 97 | 70 | 70 | 47 | 16 | 5 |

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

Table B2f. Emigration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females¹. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 18 189 | 2 612 | 1 444 | 6 576 | 4 427 | 1 607 | 845 | 481 | 197 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 55 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 1 | - | - |
| Austria | 40 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Belgium | 41 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Canada | 91 | 6 | 10 | 34 | 20 | 12 | 6 | - | 3 |
| Chile | 29 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Czech Republic | 56 | 12 | - | 13 | 25 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| Denmark | 624 | 86 | 60 | 220 | 127 | 62 | 40 | 22 | 7 |
| Estland | 113 | 19 | 2 | 39 | 30 | 14 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Finland | 222 | 36 | 13 | 56 | 51 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 3 |
| France | 303 | 34 | 19 | 144 | 59 | 29 | 14 | 3 | 1 |
| Germany | 689 | 69 | 87 | 235 | 140 | 89 | 49 | 13 | 7 |
| Greece | 45 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 17 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Hungary | 99 | 19 | 2 | 29 | 30 | 12 | 4 | 3 | - |
| Iceland | 429 | 91 | 73 | 89 | 81 | 50 | 32 | 9 | 4 |
| Ireland | 28 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| Israel | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Italy | 149 | 16 | 19 | 51 | 30 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Japan | 94 | 13 | 10 | 36 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Korea | 58 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Luxembourg | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 35 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 183 | 32 | 23 | 42 | 44 | 24 | 11 | 7 | - |
| New Zealand | 11 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Poland | 1 503 | 357 | 73 | 362 | 522 | 123 | 47 | 19 | - |
| Portugal | 93 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 37 | 15 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Slovenia | 6 | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | 133 | 18 | 7 | 44 | 44 | 11 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Spain | 283 | 33 | 12 | 121 | 73 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Sweden | 1 472 | 133 | 54 | 775 | 323 | 91 | 49 | 41 | 6 |
| Switzerland | 42 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 16 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Turkey | 47 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 |
| United Kingdom | 293 | 43 | 19 | 61 | 71 | 50 | 30 | 17 | 2 |
| United States | 376 | 40 | 39 | 113 | 95 | 45 | 31 | 9 | 4 |

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

Table B3m. Net migration of citizens of OECD member countries. Males¹. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 13 199 | 2 331 | 4 329 | 5 605 | 1 664 | 79 | -486 | -384 | 61 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 5 | - | 3 | 2 | 5 | -4 | -2 | 1 | - |
| Austria | -2 | - | 3 | 4 | -1 | -3 | -3 | -3 | 1 |
| Belgium | 12 | -2 | -1 | 20 | -1 | -5 | 1 | - | - |
| Canada | 23 | 7 | 6 | - | 7 | 2 | -1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chile | 15 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | -1 | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 1 | -9 | -1 | 18 | -4 | -2 | -1 | - | - |
| Denmark | -131 | -31 | 5 | 45 | -59 | -46 | -27 | -15 | -3 |
| Estland | -147 | - | 1 | -25 | -59 | -42 | -19 | -3 | - |
| Finland | -9 | 5 | 3 | 13 | -2 | -6 | -8 | -13 | -1 |
| France | -32 | -13 | 6 | 45 | -21 | -33 | -9 | -6 | -1 |
| Germany | -310 | -24 | 5 | 43 | -89 | -91 | -104 | -45 | -5 |
| Greece | 230 | 28 | 23 | 69 | 60 | 36 | 14 | - | - |
| Hungary | 43 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Iceland | -228 | -46 | -21 | -5 | -61 | -37 | -39 | -18 | -1 |
| Ireland | -14 | - | -6 | 4 | -6 | -3 | -2 | -1 | - |
| Israel | 6 | - | 1 | 6 | - | -1 | 1 | -1 | - |
| Italy | 164 | 21 | 25 | 62 | 41 | 13 | 7 | -4 | -1 |
| Japan | 9 | -3 | 4 | 17 | -7 | -2 | - | - | - |
| Korea | -8 | -7 | 2 | 5 | -5 | -3 | 1 | -1 | - |
| Luxembourg | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | -1 | - | - |
| Mexico | 12 | -1 | -3 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 3 | -13 | -12 | 39 | 18 | -11 | -8 | -9 | -1 |
| New Zealand | -9 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -5 | -3 | - | - | - |
| Poland | 270 | -118 | 105 | 801 | 79 | -202 | -238 | -157 | - |
| Portugal | 159 | 5 | 11 | 52 | 40 | 45 | 7 | -2 | 1 |
| Slovenia | 15 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | -1 | -1 | - |
| Slovak Republic | -76 | -23 | 5 | 5 | -33 | -11 | -13 | -6 | - |
| Spain | 286 | 18 | 40 | 94 | 60 | 57 | 16 | 1 | - |
| Sweden | -450 | -73 | 8 | -96 | -177 | -26 | -35 | -40 | -11 |
| Switzerland | 16 | -7 | 2 | 25 | -5 | 2 | -1 | - | - |
| Turkey | 114 | 2 | 8 | 78 | 30 | -2 | - | - | -2 |
| United Kingdom | -93 | -21 | 11 | 111 | -29 | -49 | -66 | -46 | -4 |
| United States | 32 | -18 | 20 | 23 | 37 | -25 | -14 | 4 | 5 |

