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Table of contents

1 OVERVIEW	7
2 MIGRATION – GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	11
2.1 <i>Legislation and policy</i>	11
2.2 <i>Migration movements</i>	12
2.3 <i>Immigration according to entry categories</i>	14
3 FAMILY-RELATED IMMIGRATION	17
3.1 <i>Legislation and policy</i>	17
3.2 <i>Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations</i>	18
4 LABOUR MIGRATION	21
4.1 <i>Legislation and policy</i>	21
4.2 <i>Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations</i>	22
4.3 <i>Labour migrants and service providers on short-term stay</i>	24
5 MIGRATION FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING	25
5.1 <i>Legislation and policy</i>	25
5.2 <i>Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations</i>	25
6 ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES	27
6.1 <i>Legislation and policy</i>	27
6.2 <i>Asylum applications</i>	28
6.3 <i>Asylum decisions</i>	30
6.4 <i>Resettlement of refugees</i>	32
6.5 <i>Settlement of refugees in municipalities</i>	33
7 IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN	35
7.1 <i>Legislation and policy</i>	35
7.2 <i>Facts and figures</i>	35
8 FOREIGNERS, IMMIGRANTS AND NORWEGIAN-BORN WITH IMMIGRANT PARENTS	39
8.1 <i>Population growth</i>	39
8.2 <i>Foreign citizens</i>	39
8.3 <i>Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents</i>	40
8.4 <i>Marriage and divorce</i>	42
9 INTEGRATION POLICY – SOME ASPECTS	45
9.1 <i>General policy principles</i>	45
9.2 <i>Equitable Public Services</i>	45
9.3 <i>Living conditions</i>	46
9.4 <i>Action Plans</i>	50
10 TRAINING AND SKILLS	51
10.1 <i>Basic qualifications</i>	51
10.2 <i>Better use of the skills of immigrants</i>	55
11 EDUCATION	57
11.1 <i>Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)</i>	57
11.2 <i>Primary and secondary education</i>	58
11.3 <i>Adult education</i>	65
11.4 <i>Higher education</i>	66
12 THE LABOUR MARKET	69
12.1 <i>Labour Market and Social Policy</i>	69
12.2 <i>Policies related to illegal workplace practices</i>	69
12.3 <i>Employment</i>	71
12.4 <i>Unemployment</i>	75
13 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	79
13.1 <i>Elections</i>	79
13.2 <i>Voluntary activities</i>	81
14 CHILD WELFARE SERVICES	83
14.1 <i>Legislation and policy</i>	83
14.2 <i>Facts and figures</i>	84
15 DISCRIMINATION	87
16 CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION	89
16.1 <i>Policy and legislation</i>	89
16.2 <i>Naturalisations</i>	90

16.3 Naturalisation ceremonies.....	91
17 PUBLIC DEBATE AND OPINION	93
17.1 Public debate.....	93
17.2 Public opinion.....	94
18 INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS	99
18.1 Background information.....	99
18.2 Recent publications.....	99

Tables

TABLE 2.1 REGISTERED MIGRATION MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGNERS AND NORWEGIANS. 2005-2014.....	14
TABLE 3.1 NON-NORDIC FAMILY IMMIGRATION – MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. NEW PERMITS AND EU/EFTA-REGISTRATIONS. 2004-2014.....	18
TABLE 4.1 WORK RELATED RESIDENCE PERMITS AND EU/EFTA-REGISTRATIONS, BY TYPE. 2010-2014	23
TABLE 5.1 PERMITS AND REGISTRATIONS (FROM 2010) FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING – MAJOR CATEGORIES. 2005-2014	26
TABLE 5.2 STATUS CHANGE FOR NON-EU/EFTA INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS. 2005-2014.....	26
TABLE 6.1 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS, BY MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. 2005-2014.....	29
TABLE 6.2 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS – (CLAIMED) UNACCOMPANIED MINORS. 2005-2014	30
TABLE 6.3 PERMITS TO PERSONS GRANTED REFUGEE OR HUMANITARIAN STATUS BY UDI OR UNE. 2005-2014	30
TABLE 6.4 EXAMINED ASYLUM CLAIMS CONSIDERED BY UDI, BY OUTCOME – PERCENT. 2005-2014.....	31
TABLE 6.5 ACCEPTANCES AND ARRIVALS OF QUOTA REFUGEES. 2005 – 2014.....	32
TABLE 6.6 RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES - MAJOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN. 2014.....	32
TABLE 7.1 RETURNS – BY MAIN CATEGORIES. 2005-2014.....	36
TABLE 8.1 FOREIGN RESIDENT CITIZENS - MAJOR COUNTRIES. 2008-2015 (1.1)	40
TABLE 10.1 RESULTS OF THE NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE TEST, BY ACHIEVED LEVEL. 2014.....	52
TABLE 11.1 SHARE OF LANGUAGE MINORITY CHILDREN IN KINDERGARTENS, BY AGE GROUP, 2007-2014. PERCENT.	58
TABLE 11.2 PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, BY AGE GROUP. 2009-2014. PERCENT.....	67
TABLE 12.1 REGISTERED EMPLOYMENT RATES, BY REGION OF BIRTH AND GENDER, AGE 15-74. 2014 (FOURTH QUARTER).....	73
TABLE 12.2 REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN ALMP-PROGRAMS, BY REGION OF BIRTH. 2014 (SECOND QUARTER) AND CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FROM 2013 (SECOND QUARTER). PERCENT	77
TABLE 12.3 REGISTERED EMPLOYMENT RATES FOR PERSONS BORN TO IMMIGRANT PARENTS, IMMIGRANTS AND PERSON WITHOUT IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND, BY AGE GROUPS. 2014 (FOURTH QUARTER). PERCENT.	78
TABLE 16.1 NATURALISATIONS, BY THE MAIN FORMER CITIZENSHIPS. 2005-2014	91

Charts

CHART 2.1 IMMIGRATION ACCORDING TO ENTRY CATEGORIES. 1990-2014.....	15
CHART 2.2 IMMIGRATION ACCORDING TO ENTRY CATEGORIES.2014.....	16
CHART 4.1 MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, LABOUR-RELATED EU/EFTA-REGISTRATIONS AND NEW WORK PERMITS FOR PERSONS FROM OUTSIDE THE EU/EFTA. JANUARY 2010 - SEPTEMBER 2015. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.	22
CHART 4.2 SHORT TERM AND NON-RESIDENT FOREIGN WORKERS. FOURTH QUARTER 2003 - 2014.	24
CHART 6.1 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS, 1985-2014	28
CHART 6.2 ASYLUM APPLICATIONS, TOP FIVE COUNTRIES, (LAST 14 MONTHS).....	29
CHART 6.3 OUTCOME OF ASYLUM CLAIMS EXAMINED BY UDI. 2014 AND 2015 (TO 31.10) PERCENT....	31
CHART 6.4 REFUGEES SETTLED IN MUNICIPALITIES. 2002-2014	34
CHART 8.1 RESIDENT IMMIGRANTS AND NORWEGIAN-BORN WITH TWO IMMIGRANT PARENTS BY REGION OF ORIGIN. 1970-2015	41
CHART 8.2 MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN FOR RESIDENT IMMIGRANTS AND NORWEGIAN-BORN WITH TWO IMMIGRANT PARENTS. 1.1.2015	42
CHART 9.1 IMMIGRANTS WITH PERSISTENT LOW INCOME BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND YEAR OF OBSERVATION. PERCENT. 2005-2012	47
CHART 9.2 IMMIGRANTS WITH PERSISTENT LOW INCOME BY REGION OF ORIGIN. PERCENT. 2005-2012.	47

CHART 10.1 PERSONS COMPLETING THE INTRODUCTION PROGRAM IN 2012, BY GENDER AND LABOUR MARKET SITUATION OR IN EDUCATION BY NOVEMBER 2013. PERCENT.....	53
CHART 11.1 STUDENTS' AVERAGE LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADE POINTS, BY IMMIGRATION BACKGROUND AND GENDER, 2011-2014	61
CHART 11.2 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ATTAINING GENERAL OR VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS WITHIN FIVE YEARS AFTER STARTING UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY IMMIGRATION BACKGROUND AND GENDER, 2007-2008 TO 2009-2010. PERCENT.	62
CHART 11.3. SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS WITH APPRENTICESHIP AS THEIR FIRST CHOICE, WHO HAD ATTAINED AN APPROVED APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACT, 2012-2014. PERCENT.....	63
CHART 11.4 SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS, AGED 16 TO 25, NOT EMPLOYED, IN EDUCATION NOR SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION. 2012-2014. PERCENT.	64
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. 2012-2014. PERCENT.	64
CHART 11.6 SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS AMONG TEACHING STAFF IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL, 2012-2014. PERCENT.....	65
CHART 11.7 SHARE OF ADULTS WITH AN IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND, AGED 25 AND OLDER COMPLETING UPPER SECONDARY EDUCATION WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF ENROLLING. 2006-2007 TO 2008-2009. PERCENT.	66
CHART 11.8 SHARE OF STUDENTS WHO ARE IMMIGRANTS AND DESCENDANTS OF ALL STUDENTS ENROLLED IN TEACHER EDUCATIONS, BY GENDER. 2012-2014. PERCENT.	67
CHART 12.1 ACCUMULATED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH, FOURTH QUARTER 2004-2013. PERSONS.....	72
CHART 12.2 SHARE OF IMMIGRANTS AND PERSONS ON SHORT-TERM STAY IN EMPLOYMENT IN NORWAY, BY REGION OF ORIGIN. FOURTH QUARTER 2008 - 2014.....	73
CHART 12.3 SHARE OF IMMIGRANT EMPLOYMENT IN ECONOMIC SECTORS. PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN SECTOR. 2014 (FOURTH QUARTER)	75
CHART 12.4 REGISTERED QUARTERLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR SELECTED IMMIGRANT GROUPS. FIRST QUARTER 2001 TO FIRST QUARTER 2015	76
CHART 13.1 PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS – ALL VOTERS AND VOTERS WITH DIFFERENT IMMIGRANT BACKGROUNDS. 1987-2011	79
CHART 13.2 PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS – ALL VOTERS AND VOTERS WITH DIFFERENT IMMIGRANT BACKGROUNDS. REGION OF ORIGIN. 2005-2013	80

Statistical annexes

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

1 Overview

Lower immigration, but more immigrants

From 2013 to 2014, the *total registered immigration* of persons to Norway decreased by 5 800 to 70 000. In 2014, this represented an immigration rate of almost 14 immigrants per thousand inhabitants, somewhat lower than in 2013. Of the immigrants 88 percent were foreigners – the majority from EU countries, whose share decreased slightly to 58.5 percent. The share of women was 45 percent. Poland continued to be the largest country of origin (9 900 new immigrants), followed by Sweden (4 600) and Lithuania (4 400). Especially from Syria (with 2 100 immigrants), but also from Eritrea (2 800) and India (1 800) there was an increase in immigration. In 2014, *emigration* of foreigners from Norway was 23 300, a decrease of 1 700 compared to 2013. The largest registered emigration flows in 2014 were citizens of Sweden (3 800), of Poland (2 900) and Lithuania (1 400). Net immigration of foreigners fell to 38 100, which was 3 800 fewer than the previous year and the lowest since 2006.

At the beginning of 2015, 669 400 immigrants and 135 600 persons born in Norway to immigrant parents were registered as residents, representing 15.6 percent of the population, an increase of 0.7 percentage points from 2014. The largest country of origin was Poland (91 000). The largest number of Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents had parents from Pakistan (16 000). In total 257 400 immigrants, or almost four out of ten, had lived in Norway for less than five years.

Declining labour migration

Labour immigration has declined roughly 20 percent from peak levels in 2011, but still remains high compared to levels prior to EU-enlargement in 2004. Over 21 000 non-Nordic labour migrants settled in Norway in 2014, which corresponds to roughly 43 percent of new non-Nordic immigrants to the country. In addition, approximately 3 800 Nordic citizens immigrated to Norway, the vast majority of which were employed. The number of persons coming to work in Norway on short-term stays has continued to increase, particularly from EU-countries in Eastern Europe. Roughly, 90 percent of labour immigrants came from Europe, and citizens of EU-countries in Central- and Eastern Europe continue to dominate among labour immigrants to Norway.

Lower family immigration

Family related immigration represented 32 percent of the non-Nordic immigration to Norway in 2014, the same as the previous year. The total number of new family related residence *permits* given to third-country nationals decreased slightly from 11 900 in 2013 to 11 100 in 2014. In addition, 11 200 non-Nordic citizens of EU member countries declared that family-ties were the basis for immigration when they registered their move to Norway. In 2014, the major third-countries of origin for family related residence permits were Somalia, the Philippines and India. Major non-Nordic EU/EFTA member countries of origin were Poland, Lithuania and Romania.

Fewer refugees in 2014

In 2014, 14 percent of the non-Nordic immigrants who had been granted a residence permit received this based on a need for protection or on humanitarian grounds. That share was 13 percent in 2013. Almost 11 500 applications for asylum were filed in 2014, four percent fewer than the previous year. In addition, almost 1 700 refugees were offered resettlement in Norway. In 2014, the proportion of the decisions by the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)* in asylum cases that resulted in refugee

status was 65 percent, an increase from 62 percent the previous year. Starting in May 2014, there was a brief surge in the number of applicants from Eritrea. The total numbers of asylum applications were significantly lower towards the end of 2014 and stayed at a lower level during the first six months of 2015. However, there was a surge in the applications from July 2015, and by the end of November more than 30 000 asylum applications had been filed.

Focus on return

In 2014, 1 600 foreigners without legal residence returned to their country of origin with public assistance. In addition, close to 7 300 foreigners were returned by force, either to another European country or to the country of origin. Of these, 1 700 were returned according to the Dublin-procedure and about 1 800 were returned after the application for asylum in Norway had been rejected on its merits. Persons who had been convicted of a crime and other foreigners without legal residence were among the remaining close to 3 800 returnees in 2014. By the end of October 2015, around 6 000 foreigners had been returned by force.

Immigration policy

The political agreement between the two parties in the minority government and two other political parties suggests several changes to the Immigration Act and the Immigration Regulation. These are some important policy initiatives in 2014-2015:

- A proposal to increase from three to five years the required length of continuous residence before applying for permanent residence permit.
- An amendment concerning the deadline for the police to bring a person arrested pursuant to the Immigration Act before the District Court.
- One of the grounds for rejecting a foreign national is that she or he outside of Norway has been sentenced to a penalty or special sanction for an offence that under Norwegian law is punishable by a certain prison term. After a legislative amendment that entered into effect in May 2015, that term is now “five years or more”, whereas it used to be “ten years or more”.
- The Immigration Regulation has been changed, introducing a permanent arrangement when processing asylum applications to ensure greater emphasis on the situation of children and to clarify when to give a child and their family legal residence, based on the child’s ties to the Norwegian society.
- Families with children, who have stayed in Norway for four years or more and were forcibly returned in the period July 1st 2014 to March 18th 2015, are allowed to submit commutation requests from abroad.
- New criteria for selecting quota refugees have been established. The intention is to select refugees with good chances of successful integration in the Norwegian society. However, the need for protection has highest priority.
- There is an increase in the quota for Syrian refugees to be resettled, from one thousand in 2014 to two thousand in 2015.
- Due Because of the high number of asylum seekers arriving in the second half of 2015 and expected in 2016, the Government has presented a supplementary proposition for the 2016 budget.¹ Here, the Government is calling for stricter asylum regulations, increased focus on return, and measures to reduce the

¹ <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/increased-number-of-asylum-seeker-arrivals-supplementary-proposition-for-the-2016-budget/id2459643/>

costs of receiving asylum seekers. The adopted policy changes will be described in more detail in the next report.

Integration policy

Mainstreaming is an overall principle for the implementation of the integration policy. This means that each public sector agency must ensure that their services reach all groups of the population, including immigrants. These are some important initiatives in 2014-2015:

- As a result of area based programs and targeted pilot projects, *all* four- and five-years old children, living in families with low income, have a right to receive free core time (four hours) in kindergarten from August 1st 2015.
- A new, national program aiming to make more students finish upper secondary school has been established. It consists of a combination of research and the promotion of best practice. The program targets all youth at risk, including youth with an immigrant background.
- A proposition for amendments to the Introduction Act, to improve the quality of Norwegian language training and the Introduction Program has been passed by the Storting.
- Based on the experience from a pilot project *The Norwegian Agency for Quality Assurance in Education (NOKUT)* has established a procedure the foreign higher education qualifications of persons without verifiable documentation.
- The drafting of a new Interpreting Act has started. The act is intended to clarify when public sector agencies are obliged to use qualified interpreters, such as in situations where the right to due process of law and equal treatment are concerned.
- Guidelines for the municipalities' handling of child welfare cases, where children have ties to more than one country, and a webpage with information in English about the Norwegian child welfare system will be published.
- The Storting has passed a bill submitted by the Government, proposing that to qualify for Norwegian citizenship applicants must pass a test in spoken Norwegian and a test in civics. There will be provisions for reasonable exemptions.
- The Government will appoint an expert committee to examine the long-term consequences for the Norwegian society of high immigration.

2 Migration – general characteristics

2.1 Legislation and policy

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

- Labour immigrants, i.e. persons who have received 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. are only granted a temporary residence permit, but students may work part time and change their status after receiving a job offer following graduation. Depending on the circumstances, persons in the other categories may be granted either a permanent or a temporary residence permit. The main legal immigration categories are discussed further in chapter three to six below.

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

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

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

New policies and regulations - immigration

In the spring of 2015, the Government submitted for public consultation a proposal to increase the required length of continuous residence for applying for a permanent residence permit, from three to five years. Based on the comments received this is cur-

rently under consideration by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The proposed change applies to both family-related migrants and other migrants, such as refugees and labour migrants.

Other proposals and implemented changes concerning migration during the second half of 2014 and so far in 2015 are mentioned in chapters 3 to 7.

2.2 Migration movements

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 almost doubled from 6 300 for the period 1986-1990 to 11 800 for the period 1996-2000. For the period 2001-2005, it increased further to 13 600. Thereafter, it almost tripled and reached an average of 37 500 for the period 2006-2010, cf. table A6. In 2014, net immigration continued to drop from the record level of 47 000 in 2011 and 2012, to 38 100. This was the lowest annual figure since 2006, cf. table A10. As percentage of the total population, the immigration rate of 1.36 and emigration rate of 0.62 were somewhat lower in 2014 than in 2013, cf. table A2.

In 2014, the *total immigration* to Norway was 70 000 persons – composed of 61 400 foreigners (88 percent) and 8 600 Norwegians. Total immigration was 5 800 lower than in 2013, cf. table A4 and A10.

The *total immigration of foreigners* to Norway, decreased by 5 500 persons in 2014 compared to the level in 2013. Of 61 400 foreign immigrants, 45 percent were women, cf. table A7.

In 2014, 58.5 percent of foreign immigrants came from EU member-countries, slightly lower than in 2013, cf. Table A7. The share of immigrants from the EU-member countries in Central and Eastern Europe decreased from 35 to 34 percent. Still, the largest inflow was from Poland with almost 9 900 immigrants. After Poland, the highest registered inflows of foreigners were from Sweden (4 600), Lithuania (4 400), Eritrea (2 800) the Philippines (2 200), Romania (2 150), Syria (2 100) and India (1 800), cf. Table A7. Especially from Syria (up 1 300), but also from India and Eritrea there was an increase in registered immigration compared to 2013.

In 2014, the *net immigration of foreigners* was 38 100, 3 100 lower than in 2013, cf. table A10 and table 2.1 below. The net immigration surplus was particularly significant for citizens of Poland (7 000), only 400 lower than in 2013. Other countries with significant net immigration in 2014 were Lithuania (3 000), Eritrea (2 700) and Syria (2 100), cf. Table A9.

For most nationalities, the gender ratio was relatively balanced. However, from some major countries of origin, Eritrea and Poland, 70 and 60 percent respectively of the

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*. Asylum seekers are registered as immigrants only on settlement in a Norwegian municipality after having received 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.

net migration consisted of males. From the Philippines and Thailand, a large majority (77 and 81 percent) were females, cf. tables A9f and A9m.

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

In 2014, we saw a registered *total emigration* of 31 900 persons, 23 300 foreigners and 8 600 Norwegians; cf. table A5 and A10 and table 2.1 below. This is 1 700 fewer foreigners³ and 1 200 fewer Norwegians, compared to 2013. Of the total emigration, 45 percent were women, cf. table A5. The largest registered emigration flows from Norway in 2014 were to Sweden (5 800), the UK (1 600) and Poland (1 600), cf. table A5. More than 3 800 of the foreign registered emigrants were Swedes, the largest emigrant group this year. 2 900 emigrants were Poles, cf. table A8.⁴

The registered *return-migration of Norwegians* from other countries has been quite stable for the last twenty years, hovering between eight and ten thousand. In 2014, the number was 8 600, only 250 more than in 2013, cf. table A10. In 2014, there was a *net immigration* of less than 50 Norwegians. Meanwhile, this was the first year with net return migration of Norwegians since 1993.

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, 70 percent of those who immigrated between 1999 and 2009 were still residing in Norway. Immigrants from countries in Africa had the highest proportion of persons staying for five years or more (87 percent on average) while persons from Oceania and from North America had the lowest proportions staying that long, 42 and 46 percent. The highest retention rates after five years were 91 percent of immigrants from Iraq, 90 percent of those from Somalia and Syria, and 87 percent from Iran and Morocco. Immigrants from Finland (33), Denmark (38), USA (38) and Canada (38) had the lowest retention rates among immigrants from the major countries of origin.

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

³ Cf. The high number of emigrations in 2013 was partly because the Tax Administration registered this as the year of emigration several persons who were assumed to have emigrated several years earlier without reporting that they emigrated, cf. <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/flytting>.

⁴ The discrepancies between the figures in tab. A5 and A8 indicate that some of the emigrants from Norway to Sweden are Norwegians or other nationals of other countries. It also indicates that almost half of the Polish emigrants from Norway must have migrated to other countries than Poland.

Table 2.1 Registered migration movements of foreigners and Norwegians. 2005-2014

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Immigration	40 200	45 800	61 800	66 900	65 200	73 900	79 500	78 600	75 800	70 000
- foreigners	31 400	37 400	53 500	58 800	56 700	65 100	70 800	70 000	66 900	61 400
- Norwegian	8 800	8 400	8 300	8 100	8 500	8 800	8 700	8 600	8 900	8 600
Emigration:	21 700	22 100	22 100	23 600	26 600	31 500	32 500	31 200	35 700	31 900
- foreigners	12 600	12 500	13 300	15 200	18 400	22 500	22 900	21 300	25 000	23 300
- Norwegians	9 100	9 600	8 800	8 400	8 200	9 000	9 600	9 900	10 700	8 600
Net migration	18 400	23 700	39 700	43 300	38 600	42 350	47 000	47 350	40 100	38 150
- foreigners	18 700	24 900	40 200	43 600	38 300	42 550	47 900	48 700	41 900	38 100
- Norwegians	- 300	- 1 200	- 500	- 300	300	- 200	- 900	-1 350	- 1 800	50

Source: Statistics Norway

For the first half of 2015, the registered net immigration of 15 350 foreign citizens was 3 250 higher than during the same period in 2014. During these six months, major countries of origin with high registered net immigration were Poland (2 500), Eritrea (1 600) and Syria (1 500).

2.3 Immigration according to entry categories

Four main categories are used in the statistics on immigration as reason of immigration: *family, labour, protection* and *education/training/exchange*.⁵ The identification of the category is based on:

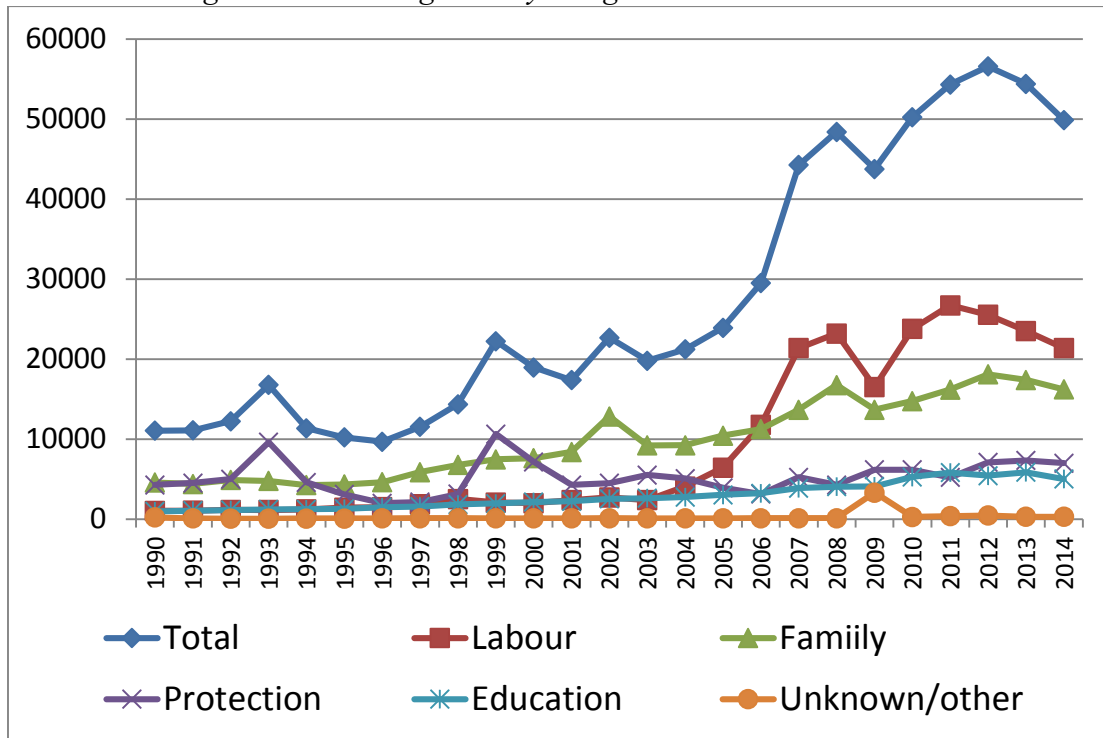
- (i) the type of first time residence permit granted to citizens of third countries who are registered as immigrants in the Norwegian population register; and
- (ii) the self-declared reason stated by non-Nordic citizens of EU/EFTA-member countries, who since 2010 should register their presence the 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. However, the very high labour market participation rates indicate that immigration of citizens from Nordic countries is mainly for work.

During the period 1990-2014, 688 200 non-Nordic foreigners immigrated to Norway, cf. Table A23. As many as 250 000 persons or 36 percent of all such registered immigrants were admitted as family members of residents. 230 200 or 33 percent, came as labour immigrants. 132 000 or 19 percent, had been granted protection or residence on humanitarian grounds, while 66 600 or 10 percent, arrived for education, including as *au pairs*. Since 2006, labour immigration has been the main category, overtaking family immigration, cf. chart 2.1. The rise in the category “unknown” in 2009 was due to the removal of the requirement for a work or residence permit for citizens from non-Nordic EU/EFTA-member countries, effective from September that year while the EU/EFTA registration requirement was only effective from 2010, and carries no sanctions for non-compliance.

⁵ Cf. <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/statistikker/innvgrunn> for details.

Chart 2.1 Immigration according to entry categories. 1990-2014



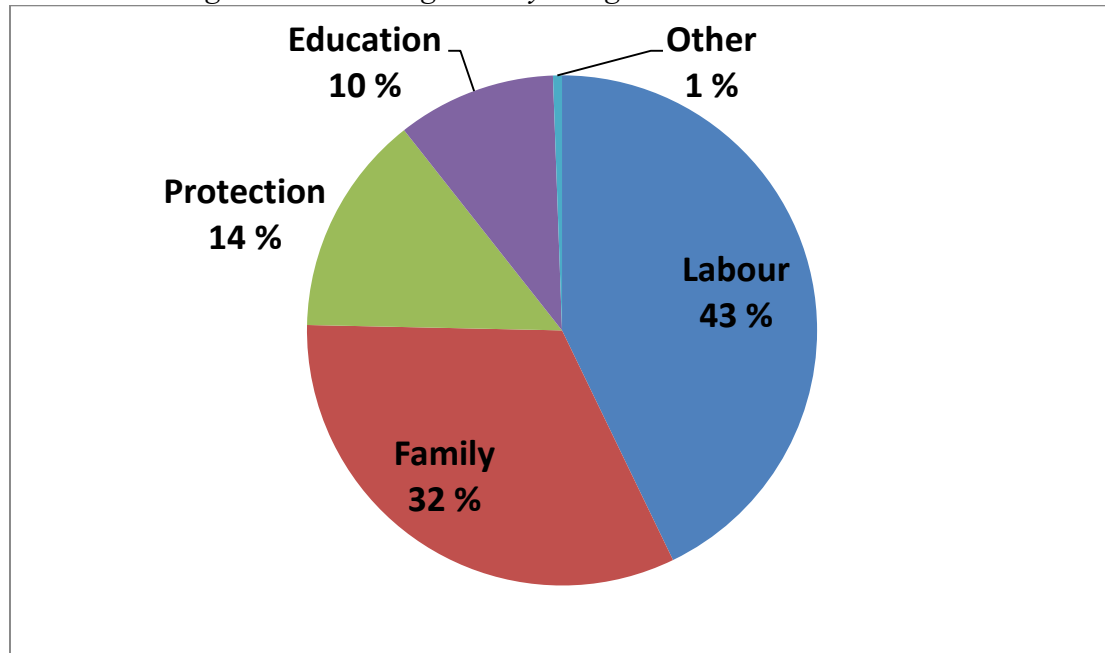
Source: Statistics Norway

For the period 1990-2014, the largest non-Nordic groups were from Poland (106 600 immigrants) followed by Lithuania (41 700), Germany (33 600), Somalia (30 400) and Iraq (23 600), cf. table A23-1.

During 2014, 49 900 new non-Nordic immigrants were registered, eight percent fewer than in 2013. Labour immigration was the largest category, with 43 percent of the total. More than two thirds of the non-Nordic labour immigrants were from EU-member countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and almost half of this group came from Poland, cf. table A23-2

In 2014, the share of non-Nordic family-based immigration was 33 percent, cf. chart 2.2 below. Approximately 14 percent of the immigrants had been granted a permit following an asylum application, or they arrived on the annual quota for resettlement of refugees. The share of immigration for education, training and cultural exchange, including au pairs, was 10 percent in 2014. These relative shares have been quite stable over the last years.

Chart 2.2 Immigration according to entry categories.2014



Source: Statistics Norway

In 2014, 59 percent of the non-Nordic immigrants came from Europe, 22 percent from Asia, including Turkey, 13 percent from Africa, 5 percent from North-and South America or Oceania and 1 percent were stateless.

From 2013 to 2014, family immigration from countries outside the Nordic area decreased slightly, but the share was the same. The major groups of family immigrants were from Poland, Lithuania, the Philippines, Somalia and India. Of 16 200 non-Nordic persons who arrived in Norway as family immigrants 12 300, or 76 percent, came through family *reunification*. 3 900 of the family immigrants came to *establish a family*, mostly through marriage, and the largest groups in this category were those from Thailand, the Philippines and Poland. 1 500 persons of this sub-group of family immigrants, came to live with a person in Norway who did not have an immigrant background. Of these, 400 persons were from Thailand, 280 from the Philippines and 100 from Brazil.

For the whole period 1990-2014, 162 000 persons – or 65 percent of all family related immigrants – came for family reunification, while 88 000 came to establish a new family, mostly through marriage. Of the latter, 55 percent involved a reference person without any immigrant background.

By the end of 2014, three out of four of the non-Nordic immigrants who had immigrated since 1990, still lived in Norway. For refugees and persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds, the figure was 85 percent, while it was 41 percent 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. For non-Nordic family migrants, the average retention rate was 80 percent while it was 74 percent for labour-related migration.

3 Family-related immigration

3.1 Legislation and policy

The Immigration Act stipulates that close family members of Norwegian and Nordic nationals 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 Regulations are:

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

In general, the family member living in Norway (the reference person) must satisfy a subsistence (income) requirement. As of May 2015 it is required that the income should be at least NOK 252 472 a year (88 percent of civil service pay grade 19).

The subsistence requirement includes three elements:

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

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

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

New policies and measures – family immigration

The Government has proposed a change in the *Immigration Regulations*, increasing the income requirement to civil service grade 24 (i.e. NOK 305 200 as of May 1st 2015). At the same time, it has proposed a change allowing for an exception from the income requirement based on an assessment of the earning capacity of the reference person as well as that of the immigrant. The proposed changes were submitted for public consultation in 2014 and the comments received are currently under consideration by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

The Government has also proposed a change in the *Immigration Act*, requiring the reference person and his/her spouse to be at least 24 years old, before the spouse may join him/her in cases of family establishment/formation. The proposed change was submitted for public consultation in 2014 and the comments received are currently under consideration by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

Furthermore, the Government has proposed changes in the Immigration Act and Regulations, to increase the required length of continuous residence in Norway for a permanent residence permit from three to five years. The proposal has been on a public hearing in 2015 and the comments received are currently under consideration by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The proposed changes applies to both family-related migrants, and other migrants, such as refugees and labour migrants. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has in particular invited the respondents to the consultation to comment on possible negative consequences of the proposal for family migrants experiencing violence in the family. The comments to this point will be evaluated to find possible mitigating measures.

In the Supplementary Proposition for the 2016 budget, the Government has announced stricter regulations for family reunification and family establishment.

3.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations

As indicated above, for several years family ties were the most important basis for long-term immigration to Norway. The total number of new family related permits decreased from 11 900 in 2013 to 11 100 in 2014. In addition, however, there were close to 11 200 EU/EFTA-registrations⁶ for first-time immigration based on family-ties.

In 2014, the major third-countries of origin for family related permits were Somalia, the Philippines and India. Major EU-countries of origin were Poland and Lithuania, cf. table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Non-Nordic family immigration – major countries of origin. New permits and EU/EFTA-registrations. 2004-2014

Countries of origin	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total, of which:	13 035	13 981	17 913	20 766	18 112	21 530	25 750	24 333	24 136	22 238
Poland	748	1 702	3 292	4 423	2 773	4 670	4 376	4 556	4 687	4 291
Somalia	929	913	1 003	1 179	1 027	685	1 331	1 210	1 305	1 847
Lithuania	238	382	643	749	655	2 154	2 356	2 411	2 228	1 780
Philippines	433	412	618	580	703	766	1 203	1 007	972	992
India	176	246	496	478	431	361	632	641	766	909
Romania	111	104	162	361	333	610	691	757	873	893
Eritrea	34	49	78	142	237	430	874	728	880	664
Germany	558	768	1 456	1 630	835	1 163	1 194	941	881	614
Thailand	1 014	943	1 073	1 214	1 248	989	1 256	1 227	1 027	517
Spain	53	57	68	52	85	152	223	370	455	429

⁶ Switzerland is a member country of EFTA, but is not part of the EEA. Therefore, the term EU/EFTA is used.

Bulgaria	63	46	75	98	130	294	268	329	428	411
USA	355	410	453	528	459	410	471	584	494	395
Russia	653	595	658	607	620	506	644	627	506	379

Source: UDI

During the first ten months of 2015, around 10 300 new family permits were issued. This is around 1 200 more than during the same period in 2014. During the first ten months in 2015, about 8 000 new registrations of family members were from EU/EFTA-countries. This is 17 percent fewer than the same period in 2014.

4 Labour migration

4.1 Legislation and policy

Labour immigration from EU/EFTA-countries

The common Nordic labour market, established in 1957, exempts citizens of the other Nordic countries from the general rules on residence permits and registration. Citizens from other EU/EFTA-countries do not need a permit to stay or work in Norway, but they must register with the police when their stay in Norway exceeds three months. EU/EFTA-citizens acquire the right to permanent residence after five consecutive years of legal residence. Norway currently has no transitional restrictions in place on free access for citizens from new EU/EEA-member states.

Labour immigration from countries outside EU/EFTA

Third country nationals who intend 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:

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

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

New policies and measures – labour migration

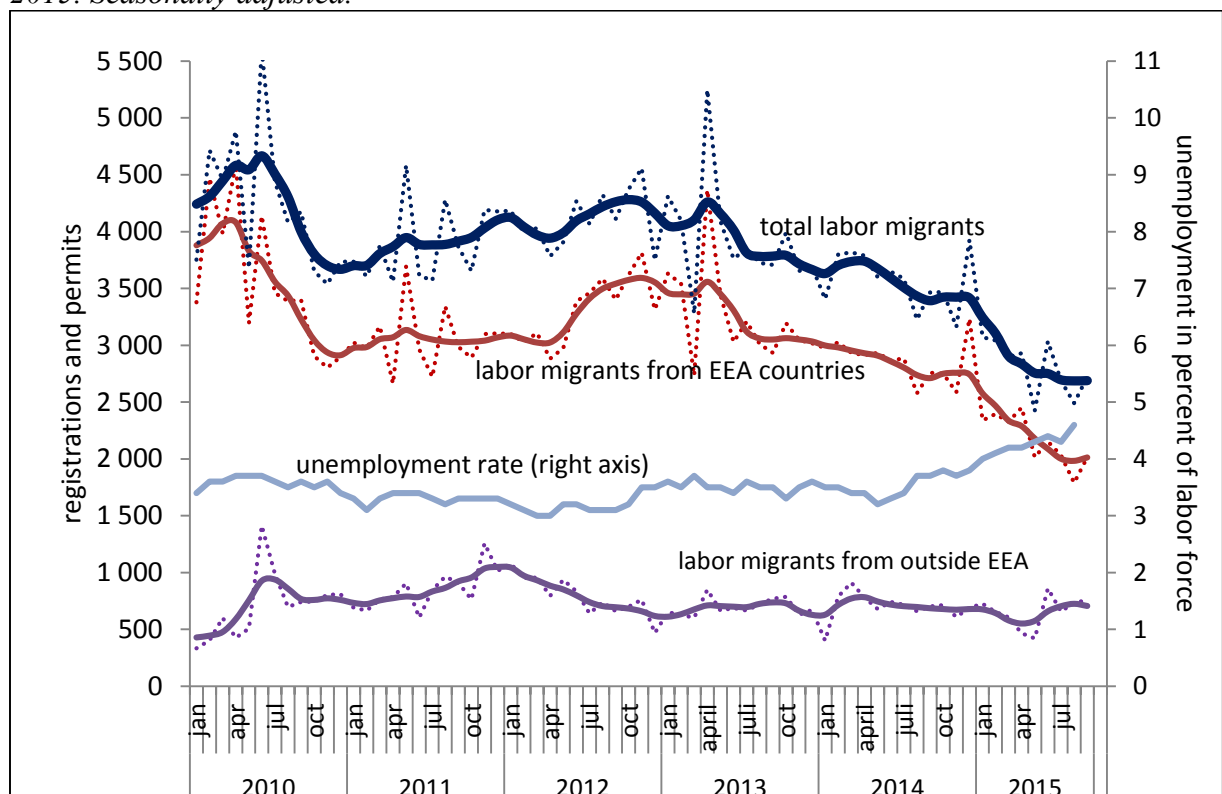
The Political Platform for the Government calls for establishing more service centres for labour migrants and for simplifying the rules and regulations pertaining to highly qualified labour immigrants. A new service centre has opened in Bergen.

4.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations

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

The past year has seen an economic slowdown in Norway; accompanied by gradually rising unemployment rates as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), see Chart 4.1. The decline in labour immigration, which started around 2012 and continued slowly in 2013, has intensified during the past year. Monthly labour-related registrations and work permits are now down by over 25-30 percent, from peak levels of 4 000 to 4 500 persons per month in 2010-2012 to roughly 2 500-3 000 persons per month in 2015. The recent decline has occurred primarily for labour migrants from EU/EFTA countries.

Chart 4.1 Monthly unemployment rate, labour-related EU/EFTA-registrations and new work permits for persons from outside the EU/EFTA. January 2010 - September 2015. Seasonally adjusted.



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

Table 4.1 shows both work-related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations for work. Slightly fewer skilled labour permits were issued in 2014 compared to 2013. The number of EU/EFTA-registrations declined by roughly 12 percent from 2013 to 2014.

The two largest countries of origin among EU/EFTA-registrations are Poland (38 percent of registrations) and Lithuania (16 percent of registrations). Altogether, EU-countries in Eastern Europe account for more than three-quarters of labour-related EU/EFTA-registrations.

Skilled workers from India accounted for the largest share, around one-fifth, of permits for skilled migration from outside of the EU/EFTA in 2014. Skilled migrants from the Philippines accounted for another 14 percent of the skilled migration permits issued, followed by Serbia, USA and China, which each accounted for roughly 7.5 percent. Vietnamese immigrants accounted for roughly 37 percent of permits issued to seasonal workers in 2014 and are, by far, the largest single group of seasonal workers to Norway.

Table 4.1 Work related residence permits and EU/EFTA-registrations, by type. 2010-2014

	New permits				Renewals of permits	Total permits issued	EU/EFTA-registrations
	Skilled work	Seasonal work	EU/EFTA-residents ⁷	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 (through oct)	2 476	2 093	na	2 231	4 425	11 225	22 638

Source: UDI

By the end of October 2015, more than 6 500 new work related permits had been issued. Of these, roughly 2 500 were for skilled work, 2 100 for seasonal work and 2 200 for other types of work. At the same time, there were over 22 000 new work-related EU/EFTA registrations.

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 labor immigrants from these countries. However, like immigrants from other EU/EFTA-countries, the vast majority come to work. Net immigration from the other Nordic countries, which had declined from levels around 4 500 persons in 2009 and 2010 to roughly 2 500 persons in 2012 and 2013, rose in 2014 to roughly 3 500 persons, the vast majority of which were employed.⁸

⁷ Residents of Bulgaria and Romania were required to apply for a resident permit until June 2012 as part of transitional arrangements for EU/EFTA membership.

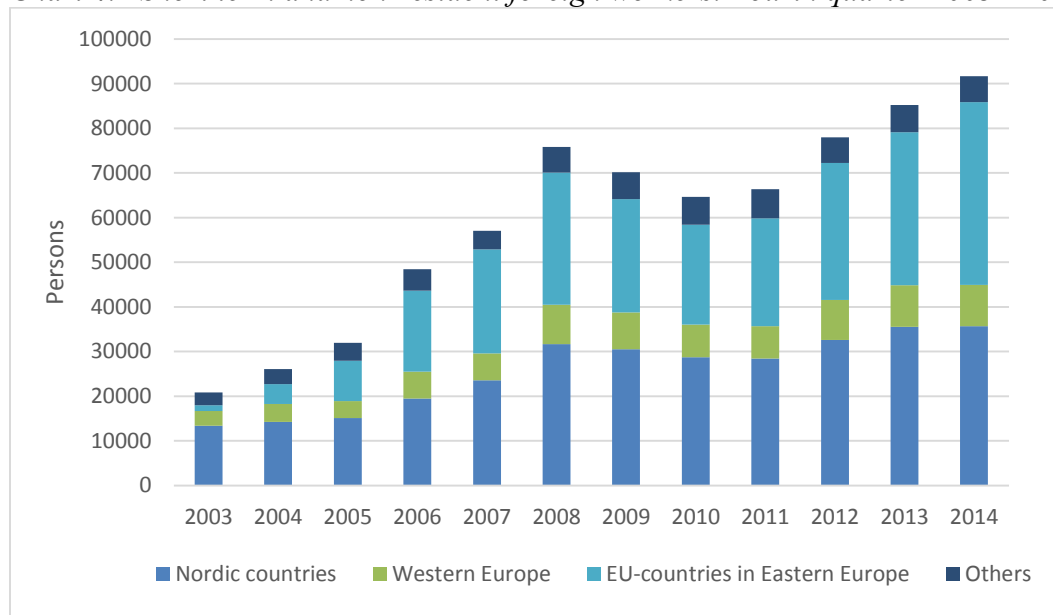
⁸ There were roughly 3 500 employed Nordic immigrants with residence in Norway of less than one year in the 4th quarter of 2014.

4.3 Labour migrants and service providers on short-term stay

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

Chart 4.2 indicates how the number of foreigners in short-term and/or non-resident employment in Norway has increased since 2003. In the past ten years, short-term and non-resident employment increased more than three-fold, declined slightly in 2009 and 2010 and has increased again since 2010. We can see that persons from Western European and Nordic countries dominated this group prior to 2006 and still account for roughly half of the group in later years. The number of non-resident workers from EU-countries in Eastern Europe has increased dramatically since 2003 and that group now accounts for over 40 percent of persons in this category.

Chart 4.2 Short term and non-resident foreign workers. Fourth quarter 2003 - 2014.



Source: Statistics Norway

5 Migration for education and training

5.1 Legislation and policy

A foreigner, who has been admitted to an approved educational institution, for example a university, must have a residence permit to study in Norway. To obtain this, the applicant must be able to prove to that s/he is able to finance the studies and will have suitable housing. Since 2007, third country international students are granted a permit to work part-time⁹ together with their first residence permit for education. A concrete offer of employment is not required for the work permit.

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

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

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

5.2 Permits and EU/EFTA-registrations

In 2014, 7 100 first time permits were granted for education and training purposes, compared to 6 750 in 2013. Almost 4 300 of the new permits were granted for education. In addition, and almost 1 500 permits concerned *au pairs*, 260 trainees, and 160 post doctorates, while 950 were granted a permit to study the Norwegian language, cf. the special provisions for some skilled workers mentioned in chapter 5.1. There were 3 400 renewals of permits granted for education. In addition, there were 4 700 new EU/EFTA-registrations for education purposes.¹⁰ Altogether, this indicates 11 800 new non-Nordic foreign students in 2014, an increase of 650 from 2013.

