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2. Population

Since the expansion of the EU in 2004, we have experienced significant changes in immigration flows to Norway. The immigration has set new records almost every year, and the highest net migration to date was registered in 2008 (43 300). In 2009, net migration was lower than the previous year; 38 600, but still one of the highest ever registered. Since 2006, the number of immigrants in Norway has increased by 141 000 persons, and one out of four immigrants came from Poland.

2.1. Who are immigrants in Norway?

- At the beginning of 2010, there were 460 000 immigrants and 93 000 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway.
- Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents constituted 11.4 per cent of Norway's population.
- The largest groups of immigrants had country backgrounds from Poland, Sweden, Germany and Iraq. Among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents the largest groups had country backgrounds from Pakistan, Vietnam, Somalia and Iraq.
- Twenty-seven per cent of the population in Oslo are immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Twenty-nine per cent of all immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway live in Oslo. Forty-two per cent in the area, if Akershus is included.
- There are major differences in the length of stay depending on country background. Immigrants from Poland and Latvia have the shortest stays; 9 out of 10 have lived here less than 5 years. Nearly half of the Danes and Pakistanis have been resident in Norway for more than 20 years.
- Eight out of ten Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have country backgrounds from countries outside the EU etc.
- When including persons with at least one Norwegian-born parent or those born abroad to Norwegian-born parents, the total is 826 000 persons, or 17 per cent of the population.

This chapter describes immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and the composition and structure of these groups. Under the heading *population structure* (chapter 2.1) we will look at some demographic aspects of immigrants

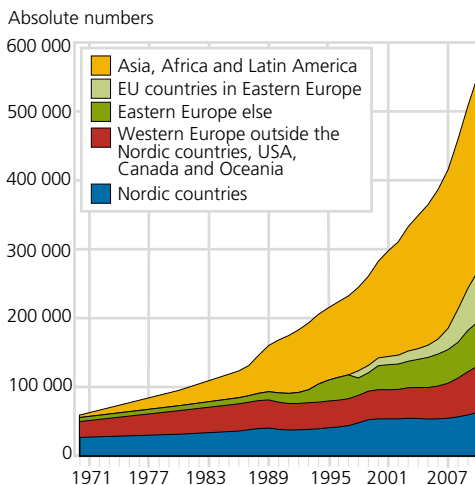
and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents with regard to gender, age, country of origin, length of stay in Norway, where in the country they live etc.

This chapter also focuses on demographic changes (chapter 2.2) among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. This part of the chapter includes figures on immigration and emigration, naturalisation, fertility and changes in marital status. In the last part of the chapter we present immigrants by reason for immigration, which is divided into labour, refugee, family and education (chapter 2.3).

One out of nine with immigrant background

At the beginning of 1970, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents totalled up to 59 200 persons or 1.5 per cent of Norway’s population. At the beginning of 2010, these groups had risen to 552 000 persons or 11.4 per cent of the population.

Figure 2.1.1. **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background 1970-2010. Absolute numbers**

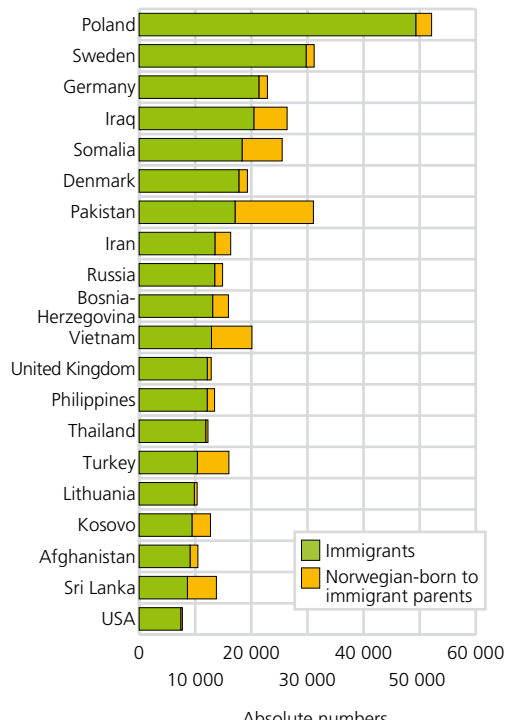


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in immigration from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe, especially from Poland. A total of 74 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have a background from this area. This group accounts for about as many as the other areas we can divide Europe into: the Nordic countries (63 000), Western Europe (56 000) and countries in Eastern Europe outside of the EU (64 000).

The number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa and Latin America has doubled since 2000. They now account for 284 000 persons, compared with 140 000 persons in 2000. The proportion of all immigrants and Norwegian-born

Figure 2.1.2. **The 20 largest groups among immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Absolute numbers. 1. January 2010**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

to immigrant parents coming from these countries has increased from 6 per cent in 1970 to 51 per cent at the beginning of 2010. The majority of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents have a background from Europe; 257 000. Asia is next with 199 000 and Africa with 67 000 persons.

93 000 are Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

A total of 459 000 immigrants lived in Norway as per 1 January 2010. In addition, there are 93 000 Norwegian-born to immigrant parents resident in Norway. At the beginning of 2010, the majority of immigrants had a country background from Poland (49 000), Sweden (30 000), Germany (21 000) or Iraq (20 000).

Those with Pakistani parents made up the largest group of all Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, with 14 000. Norwegian-born to Vietnamese parents were the second largest group (7 200), followed by those with parents from Somalia (7 100), Iraq (5 900) and Turkey (5 600). The reason why so few people with Danish or Swedish parents are born in Norway compared to other large immigrant groups, may be that Swedes and Danes to a larger extent have children with a person of Norwegian origin, and if two Danes or Swedes become a couple and have children, they are more likely to move back to their country of origin than other groups. The majority of immigrants from Thailand and Philippines are women who marry a man without an immigrant background, and consequently their children are not regarded as Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the statistics. The differences in the number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in the various country groups can partly be explained by different age structure and by length of stay in Norway. Many of the immigrants from Pakis-

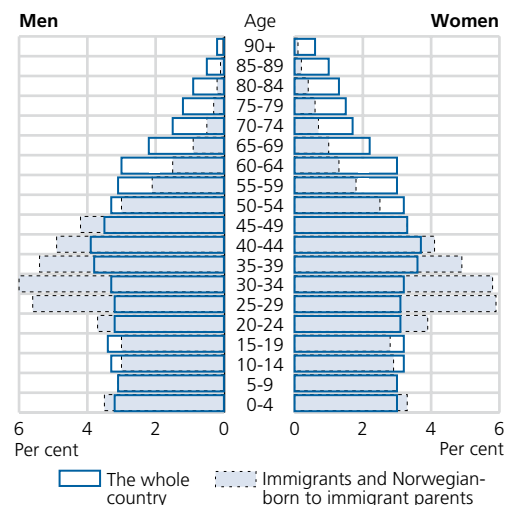
tan and Vietnam have lived in Norway for a long time, while the immigrants from Poland and Afghanistan are among the newly arrived groups.