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

Table B3f. Net migration of citizens of OECD member countries. Females¹. 2016

| Citizenship | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Total | 0 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 + |
| Total | 12 877 | 2 145 | 2 134 | 4 729 | 2 143 | 1 090 | 380 | 83 | 173 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 17 | -4 | -2 | 16 | 11 | -5 | - | - | 1 |
| Austria | 24 | 2 | 10 | 13 | - | - | -1 | - | - |
| Belgium | -4 | -3 | -1 | 9 | -3 | -6 | -1 | 2 | -1 |
| Canada | 28 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 4 | -3 | -1 | 2 | -3 |
| Chile | 2 | -2 | -1 | 3 | 7 | -3 | 1 | -2 | -1 |
| Czech Republic | 29 | -8 | 3 | 41 | -7 | 1 | -1 | - | - |
| Denmark | -42 | -25 | -5 | 67 | -29 | -32 | -8 | -8 | -2 |
| Estland | - | -8 | 2 | 20 | -11 | - | -3 | - | - |
| Finland | 45 | -5 | 7 | 60 | 9 | -5 | -9 | -9 | -3 |
| France | 4 | -4 | 19 | 30 | -13 | -16 | -10 | -1 | -1 |
| Germany | 3 | -15 | 36 | 38 | -10 | -25 | -14 | -5 | -2 |
| Greece | 154 | 31 | 20 | 38 | 47 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hungary | 66 | -7 | 9 | 22 | 27 | 13 | 2 | -2 | 2 |
| Iceland | -145 | -45 | -22 | -22 | -21 | -16 | -11 | -6 | -2 |
| Ireland | 2 | -3 | - | 5 | 3 | -3 | - | - | - |
| Israel | 7 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Italy | 90 | 7 | 11 | 38 | 20 | 19 | -1 | -3 | -1 |
| Japan | 6 | -6 | -2 | 8 | 9 | -1 | -1 | -1 | - |
| Korea | 15 | -2 | - | 13 | 4 | - | -1 | 1 | - |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 23 | -1 | -3 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 17 | 1 | 1 | 30 | -6 | -4 | - | -6 | 1 |
| New Zealand | -5 | -2 | - | -1 | -1 | - | -1 | - | - |
| Poland | 904 | -87 | 85 | 714 | 44 | 110 | 42 | -8 | 4 |
| Portugal | 44 | 3 | -1 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| Slovenia | 11 | - | - | 1 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Slovak Republic | -14 | -9 | -3 | 18 | -11 | -6 | -3 | - | - |
| Spain | 175 | 16 | 28 | 67 | 34 | 25 | 8 | -2 | -1 |
| Sweden | -338 | -45 | 9 | -146 | -137 | -11 | 3 | -20 | 9 |
| Switzerland | 11 | 2 | 8 | 3 | - | - | -2 | - | - |
| Turkey | 84 | 3 | 7 | 47 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - |
| United Kingdom | 32 | -9 | 12 | 51 | 7 | -15 | -1 | -13 | - |
| United States | 83 | -14 | 21 | 70 | 1 | -4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