The major source countries for non-Nordic international students in 2014 were Germany, France, China and Spain. More than 85 percent of the new *au pair* permits were granted to citizens of the Philippines. Other important countries were Vietnam and Ukraine. Citizens of Ukraine and Belarus received most of the trainee permits.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Some of the 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. 2005-2014¹¹

Migration category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total, of which:	6 108	6 767	7 663	8 090	8 074	9 681	10 813	11 556	11 144	11804
Student (EU/EFTA)	2 286	2 634	2 739	3 059	2 656	4 293	4 149	4 210	4 401	4694
Student (not EU/EFTA)	1 922	2 157	2 455	2 719	3 036	3 260	3 452	3 377	3 399	3691
Post doctorate	50	68	52	91	97	118	169	194	159	162
Folk high school	200	198	216	212	208	110	121	78	103	86
Norwegian language studies ¹²						122	633	1 572	854	927
Au pair	1 208	1 243	1 760	1 628	1 710	1 509	1 829	1 585	1 667	1481
Trainee	322	361	377	347	347	147	345	164	180	264
Other	120	106	64	34	20	122	115	376	381	499

Source: UDI

By the end of October 2015, more than 5 300 first time education permits were granted.

During 2014, more than 800 international students from third countries changed their status.¹³ This was an increase by two percent from 2013, cf. table 5.2 below. Of these, 49 percent received a permanent or temporary permit as skilled worker, while 19 percent were granted a permit based on new family ties. The rest, 32 percent, were granted a permit to search for appropriate, skilled work.

Table 5.2 Status change for non-EU/EFTA international students. 2005-2014

New status	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Work	195	209	279	289	163	120	298	458	475	410
Family	61	89	78	76	54	38	134	185	190	162
Job search	1	2	4	3	6	16	71	127	161	271
Total	257	300	361	368	223	176	503	770	826	843

Source: UDI

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

¹¹ 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.

¹² Permit to study the Norwegian language if the purpose of their stay is to obtain skilled work in Norway. This scheme was repealed in May 2014, cf. chapter 5.1 of the IMO-report for 2013-2014 for Norway.

¹³ The general rule for permits to be classified as 'status change' is that the period between the expiry of the old permit and the validation of the new permit should be less than six months. Both new and old permits must be valid for at least three months. Changes to or from EU/EFTA-registrations are not included.

6 Asylum seekers and refugees

6.1 Legislation and policy

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 these criteria for asylum will be considered for a residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

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

Temporary accommodation in reception centres are offered to all asylum seekers arriving in Norway. These centres are financed by and under the supervision of UDI, and operated by municipalities, NGOs, and private companies. By the end of October 2015, there were approximately 24 800 residents in such centres. Some of the centres are given extra resources to provide suitable living conditions for asylum seekers with particular needs. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers, 15 to 18 years old, are accommodated either in special sections of a regular reception centre or in a separate reception centre for minors. The child welfare authorities are responsible for accommodating unaccompanied minors younger than 15 years in centres financed by and run under the supervision of the *Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion*. Staying in a reception centre is voluntary, but a requirement for receiving subsistence support and 'pocket money'.

Persons with a positive decision can stay in a reception centre until they are settled in a municipality. Persons with a final, negative decision are offered accommodation in ordinary reception centres until they leave Norway. There is a strong focus on motivating this group for assisted return.

New policies and measures – asylum seekers

In December 2014, the Government implemented changes the *Immigration Regulation* introducing a permanent arrangement when processing asylum applications to ensure greater emphasis on the situation of children and to clarify when to give a child and their family legal residence, based on the child's ties to the Norwegian society.

In June 2015, changes in the *Immigration Regulation* entered into force allowing families with children, who have stayed in Norway for four years or more and who were forcibly returned in the period 1 July 2014 to 18 March 2015, to submit commutation requests from abroad.

In June 2015, a change in the *Immigration Act* entered into force, exempting employees at reception centres from professional confidentiality.

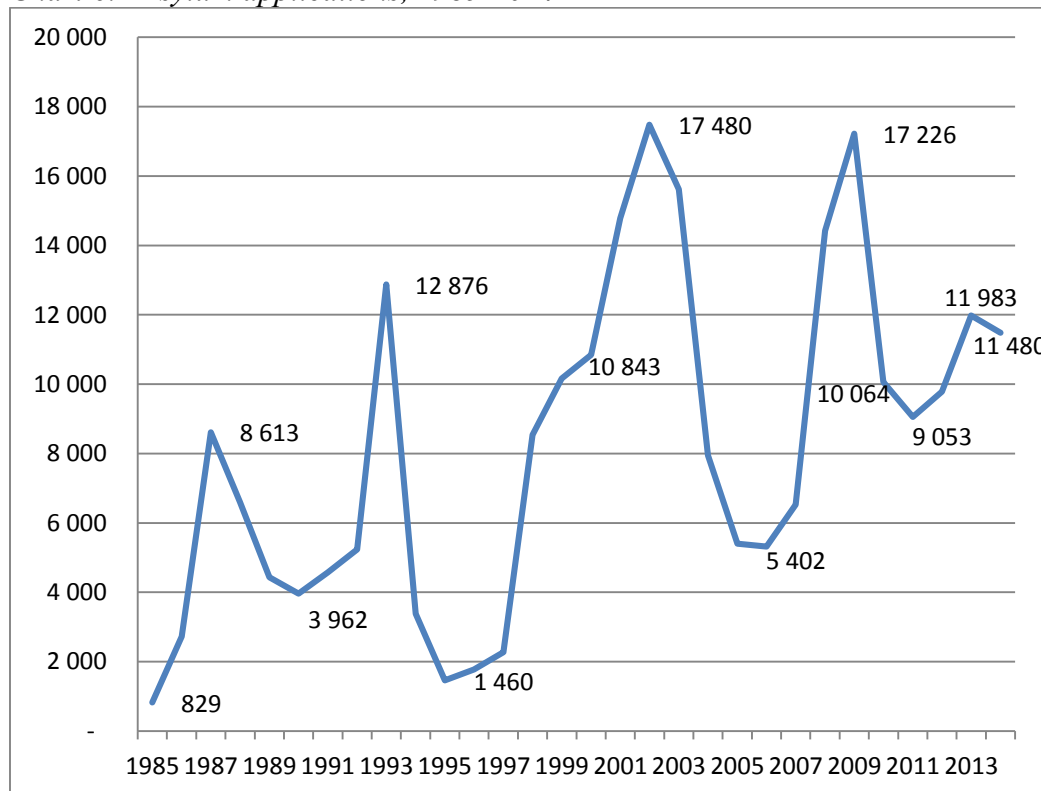
In July 2015, changes in the *Immigration Act* entered into force, implementing the new Eurodac Regulation in Norwegian law.

In the Supplementary Proposition for the 2016 budget, the Government has announced the suspension of the rule that asylum seekers who have not received a decision on their application within 15 months can be granted a residence permit. Furthermore, it has proposed to reduce the subsistence support and 'pocket money' for persons staying in reception centres, while underlining that the level of such support should be in line with the subsistence support granted to asylum seekers in other countries.

6.2 Asylum applications

During the five-year period 1997-2002, the number of asylum seekers to Norway increased considerably. The peak year was 2002 with almost 17 500 arrivals from many countries. This is still the highest number recorded. In 2009, there was another peak with more than 17 200 applicants.

Chart 6.1 *Asylum applications, 1985-2014*



Source: UDI

In 2014, the number of asylum applicants was almost 11 500, four percent lower than the previous year. The major countries of origin were Eritrea (25 percent) and Syria (17 percent.), cf. table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 Asylum applications, by major countries of origin. 2005-2014

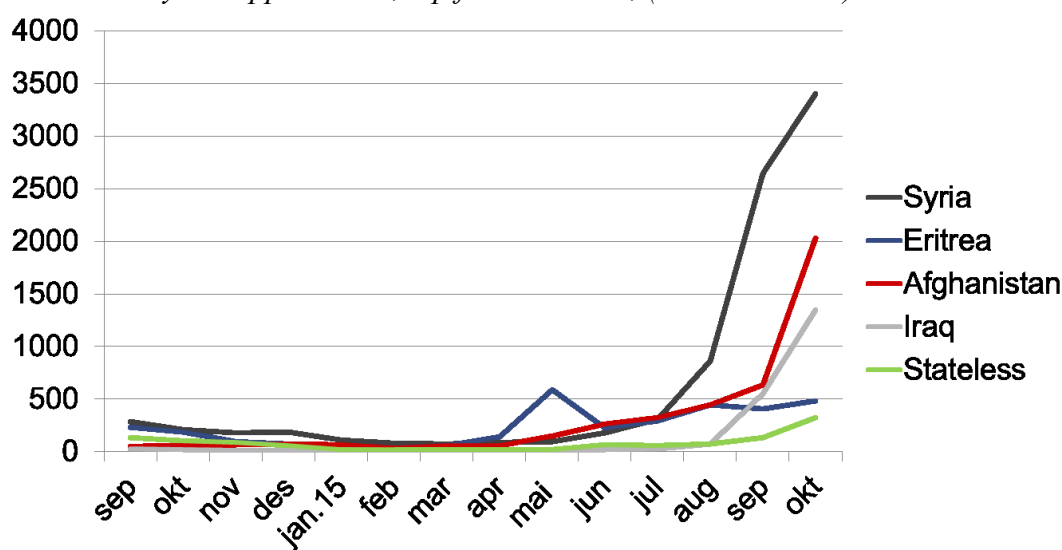
Country of origin	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total, of which:	5 402	5 320	6 528	14 431	17 226	10 064	9 053	9 785	11 983	11 480
Eritrea	177	316	789	1 806	2 667	1 711	1 256	1 183	3 258	2 882
Syria	79	49	49	115	278	119	198	327	856	1 999
Somalia	667	632	187	1 293	1 901	1 397	2 216	2 181	1 694	837
Sudan	45	30	37	118	251	181	209	472	598	806
Stateless	209	237	515	940	1 280	448	262	263	550	800
Afghanistan	466	224	234	1 371	3 871	979	979	986	726	579
Ethiopia	100	143	241	360	706	505	293	185	291	375
Nigeria	94	54	108	438	582	354	240	355	522	345
Russia	545	548	863	1 085	867	628	365	370	376	227
Albania	79	43	31	52	29	24	43	169	185	204
Iraq	671	1 002	1 227	3 138	1 214	460	357	221	191	186
Other	2 270	2 042	2 247	3 715	3 580	3 258	2 635	3 073	2 736	2 240

Source: UDI

Starting in May 2014, there was a considerable, but brief, surge in the number of applicants from Eritrea, cf. chart 6.2. The numbers were significantly lower towards the end of the year and stayed at a low level the first six months of 2015. However, there was a surge in the applications from July, and by the end of November, more than 30 000 applications had been filed. This was almost three times as many as in the same period in 2014.

By the end of October 2015, the major countries of origin were Syria, Afghanistan and Eritrea. Chart 6.2 illustrates the shifts in the number of asylum applications for the top five countries of origin over the period from September 2014 until October 2015. The number of asylum applications from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq have increased sharply during the past few months.

Chart 6.2 Asylum applications, top five countries, (last 14 months)



Source: UDI

The number of asylum seekers claiming to be unaccompanied minors has varied in recent years, cf. table 6.2. In the peak year of 2009, there were 2 500 such asylum seekers. Of these, many were without a need for protection. The number of (claimed) unaccompanied minor asylum seekers to Norway increased by 12.5 percent in 2014. Of the applicants, 76 percent came from Eritrea, Somalia or Afghanistan.

Table 6.2 Asylum applications – (claimed) unaccompanied minors. 2005-2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Applications	322	349	403	1 374	2 500	892	858	964	1 070	1 204

Source: UDI

During the first eleven months of 2015, almost 5 000 (claimed) unaccompanied minors filed an asylum application. This was almost five times as many as in the same period in 2014.

6.3 Asylum decisions

During 2014, 73 percent of the decisions made by the immigration authorities were made on the merits of the case, while 19 percent of the cases were transferred to another country in accordance with the Dublin procedure, and eight percent were closed because the applicant disappeared before the basis for judging his/her application had been fully established. During the first ten months of 2015, the share of Dublin decisions was 13 percent. In 2014, major countries of origin for the finalized cases were for citizens of Eritrea and Syria.

The 3 600 applicants granted convention refugee status in 2014 does not give the full picture of the number of applications that result in a residence permit in Norway. In 2014, 1 100 applications for protection resulted in refugee status on other protection grounds while almost 200 resident permits were granted on humanitarian grounds by the UDI in the first instance, cf. table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 Permits to persons granted refugee or humanitarian status by UDI or UNE. 2005-2014

Instance	Status	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
UDI	Convention	567	461	1 013	1 077	1 753	2 974	2 811	3 667	4 523	3 588
	Other refugee						1 565	766	1 184	1 003	1 140
	Humanitarian	1 913	1 225	1 921	1 975	2 755	751	444	328	292	180
UNE	Convention	62	60	38	32	44	167	287	281	347	240
	Other refugee						71	91	293	175	110
	Humanitarian	515	463	1 523	630	392	173	336	369	485	620
Total	All categories	3 057	2 209	4 495	3 714	4 944	5 701	4 735	6 122	6 825	5 878

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.

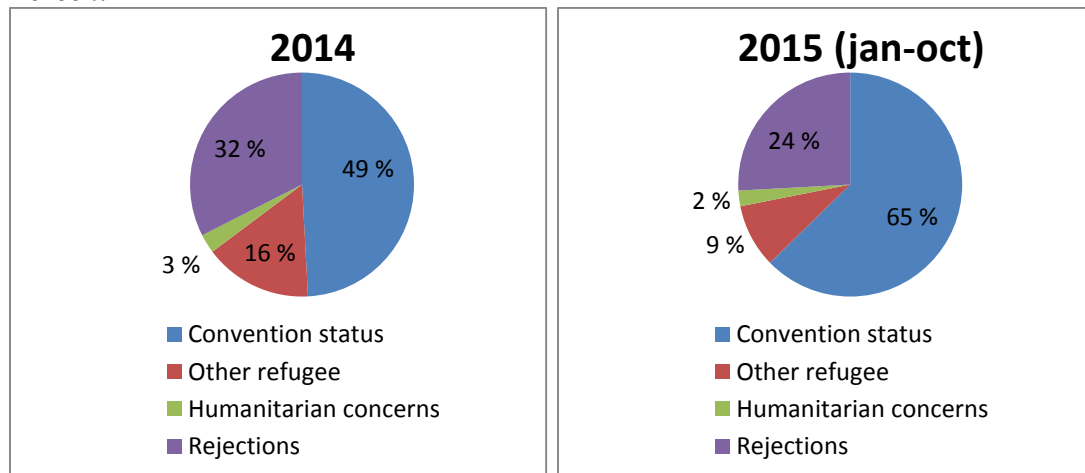
Table 6.4 Examined asylum claims considered by UDI, by outcome – percent. 2005-2014

Result - percentage	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Convention status	10	16	20	14	17	23	36	41	51	49
Other refugee status	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	13	11	16
Subsidiary protection	16	20	17	16	15	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian concerns	20	21	21	11	10	6	6	4	3	2
Rejections	54	43	42	59	58	59	48	42	35	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UDI

In 2014, the proportion of decisions by UDI resulting in refugee status was 65 percent, an increase from 62 percent the previous year; cf. table 6.4 and chart 6.3. During the first eight months of 2015, the proportion resulting in refugee status by UDI increased to 72 percent. In 2014, 32 percent of the applications that were examined on their merits were rejected in the first instance. By October 2015, the proportion had decreased to 24 percent. These changes mainly reflect changes in the composition in the countries of origin of the cases that were considered.

Chart 6.3 Outcome of asylum claims examined by UDI. 2014 and 2015 (to 31.10)
Percent



Source: UDI

6.4 Resettlement of refugees

In addition to asylum seekers who are granted residence permits, Norway admits a pre-determined number of refugees as part of an annual resettlement quota. Within a three-year period, unused quota places may be carried over to following years and advance use of places for the following year may be made. In addition, Norway allocates 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. 2005 – 2014

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Arrivals	942	924	1 350	910	1 112	1 130	1 378	1 076	992	1286
Offers of resettlement	742	996	1 106	741	1 389	1 097	1 289	1 231	1 148	1662

Source: UDI

In 2014, 1 660 refugees were offered resettlement, i.e. had their cases accepted by Norwegian authorities, and close to 1 300 arrived that year, cf. table 6.5. Some of those arriving had been accepted the previous year.

Of the refugees accepted in 2014, there were 979 Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, 220 Congolese refugees in Uganda and 233 Afghan refugees in Iran. Furthermore, there were 23 refugees accepted on the medical sub quota (mostly Syrians), 79 on the emergency sub quota and 128 on the unallocated sub quota. The ordinary quota had 1 120 places with 500 places earmarked for Syrian refugees. An additional quota with 500 places for Syrians resulted in altogether of 1 000 places for this group.

Table 6.6 Resettlement of refugees - major countries of origin. 2014

Countries of origin	Accepted	Arrived
Syria	988	785
Eritrea	26	203
Somalia	30	97
DRC	237	78
Afghanistan	263	26

Source: UDI

The differences between the number of acceptances and arrivals in a particular year, cf. table 6.6, are mainly explained by a waiting period of four months or more between the dates of a decision and the 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 2015, the *ordinary* resettlement quota initially was 1 120 places plus an *additional* quota of 1 000 places for Syrian refugees. In June 2015, a new additional quota of 500 places for Syrian refugees was established. With 500 places already earmarked, for Syrian refugees of the *ordinary* quota, there will be 2 000 places for this group in 2015. Syrian refugees are selected among refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey.

Beside Syrian refugees, Norway has given priority to 200 Afghan refugees in Iran, primarily women and children. In addition, there are 155 unallocated places of which 20 places are earmarked for Mujahedin E-Qualq members (or former members), 75 emergency places for a fast track procedure and 40 medical places.

Changes in policies and measures – resettlement

New criteria for selecting quota refugees have been established. The intention is to select refugees with good chances of successful integration in the Norwegian society. However, the need for protection is of highest priority. Norway will also continue to prioritise women and children, although not with a fixed goal of a certain percentage of the quota.

Based on a decision by the Norwegian Parliament in February 2015, the Government established a new procedure for allowing Afghans, who have been employed as so called 'combat interpreters' by the Norwegian forces in Afghanistan from January 1st 2006 and onwards, to apply for protection in Norway within the framework of the resettlement quota. The number of applications turned out to be higher than expected, and in order to secure a sufficient number of places for the interpreters and their family members some changes in the allocation of the quota had to be made. Hundred and fifty places originally allocated for Congolese refugees in Uganda were allocated for accepting such Afghan interpreters.

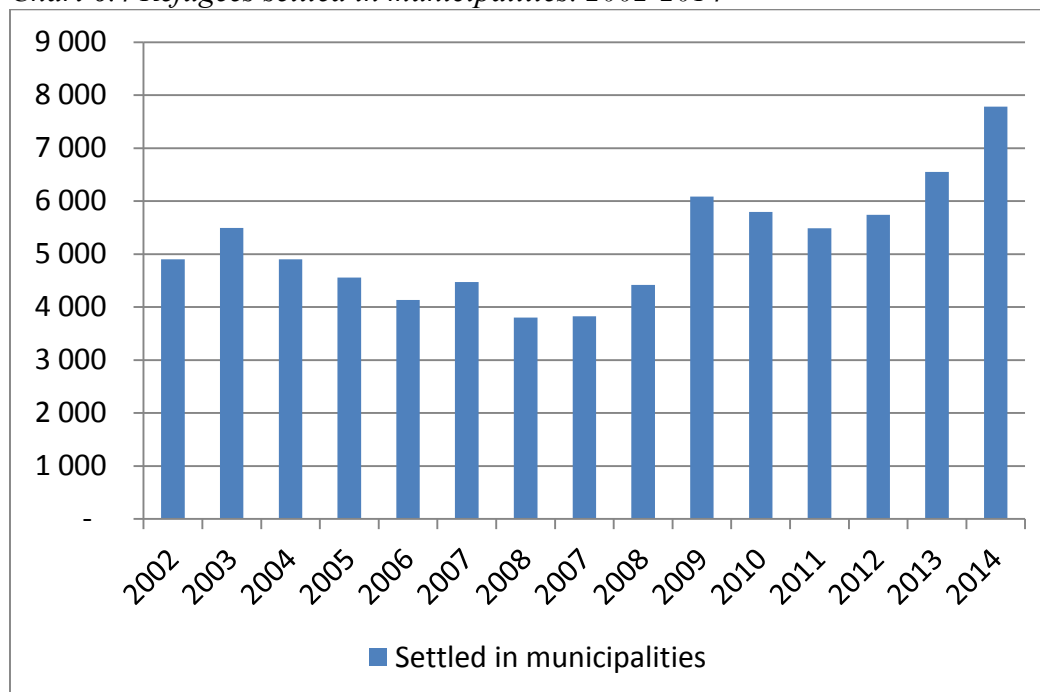
6.5 Settlement of refugees in municipalities

A foreigner, who has been granted a residence permit as a refugee or with humanitarian status, enjoys full freedom of movement. In principle, s/he may choose to settle wherever s/he wants. However, initially most of them will depend on public assistance to find suitable housing and to ensure their subsistence needs. Those who depend on assistance, have to settle in the municipality that accepts them.

The 428 Norwegian municipalities are sovereign when deciding on the number of refugees to accept if the person will require assistance. Through a government grant of a fixed sum per refugee over a five-year period, the municipalities are compensated financially for the extra expenses that they may incur. In 2015, the sum for the whole five year period is NOK 746 200 (81 200 EURO) for single adults, NOK 696 200 (75 800 EURO) for other adults, for unaccompanied minors and for other children under 18 years. There are additional grants for some unaccompanied minors, and for elderly and handicapped persons.

In 2014, almost 7 800 refugees were provided initial housing and integration support by the municipalities, an increase from 6 550 in 2013, cf. chart 6.4. Of this group, 536 were unaccompanied minors. In 2015, the number of persons to be settled has been estimated to approximately 11 000. Family members who are reunited with refugees come in addition to these numbers.

Chart 6.4 Refugees settled in municipalities. 2002-2014



Source: IMDi

In recent years, there has been a severe shortage of housing for settlement in the municipalities. As of October 2015, 5 100 persons were waiting in the reception centres to be settled. The municipalities declining to settle the requested number of refugees argue that they cannot offer adequate housing, and that neither the capacity of the services refugees need nor the government grants are sufficient.

In 2015, the median waiting period in reception centres – from a permit has been granted until settlement in a municipality takes place – has been 11 months for adults without children, 5 months for families with children and 2,6 months for unaccompanied minors. Except for unaccompanied minors, the waiting period was longer than the aim agreed between the Government and the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS).

Due to the present refugee crises in Europe, which also affects Norway, the municipalities have, so far, been requested to settle 18 000 refugees in 2016.

Changes in policies and measures – settlement of refugees

In the Political Platform of the Government, one policy measure is to “Strengthen efforts to settle immigrants in the municipalities and examine the structure of the grant schemes”¹⁴. The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion is pursuing this issue in close cooperation with other relevant ministries. The budget proposal for 2016 suggests an increase in the grant for settling refugees, in order to increase the numbers settled in the municipalities and reduce the waiting period in reception centres.

¹⁴ http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/38500565/Political_platform_ENGLISH.pdf

7 Irregular migration and return

7.1 Legislation and policy

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

By August 2015, Norway had re-admission agreements or similar agreements on return with 30 countries. Norwegian authorities have raised the issue of re-admission agreements with the governments of some additional 20 countries.

New policies and measures – return

An amendment to the deadline set by the Immigration Act for the police to bring a person arrested before the District Court entered into force from January 1st 2015. Earlier, an arrested foreigner had to be brought before the Court with an application to remand in custody “at the earliest opportunity, and if possible on the day following the arrest”. The new deadline is “at the earliest opportunity, and no later than the third day following the arrest”. The one-day deadline will still apply to minors.

One of the grounds for rejecting an application for a residence permit from a foreign national, is that outside of Norway she or he has been sentenced to a penalty or special sanctions for an offence that under Norwegian law is punishable by a prison term longer than a defined period. After a legislative amendment that entered into effect May 1st 2015, that term is now “five years or more”, whereas it used to be “ten years or more”.

As of May 1st 2015, The Norwegian Immigration Act section 72 and 124 and The General Civil Penal Code section 39 and 73 have been altered. Now, when a foreign national has been sentenced to a special sanction, that sanction may be interrupted when the foreign national is expelled from Norway.

In the Supplementary Proposition for the 2016 budget, the government has announced an increased focus on return.

7.2 Facts and figures

No precise estimates of the extent of irregular immigration or the number of irregular immigrants are available in Norway; cf. the 2013-2014 IMO-report from Norway. However, the problem 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. In 2014, only around ten percent of the asylum applicants presented a travel document to the police when registering an application for asylum. However, a number of applicants are able to present documents supporting a claimed identity during the application process.

Forced returns are divided into three categories. The category *Asylum rejected* consists of people whose application for asylum in Norway has been rejected on its merits. *Dublin procedure* consists of foreigners who are escorted to another country party to the Dublin-II regulation. *Expulsions and rejections* consist of persons without legal residence and with a duty to leave Norway.

Table 7.1 Returns – by main categories. 2005-2014

Year	Asylum - rejected	Dublin-procedure	Expulsion/rejection	Total - forced	Assisted return (IOM)	Total
2005	1 088	867	999	2 954	558	3 512
2006	836	461	1 058	2 355	434	2 789
2007	552	561	1 074	2 187	443	2 630
2008	437	805	1 084	2 326	568	2 894
2009	651	1 463	1 226	3 343	1 019	4 359
2010	1 226	1 979	1 410	4 615	1 446	6 061
2011	1 482	1 503	1 759	4 744	1 813	6 557
2012	1 397	1 114	2 390	4 901	1 753	6 654
2013	1 275	1 408	3 283	5 966	1 889	7 855
2014	1 804	1 680	3 775	7 259	1 622	8 881

Source: UDI, the Police

The police returned almost 7 300 foreigners without legal residence in 2014. Forty-eight percent of them were asylum seekers in the Dublin-procedure or former asylum seekers who had their applications rejected. Other categories of foreigners without legal residence are included among the rest, including those expelled for criminal activity. In 2014, approximately 2 800 criminals were returned, an increase of 26 percent from 2013.

In 2014, the police returned 649 minors. This was an increase by 42 percent compared to 2013. According to current guidelines, the return of unaccompanied minors is to be carried out as gently as possible and with escorts.

During the first ten months of 2015, the police returned around 6 000 foreigners without legal residence. This is an increase of two percent compared to the first ten months of 2014.

Assisted return

The primary policy objective is that foreigners without legal residence should leave Norway within the deadline for return, either on their own initiative or through a program for assisted return and reintegration. 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 has been rejected.

The number of irregular immigrants, i.e. former asylum seekers with an obligation to leave, living in reception centres, has decreased while the share of irregular immigrants in reception centres from countries where forced return is very challenging has increased. Consequently, as a group the irregular immigrants in reception centres are considered to be more difficult to motivate for assisted return than before. In addition,

Norwegian authorities are increasing the efforts to reach irregular immigrants living outside reception centres with information and counselling to motivate for assisted return.

Since 2002, the *International Organization for Migration (IOM)* has operated a program for assisted return. 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 local destination and limited follow-up.¹⁵

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.

More comprehensive reintegration packages are available for Afghan, Ethiopian, and Somali citizens. The program for Iraqi citizens ended at August 31st 2015. These packages include financial support, temporary shelter following the return, counselling, vocational training and assistance to set up their own business in their countries of origin. IOM operates these programs.

In 2014, the number who returned with assistance was 1 600, cf. table 7.1. The largest group returned to Afghanistan, followed by Russia, Bangladesh and Iraq.

In the period from January to October 2015, 875 persons had returned with IOM, representing approximately 500 fewer assisted returns than during the same period in 2014.

¹⁵ 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 2014, the total population of Norway increased by 56 900 persons due to a birth surplus of 18 700 and net immigration of 38 200. This represents a growth rate of 1.1 percent, the same as in 2013. On January 1st 2015, the total registered resident population in Norway was 5.165 million, cf. table A1 and A3.

In 2014, the total fertility rate in Norway was 1.76, 0.02 points lower than in 2013 and 0.22 points lower than the peak in 2009, cf. table A19. The fertility rate differs between immigrant women and the rest of the female population. In 2014, it was 2.02 for the former and 1.72 for the latter. The highest rate, 2.87, was registered for women from Africa and the second highest, 1.98, for women from European countries outside the EU/EEA. The lowest rate for immigrant women in 2014 was 1.66 for women from North America and Oceania. Since 2000, the fertility rate for immigrant women with background from Asian countries has declined by almost 1.0 points and for women from African countries by 0.5 points.

In 2014, 11 400 (19 percent) of children born in Norway had two foreign-born parents, while 8 250 (14 percent) 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 and Thailand were the main countries of origin for this parent. This reflects clear differences in transnational marriage patterns. There were 305 children born here with one parent born in Pakistan and the other in Norway, reflecting that some young Norwegians with Pakistani-born parents find their spouse in Pakistan.

8.2 Foreign citizens

By January 2015, the total number of foreign citizens registered as residents of Norway was 512 200, an increase of 29 000 (or six percent) from the previous year. They constituted 9.9 percent of the total registered resident population. 290 000 or 56.6 percent were citizens of an OECD-country. Cf. table A15.

Europeans still constitute the majority of foreigners; 363 700 or 71 percent of all foreigners, cf. table A15. For a long period, this share gradually declined, but during the last decade, there has been an increase, mainly due to labour migration from EU-member countries. By January 1st 2015, the major countries of origin were Poland (93 600), Sweden (45 100) and Lithuania (39 500).

The share of registered resident foreign citizens from *Asian* countries has decreased gradually for several years. By January 2015, they were 78 400 persons, or 15.3 percent of the total foreign population. This was an increase of only 700 persons and the share was down from 22 percent as an average for the period 2006-2010. The largest group of Asian foreigners were from the Philippines (11 650), Thailand (11 450) and Afghanistan (7 400). The strongest increase, however, was the number of foreigners from Syria, which more than doubled in one year and reached 3 600.

During 2014, the number of resident citizens of countries in *Africa* increased by 3 300 persons and reached 45 800 or 8.9 percent of all foreign citizens in Norway. The average share during the period 2006-2010 was 9.5 percent. For the first time, Eritrean citizens outnumbered Somalis (15 200 vs. 15 100).

The total number of resident foreigners from countries in *North, Central and South America* increased by only 100 persons during 2014 and reached 20 500. Their share of all foreigners declined further to four percent from an average share during the period 2006-2010 of six percent. Almost half of this group was from USA (9 350), and the second largest group was from Chile (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-countries and from North America show little interest in changing citizenship, compared to most other groups of foreigners.

Table 8.1 Foreign resident citizens - major countries. 2008-2015 (1.1)

Citizenship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total, of which	266 260	302 977	333 873	369 228	407 262	448 765	483 177	512 154
Poland	26 801	39 168	46 707	55 172	66 639	77 095	85 591	93 615
Sweden	29 886	32 804	35 786	39 174	41 984	43 075	44 233	45 100
Lithuania	5 094	7 578	10 377	16 396	24 074	30 738	35 770	39 506
Germany	15 313	18 892	20 826	22 417	23 687	24 401	24 630	25 030
Denmark	20 461	20 587	20 658	20 940	21 354	21 937	22 570	23 499
UK	12 024	12 644	13 274	13 995	14 744	15 459	15 787	16 250
Eritrea	1 357	2 106	3 806	5 681	7 598	9 997	12 666	15 201
Somalia	10 589	10 893	10 804	11 117	10 820	12 999	14 353	15 099
Romania	1 415	2 427	3 438	4 541	5 687	7 485	9 950	12 007
Philippines	4 844	6 070	6 768	7 750	8 901	10 067	11 387	11 653
Russia	9 710	10 362	10 631	10 818	10 894	11 158	11 443	11 503
Thailand	6 938	7 884	8 583	9 295	9 956	10 819	11 377	11 458
Latvia	1 192	1 734	2 771	4 910	6 937	8 480	9 435	10 295
USA	7 916	8 268	8 516	8 636	8 769	9 172	9 340	9 334
Netherlands	5 811	6 404	6 800	7 113	7 459	7 768	7 985	8 322
Afghanistan	6 502	6 572	7 247	7 730	7 623	7 893	7 900	7 384
India	2 794	3 479	3 652	3 779	4 257	5 174	5 936	6 750
Iraq	10 682	10 951	10 927	10 555	10 290	9 092	7 679	6 435

Source: Statistics Norway

8.3 Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents

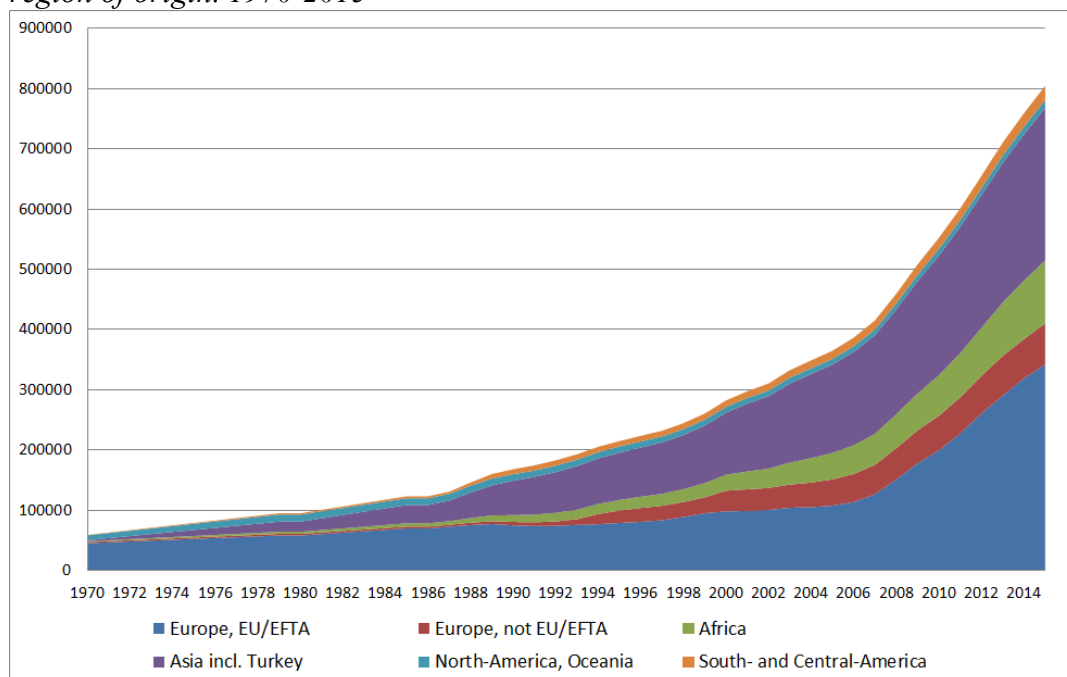
In 2014, 66.7 percent of the population growth (56 800) was a consequence of the net growth in the number of immigrants (37 900), cf. table A3. In addition, the net increase in Norwegian born children with two immigrant parents represented 17.8 percent of the total population growth that year, while the net growth in the number of persons with two Norwegian-born parents represented only 4.3 percent of the net population growth.

By January 2015, the total number of registered resident immigrants had reached 669 400. This was 13 percent of the population, an increase from 12.4 percent at the start of the previous year. Immigrants from OECD-countries represented 42 percent of all immigrants, cf. table A17.1.

At the same time 257 400, or 38.5 percent of all immigrants, had resided in Norway for less than five years, cf. tab. A24. Primarily, this figure reflects the high immigration figures in recent years, especially from some of the new EU member states, cf. chapter 2.2. For example, the share of Lithuanian immigrants with less than five years of residence was still 75 percent by January 2015. The share with less than ten years of residence was 97 percent. For immigrants from Poland, the numbers were 52 and 92 percent respectively. This reflects that the strong increase in immigration from Poland since the EU enlargement in 2004 started earlier than immigration from Lithuania.

The number of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents was 135 600. Their share of the total population was 2.6 percent, a small increase from 2.5 percent the previous year. In this group, almost 22 percent 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. 1970-2015



Source: Statistics Norway

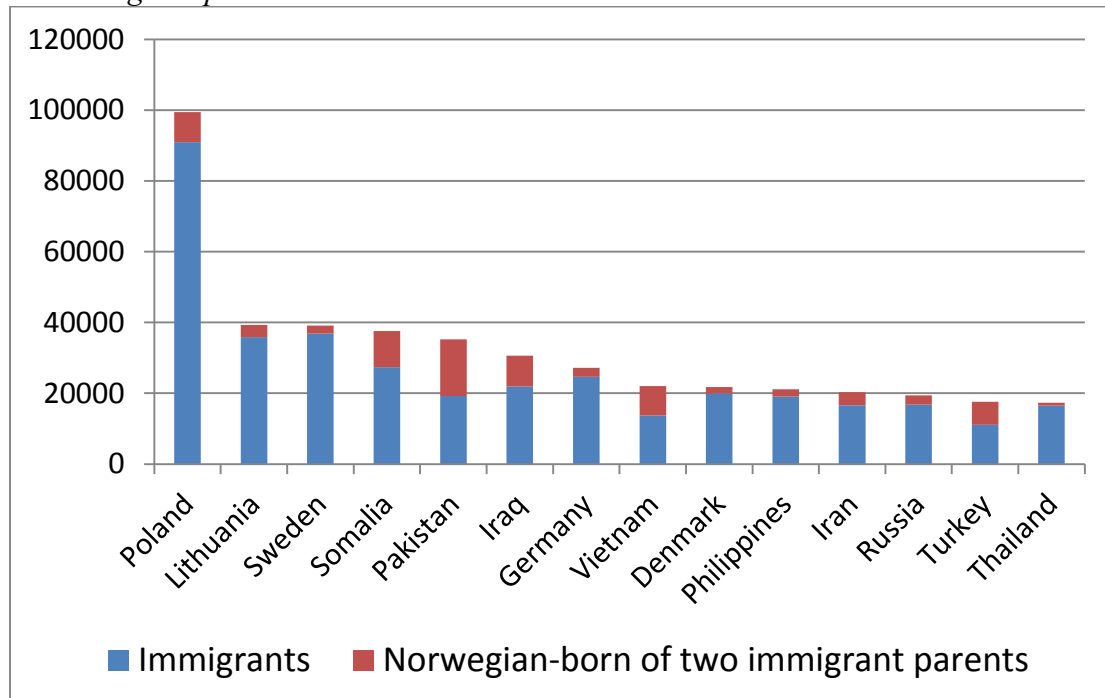
The composition of immigrants in Norway and of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents has changed considerably over the years. In 1970, the share originating from Asia, Africa and Latin America among all immigrants was six percent. In 1980, the same group represented 23.5 percent of all, increasing to 45.6 percent in 1990, 49.7 percent in 2000 and 55.5 in the peak year, 2006. By the beginning of 2015, this share had declined to 46.9 percent, a consequence of the substantial immigration from some of the new member states of the EU. Cf. table A17.

For many years, Pakistan was on the top of the list of immigrants in Norway and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents. However, since 2007 Poland has been the major country of origin, reaching as many as 99 400 registered residents at the start of 2015. Lithuania (39 300), Sweden (39 100) and Somalia (37 600) have also passed Pakistan (35 200), cf. table A17.

Excluding Norwegian-born children, the major groups of immigrants residing in Norway on January 1st 2015 came from Poland (91 000), Sweden (36 900), Lithuania (35 900), Somalia (27 300) and Germany (24 600).

As much as 45.4 percent of those with Pakistani background have been born in Norway, while this was the case for only 8.7 percent of those with Lithuanian background. Cf. chart 8.2 and tables A17.1 and A17.2.

Chart 8.2 Main countries of origin for resident immigrants and Norwegian-born with two immigrant parents. 1.1.2015



Source: Statistics Norway

At the start of 2015, 208 700 (32 percent) of the residents of Oslo were immigrants or Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, divided between 158 800 (24.5 percent) who were immigrants and 47 900 (7.5 percent) who were Norwegian-born with immigrant parents. In the 15 different administrative boroughs of the city the combined share persons with an immigrant background of the total population differs between 16 and just above 50 percent (in three of the boroughs). Altogether, 26 percent of all residents in this population category in Norway lived in Oslo.

8.4 Marriage and divorce

Most existing *transnational marriages* in Norway involve a Norwegian man or woman 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 22 600 *marriages* contracted in Norway during 2014, 4 100 involved a Norwegian and a foreign citizen. During 2014, there were 1 700 marriages between Norwegian men and women from Asian countries and 1 200 involving Norwegian men marrying women from countries in Europe. Cf. table A13.1.

The large majority of the 9 500 *divorces* that took place in 2014 involved two Norwegian citizens, cf. table A14.1. Among the transnational marriages ending in a divorce, most happened in the following categories:

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

A report on family immigration and marriage patterns during the period 1990-2013, presents detailed information on marriages and divorces.¹⁶ The following points summarise some important findings:

- The number of immigrants, who came to establish a family with a Norwegian born to immigrant parents, has been fewer than 200 a year since the turn of the century, despite that the number of unmarried adults in this group has been increasing. About half of this group of immigrants married a Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Pakistan from 1990 to 2013.
- Part of the explanation is that it has become less common for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents to marry at a young age, and that those who marry often find a spouse in Norway.
- With regard to the age of both parties when establishing a family, the share of persons under 24 is higher among those who immigrate due to family establishment than among the reference persons residing in Norway. Only 13 percent of immigrants aged 18-23, who came to Norway for family establishment in 2013, had a sponsor who was also below the age of 24.

¹⁶ <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/familieinnvandring-og-ekteskapsmonster-1990-2013>

9 Integration policy – some aspects

9.1 General policy principles

Universal human rights and the principles of democracy are fundamental to the rule of law. All residents are expected to contribute and participate in the Norwegian society, locally and nationally.

The aim of the integration policy is to enable immigrants to become part of and have a sense of belonging to the Norwegian society. Participation in working life and good Norwegian language skills are keys to inclusion.

Even though the integration policy in Norway is based on *mainstreaming*, the *Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion* is responsible for coordinating the integration policies for immigrants and their children. This means that all public sector agencies should ensure that their services reach all groups of the population, including immigrants. Each public agency is most knowledgeable about its services and challenges, and all agencies are responsible for the financial and legal means available to implement policies or to initiate adjustments or changes. Coordination is necessary to ensure that national policies in various fields function in unison and contribute towards achieving the goals of equal rights and duties.

Since 2006, the monitoring tool *Goals for Social Inclusion of the Immigrant Population* has been part of efforts of the Government to ensure efficient mainstreaming. Annually, a comprehensive report on integration is presented together with the proposal for the government budget proposal for the next year. The report presents the development of a series of integration indicators, based on contributions from several ministries. The importance of this tool has been recognised and the system has been revised and improved as *National indicators for Integration*.

The Political Platform of the new Government contains principles and measures concerning integration policy.¹⁷ Some of the initiatives signalled in the platform are in the process of being implemented and are mentioned in the following chapters.

9.2 Equitable Public Services

According to the Public Administration Act, all public agencies have a duty to provide guidance and information to the public.

The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) has a central role in coordinating efforts to ensure that people with an immigrant background obtain equitable public services. Where there are language barriers, adequate interpretation services are needed, but such services are not always available. Legal measures have been drafted and will be implemented to ensure that public agencies do not use children as interpreters for family members.

In September 2014, the Interpreting Services Review Committee presented a Green Paper – *NOU 2014:8 Interpreting in the public sector – a question relating to the*

¹⁷ http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/38500565/Political_platform_ENGLISH.pdf, especially chapter three and four.

right to due process of law and equal treatment – with proposals regarding interpreting in the public sector.¹⁸ The Government has decided to draft a new Interpreting Act. The act is supposed to clarify when the obligation of the public sector to use qualified interpreters comes into force, such as in situations where the right to due process of law and equal treatment are concerned. In addition, ID-cards that show that the interpreter is registered in the Norwegian National Register of Interpreters will be introduced. Furthermore, the Government will take action to make sure that there are enough qualified interpreters to meet the needs, and to contribute to good systems for the administration and booking of the interpreters used by public services.

Measures to increase the recruitment of immigrants to jobs in the public sector – for example to work in kindergartens, schools, health- and child welfare services, and cultural services – and to incorporate the understanding of cultural diversity as a topic in relevant courses of study may also contribute to the provision of equitable public services, cf. chapter 10.2 and chapter 11.

9.3 Living conditions

Norway is a country with relatively small social and economic differences. However, some groups of immigrants have a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population. The share of immigrants at risk of poverty has been stable since the beginning of the millennium, despite a significant increase in the number of immigrant households at risk of poverty. This must be seen in relation to the high level of immigration during these years, cf. chapter 2.2.

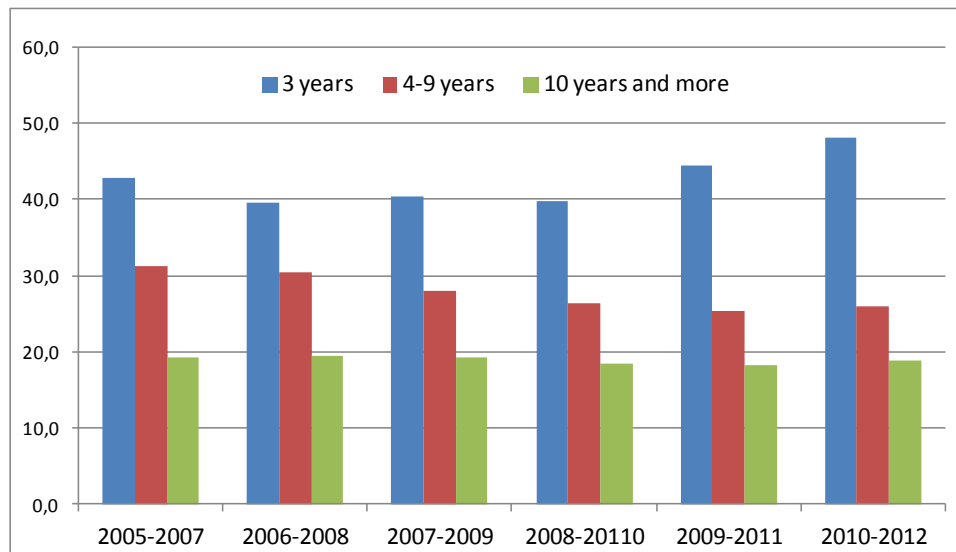
Low income

A recent study shows that immigrants are clearly overrepresented among those with persistent low income. While, in the whole population, nine percent of the women and seven percent of the men have persistent low income, the figures are much higher for immigrants, 24.5 percent for women and 25.5 percent for men. The main reasons for the large differences are higher rates of unemployment and of persons not participating in the labour force, in immigrant households.