Of the largest groups, Norwegian-born to Pakistani parents have the highest proportion of all the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, with 45 per cent. The proportion is approximately 36 per cent among persons with backgrounds from Sri Lanka, Turkey and Vietnam. Among persons with backgrounds from Thailand, USA and Sweden, the percentage is less than 5 per cent.

Many young adults

The immigrant population is made up of a relatively high number of young adults compared with the population as a whole (figure 2.1.3). At the start of 2010, 54 per cent of all immigrants were aged 20-44 years, while the corresponding figure for the population as a whole was 34 per cent. For people younger than 20 years old, the

Figure 2.1.3. **Total population, immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by gender and age. Per cent. 1 January 2010**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

distribution was equal among the two groups.

Thirty-three per cent of the Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were 5 years or younger at the start of 2010, and 71 per cent were below 15 years. Fifteen per cent were aged 20-44 years, while almost no Norwegian-born to immigrant parents were older than 60 years.

Among immigrants, two per cent were 5 years or younger, and eight per cent were below 15 years of age. More than half ; 57 per cent, were aged 20-44 years, while one out of ten immigrants had reached 60 years or older.

The age structure is unequal between the two groups because most of those immigrating to Norway are young adults. Relatively few children and elderly immigrate, while many of those immigrating have children after they are settled here. In a few decades time, the age structure will become more alike, since many of the

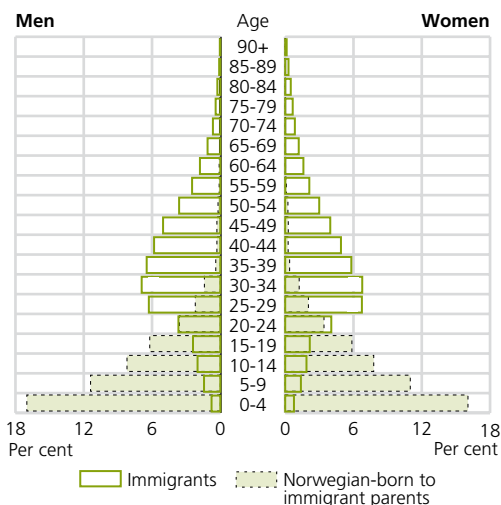
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are getting older. This depends on the future level of immigration, and of fertility patterns in the different groups.

Age differences depend on country background

We also find differences in the age composition when we compare immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by country background (figure 2.1.5). This figure shows persons with country backgrounds from the EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as one group and persons with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Oceania without Australia and New Zealand and Europe without the EU/EEA. This distinction might be useful because there are, and have been, different restrictions for immigration to Norway depending on where a person comes from.

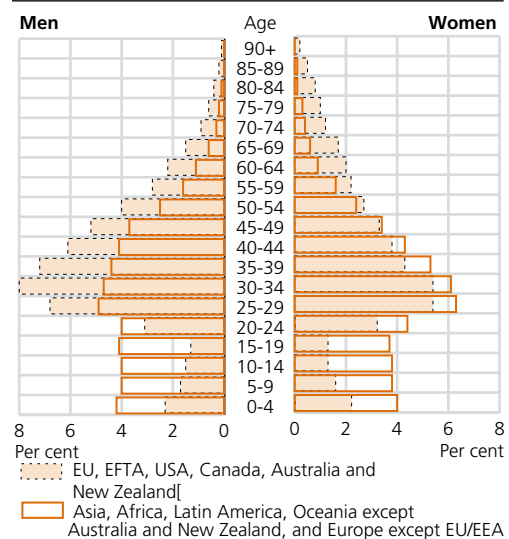
About 13 per cent of persons with country backgrounds from the EU etc. were young-

Figure 2.1.4. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by gender and age. Per cent. 1 January 2010



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.1.5. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background, age and gender. Per cent. 1 January 2010



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

ger than 20 years of age, while the corresponding figure was 32 per cent for the group from Asia, Africa etc. This difference is partly because there are more persons born in Norway among the latter group. The former group marries more often with a person from the rest of the population. Children born of those couples are not counted as Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, since this group includes only those with two foreign born parents.

Among 20-60 year olds the age structure is quite similar in the two country-groups. Among those older than 60 years, a larger proportion is found among those from the EU etc. than Asia, Africa etc. (13 and 5 per cent respectively). Most immigrants arrive in Norway at a working age and many stay for a long time. However, some are older when they arrive, such as many Bosnians during the crisis in the Balkans in the early 1990's. In January 2010 the proportion of people aged 60 years and older was 15 per cent among Bosnians, and 12 per cent among Pakistanis living in Norway.

Since the immigration to Norway from Asia, Africa, etc. only really began in 1970, there are few people in this group who have reached 60 yet. In a few years time, the differences in age structure can be expected to be smaller in the older age groups, but persist among the youngest. As the tendency so far has been that persons with country backgrounds from many Asian, African and Eastern European countries marry someone with the same country background, their children are termed «Norwegian-born to immigrant parents». Because persons with country backgrounds from the EU etc. often have children with persons from the rest of the population, it could be expected that the group from Asia, Africa etc. will also on average be younger than the other group in the future.

Men in majority among labour immigrants

There were almost as many women as men among immigrants in total; 236 000 men and 224 000 women. However there are differences depending on country background. In the largest immigrant groups, men from countries with many labour immigrants and newly-arrived refugees are in the majority. A common pattern of refugee migration is that the men often are the first to flee while the rest of the family follows later. Also among the migrant workers, men are the «pioneers». This applies to Poland (66 per cent men), the United Kingdom (62 per cent), Afghanistan, Lithuania and Iraq (61, 59 and 57 per cent respectively).

Women made up a large share of those from Thailand (84 per cent), The Philippines (81 per cent) and Russia (66 per cent). Immigration from the first two countries mentioned has been mainly family immigration; mostly family establishment to men in the rest of the population. Among immigrants from Russia, the distribution is more complex, with both refugees (mostly from Chechnya) and labour immigrants.

Noticeable variation in the duration of residence

A result of high immigration in recent years is that a larger proportion of immigrants now have a short duration of residence in Norway. About 40 per cent have lived in Norway less than 5 years at the start of 2010 compared with 33 per cent with the same duration of stay at the start of 2005. Twenty-nine per cent have lived in Norway 5-14 years and 31 per cent have been resident in the country for at least 15 years.

Duration of residence in Norway varies between the groups with different country backgrounds. Among the largest immi-

grant groups, immigrants from Poland and Lithuania have the shortest stay, with 9 out of 10 having resided in Norway for less than five years. Among immigrants from Germany, Thailand, Philippines and the Netherlands, half of them have stayed for less than 5 years. Among the immigrants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia, one third have arrived in the last five years.

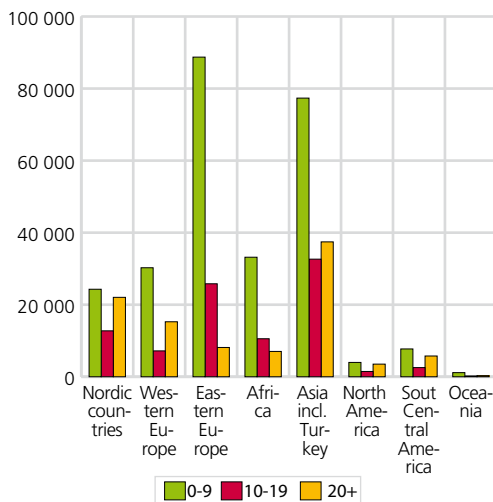
Among those with the longest stay in Norway, there were many immigrants from Pakistan and Denmark; more than half of them have been resident in Norway for 20 years or more.