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 2016**

| Citizenship | 1.1.2017 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| OECD population, total | 302 228 |
| Australia | 1 401 |
| Austria | 1 281 |
| Belgium | 1 179 |
| Canada | 1 933 |
| Chile | 1 855 |
| Czech Republic | 1 900 |
| Denmark | 23 020 |
| Estland | 5 115 |
| Finland | 6 465 |
| France | 6 015 |
| Germany | 24 922 |
| Greece | 3 018 |
| Hungary | 3 677 |
| Iceland | 9 247 |
| Ireland | 1 166 |
| Israel | 298 |
| Italy | 5 091 |
| Japan | 796 |
| Korea | 605 |
| Luxembourg | 38 |
| Mexico | 684 |
| Netherlands | 8 495 |
| New Zealand | 388 |
| Poland | 102 017 |
| Portugal | 4 358 |
| Slovenia | 379 |
| Slovak Republic | 4 130 |
| Spain | 8 147 |
| Sweden | 44 393 |
| Switzerland | 1 374 |
| Turkey | 3 371 |
| United Kingdom | 16 260 |
| United States | 9 210 |

Table B5. Resident immigrant citizens OECD member countries and their children born in Norway, by country of origin. 1 January 2017

| Country | Immigrants | Norwegian born to immigrant parents |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total | 724 987 | 158 764 |
| <i>Of which:</i> | | |
| Australia | 1 543 | 55 |
| Austria | 1 287 | 111 |
| Belgium | 1 196 | 106 |
| Canada | 1 855 | 133 |
| Chile | 6 171 | 1 789 |
| Czech Republic | 2 201 | 302 |
| Denmark | 19 494 | 1 953 |
| Estland | 4 944 | 435 |
| Finland | 6 333 | 660 |
| France | 5 307 | 522 |
| Germany | 24 601 | 2 992 |
| Greece | 2 586 | 117 |
| Hungary | 3 863 | 692 |
| Iceland | 7 883 | 821 |
| Ireland | 1 027 | 52 |
| Israel | 672 | 89 |
| Italy | 4 069 | 235 |
| Japan | 962 | 72 |
| Korea | 1 079 | 95 |
| Luxembourg | 44 | - |
| Mexico | 1 192 | 91 |
| Netherlands | 7 713 | 882 |
| New Zealand | 487 | 16 |
| Poland | 97 196 | 11 059 |
| Portugal | 3 211 | 262 |
| Slovenia | 407 | 56 |
| Slovak Republic | 3 902 | 432 |
| Spain | 6 049 | 370 |
| Sweden | 36 315 | 2 951 |
| Switzerland | 1 388 | 162 |
| Turkey | 11 330 | 6 842 |
| United Kingdom | 14 330 | 991 |
| United States | 8 446 | 673 |

Table B6. Resident citizens of OECD member countries, by country of birth. 1 January 2017

| Country of birth | 1.1.2017 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| OECD population, total | 341 604 |
| Australia | 2 278 |
| Austria | 1 632 |
| Belgium | 1 755 |
| Canada | 3 130 |
| Chile | 6 643 |
| Czech Republic | 2 252 |
| Denmark | 24 762 |
| Estonia | 4 995 |
| Finland | 6 856 |
| France | 6 381 |
| Germany | 27 965 |
| Greece | 2 813 |
| Hungary | 4 238 |
| Iceland | 8 280 |
| Ireland | 1 160 |
| Israel | 856 |
| Italy | 4 510 |
| Japan | 1 436 |
| Korea | 7 552 |
| Luxembourg | 144 |
| Mexico | 1 331 |
| Netherlands | 8 800 |
| New Zealand | 615 |
| Poland | 97 553 |
| Portugal | 3 320 |
| Slovenia | 413 |
| Slovak Republic | 3 910 |
| Spain | 6 872 |
| Sweden | 48 316 |
| Switzerland | 2 297 |
| Turkey | 11 480 |
| United Kingdom | 19 387 |
| United States | 17 672 |



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