One explanation for non-participation and unemployment is that new immigrants need time to establish themselves in the labour market. There is a strong, positive correlation between the duration of residence, labour market integration and low income. For immigrants with three years of residence or less, 48 percent had low income during 2010-2012, while the share was only 26 percent for those who had been resident between four and nine years, cf. chart 9.1. However, also immigrants with a long period of residence are more likely to have low income than the majority population. The increasing share since 2009 of recent immigrants with low income could be explained by changes in the country of origin and qualification levels of the immigrants, as well as by shifts in the demand for labour.

¹⁸ Cf. http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/38817781/NOU_2014_8_Sammendrag_engelsk.pdf

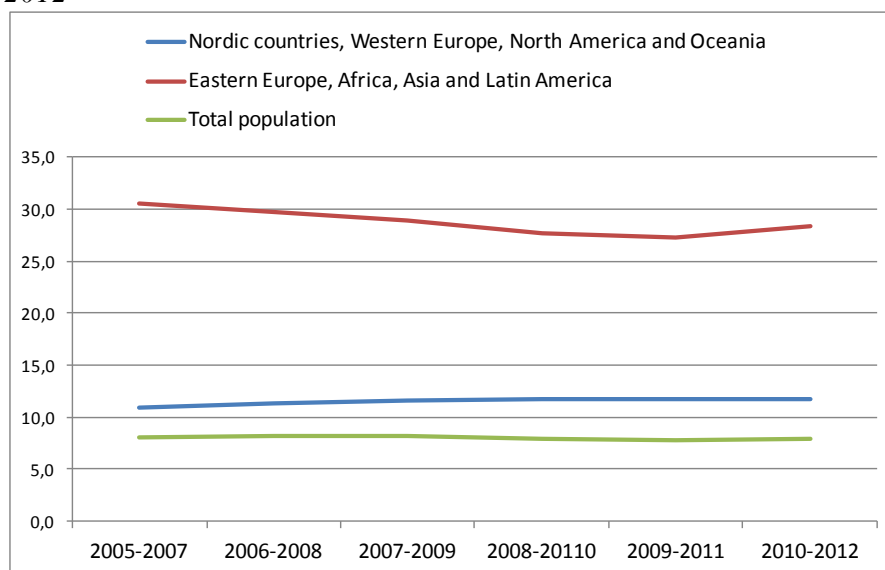
Chart 9.1 Immigrants with persistent low income by duration of residence and year of observation. Percent. 2005-2012



Source: Statistics Norway

Immigrants from Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America had a higher risk of having a persistent low income than immigrant from Nordic countries, Western Europe, North America and Oceania, chart 9.2.

Chart 9.2 Immigrants with persistent low income by region of origin. Percent. 2005-2012



Source: Statistics Norway

Children and youth with an immigrant background are overrepresented among children at risk of living in low income families. Four out of ten children with persistent risk of poverty have immigrant backgrounds. This is related to the activity rates of the parents and the fact that they tend to have relatively large households.

There are comprehensive welfare benefits in place for families with children, including a universal child benefit, and special benefits for single parents. The value of free

public services, in particular for health and education, also reduces some of the consequences of differences in disposable household income per head.

In order to reduce the prevalence of low income among immigrants and their children, it is essential to promote labour market participation, cf. chapter 12.

Housing

Good and stable housing is important in order to keep a steady job, for educational achievement, for maintaining a social network and for achieving good health. The level of home ownership in the Norwegian population is approximately 77 percent, which is higher than in most European countries. Among immigrants, the level is about 60 percent, also higher than for in most European countries. There are substantial differences between immigrant groups, however, depending on country of origin and the average length of residence in Norway.¹⁹ Due to low income and/or discrimination, immigrants are overrepresented among those who find it difficult to obtain good housing. An expert committee²⁰ found that immigrants generally pay a higher rent than other renters do and that they have less stable housing arrangements. In 2014, a strategy on social housing for the period 2014-2020 was launched.²¹

Schemes targeting specific geographic areas

The central government and the municipality of Oslo have cooperated on improving the living conditions in two areas in Oslo, which include five of the 15 municipal districts. The five districts are characterised by a high incidence of low-income families with comparatively poor living conditions. There are similar initiatives to promote local development in areas with difficult living conditions in the cities of Bergen and Trondheim. The central government and the municipality of Oslo have recently agreed to continue the cooperation for ten more years (2017-2027).

Free core time in kindergarten

Programs for *free core time in kindergarten* (20 free hours per week) have been implemented in six districts of Oslo, and in some areas of the cities of Bergen and Drammen. The assumption has been that by attending kindergarten children will achieve improved language and social skills in preparation for primary school.

From August 2014, targeted pilot projects were implemented in Bergen, Drammen and in one district of Oslo. The target group was children in families with low income. In order to receive free core time for their children, parents have been obliged to participate in organized activity, such as labour market measures, studies or Norwegian language training.²²

¹⁹ Søholt, Susanne (2013): Pathways to Integration: Cross-cultural Adaptations to the Housing Market in Oslo. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Published online: 18 Nov 2013.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2013.859069>

²⁰ NOU 2011: 15 Rom for alle – En sosial boligpolitikk for framtiden. (Room for all – A social housing policy for the future. Only in Norwegian) <http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/16756780/PDFS/NOU201120110015000DDDPDFS.pdf>

²¹ http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/kmd/dok/rapporter_planer/planer/20141/Bolig-forvelferd.html?id=753950 (only in Norwegian)

²² See Bråten, Beret and Hanne Bogen (2015): *Målretting av gratis kjernetid*. (Targeted subsidized kindergarten. English summary). Fafo-rapport 2015: 39 <http://www.faf.no/images/pub/2015/20444.pdf>

The free core time program has had five aims: (1) to reimburse city districts for low parental fee payment, (2) increase the recruitment of minority-language children to kindergarten, (3) systematic language stimulation, (4) increase the competence among kindergarten staff, and (5) implement measures to increase skills in Norwegian among parents, particularly mothers.

Free core time has resulted in an increase in the number of children of immigrants participating in kindergarten, cf. chapter 11.1. Immigrant parents have demonstrated a more positive attitude to sending their children to kindergarten. In addition, services for parents such as parental guidance programs and low-threshold programs for learning Norwegian through practical tasks have been offered. There are indications that taking part in such programs often results in participation in other relevant courses. An evaluation of the free core time scheme shows that attendance had increased 15 percent in the project districts for four and five year old children with an immigrant background. Furthermore, there were significantly better results in reading and calculus in grade 1 and 2 for children with an immigrant background who had attended kindergarten.²³

From August 1, 2015, as a result of the program and targeted pilot projects, *all* four- and five-years old children, living in families with low income, have a right to receive free core time in kindergarten.

Health

In Norway, there is insufficient and fragmented research and competence on immigrant health issues. Nevertheless, we know that many immigrants face health related problems that are different from those of the rest of the population. Some immigrants may have other expectations and ways of using the health system than the majority population. Some have other perceptions of symptoms of illness and of when it is necessary to contact health services. Compared to the rest of the Norwegian population, some immigrant groups have a higher prevalence of tuberculosis and HIV. Some also have a higher prevalence of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes type 2 and other diseases related to obesity and physical inactivity. Furthermore, there is a higher incidence of mental problems among refugees than in other groups.

In addition, there are communication problems between some immigrants and the health services because information is not available in relevant languages, and qualified interpreters or access to alternative communication methods, for instance online interpreting services, are not available.

The Government has implemented several measures with the aim to provide immigrants with equitable health services. Because of the high immigration to Norway over the last decade the Ministry of Health and Care Services has prepared a strategy of immigrant health for the period 2013 – 2017. The Directorate of Health is following up this strategy. Preventive health services have been improved through strengthening the maternal and child health centres and the school health service. Efforts to reduce the prevalence of diabetes have targeted specific groups of immigrants.

²³ Bråten, Beret et al. (2014): *Gratis kjernetid i barnehager. Sluttrapport* (Free core time in kindergarten. Final report. Summary in English) Fafo-rapport 2014:44
<http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/20391/20391.pdf>

There are five resource centres (RVTS), one in each region. Their main purpose is to support the health services with expertise on trauma and traumatic Stress, including Psychosocial Preparedness, Violence and Abuse, including Domestic Violence, Prevention of Suicide and Self-Harm, Refugee Health and Forced Migration. The RVTS strive to be easily accessible to the employees in the municipal and the specialized health services as well as to volunteer organisations. The Government has increased the grant to the RVTS.

Finally, The Norwegian Centre for Minority Health Research (NAKMI) is a national research, development and policy centre promoting research-based knowledge about health and care for immigrants and their descendants in Norway. NAKMI aims to promote and contribute to attaining equitable health services for immigrants and their descendants in Norway. The main target groups are health policy makers and managers, health professionals, researchers and students.

9.4 Action Plans

Action plans 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.

Radicalisation and violent extremism is a growing concern also in Norway, cf. chapter 16.1. Prevention of all forms of radicalisation and violent extremism is a priority for the Government and the Government launched its *Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism* in June 2014.²⁴ The plan consists of 30 measures to be implemented by nine ministries and coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The key aim of the plan is to reach persons at risk as early as possible through effective measures that to reduce this risk. The measures in the action plan are divided into: 1) Knowledge and expertise, 2) Cooperation and coordination, 3) Prevention of the growth of extremist groups and promotion of reintegration, 4) Prevention of radicalisation and recruitment through the Internet and 5) International cooperation. The action plan is dynamic and will be updated in response to experience, changes of context and new challenges.

The Action Plan for Combating Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation and Severe Restrictions on Young People's Freedom 2013 – 2016 was launched in 2013. The plan includes 22 measures. cf. Norway's IMO-report for 2012-2013.²⁵ The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion is responsible for the coordination between the involved ministries. The Government has given priority to the implementation of the various measures in the plan and has allocated increased resources to national housing and support services for young adults over 18 subjected to forced marriage or honour crimes. The Government's political platform states that two regulations concerning residence permits for family establishment will be considered amended, with the aim to hinder forced marriages.

²⁴ <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/jd/documents-and-publications/Reports/Plans/20141/Action-plan-against-Radicalisation-and-Violent-Extremism.html?id=>

²⁵ See ch. 9.4 http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/BLD/Rapporter/2014/IMO_Rapport_2012_2013/Norway_IMO_rapport_2012_2013.pdf

10 Training and skills

10.1 Basic qualifications

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

Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies

The goal of the scheme for Norwegian language training and social studies is that adult immigrants should sufficiently master Norwegian in the course of their 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. Persons who need 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 are obliged to participate in the scheme, but only for 300 hours, have to pay a fee. Having completed language training or demonstrated corresponding language skills is a requirement for a permanent residence permit and for Norwegian citizenship.

Statistics Norway produces statistics on the participation in *Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies*. During 2013, 38 700 persons participated in the training, compared to 37 000 in 2012. Over 56 percent of the participants were women. As in 2012, 25 percent of the participants were from Eritrea and Somalia. There were also many participants from Afghanistan and Thailand.²⁶

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 first of March 2014, a new digital test in Norwegian replaced the earlier Norwegian test 2 and 3. The new test in Norwegian measures the Norwegian skills at three different levels, level A1, A2 and B1. Level A1 is the lowest level and B1 is the highest. Since the Norwegian testing has been changed, it is not possible to compare directly the results before and after 2014. The policy aim for 2014 was that 90 percent should get A2 or higher on the oral test and 65 percent should get A2 or higher on the written one. As seen in table 10.1 below, this aim was achieved for the written test and almost achieved for the oral one. More women than men took the test, and the experience was that women also achieved better results than men, especially on the written test.

²⁶ Cf. <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/nopplinnv/aar/2014-09-24>

Table 10.1 Results of the Norwegian language test, by achieved level. 2014

2014	Below A1		A1		A2		B1		
	Test at-tendants	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Oral test	11 938	32	0,3	1 025	8,6	6 264	52,5	4 392	36,8
Listening	15 241	54	0,4	1 137	7,5	5 093	33,4	8 957	58,8
Reading	15 074	308	2,0	1 709	11,3	3 549	23,5	9 508	63,1
Writing	15 707	196	1,2	3 186	20,3	8 681	55,3	3 461	22,0

Source: Statistics Norway

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

From 2014, it is mandatory for the participants to take a test in social studies after completing the 50 hours of training in social studies. The participants get the training and can take the test in a language they understand. The test is available in 26 languages, in addition to two of the official Norwegian languages, Bokmål and Nynorsk. In 2014, 2 126 candidates did take the test. Seventy-five percent of the candidates passed. The policy aim is that 90 percent should pass.

To improve the quality of the tuition and the capacity of the municipalities to provide individually adapted language training, the funding of projects in the municipalities, introduced in 2013, will continue in 2016. The funding can also be used to improve the quality of the *Introduction Program*.

Statistics Norway has published their first monitor for the entry to the labour market or education for participants in the Norwegian language training courses²⁷. In 2009, 12 800 immigrants were granted a residence permit that gave them the right and/or duty to participate in Norwegian language training and social studies. In November 2012, sixty-four percent of these immigrants were in employment or education, while three percent received social assistance.

Asylum seekers residing in a reception centre may get up to 250 hours of Norwegian language training free of charge from the municipalities. Forty percent of the 8 300 persons who resided in a reception centre in 2014 participated in this training. Among the asylum seekers arriving Norway in 2013, 43 percent of the women and 50 percent of the men had started the training by the end of the first six months, but only five percent of the asylum seekers who started the training finished 250 hours during the first year after they had applied for asylum. To acquire more knowledge about the use of language training for asylum seekers, the scheme will be evaluated.

²⁷ <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/Norwegian-language-training-and-employment-among-immigrants-granted-residence-permit-in-2009>

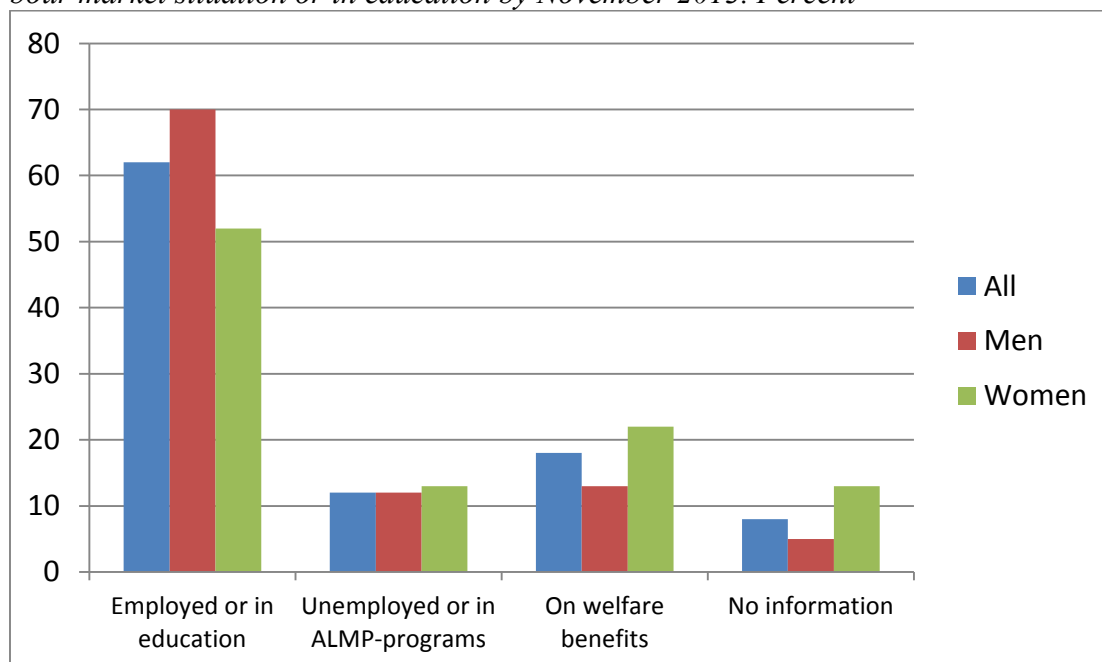
The Introduction Program

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 or her for employment or further education. 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 19 500 in 2015). Participants under 25 receive two thirds of the benefit. The benefit is taxable.

Effects of the *Introduction Program* are monitored. During 2014, 14 700 persons participated in the program, compared to 13 700 in 2013.²⁸ Almost half of the participants were women. In November 2013, 62 percent of the participants who had finished the program in 2012 were employed or participated in education.²⁹ This compares to 63 percent of the cohort of the participants the previous year, after the same number of years following completion of the program. As before, more men than women had found work or were attending education, cf. chart 10.1.

Chart 10.1 Persons completing the Introduction Program in 2012, by gender and labour market situation or in education by November 2013. Percent



Source: Statistics Norway

²⁸ <http://www.ssb.no/en/utdanning/statistikker/introinnv>

²⁹ <http://www.ssb.no/utdanning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/seks-av-ti-deltakere-fra-introduksjonsprogrammet-i-arbeid-eller-utdanning>

The Job Opportunity Program

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

In 2015, 56 municipalities/city districts received project funds for 53 projects. Altogether, these projects plan to have approximately 1 500 participants by the end of 2015. In 2014, 1 579 persons participated in the program. Of the 542 participants who completed the program in 2014, 55 percent were employed or participated in education by the end of the program.

New policies and measures – basic qualifications

In the Political Platform of the Government, some policy initiatives concerning basic qualification for immigrants are outlined.³⁰ These include promoting employment among women with immigrant background by strengthening and targeting the *New Chance/Job Opportunity Program* and the program for *Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies*.

A proposition for amendments to the Introduction Act to improve the quality of Norwegian language training and the Introduction Program has been submitted to the Storting:

- The municipalities will be responsible for initiating courses in language training and social studies.
- Participants have to document skills in Norwegian civics to be exempted from the social studies course.
- Participants in the Introduction Program may be granted a leave of absence for up to one year if they are offered a job.

The two schemes in the Introduction Act, the Introduction Program and the Norwegian Language Training and Social Studies are in the process of being evaluated. The goal of this evaluation is to acquire a better understanding of what makes a qualification program good, in the sense that the participants improve their chances of finding a job and participate in society. The evaluation is expected to present recommendations for improving and developing the two schemes.

The Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion are cooperating to develop a new, comprehensive policy for adults with weak basic skills, or with skills that they want to be recognized. The proposals will be presented to the Storting during the spring of 2016. The White Paper will include proposals to improve the programs for acquiring basic qualifications.

From 2016, the Norwegian Government will strengthen the Job Opportunity program with NOK 10 million (More than 9 million EURO). This is a part of the strategy against child poverty. The target group is family members of low income Norwegian

³⁰ http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/38500565/Political_platform_ENGLISH.pdf

and Nordic citizens, and the increase is supposed to contribute to higher employment, especially for women in this group.

10.2 Better use of the skills of immigrants

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

The action plan for making better use of the competence of immigrants in the labour market – *We need the competence of immigrants*³¹ – is being implemented. One of the measures is a grant scheme to initiate and support company-based mentor and trainee programs for persons with an immigrant background. The purpose of the scheme is to encourage more companies to initiate and systematise such programs. Another grant scheme initiated is intended to strengthen and develop regional and local entrepreneurship counselling. The aim is to make such services more relevant for, and adapted to the situation and needs of immigrants.

Another action plan measure has been implemented through a report presenting four alternative solutions for reporting and gathering statistics on applications concerning regulated professions.³² As of today, there are few statistics available on these applications or the approval process. In addition to being limited, the existing statistics have not been compiled across authorities, and are prepared in a rather unsystematic way. This reduces their accessibility. An exception is the statistics for professions covered by the EU Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications. The report maps the present practices of statistical registration, administrative procedures and technical solutions. On this basis, it provides suggestions about how public authorities can gather the necessary statistics on the approval process of regulated professions. The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion will consider the findings and recommendations in collaboration with other relevant ministries.

Two other reports relevant in the context of the above mentioned action plan, provide further information on the need for complementary education for immigrants with higher academic qualifications from countries outside the EEA seeking approval to exercise regulated professions in Norway.³³ The reports seek to identify potential measures to counteract discrepancies between supply and demand for complementary education within the Norwegian university- and college sector. The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion will consider the findings of the report in collaboration with other relevant ministries.

³¹ An English summary of the plan is available at: <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/bld/documents/Reports-and-plans/Plans/2013/summary-of-the-action-plan-2013-2016-we-.html?id=735937>

³² <http://www.samfunnsokonomisk-analyse.no/SiteAssets/D2-2015%20Statistik%20over%20s%C3%B8kere%20til%20lovregulerte%20yrker.pdf>

³³ <http://www.ramboll.no/news/rno/~media/2008071D77864012B56B19AE51B793DA.ashx>
<http://www.ramboll.no/news/rno/~media/2008071D77864012B56B19AE51B793DA.ashx>

New policies and new measures – better use of skills

The Norwegian Agency for *Quality Assurance in Education* (NOKUT) has the authority to make decisions regarding general recognition of applicants with foreign higher education qualifications. On the basis of experiences from a pilot project a *recognition procedure for persons without verifiable documentation* (UVD) has been established.³⁴

During the period from May 2013 to May 2015, more than 200 individuals received a decision through NOKUT regarding general recognition based on the expert assessment of their skills through UVD. The higher education qualifications of more than 150 individuals were recognized to be at the level of Norwegian higher education. Nearly 50 percent of those who received a positive decision from NOKUT in 2013-2014 were able to find employment or be admitted to further studies in Norway.

Since August 2014, NOKUT also offers a fast track, or *turbo evaluation*, that can help the companies understand the educational documents presented by an applicant.³⁵ 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 position. NOKUT then makes the free-of-charge evaluation within five working days.

NOKUT only considers completed higher education (education at the university and university college level) and stresses that this evaluation is not a legally binding decision, but an opinion intended to assist employers. Turbo evaluations are only for use in relation to a specific job. The service does not include recognition for a regulated profession, which is subject to authorisation from the competent authority.

³⁴ <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Other-recognition-systems/Recognition-Procedure-for-Persons-without-Verifiable-Documentation/>

³⁵ <http://www.nokut.no/en/Foreign-education/Case-officer--counsellor--employer/NOKUTs-turbovurderinger/Turbo-assessment-for-employers/>

11 Education

11.1 Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)

Policy and legislation

In Norway, kindergartens are for children under the compulsory school age, i.e. less than six years old. Participation is voluntary, but 97.5 percent of all five year olds participated in 2014. The ECEC-sector is regulated by the Kindergarten Act and regulations anchored in that act. An individual, legal right to a place in a kindergarten entered into effect in 2009 for children from the age of one.

Regulations limiting the fees for parents entered into force in 2004. In 2015 the maximum fee is NOK 2 580 (EUR 280) per month and NOK 28 380 (EUR 3 084) per year. Municipalities are to provide discounts for siblings and discounts or free kindergarten for children from the families with the lowest incomes. In addition, from May 2015 Norway introduced a national subsidy scheme for low-income families so that these families will pay a maximum of six per cent of their income for a place in ECEC, limited upwards by the maximum price.

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 also important to the learning environment provided by the kindergartens.

Following a period with strong increase in the number of kindergarten places, introduction of maximum fees and a legal entitlement to a place in kindergarten, the present Government is now focusing on developing the quality and the content of kindergartens.

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

There is an earmarked national budget allocation that the municipalities may use to enhance integration and language development for language minority children. The Ministry of Education and Research has prepared and disseminated support material for kindergarten staff about language and cultural diversity.

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

There are different schemes/programs for free core hours in kindergartens. The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion administrates some programs in designated areas with many inhabitants with immigrant backgrounds, cf. chapter 9.3. From August 2015, a national scheme has been introduced, offering 20 free core

hours per week for all four and five year olds from low-income families, regardless of mother tongue.

The reporting system *Goals for integration* is a tool to help insure that all immigrants receive the services to which they are entitled, cf. chapter 9.1. 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 employees in the school system and in teacher educations.

Goal for integration

Indicator:

The share of language minority children who attended kindergartens, compared to the share of all children attending kindergartens.³⁶

Status:

Over the last years, an increasing share of all language minority children attended kindergarten. By the end of 2014, 79 percent of all one- to five-year-old language minority children attended kindergarten, compared to 90 percent for all children. In 2007, the numbers were 63 percent vs. 84 percent, and in the year 2000, this was 44 percent vs. 62 percent.

Table 11.1 Share of language minority children in kindergartens, by age group, 2007-2014. Percent.

Age	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1-5 year, total	63	68	71	72	73	75	77	79
1	26	30	33	34	37	36	40	40
2	43	49	56	57	59	68	72	77
3	72	76	82	84	84	85	86	90
4	86	91	92	93	94	92	94	93
5	91	93	95	95	96	97	95	96

Source: Statistics Norway

11.2 Primary and secondary education

Policy and legislation

In 2014, about 14 percent of students in Norwegian schools were immigrants themselves or children of immigrants, representing many countries, cultures and languages. Immigrant students, especially those who arrived in Norway as teenagers, face tougher challenges than other students do in achieving good results from their education.

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

³⁶ 'Language minority children' is defined as children whose parents both have another mother tongue than Norwegian, Sami, Swedish, Danish or English.

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

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

According to the *Education Act* section 2-8, pupils attending the primary and lower secondary school who have a mother tongue other than Norwegian and Sami, have the right to adapted education in Norwegian until they are sufficiently proficient in Norwegian to attend the regular instruction of the school. If necessary, such pupils are also entitled to mother tongue instruction, bilingual subject teaching, or both. In 2014-15, 49 percent 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.

According to the *Education Act* section 3-12, students attending upper secondary education and training who have a mother tongue other than Norwegian and Sami have the right to adapted education in Norwegian until they are sufficiently proficient in Norwegian to attend the normal instruction of the school. 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 the pupil's individual educational objectives. Before the county authority makes a decision, an expert assessment shall be made of the special needs of the pupil.

The county authority shall map what skills the pupils have in Norwegian before it is decided 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 school education.

Learners with the right to adapted education in Norwegian are eligible for tuition 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.

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

In recent years, two policy areas concerning language-minority children have been given priority: enhancing multicultural competence among teachers and other staff, and improving education for newly arrived immigrants.

Staff competence: The teacher education curricula have recently been revised to ensure that multicultural competence and multilingualism is covered. Second language competence is a part of the strategy for further education for teachers for several years. To involve a larger number of schools and teachers in measures to enhance such competence, the Government has implemented a five-year strategy for in-service training to enhance multicultural competences among employees in ECEC, primary, lower and upper secondary school staff and those who teach adults. So far, in the period from 2013 to 2015, more than 300 schools, ECECs and adult education units from 13 counties have taken part in the program, and seven universities and university colleges are involved in implementing the strategy. While enhancing competences among staff in schools, ECECs and adult education, these institutions also strengthen competences among their own employees, especially in the teacher education colleges, through research and development projects. The strategy also includes continuing education programs for preschool teachers and those who teach adults.

Newly arrived immigrants: From the autumn of 2014, a bill came into effect that granted the right to secondary or primary education to persons who are above the age of compulsory schooling – but under 18 – and who apply for a residence permit. Organising education for newly arrived immigrants in introductory classes became statutory in 2012. The Directorate of Education and Training has made a guide to the regulations. The directorate is in the process of supplementing the guide with advice on good practices regarding content and organisation of such schools and classes. The directorate is also evaluating existing programs. It will look further into whether there is a need for more targeted measures, or for more regulations, to meet the needs of the newly arrived learners, especially those with a weak educational background. Many newly arrived language minority children and their parents cannot swim, and as families with an immigrant background often are overrepresented among low-income families, they may not afford swimming lessons. In 2015, there was a government grant of NOK 7 million to provide swimming lessons for newly arrived children, youth and adults attending primary and lower secondary education. The aim for this grant is to reduce the number of drowning accidents.

The *National Centre for Multicultural Education (NAFO)* has a special responsibility for the implementation of measures aimed to improving the education for language minorities in Norway, in kindergartens, adult education institutions and universities

and university colleges. NAFO runs competence-building programs for work within, and leadership of, institutions concerned with the education of linguistic minorities and for the development of inclusive multicultural learning communities in Norway. The centre has implemented a project designed to improve education for learners who arrive late in their period of education (secondary school) in several counties, and has for several years developed different types of mapping tools and educational resources.

Goals for integration

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

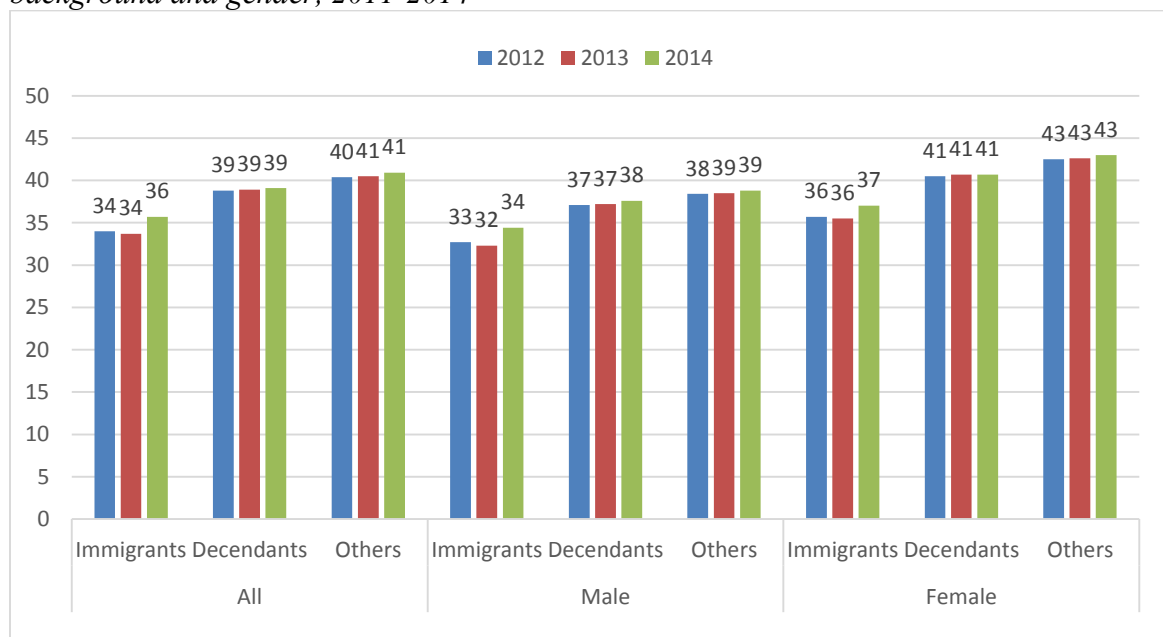
Indicator: Lower secondary school grade points for immigrants and descendants:

The pupil’s school grade points from lower secondary school are used for determining admission to upper secondary education. The highest possible score is 60 points. Only 1.6 average grade points separated descendants and other students in 2014. The average discrepancy between immigrants and other students was larger. Over five points separate these groups that year.

Slightly more than ten percent of immigrant pupils had not obtained lower secondary school grade points in 2014, as these are not calculated for pupils who have achieved final marks in less than half of the subjects. In such cases, admittance to upper secondary education has to be based on individual assessments. Among those who immigrated 0-2 years prior to completing lower secondary education, 35 percent did not obtain school grade points.

Girls, on average, got four school grade points more than boys did, cf. chart 11.1. The gap between immigrants and others decreased somewhat the last year.

Chart 11.1 Students’ average lower secondary school grade points, by immigration background and gender, 2011-2014



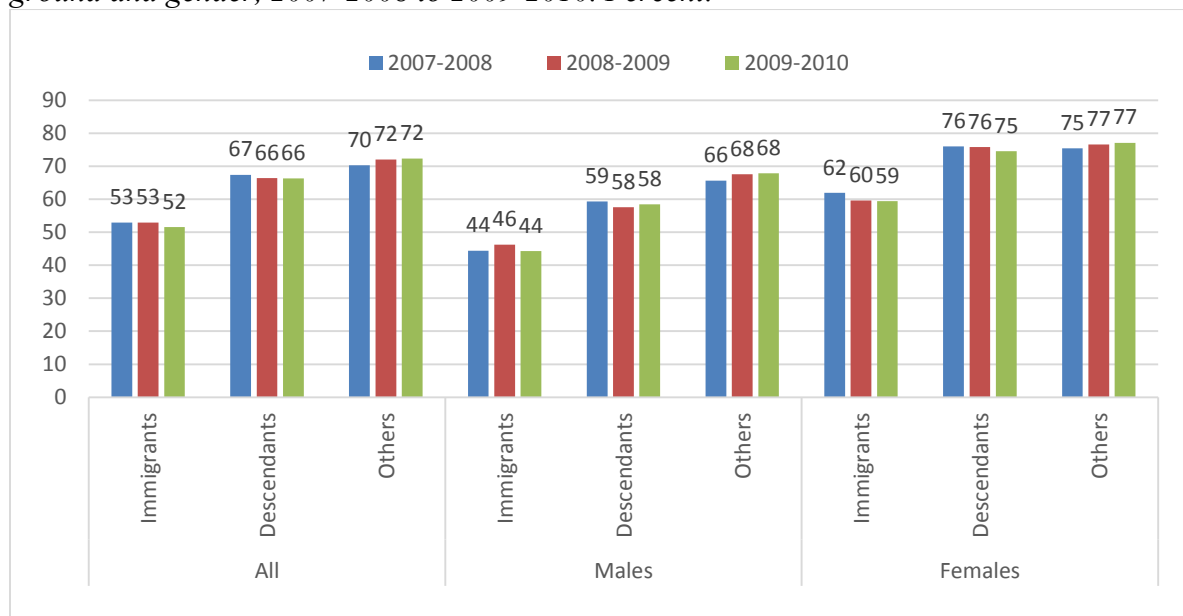
Source: Statistics Norway

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

Only 86 per cent of immigrants, who completed lower secondary education in 2014, started in upper secondary education the same year. The proportion for descendants and others was 98 percent.

Only one out of two immigrants who started upper secondary education in 2009/2010 attained full general or vocational qualifications within five years, cf. chart 11.2. The corresponding numbers for descendants and other students were significantly higher. The proportion that attained full qualifications after five years was highly correlated with the length of time since immigration. Of those who immigrated five to eight years ago, 51 percent qualified within five years. Of those who immigrated more than thirteen years ago, 58 percent attained general or vocational qualifications within five years.

Chart 11.2 Proportion of students attaining general or vocational qualifications within five years after starting upper secondary education, by immigration background and gender, 2007-2008 to 2009-2010. Percent.

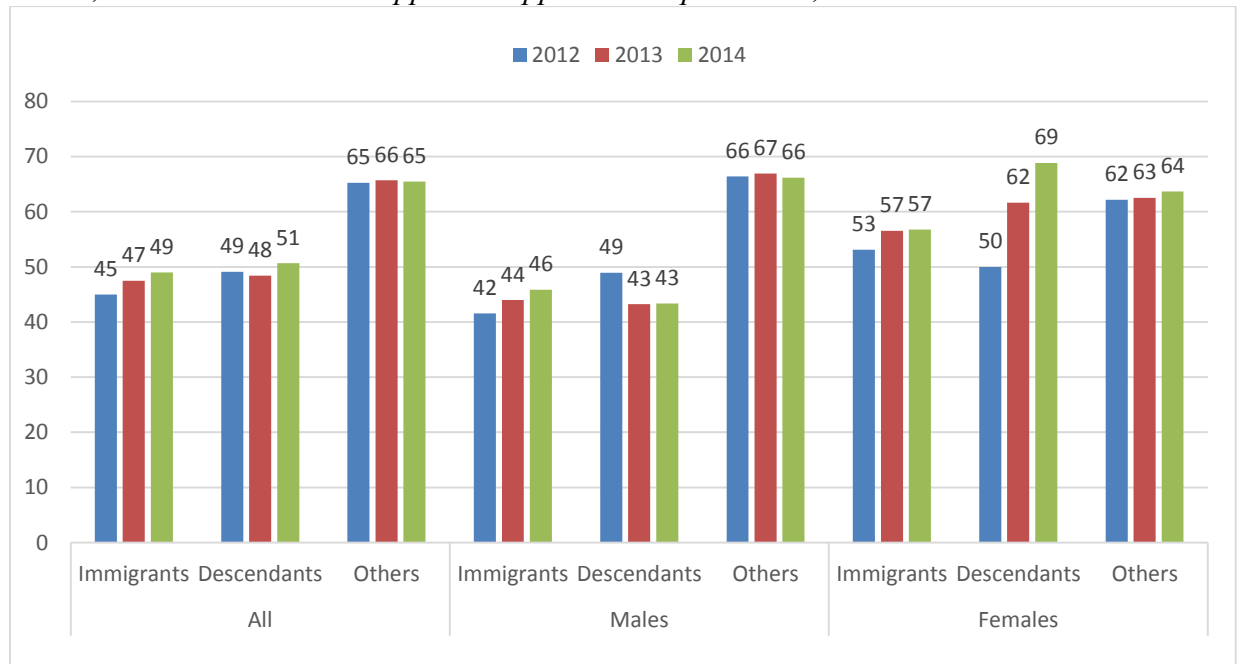


Source: Statistics Norway

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

By July 15 2014, 16 000 applicants had apprenticeship as their first choice of upper secondary education. Sixty-four percent of them had received an approved apprenticeship contract within October 1 the same year. In 2014, the share of immigrants and descendants having an apprenticeship contract was lower than for other pupils, cf. chart 11.3. It was almost the same for descendants as for immigrants. The share of female descendants having an apprenticeship contract has increased in the last year. In 2014, this share was higher than the share for other pupils achieving apprenticeship contracts. The share of male descendants attaining apprenticeship contracts is lower than that for male immigrants.

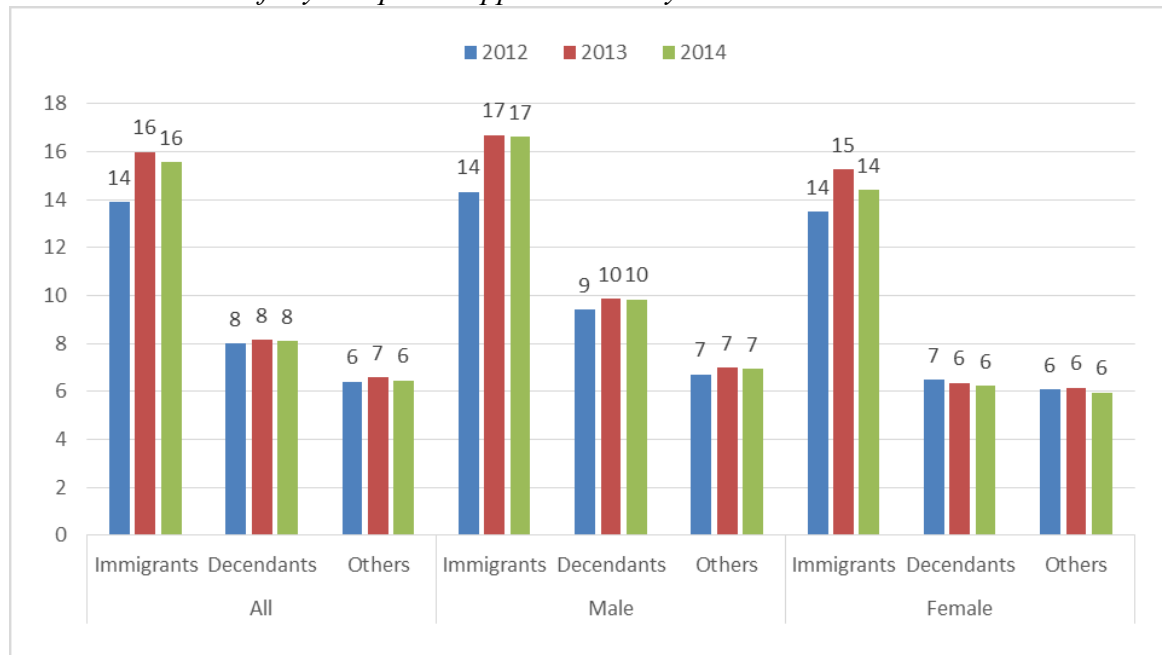
Chart 11.3. Share of immigrants and descendants with apprenticeship as their first choice, who had attained an approved apprenticeship contract, 2012-2014. Percent.



Source: Statistics Norway

Indicator: The share of immigrants and descendants aged 16 to 25, who are neither employed, in education nor have successfully completed upper secondary education: In 2014, 16 percent of immigrants, aged 16 to 25, were neither employed, in education nor had successfully completed upper secondary education, cf. chart 11.4. Males with immigrant backgrounds were over-represented in this group. The gender difference was, however, most profound among descendants. Eight percent of descendants and six percent of others 16 to 25 year old were in this situation. The percent of immigrants aged 16 to 25 who were not employed, in education or had not successfully completed upper secondary education, has been stable the last couple of years.

Chart 11.4 Share of immigrants and descendants, aged 16 to 25, not employed, in education nor successfully completed upper secondary education. 2012-2014. Percent.

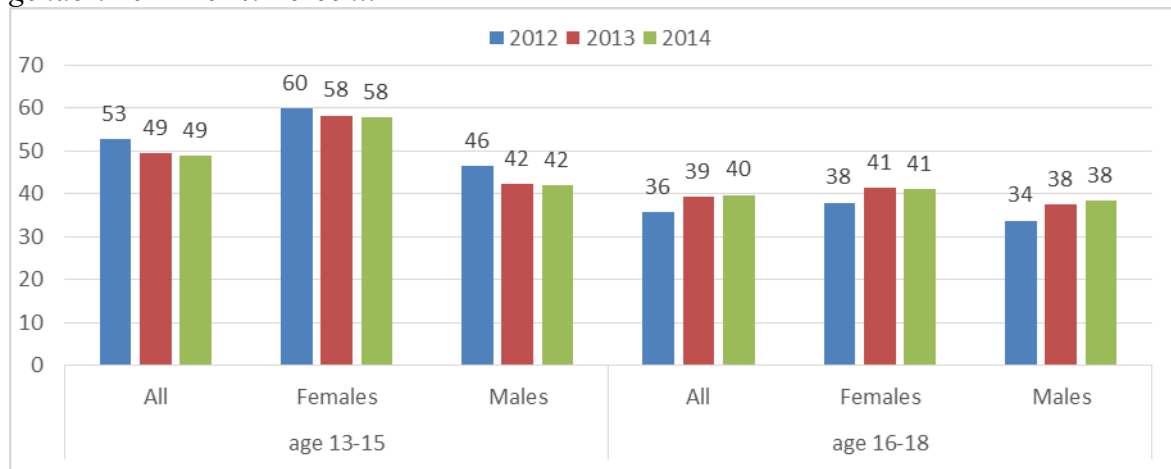


Source: Statistics Norway

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

Age on arrival and gender, had a significant effect on the likelihood of successfully completing upper secondary education. Being female increased the chance of having completed upper secondary education successfully, while the chance decreased with age on arrival. The proportion of immigrants arriving at the age of 16 to 18, who completed and passed upper secondary education, has increased 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. 2012-2014. Percent.

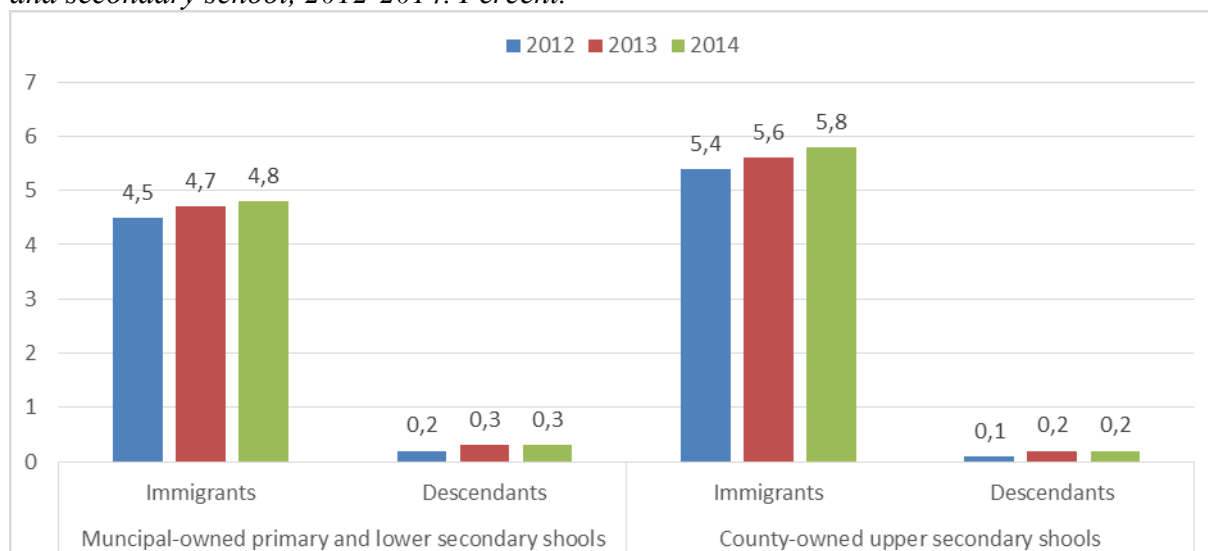


Source: Statistics Norway

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

The proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background in 2012 - 2014 was 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. The proportion of teaching staff with an immigrant background in primary or secondary schools has increased marginally over the last three years.