35 municipalities are higher than the national average

There were immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in all the municipalities in Norway. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents constituted 11.4 per cent of Norway’s population; 7 per cent were from Africa, Asia etc. and 4.3 from the EU etc. Thirty-six out of Norway’s 430 municipalities had a

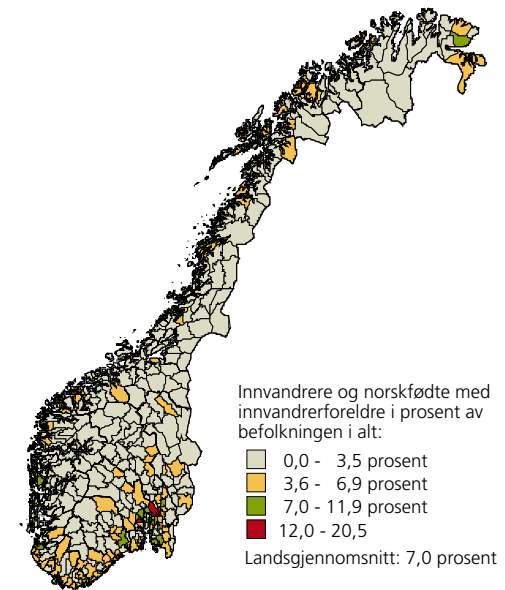
higher proportion of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents than the national average. These municipalities are spread across the country, and include both large cities and some of the smaller municipalities. Eight of these municipalities are situated in Akershus, five are located in Buskerud and Rogaland respectively. In 19 of these 36 municipalities, the majority of persons with an immigrant background had backgrounds from Africa, Asia etc., while in the remaining 16 municipalities the majority came from the EU etc. Most persons with immigrant backgrounds live in Eastern Norway. One of the explanations is that the first labour immigrants from Pakistan and Turkey who came at the end of the 1960s settled here. Another explanation is that refugees often move from the municipality they first became resident

Figure 2.1.6. Immigrants, by length of stay and country background. 2010. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.1.7. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, Latin-America, Europe excluding EU/EEA and Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand, as a percentage of the population. 1 January 2010



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway
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in, to the central municipalities in Eastern Norway (Høydahl 2010).

Most immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents in Norway live in Oslo, both in relative and absolute figures. They account for 27 per cent, in total 160 000 persons. There were also high proportions in Drammen (22 per cent), Lørenskog (19 per cent) and Skedsmo (18 per cent).

All suburbs in Oslo were above the national average of 11.4, excluding the suburb Marka. The suburbs with the highest proportions of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents are Søndre Nordstrand with 16 600 persons (46 per cent), Alna 20 700 (44), Stovner 13 200 (45) and Grorud 10 700 (41 per cent). Nordstrand and Vestre Aker had the lowest shares with 13 and 14 per cent respectively.

Continued high immigration expected

Statistics Norway's projection of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents shows that the number of immigrants is expected to increase sharply in the coming years, from 460 000 today to between 1 and 1.8 million in 2060. The number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents will increase from 93 000 to between 300 000 and 500 000. The sum of these two groups is estimated to be between 1.3 and 2.3 million in 2060, or between 22 and 28 per cent of the total population (Population projections).

The immigration to Norway has changed considerably over time, and has been particularly high in recent years. There is a great deal of uncertainty about the level of the future immigration. This uncertainty is primarily related to developments in the labour market in Norway and other countries, as well as the Norwegian immigration policy. Therefore, the projection of

the number of immigrants in Norway and the composition of the immigrant population is very uncertain, especially over the long term.

Table 2.1.1. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents. Immigration category and country background. 1 January 2010

Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	552 313	Immigrants	459 346	Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	92 967
Poland	52 125	Poland	49 309	Pakistan	13 963
Sweden	31 193	Sweden	29 763	Vietnam	7 208
Pakistan	31 061	Germany	21 341	Somalia	7 147
Iraq	26 374	Iraq	20 443	Iraq	5 931
Somalia	25 496	Somalia	18 349	Turkey	5 620
Germany	22 859	Denmark	17 774	Sri Lanka	5 166
Vietnam	20 100	Pakistan	17 098	Kosovo	3 302
Denmark	19 298	Iran	13 508	Morocco	3 197
Iran	16 321	Russia	13 470	India	2 859
Turkey	15 998	Bosnia-Herzegovina	13 103	Poland	2 816
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 918	Vietnam	12 892	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2 815
Russia	14 873	United Kingdom	12 140	Iran	2 813
Sri Lanka	13 772	Philippines	12 128	Chile	1 578
Philippines	13 447	Thailand	11 872	Denmark	1 524
United Kingdom	12 843	Turkey	10 378	Germany	1 518
Kosovo	12 719	Lithuania	9 838	Sweden	1 430
Thailand	12 268	Kosovo	9 417	Russia	1 403
Afghanistan	10 475	Afghanistan	9 074	Afghanistan	1 401
Lithuania	10 341	Sri Lanka	8 606	Philippines	1 319
India	9 747	USA	7 414	China	1 139
Morocco	8 058	India	6 888	Eritrea	1 030
USA	7 707	The Netherlands	6 270	Macedonia	949
Chile	7 607	China	6 187	Ethiopia	937
China	7 326	Finland	6 163	Lebanon	767
The Netherlands	6 926	Chile	6 029	United Kingdom	703
Finland	6 665	Morocco	4 861	The Netherlands	656
Eritrea	5 789	Eritrea	4 759	Syria	606
Ethiopia	5 156	Iceland	4 540	Croatia	559
Iceland	4 966	Romania	4 235	Serbia	533
Romania	4 533	Ethiopia	4 219	Ghana	530
France	3 930	France	3 684	Lithuania	503
Croatia	3 244	Brazil	2 728	Finland	502
Macedonia	3 117	Latvia	2 710	Iceland	426
Burma	3 015	The Palestinian Territory	2 702	Hungary	425
The Palestinian Territory	2 939	Burma	2 699	Algeria	397
Latvia	2 856	Croatia	2 685	Gambia	397
Brazil	2 814	Ukraine	2 440	Thailand	396
Serbia	2 748	Serbia	2 215	Burma	316
Ukraine	2 604	Macedonia	2 168	Romania	298
Lebanon	2 397	Spain	2 070	USA	293

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.2. Immigration category¹, country of birth and citizenship, by country background and gender. 1 January 2010

	Immigration background			Norwegian-born to immigrant parents	Country of birth ¹	Citizenship
	Country background ²	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents ³	Immigrants ⁴			
Both sexes						
Abroad, total	826 394	552 313	459 346	92 967	526 800	333 873
EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand	402 518	210 725	197 963	12 762	240 577	204 666
Africa, Asia, South and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oceania except Australia og New Zealand²	423 876	341 588	261 383	80 205	286 223	129 207
The Nordic countries	151 699	63 040	59 087	3 953	76 974	67 865
Western Europe	117 424	56 425	52 707	3 718	65 993	54 416
EU countries in eastern Europe	82 090	73 511	69 245	4 266	69 877	65 748
Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	72 711	64 061	53 425	10 636	53 802	27 864
Africa	81 080	67 169	50 769	16 400	53 579	29 319
Asia including Turkey	243 686	198 722	147 439	51 283	162 516	66 144
North-America ⁵	38 885	9 309	8 962	347	18 846	10 210
South and Central America	34 797	18 355	16 035	2 320	22 804	7 842
Oceania	4 022	1 721	1 677	44	2 408	1 524
Stateless	-	-	-	-	-	2 860
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	81
Men						
Abroad, total	423 079	283 261	235 555	47 706	268 503	176 858
The Nordic countries	76 608	30 868	28 835	2 033	38 044	34 898
Western Europe	63 314	31 828	29 870	1 958	36 734	31 663
EU countries in eastern Europe	50 457	45 970	43 799	2 171	44 159	42 956
Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	34 019	29 523	24 087	5 436	24 313	12 326
Africa	42 894	35 701	27 314	8 387	28 820	15 288
Asia including Turkey	117 245	96 011	69 727	26 284	75 427	28 969
North-America ⁵	19 517	4 285	4 108	177	9 061	4 921
South and Central America	16 818	8 039	6 802	1 237	10 551	3 101
Oceania	2 207	1 036	1 013	23	1 394	933
Stateless	-	-	-	-	-	1 756
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	47
Women						
Abroad, total	403 315	269 052	223 791	45 261	258 296	157 015
The Nordic countries	75 091	32 172	30 252	1 920	38 930	32 967
Western Europe	54 110	24 597	22 837	1 760	29 259	22 753
EU countries in eastern Europe	31 633	27 541	25 446	2 095	25 718	22 792
Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	38 692	34 538	29 338	5 200	29 489	15 538
Africa	38 186	31 468	23 455	8 013	24 759	14 031
Asia including Turkey	126 441	102 711	77 712	24 999	87 089	37 174
North-America ⁵	19 368	5 024	4 854	170	9 785	5 289
South and Central America	17 979	10 316	9 233	1 083	12 253	4 741
Oceania	1 815	685	664	21	1 014	591
Stateless	-	-	-	-	-	1 104
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	35

¹ General definition: own, mothers or fathers country of birth if it is foreign, otherwise Norway. ² Own, mothers or fathers country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway. ³ His/her own, mothers or fathers country of birth (if it is foreign) for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway. ⁴ Own, mothers or fathers country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway. USA and Canada.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.1.3. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by country background¹. Counties. 1 January 2010

County	Total	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents									
		Total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe	EU countries in eastern Europe	Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	Africa	Asia including Turkey	North America ²	South and Central America	Oceania
Total	4 858 199	552 313	63 040	56 425	80 196	57 376	67 169	198 722	9 309	18 355	1 721
01 Østfold	271 662	30 869	3 933	1 923	4 606	5 787	3 188	10 506	301	591	34
02 Akershus	536 499	70 383	10 255	7 148	10 186	6 339	5 572	27 384	1 335	1 948	216
03 Oslo	586 860	160 489	15 724	10 810	13 973	11 655	28 641	71 910	2 044	5 216	516
04 Hedmark	190 709	11 770	2 086	1 321	1 690	1 597	1 368	3 247	168	274	19
05 Oppland	185 216	11 678	1 610	1 455	1 893	1 664	1 321	3 313	164	222	36
06 Buskerud	257 673	32 343	3 773	2 840	4 986	3 768	2 760	12 844	351	949	72
07 Vestfold	231 286	22 133	2 935	2 384	3 941	2 965	1 785	7 130	409	510	74
08 Telemark	168 231	14 377	1 662	1 684	1 683	1 980	2 066	4 492	210	570	30
09 Aust-Agder	108 499	9 129	1 123	1 358	1 537	1 222	734	2 652	258	217	28
10 Vest-Agder	170 377	17 685	1 698	2 255	1 962	3 004	1 470	5 494	566	1 190	46
11 Rogaland	427 947	48 991	4 447	7 465	9 759	5 230	4 391	14 334	1 370	1 758	237
12 Hordaland	477 175	42 374	3 405	5 325	8 985	3 307	4 740	13 065	872	2 497	178
14 Sogn og Fjordane	107 080	6 990	710	1 256	1 936	553	667	1 417	103	331	17
15 Møre og Romsdal	251 262	16 785	1 541	2 680	4 543	1 600	1 287	4 338	243	496	57
16 Sør-Trøndelag	290 547	22 815	2 267	2 751	3 821	2 217	2 491	7 897	431	873	67
17 Nord-Trøndelag	131 555	5 942	755	660	1 246	551	925	1 591	88	107	19
18 Nordland	236 271	11 938	1 782	1 303	1 540	1 550	1 642	3 640	172	280	29
19 Troms Romsa	156 494	9 860	1 815	1 434	1 217	1 117	1 531	2 261	198	250	37
20 Finnmark Finnmarku	72 856	5 762	1 519	373	692	1 270	590	1 207	26	76	9

Table 2.1.3 (cont.). **Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents by country background¹. Counties. 1 January 2010**

County	Total	Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents									
		Total	The Nordic countries	Western Europe	EU countries in eastern Europe	Countries not in EU, in eastern Europe	Africa	Asia including Turkey	North America ²	South and Central America	Oceania
Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country background¹. Counties											
Total	4 858 199	11,4	1,3	1,2	1,7	1,2	1,4	4,1	0,2	0,4	0,0
01 Østfold	271 662	11,4	1,4	0,7	1,7	2,1	1,2	3,9	0,1	0,2	0,0
02 Akershus	536 499	13,1	1,9	1,3	1,9	1,2	1,0	5,1	0,2	0,4	0,0
03 Oslo	586 860	27,3	2,7	1,8	2,4	2,0	4,9	12,3	0,3	0,9	0,1
04 Hedmark	190 709	6,2	1,1	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,7	1,7	0,1	0,1	0,0
05 Oppland	185 216	6,3	0,9	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,7	1,8	0,1	0,1	0,0
06 Buskerud	257 673	12,6	1,5	1,1	1,9	1,5	1,1	5,0	0,1	0,4	0,0
07 Vestfold	231 286	9,6	1,3	1,0	1,7	1,3	0,8	3,1	0,2	0,2	0,0
08 Telemark	168 231	8,5	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,2	2,7	0,1	0,3	0,0
09 Aust-Agder	108 499	8,4	1,0	1,3	1,4	1,1	0,7	2,4	0,2	0,2	0,0
10 Vest-Agder	170 377	10,4	1,0	1,3	1,2	1,8	0,9	3,2	0,3	0,7	0,0
11 Rogaland	427 947	11,4	1,0	1,7	2,3	1,2	1,0	3,3	0,3	0,4	0,1
12 Hordaland	477 175	8,9	0,7	1,1	1,9	0,7	1,0	2,7	0,2	0,5	0,0
14 Sogn og Fjordane	107 080	6,5	0,7	1,2	1,8	0,5	0,6	1,3	0,1	0,3	0,0
15 Møre og Romsdal	251 262	6,7	0,6	1,1	1,8	0,6	0,5	1,7	0,1	0,2	0,0
16 Sør-Trøndelag	290 547	7,9	0,8	0,9	1,3	0,8	0,9	2,7	0,1	0,3	0,0
17 Nord-Trøndelag	131 555	4,5	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,4	0,7	1,2	0,1	0,1	0,0
18 Nordland	236 271	5,1	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	1,5	0,1	0,1	0,0
19 Troms Romsa	156 494	6,3	1,2	0,9	0,8	0,7	1,0	1,4	0,1	0,2	0,0
20 Finnmark Finnmarku	72 856	7,9	2,1	0,5	0,9	1,7	0,8	1,7	0,0	0,1	0,0

¹ Own, mothers or fathers country of birth for persons with two foreign-born parents, otherwise Norway.