Chart 11.6 Share of immigrants and descendants among teaching staff in primary and secondary school, 2012-2014. Percent.



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. Legal residence in Norway is a prerequisite for the right to primary, lower and upper secondary education and training for adults in Norway.

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

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

In 2016, the *Ministry of Education and Research*, in cooperation with the *Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs* and the *Ministry for Children, Equality and Social Inclusion*, will present a white paper on lifelong learning. It will be concerned with individuals who are excluded or in danger of being excluded from employment because

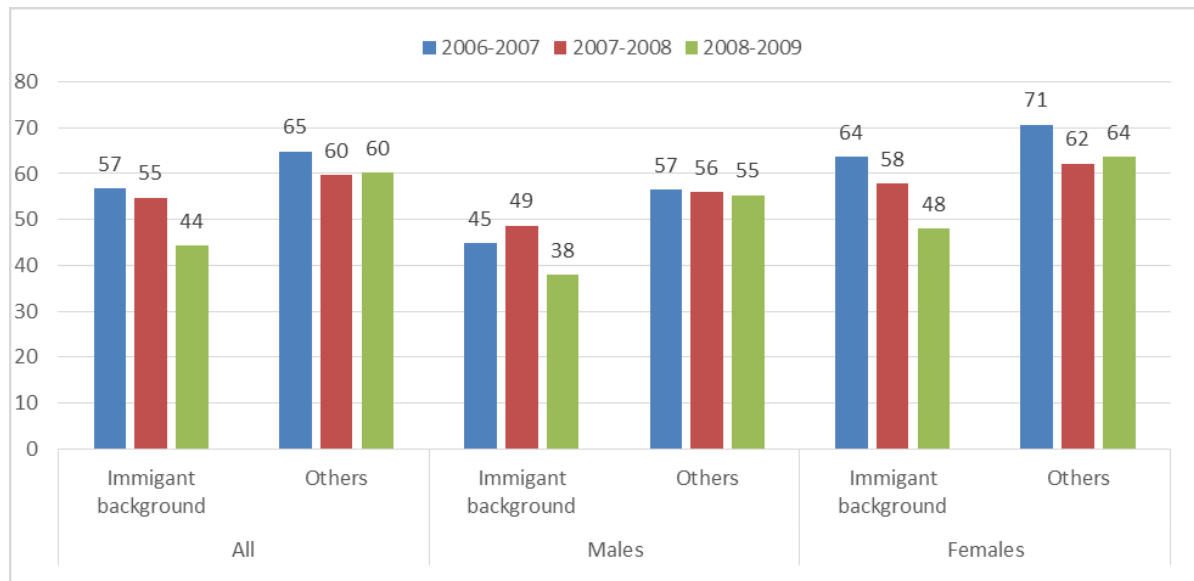
they lack skills or skills mismatch. Adult immigrants constitute a substantial part of this group. The *OECD Skills Strategy Diagnostic Report* and the *Action Report* from the joint project between OECD and Norway are important input into the formulation of the coming white paper.³⁷

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 2008-2009, 6 400 adults aged 25 and older, enrolled in upper secondary education for the first time. Of these, 56 percent had graduated successfully within five years. Compared to other adults, a significantly lower proportion of adults with an immigrant background successfully graduated from upper secondary education, cf. chart 11.7. The share of women who complete upper secondary education within five years, was higher than that of men. Overall, the share of adults with an immigrant background who successfully completed this level within five years decreased significantly during the last three years.

Chart 11.7 Share of adults with an immigrant background, aged 25 and older completing upper secondary education within five years of enrolling. 2006-2007 to 2008-2009. Percent.



Source: Statistics Norway

11.4 Higher education

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

A larger proportion of descendants is enrolled in higher education than of both immigrants and the majority population. The ratio has been stable for several years. In 2014, 34 percent of the total population of 19-24 year olds were enrolled in higher education. The share of descendants was 41.5 percent, while it was 36.1 percent for others. 16.8 percent of immigrants were enrolled in higher education.

³⁷ Cf. <http://skills.oecd.org/informationbycountry/norway.html>

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

Table 11.2 Proportion of immigrants and descendants enrolled in higher education, by age group. 2009-2014. Percent

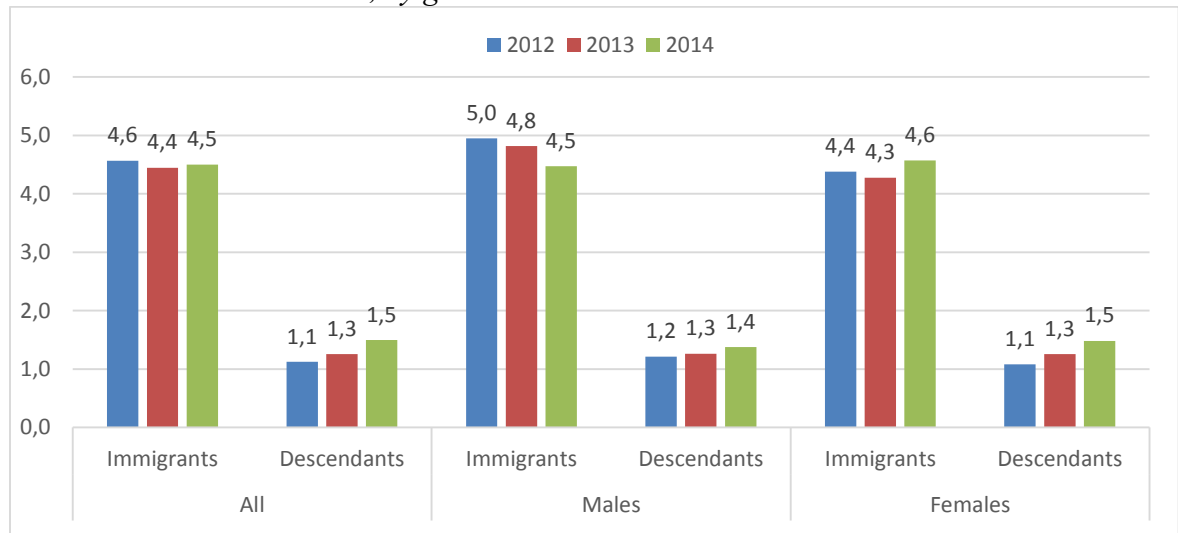
	All			Immigrants			Descendants of immigrants			Others		
Students	2009	2013	2014	2009	2013	2014	2009	2013	2014	2009	2013	2014
19-24 years	30.7	33.7	34	16.9	16.2	16.8	37.1	40.6	41.5	32.2	35.9	36.1
25-29 years	14.7	15	15.2	9.3	8.4	8.4	17.1	20.4	19.8	15.9	17	17.3

Source: Statistics Norway

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

In 2014, more than 16 000 students were enrolled in teacher education. Only six percent had an immigrant background, cf. chart 11.8. In the total population, the total share of immigrants and descendants was 15 percent in 2014. The proportion of immigrants among those training to become a schoolteacher has been stable, whereas the proportion of descendants has increased during the last three years.

Chart 11.8 Share of students who are immigrants and descendants of all students enrolled in teacher educations, by gender. 2012-2014. Percent.



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 in the working age population, for both men and women. The inclusion of immigrants in the labour market is therefore of importance not only for the benefit of individual immigrants, but also for the economy as a whole. This is reflected in labour market policies.

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

NAV offers services for immigrants as part of the services for ordinary job seekers and the vocationally disabled. The special unit “NAV Intro” provides additional assistance to jobseekers with an immigrant background in some of the larger cities and assists other local offices. Immigrants are given priority for participation in active labour market programs (ALMP), along similar lines as other potentially vulnerable groups.

New policies and measures – labour market

A number of major labour market policies reforms were introduced in 2015. In particular, the current government has made it easier to hire on fixed-term or temporary contracts (for up to one year). One of the goals of the reform is to counteract employers' potential reservations about hiring workers from vulnerable groups, such as immigrants, and to thereby enable such workers to gain easier access to the labour market.

The law on working hours has also been changed to allow for more flexibility in the use of long workdays and variable workweeks. This can be useful for labour migrants and immigrants on short-term stay looking for compressed workweeks or work schedules which otherwise allow for short, intensive periods of work intermingled with longer periods of leave.

12.2 Policies related to illegal workplace practices

General application of collective agreements

General application of collective agreements is an important instrument for counteracting social dumping in Norway. It entails that at least some minimum wages, benefits or working conditions in collective agreements are made legally binding for *all* employers and employees within the relevant industry and/or occupation, regardless of whether or not they are members of an employers' organisation or a trade union. The regulations may be applied either in the entire country or in selected regions. The regulations also apply to foreign workers sent to work in Norway.

The law is meant to guarantee that foreign workers receive wages and working conditions equivalent to those of Norwegian workers and to prevent competition based on unacceptable working conditions in the Norwegian labour market.

A committee, called *Tariffnemnda* in Norwegian, makes the decision to introduce general application regulations³⁸, after formal application for review from either an employer organisation or a trade union. The composition of the committee, which includes one representative from both an employer organisation and a trade union, is designed to keep as much control as possible in the hands of the negotiating partners in the labour market and reflects the fact that it is these partners that have the best insights into the relevant wage agreements and working conditions.

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 in sum are worse than those stipulated in national wage agreements or which otherwise prevail in a given region for the relevant occupation or industry.

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

Strategy to combat illicit workplace practices

Information from the police and other public regulatory authorities indicate that illegal workplace practices have been on the rise by employers who, by systematically breaking laws and regulations on workplace practices, are able to extract illicit profits. Many of these offenders operate in sectors with a large share of foreign workers. There have also been cases of more severe exploitation of foreign workers, through serious breaches of the regulations on working hours as well as in relation to wages and working conditions.

The Government has launched a strategy to strengthen efforts to combat such workplace offences and to promote serious business practices. The explicit measures have been drafted in dialogue with unions and employer organisations. The aim is to ensure a level playing field for honest employers by making it more difficult for dishonest businesses to operate and thrive.

The main measures encompass:

- Broad and continuous cooperation between public authorities and organizations in the labour market, with particular focus on certain branches
- Increased cooperation between public authorities and institutions such as the police, tax offices, the labour inspection authority, the welfare administration and customs.
- Strict rules for businesses that supply goods or services to public offices and institutions.
- Making it easier for workers and customers to find serious businesses
- Improving information to foreign workers on rights and regulations

³⁸ Tariffnemnda consists of five members: one representing employers (employer organizations), one representing workers (unions) and three neutral members.

- Improving cooperation with authorities in other countries

Labour Inspection Authority – measures to combat illegal workplace practices

Work by the Labour Inspection Authority reveals that there are systematic differences between sectors in terms of working conditions and adherence to laws and regulations. Illicit practices are common in some industries and sectors of the economy, such as construction, cleaning, restaurants, and parts of the transportation sector, seafood industries and car washing.

Experience has shown that systematic breaches of workplace regulations uncovered by the Labour Inspection Authority are often accompanied by other types of irregularities and offences, like tax evasion, poor accounting practices, offences related to bankruptcy, welfare and social security fraud, false identities, illegal immigration and, in some cases, even human trafficking.

The most important element in combatting such offences is improved cooperation between the Labour Inspection Authority, other relevant public agencies and the police. These agencies have already worked together for several years in the *Service Centres for Foreign Workers (SUA)*, and such services are now being extended to other relevant parts of the country. SUA-units specifically focusing on workplace-related offences already exist in Oslo, Bergen and Stavanger. A centre facilitating the cooperation between different agencies and authorities in analysis and investigation of workplace related offences will be established. Obstacles to the flow of information between agencies are to be identified and removed.

The Directive on the enforcement of the Directive concerning the posting of workers (Directive 2014/67/EU and Directive 96/71/EC) provides national governments more opportunities for cooperation with authorities in other countries. The Labour Inspection Authority will also be strengthening its cooperation with similar authorities in both neighbouring countries and in the countries from which large numbers of foreign workers to Norway originate.

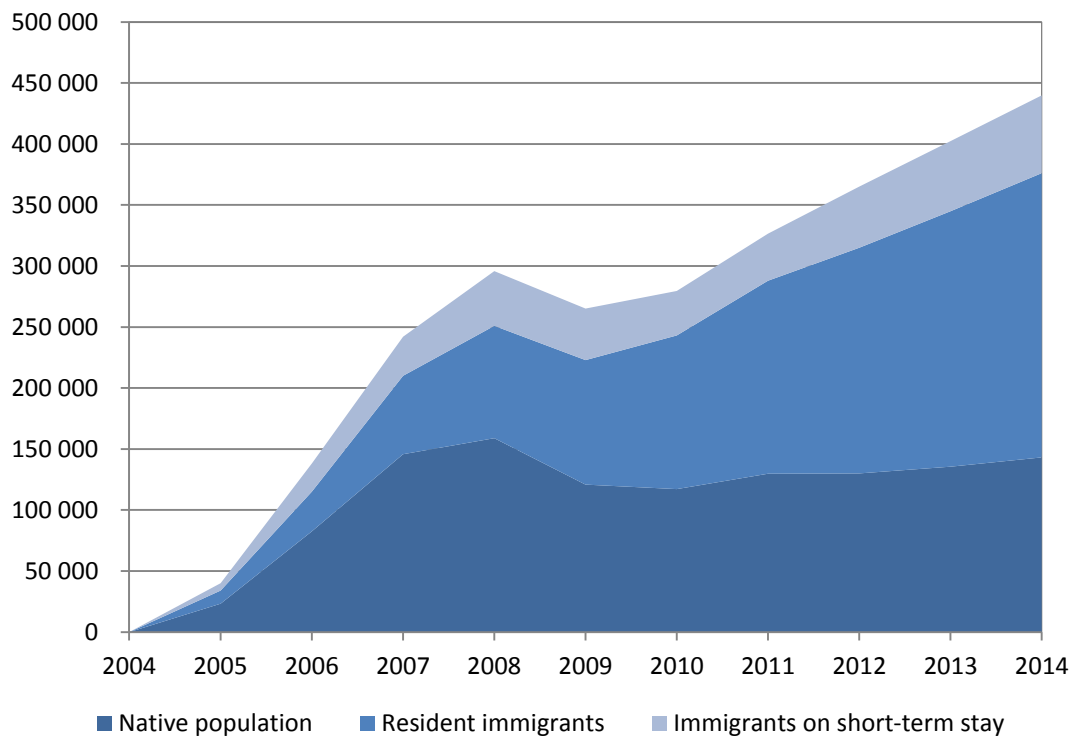
12.3 Employment

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

Chart 12.1 shows the importance of employed immigrants as well as migrant workers on short-term stay³⁹ for employment growth in Norway over the past decade. Immigrants and persons on short-term stay have accounted for almost 70 percent of the employment growth (in number of persons) since 2004 and all employment growth since 2009. The share of immigrants and persons on short-term stay in total employment has more than doubled since 2004, from just under 8 percent to roughly 17 percent of total employment.

³⁹ Workers on short-term stay are not counted as immigrants, cf. chapter 4.4.

Chart 12.1 Accumulated employment growth, fourth quarter 2004-2013. Persons⁴⁰

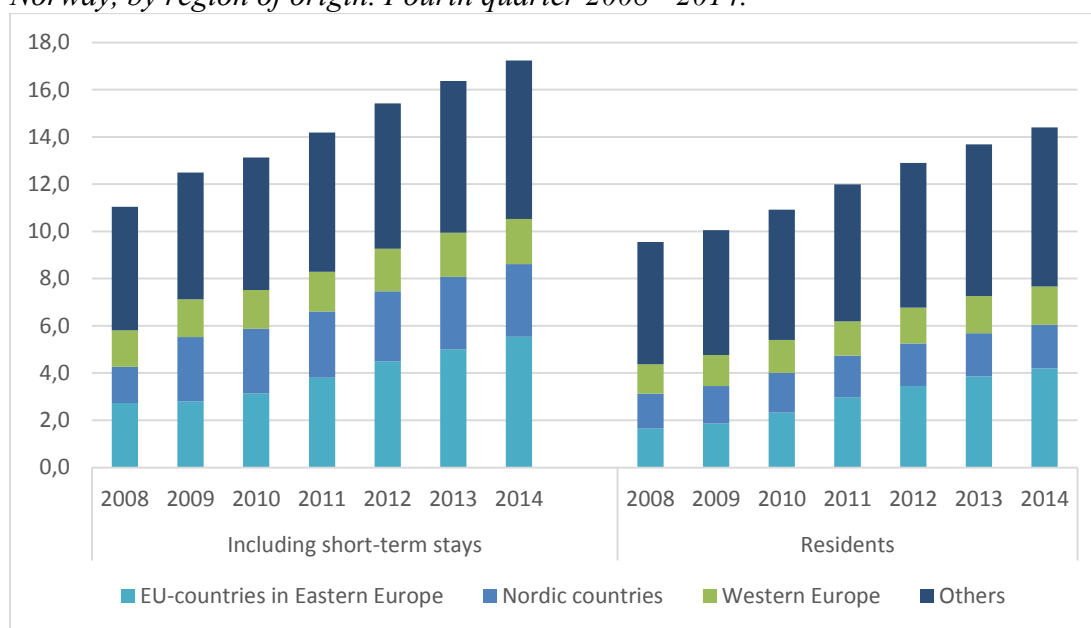


Source: Statistics Norway

As Chart 12.2 documents, much of the recent growth in employment has been due to labour immigration from EU-countries in Eastern Europe, but immigrants from other parts of the world have also increased their share of total employment in Norway since 2008. The past couple of years have seen a slowdown and/or flattening out in the share of persons from other Nordic and Western European countries in the employment, whereas the share of persons from Eastern European EU-countries continues to rise in Norwegian employment.

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

Chart 12.2 Share of immigrants and persons on short-term stay in employment in Norway, by region of origin. Fourth quarter 2008 - 2014.



Source: Statistics Norway

Table 12.1 shows that the employment rate for immigrants as a whole (63.4 percent) was lower than for the non-immigrant population (68.5 percent) in 2014, with important differences between immigrant groups from different parts of the world. Immigrants from the Nordic countries, Western Europe and EU countries in Eastern Europe all had employment rates above that of the native population. The gap, measured in percentage points, between immigrants and the native population was more than twice as large 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 Registered employment rates, by region of birth and gender, age 15-74. 2014 (fourth quarter)

Region of origin	Total	Men	Women
Total population	68,5	71,3	65,5
Population excluding immigrants	69,4	71,9	66,8
Immigrants, total	63,4	67,9	58,3
Immigrants by region:			
Nordic countries	76,0	77,9	73,9
Rest of Western Europe	70,6	74,5	64,9
EU-countries in Eastern Europe	73,2	76,4	67,6
Eastern Europe outside the EU	63,7	65,8	62,1
North America, Oceania	66,0	72,1	59,4
Asia	56,0	61,5	51,3
Africa	42,0	45,7	37,5
South and Central America	62,6	67,4	59,1

Source: Statistics Norway

Immigrants from European countries are largely labour migrants, while refugees and family migrants with a short period of residence in Norway make up a relatively large share of immigrants from Africa and to some degree from Asia. Refugees participate in the *Introduction Program* and therefore they are often not employed the first years

in the country; cf. chapter 10.1. Education level and age composition also differ between groups defined by region of origin. These compositional differences, which are not adjusted for in table 12.2, explain some of the differences in employment rates among the groups.

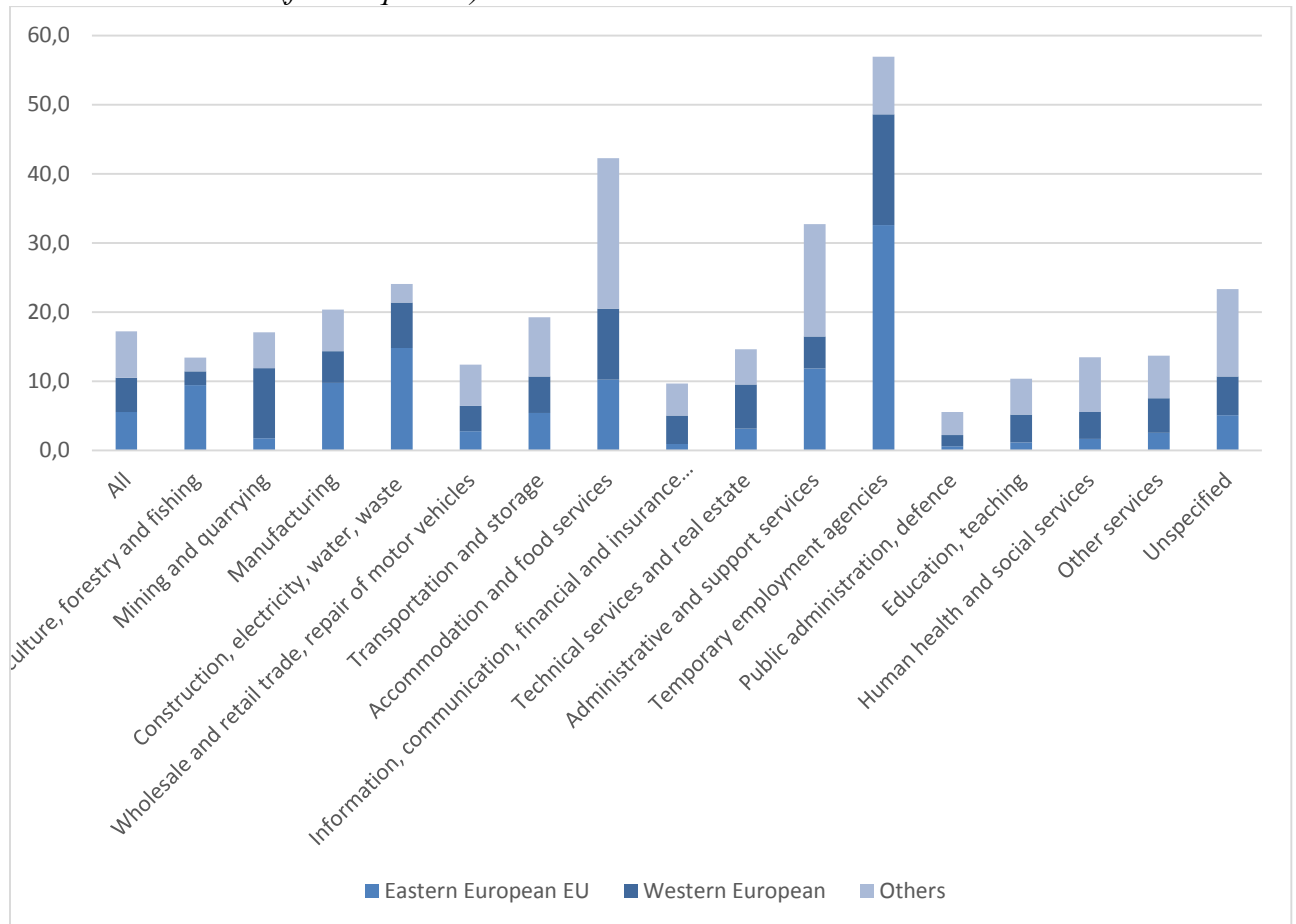
Employment by industry

Chart 12.3 shows the share of immigrant employment in various sectors of the Norwegian economy in 2014. As previously mentioned, immigrants accounted for roughly 17 percent of employment in Norway in 2014. Immigrants from western European countries and EU countries in Central and Eastern Europe each accounted for roughly 5 percent of total employment, whereas immigrants held almost seven percent of employment from other countries.

Immigrants were employed in all sectors of the economy, but were greatly overrepresented in certain sectors. Immigrants accounted for over half of the employment in temporary employment agencies; and immigrants on short-term stay held a third of such employment.⁴¹ Immigrants from western European countries were clearly overrepresented in accommodation and food services. This is in large part due to the large numbers of youth from other Nordic countries employed in such services. Immigrants from EU countries in Central- and Eastern Europe are greatly overrepresented in construction, manufacturing and agriculture/fishing/forestry. Other immigrants are overrepresented in accommodation and food services, health and social services and administrative and support services. Immigrants as a whole are greatly underrepresented in public administration and defence as well as in education and teaching, and in information, communication, financial and insurance services.

⁴¹ Based on statistics on persons on short-term stay from Statistics Norway and not directly reported in the figure.

Chart 12.3 Share of immigrant employment in economic sectors. Percent of employment in sector. 2014 (fourth quarter)



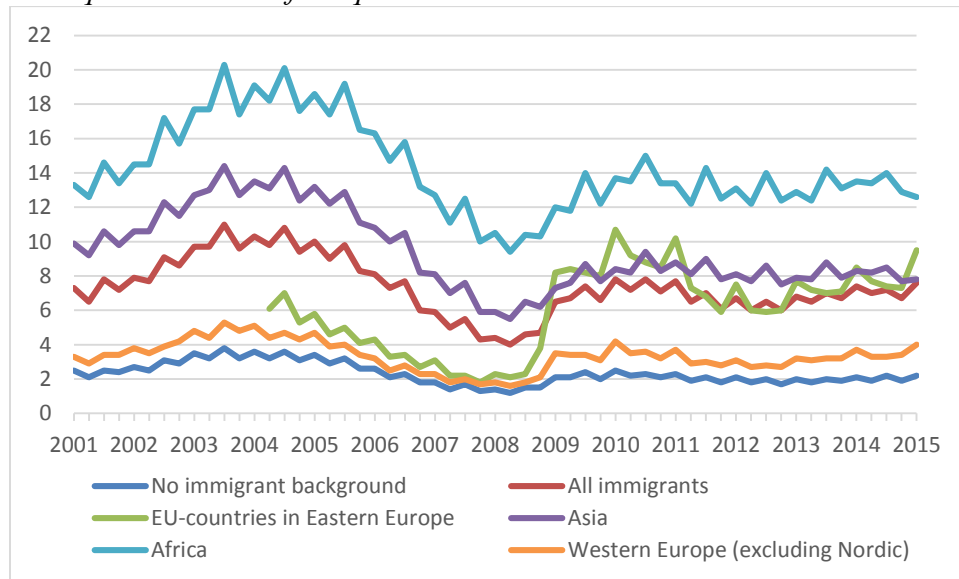
Source: Statistics Norway

12.4 Unemployment

The registered unemployment rate among (resident) immigrants was more than three times higher than for the native population in 2014, see chart 12.4. Chart 12.4 also indicates that immigrants are somewhat more affected by seasonal economic fluctuations than the native population.

Immigrants were more severely affected than others by the slight economic downturn in late 2008 and 2009, as chart 12.4 clearly documents. This was particularly the case for immigrants from the new EU-member states in Central and Eastern Europe. Although unemployment rates for immigrant from these EU-countries declined again somewhat in the period 2011-2013, unemployment has once again reached levels similar to the period immediately following the financial crisis. The unemployment rate among immigrants from Central and Eastern European EU-countries (almost ten percent) is now roughly five times higher than for the native population and has recently been at about the same level as for immigrants from Asian countries. Immigrants from Africa have the highest unemployment rates, slightly above 12 percent, or more than six times higher than the native population

Chart 12.4 Registered quarterly unemployment rate for selected immigrant groups. First quarter 2001 to first quarter 2015



Source: Statistics Norway, register-based employment statistics.

As a group immigrants participate in labour market programs to a larger extent than others. Roughly 15 000 persons participated in active labour market programs (ALMP) in the second quarter of 2014, 43 percent of whom were immigrants. In the age group 15-74 years, 1.1 percent of the immigrants were in active labour market programs in the second quarter of 2014, compared with 0.3 percent of the native population. Program intensity, measured as the ratio of ALMP-participants to gross unemployment (unemployed plus ALMP-participants), was 18.5 percent for immigrants. This was only slightly higher than for the native population (16.3 percent).

The share of immigrants participating in ALMP was particularly high among immigrants from countries in Africa and Asia. Participation in ALMP has changed little the past year. The Introduction Program managed by municipalities covers certain groups of newly arrived immigrants, cf. chapter 10.1.

Table 12.2 Registered unemployment and participation in ALMP-programs, by region of birth. 2014 (second quarter) and change in unemployment rates from 2013 (second quarter). Percent

Region of origin	Registered unemployed, not in ALMP programs			Participants in ALMP programs
	Persons	Percent of labour force		2014
		2014	2014	
	2014	2014	Change, percentage points	2014
Majority population	44 546	1,9	0,1	8 695
Immigrants, total	27 947	7,0	0,5	6 354
Of these:				
Nordic countries	1 384	2,7	0	158
Rest of Western Europe	1 462	3,3	0,2	242
EU-countries in Eastern Europe	9 123	7,7	0,5	1 020
Eastern Europe outside the EU	2 348	6,9	0,4	605
North America, Oceania	206	3,1	0,6	26
Asia	8 224	8,3	0,5	2 444
Africa	4 322	13,5	1,1	1 591
South and Central America	878	6,9	0,6	268

Source: Statistics Norway

Norwegian-born persons with immigrant parents

The population of persons born in Norway to two immigrant parents is still small and, on average, very young. Nearly half of the working age population of this group is below the age of 25. Many have therefore not yet completed their education and entered the labour force.

Table 12.3 presents employment rates for persons born in Norway to two immigrant parents. Statistics for immigrants and the non-immigrant population are included for comparison. The employment rates for persons born to Norwegian parents as a whole are lower than for immigrants. When we break down the statistics by age, it is clear that the lower employment rates is largely due to the younger average age of the former group. Within each narrower age range from age 15-40, the employment rates for persons born to Norwegian parents are higher than for immigrants, but lower than for persons with no immigrant background. For the older age group (40+), persons born to immigrant parents have higher employment rates than the non-immigrant population and immigrants. This, too, is largely due to the first group's younger age; a smaller proportion of that group is over 55 years, which is when employment rates start to decline leading up to retirement.

Table 12.3 Registered employment rates for persons born to immigrant parents, immigrants and person without immigrant background, by age groups. 2014 (fourth quarter). Percent.

	Age group					
	All	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40+
All						
Non-immigrant population	69,6	35,3	69,6	81,7	86,2	68,7
Immigrants	63,4	20,3	54,1	64,9	71,6	63,4
Persons born to immigrant parents	53,7	24,1	63,4	72,8	76,8	78,5
Men						
Non-immigrant population	72,1	33,8	69,9	82,7	87,8	72,7
Immigrants	67,9	19,8	57,4	71,4	77,7	67,0
Persons born to immigrant parents	54,0	23,5	62,3	73,4	79,8	81,1
Women						
Non-immigrant population	67,0	36,9	69,3	80,6	84,6	64,7
Immigrants	58,3	20,9	50,8	58,5	64,8	59,1
Persons born to immigrant parents	53,4	24,8	64,6	72,2	73,5	75,9

Source: Statistics Norway

13 Political participation

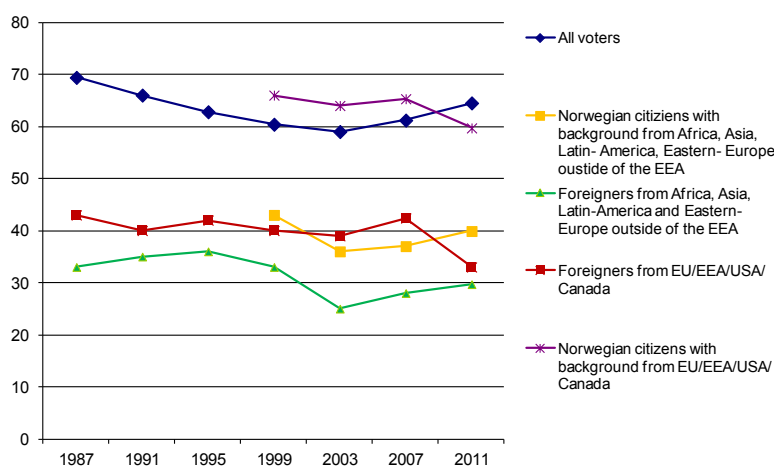
13.1 Elections

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 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. It is a policy aim that the rate of participation in elections among voters with an immigrant background should be the same as for the rest of the population.

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

In the *local elections* in 2011, 65 percent of the total population voted, which was an increase from the previous local elections. The participation rate for naturalised immigrants was 43 percent and it was only 32 percent for all foreigners with the right to vote.⁴² As chart 13.1 shows, the turnout among different immigrant groups changes over time. For immigrants from Africa, Asia, Latin America and from countries in Eastern Europe outside the EU, there has been an increase in participation 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 may be the low participation rates among recent labour immigrants.⁴³

Chart 13.1 Participation in local elections – all voters and voters with different immigrant backgrounds. 1987-2011



Source: Statistics Norway

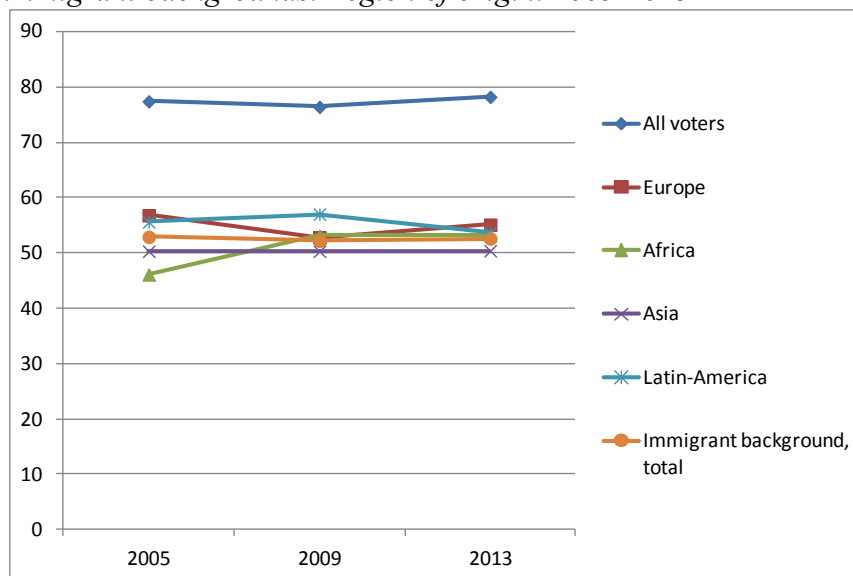
⁴² <https://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/vundkinny>

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

In the *national* election in 2013, the number of voters with an immigrant background had increased by 50 000 persons compared to the election in 2009. Altogether 213 000 persons with an immigrant background were entitled to vote, which corresponds to six percent of all eligible voters.

IMDi initiated measures to encourage a higher voter turnout among naturalised Norwegians at the 2013 election. The total electoral turnout was 78 percent, an increase of 1.8 percentage points from the last national election.⁴⁴ However, only 53 percent of Norwegian citizens with an immigrant background voted. Immigrant women had a higher turnout than men did, and participation in the youngest age group was higher than in the 2009 election.⁴⁵

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



Source: Statistics Norway

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

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 parties on the left, primarily the *Labour Party*. On the other side, compared to the local elections in 2011 the support for parties to the right – primarily the *Conservative Party* – more than doubled among voters in this group. Voters with an immigrant background from Europe or North America had a voting pattern that was more similar to other Norwegian voters,

⁴⁴ <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/stortingsvalg>

⁴⁵ <https://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/vundinnv/hvert-4-aar/2014-01-16#content>

even though the *Labour Party* received a larger proportion of the votes from in this group than from all voters.

An analysis of the political attitudes of voters with an immigrant background showed that the most of those voting for left-leaning parties were conservative in many of their political attitudes. The analysis therefore concluded that the in the main an explanation for the left-leaning voting behaviour could not be found in the attitudes, but in a collective perception of the parties on the left as the strongest defenders of the interests and rights of immigrants.⁴⁶

The local election in 2015

At the local election in 2015, 534 000 with an immigrant background were eligible to vote, 147 000 more than in 2011 due to high immigration. Of these, about 13 percent were from the Nordic countries and close to 42 per cent were from one of the other European countries. The share of voters from European countries had grown six percentage points since 2011. The second largest group of voters, according to world region of origin, were from Asia, accounting for nearly 30 percent, while 11 percent had their origin in African countries. The country of origin with the largest number of voters was Poland, doubling the number from 2011. Citizens of Sweden was the second largest number. The capital, Oslo, had the highest number of voters with immigrant backgrounds, 28 percent of all voters.⁴⁷

2 444, or 4.2 percent, of the candidates for the local election in 2015 had an immigrant background. This was an increase of 0.7 percentage points compared to the local elections in 2011. Of the list candidates with such background, 54 percent had a background from countries outside the EU/EFTA. Oslo was the municipality with the highest percentage of candidates with an immigrant background, with 18 percent. Of these, 76 percent had their background from countries outside the EU/EFTA.⁴⁸ The preliminary election results for Oslo indicated a reduction in the number of representatives with an immigrant background in the city council, however.

13.2 Voluntary activities

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

Several immigrant organisations have established themselves as an integral part of the voluntary sector in Norway. The *Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion* provides grants to immigrant organisations and other NGOs, both local and nationwide organisations, to contribute to participation, dialogue and interaction. The aim of such grants is to strengthen the participation locally of immigrants and their children and to facilitate access to social networks. Grants are awarded to national resource

⁴⁶ <http://www.ssb.no/valg/artikler-og-publikasjoner/hoyrebolge-blant-innvandrere-men-flertallet-velger-arbeiderpartiet>. In Norwegian only, but English translation is forthcoming.

⁴⁷ <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/stemmerettkomm/hvert-4-aar-endelige/2015-09-04>

⁴⁸ <http://www.ssb.no/en/valg/statistikker/kfvalgkand>

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*.

Dialogue and contact between the Government and the civil society are important elements of the policy-making and policy-implementation processes. After discontinuing the *Contact Committee for Immigrants and the Authorities (KIM)* in 2013, the Government has attempted to renew the dialogue and find other ways to receive input from immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. A new initiative is an annual dialogue conference. The first such conference was held in October 2014, and the next conference in October 2015.

14 Child Welfare Services

14.1 Legislation and policy

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

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

The child welfare service has to ensure that children and young persons who live under conditions that may be detrimental for their health and development receive necessary assistance and care at the right time. In addition, it has to ensure that children and young people grow up in a secure environment.

The child welfare service works at the municipal level. It is primarily a *help service* for children and families. The child welfare system places great importance on family ties and continuity in the child's upbringing. The underlying assumption is that children should grow up with their parents. The Child Welfare Services mainly provides voluntary support measures for children and families in their homes. Help may be provided in the form of advice and guidance to parents on parental practices, counselling, economic aid, kindergarten etc.

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

New policies and measures – child welfare

Norwegian authorities recognise the need for more international cooperation in order to secure the best interests of the child when children have ties to more than one country. The Government therefore submitted a proposal to the Storting to ratify the

Hague Convention 1996 on Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children.⁴⁹ The Storting consented to ratify the convention in June 2015. The convention can facilitate better cooperation and exchange of information in child welfare cases to ensure the best interest of the child. The convention allows for foster placements abroad and transferring of a child welfare case from one contracting state to another if it is in the child's best interest. Upon ratification, Norway will establish a central authority to cooperate with other central authorities in the contracting states and to promote cooperation amongst the national authorities responsible for the different aspects of child protection. Norwegian ratification of the convention is a prioritised task for the Government.

The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion will publish guidelines for the municipalities on how to handle child welfare cases where children have ties to more than one country. A webpage with information in English about the Norwegian child welfare system will also be published.

The Government has appointed a committee to review the Child Welfare Act. The main objective is to simplify the language of the law and make the law more understandable and timely as well as to improve the legal safeguards for children. The committee has been asked to consider the child welfare services' responsibilities when children subject to child welfare measures have strong ties to other countries. The committee is to present its report by August 2016.

14.2 Facts and figures

During 2013, 53 150 children received support from the child welfare services in Norway. This is approximately the same level as in 2012. Eighty-three percent of the cases involved a voluntary support measure, while 17 percent of the caseload concerned a decision about alternative care without the parents consenting. A recent Council of Europe report⁵⁰ shows that Norway is in the low range of countries with respect to the number of children in alternative care. Seven out of ten children who are in alternative care live in a foster home.

A report⁵¹ from Statistics Norway describes how the type of measures provided by the child welfare services differs with immigrant background. The report compares three groups of children (including adolescents) aged 0-22 years: children without an immigrant background, immigrant children and children born to immigrant parents in Norway. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents constituted 13.6 percent of the then child population in Norway (per January 1st 2013). These two groups are nearly similar in size. Both groups had grown rapidly, by about 25 percent, in the three-year period from January 1st 2010 to January 1st 2013. The number of children receiving support from the child welfare service had increased for all of the three groups, in both absolute and relative numbers.

⁴⁹ The full title is the Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children.

⁵⁰ <http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-EN.asp?fileid=21567&lang=EN>

⁵¹ <https://www.ssb.no/en/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet/artikler-og-publikasjoner/barn-og-unge-med-innvandrerbakgrunn-i-barnevernet-2012>. The report is based on Child Welfare Statistics from 2012 and population statistics from 2013.

Children without an immigrant background was the numerically largest group receiving support, with a ratio of 32 children per thousand in the child population. In comparison, a numerically lower number of children were receiving support in the two latter groups, but the support ratios were higher. For immigrant children the ratio was 76.3 per thousand, while the ratio was 50.4 per thousand for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Immigrant children from Afghanistan had the highest ratio with 288 per 1 000. The ratio was also high for immigrant children from Somalia (86 per thousand) and Iraq (84 per thousand).

Seventy-six percent of the children, who were in alternative care by the end of 2012, had no immigrant background. Immigrant children had the highest rate of children in alternative care, with 27.1 per thousand. However, Norwegian-born children to immigrant parents had the lowest rate of children placed in alternative care of the three groups.

The most frequently used measures for all three groups were those classified as 'other measures' and 'guidance and counselling'. The third most frequently used measure for immigrants was 'economic aid'. Kindergarten was the third most frequently used measure for Norwegian-born to immigrant parents.

Children immigrating as refugees have a higher likelihood for receiving support from the child welfare service. The ratio for receiving support was 3.7 times higher for this group than for children where family links was the reason for immigration. This high number can be explained in part by the fact that most unaccompanied children who are granted protection receive housing and/or other measures from the child welfare service.

15 Discrimination

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

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

The Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act

A new *Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act* entered into force in January 2014. The act prohibits discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, religion and belief. The act states that national origin, descent, skin colour and language are all aspects of ethnicity.

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

According to the act, both private and public employers have a legal duty to make active, targeted and systematic efforts to promote equality irrespective of ethnicity, religion and belief. This duty applies to 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, 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 social partners in working life (unions and employers' organisations) also have an obligation to promote equality and prevent discrimination. The aim of these obligations is to create awareness about equality and ultimately prevent discriminatory practices.

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

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud (LDO)

LDO has both proactive and supervisory functions with respect to the *Ethnicity Anti-Discrimination Act*. Both LDO and the *Equality and Anti-Discrimination Tribunal*

make decisions on individual complaints concerning discrimination. LDO also monitors how the Act functions.

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

From 2007 to 2014, LDO processed 432 complaints about discrimination etc., based on ethnicity (including language) and religion. Forty-eight percent of the cases concerned employment and 17 percent of the cases were related to public administration services. The cases that dealt with ethnicity (including language) and religion made up 24 percent of the total number of cases that the LDO dealt with in this period.

New policies and measures – discrimination

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

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

16 Citizenship and naturalisation

16.1 Policy and legislation

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

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

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

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

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

New policies and measures – citizenship

The Government intends to ensure that persons granted Norwegian citizenship have a minimum command of spoken Norwegian and have passed a civics test. It has proposed that a test in spoken Norwegian and a test in civics must be passed, but with reasonable provisions for exemptions. The proposal has been subject to public consultation, and the Storting has passed the bill proposed by the Government.

The Government aims to combat radicalisation and violent extremism, cf. chapter 9.4. As part of these efforts, it is also looking into how the Nationality Act can be used. A body appointed by the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion has examined the introduction of rules on loss of citizenship in cases involving conduct that is seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of the state, or the voluntary entry into a foreign military force.

It has been recommended that there should be rules and provisions for loss of nationality for those who have caused serious harm to the nation's vital interests, but not because of serving in a foreign military force per se. It is recommended that loss of nationality should be connected to:

- section 131 of the Norwegian General Civil Penal Code of 2005, relating to acts of terror
- the rules and provisions concerning crimes against the state which may lead to imprisonment for 21 years, in Chapter 17 of the Norwegian General Civil Penal Code from 2005
- the rules and provisions concerning genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity which may lead to imprisonment for 21 years or more, in Chapter 16 of the Norwegian General Civil Penal Code of 2005.

The official Norwegian report has been subject to public consultation and the Government will consider the recommendations in the report as well as the responses from the bodies consulted.

16.2 Naturalisations

In 2014, 15 300 persons were granted Norwegian citizenship; the highest number ever registered in Norway. Former Iraqi, Afghan and Somali citizens were the three largest groups in 2014 as in 2013. There was an increase in the number of naturalisations of former citizens of the Philippines and Myanmar, from 2013, cf. table 16.1 below.

Of all these new Norwegians, 7 550 were former citizens of countries in Asia, 3 640 former citizens from countries in Africa and 2 940 former citizens of European countries.

About 55 percent of those granted Norwegian citizenship in 2014 were women. The proportion of women was especially high among persons from Philippines and Thailand, with eight out of ten women in these groups.

One out of three of all new citizens were children. Among former Somali citizens, almost 46 per cent were under the age of 18. The proportion of children was also high in the largest group, the former Iraqi citizens, 42 percent.