² USA and Canada.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.2. Demographic changes

- From 1 January 2005 until 1 January 2010, the number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents increased by 188 000 persons. During the same period, the population as a whole increased by 252 100. This means that three out of four new residents in Norway had an immigrant background.
- Net migration of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 37 500 in 2009. Those with a Polish country background had the highest net migration.
- The number of marriages involving one or two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents has increased every year. During the year 1990, 920 marriages were contracted between persons with an immigrant background, and in 2009 the number was 4 100 of a total of 26 000.
- Total fertility rate (TFR) was 2.26 for immigrant women and 1.98 for all women in Norway. Women with an African background have the highest TFR, at 3.27.

Record growth in immigration over the last five years

The composition and number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents changes for the same reasons as the Norwegian population – number of births, deaths, immigrations and emigrations. From 2005-2010, the Norwegian population increased by 252 000. Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents increased by 188 000. This accounted for 75 per cent of the population growth in Norway in the last five years.

The excess of births for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was

25 000, and the immigration surplus in the period 1 January 2005-1 January 2010 was record high, with a total of 163 000 (table 2.2.1).

High birth surplus among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents

The birth surplus for immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 6 600 in 2009, and was highest among people with Asian and Eastern European backgrounds; 2 700 and 2 000 respectively. Persons with Nordic and North American immigrant background had a small birth surplus (table 2.2.2). Immigrants are relatively young, so there are few deaths during the course of a year. This is the main reason for the high birth surplus.

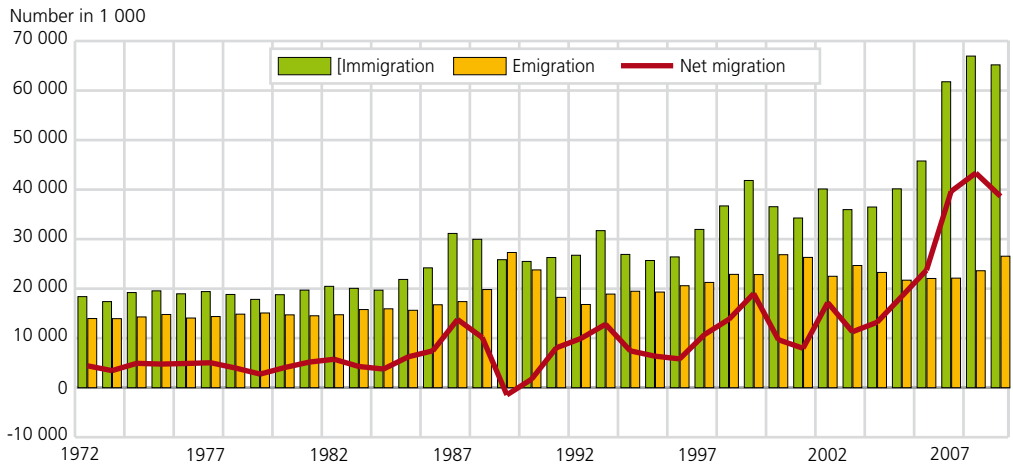
High immigration and emigration in 2009

Until the 1970s, Norway was an emigration country, more people moved out than in. Since 1971, Norway has definitely become an immigration country, with a migration surplus in all years except 1989 (figure 2.2.1). In the period 2005-2010, the net migration to Norway was record high with 164 000. Net migration is the number of people who have immigrated minus those who have emigrated.

In 2009, 65 200 immigrations and 26 600 emigrations were registered. This was the second highest immigration ever, and third highest emigration.

The net migration in 2009 among the immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents was 37 500. Polish citizens accounted for the most immigrations and emigrations. Europeans still dominate immigration to Norway. Of the 57 500 immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who immigrated in 2009, 32 000 (57 per cent) had a background from an EU/EEA country, and 2 600 (five per cent)

Figure 2.2.1. Immigration and emigration. 1972-2009



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

had a background from another European country. The second largest group, Asians, accounted for 24 per cent of all immigrations in 2009. Polish immigrants made up the largest group (10 500), followed by Swedish (5 100).

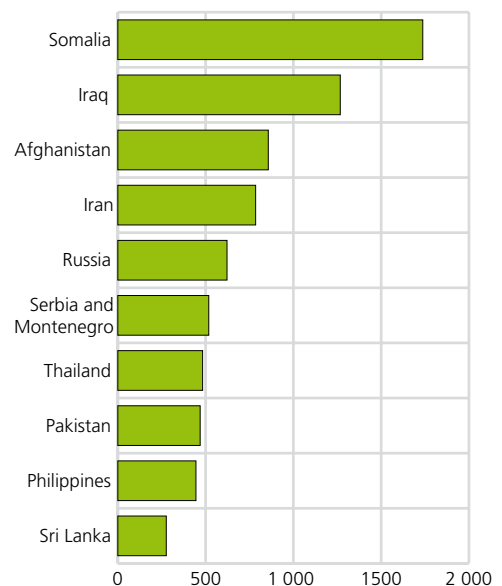
Of the 20 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents who emigrated in 2009, 12 300 or 62 per cent were from an EU/EEA country. Polish immigrants made up the largest group of emigrants with 3 600, followed by Swedish with 2 700. The emigration of Polish immigrants was three times as high as in 2007. The change towards lower immigration and higher emigration, especially among Polish immigrants, started towards the end of 2008, at the start of the financial crisis, and was particularly noticeable during the first half of 2009.