Table 16.1 Naturalisations, by the main former citizenships. 2005-2014

Country of origin	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total, of which	12 655	11 955	14 877	10 312	11 442	11 903	14 286	12 384	13 223	15 336
Iraq	2 141	2 142	2 577	1 072	1 267	1 338	945	1 642	1 663	1 418
Afghanistan	75	194	674	877	857	1 054	1 280	1 013	1 005	1 371
Somalia	1 251	1 281	2 196	1 315	1 737	1 528	2 092	1 571	1 667	1 138
Philippines	322	246	421	233	445	322	410	341	479	851
Myanmar	7	0	5	4	33	103	260	325	533	838
Eritrea	50	60	88	67	63	248	248	199	323	563
Thailand	299	263	427	247	483	267	363	265	346	547
Stateless	145	117	422	154	152	423	790	892	844	524
Pakistan	694	590	544	773	469	430	523	478	424	503
Russia	548	458	436	515	622	673	630	629	418	401

Source: Statistics Norway

16.3 Naturalisation ceremonies

Since 2006, every person granted Norwegian citizenship has been invited to take part in a ceremony that includes an oath of loyalty. The aim of these ceremonies is to ensure a solemn and dignified transition to Norwegian citizenship. Participation in the ceremony also marks that the new citizen endorses the fundamental values on which the Norwegian society is based, including the principle of equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all Norwegians.

Participation in this ceremony is voluntary. Participants over the age of 18 take an oath of loyalty, and receive the book *Welcome as a new citizen*. In 2014, one out of four of all eligible persons participated in such ceremonies, which was the same share as in 2013.

17 Public debate and opinion

17.1 Public debate

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

An analysis of the coverage of immigration and integration issues in printed and electronic media in 2010-2011, was published in 2012.⁵² A similar, more comprehensive analysis, available in English, was also prepared in 2009.⁵³ The major findings of these two reports are described in the Norwegian IMO-report for 2011-2012.⁵⁴

The high number of migrants and refugees seeking to enter Europe via the Mediterranean and the Balkans has been a frequent topic of discussion in various media during 2014 and 2015. The media coverage included many issues; such as how Europe was dealing with, or ought to deal with, the large number of migrants and refugees; how these persons travelled to reach Europe; and the situation in their countries of origin.

In 2014, and even more so in 2015, the situation in Syria was a recurrent theme in the public debate. The debate primarily revolved around the number of Syrian refugees to be resettled in Norway. The most disputed issue was to what extent it is possible for Norway both to accept more refugees for resettlement and to give more humanitarian aid to the neighbouring countries housing millions of refugees. In June 2015, a broad majority in the Storting voted in favour of accepting up to 8 000 Syrian refugees for resettlement in the period 2015-2017, as well as for increasing humanitarian aid in the region.

There has also been considerable debate and mobilisation of voluntary relief work, particularly through social media, in the face of the sharply increasing number of mainly Syrian asylum seekers, who arrived in Norway during the second half of 2015.

Norwegian municipalities are sovereign when it comes to deciding the number of refugees to settle if the person needs public assistance, and the municipalities have not accepted to settle all persons who have been granted a resident permit following an asylum application, cf. chapter 6.5. In 2015, there has been a growing public debate on the lack of settlement places in the municipalities and the need to do something to rectify this. More than five thousand refugees were still in reception centres waiting for settlement in a municipality in October 2015. The strong increase in the number of asylum seekers since the summer of 2015 and the decision to increase the number of Syrian refugees for resettlement will reinforce these problems. Local and regional media also cover this issue and the ensuing political debate.

The responsibility of the Norwegian government for Afghans who worked for the Norwegian forces as interpreters during Norway's military involvement with ISAF

⁵² <http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Rapporter/MedieanalyseBLD122011.pdf> (Norwegian only)

⁵³ http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Artikler/Eng_Immigrants_in_Media_2009.pdf

⁵⁴ http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/AD/publikasjoner/rapporter/2013/IMO_report_2011_2012_final.pdf

forces in Afghanistan has been an issue causing debate. In 2012, the previous government established a procedure that allowed interpreters, who had been employed with Norwegian forces from January 1st 2011 or later, to apply for protection in Norway within the framework of the resettlement quota. In February 2015, the Storting unanimously ruled that a revised program should be established to include so called 'combat interpreters' who had worked for the Norwegian forces by January 1st 2006 or later. Such procedures have also been established within the framework of the resettlement quota, cf. chapter 6.4.

The concentration of immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents in some areas of Oslo and in a few other cities or municipalities continued to be debated in 2015. Most prominent were concerns over the growing number and concentration of children of immigrants in some public schools. This issue covered, among other topics, how such processes influence the opportunities for learning and integration of both minority students and students from the majority population.

In 2014-2015, the debate regarding young people with an immigrant background, some of them born in Norway, holding extreme Islamist views, continued. There is a fear that some of them could be willing to use violence to achieve political or religious goals, abroad or even in Norway. A number of persons are known to have travelled to countries like Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Pakistan and Afghanistan to join groups linked to Al Qaida, Al-Shabaab or ISIL. There is considerable concern about how such persons could act if they return to Norway. Prevention of all forms of radicalization and violent extremism is a priority for the Government. Cf. chapter 9.4, where the *Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism* is briefly described.⁵⁵

17.2 Public opinion

The Integration Barometer

The Integration Barometer, initiated by the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, measures attitudes to immigration, integration and diversity. It is a survey of a representative sample of the population. The survey was carried out for the first time in 2005 and most recently in 2013-2014⁵⁶. The last survey included separate samples of persons with an immigrant background from ten countries of origin.⁵⁷ Below some of the findings from both surveys are summarised.

The results from the 2013-2014 survey show that attitudes to immigration, integration and diversity were largely stable in the period 2005-2013. The proportion with a restrictive attitude to immigration increased somewhat from 2005 to 2009, and then declined slightly. As in the past, the attitudes were complex: The majority had a positive attitude to living in a multicultural society and agreed that immigrants living legally in Norway should have the same rights as the rest of the population. Around half of the population had a restrictive attitude to immigration, while the vast majority were questioning how well integration is succeeding.

⁵⁵ <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/jd/documents-and-publications/Reports/Plans/20141/Action-plan-against-Radicalisation-and-Violent-Extremism.html?id=>

⁵⁶ Summary in English: <http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Rapporter/2014/SummaryIB2014.pdf>

⁵⁷ Summary in English: <http://www.imdi.no/Documents/Rapporter/2015/Summary2015.pdf>

Methodological issues linked to the survey, for example overrepresentation of persons with higher education, are not included in the English summary.

Most immigrant groups were less sceptical to immigration than the population in general. Between 50 and 70 percent of the members in most groups, believed that we should let more immigrants into Norway. The majority disagreed with the statement that immigration is a threat to the Norwegian welfare state. Most believed that immigration is positive for the Norwegian economy.

Persons with higher education tended to have the most positive attitude to immigration. Immigrants, who have lived in Norway for a long time, were more negative to letting more immigrants into the country than those with shorter periods of residence. Older persons believed slightly more often than young persons did that immigration is a threat to the Norwegian welfare state.

Immigrants were more positive than the population in general about how well integration is working. In the population as a whole, more than 40 per cent believed that integration is working poorly, and only 22 per cent that it is working well. In all other groups, except for those originating from Scandinavian countries and Chile, it was far more common to believe that integration is working well than that it is working poorly. Responsibility for problems related to integration was placed with immigrants, as well as with the population as a whole and the authorities. However, most respondents believed that immigrants are more responsible than the population and the authorities.

More than the population in general, immigrants believed that they could fit into Norwegian society while retaining their own traditions. Among immigrants from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Iraq and Somalia and among Norwegian-born children of immigrants, 90 percent believed this, compared with 64 percent in the population as a whole. Immigrants were less negative than the population in general to choosing a school for their children where the majority of the pupils are from immigrant backgrounds or to living in an area where the majority have an immigrant background.

The reports include interesting findings concerning discrimination, trust, sense of belonging, values and religion. For example, six out of ten Norwegian-born children of immigrants had experienced discrimination in the past year, and that immigrants were discriminated against in the workplace.

In addition, religion was more important to most immigrant groups than to the population as a whole. How religious the responses varied with the country background. Nearly nine out of ten immigrants from Pakistan stated that religion is very important or quite important to them. The proportion who stated this is also high among immigrants from Iraq and Somalia, and among Norwegian-born children of immigrants.

People who have lived in Norway for more than 30 years were less religious than those who had lived in the country for less than ten years. People with a college or university education were less religious compared to people with no education or only lower secondary school. The vast majority of all groups believed that it is entirely possible to share fundamental values despite having different religious affiliations. The majority of immigrants from mainly Muslim countries and Norwegian-born children of immigrants believed that the values of Islam are compatible with fundamental

values in Norwegian society. Only a minority believed this in the population as a whole and among immigrants from non-Muslim countries.

The annual survey by Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway conducts an annual survey on attitudes towards immigrants and immigration. The survey conducted in July and August 2015⁵⁸ shows that fifteen percent of the population think it should be easier for refugees and asylum seekers to get a residence permit in Norway than it is today. Fifty percent think it should remain the same as today, while 29 per cent think it should be more difficult. The refugee situation and how it was portrayed at that time subsequently changed in the autumn. The result is similar to that of 2014, when the share who thought it should be easier to get a residence permit increased from seven to eighteen per cent.

The survey further shows a significant reduction in the share of people who would find it uncomfortable if their son or daughter wanted to marry an immigrant, with a drop from 23 to 17 percent. When the question was first posed in 2002, 40 percent said they would find such a situation uncomfortable.

The survey also shows an increase of 8 percentage points in the share having contact with immigrants. This share is now 78 percent, which is the same as in 2013, following a divergent fall in the preceding year's survey. The most common form of contact is through work and among friends and acquaintances. Those who have contact with immigrants also report that the contact is slightly more frequent than before. The share who have daily or weekly contact is 87 percent; six percentage points higher than in 2014.

In the series of statements about immigrants and their performance in the labour market, contribution to culture, social welfare situation and impact on security in society, the population's reactions this year do not differ significantly from last year:

- Seventy-three percent agree strongly or on the whole that 'most immigrants make an important contribution to Norwegian working life' (11 percent disagree)
- 72 percent agree that 'most immigrants enrich the cultural life in Norway' (14 percent disagree)
- 52 percent disagree that 'most immigrants abuse the social welfare system' (25 percent agree)
- 57 percent disagree that 'most immigrants represent a source of insecurity in society' (26 percent agree)

Moreover, 87 percent agree strongly, or overall, that 'all immigrants in Norway should have the same job opportunities as Norwegians' (8 percent disagree). The economic turnaround in the wake of the falling oil prices has apparently not led to a change in attitudes to these matters.

Women are often more liberal or benevolent than men. The most elderly (67-79 years) are more sceptical towards immigrants and immigration than other age groups, while the 25-44 age group is the most 'immigrant friendly'. The acceptance of intercultural marriage is however most common among the youngest age group (16-24

⁵⁸ This subchapter contains the English summary of the report, cf. <https://www.ssb.no/en/befolkning/artikler-og-publikasjoner/holdninger-til-innvandrere-og-innvandring-2015>

years). This group also disagrees the most that immigrants should try to become like Norwegians. Persons with a higher education are typically more liberal than those with a lower education are.

In relation to the urban/rural dimension, the greatest degree of benevolence is often found in the most urbanised areas (more than 100 000 inhabitants). Akershus and Oslo are generally more liberal than other geographic regions, but there are exceptions. Broken down by main economic activity, persons in employment and pupils/students appear to be more open minded towards immigrants and immigration than social welfare recipients and pensioners. Those who have contact with immigrants are also more accommodating than those with no contact are. Persons, who have an immigrant background themselves, especially from Europe and North America, tend to be more positive than others are, however this group only makes up 6 per cent of the sample.

18 Information and publications

18.1 Background information

Updated statistics on immigration and immigrants from Statistics Norway in English may be found on :

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

Updated statistics and information on applications, permits, rules and regulations from the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) available in English may be found on:

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

An updated list of studies commissioned by the *Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)*:

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

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

<http://www.imdi.no/en/Sprak/English/iFacts/>

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/>

18.2 Recent publications

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Index of tables

- [Table A1. Growth and migration in Norway - annual change in per cent. 2014](#)
- [Table A2. Immigration and emigration of legal migrants. 1971-2014](#)
- [Table A3. Population 31 December 2014 and changes in 2014, by immigrant category and country background](#)
- [Table A4. Immigration to Norway by country. 1986-2014](#)
- [Table A4m. Immigration to Norway by country and age. Males. 2014](#)
- [Table A4f. Immigration to Norway by country and age. Females. 2014](#)
- [Table A5. Emigration from Norway by country. 1986-2014](#)
- [Table A5m. Emigration from Norway by country and age. Males. 2014](#)
- [Table A5f. Emigration from Norway by country and age. Females. 2014](#)
- [Table A6. Net migration by country. 1986-2014](#)
- [Table A6m. Net migration by country and age. Males. 2014](#)
- [Table A6f. Net migration by country and age. Females. 2014](#)
- [Table A7. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2014](#)
- [Table A7m. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2014](#)
- [Table A7f. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2014](#)
- [Table A8. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2014](#)
- [Table A8m. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2014](#)
- [Table A8f. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2014](#)
- [Table A9. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. 1986-2014](#)
- [Table A9m. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship and age. Males. 2014](#)
- [Table A9f. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Females. 2014](#)
- [Table A10. Immigration, emigration and net migration to Norway, by citizenship. 1978-2014](#)
- [Table A11. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 2003-2013 and 1999-2009 still in Norway one and five years after immigration](#)
- [Table A12.1. Married couples by country of birth of the spouses. 1 January 2014](#)
- [Table A12.2 Married couples by country background of the spouses. 1 January 2014](#)
- [Table A13.1 Marriages by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2014](#)
- [Table A13.2. Marriages by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2014](#)
- [Table A14.1. Divorces by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2014](#)
- [Table A14.2. Divorces by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2014](#)
- [Table A15. Population by citizenship. 1 January. 1986-2015](#)
- [Table A16. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. 1 January 2015](#)
- [Table A16m. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. Males. 1 January 2015](#)
- [Table A16f. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. Females. 1 January 2015](#)
- [Table A17. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2015](#)
- [Table A17.1. Immigrants by country of origin per 1 January. 1986-2015](#)
- [Table A17.2. Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2015](#)
- [Table A18. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015](#)
- [Table A19. Total fertility rate \(TFR\) by country background. 1998-2014](#)
- [Table A20. Children born by country of birth of the parents. 2000-2014](#)
- [Table A21. Naturalisations by previous nationality. 1986-2014](#)
- [Table A22. Naturalisations, per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities. 2014](#)
- [Table A23. Immigrations by reason for immigration and year of immigration. 1990-2014](#)
- [Table A24. Immigrations by duration of stay, sex and country background. 1 January 2015](#)
- [Table A25. Population by Norwegian/foreign citizenship, duration of residence and country background. 1 January 2015](#)
- [Table A26. Employed by region of birth and age. Per cent of persons aged 15-74 years in each group. 4th quarter 2014](#)
- [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 2014](#)
- [Table A28. Unemployment rate \(persons 16-74 years of age\) by region of birth, sex and number of years of residence in Norway. Per cent of total number of persons aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2014](#)
- [Table A29. Employed in total by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2014. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group](#)
- [Table A29m. Employed males by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2014. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group](#)
- [Table A29f. Employed females by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2014. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group](#)

ANNEX A

Table A1. Growth and migration in Norway - annual change in per cent. 2014

	01.01.2014	01.01.2015	Change
Total population	5 109 056	5 165 802	1,1
Immigrants, stock	633 110	669 380	5,7
Immigration, total previous year	75 789	70 030	-7,6
Real GDP ^{1,2}			1,5
Total employment ^{1,2}			1,1

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

Source: National Accounts Statistics

Table A2. Immigration and emigration of legal migrants. 1971-2014

	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

Table A3. Population 31. December 2014 and changes in 2014, by immigrant category and country background

Immigrant category	Changes in 2014								Population 31.12.2014
	Population 1.1.2014	Livebirths	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigrations	Emigrations	Net migrations	Increase in population ¹	
Population, total	5 109 056	59 084	40 394	18 690	70 030	31 875	38 155	56 845	5 165 802
Born in Norway with two Norwegian-born parents	4 043 470	39 748	38 062	1 686	4 778	4 244	534	2 220	4 046 190
Immigrants ²	633 110	1	1 680	-1 679	61 644	23 733	37 911	36 232	669 380
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	126 075	11 385	68	11 317	1 099	2 316	-1 217	10 100	135 583
Foreign born with one Norwegian-born parent	33 692	10	65	-55	1 316	417	899	844	34 513
Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent	235 000	7 929	463	7 466	842	1 069	-227	7 239	242 217
Foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents	37 709	11	56	-45	351	96	255	210	37 919
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	759 185	11 386	1 748	9 638	62 743	26 049	36 694	46 332	804 963
Rest of the population	4 349 871	47 698	38 646	9 052	7 287	5 826	1 461	10 513	4 360 839

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.

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

Table A4. Immigration to Norway by country, 1986-2014

From country	Annual average									
	1986- 1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	2001- 2005	2006- 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Total	27 330	27 465	34 690	37 395	62 710	79 498	78 570	75 789	70 030	
Europe, total	13 957	17 181	21 095	20 380	42 305	55 789	51 581	49 857	45 669	
EU 15	11 834	11 741	15 761	14 287	20 333	24 255	22 320	23 281	21 469	
EU 27 ¹	12 505	12 439	16 744	16 976	38 846	51 177	47 078	45 970	41 983	
NEW EU 12 ²	671	698	983	2 689	18 513	26 922	24 758	22 689	20 514	
Denmark	3 232	2 308	2 727	3 009	3 064	3 661	3 791	4 222	3 653	
Finland	392	395	1 130	930	654	566	504	574	631	
Sweden	3 785	4 614	6 243	4 512	7 280	9 894	7 517	7 138	6 452	
Iceland	.	.	.	.	863	1 753	1 410	1 082	1 112
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	2 175	569	208	153	119	163	187	187	
Bulgaria	69	60	80	114	352	774	968	1 122	879	
France	445	529	599	519	820	950	830	953	946	
Germany	718	833	1 400	1 654	3 435	2 510	1 905	1 790	1 798	
Estonia	.	.	.	.	555	1 056	954	656	605
Latvia	.	.	.	.	965	2 118	1 652	1 329	1 130
Lithuania	.	28	91	415	3 239	7 629	6 516	5 463	4 354	
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	98	211	186	145	154
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	445
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	15	34	24	22	28
Poland	485	322	248	1 324	11 461	12 615	11 339	10 298	9 682	
Romania	56	91	128	207	856	1 371	1 848	2 216	1 914	
Russia	.	241	683	1 454	1 104	966	998	918	679	
Serbia and Montenegro	724	1 352	1 617	557	68	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	298	315	509	589	605
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	551	580	567	500	505
Spain	470	441	512	703	1 006	1 630	2 161	2 471	2 176	
Ukraine	.	18	61	214	312	472	473	428	426	
United Kingdom	1 832	1 587	1 835	1 582	1 935	2 318	2 337	2 261	2 100	
Rest of Europe	1 749	2 187	3 299	2 986	3 224	4 247	4 929	5 386	5 208	
Africa, total	2 235	1 960	2 687	3 939	4 686	6 106	8 364	7 899	6 799	
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	933	1 564	1 669	1 844	2 017
Morocco	234	173	236	200	149	150	131	140	153	
Somalia	315	444	832	1 297	1 154	1 457	2 933	1 890	1 020	
Rest of Africa	1 687	1 344	1 619	2 443	2 450	2 935	3 631	4 025	3 609	
Asia, total	7 068	4 843	7 066	9 457	11 295	12 502	13 322	12 827	12 755	
Afghanistan	52	16	111	811	818	867	848	664	575	
China	229	264	398	804	906	1 122	996	919	867	
Hong Kong	147	80	43	34	37	34	43	31	39	
Korea, South	236	159	199	174	171	238	210	187	197	
India	354	183	239	334	836	1 161	1 411	1 420	1 704	
Iran	949	282	391	587	444	812	783	645	436	
Iraq	156	263	1 659	1 306	999	675	427	341	382	
Pakistan	972	620	794	815	758	690	893	743	657	
Philippines	578	429	386	666	1 377	2 114	2 100	2 237	1 708	
Sri Lanka	855	387	360	334	227	193	173	176	112	
Syria	.	.	.	.	188	189	482	1 072	1 620
Thailand	275	270	410	1 052	1 473	1 418	1 468	1 288	995	
Turkey	665	460	550	634	391	399	448	523	505	
Vietnam	552	377	191	303	261	326	375	351	297	
Rest of Asia	1 047	1 054	1 334	1 603	2 410	2 264	2 665	2 230	2 661	
North and Central America, total	2 384	2 502	2 664	2 147	2 286	2 498	2 575	2 431	2 267	
USA	1 987	2 069	2 104	1 614	1 630	1 744	1 852	1 740	1 638	
Rest of North and Central America	397	434	560	534	656	754	723	691	629	
South America, total	1 464	683	744	896	1 071	1 158	1 182	1 144	1 072	
Brazil	116	123	162	259	450	514	556	540	612	
Chile	934	149	164	183	160	135	160	134	117	
Rest of South America	414	411	478	454	461	509	466	470	343	
Oceania, total	204	227	343	329	482	518	538	490	435	
Not stated	19	68	91	246	584	927	1 008	1 141	1 033	

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included

Table A4m. Immigration to Norway by country and age. Males. 2014

From country	Age									
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +	
Total	38 110	4 712	3 652	12 897	9 843	4 496	1 722	535	253	
Europe, total	25 530	2 487	1 507	9 101	7 150	3 482	1 311	321	171	
EU 15	11 236	1 153	725	4 138	2 671	1 481	663	247	158	
EU 27 ¹	23 775	2 209	1 325	8 559	6 704	3 291	1 217	303	167	
NEW EU 12 ²	12 539	1 056	600	4 421	4 033	1 810	554	56	9	
Denmark	1 589	149	96	754	300	173	76	34	7	
Finland	300	43	11	107	80	37	17	5	-	
Sweden	3 385	244	182	1 523	683	357	225	103	68	
Iceland	593	109	70	142	117	85	56	12	2	
Bosnia- Herzegovina	86	6	4	39	24	11	2	-	-	
Bulgaria	530	57	51	178	144	67	28	5	-	
France	499	73	31	233	102	39	15	5	1	
Germany	907	110	82	302	203	133	56	17	4	
Estonia	347	22	11	120	127	50	15	1	1	
Latvia	685	61	30	265	222	80	24	2	1	
Lithuania	2 611	214	131	1 086	742	314	117	5	2	
Kosovo	80	9	4	40	20	5	2	-	-	
Croatia	263	33	15	68	95	43	9	-	-	
Montenegro	19	2	1	8	4	2	1	1	-	
Poland	6 132	481	268	2 021	2 080	953	296	30	3	
Romania	1 124	90	50	381	384	181	34	4	-	
Russia	266	50	41	84	55	21	9	5	1	
Serbia	306	45	24	85	109	35	8	-	-	
Slovakia	310	31	15	131	81	40	12	-	-	
Spain	1 163	110	81	265	326	201	84	35	61	
Ukraine	146	21	19	63	32	7	3	-	1	
United Kingdom	1 241	167	69	386	332	193	65	25	4	
Rest of Europe	2 948	360	221	820	888	455	157	32	15	
Africa, total	4 021	564	921	1 508	706	210	75	30	7	
Eritrea	1 468	65	407	698	220	58	14	5	1	
Morocco	62	14	14	14	6	3	9	2	-	
Somalia	555	121	175	156	66	24	5	7	1	
Rest of Africa	1 936	364	325	640	414	125	47	16	5	
Asia, total	6 094	1 058	915	1 656	1 540	549	194	126	56	
Afghanistan	333	42	194	39	28	23	4	3	-	
China	404	59	21	147	96	37	14	24	6	
Hong Kong	14	4	1	5	2	1	1	-	-	
Korea, South	90	28	4	13	27	12	2	3	1	
India	1 018	102	28	340	470	61	4	6	7	
Iran	204	19	38	48	60	25	11	2	1	
Iraq	184	47	44	30	32	23	5	2	1	
Pakistan	274	58	47	100	43	7	6	5	8	
Philippines	419	124	84	77	66	27	15	20	6	
Sri Lanka	41	6	3	9	12	3	3	-	5	
Syria	1 173	136	155	411	283	135	42	10	1	
Thailand	260	98	83	15	10	21	15	11	7	
Turkey	286	37	39	83	76	26	17	4	4	
Vietnam	89	22	10	31	9	5	5	5	2	
Rest of Asia	1 305	276	164	308	326	143	50	31	7	
North and Central America, total	1 142	203	158	246	239	153	93	40	10	
USA	816	146	119	147	172	123	72	30	7	
Rest of North and Central America	326	57	39	99	67	30	21	10	3	
South America, total	480	80	52	207	85	31	14	7	4	
Brazil	269	28	24	144	47	17	6	3	-	
Chile	54	15	9	7	9	8	3	2	1	
Rest of South America	157	37	19	56	29	6	5	2	3	
Oceania, total	245	41	23	87	51	22	16	2	3	
Not stated	598	279	76	92	72	49	19	9	2	

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included

Table A4f. Immigration to Norway by country and age. Females. 2014

From country	Total	Age								
		- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +	
Total	31 920	4 567	3 330	12 784	6 595	2 685	1 145	531	283	
Europe, total	20 139	2 411	1 721	8 725	4 190	1 818	786	297	191	
EU 15	10 233	1 107	927	4 576	1 963	862	422	215	161	
EU 27 ¹	18 208	2 153	1 523	8 054	3 723	1 625	701	254	175	
NEW EU 12 ²	7 975	1 046	596	3 478	1 760	763	279	39	14	
Denmark	2 064	145	87	1 367	280	111	48	20	6	
Finland	331	44	22	130	77	34	17	6	1	
Sweden	3 067	255	283	1 569	453	201	166	83	57	
Iceland	519	101	85	137	78	68	38	11	1	
Bosnia- Herzegovina	101	16	7	45	21	6	2	3	1	
Bulgaria	349	49	40	102	85	46	20	6	1	
France	447	64	56	190	77	35	15	5	5	
Germany	891	87	149	333	189	85	31	9	8	
Estonia	258	39	21	108	56	19	14	1	-	
Latvia	445	61	31	186	73	66	25	2	1	
Lithuania	1 743	212	132	803	332	181	75	6	2	
Kosovo	74	14	8	31	15	3	-	1	2	
Croatia	182	26	16	61	48	19	9	2	1	
Montenegro	9	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	
Poland	3 550	475	255	1 600	799	302	99	13	7	
Romania	790	109	62	316	209	73	18	3	-	
Russia	413	40	37	149	101	35	24	17	10	
Serbia	299	34	28	89	117	28	3	-	-	
Slovakia	195	17	14	105	38	18	2	1	-	
Spain	1 013	128	111	253	247	109	42	58	65	
Ukraine	280	20	18	136	67	22	8	7	2	
United Kingdom	859	145	59	268	219	99	39	21	9	
Rest of Europe	2 260	329	200	743	606	257	91	22	12	
Africa, total	2 778	522	607	929	473	154	51	29	13	
Eritrea	549	68	126	212	91	40	9	2	1	
Morocco	91	14	8	29	25	8	5	1	1	
Somalia	465	114	129	150	46	13	4	6	3	
Rest of Africa	1 673	326	344	538	311	93	33	20	8	
Asia, total	6 661	1 054	709	2 497	1 477	485	219	162	58	
Afghanistan	242	53	49	77	47	11	2	2	1	
China	463	31	16	197	108	31	41	31	8	
Hong Kong	25	-	2	14	5	3	1	-	-	
Korea, South	107	29	7	31	31	6	2	1	-	
India	686	140	18	302	175	16	7	16	12	
Iran	232	21	25	73	71	16	15	4	7	
Iraq	198	45	44	41	37	24	6	1	-	
Pakistan	383	72	51	155	55	19	8	12	11	
Philippines	1 289	123	95	717	215	59	41	33	6	
Sri Lanka	71	8	9	17	18	5	3	10	1	
Syria	447	90	83	108	99	39	19	7	2	
Thailand	735	94	104	137	254	119	22	4	1	
Turkey	219	38	34	72	42	21	3	7	2	
Vietnam	208	19	16	102	34	14	12	8	3	
Rest of Asia	1 356	291	156	454	286	102	37	26	4	
North and Central America, total	1 125	185	165	301	236	141	55	25	17	
USA	822	145	130	197	165	113	38	21	13	
Rest of North and Central America	303	40	35	104	71	28	17	4	4	
South America, total	592	96	66	202	137	54	20	15	2	
Brazil	343	46	31	143	77	33	9	4	-	
Chile	63	16	11	10	14	5	4	3	-	
Rest of South America	186	34	24	49	46	16	7	8	2	
Oceania, total	190	34	21	62	38	22	10	3	-	
Not stated	435	265	41	68	44	11	4	-	2	

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included

Table A5. Emigration from Norway by country, 1986-2014

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

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included

Table A5m. Emigration from Norway by country and age. Males. 2014

To country	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	17 374	2 276	1 074	4 656	4 502	2 585	1 408	670	203
Europe, total	8 522	1 290	505	2 483	1 968	1 175	639	361	101
EU 15	5 965	799	407	1 957	1 255	742	434	292	79
EU 27 ¹	7 860	1 178	457	2 335	1 822	1 062	576	339	91
NEW EU 12 ²	1 895	379	50	378	567	320	142	47	12
Denmark	495	39	30	192	99	71	35	22	7
Finland	242	35	12	64	52	34	23	17	5
Sweden	2 958	321	161	1 284	580	286	176	113	37
Iceland	383	66	34	71	84	75	40	11	2
Bosnia- Herzegovina	17	2	3	-	3	1	1	3	4
Bulgaria	53	7	1	13	15	10	4	2	1
France	231	35	26	54	52	37	12	12	3
Germany	477	73	33	105	108	86	38	31	3
Estonia	62	6	3	18	21	9	3	2	-
Latvia	101	25	2	24	30	13	6	1	-
Lithuania	418	95	15	118	116	47	24	2	1
Kosovo	6	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Croatia	24	3	-	2	6	6	2	2	3
Montenegro	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Poland	949	207	22	130	292	180	88	26	4
Romania	104	19	2	29	27	20	5	1	1
Russia	77	11	2	34	19	4	5	1	1
Serbia	14	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	1
Slovenia	70	7	-	17	25	15	5	1	-
Spain	318	31	23	51	57	54	50	42	10
Ukraine	14	-	1	8	1	-	1	2	1
United Kingdom	789	188	93	130	174	112	54	31	7
Rest of Europe	716	114	39	136	203	110	66	38	10
Africa, total	418	144	60	60	73	51	20	9	1
Eritrea	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-
Morocco	44	21	5	1	1	8	6	2	-
Somalia	47	23	10	3	6	4	1	-	-
Rest of Africa	322	100	44	56	63	39	13	6	1
Asia, total	1 401	274	118	183	384	188	141	83	30
Afghanistan	10	1	3	3	1	-	2	-	-
China	76	8	9	12	23	9	7	4	4
Hong Kong	12	1	1	2	6	1	1	-	-
Korea, South	53	14	6	3	16	8	6	-	-
India	263	28	1	54	140	27	6	4	3
Iran	16	-	2	3	4	2	4	1	-
Iraq	103	44	17	4	15	17	4	-	2
Pakistan	77	30	16	4	15	5	3	4	-
Philippines	94	7	5	8	14	18	24	12	6
Sri Lanka	12	-	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
Syria	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Thailand	142	14	12	1	8	21	34	42	10
Turkey	51	16	4	5	7	6	10	3	-
Vietnam	12	-	2	3	1	-	4	1	1
Rest of Asia	478	111	37	80	129	73	35	10	3
North and Central America, total	763	134	109	135	170	123	62	18	12
USA	583	93	87	111	126	95	48	13	10
Rest of North and Central America	180	41	22	24	44	28	14	5	2
South America, total	143	20	17	32	38	17	6	10	3
Brazil	65	9	5	14	21	7	4	4	1
Chile	26	4	4	3	5	4	2	3	1
Rest of South America	52	7	8	15	12	6	-	3	1
Oceania, total	135	29	7	22	52	16	6	2	1
Not stated	5 992	385	258	1 741	1 817	1 015	534	187	55

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A5f. Emigration from Norway by country and age. Females. 2014

To country	Age								
	Total	-9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	14 501	2 135	1 231	5 453	3 204	1 274	646	398	160
Europe, total	7 740	1 222	649	3 016	1 540	648	365	225	75
EU 15	5 893	791	525	2 443	1 081	512	291	196	54
EU 27 ¹	7 192	1 120	587	2 859	1 432	593	328	211	62
NEW EU 12 ²	1 299	329	62	416	351	81	37	15	8
Denmark	586	46	57	316	76	42	26	18	5
Finland	214	37	10	63	50	21	16	15	2
Sweden	2 883	308	208	1 491	432	204	127	86	27
Iceland	307	67	44	82	48	31	26	8	1
Bosnia- Herzegovina	19	4	-	2	3	1	2	2	5
Bulgaria	36	3	2	14	8	4	4	1	-
France	204	39	19	54	57	26	7	1	1
Germany	481	71	68	139	106	52	25	15	5
Estonia	56	10	4	22	10	6	3	1	-
Latvia	75	18	10	20	20	6	1	-	-
Lithuania	301	89	16	106	74	12	3	1	-
Kosovo	7	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Croatia	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Montenegro	6	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Poland	615	172	24	180	177	34	14	9	5
Romania	61	12	-	16	20	9	3	1	-
Russia	56	9	3	19	13	6	2	3	1
Serbia	20	4	3	4	1	4	2	-	2
Slovenia	53	9	2	22	13	3	4	-	-
Spain	288	48	24	60	51	32	31	35	7
Ukraine	19	2	1	11	4	-	1	-	-
United Kingdom	827	172	95	216	197	96	33	16	2
Rest of Europe	620	95	58	177	175	58	34	13	10
Africa, total	394	129	55	74	79	40	13	1	3
Eritrea	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Morocco	43	16	9	4	5	4	1	1	3
Somalia	37	17	6	2	7	4	1	-	-
Rest of Africa	312	96	40	67	66	32	11	-	-
Asia, total	1 293	277	134	299	341	121	54	53	14
Afghanistan	10	3	2	2	1	2	-	-	-
China	73	5	5	19	14	4	8	15	3
Hong Kong	8	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Korea, South	39	11	4	3	13	7	1	-	-
India	145	25	5	40	54	7	3	8	3
Iran	14	3	-	3	2	-	3	3	-
Iraq	139	60	25	16	28	9	-	1	-
Pakistan	59	23	5	9	16	4	1	-	1
Philippines	175	13	4	78	44	14	7	13	2
Sri Lanka	12	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	120	17	26	16	33	14	10	3	1
Turkey	67	14	12	9	18	6	5	2	1
Vietnam	19	5	-	8	3	1	-	2	-
Rest of Asia	413	95	45	94	109	48	15	5	2
North and Central America, total	717	101	101	157	162	127	43	14	12
USA	552	70	87	126	110	105	33	12	9
Rest of North and Central America	165	31	14	31	52	22	10	2	3
South America, total	137	21	20	27	44	15	5	5	-
Brazil	69	9	10	14	25	7	1	3	-
Chile	20	6	2	2	4	3	2	1	-
Rest of South America	48	6	8	11	15	5	2	1	-
Oceania, total	152	25	11	38	53	15	7	2	1
Not stated	4 068	360	261	1 842	985	308	159	98	55

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A6. Net migration by country, 1986-2014

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

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included

Table A6m. Net migration by country and age. Males. 2014

Country	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	20 736	2 436	2 578	8 241	5 341	1 911	314	-135	50
Europe, total	17 008	1 197	1 002	6 618	5 182	2 307	672	-40	70
EU 15	5 271	354	318	2 181	1 416	739	229	-45	79
EU 27 ¹	15 915	1 031	868	6 224	4 882	2 229	641	-36	76
NEW EU 12 ²	10 644	677	550	4 043	3 466	1 490	412	9	-3
Denmark	1 094	110	66	562	201	102	41	12	-
Finland	58	8	-1	43	28	3	-6	-12	-5
Sweden	427	-77	21	239	103	71	49	-10	31
Iceland	210	43	36	71	33	10	16	1	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	69	4	1	39	21	10	1	-3	-4
Bulgaria	477	50	50	165	129	57	24	3	-1
France	268	38	5	179	50	2	3	-7	-2
Germany	430	37	49	197	95	47	18	-14	1
Estonia	285	16	8	102	106	41	12	-1	1
Latvia	584	36	28	241	192	67	18	1	1
Lithuania	2 193	119	116	968	626	267	93	3	1
Kosovo	74	6	3	39	20	4	2	-	-
Croatia	239	30	15	66	89	37	7	-2	-3
Montenegro	15	1	1	7	4	-	1	1	-
Poland	5 183	274	246	1 891	1 788	773	208	4	-1
Romania	1 020	71	48	352	357	161	29	3	-1
Russia	189	39	39	50	36	17	4	4	-
Serbia	292	43	22	84	105	33	7	-1	-1
Slovakia	240	24	15	114	56	25	7	-1	-
Spain	845	79	58	214	269	147	34	-7	51
Ukraine	132	21	18	55	31	7	2	-2	-
United Kingdom	452	-21	-24	256	158	81	11	-6	-3
Rest of Europe	2 232	246	182	684	685	345	91	-6	5
Africa, total	3 603	420	861	1 448	633	159	55	21	6
Eritrea	1 463	65	406	698	217	58	14	4	1
Morocco	18	-7	9	13	5	-5	3	-	-
Somalia	508	98	165	153	60	20	4	7	1
Rest of Africa	1 614	264	281	584	351	86	34	10	4
Asia, total	4 693	784	797	1 473	1 156	361	53	43	26
Afghanistan	323	41	191	36	27	23	2	3	-
China	328	51	12	135	73	28	7	20	2
Hong Kong	2	3	-	3	-4	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	37	14	-2	10	11	4	-4	3	1
India	755	74	27	286	330	34	-2	2	4
Iran	188	19	36	45	56	23	7	1	1
Iraq	81	3	27	26	17	6	1	2	-1
Pakistan	197	28	31	96	28	2	3	1	8
Phillipines	325	117	79	69	52	9	-9	8	-
Sri Lanka	29	6	-	8	8	2	2	-1	4
Syria	1 171	136	155	411	282	135	42	9	1
Thailand	118	84	71	14	2	-	-19	-31	-3
Turkey	235	21	35	78	69	20	7	1	4
Vietnam	77	22	8	28	8	5	1	4	1
Rest of Asia	827	165	127	228	197	70	15	21	4
North and Central Amerika, total	379	69	49	111	69	30	31	22	-2
USA	233	53	32	36	46	28	24	17	-3
Rest of North and Central Amerika	146	16	17	75	23	2	7	5	1
South America, total	337	60	35	175	47	14	8	-3	1
Brazil	204	19	19	130	26	10	2	-1	-1
Chile	28	11	5	4	4	4	1	-1	-
Rest of South America	105	30	11	41	17	-	5	-1	2
Oceania, total	110	12	16	65	-1	6	10	-	2
Not stated	-5 394	-106	-182	-1 649	-1 745	-966	-515	-178	-53

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A6f. Net migration by country and age. Females. 2014

Country	Age									
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +	
Total	17 419	2 432	2 099	7 331	3 391	1 411	499	133	123	
Europa, total	12 399	1 189	1 072	5 709	2 650	1 170	421	72	116	
EU 15	4 340	316	402	2 133	882	350	131	19	107	
EU 27 ¹	11 016	1 033	936	5 195	2 291	1 032	373	43	113	
NEW EU 12 ²	6 676	717	534	3 062	1 409	682	242	24	6	
Denmark	1 478	99	30	1 051	204	69	22	2	1	
Finland	117	7	12	67	27	13	1	-9	-1	
Sweden	184	-53	75	78	21	-3	39	-3	30	
Iceland	212	34	41	55	30	37	12	3	-	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	82	12	7	43	18	5	-	1	-4	
Bulgaria	313	46	38	88	77	42	16	5	1	
France	243	25	37	136	20	9	8	4	4	
Germany	410	16	81	194	83	33	6	-6	3	
Estonia	202	29	17	86	46	13	11	-	-	
Latvia	370	43	21	166	53	60	24	2	1	
Lithuania	1 442	123	116	697	258	169	72	5	2	
Kosovo	67	10	8	31	13	3	-1	1	2	
Croatia	176	26	16	59	46	19	9	2	-1	
Montenegro	3	-2	-1	4	2	-	-	-	-	
Poland	2 935	303	231	1 420	622	268	85	4	2	
Romania	729	97	62	300	189	64	15	2	-	
Russia	357	31	34	130	88	29	22	14	9	
Serbia	279	30	25	85	116	24	1	-	-2	
Slovakia	142	8	12	83	25	15	-2	1	-	
Spain	725	80	87	193	196	77	11	23	58	
Ukraine	261	18	17	125	63	22	7	7	2	
United Kingdom	32	-27	-36	52	22	3	6	5	7	
Rest of Europe	1 640	234	142	566	431	199	57	9	2	
Africa, total	2 384	393	552	855	394	114	38	28	10	
Eritrea	547	68	126	211	90	40	9	2	1	
Morocco	48	-2	-1	25	20	4	4	-	-2	
Somalia	428	97	123	148	39	9	3	6	3	
Rest of Africa	1 361	230	304	471	245	61	22	20	8	
Asia, total	5 368	777	575	2 198	1 136	364	165	109	44	
Afghanistan	232	50	47	75	46	9	2	2	1	
China	390	26	11	178	94	27	33	16	5	
Hong Kong	17	-2	2	14	2	-	1	-	-	
Korea, South	68	18	3	28	18	-1	1	1	-	
India	541	115	13	262	121	9	4	8	9	
Iran	218	18	25	70	69	16	12	1	7	
Iraq	59	-15	19	25	9	15	6	-	-	
Pakistan	324	49	46	146	39	15	7	12	10	
Phillipines	1 114	110	91	639	171	45	34	20	4	
Sri Lanka	59	7	8	15	15	3	2	9	-	
Syria	447	90	83	108	99	39	19	7	2	
Thailand	615	77	78	121	221	105	12	1	-	
Turkey	152	24	22	63	24	15	-2	5	1	
Vietnam	189	14	16	94	31	13	12	6	3	
Rest of Asia	943	196	111	360	177	54	22	21	2	
North and Central Amerika, total	408	84	64	144	74	14	12	11	5	
USA	270	75	43	71	55	8	5	9	4	
Rest of North and Central Amerika	138	9	21	73	19	6	7	2	1	
South America, total	455	75	46	175	93	39	15	10	2	
Brazil	274	37	21	129	52	26	8	1	-	
Chile	43	10	9	8	10	2	2	2	-	
Rest of South America	138	28	16	38	31	11	5	7	2	
Oceania, total	38	9	10	24	-15	7	3	1	-1	
Not stated	-3 633	-95	-220	-1 774	-941	-297	-155	-98	-53	

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A7. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2014

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

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A7m. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	33 902	3 625	3 086	12 129	9 312	3 965	1 402	296	87
OECD	17 429	1 575	952	6 214	4 970	2 513	996	175	34
Europa, total	22 779	2 097	1 252	8 262	6 637	3 166	1 159	171	35
EU 15	8 324	736	471	3 240	2 069	1 149	524	109	26
EU 27 ¹	21 139	1 844	1 078	7 755	6 221	2 982	1 073	154	32
NEW EU 12 ²	12 815	1 108	607	4 515	4 152	1 833	549	45	6
Africa, total	4 122	572	887	1 587	801	195	55	18	7
Asia, total	5 426	789	768	1 699	1 523	438	107	69	33
North and Central America, total	697	80	70	215	172	86	50	20	4
South America, total	376	26	41	200	74	20	10	2	3
Oceania, total	145	6	11	67	33	14	12	2	-
Industrialized world	23 562	2 175	1 324	8 515	6 825	3 269	1 223	192	39
Nordic countries, total	4 293	390	270	1 924	879	475	278	62	15
Of which:									
Denmark	980	89	67	397	206	131	70	18	2
Sweden	2 439	146	123	1 301	491	211	129	26	12
Rest of Western Europe	4 682	466	273	1 473	1 318	774	307	59	12
Of which:									
Germany	792	84	69	271	178	123	52	11	4
U.K.	844	65	22	268	226	161	72	26	4
Eastern Europe	13 804	1 241	709	4 865	4 440	1 917	574	50	8
Of which:									
Albania	57	4	3	16	27	4	2	-	1
Bosnia- Herzegovina	78	4	3	37	25	8	1	-	-
Bulgaria	575	62	56	195	164	68	27	3	-
Czech Republic	139	20	1	59	39	19	-	1	-
Hungary	315	39	14	80	115	52	15	-	-
Estonia	324	18	10	117	120	45	13	1	-
Latvia	685	56	31	273	222	77	23	2	1
Lithuania	2 655	228	134	1 105	757	312	113	4	2
Kosovo	73	3	7	39	20	3	1	-	-
Croatia	280	34	14	76	101	48	7	-	-
Montenegro	20	2	1	9	6	1	1	-	-
Poland	6 231	504	269	2 047	2 114	967	299	28	3
Romania	1 245	113	59	412	422	199	36	4	-
Russia	275	52	42	86	62	21	8	3	1
Serbia	285	42	21	81	99	34	7	1	-
Slovakia	314	30	15	134	83	40	12	-	-
Ukraine	149	19	17	66	33	10	4	-	-
USA	446	54	49	119	104	63	37	16	4
Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America	10 340	1 450	1 762	3 614	2 487	696	179	104	48
Of which:									
Afghanistan	468	75	260	60	35	29	7	2	-
Brazil	204	13	16	141	26	5	2	1	-
Chile	30	1	7	8	7	6	1	-	-
China	408	38	18	178	105	30	10	23	6
Eritrea	1 962	134	485	919	304	85	28	5	2
India	1 101	105	24	370	518	68	4	6	6
Iran	231	19	18	54	92	31	10	6	1
Iraq	115	17	21	31	28	15	2	-	1
Korea, South	59	10	5	11	21	11	1	-	-
Morocco	43	5	2	15	13	4	2	2	-
Pakistan	265	31	10	129	74	10	2	2	7
Philippines	368	87	79	82	75	27	5	12	1
Somalia	859	238	255	209	107	27	12	8	3
Sri Lanka	51	9	3	12	16	4	2	-	5
Syria	1 427	268	200	408	338	147	48	13	5
Thailand	156	52	81	11	6	4	2	-	-
Turkey	163	11	7	70	56	15	4	-	-
Vietnam	78	9	10	34	12	4	4	4	1
Not stated	357	55	57	99	72	46	9	14	5

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A7f. Immigration of foreign citizens to Norway, by citizenship and age. Females, 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	27 527	3 550	2 760	11 579	6 003	2 259	891	347	138
OECD	12 696	1 564	1 150	5 486	2 717	1 175	452	106	46
Europa, total	16 709	2 070	1 448	7 174	3 656	1 554	610	137	60
EU 15	6 564	743	647	2 904	1 323	603	250	62	32
EU 27 ¹	14 796	1 833	1 257	6 472	3 183	1 375	533	99	44
NEW EU 12 ²	8 232	1 090	610	3 568	1 860	772	283	37	12
Africa, total	2 829	553	564	984	517	133	42	27	9
Asia, total	6 468	781	572	2 858	1 467	406	187	143	54
North and Central America, total	662	60	69	255	152	82	24	16	4
South America, total	528	32	48	210	159	49	19	10	1
Oceania, total	92	11	11	34	18	13	5	-	-
Industrialized world	17 463	2 142	1 522	7 469	3 822	1 654	637	153	64
Nordic countries, total	3 751	400	370	1 862	595	297	170	44	13
Of which:									
Denmark	725	93	53	326	131	75	34	10	3
Sweden	2 187	153	213	1 292	300	126	79	15	9
Rest of Western Europe	3 395	459	366	1 193	831	377	120	29	20
Of which:									
Germany	750	64	130	292	152	74	25	7	6
U.K.	410	57	15	138	107	44	30	12	7
Eastern Europe	9 563	1 211	712	4 119	2 230	880	320	64	27
Of which:									
Albania	48	2	1	27	13	4	1	-	-
Bosnia- Herzegovina	88	9	5	45	21	4	1	2	1
Bulgaria	390	55	42	120	99	47	19	7	1
Czech Republic	117	11	7	58	30	9	-	1	1
Hungary	271	38	12	107	81	22	9	2	-
Estonia	255	40	17	111	53	19	14	1	-
Latvia	438	58	33	189	71	58	26	3	-
Lithuania	1 789	220	134	823	343	185	77	5	2
Kosovo	71	6	11	33	15	3	-	1	2
Croatia	196	27	14	67	56	20	9	2	1
Montenegro	10	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-
Poland	3 628	489	261	1 623	829	308	99	12	7
Romania	903	129	74	348	245	82	22	3	-
Russia	457	49	37	170	110	42	23	16	10
Serbia	277	37	26	80	109	22	3	-	-
Slovakia	196	19	13	104	39	19	2	-	-
Ukraine	297	12	17	156	73	22	8	7	2
USA	428	42	44	150	93	64	15	16	4
Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America	10 064	1 408	1 238	4 110	2 181	605	254	194	74
Of which:									
Afghanistan	365	77	83	121	55	20	6	2	1
Brazil	293	17	21	143	76	27	6	3	-
Chile	41	5	5	6	16	3	6	-	-
China	498	17	18	241	116	28	37	33	8
Eritrea	857	142	190	303	145	54	15	6	2
India	726	146	21	315	194	16	7	16	11
Iran	210	12	13	55	86	17	16	4	7
Iraq	92	22	12	30	20	5	2	1	-
Korea, South	82	12	4	32	25	8	1	-	-
Morocco	80	-	3	35	29	8	4	1	-
Pakistan	294	43	18	142	54	8	7	12	10
Philippines	1 789	96	96	1 185	273	60	40	33	6
Somalia	794	237	219	220	76	20	8	10	4
Sri Lanka	86	13	10	19	23	5	4	11	1
Syria	704	209	120	146	148	49	17	12	3
Thailand	692	46	97	141	257	126	22	3	-
Turkey	127	15	19	58	27	7	-	-	1
Vietnam	206	11	17	105	37	13	12	8	3
Not stated	239	43	48	64	34	22	4	14	10

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A8. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship. 1986-2014

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

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A8m. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Males. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	13 108	1 295	573	3 940	3 836	2 001	999	368	96
OECD	8 673	822	365	2 560	2 329	1 438	810	296	53
Europa, total	9 709	943	318	2 904	2 703	1 640	867	284	50
EU 15	4 856	395	198	1 799	1 144	695	396	190	39
EU 27 ¹	8 942	830	267	2 670	2 515	1 537	814	267	42
NEW EU 12 ²	4 086	435	69	871	1 371	842	418	77	3
Africa, total	649	94	52	190	228	67	14	2	2
Asia, total	1 868	177	97	575	689	184	56	58	32
North and Central America, total	571	61	72	148	123	82	55	18	12
South America, total	185	12	28	77	47	17	4	-	-
Oceania, total	95	6	4	32	39	8	3	3	-
Industrialized world	10 368	1 017	387	3 074	2 856	1 738	928	306	62
Nordic countries, total	3 040	262	124	1 270	671	365	219	110	19
Of which:									
Denmark	373	20	16	98	94	81	35	27	2
Sweden	2 073	158	58	1 055	447	165	120	59	11
Rest of Western Europe	2 222	196	111	606	560	415	221	92	21
Of which:									
Germany	650	57	34	167	137	136	81	34	4
U.K.	501	42	28	77	123	106	77	39	9
Eastern Europe	4 447	485	83	1 028	1 472	860	427	82	10
Of which:									
Albania	16	1	3	5	7	-	-	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18	1	-	2	4	1	1	3	6
Bulgaria	66	5	2	18	24	14	3	-	-
Czech Republic	52	6	1	17	19	7	2	-	-
Hungary	87	6	6	15	33	20	5	2	-
Estonia	223	15	3	60	74	46	22	3	-
Latvia	279	31	3	79	94	44	27	1	-
Lithuania	979	104	17	258	312	203	79	4	2
Kosovo	22	2	-	12	8	-	-	-	-
Croatia	27	3	2	5	8	5	3	1	-
Montenegro	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Poland	2 071	239	33	329	716	436	259	59	-
Romania	143	20	2	44	38	31	6	1	1
Russia	189	36	7	88	45	5	6	1	1
Serbia	49	4	1	17	22	5	-	-	-
Slovakia	147	6	-	41	50	32	12	6	-
Ukraine	38	1	2	28	4	3	-	-	-
USA	403	46	51	102	69	66	43	14	12
Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America	2 740	278	186	866	980	263	71	62	34
Of which:									
Afghanistan	56	13	18	12	4	1	4	3	1
Brazil	90	3	9	45	26	7	-	-	-
Chile	31	5	7	8	6	3	2	-	-
China	257	13	11	116	63	24	6	17	7
Eritrea	38	8	7	8	10	4	-	1	-
India	542	49	5	125	276	62	9	11	5
Iran	77	3	-	14	38	11	4	2	5
Iraq	75	10	7	15	30	9	2	2	-
Korea, South	35	6	3	11	9	3	2	1	-
Morocco	13	1	5	3	2	1	-	-	1
Pakistan	125	15	6	38	46	9	3	3	5
Philippines	140	8	3	42	50	19	5	12	1
Somalia	126	39	22	31	26	4	3	1	-
Sri Lanka	22	-	4	6	10	-	1	-	1
Syria	8	1	-	-	5	1	1	-	-
Thailand	37	5	19	7	3	2	-	1	-
Turkey	70	7	6	18	26	8	4	-	1
Vietnam	45	2	3	14	9	3	7	2	5
Not stated	31	2	2	14	7	3	-	3	-

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A8f. Emigration of foreign citizens from Norway, by citizenship and age. Females. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	10 212	1 161	697	4 329	2 411	818	446	258	92
OECD	5 996	769	466	2 540	1 245	530	289	122	35
Europa, total	6 335	866	422	2 759	1 344	507	282	119	36
EU 15	3 818	389	281	1 838	705	319	183	88	15
EU 27 ¹	5 626	766	352	2 483	1 207	452	241	102	23
NEW EU 12 ²	1 808	377	71	645	502	133	58	14	8
Africa, total	453	68	50	150	120	42	13	5	5
Asia, total	2 604	154	111	1 178	745	154	105	117	40
North and Central America, total	526	55	71	147	117	79	35	11	11
South America, total	213	9	33	64	67	27	9	4	-
Oceania, total	72	9	9	25	17	8	2	2	-
Industrialized world	6 960	935	505	2 948	1 481	596	318	133	44
Nordic countries, total	2 526	263	163	1 313	414	175	126	62	10
Of which:									
Denmark	249	28	18	102	51	23	15	9	3
Sweden	1 767	137	94	1 075	263	97	65	31	5
Rest of Western Europe	1 618	186	161	622	341	179	86	35	8
Of which:									
Germany	549	59	74	203	106	58	32	15	2
U.K.	259	39	23	51	63	48	23	10	2
Eastern Europe	2 191	417	98	824	589	153	70	22	18
Of which:									
Albania	9	-	1	5	-	1	1	-	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	11	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	4
Bulgaria	42	5	-	18	11	7	1	-	-
Czech Republic	41	6	-	21	12	2	-	-	-
Hungary	47	3	3	14	16	9	2	-	-
Estonia	95	12	6	39	20	10	6	2	-
Latvia	144	22	8	57	42	10	3	2	-
Lithuania	434	101	18	174	99	28	13	1	-
Kosovo	10	-	1	6	2	-	1	-	-
Croatia	13	1	-	5	5	1	-	-	1
Montenegro	7	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Poland	827	206	32	246	252	51	25	8	7
Romania	94	11	1	39	28	10	4	1	-
Russia	203	29	16	89	44	11	7	3	4
Serbia	32	4	1	14	9	2	1	1	-
Slovakia	61	9	2	29	14	4	3	-	-
Ukraine	82	2	4	50	21	2	2	1	-
USA	371	39	51	103	74	57	30	10	7
Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America	3 252	226	192	1 381	930	222	128	125	48
Of which:									
Afghanistan	49	13	16	10	3	4	1	2	-
Brazil	115	2	19	40	37	10	4	3	-
Chile	20	4	2	2	5	5	2	-	-
China	288	9	12	140	64	16	13	27	7
Eritrea	47	9	8	12	8	5	-	2	3
India	287	47	5	88	99	18	9	15	6
Iran	78	6	2	21	28	5	5	9	2
Iraq	43	10	4	7	9	2	1	8	2
Korea, South	53	4	1	31	13	3	1	-	-
Morocco	13	1	-	4	7	-	-	1	-
Pakistan	96	13	-	31	23	5	8	8	8
Philippines	1 004	7	3	588	313	40	26	22	5
Somalia	74	23	13	19	13	6	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	33	1	1	6	8	3	4	7	3
Syria	5	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Thailand	196	2	33	45	72	27	12	5	-
Turkey	54	5	8	21	13	2	2	1	2
Vietnam	80	2	5	34	11	2	14	10	2
Not stated	9	-	1	6	1	1	-	-	-

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A9. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. 1986-2014

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

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A9m. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Males. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	20 794	2 330	2 513	8 189	5 476	1 964	403	-72	-9
OECD	8 756	753	587	3 654	2 641	1 075	186	-121	-19
Europa, total	13 070	1 154	934	5 358	3 934	1 526	292	-113	-15
EU 15	3 468	341	273	1 441	925	454	128	-81	-13
EU 27 ¹	12 197	1 014	811	5 085	3 706	1 445	259	-113	-10
NEW EU 12 ²	8 729	673	538	3 644	2 781	991	131	-32	3
Africa, total	3 473	478	835	1 397	573	128	41	16	5
Asia, total	3 558	612	671	1 124	834	254	51	11	1
North and Central America, total	126	19	-2	67	49	4	-5	2	-8
South America, total	191	14	13	123	27	3	6	2	3
Oceania, total	50	-	7	35	-6	6	9	-1	-
Industrialized world	13 194	1 158	937	5 441	3 969	1 531	295	-114	-23
Nordic countries, total	1 253	128	146	654	208	110	59	-48	-4
Of which:									
Denmark	607	69	51	299	112	50	35	-9	-
Sweden	366	-12	65	246	44	46	9	-33	1
Rest of Western Europe	2 460	270	162	867	758	359	86	-33	-9
Of which:									
Germany	142	27	35	104	41	-13	-29	-23	-
U.K.	343	23	-6	191	103	55	-5	-13	-5
Eastern Europe	9 357	756	626	3 837	2 968	1 057	147	-32	-2
Of which:									
Albania	41	3	-	11	20	4	2	-	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	60	3	3	35	21	7	-	-3	-6
Bulgaria	509	57	54	177	140	54	24	3	-
Czech Republic	87	14	-	42	20	12	-2	1	-
Hungary	228	33	8	65	82	32	10	-2	-
Estonia	101	3	7	57	46	-1	-9	-2	-
Latvia	406	25	28	194	128	33	-4	1	1
Lithuania	1 676	124	117	847	445	109	34	-	-
Kosovo	51	1	7	27	12	3	1	-	-
Croatia	253	31	12	71	93	43	4	-1	-
Montenegro	17	1	1	8	6	-	1	-	-
Poland	4 160	265	236	1 718	1 398	531	40	-31	3
Romania	1 102	93	57	368	384	168	30	3	-1
Russia	86	16	35	-2	17	16	2	2	-
Serbia	236	38	20	64	77	29	7	1	-
Slovakia	167	24	15	93	33	8	-	-6	-
Ukraine	111	18	15	38	29	7	4	-	-
USA	43	8	-2	17	35	-3	-6	2	-8
Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America	7 600	1 172	1 576	2 748	1 507	433	108	42	14
Of which:									
Afghanistan	412	62	242	48	31	28	3	-1	-1
Brazil	114	10	7	96	-	-2	2	1	-
Chile	-1	-4	-	-	1	3	-1	-	-
China	151	25	7	62	42	6	4	6	-1
Eritrea	1 924	126	478	911	294	81	28	4	2
India	559	56	19	245	242	6	-5	-5	1
Iran	154	16	18	40	54	20	6	4	-4
Iraq	40	7	14	16	-2	6	-	-2	1
Korea, South	24	4	2	-	12	8	-1	-1	-
Morocco	30	4	-3	12	11	3	2	2	-1
Pakistan	140	16	4	91	28	1	-1	-1	2
Philippines	228	79	76	40	25	8	-	-	-
Somalia	733	199	233	178	81	23	9	7	3
Sri Lanka	29	9	-1	6	6	4	1	-	4
Syria	1 419	267	200	408	333	146	47	13	5
Thailand	119	47	62	4	3	2	2	-1	-
Turkey	93	4	1	52	30	7	-	-	-1
Vietnam	33	7	7	20	3	1	-3	2	-4
Stateless and not stated	326	53	55	85	65	43	9	11	5

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A9f. Net migration of foreign citizens, by citizenship. Females. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	- 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	17 315	2 389	2 063	7 250	3 592	1 441	445	89	46
OECD	6 700	795	684	2 946	1 472	645	163	-16	11
Europa, total	10 374	1 204	1 026	4 415	2 312	1 047	328	18	24
EU 15	2 746	354	366	1 066	618	284	67	-26	17
EU 27 ¹	9 170	1 067	905	3 989	1 976	923	292	-3	21
NEW EU 12 ²	6 424	713	539	2 923	1 358	639	225	23	4
Africa, total	2 376	485	514	834	397	91	29	22	4
Asia, total	3 864	627	461	1 680	722	252	82	26	14
North and Central America, total	136	5	-2	108	35	3	-11	5	-7
South America, total	315	23	15	146	92	22	10	6	1
Oceania, total	20	2	2	9	1	5	3	-2	-
Industrialized world	10 503	1 207	1 017	4 521	2 341	1 058	319	20	20
Nordic countries, total	1 225	137	207	549	181	122	44	-18	3
Of which:									
Denmark	476	65	35	224	80	52	19	1	-
Sweden	420	16	119	217	37	29	14	-16	4
Rest of Western Europe	1 777	273	205	571	490	198	34	-6	12
Of which:									
Germany	201	5	56	89	46	16	-7	-8	4
U.K.	151	18	-8	87	44	-4	7	2	5
Eastern Europe	7 372	794	614	3 295	1 641	727	250	42	9
Of which:									
Albania	39	2	-	22	13	3	-	-	-1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	77	9	4	43	20	3	1	-	-3
Bulgaria	348	50	42	102	88	40	18	7	1
Czech Republic	76	5	7	37	18	7	-	1	1
Hungary	224	35	9	93	65	13	7	2	-
Estonia	160	28	11	72	33	9	8	-1	-
Latvia	294	36	25	132	29	48	23	1	-
Lithuania	1 355	119	116	649	244	157	64	4	2
Kosovo	61	6	10	27	13	3	-1	1	2
Croatia	183	26	14	62	51	19	9	2	-
Montenegro	3	-2	-1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Poland	2 801	283	229	1 377	577	257	74	4	-
Romania	809	118	73	309	217	72	18	2	-
Russia	254	20	21	81	66	31	16	13	6
Serbia	245	33	25	66	100	20	2	-1	-
Slovakia	135	10	11	75	25	15	-1	-	-
Ukraine	215	10	13	106	52	20	6	6	2
USA	57	3	-7	47	19	7	-15	6	-3
Asia incl. Turkey, Africa, South and Central America	6 812	1 182	1 046	2 729	1 251	383	126	69	26
Of which:									
Afghanistan	316	64	67	111	52	16	5	-	1
Brazil	178	15	2	103	39	17	2	-	-
Chile	21	1	3	4	11	-2	4	-	-
China	210	8	6	101	52	12	24	6	1
Eritrea	810	133	182	291	137	49	15	4	-1
India	439	99	16	227	95	-2	-2	1	5
Iran	132	6	11	34	58	12	11	-5	5
Iraq	49	12	8	23	11	3	1	-7	-2
Korea, South	29	8	3	1	12	5	-	-	-
Morocco	67	-1	3	31	22	8	4	-	-
Pakistan	198	30	18	111	31	3	-1	4	2
Philippines	785	89	93	597	-40	20	14	11	1
Somalia	720	214	206	201	63	14	8	10	4
Sri Lanka	53	12	9	13	15	2	-	4	-2
Syria	699	208	120	144	147	48	17	12	3
Thailand	496	44	64	96	185	99	10	-2	-
Turkey	73	10	11	37	14	5	-2	-1	-1
Vietnam	126	9	12	71	26	11	-2	-2	1
Stateless and not stated	230	43	47	58	33	21	4	14	10

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A10. Immigration, emigration and net migration to Norway, by citizenship. 1978-2014

Year	Total			Foreign citizens			Norwegian citizens		
	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Immigration	Emigration	Net 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

Table A11. Turnover for foreign born: Percentage among first time immigrants 2003-2013 and 1999-2009 still in Norway one and five years after immigration

Country of birth	2003-2013		1999-2009	
	Number of immigrants	Per cent still in Norway after 1 year	Number of immigrants	Per cent still in Norway after 5 years
Total	523 778	90	378 253	70
Europe, total	325 105	89	217 131	65
Of which:				
Denmark	12 369	72	13 269	38
Finland	4 826	72	7 667	33
Iceland	7 013	81	3 837	49
Sweden	41 716	75	31 952	44
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 141	92	2 632	85
Bulgaria	4 634	94	1 754	80
France	5 781	85	4 308	44
Germany	23 363	88	20 324	69
Netherlands	5 957	92	5 103	69
Poland	93 320	93	52 264	79
Romania	10 272	93	4 195	79
Russia	13 703	93	13 163	85
Serbia and Montenegro	2 979	92	1 801	80
Ukraine	3 909	92	2 608	78
United Kingdom	9 656	92	8 119	56
Africa, total	57 116	96	1 912	87
Of which:			15 070	90
Morocco	1 741	95	2 001	87
Somalia	18 248	98	14 836	90
Asia, total	114 765	92	98 064	79
Of which:				
China	8 234	82	5 791	55
India	8 832	81	5 103	56
Iran	6 933	94	6 252	87
Iraq	10 065	97	17 935	91
Pakistan	6 472	93	6 201	83
Philippines	17 655	94	9 656	65
South Korea	1 298	77	892	44
Sri Lanka	2 818	83	3 426	71
Syria	2 389	97	1 039	90
Turkey	4 226	91	4 706	81
Vietnam	3 359	87	3 079	77
North and Central America, total	13 407	82	11 398	46
Of which:				
Canada	2 110	78	1 716	38
USA	8 069	80	6 957	38
South America, total	10 580	89	7 923	70
Of which:				
Chile	1 571	88	1 553	73
Oceania, total	2 805	77	2 301	42
Of which:				
Australia	2 208	75	1 791	40

Table A12.1. Married couples ¹ by country of birth of the spouses. 1 January 2015 ²

Husband/oldest spouse	Wives/youngest spouse								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Unspecified
Total	958 901	713 987	78 548	13 878	60 103	6 175	5 295	451	80 464
Norway	741 336	660 709	27 560	1 828	19 228	4 738	3 088	307	23 878
Rest of Europe	101 009	20 654	37 769	225	1 372	335	306	41	40 307
Africa	17 906	2 120	466	7 847	195	28	22	4	7 224
Asia	46 090	4 331	1 108	228	32 613	54	45	7	7 704
North and Central America	5 451	3 774	384	17	123	457	48	5	643
South America	3 077	1 012	157	8	35	34	1 215	1	615
Oceania	684	472	53	2	18	12	2	32	93
Unspecified	43 348	20 915	11 051	3 723	6 519	517	569	54	-

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 spouses. 1 January 2015 ²**

Husband/oldest spouse	Wives/youngest spouse								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Unspecified
Total	958 901	719 536	74 768	13 701	60 898	4 206	4 950	378	80 464
Norway	746 901	673 701	24 459	1 486	17 140	3 088	2 889	256	23 882
Rest of Europe	96 894	17 417	37 462	194	1 196	212	256	31	40 126
Africa	17 514	1 648	412	8 007	177	15	16	4	7 235
Asia	47 402	2 523	1 107	241	35 459	39	30	3	8 000
North and Central America	3 420	2 159	244	12	61	364	27	-	553
South America	2 809	846	140	4	25	27	1 189	-	578
Oceania	613	433	43	1	10	5	1	30	90
Unspecified	43 348	20 809	10 901	3 756	6 830	456	542	54	-

¹ Marriages where husband was resident in Norway. After the new Marriage Act in 2009, husband/oldest spouse was resident in Norway² From 2009 are marriages between same sex included.

Table A13.1 Marriages by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2014

Bridegroom	Bride								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total	22618	15975	2861	264	2060	170	209	25	1054
Norway	19204	15117	1227	153	1698	149	176	23	661
Rest of Europe	2641	681	1578	12	98	16	16	1	239
Africa	194	42	7	91	3	-	-	-	51
Asia	454	66	18	6	259	2	-	1	102
North and Central America	60	41	14	-	1	2	2	-	-
South America	41	14	10	-	-	1	15	-	1
Oceania	20	12	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	4	2	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. 2014

Bridegroom	Bride							
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania
Total	22618	18797	2097	252	1301	68	90	13
Norway	17898	16205	819	74	673	55	61	11
Rest of Europe	2741	1432	1201	8	74	8	17	1
Africa	466	291	9	159	5	1	1	-
Asia	1323	730	36	10	545	1	1	-
North and Central America	79	60	13	-	2	3	1	-
South America	83	59	14	-	1	-	9	-
Oceania	28	20	5	1	1	-	-	1

¹ Marriages where husband was resident in Norway.

² From 2009 are marriages between same sex included

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

Table A14.1 Divorces ¹ by nationality of bride and bridegroom. 2014

Bridegroom	Bride								
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania	Not known
Total ²	9 506	7 822	702	107	459	95	83	3	235
Norway	8 456	7 345	404	66	402	85	74	3	77
Rest of Europe	669	260	271	10	13	6	3	-	106
Africa	135	59	6	30	-	-	-	-	40
Asia	154	86	14	1	42	-	-	-	11
North and Central America	54	45	3	-	2	4	-	-	-
South America	27	19	2	-	-	-	6	-	-
Oceania	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not known	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

Table A14.2 Divorces ¹ by country background of bride and bridegroom. 2014

Bridegroom	Bride							
	Total	Norway	Rest of Europe	Africa	Asia	North and Central America	South America	Oceania
Total ²	9 506	7 570	749	215	778	79	112	3
Norway	7 734	6 749	398	44	390	66	84	3
Rest of Europe	726	376	316	9	18	3	4	-
Africa	344	176	8	158	2	-	-	-
Asia	575	183	19	4	365	1	3	-
North and Central America	62	50	4	-	2	6	-	-
South America	56	29	3	-	-	3	21	-
Oceania	9	7	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

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

Table A15. Population by citizenship. 1 January. 1986-2014

Nationality	Annual average									
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total population	4 197 360	4 299 171	4 420 819	4 552 715	4 743 195	4 920 305	4 985 870	5 051 275	5 109 056	5 165 802
Foreigners, total	122 140	154 283,6	164 019	197 180,4	272 738	369 228	407 262	448 765	483 177	512 154
Per cent of total population	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.3	5,8	7,5	8,2	8,9	9,5	9,9
OECD				104 478	149 947	208 475	230 389	250 080	273 688	289 949
Europe, total	4 140 735	4 222 006	4 356 421	4 471 471	4 642 639	4 796 422	4 858 661	4 914 371	4 964 871	5 017 360
EU 15	56 775	57 834	69 748	81 801	100 345	123 938	132 078	138 734	144 686	150 980
EU 27 ¹	59 495	61 714	78 361	88 232	140 524	214 571	247 581	277 549	304 350	327 986
NEW EU 12 ²	2 720	3 880	4 012	6 431	40 179	90 633	115 503	138 815	159 664	177 006
Norway	4 075 220	4 144 888	4 256 800	4 355 534	4 470 457	4 551 077	4 578 608	4 602 510	4 625 879	4 653 648
Denmark	17 140	17 684	18 545	19 826	20 430	20 940	21 354	21 937	22 570	23 499
Sweden	11 428	12 854	20 508	25 351	30 597	39 174	41 984	43 075	44 233	45 100
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	5 294	11 670	7 888	4 247	3 885	3 707	3 677	3 665	3 629
Bulgaria	142	334	303	513	891	1 990	2 605	3 459	4 587	5 473
Estonia	.	.	.	.	1 216	2 710	3 635	4 447	4 886	5 167
France	2 048	1 837	2 038	2 394	3 215	4 354	4 837	5 203	5 439	5 857
Germany	4 088	4 456	5 606	8 250	15 574	22 417	23 687	24 401	24 630	25 030
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	1 204	1 906	1 825	1 797	1 755	1 736
Latvia	.	.	.	.	1 439	4 910	6 937	8 480	9 435	10 295
Lithauen	.	.	.	.	5 591	16 396	24 074	30 738	35 770	39 506
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	69	146	163	172	181	192
Netherlands	2 527	2 680	3 239	3 851	5 745	7 113	7 459	7 768	7 985	8 322
Poland	2 243	2 805	2 171	2 705	26 616	55 172	66 639	77 095	85 591	93 615
Romania	88	338	457	664	1 828	4 541	5 687	7 485	9 950	12 007
Russia	.	259	1 827	5 117	9 528	10 818	10 894	11 158	11 443	11 503
Serbia and Montenegro	2 561	5 971	6 771	6 563	2 034	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	2 240	1 940	2 111	2 455	2 851	3 204
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	1 281	2 327	2 787	3 281	3 639	3 981
Ukraine	.	39	145	571	1 394	1 976	2 230	2 522	2 754	2 872
United Kingdom	12 700	11 500	11 058	11 090	12 142	13 995	14 744	15 459	15 787	16 250
Rest of Europe	10 550	11 069	15 284	21 152	25 293	28 635	32 694	37 252	41 841	46 474
Africa, total	5 613	10 890	10 409	17 574	25 938	31 661	32 550	37 717	42 454	45 778
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	1 805	5 681	7 598	9 997	12 666	15 201
Morocco	1 703	1 991	1 357	1 435	1 119	1 058	969	961	986	907
Somalia	515	2 834	4 012	8 304	10 751	11 117	10 820	12 999	14 353	15 099
Rest of Africa	3 395	6 065	5 040	7 835	12 263	13 805	13 163	13 760	14 449	14 571
Asia, total	34 323	49 271	37 744	47 699	59 838	68 974	71 342	75 336	77 686	78 417
Afghanistan	112	366	322	3 030	6 545	7 730	7 623	7 893	7 900	7 384
China	770	1 761	1 495	1 572	2 865	4 061	4 354	4 715	4 983	5 190
India	2 819	3 232	2 349	2 139	2 822	3 779	4 257	5 174	5 936	6 750
Iran	2 655	6 467	3 853	4 571	3 842	3 246	3 429	3 782	4 160	4 167
Iraq	328	1 724	3 725	12 151	11 567	10 555	10 290	9 092	7 679	6 435
Pakistan	10 142	10 846	8 018	6 645	5 745	5 496	5 450	5 562	5 513	5 391
Philippines	1 675	2 253	1 763	2 384	4 972	7 750	8 901	10 067	11 387	11 653
South Korea	290	269	228	219	362	450	482	503	545	573
Sri Lanka	2 882	5 917	4 092	2 900	2 222	1 904	1 828	1 824	1 840	1 718
Syria	55	209	169	295	389	434	431	728	1 526	3 632
Thailand	651	1 397	2 092	3 715	7 092	9 295	9 956	10 819	11 377	11 458
Turkey	4 309	5 410	3 697	3 442	3 392	3 588	3 465	3 481	3 355	3 314
Vietnam	6 024	6 748	3 861	1 641	1 600	1 579	1 549	1 699	1 670	1 593
Rest of Asia	1 666	2 883	2 730	3 289	6 813	9 541	9 758	10 725	11 341	9 159
North and Central America, total	11 528	11 115	10 507	10 170	10 892	12 000	12 147	12 740	13 015	13 012
USA	9 975	9 456	8 633	7 849	8 006	8 636	8 769	9 172	9 340	9 334
Rest of North and Central America	1 554	1 659	1 874	2 321	2 886	3 364	3 378	3 568	3 675	3 678
South America, total	4 332	6 604	4 411	4 270	5 447	6 440	6 667	7 059	7 324	7 445
Chile	3 130	5 105	2 932	2 211	2 017	2 032	1 988	1 981	1 949	1 879
Colombia	394	410	262	411	494	500	555	621	694	719
Rest of South America	808	1 089	1 217	1 648	2 936	3 908	4 124	4 457	4 681	4 847
Oceania, total	633	715	743	861	1 268	1 594	1 639	1 700	1 731	1 793
Stateless and unknown	196	703	585	670	1 621	3 214	2 864	4 052	3 706	3 790

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included

Table A16. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. 1 January 2015

Country 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	804 963	669 380	135 583	314 649	242 217
Europe	410 413	368 823	41 590	187 188	153 388
Denmark	21 736	19 973	1 763	35 606	30 417
Finland	6 894	6 336	558	7 213	6 718
Iceland	8 660	7 924	736	3 342	2 969
Sweden	39 116	36 887	2 229	48 878	36 909
Bulgaria	6 078	5 681	397	768	714
Estonia	5 418	5 067	351	602	562
France	5 656	5 228	428	4 489	3 452
Croatia	4 066	3 348	718	797	771
Italy	3 699	3 525	174	2 391	1 974
Latvia	10 332	9 602	730	603	561
Netherlands	8 418	7 589	829	6 249	5 180
Poland	99 424	90 962	8 462	5 479	5 159
Portugal	2 984	2 810	174	816	710
Romania	13 156	11 923	1 233	1 335	1 162
Lithuania	39 305	35 901	3 404	898	857
Spain	5 625	5 361	264	3 281	2 515
United Kingdom	15 123	14 294	829	24 554	19 577
Russia	19 414	16 803	2 611	3 753	3 351
Switzerland	1 468	1 326	142	2 563	1 698
Germany	27 165	24 611	2 554	17 716	14 377
Ukraine	4 623	4 181	442	958	901
Hungary	4 192	3 600	592	1 837	1 496
Bosnia-Herzegovina	17 161	13 453	3 708	1 315	1 306
Macedonia	3 729	2 503	1 226	602	589
Slovakia	4 169	3 834	335	277	268
Czech Republic	2 355	2 102	253	923	871
Serbia	4 853	4 012	841	735	700
Kosovo	14 715	10 016	4 699	1 128	1 105
The rest of Europe	10 879	9 971	908	8 080	6 519
Africa	104 635	79 931	24 704	16 613	13 267
Algeria	1 687	1 198	489	642	625
Burundi	1 392	1 081	311	68	64
Eritrea	17 134	14 741	2 393	434	311
Ethiopia	8 555	6 716	1 839	1 495	571
Gambia	1 654	1 153	501	736	727
Ghana	2 543	1 855	688	551	523
Kenya	1 767	1 521	246	1 138	791
Congo	2 753	2 230	523	301	223
Liberia	1 233	959	274	158	110
Morocco	9 396	5 517	3 879	2 278	2 223
Nigeria	2 164	1 717	447	650	617
Somalia	37 631	27 333	10 298	755	738
Sudan	3 679	3 123	556	124	115
Tunisia	1 336	979	357	751	718
The rest of Africa	10 725	8 882	1 843	4 992	3 897
Asia included Turkey	253 483	187 649	65 834	56 688	39 765
Afghanistan	16 320	13 440	2 880	134	133
Burma	4 043	3 402	641	51	49
Sri Lanka	15 032	9 111	5 921	1 182	943
Philippines	21 098	19 076	2 022	9 459	8 000
India	14 087	10 506	3 581	3 200	1 719
Indonesia	1 509	1 278	231	860	598
Iraq	30 660	21 965	8 695	1 121	1 089
Iran	20 320	16 608	3 712	2 474	2 402

China	9 984	8 252	1 732	4 661	1 586
Lebanon	2 714	1 805	909	665	613
Palestine	3 947	3 337	610	245	203
Pakistan	35 192	19 219	15 973	5 173	5 035
Syria	6 436	5 450	986	235	226
Thailand	17 314	16 555	759	8 030	6 796
Vietnam	22 061	13 701	8 360	2 235	1 953
Turkey	17 608	11 049	6 559	3 405	3 279
The rest of Asia	14 037	11 858	2 179	5 689	3 703
North and Central America	15 236	14356	880	34962	23827
Canada	1 828	1 751	77	4 035	2 777
USA	8 732	8 379	353	27 043	18 023
The rest of North and Central America	4 676	4 226	450	3 884	3 027
South America	19 062	16550	2512	16271	9864
Brazil	4 378	4 169	209	3 312	2 313
Chile	7 956	6 241	1 715	4 037	3 607
Colombia	1 977	1 820	157	4 941	1 076
Peru	1 380	1 237	143	1 069	820
The rest of South America	3 371	3 083	288	2 912	2 048
Oceania	2 134	2 071	63	2 927	2 106
Australia	1 535	1 489	46	2 157	1 481
The rest of Oceania	599	582	17	770	625

Table A16m. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. Males. 1 January 2015

Country 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	421 277	351 642	69 635	160 424	124 969
Europe	227 804	206 316	21 488	96 534	79 097
Denmark	11 439	10 519	920	18 379	15 703
Finland	2 757	2 491	266	3 699	3 440
Iceland	4 549	4 182	367	1 681	1 493
Sweden	19 776	18 605	1 171	25 195	19 051
Bulgaria	3 354	3 156	198	392	367
Estonia	3 148	2 975	173	330	296
France	3 262	3 034	228	2 273	1 752
Croatia	2 162	1 820	342	405	394
Italy	2 388	2 291	97	1 253	1 036
Latvia	5 997	5 612	385	310	287
Netherlands	4 659	4 224	435	3 209	2 668
Poland	63 627	59 264	4 363	2 852	2 684
Portugal	1 735	1 630	105	429	374
Romania	7 194	6 543	651	686	584
Lithuania	23 037	21 258	1 779	470	452
Spain	3 103	2 966	137	1 661	1 296
United Kingdom	9 724	9 294	430	12 649	10 110
Russia	7 009	5 655	1 354	1 959	1 719
Switzerland	726	637	89	1 291	863
Germany	14 361	13 059	1 302	9 187	7 435
Ukraine	1 308	1 082	226	493	468
Hungary	2 234	1 936	298	992	780
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 542	6 626	1 916	673	670
Macedonia	1 954	1 331	623	312	307
Slovakia	2 624	2 457	167	144	136
Czech Republic	1 227	1 089	138	467	444
Serbia	2 418	2 012	406	392	374
Kosovo	7 743	5 310	2 433	551	541
The rest of Europe	5 747	5 258	489	4 200	3 373
Africa	56 101	43 527	12 574	8 577	6 784
Algeria	1 005	773	232	319	310
Burundi	676	510	166	38	36
Eritrea	9 743	8 555	1 188	222	156
Ethiopia	4 349	3 409	940	807	285
Gambia	924	672	252	375	371
Ghana	1 342	1 027	315	277	266
Kenya	692	570	122	586	401
Congo	1 356	1 117	239	138	103
Liberia	618	475	143	80	61
Morocco	5 064	3 068	1 996	1 174	1 140
Nigeria	1 230	1 018	212	309	298
Somalia	19 883	14 561	5 322	406	395
Sudan	2 162	1 874	288	60	55
Tunisia	845	670	175	386	366
The rest of Africa	5 678	4 730	948	2 586	2 017
Asia included Turkey	120 607	86 839	33 768	27 227	20 556
Afghanistan	9 599	8 192	1 407	62	61
Burma	2 057	1 719	338	33	31
Sri Lanka	7 727	4 731	2 996	592	472
Philippines	4 847	3 807	1 040	5 010	4 156
India	7 609	5 786	1 823	1 378	855
Indonesia	577	454	123	448	307
Iraq	16 806	12 344	4 462	594	576
Iran	10 864	8 924	1 940	1 267	1 230
China	4 363	3 490	873	1 229	861
Lebanon	1 489	1 009	480	345	315
Palestine	2 310	1 996	314	117	90
Pakistan	18 176	9 965	8 211	2 717	2 639

Syria	3 987	3 465	522	128	123
Thailand	2 979	2 601	378	4 108	3 492
Vietnam	10 511	6 226	4 285	1 105	990
Turkey	9 607	6 217	3 390	1 762	1 692
The rest of Asia	7 099	5 913	1 186	6 332	2 666
North and Central America	7 062	6 589	473	17 965	12 375
Canada	881	841	40	2 034	1 439
USA	4 184	4 001	183	13 918	9 382
The rest of North and Central America	1 997	1 747	250	2 013	1 554
South America	8 346	7 048	1 298	8 642	5 102
Brazil	1 238	1 138	100	1 701	1 174
Chile	4 155	3 251	904	2 106	1 900
Colombia	828	754	74	2 786	565
Peru	533	446	87	551	418
The rest of South America	1 592	1 459	133	1 498	1 045
Oceania	1 357	1 323	34	1 479	1 055
Australia	997	972	25	1 107	752
The rest of Oceania	360	351	9	372	303

Table A16f. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents. Females. 1 January 2015

Country 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	383 686	317 738	65 948	154 225	117 248
Europe	182 609	162 507	20 102	90 654	74 291
Denmark	10 297	9 454	843	17 227	14 714
Finland	4 137	3 845	292	3 514	3 278
Iceland	4 111	3 742	369	1 661	1 476
Sweden	19 340	18 282	1 058	23 683	17 858
Bulgaria	2 724	2 525	199	376	347
Estonia	2 270	2 092	178	272	266
France	2 394	2 194	200	2 216	1 700
Croatia	1 904	1 528	376	392	377
Italy	1 311	1 234	77	1 138	938
Latvia	4 335	3 990	345	293	274
Netherlands	3 759	3 365	394	3 040	2 512
Poland	35 797	31 698	4 099	2 627	2 475
Portugal	1 249	1 180	69	387	336
Romania	5 962	5 380	582	649	578
Lithuania	16 268	14 643	1 625	428	405
Spain	2 522	2 395	127	1 620	1 219
United Kingdom	5 399	5 000	399	11 905	9 467
Russia	12 405	11 148	1 257	1 794	1 632
Switzerland	742	689	53	1 272	835
Germany	12 804	11 552	1 252	8 529	6 942
Ukraine	3 315	3 099	216	465	433
Hungary	1 958	1 664	294	845	716
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8 619	6 827	1 792	642	636
Macedonia	1 775	1 172	603	290	282
Slovakia	1 545	1 377	168	133	132
Czech Republic	1 128	1 013	115	456	427
Serbia	2 435	2 000	435	343	326
Kosovo	6 972	4 706	2 266	577	564
The rest of Europe	5 132	4 713	419	3 880	3 146
Africa	48 534	36 404	12 130	8 036	6 483
Algeria	682	425	257	323	315
Burundi	716	571	145	30	28
Eritrea	7 391	6 186	1 205	212	155
Ethiopia	4 206	3 307	899	688	286
Gambia	730	481	249	361	356
Ghana	1 201	828	373	274	257
Kenya	1 075	951	124	552	390
Congo	1 397	1 113	284	163	120
Liberia	615	484	131	78	49
Morocco	4 332	2 449	1 883	1 104	1 083
Nigeria	934	699	235	341	319
Somalia	17 748	12 772	4 976	349	343
Sudan	1 517	1 249	268	64	60
Tunisia	491	309	182	365	352
The rest of Africa	5 499	4 580	919	3 132	2 370
Asia included Turkey	132 876	100 810	32 066	29 461	19 209
Afghanistan	6 721	5 248	1 473	72	72
Burma	1 986	1 683	303	18	18
Sri Lanka	7 305	4 380	2 925	590	471
Philippines	16 251	15 269	982	4 449	3 844
India	6 478	4 720	1 758	1 822	864
Indonesia	932	824	108	412	291
Iraq	13 854	9 621	4 233	527	513
Iran	9 456	7 684	1 772	1 207	1 172
China	5 621	4 762	859	3 432	725
Lebanon	1 225	796	429	320	298
Palestine	1 637	1 341	296	128	113
Pakistan	17 016	9 254	7 762	2 456	2 396

Syria	2 449	1 985	464	107	103
Thailand	14 335	13 954	381	3 922	3 304
Vietnam	11 550	7 475	4 075	1 130	963
Turkey	8 001	4 832	3 169	1 643	1 587
The rest of Asia	8 059	6 982	1 077	7 226	2 475
North and Central America	8 174	7 767	407	16 997	11 452
Canada	947	910	37	2 001	1 338
USA	4 548	4 378	170	13 125	8 641
The rest of North and Central America	2 679	2 479	200	1 871	1 473
South America	10 716	9 502	1 214	7 629	4 762
Brazil	3 140	3 031	109	1 611	1 139
Chile	3 801	2 990	811	1 931	1 707
Colombia	1 149	1 066	83	2 155	511
Peru	847	791	56	518	402
The rest of South America	1 779	1 624	155	1 414	1 003
Oceania	777	748	29	1 448	1 051
Australia	538	517	21	1 050	729
The rest of Oceania	239	231	8	398	322

Table A17. Immigrants and Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2015