11 400 new Norwegian citizens

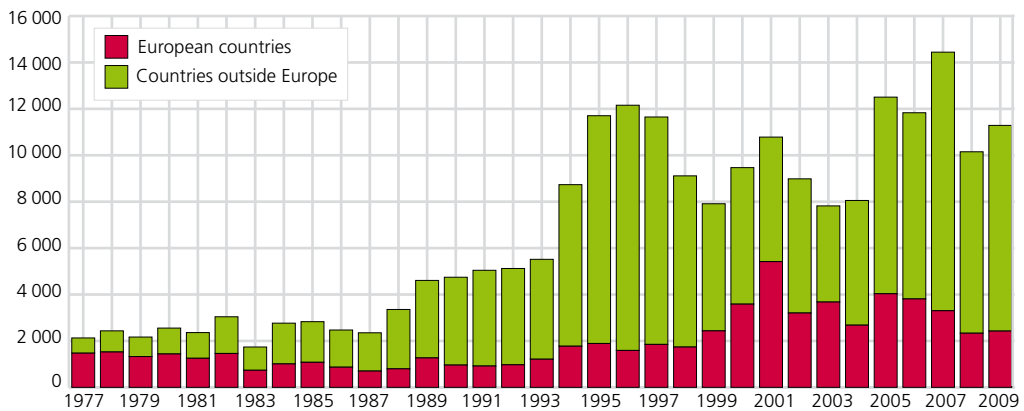
A total of 11 400 persons were naturalised in 2009. Around half of all Norwegian citizenships granted went to Asians. The second largest group was Africans, whose total number of naturalisations accounted

for 25 per cent of all naturalisations in 2009. Former European citizens made up 21 per cent of all naturalisations (figure 2.2.3). The largest group of foreign citizens who were granted Norwegian

Figure 2.2.2. The ten largest groups of naturalisations by previous citizenship. 2009



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Figure 2.2.3. **Naturalisations. 1977-2009**

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway

citizenship in 2009 (1 740 in total) were from Somalia. Iraqis were the second largest group with 1 270 naturalisations. The third largest group was from Afghanistan, with 860 naturalisations (figure 2.2.2).

Many Somalis and Iraqis moved to Norway in 2001 and 2002, which means that they had the opportunity to apply for Norwegian citizenship in 2009. In order to become a Norwegian citizen a person must generally have lived in Norway for the past seven years consecutively.

Higher proportion of marriages between persons with immigrant background

The number of contracted marriages between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents has risen every year. In 1990, 920 marriages were contracted between persons with an immigrant background (Tronstad 2004). In 2009, 4 100 out of 26 000 marriages were between two immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (table 2.2.3).

The number of contracted marriages between persons with an immigrant

background and the rest of the population has also clearly increased in recent years. In 2009, 6 600 out of 26 000, or one in four contracted marriages, were between an immigrant or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents and a person from the rest of the population. In 1990, only 2 600 out of 22 000, or 12 per cent, such marriages were contracted. In 2009, 15 000 out of 26 000 marriages were between two persons with a country background from Norway.

More married among immigrants than in the whole population

Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents account for an increasingly higher proportion of the population because they increase in numbers and more often choose marriage as a way of living together. The number of marriages between two persons from the rest of the population is steadily decreasing.

For the whole population, cohabitation is a very common way of living together. Among people aged 18-29, 17 per cent were cohabitants and 9 per cent married. Among those with an Asian country background, in the same age group, 4 per cent

were cohabitants and 32 per cent were married (Daugstad 2008).

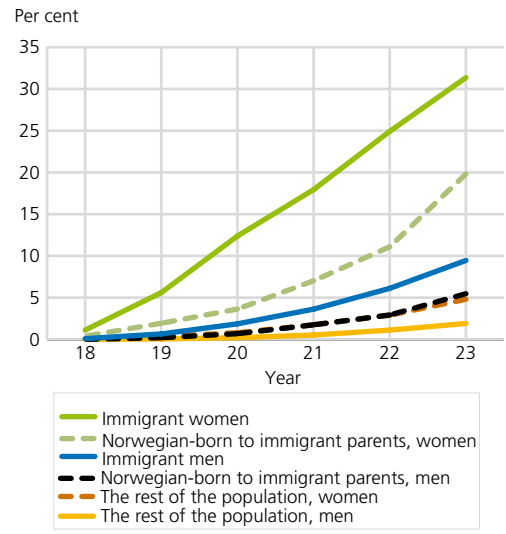
Lower proportion of young people married than before

It has become less common for young immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents to marry, compared with previous years (Henriksen 2010). In the age group 18-23 years, for example, 18 per cent of immigrant women were married at the beginning of 2010, while the corresponding proportion in 2000 was 27 per cent. The corresponding proportion for male immigrants was 4 and 11 per cent (table 2.2.4). There are major differences in the proportions of married persons depending on country background. The group with the highest proportion of married young people is immigrants from Turkey. Fifty-three per cent of the women and 21 per cent of the men aged 18-23 years were married as of 1 January 2010. This is still a significantly lower proportion than in 2000 when 70 per cent of Turkish immigrant women and 50 per cent of men under 24 years were married.

If we look at young people in the groups with the highest number of Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, we notice a constant lower proportion of the married population (table 2.2.4). Norwegian-born to immigrant parents from Turkey is still the group with the most married young people. Among people aged 18-23, 17 per cent of the women and 4 per cent of the men were married in this group. In comparison, only 2 per cent of women and 1 per cent of men under 24 years in the rest of the population were married, but cohabitation is more common here.

Figure 2.2.4 shows the percentage of women and men aged 18-23 years who were married as of 1 January 2010, by immigrant category. All groups have a higher

Figure 2.2.4. **Shared married in age group 18-23 years, by immigrant category, age and sex. Per cent. 1 January 2010**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

proportion of young women than young men who are married.

About 10 800 marriages ended in divorce in 2009. In 1 400, or 13 per cent of these, both spouses were immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents (table 2.2.5). Marriages between two immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents seem to be stable, while marriages between an immigrant man and a woman from the rest of the population seem to have the highest probability of being dissolved (Daugstad 2006).

Higher fertility rate among immigrant women

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a measure of fertility in a population (see also the text box). Table 2.2.6 shows the total fertility rate for the most common world regions we use in the statistics. When the fertility rate is used to compare levels of fertility in different groups, it assumes that the groups being analyzed do not signifi-

cantly change composition over time. The TFR is therefore not suitable to describe groups where there is either a large immigration or emigration, or where there is a large-scale replacement of the population in the group (Østby 2004). These changes are of minor significance when we look at large groups. We shall therefore present the TFR for world regions and not for individual countries (table 2.2.6).

In 2009, the total fertility rate (TFR) was at 1.98 children per woman, while the TFR for immigrant women was 2.26. Without immigrant women, the TFR would be 1.93 children per women. This means that the TFR for the whole population is only 0.05 higher due to the immigrant women. The difference in rates is relatively small since only immigrant women from Africa have a fertility rate that is significantly higher than the whole population.

As in previous years, women with an African background had the highest TFR (table 2.2.6), while the other immigrant groups had a TFR which, on average, was at a fairly similar level to all residents in Norway.

To prevent a decrease in the population in a long-term perspective, the TRF should be around 2.08, and we see that Norway in 2009 was 0.10 below this level. Without immigrants, the TFR would be 0.15 below the level. However, the fertility rate in Norway is higher than in most European countries. The figures from Eurostat show that in 2008 only Iceland, Ireland and France had a higher fertility rate than Norway.

Definition of Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Average number of children born alive per woman in the course of her life, under the provision that the fertility pattern in the period applies to the woman's entire reproductive period (15-49 years) and that deaths do not occur. To prevent a decrease in the population in a long-term perspective, excluding immigration and emigration, the TRF should be around 2.08.

Table 2.2.1. **Population 1 January 2005 and 2010 and changes for the period 2005-2010, by immigrant category and country background. Absolute numbers**

Country background	Population 1.1.2005	Live births	Deaths	Excess of births	Immigration	Emigration	Net migration	Increase in population ¹	Population 1.1.2010
Population, total	4 606 363	296 064	207 599	88 464	279 845	116 048	163 797	252 261	4 858 199
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	364 981	31 563	6 774	24 789	241 698	78 921	162 777	187 566	552 313
The rest of the population	4 241 382	264 501	200 825	63 676	38 147	37 127	1 020	64 696	4 305 886
Immigrants	301 045	² 75	6 540	-6 465	239 397	73 793	165 604	159 139	459 346
Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	63 936	31 488	234	31 254	2 301	5 128	-2 827	28 427	92 967
Foreign-born with one parent born in Norway	26 468	7	272	-265	6 546	2 156	4 390	4 125	30 766
Born in Norway with one foreign-born parent	173 741	35 820	2 015	33 805	3 756	5 448	-1 692	32 113	206 627
Born abroad with both parents born in Norway ³	33 630	6	218	-212	3 230	686	2 544	2 332	36 688
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, by country background	Total	31 563	6 774	24 789	241 698	78 921	162 777	187 566	552 313
Nordic countries	53 201	1 435	2 045	-610	31 112	20 503	10 609	9 999	63 040
Eastern Europe	61 342	7 102	1 123	5 979	87 248	16 927	70 321	76 300	137 572
Western Europe	36 960	1 601	1 207	394	31 352	11 857	19 495	19 889	56 425
Asia including Turkey	146 851	13 647	1 224	12 423	55 612	16 275	39 337	51 760	198 722
Africa	43 794	7 127	350	6 777	23 166	6 998	16 168	22 945	67 169
South and Central America	13 657	453	148	305	6 764	2 370	4 394	4 699	18 355
North America	8 092	166	653	-487	4 959	3 135	1 824	1 337	9 309
Oceania	1 084	32	24	8	1 485	856	629	637	1 721

¹ The difference in population in 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 persons have re-registered. They should only have been birth-registered.

³ Inter-country adopted persons are included here.

⁴ Due to changes in the variable country background, deviations can occur for the population growth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.2. **Population 1 January 2009 and 2010 and changes for 2009, by immigration category and country background. Absolute numbers**

Country background	Population 1.1.2009	Live births	Deaths	Excess of births	Immi- gra- tion	Emi- gra- tion	Net Increase in migma- tion	Popula- tion ¹	Popu- lation 1.1.2010
Population, total	4 799 252	61 807	41 449	20 358	65 186	26 549	38 637	58 995	4 858 199
Persons without immi- grant background	4 025 208	46 186	39 488	6 698	4 879	4 970	-91	6 607	4 031 805
Immigration background	774 044	15 621	1 961	13 660	60 307	21 579	38 728	52 388	826 394
Immigrants	422 595	3	1 387	-1 384	57 024	18 856	38 168	36 784	459 346
Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	85 604	8 012	63	7 949	522	1 134	-612	7 337	92 967
Foreign-born with one parent born in Norway	29 882	-	53	-53	1 386	433	953	900	30 766
Born in Norway with one foreign-born parent	199 687	7 602	423	7 179	800	1 030	-230	6 949	206 627
Born abroad with both parents born in Norway ³	36 276	-	35	-35	575	126	449	414	36 688
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents	508 199	8 015	1 450	6 565	57 546	19 990	37 556	44 121	552 313
The rest of the population	4 291 053	53 792	39 999	13 793	7 640	6 559	1 081	14 874	4 305 886
Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents by country background total	508 199	8 015	1 450	6 565	57 546	19 990	37 556	44 121	552 313
The Nordic countries	59 308	365	407	-42	8 284	4 517	3 767	3 725	63 040
The rest of Western Europe	52 356	466	256	210	6 495	2 623	3 872	4 082	56 425
Eastern Europe	121 151	2 196	242	1 954	20 413	5 953	14 460	16 414	137 572
Asia including Turkey	186 355	2 965	301	2 664	13 640	3 911	9 729	12 393	198 722
Africa	61 191	1 846	84	1 762	5 740	1 534	4 206	5 968	67 169
South and Central America	17 292	128	28	100	1 535	574	961	1 061	18 355
North America	8 943	42	129	-87	1 119	672	447	360	9 309
Oceania	1 603	7	3	4	320	206	114	118	1 721
Selected groups									
Poland	44 482	833	75	758	10 511	3 618	6 893	7 651	52 125
Pakistan	30 161	399	69	330	949	374	575	905	31 061
Sweden	28 730	217	147	70	5 101	2 720	2 381	2 451	31 193
Iraq	24 505	646	32	614	1 627	363	1 264	1 878	26 374
Somalia	23 633	919	27	892	1 471	504	967	1 859	25 496
Germany	20 916	229	78	151	2 750	951	1 799	1 950	22 859
Vietnam	19 726	284	45	239	276	140	136	375	20 100
Denmark	19 284	59	211	-152	1 083	915	168	16	19 298
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 683	190	61	129	222	113	109	238	15 918
Iran	15 666	160	17	143	706	191	515	658	16 321
Turkey	15 436	238	18	220	527	181	346	566	15 998
Sri Lanka	13 436	201	14	187	302	150	152	339	13 772
Russia	13 914	257	22	235	1 107	389	718	953	14 873

¹ The difference in population in 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 persons have re-registered. They should only have been birth-registered. ³ Inter-country adopted persons are included here.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.3. **Marriages contracted¹, by country background² of male and female. 2009**

Country back-ground of male	Total	Country background of female								
		Norway	The rest of the Nordic countries	Eastern Europe	Western Europe including Turkey	Asia including Turkey	Africa	North America and Oceania	South and Central America	Stateless and unknown
Total	25 829	17 333	824	1 648	727	3 101	641	292	533	730
Norway	19 514	15 120	621	637	490	1 562	160	215	391	318
The rest of the Nordic countries	995	670	112	33	24	83	14	17	19	23
Eastern Europe	1 048	93	3	780	17	24	3	5	5	118
Western Europe	921	567	36	58	131	64	15	14	24	12
Asia including Turkey	1 709	226	14	48	19	1 188	21	15	6	172
Africa	664	175	7	9	10	14	372	3	1	73
North America and Oceania	320	218	16	10	12	23	10	16	5	10
South and Central America	224	115	7	6	15	2	0	3	72	4
Stateless and unknown	434	149	8	67	9	141	46	4	10	0

¹ At least one of the spouses resident in Norway.