Country	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010					
Total	145 876	194 281	248 785	331 030	464 429	600 922	655 170	710 465	759 185	804 963
Per cent of total population	3.5	4.5	5.6	7.3	9.8	12.2	13.1	14.1	14.9	15.6
OECD				120 988	171 972	251 356	274 696	264 334	294 274	310 383
Europe, total	78 338	88 225	116 043	142 586	205 780	287 433	323 284	356 143	384 190	410 413
EU 15	63 824	63 341	73 285	83 010	98 528	119 246	126 208	131 808	136 875	142 140
EU 27 ¹	69 964	71 734	83 763	97 719	148 133	219 498	251 376	280 192	308 483	331 272
NEW EU 12 ²	6 140	8 393	10 478	14 709	49 604	100 252	125 168	148 384	171 627	189 151
Denmark	18 307	18 391	18 518	19 227	19 214	19 522	19 823	20 304	20 897	21 736
Sweden	12 829	13 235	19 417	22 876	26 837	34 108	36 578	37 467	38 414	39 116
Iceland	.	.	.	.	3 888	6 022	7 125	7 756	8 169	8 660
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	3 257	11 935	14 292	15 548	16 125	16 338	16 613	16 845	17 161
Bulgaria	252	501	650	997	1 552	2 693	3 337	4 162	5 227	6 078
Estonia	.	.	.	.	1 354	2 871	3 817	4 632	5 092	5 418
France	2 142	1 921	2 116	2 443	3 225	4 289	4 716	5 022	5 276	5 656
Germany	6 646	6 896	8 045	10 650	17 723	24 394	25 683	26 398	26 683	27 165
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	7 260	13 303	13 700	14 064	14 408	14 715
Latvia	.	.	.	.	1 569	4 979	6 973	8 502	9 460	10 332
Lithauen	.	.	.	.	5 608	16 309	23 941	30 540	35 546	39 305
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	220	375	405	428	460	510
Netherlands	2 834	3 035	3 567	4 105	5 925	7 251	7 557	7 858	8 062	8 418
Poland	3 710	5 257	5 983	7 404	31 875	60 610	72 103	82 601	91 179	99 424
Romania	245	512	827	1 337	2 814	5 670	6 869	8 666	11 068	13 156
Russia	57	338	1 989	6 128	12 660	15 880	16 833	17 944	18 770	19 414
Serbia and Montenegro	3 473	7 588	10 528	12 680	2 581	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	4 113	2 987	3 278	3 741	4 253	4 853
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	1 353	2 498	2 959	3 460	3 813	4 169
Ukraine	5	36	211	776	1 988	2 918	3 343	3 801	4 210	4 623
United Kingdom	12 148	10 910	10 786	10 969	11 858	13 395	13 959	14 504	14 774	15 123
Rest of Europe	15 690	16 347	21 470	28 702	26 616	31 234	33 947	37 680	41 583	45 381
Africa, total	8 005	15 383	21 973	36 524	56 773	73 480	79 714	88 764	97 152	104 635
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	3 807	7 728	9 566	11 758	14 397	17 134
Morocco	2 442	3 794	4 825	6 280	7 548	8 305	8 591	8 844	9 111	9 396
Somalia	545	2 912	6 142	13 483	21 719	27 523	29 395	33 117	35 912	37 631
Rest of Africa	5 018	8 677	11 006	16 761	23 700	29 924	32 162	35 045	37 732	40 474
Asia, total	42 757	71 397	91 068	130 128	175 583	209 467	220 328	231 872	242 699	253 483
Afghanistan	117	385	568	3 502	8 263	12 043	13 219	14 449	15 459	16 320
China	1 436	2 722	3 343	4 304	6 228	7 895	8 458	9 025	9 491	9 984
India	3 933	5 050	5 595	6 610	8 471	10 096	10 830	11 960	12 924	14 087
Iran	2 765	7 069	9 030	12 629	15 229	16 957	17 913	18 861	19 793	20 320
Iraq	364	1 783	4 732	15 618	23 051	27 827	28 935	29 614	30 144	30 660
Pakistan	12 945	17 644	21 037	25 386	29 262	31 884	32 737	33 634	34 447	35 192
Philippines	2 543	4 131	5 066	6 856	10 914	14 797	16 431	18 007	19 886	21 098
South Korea	259	308	368	449	682	828	898	957	1 040	1 121
Sri Lanka	3 044	6 361	8 631	11 388	13 118	14 017	14 293	14 591	14 797	15 032
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	2 163	2 311	2 820	3 977	6 436
Thailand	758	1 626	2 713	5 174	9 897	13 293	14 398	15 583	16 559	17 314
Turkey	4 773	7 442	9 353	12 272	15 013	16 430	16 742	17 004	17 345	17 608
Vietnam	6 900	11 851	14 582	16 898	19 234	20 452	20 871	21 351	21 721	22 061
Rest of Asia	2 920	5 024	6 050	9 043	16 222	20 785	22 292	24 016	25 116	26 250
North and Central America, total	11 147	10 587	10 264	10 385	11 623	13 184	13 573	14 360	14 884	15 236
USA	9 449	8 678	7 837	7 144	7 244	7 853	8 013	8 424	8 652	8 732
Rest of North and Central America	1 698	1 908	2 428	3 242	4 379	5 331	5 560	5 936	6 232	6 504
South America, total	4 949	7 937	8 606	10 420	13 245	15 542	16 367	17 325	18 210	19 062
Chile	3 561	6 034	6 164	6 778	7 325	7 708	7 782	7 865	7 904	7 956
Colombia	203	313	411	737	1 050	1 307	1 460	1 663	1 841	1 977
Rest of South America	1 185	1 590	2 031	2 904	4 869	6 527	7 125	7 797	8 465	9 129
Oceania, total	680	753	831	987	1 425	1 816	1 904	2 001	2 050	2 134

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A17_1 . Immigrants by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2015

Country	Annual average									
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	131 980	170 241	211 017	275 307	384 586	500 500	546 732	593 321	633 110	669 380
Per cent of total population	3.1	4.0	4.8	6.0	8.1	10.2	11.0	11.7	12,4	13,0
OECD				109 960	156 861	228 870	249 923	241 184	266 738	280 342
Europe, total	73 660	82 208	107 395	130 380	187 667	261 884	294 327	323 260	347 179	368 823
EU 15	60 794	59 970	69 250	78 051	92 393	111 665	118 073	123 096	127 540	132 058
EU 27 ¹	66 265	67 457	78 572	91 273	139 075	205 701	235 120	260 999	285 460	304 670
NEW EU 12 ²	5 470	7 487	9 323	13 222	46 682	94 036	117 047	137 903	157 939	172 630
Denmark	17 291	17 251	17 249	17 860	17 757	17 957	18 227	18 672	19 220	19 973
Sweden	12 402	12 737	18 704	21 928	25 642	32 538	34 838	35 602	36 369	36 887
Iceland	.	.	.	.	.	5 556	6 572	7 143	7 487	7 924
Bosnia- Herzegovina	.	3 192	11 165	12 629	13 054	13 111	13 146	13 232	13 315	13 453
Bulgaria	243	487	624	950	1 455	2 531	3 138	3 917	4 914	5 681
Estonia	.	.	.	.	1 284	2 737	3 630	4 394	4 791	5 067
France	2 060	1 850	2 028	2 315	3 029	4 024	4 424	4 700	4 921	5 228
Germany	6 350	6 552	7 621	9 998	16 563	22 651	23 740	24 240	24 336	24 611
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	5 381	9 525	9 686	9 821	9 914	10 016
Latvia	.	.	.	.	1 483	4 777	6 663	8 077	8 920	9 602
Litauen	.	.	.	.	5 387	15 519	22 673	28 605	32 917	35 901
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	178	298	323	342	362	389
Netherlands	2 574	2 728	3 175	3 619	5 339	6 550	6 818	7 086	7 260	7 589
Poland	3 409	4 761	5 336	6 627	30 220	56 878	67 339	76 662	84 004	90 962
Romania	226	478	776	1 249	2 629	5 245	6 322	7 947	10 116	11 923
Russia	55	330	1 942	5 918	11 701	14 228	14 953	15 802	16 412	16 803
Serbia and Montenegro	2 886	6 427	8 724	10 318	2 008	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	3 222	2 388	2 635	3 050	3 508	4 012
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	1 293	2 374	2 801	3 232	3 538	3 834
Ukraine	3	32	199	742	1 886	2 714	3 104	3 499	3 838	4 181
United Kingdom	11 666	10 418	10 245	10 363	11 209	12 675	13 211	13 718	13 975	14 294
Rest of Europe	14 495	14 964	19 607	25 865	23 428	27 608	30 084	33 519	37 061	40 493
Africa, total	7 062	13 062	17 297	28 452	43 293	55 593	60 238	67 566	74 283	79 931
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	2 955	6 536	8 135	10 040	12 366	14 741
Morocco	1 919	2 826	3 352	4 134	4 639	4 987	5 112	5 228	5 357	5 517
Somalia	511	2 544	4 775	10 491	16 044	19 707	20 976	24 015	26 162	27 333
Rest of Africa	4 632	7 692	9 169	13 827	19 654	24 363	26 015	28 283	30 398	32 340
Asia, total	35 166	56 972	68 294	96 706	129 776	155 320	163 281	171 919	179 785	187 649
Afghanistan	114	343	453	3 215	7 283	10 371	11 279	12 195	12 880	13 440
China	1 350	2 478	2 852	3 597	5 244	6 664	7 126	7 558	7 908	8 252
India	3 146	3 768	3 849	4 399	5 828	7 114	7 721	8 691	9 485	10 506
Iran	2 677	6 575	8 043	10 936	12 718	14 007	14 795	15 557	16 294	16 608
Iraq	344	1 668	4 203	13 633	18 302	21 272	21 784	21 961	21 963	21 965
Pakistan	8 894	11 198	12 440	14 438	16 211	17 454	17 893	18 440	18 832	19 219
Philippines	2 311	3 675	4 419	5 987	9 757	13 372	14 903	16 335	18 056	19 076
South Korea	244	288	342	416	634	772	835	888	966	1 037
Sri Lanka	2 854	5 583	6 580	7 726	8 308	8 699	8 816	8 943	9 019	9 111
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	1 497	1 571	2 009	3 080	5 450
Thailand	743	1 576	2 603	4 994	9 589	12 852	13 882	14 988	15 887	16 555
Turkey	3 840	5 673	6 592	8 283	9 830	10 583	10 696	10 786	10 939	11 049
Vietnam	5 937	9 667	10 859	11 655	12 584	13 036	13 222	13 422	13 580	13 701
Rest of Asia	2 712	4 480	5 061	7 427	13 487	17 627	18 758	20 146	20 896	21 680
North and Central America, total	10 845	10 229	9 868	9 944	11 077	12 517	12 879	13 602	14 058	14 356
USA	9 197	8 408	7 573	6 896	6 980	7 562	7 715	8 102	8 301	8 379
Rest of North and Central America	1 647	1 821	2 295	3 048	4 097	4 955	5 164	5 500	5 757	5 977
South America, total	4 597	7 046	7 364	8 870	11 383	13 415	14 146	15 024	15 813	16 550
Chile	3 282	5 270	5 109	5 489	5 839	6 098	6 135	6 198	6 218	6 241
Colombia	193	289	371	672	954	1 184	1 334	1 521	1 693	1 820
Rest of South America	1 122	1 487	1 884	2 710	4 589	6 133	6 677	7 305	7 902	8 489
Oceania, total	650	725	798	955	1 390	1 771	1 861	1 950	1 992	2 071

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A17.2 . Norwegian born to immigrant parents, by country of origin. 1 January. 1986-2015

Country	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010					
Total	13 896	24 040	37 768	55 723	79 843	100 422	108 438	117 144	126 075	135 583
Per cent of total population	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
OECD				11 028	15 111	22 486	24 773	23 150	27 536	30 041
Europe, total	4 618	5 936	8 560	12 134	18 112	25 549	28 957	32 883	37 011	41 590
EU 15	3 029	3 371	4 040	4 963	6 135	7 581	8 135	8 712	9 335	10 082
EU 27 ¹	3 699	4 277	5 194	6 451	9 058	13 797	16 256	19 193	23 023	26 602
NEW EU 12 ²	670	906	1 155	1 487	2 922	-6 216	8 121	10 481	13 688	16 521
Denmark	1 016	1 141	1 269	1 367	1 457	1 565	1 596	1 632	1 677	1 763
Sweden	427	498	713	949	1 195	1 570	1 740	1 865	2 045	2 229
Iceland					368	466	553	613	682	736
Bosnia-Herzegovina		65	770	1 662	2 493	3 014	3 192	3 381	3 530	3 708
Bulgaria	9	14	26	47	96	162	199	245	313	397
Estonia	.	.	.	.	70	134	187	238	301	351
France	81	71	88	128	196	265	292	322	355	428
Germany	296	344	424	652	1 160	1 743	1 943	2 158	2 347	2 554
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	1 879	3 778	4 014	4 243	4 494	4 699
Latvia	.	.	.	.	85	202	310	425	540	730
Lithauen	.	.	.	.	221	790	1 268	1 935	2 629	3 404
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	42	77	82	86	98	121
Netherlands	260	307	392	487	586	701	739	772	802	829
Poland	301	495	647	777	1 655	3 732	4 764	5 939	7 175	8 462
Romania	19	34	51	88	185	425	547	719	952	1 233
Russia	2	8	47	210	959	1 652	1 880	2 142	2 358	2 611
Serbia and Montenegro	588	1 161	1 804	2 362	573	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	891	599	643	691	745	841
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	61	124	158	228	275	335
Ukraine	2	3	12	34	102	204	239	302	372	442
United Kingdom	482	492	541	606	650	720	748	786	799	829
Rest of Europe	1 135	1 303	1 775	2 765	3 728	3 626	3 863	4 161	4 522	4 888
Africa, total	943	2 321	4 676	8 073	13 480	17 887	19 476	21 198	22 869	24 704
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	.	1 192	1 431	1 718	2 031	2 393
Morocco	523	968	1 472	2 146	2 909	3 318	3 479	3 616	3 754	3 879
Somalia	34	368	1 367	2 992	5 675	7 816	8 419	9 102	9 750	10 298
Rest of Africa	386	985	1 837	2 934	4 342	5 561	6 147	6 762	7 334	8 134
Asia, total	7 651	14 505	22 861	33 494	45 807	54 147	57 047	59 953	62 914	65 834
Afghanistan	3	42	114	288	980	1 672	1 940	2 254	2 579	2 880
China	86	245	492	708	984	1 231	1 332	1 467	1 583	1 732
India	787	1 282	1 746	2 211	2 643	2 982	3 109	3 269	3 439	3 581
Iran	88	495	987	1 693	2 511	2 950	3 118	3 304	3 499	3 712
Iraq	20	115	529	1 984	4 748	6 555	7 151	7 653	8 181	8 695
Pakistan	4 051	6 446	8 597	10 947	13 050	14 430	14 844	15 194	15 615	15 973
Philippines	232	456	647	869	1 157	1 425	1 528	1 672	1 830	2 022
South Korea	15	20	26	33	48	56	63	69	74	84
Sri Lanka	190	778	2 051	3 662	4 810	5 318	5 477	5 648	5 778	5 921
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	666	740	811	897	986
Thailand	15	49	110	180	307	441	516	595	672	759
Turkey	933	1 769	2 762	3 989	5 184	5 847	6 046	6 218	6 406	6 559
Vietnam	962	2 184	3 723	5 242	6 650	7 416	7 649	7 929	8 141	8 360
Rest of Asia	268	624	1 076	1 688	2 735	3 158	3 534	3 870	4 220	4 570
North and Central America, total	302	358	396	441	546	667	694	758	826	880
USA	252	271	263	247	264	291	298	322	351	353
Rest of North and Central America	51	87	133	194	282	376	396	436	475	527
South America, total	352	891	1 242	1 550	1 862	2 127	2 221	2 301	2 397	2 512
Chile	279	764	1 055	1 290	1 486	1 610	1 647	1 667	1 686	1 715
Colombia	10	24	40	65	96	123	126	142	148	157
Rest of South America	63	103	147	195	280	394	448	492	563	640
Oceania, total	30	28	33	31	35	45	43	51	58	63

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A18. Population by country of birth. 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015¹

Country of birth	1.11.1970	01.11.1980	1.11.1990	1.11.2000	1.1.2010	1.1.2011	1.1.2012	1.1.2013	1.1.2014	1.1.2015
Total	3 874 133	4 091 132	4 233 116	4 478 497	4 858 199	4 920 305	4 985 870	5 051 275	5 109 056	5 165 802
OECD				147 558	237 621	254 646	274 538	291 901	318 476	332 740
Norway	3 797 384	3 970 078	4 040 530	4 186 057	4 331 399	4 351 209	4 369 584	4 387 405	4 404 545	4 423 990
Foreign countries	76 749	121 054	192 586	292 440	526 800	569 096	616 286	663 870	704 511	741 812
Per cent of total population	2	3	4.5	6.5	10.8	11.6	12.4	13.1	13.8	14
Europe, total	57 795	75 837	96 977	149 835	266 646	294 485	327 338	356 722	381 054	403 166
EU 15	50 388	66 143	80 729	101 420	135 057	141 833	148 575	153 964	158 717	163 625
EU 27 ¹				112 195	211 562	236 770	266 546	292 825	317 699	337 329
NEW EU 12 ²				10 775	76 505	94 937	117 971	138 861	159 003	173 724
Denmark	13 702	16 914	21 160	21 713	22 651	22 909	23 260	23 807	24 433	25 260
Sweden	16 148	17 875	20 429	33 401	41 781	44 594	46 968	47 803	48 622	49 216
Iceland	.	.	.	.	4 862	5 876	6 908	7 487	7 839	8 274
Bosnia- Herzegovina	1	1	3	11 573	12 989	13 001	13 034	13 122	13 202	13 343
Bulgaria	521	422	575	787	2 055	2 568	3 186	3 971	4 972	5 739
Estonia	.	.	.	.	1 999	2 756	3 648	4 414	4 813	5 096
France	935	2 016	2 433	2 934	4 635	4 995	5 410	5 706	5 956	6 286
Germany	6 566	7 686	8 821	11 445	24 853	26 189	27 292	27 804	27 902	28 212
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	9 190	9 310	9 479	9 617	9 714	9 818
Latvia	.	.	.	.	2 748	4 817	6 701	8 117	8 961	9 647
Lithauen	.	.	.	.	9 869	15 550	22 707	28 640	32 956	35 941
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	304	314	339	358	378	405
Netherlands	1 650	2 541	3 268	4 108	7 271	7 566	7 844	8 126	8 310	8 654
Poland	1 165	1 617	4 367	5 738	49 518	57 100	67 565	76 898	84 248	91 213
Romania	.	.	.	1 082	4 390	5 401	6 480	8 106	10 278	12 087
Russia	.	.	.	3 114	13 813	14 580	15 312	16 175	16 798	17 200
Serbia and Montenegro	1 156	1 784	4 264	13 279	.	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	11 485	2 467	2 718	3 134	3 596	4 099
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	2 048	2 379	2 806	3 237	3 543	3 840
Ukraine	.	.	.	314	2 463	2 739	3 135	3 535	3 881	4 236
United Kingdom	6 345	11 070	14 586	14 347	16 868	17 469	18 058	18 634	18 952	19 339
Rest of Europe	9 606	13 911	17 071	26 000	20 854	31 905	41 396	38 031	41 699	45 261
Africa, total	1 879	4 402	11 620	22 907	53 579	58 506	63 203	70 577	77 348	83 062
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	4 839	6 617	8 218	10 122	12 446	14 821
Morocco	407	1 134	2 393	3 719	4 881	5 008	5 135	5 251	5 381	5 544
Somalia	..	26	1 291	6 445	18 002	19 365	20 658	23 706	25 865	27 042
Rest of Africa	1 472	3 242	7 936	12 743	25 857	27 516	29 192	31 498	33 656	35 655
Asia, total	2 686	18 486	54 707	86 910	162 517	170 754	178 999	187 930	196 054	204 152
Afghanistan					8 864	10 163	11 068	11 987	12 673	13 238
China	453	584	1 559	3 617	8 852	9 424	9 948	10 436	10 821	11 203
India	340	1 841	4 422	5 130	8 243	8 496	9 147	10 138	10 951	11 970
Iran	61	190	5 198	8 857	13 086	13 586	14 374	15 140	15 876	16 185
Iraq	..	24	716	6 941	20 604	21 442	21 959	22 141	22 149	22 160
Pakistan	172	5 361	10 470	13 283	17 220	17 600	18 043	18 597	18 999	19 393
Philippines	97	840	3 552	5 698	13 458	14 737	16 301	17 775	19 528	20 593
South Korea	359	2 602	4 821	5 966	7 082	7 152	7 238	7 319	7 402	7 483
Sri Lanka	23	271	4 707	7 295	8 751	8 851	8 974	9 102	9 181	9 275
Syria	.	.	.	.	1 428	1 521	1 594	2 031	3 104	5 473
Thailand				3 584	13 089	14 114	15 190	16 357	17 326	18 049
Turkey	240	2 149	4 977	7 300	10 475	10 692	10 809	10 905	11 069	11 192
Vietnam	91	2 095	7 522	11 177	12 958	13 107	13 297	13 507	13 670	13 798
Rest of Asia	850	2 529	6 763	8 062	19 835	21 390	22 651	24 526	26 409	29 613
North and Central America, total	13 163	19 047	19 114	19 276	22 810	23 318	23 798	24 632	25 139	25 585
USA	11 535	16 600	15 827	14 956	16 046	16 302	16 558	17 018	17 257	17 461
Rest of North and Central America	1 628	2 447	3 287	4 320	6 764	7 016	7 240	7 614	7 882	8 124
South America, total	683	2 379	9 072	12 166	18 840	19 515	20 331	21 285	22 126	22 944
Chile	114	930	5 496	5 444	6 336	6 416	6 469	6 555	6 587	6 631
Colombia	51	383	1 618	3 230	4 823	4 973	5 160	5 366	5 544	5 693
Rest of South America	518	1 066	1 958	3 492	7 681	8 126	8 702	9 364	9 995	10 620
Oceania, total	543	903	1 096	1 346	2 408	2 518	2 617	2 724	2 790	2 903

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.¹ From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A19. Total fertility rate (TFR) by country background ¹ 1998-2014

From country	1998	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 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 2000-2014 by country of birth of the parents ¹

Country of birth of parents	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	59 234	56 696	55 434	56 458	56 951	56 756	58 545	58 459	60 297	61 807	61 442	60 220	60 255	58 995	59 084
Both parents born in Norway	48 272	45 835	44 443	44 822	44 795	44 142	45 048	44 447	45 293	45 232	44 055	42 000	41 496	39 517	39 087
Both parents born abroad	4 605	4 538	4 808	5 360	5 381	5 669	6 152	6 560	7 452	8 409	9 223	9 772	10 260	10 695	11 371
Of which:															
Denmark	82	75	80	99	71	74	81	63	95	78	82	70	78	94	101
Sweden	183	166	140	144	136	125	157	162	193	244	264	283	282	318	331
Bosnia-Herzegovina	141	158	188	132	163	149	185	186	194	207	199	191	187	171	195
Bulgaria	6	4	8	8	9	12	8	10	23	19	27	41	54	71	91
Germany	61	76	82	105	112	118	141	177	212	238	290	265	258	262	243
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	9	9	11	4	6	12	22
Poland	34	26	31	32	45	100	157	344	559	795	1 046	1 148	1 259	1 377	1 481
Romania	6	10	11	10	15	11	16	26	40	87	129	143	172	233	286
Russia	22	41	49	92	125	180	215	218	227	245	268	282	288	247	283
Serbia and Montenegro	424	311	264	336	294	301	335	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	263	26	43	41	47	56	62	102
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	272	258	272	270	246	282	226
Ukraine	3	5	7	10	11	12	17	22	23	42	43	37	60	68	73
United Kingdom	48	45	62	51	59	48	61	40	57	56	65	65	67	55	70
China	52	46	51	63	51	56	64	53	86	102	100	106	142	138	163
India	96	108	82	77	75	88	114	99	126	143	138	149	171	200	179
Iran	183	157	164	201	172	198	157	172	155	160	148	178	199	207	232
Iraq	310	311	418	594	598	591	601	610	585	633	714	686	686	674	633
Pakistan	488	499	520	475	490	455	461	491	465	396	463	435	377	403	374
Philippines	52	54	50	57	68	62	95	87	104	103	137	117	146	155	195
Sri Lanka	371	370	346	320	296	277	243	214	219	202	187	161	199	140	151
Thailand	28	15	28	26	32	35	39	61	56	66	62	79	84	82	87
Turkey	254	274	248	261	230	287	253	227	241	235	243	229	216	223	201
Vietnam	354	300	330	335	309	302	311	302	295	284	241	244	295	222	238
Morocco	141	160	138	159	171	172	147	159	127	167	142	161	152	149	142
Somalia	357	407	442	593	608	688	741	759	858	909	924	922	1 003	1 019	1 040
USA	31	39	37	32	30	25	35	38	38	54	40	41	51	50	46
One parent born abroad	6 357	6 323	6 183	6 276	6 775	6 945	7 345	7 452	7 752	8 166	8 164	8 448	8 154	8 413	8 249
Of which:															
Denmark	536	508	464	470	477	539	494	492	450	454	450	403	370	401	395
Sweden	1 128	1 152	1 078	1 043	1 061	1 127	1 144	1 083	1 141	1 187	1 163	1 260	1 194	1 208	1 222
Bosnia-Herzegovina	38	29	47	42	44	53	43	61	51	77	81	76	88	79	100
Bulgaria	28	28	24	24	25	21	25	36	31	22	24	30	26	35	30
Germany	248	256	273	241	245	269	285	327	337	341	319	374	345	327	330
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	53	38	41	57	45	59
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	5	1	.	1
Poland	117	98	93	112	112	125	134	116	157	168	174	188	194	222	195
Romania	31	34	35	38	46	38	64	51	40	61	61	73	65	77	67
Russia	129	121	134	163	178	191	174	196	186	203	229	189	200	216	198
Serbia and Montenegro	52	54	36	66	63	63	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	17	13	24	22	20	20	35
Ukraine	16	14	13	31	32	36	54	58	55	80	75	90	81	93	88
United Kingdom	444	422	354	358	383	380	401	363	390	411	412	443	395	381	369
China	27	19	28	31	28	40	44	52	51	57	67	59	86	75	77
India	60	55	59	69	60	73	91	107	70	97	101	90	88	87	97
Iran	81	77	91	84	76	67	77	78	90	79	94	86	102	111	105
Iraq	35	31	49	54	43	47	46	46	46	55	52	51	49	54	60
Pakistan	127	149	180	166	205	243	264	268	237	313	287	305	307	325	305
Philippines	241	274	233	284	277	267	288	301	326	352	387	402	433	452	468
Sri Lanka	44	25	33	27	36	31	29	40	24	35	20	41	25	45	32
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	9
Thailand	192	211	256	292	351	384	393	426	374	396	393	418	360	410	366
Turkey	114	113	123	115	122	129	139	133	132	115	157	140	163	123	158
Vietnam	67	71	80	51	60	73	84	78	77	90	79	91	113	107	126
Morocco	73	63	64	59	59	62	45	55	63	68	69	55	66	60	73
Somalia	24	43	48	20	17	17	16	12	21	18	19	16	30	31	21
USA	517	480	444	395	387	348	377	354	346	370	310	288	281	278	312

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. 1986-2014

Previous nationality	Annual average					2011	2012	2013	2014
	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
Europe, total	919	1 354	2 240	3 803	2 872	2 806	2 347	2 320	2 939
EU 15	574	545	636	704	735	847	611	787	844
EU 27 ¹	.	.	.	999	994	1 199	950	1 264	1 605
NEW EU 12 ²	185	297	263	295	259	352	339	477	761
Denmark	168	125	142	146	156	152	126	207	161
Sweden	98	129	184	235	252	300	213	229	253
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	187	1 545	285	176	141	117	149
Bulgaria	10	31	36	41	36	37	25	30	51
Germany	59	49	61	88	112	175	104	124	139
Montenegro	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	10
Poland	168	273	229	158	69	96	138	166	324
Romania	5	21	87	48	56	71	51	56	116
Russia	.	5	105	339	541	644	629	418	401
Serbia and Montenegro	102	405	824	656	498	.	.	.	.
Serbia	.	.	.	.	175	421	290	229	281
Kosovo	.	.	.	.	4	47	51	71	78
Ukraine	.	.	5	28	84	119	112	107	243
United Kingdom	88	110	126	76	56	51	37	52	62
Rest of Europe	221	206	252	444	549	508	430	508	671
Africa, total	231	857	1 306	1 341	2 844	4 593	3 319	3 446	3 636
Eritrea	.	.	.	.	248	254	205	323	563
Morocco	109	272	197	172	146	190	112	92	189
Somalia	4	147	549	678	1 611	2 131	1 571	1 667	1 138
Rest of Africa	118	438	560	491	839	2 018	1 431	1 364	1 746
Asia, total	1 956	4 293	5 818	4 041	5 686	5 945	5 395	6 066	7 552
Afghanistan	.	.	.	.	692	1 281	1 013	1 005	1 371
China	30	141	296	105	146	221	175	174	238
India	127	245	233	218	180	209	130	132	313
Iran	16	627	726	451	622	539	297	307	336
Iraq	2	81	383	798	1 679	947	1 642	1 663	1 418
Pakistan	484	822	1 079	599	561	526	478	424	503
Philippines	199	266	237	279	333	421	341	479	851
South Korea	182	113	127	100	52	33	47	28	29
Sri Lanka	34	411	714	344	264	183	143	95	223
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	61	55	57	65
Thailand	38	53	149	257	337	380	265	346	547
Turkey	212	530	614	389	274	280	154	297	224
Vietnam	576	839	978	307	196	243	88	248	241
Rest of Asia	57	165	282	195	831	621	567	811	1 193
North and Central America, total	97	101	140	162	166	169	146	200	234
USA	44	52	62	65	44	44	31	54	64
Rest of North and Central America	53	49	78	98	122	125	115	146	170
South America, total	297	613	546	273	259	309	259	327	417
Chile	89	303	319	161	75	77	53	64	93
Colombia	155	211	113	20	53	29	38	39	37
Rest of South America	53	100	113	91	131	203	168	224	287
Oceania, total	7	7	11	9	8	9	3	11	9
Stateless and unknown	14	32	145	82	261	806	915	853	549

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included

Table A22. Naturalisations, per cent of number of persons having stayed in Norway longer than seven years. Selected nationalities. 2014

Previous nationality	Number of nationals in Norway 1.1.2015		Obtained Norwegian nationality in 2014	
	Total	Stayed longer than 7 years	Total	Per cent of 7+
EU 15	150 974	79 156	844	1,1
EU 27 ¹	327 904	109 525	1 605	1,5
NEW EU 12 ²	176 930	30 369	761	2,5
Denmark	23 499	16 826	161	1,0
Finland	6 369	4 539	40	0,9
Sweden	45 098	23 508	253	1,1
Island	9 218	3 837	35	0,9
Bosnia-Hercegovina	3 531	2 529	149	5,9
Bulgaria	5 473	489	51	10,4
Germany	25 027	12 142	139	1,1
Poland	93 615	20 821	324	1,6
Romania	12 007	1 015	116	11,4
Russia	11 503	5 512	401	7,3
Serbia and Montenegro	1 020	1 018	108	10,6
Serbia	2 962	358	173	48,3
Montenegro	159	22	10	45,5
Ukraine	2 872	559	243	43,5
United Kingdom	16 250	9 942	62	0,6
Ethiopia	3 526	348	362	104,0
Eritrea	15 201	195	563	288,7
Morocco	907	256	189	73,8
Somalia	15 099	1 655	1 138	68,8
Afghanistan	7 384	827	1 371	165,8
Turkey	3 314	1 600	224	14,0
China	5 190	1 043	238	22,8
India	6 750	1 059	313	29,6
Iran	4 167	579	336	58,0
Iraq	6 435	2 611	1 418	54,3
Pakistan	5 391	2 131	503	23,6
Philippines	11 653	1 403	851	60,7
Sri Lanka	1 718	729	223	30,6
Syria	3 632	72	65	90,3
Thailand	11 458	4 421	547	12,4
Vietnam	1 593	310	241	77,7
USA	9 334	6 101	64	1,0
Chile	1 879	1 410	93	6,6
Colombia	719	151	37	24,5

¹ From 2013 EU28. Croatia included.

² From 2013 EU13. Croatia included.

Table A23. Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration and year of immigration, 1990-2014

Year of immigration	Family										Refugees				Without reason for immigration
	Family reunification					Family establishment					Refugees				
	Total	Labour	Family, total	with person with refugee background	with others	with immigrant	with norwegian immigrant	born to immigrant parents	with rest of population	ent of the Refugees, total	Resettlement refugees	ent Asylum seekers ³	Education ² , total	Other	
Total	688 229	230 159	250 048	35 747	126 310	36 236	3 156	48 599	131 949	26 602	105 347	71 828	3 514	731	
1990	11 055	1 027	4 567	608	2 322	594	2	1 041	4 278	1 022	3 256	975	208	-	
1991	11 089	1 050	4 389	513	2 174	600	4	1 098	4 509	1 257	3 252	1 057	84	-	
1992	12 236	1 152	4 896	552	2 318	764	10	1 252	4 997	1 348	3 649	1 139	51	1	
1993	16 775	1 140	4 768	581	2 267	717	15	1 188	9 613	750	8 863	1 210	44	-	
1994	11 348	1 215	4 242	369	1 760	910	22	1 181	4 596	394	4 202	1 225	70	-	
1995	10 222	1 427	4 335	378	1 765	987	34	1 171	3 085	358	2 727	1 296	79	-	
1996	9 676	1 487	4 622	534	1 894	970	52	1 172	1 988	494	1 494	1 485	94	-	
1997	11 545	1 858	5 872	737	2 389	1 193	82	1 471	2 137	924	1 213	1 574	104	-	
1998	14 361	2 508	6 780	983	2 640	1 398	111	1 648	3 136	964	2 172	1 834	103	-	
1999	22 237	2 076	7 478	1 714	2 436	1 331	128	1 869	10 633	1 256	9 377	1 953	97	-	
2000	18 967	1 997	7 610	1 857	2 373	1 142	134	2 104	7 143	1 249	5 894	2 131	86	-	
2001	17 367	2 376	8 387	1 909	2 579	1 311	160	2 428	4 270	1 497	2 773	2 237	97	-	
2002	22 680	2 706	12 844	4 672	3 258	1 863	175	2 876	4 492	1 270	3 222	2 526	112	-	
2003	19 812	2 379	9 224	2 324	2 458	1 444	207	2 791	5 512	1 644	3 868	2 605	92	-	
2004	21 244	4 063	9 241	1 302	3 100	1 680	222	2 937	5 082	1 172	3 910	2 758	100	-	
2005	23 952	6 433	10 451	1 802	3 916	1 703	226	2 804	3 932	756	3 176	3 034	102	-	
2006	29 598	11 778	11 320	1 724	5 093	1 648	185	2 670	3 153	986	2 167	3 237	110	-	
2007	44 390	21 377	13 761	1 369	8 012	1 648	155	2 577	5 264	1 156	4 108	3 875	113	-	
2008	48 778	23 249	16 915	1 883	10 202	1 969	196	2 665	4 435	664	3 771	4 057	122	-	
2009	44 605	17 926	15 286	1 887	9 268	1 955	215	1 961	6 410	1 392	5 018	4 226	135	622	
2010	50 598	23 755	15 001	1 435	9 977	1 748	137	1 704	6 365	1 069	5 296	5 274	130	73	
2011	54 546	26 729	16 271	1 329	10 383	2 163	159	2 237	5 355	1 061	4 294	5 817	374	-	
2012	56 749	25 541	18 132	2 059	11 372	2 223	188	2 290	7 188	1 621	5 567	5 430	458	-	
2013	54 518	23 543	17 444	1 693	11 553	2 103	163	1 932	7 377	1 014	6 363	5 854	300	-	
2014	49 881	21 367	16 212	1 533	10 801	2 172	174	1 532	6 999	1 284	5 715	5 019	249	35	

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

² Au pairs have education as reason for immigration.

³ The term "Asylum seekers" refers to both asylum cases with convention status, residence on humanitarian grounds and collective assessment.

A23.1 Immigrations ¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2014

Citizenship	Total	Family			Refugees, total	Education, total	Other	Unknown reason for immigration ²
		Labour	Family, total	Family reunified with person with refugee background				
Total	688 229	230 159	250 048	51 427	131 949	71 828	3 514	731
Europe	374 221	203 565	103 950	5 571	36 042	27 971	1 985	708
Asia with Turkey	178 752	13 205	88 387	24 867	48 543	27 784	827	6
Africa	85 251	2 366	31 526	18 139	43 063	8 006	284	6
North America	21 729	6 801	10 782	183	103	3 720	315	8
South and Central America	17 921	2 196	11 656	950	678	3 332	58	1
Oceania	4 415	1 915	1 558	19	16	891	33	2
Stateless	5 940	111	2 189	1 698	3 504	124	12	-
First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oceania except Australia og New Zealand	354 271	22 881	154 572	50 194	129 504	45 959	1 332	23
First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	333 958	207 278	95 476	1 233	2 445	25 869	2 182	708
Selected countries								
Poland	106 629	77 040	27 255	207	217	1 849	98	170
Lithuania	41 742	30 243	10 174	22	19	1 217	33	56
Germany	33 562	18 610	9 340	70	50	4 932	491	139
Somalia	30 373	12	12 314	11 249	18 019	:	24	:
Iraq	23 576	81	9 576	8 665	13 862	19	38	-
Philippines	23 306	1 481	9 321	81	200	11 944	359	1
United Kingdom	21 886	12 942	7 537	67	63	878	411	55
Russia	20 436	2 017	9 644	807	5 055	3 643	73	4
USA	17 920	5 479	9 056	109	93	3 008	277	7
Serbia and Montenegro ³	17 233	290	2 492	1 324	14 186	250	15	-
Serbia ⁴	3 333	1 121	1 476	268	381	338	13	4
Kosovo	1 043	106	803	452	69	57	8	-
Montenegro ⁴	164	57	86	19	6	15	-	-
Syria	4 484	55	899	563	3 506	22	2	-
Thailand	17 227	319	15 883	107	138	853	33	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 846	357	1 800	1 242	13 521	156	11	1
Eritrea	15 703	6	2 815	2 520	12 821	50	11	-
Afghanistan	14 491	19	4 096	3 728	10 343	13	20	-
Romania	13 849	8 235	4 238	108	234	1 099	43	-
Iran	13 147	615	3 983	2 562	7 836	682	30	1
China	12 377	1 864	4 626	286	884	4 984	19	-
India	12 298	4 999	5 819	215	106	1 285	89	-
Latvia	11 860	7 913	2 917	9	8	973	17	32
Pakistan	11 709	575	9 639	878	502	914	77	2
France	10 672	5 174	3 192	33	30	2 126	93	57
Netherlands	10 512	5 156	4 352	52	20	726	225	33
Spain	8 730	4 568	1 933	10	14	2 080	90	45
Turkey	8 560	424	7 218	923	480	401	37	-
Vietnam	8 248	242	4 882	2 432	2 394	706	23	1
Sri Lanka	7 435	150	4 580	2 847	2 129	562	14	-
Ethiopia	7 335	98	2 433	1 622	3 532	1 235	37	-
Estonia	6 831	4 612	1 446	14	23	726	10	14
Bulgaria	6 697	3 904	2 268	47	111	392	22	-
Stateless	5 940	111	2 189	1 698	3 504	124	12	-
Italy	5 909	3 402	1 335	10	12	1 062	76	22
Slovakia	5 280	4 072	795	19	22	370	11	10
Brazil	5 213	730	3 507	20	24	940	11	1

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 EU/EEA/EFTA nationals: <http://www.udi.no/>.

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.

A23.2

Immigrations¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 2014

Citizenship	Total	Labour	Family			Refugees, total	Education, total	Other	Unknown reason for immigration
			Family, total	Family reunified with person with refugee background					
Total	49 881	21 367	16 212	2 112	6 999	5 019	249	35	
Europe	29 616	19 029	8 614	168	92	1 685	178	18	
Asia with Turkey	11 047	1 491	4 358	430	2 931	2 232	29	6	
Africa	6 431	193	2 107	1 425	3 572	518	37	4	
North America	990	395	395	10	-	196	-	4	
South and Central America	1 050	147	544	:	:	353	:	:	
Oceania	209	106	73	-	-	28	-	2	
Stateless	538	6	121	78	400	7	4	-	
First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South-and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oseania except Australia og New Zealand	21 183	2 281	8 303	2 085	6 997	3 494	87	21	
First citizenship from EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia og New Zealand	28 698	19 086	7 909	27	:	1 525	162	:	
Selected countries									
Poland	9 307	6 572	2 621	-	-	92	21	1	
Lithuania	4 248	3 154	1 046	-	-	42	6	-	
Eritrea	2 712	-	388	354	2 319	:	:	:	
Syria	2 114	:	141	113	1 968	:	:	:	
Romania	2 049	1 374	629	-	-	42	4	-	
Philippines	2 027	61	835	:	-	1 119	11	1	
India	1 704	866	735	:	:	102	:	:	
Somalia	1 487	-	813	763	669	-	4	1	
Germany	1 406	775	332	:	-	277	22	-	
Spain	1 389	844	358	-	-	175	12	-	
United Kingdom	1 129	778	257	:	-	59	33	2	
Latvia	1 071	789	255	-	-	24	3	-	
Bulgaria	918	598	296	-	:	19	:	:	
China	823	179	311	9	37	296	-	-	
Thailand	805	20	730	:	-	54	-	1	
USA	792	294	336	7	-	158	-	4	
Italy	755	468	174	-	:	104	:	:	
France	750	357	188	:	-	196	8	1	
Afghanistan	735	:	183	148	551	:	:	:	
Portugal	635	414	195	-	-	25	:	:	
Russia	601	71	307	19	73	142	4	4	
Netherlands	573	296	225	:	-	37	14	1	
Hungary	568	373	177	-	-	18	-	-	
Serbia	550	205	286	18	-	52	3	4	
Estonia	549	419	118	-	-	10	:	:	
Stateless	538	6	121	78	400	7	4	-	
Greece	517	316	169	-	-	26	6	-	

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

Table A24. Immigrants ¹ by duration of stay, sex and country background ², 1 January 2015

Country background/sex	Total	Length of stay, Years							
		0-4		5-9		10-19		20+	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
I alt	669 380	142 940	114 486	81 844	68 164	60 112	67 582	66 746	67 506
Europe	368 823	97 501	66 055	55 054	35 173	25 469	28 138	28 292	33 141
Of which:									
EU/EEA	314 762	92 431	59 286	51 413	29 096	18 155	17 236	20 912	26 233
Countries not in EU/EEA	54 061	5 070	6 769	3 641	6 077	7 314	10 902	7 380	6 908
Asia included Turkey	187 649	22 093	28 493	15 754	21 036	22 114	26 659	26 878	24 622
Africa	79 931	18 337	14 580	8 541	8 571	9 865	9 214	6 784	4 039
South- and Central-America	20 776	2 706	3 477	1 396	2 548	1 496	2 560	3 197	3 396
North-America ⁵	10 130	1 749	1 599	742	680	904	893	1 447	2 116
Oseania	2 071	554	282	357	156	264	118	148	192

	Total	Length of stay, Years							
		0-4		5-9		10-19		20+	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
I alt	669 380	142 940	114 486	81 844	68 164	60 112	67 582	66 746	67 506
Denmark	19 973	2 757	1 720	1 204	660	1 993	1 185	4 565	5 889
Greenland	194	26	28	18	22	17	20	19	44
Finland	6 336	534	643	315	348	692	1 064	950	1 790
Faroe Islands	764	106	58	47	33	88	48	145	239
Iceland	7 924	2 110	1 694	556	431	737	710	779	907
Sweden	36 887	7 255	6 031	3 661	2 948	4 232	4 134	3 457	5 169
Albania	948	356	211	66	85	114	73	17	26
Belgium	1 125	260	195	125	91	91	81	105	177
Bulgaria	5 681	2 229	1 599	505	383	204	407	218	136
Andorra	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	5 067	2 214	1 199	641	465	99	379	21	49
France	5 228	1 429	1 039	620	424	556	303	429	428
Gibraltar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	2 060	817	601	104	65	150	44	222	57
Belarus	983	126	238	77	186	81	247	6	22
Ireland	990	320	157	104	45	94	47	95	128
Croatia	3 348	486	288	110	128	871	791	353	321
Italy	3 525	1 229	725	382	204	278	147	402	158
Latvia	9 602	4 353	2 815	1 147	735	90	384	22	56
Malta	76	18	21	3	4	6	5	7	12
Netherlands	7 589	1 206	864	1 237	971	832	563	949	967
Liechtenstein	21	:	:	7	8	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	40	8	3	7	5	:	:	:	:
Monaco	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	90 962	31 224	16 157	25 289	11 096	1 517	1 766	1 234	2 679
Portugal	2 810	1 128	778	261	174	114	93	127	135
Romania	11 923	4 666	3 370	1 460	1 092	249	657	168	261
San Marino	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	35 901	16 147	10 752	4 796	3 071	302	782	13	38
Spain	5 361	2 005	1 675	311	254	246	205	404	261
Moldova	769	259	235	41	87	46	95	:	:
United Kingdom	14 294	2 860	1 275	1 509	599	1 723	610	3 202	2 516
Russia	16 803	1 488	2 609	1 662	3 169	2 286	4 849	219	521
Switzerland	1 326	182	202	120	87	122	114	213	286
Turkey	11 049	814	555	832	640	1 812	1 359	2 759	2 278
Germany	24 611	3 456	2 989	5 257	3 805	2 470	2 136	1 876	2 622
Slovenia	371	113	91	33	41	9	16	33	35
Ukraine	4 181	590	1 370	255	911	202	747	35	71
Hungary	3 600	1 102	881	320	267	72	195	442	321
Austria	1 211	220	172	119	99	76	63	227	235
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13 453	487	500	369	416	1 780	1 982	3 990	3 929
Macedonia	2 503	242	178	146	143	213	278	730	573
Slovakia	3 834	1 373	820	904	362	146	152	34	43
Czech Republic	2 102	589	442	237	177	71	131	192	263
Serbia	4 012	1 004	959	322	369	298	317	388	355
Montenegro	389	56	60	50	54	48	48	42	31
Kosovo	10 016	459	408	653	657	2 246	2 266	1 952	1 375

Guernsey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jersey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria	1 198	101	89	111	83	237	157	324	96
Angola	472	86	61	66	59	72	106	10	12
Botswana	70	5	13	8	10	17	9	2	6
Saint Helena	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
British Indian Ocean Territory	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Burundi	1 081	66	77	216	258	226	236	2	-
Comoros	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Benin	27	7	4	7	4	:	:	:	:
Equatorial Guinea	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Côte d'Ivoire	265	30	36	44	31	38	37	41	8
Eritrea	14 741	6 148	3 898	1 621	1 560	210	303	576	425
Ethiopia	6 716	1 387	1 378	819	928	827	799	376	202
Egypt	1 038	282	146	146	68	145	74	136	41
Djibouti	54	9	17	6	10	:	:	:	:
Gabon	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gambia	1 153	121	86	74	85	127	151	350	159
Ghana	1 855	347	212	168	128	205	283	307	205
Guinea	234	52	58	36	33	20	22	9	4
Guinea-Bissau	54	25	9	6	4	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	550	106	93	90	78	95	70	5	13
Cape Verde	395	22	15	19	24	29	32	154	100
Kenya	1 521	189	341	118	230	122	214	141	166
Congo-Brazzaville	221	48	55	30	30	25	30	:	:
Congo	2 230	220	286	559	521	295	258	43	48
Lesotho	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liberia	959	36	25	68	65	362	390	9	4
Libya	498	147	125	50	30	80	34	27	5
Madagascar	198	25	24	7	14	9	27	45	47
Malawi	83	26	26	11	10	:	:	:	:
Mali	36	9	4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	5 517	436	415	288	339	701	778	1 643	917
Western Sahara	41	29	4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritania	56	37	3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	175	8	11	6	11	6	15	57	61
Namibia	70	3	15	5	6	10	16	7	8
Niger	47	9	4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	1 717	505	350	225	176	139	112	149	61
Mozambique	164	37	29	13	15	15	35	6	14
Reunion	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	235	46	45	26	30	26	30	21	11
Rwanda	623	48	60	101	126	129	136	9	14
Sao Tome and Principe	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Senegal	237	66	29	37	22	29	26	20	8
Central African Republic	19	6	6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Seychelles	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sierra Leone	507	34	44	31	49	124	124	74	27
Somalia	27 333	5 414	4 943	2 841	2 917	4 760	3 938	1 546	974
South Sudan	176	38	14	28	19	35	30	9	3
Sudan	3 123	1 397	895	193	160	230	174	54	20
Swaziland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Africa	926	178	140	113	81	97	76	110	131
Tanzania	708	131	97	84	85	75	130	52	54
Chad	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Togo	114	11	8	17	14	19	24	15	6
Tunisia	979	143	85	102	78	152	103	273	43
Uganda	1 052	193	225	63	101	104	149	120	97
Zambia	353	53	65	51	62	23	52	18	29
Burkina Faso	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Afghanistan	13 440	2 773	1 790	2 411	1 529	2 845	1 797	163	132
Armenia	316	41	77	23	30	67	64	6	8
Azerbaijan	507	81	90	69	85	67	100	6	9
Bahrain	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bangladesh	860	267	124	78	64	56	62	114	95
Bhutan	360	60	86	91	118	:	:	:	:
Brunei	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Myanmar	3 402	333	417	1 098	1 046	267	208	21	12
Sri Lanka	9 111	398	438	444	465	900	1 659	2 989	1 818

United Arab Emirates	255	93	65	27	31	15	19	:	:
Philippines	19 076	1 747	7 079	769	3 080	478	2 544	813	2 566
Georgia	317	57	69	24	39	57	61	7	3
Taiwan	238	20	62	7	43	6	24	31	45
Hong Kong	680	52	43	24	30	25	35	256	215
India	10 506	2 697	1 883	1 056	793	470	665	1 563	1 379
Indonesia	1 278	158	275	84	221	145	210	67	118
Iraq	21 965	1 268	1 344	2 428	2 503	7 383	5 090	1 265	684
Iran	16 608	1 848	1 820	825	898	2 519	2 660	3 732	2 306
Israel	642	94	72	70	43	82	49	138	94
Japan	912	122	241	33	119	21	102	44	230
Jordan	391	69	76	64	56	40	35	33	18
Cambodia	423	22	61	39	66	23	38	85	89
Kazakhstan	899	119	194	89	165	110	210	:	:
China	8 252	1 383	1 752	672	1 076	528	980	907	954
North Korea	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Korea	1 037	180	258	91	148	45	129	38	148
Kuwait	355	59	40	55	41	75	37	24	24
Cyprus	163	48	23	10	4	19	3	44	12
Kyrgyzstan	185	21	41	21	51	:	:	:	:
Laos	99	4	17	:	:	:	:	12	16
Lebanon	1 805	157	120	149	134	209	228	494	314
Macao	80	12	3	17	3	18	9	11	7
Malaysia	652	151	173	36	59	19	64	57	93
Maldives	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mongolia	129	15	37	12	36	:	:	:	:
Oman	29	21	6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Palestine	3 337	362	457	1 201	700	316	142	117	42
Nepal	1 465	622	403	170	132	67	52	11	8
Pakistan	19 219	1 573	1 214	1 069	1 101	1 949	2 192	5 374	4 747
East Timor	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Qatar	32	10	12	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saudi Arabia	407	148	118	43	31	23	22	11	11
Singapore	397	61	93	13	51	10	64	28	77
Tajikistan	104	9	11	15	18	:	:	:	:
Turkmenistan	74	10	13	8	9	18	12	:	:
Uzbekistan	474	83	110	80	89	42	62	:	:
Syria	5 450	2 723	1 354	217	199	287	270	238	162
Thailand	16 555	855	4 354	882	4 302	610	3 846	254	1 452
Vietnam	13 701	337	921	334	715	418	1 428	5 137	4 411
Yemen	337	97	91	55	40	17	14	10	13
United States Virgin Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Barbados	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Antigua og Barbuda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belize	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bahamas	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bermuda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
British Virgin Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	1 751	341	319	151	142	168	160	181	289
Cayman Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Costa Rica	138	32	26	8	11	18	17	12	14
Cuba	929	121	143	76	149	118	294	14	14
Dominica	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dominican Republic	751	112	142	61	92	86	151	24	83
Grenada	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Guadeloupe	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Guatemala	180	23	37	19	18	25	22	13	23
Haiti	33	6	6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Honduras	101	10	19	14	12	3	5	15	23
Jamaica	138	18	15	11	7	22	30	13	22
Martinique	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mexico	1 104	218	235	108	150	82	165	56	90
Montserrat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aruba	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sint Maarten	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Curaçao	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nicaragua	156	22	24	6	16	16	37	14	21
Panama	54	8	7	:	:	7	14	:	:
El Salvador	199	25	27	17	14	26	15	31	44

Saint Lucia	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trinidad and Tobago	262	17	23	20	12	20	35	54	81
Turks and Caicos Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	8 379	1 408	1 280	591	538	736	733	1 266	1 827
Puerto Rico	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saint-Martin	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina	872	219	145	71	82	80	84	75	116
Bolivia	292	54	45	20	29	32	38	45	29
Brazil	4 169	607	1 183	280	1 020	171	545	80	283
Guyana	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	34
Chile	6 241	260	270	240	232	362	450	2 389	2 038
Colombia	1 820	382	464	124	202	155	254	93	146
Ecuador	488	102	102	46	42	65	61	20	50
Falkland Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
French Guiana	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Paraguay	103	9	18	12	21	8	11	9	15
Peru	1 237	152	233	76	214	100	208	118	136
Suriname	36	3	3	4	6	3	5	4	8
Uruguay	212	33	22	16	24	15	9	44	49
Venezuela	997	244	266	142	163	41	84	14	43
Australia	1 489	425	214	260	113	188	74	99	116
Solomon Islands	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cook Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fiji	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vanuatu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tonga	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
French Polynesia	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kiribati	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tuvalu	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
New Zealand	512	124	60	82	37	70	36	41	62
Micronesia, Federated States of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Papua New Guinea	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Samoa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
New Caledonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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, duration of residence and country background¹. 1 January 2014

Country background	Total	Foreign citizenship				Norwegian citizenship				Norwegian citizenship. Per cent
		Duration of residence. Years								
		0-4	5-9	10-19	20 -	0-4	5-9	10-19	20 -	
Total	669 380	253 710	119 307	50 508	37 712	3 716	30 701	77 186	96 540	31,1
Europe	368 823	163 051	86 588	34 612	30 461	505	3 639	18 995	30 972	14,7
EU/EEA	314 762	151 339	79 012	29 474	29 133	378	1 497	5 917	18 012	8,2
Countries not in EU/EEA	54 061	11 712	7 576	5 138	1 328	127	2 142	13 078	12 960	52,4
Asia included Turkey	187 649	48 433	20 138	9 701	2 827	2 153	16 652	39 072	48 673	56,8
Africa	79 931	32 219	7 955	2 550	660	698	9 157	16 529	10 163	45,7
South- and Central-America	20 776	5 976	2 820	1 645	1 148	207	1 124	2 411	5 445	44,2
North-America	10 130	3 210	1 309	1 642	2 377	138	113	155	1 186	15,7
Oceania	2 071	821	497	358	239	15	16	24	101	7,5
Selected countries										
Poland	90 962	47 361	36 036	2 398	469	20	349	885	3 444	5,2
Sweden	36 887	13 227	6 482	7 921	6 326	59	127	445	2 300	7,9
Lithuania	35 901	26 895	7 723	817	23	4	144	267	28	1,2
Somalia	27 333	10 107	1 931	962	87	250	3 827	7 736	2 433	52,1
Germany	24 611	6 415	8 877	3 969	2 392	30	185	637	2 106	12,0
Iraq	21 965	2 299	1 980	2 065	20	313	2 951	10 408	1 929	71,0
Denmark	19 973	4 447	1 810	3 007	7 326	30	54	171	3 128	16,9
Pakistan	19 219	2 676	1 290	755	831	111	880	3 386	9 290	71,1
Philippines	19 076	8 616	2 306	426	133	210	1 543	2 596	3 246	39,8
Russia	16 803	4 063	4 134	2 591	54	34	697	4 544	686	35,5
Iran	16 608	3 601	972	482	102	67	751	4 697	5 936	68,9
Thailand	16 555	5 109	4 119	2 099	315	100	1 065	2 357	1 391	29,7
Eritrea	14 741	9 990	2 114	58	24	56	1 067	455	977	17,3
United Kingdom	14 294	4 055	2 049	2 215	4 534	80	59	118	1 184	10,1
Vietnam	13 701	1 169	396	149	86	89	653	1 697	9 462	86,9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13 453	969	646	1 174	1 065	18	139	2 588	6 854	71,4
Afghanistan	13 440	4 284	1 288	531	13	279	2 652	4 111	282	54,5
Romania	11 923	8 029	2 387	362	35	7	165	544	394	9,3
Turkey	11 049	1 334	981	873	276	35	491	2 298	4 761	68,6
India	10 506	4 501	1 458	285	264	79	391	850	2 678	38,1
Kosovo	10 016	847	769	543	64	20	541	3 969	3 263	77,8
Latvia	9 602	7 162	1 845	330	27	6	37	144	51	2,5
Sri Lanka	9 111	813	579	504	154	23	330	2 055	4 653	77,5
USA	8 379	2 572	1 038	1 347	2 090	116	91	122	1 003	15,9
China	8 252	3 060	1 240	417	69	75	508	1 091	1 792	42,0
Iceland	7 924	3 803	982	1 378	1 441	1	5	69	245	4,0
Netherlands	7 589	2 058	2 157	1 242	1 348	12	51	153	568	10,3
Ethiopia	6 716	2 695	884	191	18	70	863	1 435	560	43,6
Finland	6 336	1 174	650	1 666	1 935	3	13	90	805	14,4
Chile	6 241	492	395	502	819	38	77	310	3 608	64,6
Bulgaria	5 681	3 818	831	240	18	10	57	371	336	13,6
Morocco	5 517	791	226	164	97	60	401	1 315	2 463	76,8
Syria	5 450	3 987	159	38	6	90	257	519	394	23,1
Spain	5 361	3 657	547	394	450	23	18	57	215	5,8
France	5 228	2 452	1 020	790	657	16	24	69	200	5,9
Estonia	5 067	3 406	1 055	323	22	7	51	155	48	5,2
Ukraine	4 181	1 934	798	249	15	26	368	700	91	28,3
Brazil	4 169	1 747	957	377	90	43	343	339	273	23,9
Serbia	4 012	1 954	573	169	46	9	118	446	697	31,7
Slovakia	3 834	2 192	1 249	235	15	1	17	63	62	3,7
Hungary	3 600	1 968	567	198	62	15	20	69	701	22,4
Italy	3 525	1 940	568	395	333	14	18	30	227	8,2
Myanmar	3 402	745	877	22	3	5	1 267	453	30	51,6
Croatia	3 348	772	197	288	102	2	41	1 374	572	59,4
Palestine	3 337	321	152	43	21	498	1 749	415	138	83,9
Sudan	3 123	2 274	194	38	-	18	159	366	74	19,8
Portugal	2 810	1 906	430	174	135	-	5	33	127	5,9
Macedonia	2 503	409	209	181	74	11	80	310	1 229	65,1
Congo	2 230	495	360	65	6	11	720	488	85	58,5
Czech Republic	2 102	1 027	403	172	66	4	11	30	389	20,6
Greece	2 060	1 417	155	144	94	1	14	50	185	12,1
Ghana	1 855	545	194	83	31	14	102	405	481	54,0
Colombia	1 820	779	214	91	12	67	112	318	227	39,8

Lebanon	1 805	245	91	54	22	32	192	383	786	77,2
Canada	1 751	638	271	295	287	22	22	33	183	14,8
Nigeria	1 717	836	279	41	16	19	122	210	194	31,7
Kenya	1 521	488	190	64	34	42	158	272	273	49,0
Australia	1 489	625	363	250	167	14	10	12	48	5,6
Nepal	1 465	1 022	267	39	5	3	35	80	14	9,0
Switzerland	1 326	371	198	206	410	13	9	30	89	10,6
Indonesia	1 278	431	275	137	56	2	30	218	129	29,7
Peru	1 237	379	208	108	42	6	82	200	212	40,4
Austria	1 211	386	210	127	280	6	8	12	182	17,2
Algeria	1 198	181	65	54	46	9	129	340	374	71,1
Gambia	1 153	190	69	48	43	17	90	230	466	69,6
Belgium	1 125	447	208	157	160	8	8	15	122	13,6
Mexico	1 104	443	191	83	31	10	67	164	115	32,2
Burundi	1 081	130	138	28	-	13	336	434	2	72,6
Uganda	1 052	415	85	45	15	3	79	208	202	46,8
Egypt	1 038	398	92	47	18	30	122	172	159	46,5
South Korea	1 037	427	171	96	28	11	68	78	158	30,4
Venezuela	997	507	237	43	12	3	68	82	45	19,9
Ireland	990	473	147	139	181	4	2	2	42	5,1
Belarus	983	361	210	119	1	3	53	209	27	29,7
Tunisia	979	210	92	47	26	18	88	208	290	61,7
Liberia	959	61	55	91	2	-	78	661	11	78,2
Albania	948	564	80	44	2	3	71	143	41	27,2
Cuba	929	251	110	85	7	13	115	327	21	51,2
South Africa	926	307	142	87	39	11	52	86	202	37,9
Japan	912	361	147	112	152	2	5	11	122	15,4
Kazakhstan	899	310	203	68	1	3	51	252	11	35,3
Argentina	872	357	116	69	32	7	37	95	159	34,2
Bangladesh	860	388	101	24	9	3	41	94	200	39,3
Moldova	769	492	94	45	2	2	34	96	4	17,7
Faroe Islands	764	164	80	119	214	-	-	17	170	24,5
Dominican Republic	751	250	73	42	1	4	80	195	106	51,3
Tanzania	708	226	119	68	20	2	50	137	86	38,8
Hong Kong	680	95	41	30	43	-	13	30	428	69,3
Malaysia	652	323	86	58	59	1	9	25	91	19,3
Israel	642	152	60	81	49	14	53	50	183	46,7
Rwanda	623	101	70	22	2	7	157	243	21	68,7
Cameroon	550	194	85	34	2	5	83	131	16	42,7
New Zealand	512	183	117	97	63	1	2	9	40	10,2
Sierra Leone	507	75	40	23	9	3	40	225	92	71,0
Azerbaijan	507	164	95	41	2	7	59	126	13	40,4
Other	13 492	4 730	1 883	909	427	160	1 235	2 038	2 110	41,1

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 2014

Age	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	
Total	68,5	63,4	76,0	70,6	73,2	63,7	66,0	56,0	42,0	62,6	
15-24 years	50,9	41,0	66,0	32,0	50,0	47,3	24,2	40,5	22,4	33,4	
25-39 years	80,6	69,5	84,7	79,2	76,7	73,1	72,9	62,6	45,7	68,9	
40-54 years	83,4	70,5	85,2	82,0	77,3	69,0	75,8	62,1	52,8	69,5	
55-74 years	52,6	47,3	55,3	54,8	60,8	41,4	54,9	35,5	31,8	48,7	

¹ Self-employed included

² Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2014

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 2014

Sex, age and number of years of residence in Norway	Employed who are immigrants									
	Employed, total	Total	Nordic countries	Rest of Europe	Western Europe	EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North-America and Oceania	Asia ²	Africa	Latin-America
MALES	71,3	67,9	77,9	74,5	76,4	65,8	72,1	61,5	45,7	67,4
15-24 years	50,5	42,4	65,1	34,6	52,3	46,7	24,3	44,7	21,2	31,6
25-54 years	84,2	74,8	85,7	83,2	79,7	75,0	80,3	69,5	53,3	76,2
55-74 years	58,3	51,8	59,5	59,7	64,9	43,2	60,8	39,2	35,7	53,5
Stayed less than 4 years		65,8	81,5	70,8	75,1	69,4	66,2	54,8	27,3	61,7
15-24 years		39,6	71,7	31,4	59,3	36,7	23,8	29,5	9,9	18,8
25-54 years		71,3	85,0	78,1	77,5	76,9	75,3	63,0	34,1	72,4
55-74 years		56,0	71,7	61,3	63,5	48,7	59,2	24,1	15,2	54,8
Stayed 4-6 years		74,0	81,9	77,8	77,3	74,9	78,2	66,4	60,3	72,5
15-24 years		44,9	57,2	35,8	39,9	42,2	20,5	53,7	30,1	33,1
25-54 years		79,5	85,0	82,9	80,6	82,4	84,2	74,5	69,2	80,7
55-74 years		61,4	69,3	61,4	69,7	60,6	49,0	27,0	33,5	54,5
Stayed 7 years and more		67,1	75,0	75,4	78,2	64,0	74,0	62,4	53,3	68,7
15-24 years		44,1	50,1	39,3	42,0	49,7	29,3	48,0	31,6	45,1
25-54 years		75,5	86,4	87,3	83,5	73,4	82,5	70,6	60,5	77,0
55-74 years		50,5	58,1	59,4	63,2	42,6	61,5	40,0	37,8	53,4
FEMALES	65,5	58,3	73,9	64,9	67,6	62,1	59,4	51,3	37,5	59,1
15-24 years	51,2	39,6	66,7	29,5	47,6	47,9	24,0	35,9	23,8	35,2
25-54 years	79,7	64,3	84,0	76,5	71,9	68,8	67,2	56,8	42,2	64,4
55-74 years	47,0	42,3	51,0	48,0	53,9	40,1	49,5	32,0	24,7	44,4
Stayed less than 4 years		47,7	77,8	54,3	61,4	48,8	46,2	32,2	16,1	41,7
15-24 years		35,5	73,7	23,3	50,1	33,2	21,4	20,2	10,1	23,3
25-54 years		51,6	80,3	64,9	64,2	53,8	53,6	35,9	18,8	46,0
55-74 years		32,0	67,7	36,7	50,8	28,0	20,0	11,0	1,8	26,0
Stayed 4-6 years		63,0	79,2	72,1	71,7	65,1	65,4	53,1	40,4	61,7
15-24 years		37,2	54,7	33,9	42,1	50,2	24,0	33,2	27,8	39,4
25-54 years		67,5	82,5	78,0	75,6	69,0	68,9	57,6	44,7	64,6
55-74 years		46,2	72,2	54,5	62,1	41,7	46,4	22,5	14,0	45,2
Stayed 7 years and more		62,3	71,6	68,3	73,8	64,9	64,4	57,4	48,7	65,0
15-24 years		45,6	49,7	40,0	45,5	53,4	32,1	47,8	35,5	46,8
25-54 years		70,2	85,8	83,8	81,3	72,8	75,2	64,1	53,8	71,7
55-74 years		42,7	50,1	48,1	53,0	40,8	51,1	33,4	29,2	45,5

¹ Self-employed included

² Turkey included.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2014

Table A28. Unemployment rate (persons 16-74 years of age) by region of birth, sex and number of years of residence in Norway. Per cent of total number of persons aged 15-74 in each group. 4th quarter 2014

Sex and number of year of residence in Norway	Registered unemployed, total	Registered unemployed immigrants								
		Total	The Nordic countries	Rest of Western Europe	EU countries in Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe else	North-America and Oceania	Asia ¹	Africa	Latin-America
Total	1,8	4,5	2,2	2,4	5,8	4,6	2,0	4,5	6,1	4,5
Stayed less than 4 years		4,2	2,5	2,8	5,7	4,9	1,2	3,0	3,6	3,9
Stayed 4-6 years		6,3	3,6	3,5	6,7	6,5	2,7	7,1	8,5	7,4
Stayed 7 years and more		4,1	1,7	1,9	5,0	4,3	2,3	4,4	6,9	4,1
Males	2,1	4,7	2,6	2,7	5,9	4,8	2,4	4,3	6,5	4,4
Stayed less than 4 years		4,2	2,9	2,8	5,5	3,9	1,1	2,6	4,1	3,0
Stayed 4-6 years		6,1	4,0	3,5	6,6	5,3	3,0	6,5	8,8	6,7
Stayed 7 years and more		4,5	2,2	2,3	5,8	4,9	3,0	4,4	7,4	4,5
Females	1,6	4,3	1,6	2,1	5,5	4,5	1,6	4,6	5,6	4,6
Stayed less than 4 years		4,1	2,0	2,7	5,9	5,6	1,2	3,3	3,0	4,6
Stayed 4-6 years		6,6	3,1	3,7	6,7	7,2	2,4	7,6	8,2	7,9
Stayed 7 years and more		3,7	1,3	1,3	3,8	3,9	1,6	4,5	6,2	3,9

¹ Turkey included

Source: Statistics Norway, 2014

Table A29. Employed *in total* by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4 th quarter 2014. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group

	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40 years +
	Absolute figures					
Employed, total	2 650 000	109 560	232 091	273 001	565 626	1 469 722
Non-immigrant population	2 246 249	100 165	200 341	212 936	426 549	1 306 258
Employed immigrants, total	381 825	5 861	24 653	55 436	134 322	161 553
The Nordic countries	48 791	432	3 839	6 981	13 210	24 329
Western Europe else	43 182	468	1 403	4 051	13 347	23 913
EU countries in Eastern Europe	113 330	1 056	6 599	20 304	47 235	38 136
Eastern Europe else	31 778	642	2 615	4 839	10 411	13 271
North America and Oceania	6 763	24	148	777	2 019	3 795
Asia ¹	96 464	2 381	7 256	12 926	32 934	40 967
Africa	29 289	695	2 349	4 230	10 642	11 373
South and Central America	12 228	163	444	1 328	4 524	5 769
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ²	21 926	3 534	7 097	4 629	4 755	1 911
The Nordic countries	1 506	104	174	177	327	724
Western Europe else	1 048	65	114	156	250	463
EU countries in Eastern Europe	1 015	58	193	159	224	381
Eastern Europe else	1 589	578	592	132	180	107
North America and Oceania	148	7	22	16	32	71
Asia ¹	13 759	2 231	4 791	3 330	3 272	135
Africa	2 087	403	865	432	371	16
South and Central America	774	88	346	227	99	14
	Per cent					
Employed, total	68,5	33,5	67,4	77,5	82,2	68,1
Non-immigrant population	69,6	35,3	69,6	81,7	86,2	68,7
Employed immigrants, total	63,4	20,3	54,1	64,9	71,6	63,4
The Nordic countries	76,0	32,2	74,7	82,3	86,0	71,8
Western Europe else	70,6	20,4	39,6	71,9	81,8	71,6
EU countries in Eastern Europe	73,2	20,0	65,9	73,8	78,0	74,0
Eastern Europe else	63,7	26,2	58,9	71,3	73,9	59,9
North America and Oceania	66,0	9,2	32,8	69,3	74,4	66,6
Asia ¹	56,0	23,9	52,6	57,1	65,0	54,4
Africa	42,0	10,8	32,9	37,9	49,7	48,2
South and Central America	62,6	20,5	43,5	63,4	70,7	62,6
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ²	53,7	24,1	63,4	72,8	76,8	78,5
The Nordic countries	68,5	26,6	62,1	77,3	85,2	79,3
Western Europe else	64,4	21,2	48,3	71,6	85,3	80,7
EU countries in Eastern Europe	65,4	22,1	64,5	71,3	78,6	78,7
Eastern Europe else	51,5	34,1	67,9	74,2	84,5	82,9
North America and Oceania	64,1	20,6	61,1	53,3	84,2	76,3
Asia ¹	53,4	24,1	64,1	74,3	75,4	70,3
Africa	42,1	17,5	59,3	65,8	73,3	64,0
South and Central America	54,4	22,2	65,2	67,0	73,3	60,9

¹ Including Turkey.

² By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2014

Table A29m. Employed *males* by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2014. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group

	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40 years +
	Absolute figures					
Employed, total	1 407 684	54 030	120 550	143 143	301 713	788 248
Non-immigrant population	1 179 297	49 218	103 723	110 574	221 728	694 054
Employed immigrants, total	217 020	3 046	13 212	30 180	77 396	93 186
The Nordic countries	25 868	199	1 743	3 552	7 367	13 007
Western Europe else	26 961	247	754	2 397	8 234	15 329
EU countries in Eastern Europe	74 447	539	3 657	11 802	31 721	26 728
Eastern Europe else	14 160	308	1 287	2 285	4 628	5 652
North America and Oceania	3 838	12	75	435	1 180	2 136
Asia ¹	48 634	1 340	4 274	6 604	15 875	20 541
Africa	17 568	334	1 206	2 492	6 429	7 107
South and Central America	5 544	67	216	613	1 962	2 686
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ²	11 367	1 766	3 615	2 389	2 589	1 008
The Nordic countries	803	52	93	96	182	380
Western Europe else	582	37	67	82	141	255
EU countries in Eastern Europe	512	28	90	80	110	204
Eastern Europe else	750	253	301	60	88	48
North America and Oceania	70	3	10	6	16	35
Asia ¹	7 229	1 148	2 456	1 743	1 809	73
Africa	1 015	197	420	206	185	7
South and Central America	406	48	178	116	58	6
	Per cent					
Employed, total	71,3	32,1	68,0	79,8	84,9	72,0
Non-immigrant population	72,1	33,8	69,9	82,7	87,8	72,7
Employed immigrants, total	67,9	19,8	57,4	71,4	77,7	67,0
The Nordic countries	77,9	30,8	74,6	83,3	87,6	74,0
Western Europe else	74,5	21,6	43,1	73,8	85,3	75,1
EU countries in Eastern Europe	76,4	19,6	69,3	78,1	81,3	75,9
Eastern Europe else	65,8	23,9	60,5	76,7	79,8	60,7
North America and Oceania	72,1	8,5	34,7	75,4	81,2	72,9
Asia ¹	61,5	24,5	60,4	70,7	74,0	57,4
Africa	45,7	9,4	32,5	42,4	56,8	50,8
South and Central America	67,4	17,6	41,9	70,4	78,8	67,7
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ²	54,0	23,5	62,3	73,4	79,8	81,1
The Nordic countries	70,2	24,6	61,6	80,0	90,5	82,4
Western Europe else	66,1	21,4	52,3	73,9	89,2	82,0
EU countries in Eastern Europe	65,0	19,7	64,3	68,4	77,5	82,6
Eastern Europe else	48,5	30,2	65,4	69,8	86,3	78,7
North America and Oceania	60,3	13,6	58,8	46,2	84,2	77,8
Asia ¹	54,4	24,3	63,4	75,7	79,3	77,7
Africa	39,7	16,5	55,8	61,5	69,8	53,8
South and Central America	54,3	23,3	63,6	67,4	73,4	54,5

¹ Including Turkey.

² By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2014

Table A29f. Employed females by immigrant background, region of birth and age. 4th quarter 2014. Absolute figures and in per cent of persons in total in each group

	Total	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40 years +
	Absolute figures					
Employed, total	1 242 316	55 530	111 541	129 858	263 913	681 474
Non-immigrant population	1 066 952	50 947	96 618	102 362	204 821	612 204
Employed immigrants, total	164 805	2 815	11 441	25 256	56 926	68 367
The Nordic countries	22 923	233	2 096	3 429	5 843	11 322
Western Europe else	16 221	221	649	1 654	5 113	8 584
EU countries in Eastern Europe	38 883	517	2 942	8 502	15 514	11 408
Eastern Europe else	17 618	334	1 328	2 554	5 783	7 619
North America and Oceania	2 925	12	73	342	839	1 659
Asia ¹	47 830	1 041	2 982	6 322	17 059	20 426
Africa	11 721	361	1 143	1 738	4 213	4 266
South and Central America	6 684	96	228	715	2 562	3 083
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ²	10 559	1 768	3 482	2 240	2 166	903
The Nordic countries	703	52	81	81	145	344
Western Europe else	466	28	47	74	109	208
EU countries in Eastern Europe	503	30	103	79	114	177
Eastern Europe else	839	325	291	72	92	59
North America and Oceania	78	4	12	10	16	36
Asia ¹	6 530	1 083	2 335	1 587	1 463	62
Africa	1 072	206	445	226	186	9
South and Central America	368	40	168	111	41	8
	Per cent					
Employed, total	65,5	35,0	66,6	75,0	79,2	64,1
Non-immigrant population	67,0	36,9	69,3	80,6	84,6	64,7
Employed immigrants, total	58,3	20,9	50,8	58,5	64,8	59,1
The Nordic countries	73,9	33,6	74,9	81,3	84,0	69,3
Western Europe else	64,9	19,2	36,1	69,4	76,7	66,1
EU countries in Eastern Europe	67,6	20,4	62,2	68,5	72,2	69,9
Eastern Europe else	62,1	28,9	57,3	67,1	69,8	59,4
North America and Oceania	59,4	10,1	31,1	62,8	66,6	60,0
Asia ¹	51,3	23,2	44,3	47,6	58,4	51,6
Africa	37,5	12,5	33,4	33,0	41,8	44,4
South and Central America	59,1	23,2	45,1	58,4	65,5	58,7
Employed Norwegian born by immigrant parents, total ²	53,4	24,8	64,6	72,2	73,5	75,9
The Nordic countries	66,8	28,9	62,8	74,3	79,2	76,1
Western Europe else	62,4	20,9	43,5	69,2	80,7	79,1
EU countries in Eastern Europe	65,8	25,0	64,8	74,5	79,7	74,7
Eastern Europe else	54,5	37,9	70,6	78,3	82,9	86,8
North America and Oceania	67,8	33,3	63,2	58,8	84,2	75,0
Asia ¹	52,4	23,9	64,8	72,7	71,0	63,3
Africa	44,7	18,4	63,1	70,2	77,2	75,0
South and Central America	54,4	21,1	66,9	66,5	73,2	66,7

1 Including Turkey.

2 By mothers native country.

Source: Statistics Norway, 2014

Index of tables

Table B1_B2_B3. Immigration, emigration and net migration of OECD population. 2014

Table B1M. Immigration of OECD male population. 2014

Table B1F. Immigration of OECD female population. 2014

Table B2M. Emigration of OECD male population. 2014

Table B2F. migration of OECD female population. 2014

Table B3M. Net migration of OECD male population. 2014

Table B3F. Net migration of OECD female population. 2014

Table B4. OECD population resident in Norway by citizenship. 1 January 2015

Table B5. OECD immigrant population by country of origin. 1 January 2015

Table B6. OECD population by country of birth. 1 January 2015

ANNEX B**Table B1_B2_B3. Immigration, emigration and net migration of OECD population
1. 2014**

Citizenship	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration
Total	70 030	31 875	38 155
<i>Of which:</i>			
Australia	181	132	49
Austria	100	79	21
Belgium	118	58	60
Canada	222	204	18
Chile	71	51	20
Czech Republic	256	93	163
Denmark	1 705	622	1 083
Estland	579	318	261
Finland	578	435	143
France	831	487	344
Germany	1 542	1 199	343
Greece	519	60	459
Hungary	586	134	452
Iceland	1 135	669	466
Ireland	98	66	32
Israel	23	16	7
Italy	794	254	540
Japan	182	124	58
Korea	141	88	53
Luxembourg	1	1	0
Mexico	110	52	58
Netherlands	632	276	356
New Zealand	55	34	21
Poland	9 859	2 898	6 961
Portugal	653	100	553
Slovenia	73	15	58
Slovak Republic	510	208	302
Spain	1 437	437	1 000
Sweden	4 626	3 840	786
Switzerland	90	61	29
Turkey	290	124	166
United Kingdom	1 254	760	494
United States	874	774	100

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

Table B1m. Immigration of OECD male population ¹. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	38 110	4 712	3 652	12 897	9 843	4 496	1 722	535	253
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	111	3	7	52	29	11	7	2	-
Austria	50	3	1	20	12	11	3	-	-
Belgium	63	4	4	23	23	4	4	1	-
Canada	120	10	7	42	31	15	12	3	-
Chile	30	1	7	8	7	6	1	-	-
Czech Republic	139	20	1	59	39	19	-	1	-
Denmark	980	89	67	397	206	131	70	18	2
Estland	324	18	10	117	120	45	13	1	-
Finland	269	38	9	90	65	41	20	6	-
France	451	57	22	221	101	35	12	3	-
Germany	792	84	69	271	178	123	52	11	4
Greece	318	34	29	78	85	71	20	1	-
Hungary	315	39	14	80	115	52	15	-	-
Iceland	605	117	71	136	117	92	59	12	1
Ireland	67	8	-	19	27	9	4	-	-
Israel	14	2	-	8	3	1	-	-	-
Italy	495	42	39	129	171	81	28	4	1
Japan	58	6	5	17	17	10	3	-	-
Korea	59	10	5	11	21	11	1	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	58	5	5	26	18	3	-	1	-
Netherlands	370	55	25	101	94	55	33	4	3
New Zealand	34	3	4	15	4	3	5	-	-
Poland	6 231	504	269	2 047	2 114	967	299	28	3
Portugal	378	37	18	91	140	69	19	4	-
Slovenia	40	3	4	13	12	3	3	2	-
Slovak Republic	314	30	15	134	83	40	12	-	-
Spain	808	74	43	231	250	147	58	5	-
Sweden	2 439	146	123	1 301	491	211	129	26	12
Switzerland	44	3	1	20	11	8	1	-	-
Turkey	163	11	7	70	56	15	4	-	-
United Kingdom	844	65	22	268	226	161	72	26	4
United States	446	54	49	119	104	63	37	16	4

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

Table B1f. Immigration of OECD female population ¹. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	31 920	4 567	3 330	12 784	6 595	2 685	1 145	531	283
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	70	7	7	29	15	10	2	-	-
Austria	50	2	9	21	14	3	1	-	-
Belgium	55	6	3	25	8	8	4	-	1
Canada	102	9	7	50	24	5	7	-	-
Chile	41	5	5	6	16	3	6	-	-
Czech Republic	117	11	7	58	30	9	-	1	1
Denmark	725	93	53	326	131	75	34	10	3
Estland	255	40	17	111	53	19	14	1	-
Finland	309	41	21	115	75	29	20	8	-
France	380	62	37	174	69	26	10	1	1
Germany	750	64	130	292	152	74	25	7	6
Greece	201	31	23	54	60	24	8	-	1
Hungary	271	38	12	107	81	22	9	2	-
Iceland	530	113	83	129	89	67	37	11	1
Ireland	31	5	2	7	9	8	-	-	-
Israel	9	1	1	4	2	1	-	-	-
Italy	299	40	38	98	79	34	7	3	-
Japan	124	9	11	57	30	17	-	-	-
Korea	82	12	4	32	25	8	1	-	-
Luxembourg	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	52	3	2	25	15	6	1	-	-
Netherlands	262	61	20	78	55	35	9	2	2
New Zealand	21	4	4	5	2	3	3	-	-
Poland	3 628	489	261	1 623	829	308	99	12	7
Portugal	275	35	25	74	91	40	7	2	1
Slovenia	33	1	1	14	11	1	4	1	-
Slovak Republic	196	19	13	104	39	19	2	-	-
Spain	629	93	58	209	173	77	16	2	1
Sweden	2 187	153	213	1 292	300	126	79	15	9
Switzerland	46	3	5	20	13	3	2	-	-
Turkey	127	15	19	58	27	7	-	-	1
United Kingdom	410	57	15	138	107	44	30	12	7
United States	428	42	44	150	93	64	15	16	4

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

Table B2m. Emigration of OECD male population ¹. 2014

Citizenship	Total	Age							
		0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	17 374	2 276	1 074	4 656	4 502	2 585	1 408	670	203
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	78	5	4	27	32	8	2	-	-
Austria	46	3	1	17	12	10	2	1	-
Belgium	31	6	2	6	8	6	2	-	1
Canada	104	13	14	19	30	14	11	3	-
Chile	31	5	7	8	6	3	2	-	-
Czech Republic	52	6	1	17	19	7	2	-	-
Denmark	373	20	16	98	94	81	35	27	2
Estonia	223	15	3	60	74	46	22	3	-
Finland	217	25	14	53	49	37	21	13	5
France	251	24	12	107	61	33	8	5	1
Germany	650	57	34	167	137	136	81	34	4
Greece	39	5	-	5	21	7	-	1	-
Hungary	87	6	6	15	33	20	5	2	-
Iceland	377	59	36	64	81	82	43	11	1
Ireland	42	3	2	12	14	7	3	1	-
Israel	8	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Italy	159	12	11	40	61	21	11	2	1
Japan	49	7	-	16	13	7	4	2	-
Korea	35	6	3	11	9	3	2	1	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	29	-	2	13	11	1	1	1	-
Netherlands	157	23	13	16	32	41	21	7	4
New Zealand	17	1	-	5	7	-	1	3	-
Poland	2 071	239	33	329	716	436	259	59	-
Portugal	66	6	1	15	25	15	4	-	-
Slovenia	8	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	147	6	-	41	50	32	12	6	-
Spain	251	11	6	131	60	30	11	1	1
Sweden	2 073	158	58	1 055	447	165	120	59	11
Switzerland	28	4	1	12	6	3	1	1	-
Turkey	70	7	6	18	26	8	4	-	1
United Kingdom	501	42	28	77	123	106	77	39	9
United States	403	46	51	102	69	66	43	14	12

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

Table B2f. Emigration of OECD female population ¹ . 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	14 501	2 135	1 231	5 453	3 204	1 274	646	398	160
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	54	5	7	20	14	6	-	2	-
Austria	33	2	2	18	8	1	1	1	-
Belgium	27	6	4	4	7	2	1	2	1
Canada	100	15	14	24	27	16	3	1	-
Chile	20	4	2	2	5	5	2	-	-
Czech Republic	41	6	-	21	12	2	-	-	-
Denmark	249	28	18	102	51	23	15	9	3
Estland	95	12	6	39	20	10	6	2	-
Finland	218	41	10	57	55	23	17	14	1
France	236	27	11	129	42	22	4	1	-
Germany	549	59	74	203	106	58	32	15	2
Greece	21	4	-	5	5	4	3	-	-
Hungary	47	3	3	14	16	9	2	-	-
Iceland	292	57	41	79	45	32	29	8	1
Ireland	24	5	4	2	2	7	3	1	-
Israel	8	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	1
Italy	95	7	14	31	32	6	4	1	-
Japan	75	6	8	35	17	7	1	1	-
Korea	53	4	1	31	13	3	1	-	-
Luxembourg	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	23	1	4	12	6	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	119	20	16	30	26	14	10	2	1
New Zealand	17	3	2	5	3	2	2	-	-
Poland	827	206	32	246	252	51	25	8	7
Portugal	34	2	4	11	11	5	1	-	-
Slovenia	7	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	61	9	2	29	14	4	3	-	-
Spain	186	12	7	119	34	9	4	1	-
Sweden	1 767	137	94	1 075	263	97	65	31	5
Switzerland	33	3	2	17	5	3	-	1	2
Turkey	54	5	8	21	13	2	2	1	2
United Kingdom	259	39	23	51	63	48	23	10	2
United States	371	39	51	103	74	57	30	10	7

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

Table B3m. Net migration of OECD male population ¹. 2014

Nationals from	Total	Age							
		0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	20 736	2 436	2 578	8 241	5 341	1 911	314	-135	50
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	33	-2	3	25	-3	3	5	2	-
Austria	4	-	-	3	-	1	1	-1	-
Belgium	32	-2	2	17	15	-2	2	1	-1
Canada	16	-3	-7	23	1	1	1	-	-
Chile	-1	-4	-	-	1	3	-1	-	-
Czech Republic	87	14	-	42	20	12	-2	1	-
Denmark	607	69	51	299	112	50	35	-9	-
Estonia	101	3	7	57	46	-1	-9	-2	-
Finland	52	13	-5	37	16	4	-1	-7	-5
France	200	33	10	114	40	2	4	-2	-1
Germany	142	27	35	104	41	-13	-29	-23	-
Greece	279	29	29	73	64	64	20	-	-
Hungary	228	33	8	65	82	32	10	-2	-
Iceland	228	58	35	72	36	10	16	1	-
Ireland	25	5	-2	7	13	2	1	-1	-
Israel	6	-	-	7	1	-2	-	-	-
Italy	336	30	28	89	110	60	17	2	-
Japan	9	-1	5	1	4	3	-1	-2	-
Korea	24	4	2	-	12	8	-1	-1	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	29	5	3	13	7	2	-1	-	-
Netherlands	213	32	12	85	62	14	12	-3	-1
New Zealand	17	2	4	10	-3	3	4	-3	-
Poland	4 160	265	236	1 718	1 398	531	40	-31	3
Portugal	312	31	17	76	115	54	15	4	-
Slovenia	32	3	4	10	11	-1	3	2	-
Slovak Republic	167	24	15	93	33	8	-	-6	-
Spain	557	63	37	100	190	117	47	4	-1
Sweden	366	-12	65	246	44	46	9	-33	1
Switzerland	16	-1	-	8	5	5	-	-1	-
Turkey	93	4	1	52	30	7	-	-	-1
United Kingdom	343	23	-6	191	103	55	-5	-13	-5
United States	43	8	-2	17	35	-3	-6	2	-8

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

Table B3f. Net migration of OECD female population¹. 2014

Citizenship	Age								
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 +
Total	17 419	2 432	2 099	7 331	3 391	1 411	499	133	123
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	16	2	-	9	1	4	2	-2	-
Austria	17	-	7	3	6	2	-	-1	-
Belgium	28	-	-1	21	1	6	3	-2	-
Canada	2	-6	-7	26	-3	-11	4	-1	-
Chile	21	1	3	4	11	-2	4	-	-
Czech Republic	76	5	7	37	18	7	-	1	1
Denmark	476	65	35	224	80	52	19	1	-
Estland	160	28	11	72	33	9	8	-1	-
Finland	91	-	11	58	20	6	3	-6	-1
France	144	35	26	45	27	4	6	-	1
Germany	201	5	56	89	46	16	-7	-8	4
Greece	180	27	23	49	55	20	5	-	1
Hungary	224	35	9	93	65	13	7	2	-
Iceland	238	56	42	50	44	35	8	3	-
Ireland	7	-	-2	5	7	1	-3	-1	-
Israel	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-1
Italy	204	33	24	67	47	28	3	2	-
Japan	49	3	3	22	13	10	-1	-1	-
Korea	29	8	3	1	12	5	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	29	2	-2	13	9	6	1	-	-
Netherlands	143	41	4	48	29	21	-1	-	1
New Zealand	4	1	2	-	-1	1	1	-	-
Poland	2 801	283	229	1 377	577	257	74	4	-
Portugal	241	33	21	63	80	35	6	2	1
Slovenia	26	-	-	12	9	-	4	1	-
Slovak Republic	135	10	11	75	25	15	-1	-	-
Spain	443	81	51	90	139	68	12	1	1
Sweden	420	16	119	217	37	29	14	-16	4
Switzerland	13	-	3	3	8	-	2	-1	-2
Turkey	73	10	11	37	14	5	-2	-1	-1
United Kingdom	151	18	-8	87	44	-4	7	2	5
United States	57	3	-7	47	19	7	-15	6	-3

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

Table B4. OECD population resident in Norway by citizenship. 1
January 2015

Citizenship	1.1.2015
OECD population, total	289 949
Australia	1 371
Austria	1 216
Belgium	1 127
Canada	1 840
Chile	1 879
Czech Republic	1 737
Denmark	23 499
Estland	5 167
Finland	6 369
France	5 857
Germany	25 030
Greece	2 152
Hungary	3 144
Iceland	9 218
Ireland	1 107
Israel	303
Italy	4 330
Japan	763
Korea	573
Luxembourg	34
Mexico	677
Netherlands	8 322
New Zealand	402
Poland	93 615
Portugal	3 731
Slovenia	329
Slovak Republic	3 981
Spain	6 856
Sweden	45 100
Switzerland	1 322
Turkey	3 314
United Kingdom	16 250
United States	9 334

Table B5. OECD immigrant population by country of origin. 1 January 2015

Country	Immigrants	Norwegian born to immigrant parents
Total	669 380	135 583
<i>Of which:</i>		
Australia	1 489	46
Austria	1 211	71
Belgium	1 125	87
Canada	1 751	77
Chile	6 241	1 715
Czech Republic	2 102	253
Denmark	19 973	1 763
Estonia	5 067	351
Finland	6 336	558
France	5 228	428
Germany	24 611	2 554
Greece	2 060	78
Hungary	3 600	592
Iceland	7 924	736
Ireland	990	43
Israel	642	75
Italy	3 525	174
Japan	912	60
Korea	1 037	84
Luxembourg	40	-
Mexico	1 104	68
Netherlands	7 589	829
New Zealand	512	16
Poland	90 962	8 462
Portugal	2 810	174
Slovenia	371	36
Slovak Republic	3 834	335
Spain	5 361	264
Sweden	36 887	2 229
Switzerland	1 326	142
Turkey	11 049	6 559
United Kingdom	14 294	829
United States	8 379	353

Table B6. OECD population by country of birth. 1 January 2015

Country of birth	1.1.2015
OECD population, total	332 740
Australia	2 176
Austria	1 588
Belgium	1 672
Canada	3 032
Chile	6 631
Czech Republic	2 148
Denmark	25 260
Estland	5 096
Finland	6 825
France	6 286
Germany	28 212
Greece	2 270
Hungary	3 940
Iceland	8 274
Ireland	1 107
Israel	820
Italy	3 971
Japan	1 395
Korea	7 483
Luxembourg	135
Mexico	1 226
Netherlands	8 654
New Zealand	633
Poland	91 213
Portugal	2 925
Slovenia	377
Slovak Republic	3 840
Spain	6 145
Sweden	49 216
Switzerland	2 198
Turkey	11 192
United Kingdom	19 339
United States	17 461