² If not Norway, then the person has two foreign-born parents and four foreign-born grandparents. If foreign, own, mother's or father's country of birth is used.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.4. **Marital status, by gender and country background. 18-23 years. 1 January 2010. Per cent**

	2000			2005			2010		
	Married	Never married	Total, Absolute numbers	Married	Never married	Total, Absolute numbers	Married	Never married	Total, Absolute numbers
Immigrants, 18-23 years									
Men	10,8	88,6	9 186	8,5	90,7	12 432	4,3	95,6	17 148
Women	27,2	71,4	11 182	26,2	72,0	13 829	18,2	80,9	18 078
From									
Pakistan									
Men	24,9	74,4	622	20,1	78,8	676	12,9	86,9	482
Women	53,1	45,5	719	46,8	49,7	823	42,1	56,9	575
Turkey									
Men	49,6	48,5	538	32,9	66,3	498	21,4	77,8	365
Women	69,5	27,9	574	61,5	35,8	561	53,2	44,9	372
Morocco									
Men	12,7	86,7	165	10,7	86,8	121	4,4	95,6	91
Women	62,8	35,7	207	53,7	42,2	147	39,3	57,8	135
Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, 18-23 years									
Men	6,5	93,2	1 881	4,9	94,7	2 739	1,4	98,6	4 837
Women	15,1	83,9	1 737	12,7	86,2	2 536	5,9	93,7	4 703
From									
Pakistan									
Men	9,8	89,8	825	6,6	92,4	1 038	2,9	97,0	1 365
Women	22,5	75,8	719	16,2	82,8	965	9,1	90,4	1 319
Turkey									
Men	13,0	86,2	138	14,2	85,8	246	3,9	96,1	438
Women	38,5	60,8	148	36,0	61,2	258	17,1	81,4	414
Morocco									
Men	4,2	95,8	96	4,3	95,7	161	1,4	98,1	214
Women	15,9	81,8	88	10,4	86,8	144	12,5	87,1	224
The rest of the population, 18-23 years									
Men	0,9	99,0	154 922	0,7	99,2	152 392	0,6	99,4	170 532
Women	2,8	96,9	147 640	2,4	97,4	144 502	1,7	98,2	161 478

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.5. **Divorces¹, by country background² of men and women. 2009**

Country background of male	Country background of female							
	Total	Norway	Europe except Turkey	Asia including Turkey	Africa	North America and Oceania	South and Central America	Unknown
Total	10 765	7 853	1 154	982	334	131	194	117
Norway	8 128	6 662	775	388	68	105	121	9
Europe except Turkey	1 012	640	261	45	11	8	19	28
Asia including Turkey	803	201	46	505	7	2	5	37
Africa	433	142	26	12	206	3	3	41
South and Central America	117	65	10	1	.	1	39	1
North America and Oceania	156	122	14	6	3	9	1	1
Unknown	116	21	22	25	39	3	6	.

¹ At least one of the spouses resident in Norway, and at least one of the spouses with two parents born in a foreign country.

² If born in a foreign country, own, mothers or fathers country of birth.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.2.6. **Total fertility rate¹ 1998-2009**

Country background	1998	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total population	1,81	1,85	1,84	1,90	1,90	1,96	1,98
Immigrants, total	2,36	2,54	2,34	2,37	2,31	2,25	2,26
The rest of the population ²	1,77	1,78	1,77	1,84	1,84	1,91	1,93
Country background of immigrants							
EU/EEA	1,72	1,92	1,87	1,94	1,97	1,97	2,06
The rest of the Europe	1,95	2,59	2,13	2,26	2,09	2,05	2,11
Asia including Turkey	2,84	2,91	2,46	2,41	2,35	2,21	2,15
Africa	3,53	3,38	3,31	3,18	3,19	3,17	3,27
South and Central America	1,97	2,08	1,99	2,20	2,22	2,25	2,33
North America and Oceania	1,73	2,07	1,62	2,41	1,95	2,04	2,14

¹ Own, mothers or fathers country of birth if it is foreign, otherwise Norway.

² The group includes persons born in Norway to Norwegian-born parents, Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, foreign-born with one Norwegian-born parent, Norwegian-born with one foreign-born parent and foreign-born to Norwegian-born parents.

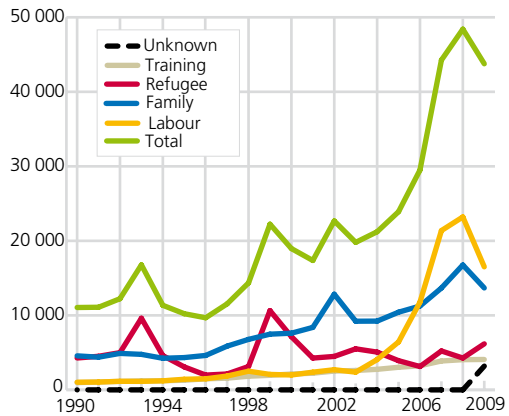
Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

2.3. Why do they immigrate?

- Four out of ten first-time immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship, who immigrated to Norway in the period between 1990 and 2009, were family immigrants. Three out of ten came for work purposes, while two out of ten came as refugees. One out of ten were granted permission to stay for educational reasons.
- The majority of the family immigrants came from Poland, Thailand, Iraq and Somalia in the period 1990-2009.
- More than half of all labour immigrants came from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe. The largest group of labour immigrants came from Poland.
- One out of three of the 98 200 who came to Norway as refugees had a background from the former Yugoslavia.
- Two out of three of those who immigrated in the period 1990-2000 were still resident in Norway on 1 January 2010. Refugees and family immigrants had the highest proportion of residents.

The statistics concerning reason for immigration include all immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2009. A total of 420 400 persons immigrated to Norway in this period (table 2.3.1). About 165 000 (39 per cent) immigrated as family immigrants. Those coming to Norway as family immigrants to persons with a refugee background are also classified as family immigrants. Twenty-six per cent immigrated due to labour, while 23 per cent arrived as refugees. Eleven per cent were granted permission to stay for educational reasons in the period between 1990 and 2009. In addition, 123 500 immigrations from Nordic countries have been registe-

Figure 2.3.1. Immigration from non-Nordic countries, by reason for and year of immigration. 1990-2009



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

red in the same period. No information is available concerning reason for immigration for citizens of Nordic countries because they don't need to apply for a residence permit in Norway.

In 2009, 44 000 immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship immigrated to Norway for the first time. This is a decrease of almost 5 000 persons compared with the record year 2008, but immigration was still one of the highest ever registered. Both labour immigration and family immigration declined from 2008 to 2009 (table 2.3.1). The decline is not as great as figure 2.3.1 shows. In 2009, 3 200 persons had an unknown reason for immigration. This is a result of the new registration rule for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals, where they no longer need to apply for a residence permit. The figures for labour immigration, family immigration and education are therefore higher in reality. The majority of those with an unknown reason for immigration came from Poland; 1 400 persons. Around 400 persons came from Lithuania and Germany. Twenty per cent (650 persons) were children under 18 years. Sixty

The statistics on reason for immigration include all immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship that immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2009. Persons who have come to Norway as family immigrants to persons with a refugee background are classified as family immigrants. Employees on short-term stays (less than six months) are not registered as residents in the population register and thus not included in the statistics. Persons adopted from abroad are not included in the statistics because they are not regarded as immigrants in this context.

The most important data sources are the Central Population Register (CPR) in the Directorate of Taxes, and the Aliens Register (UDB) in the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

per cent of those with an unknown reason for immigration were aged 20-39 years.

Family immigration - the most common reason for immigration

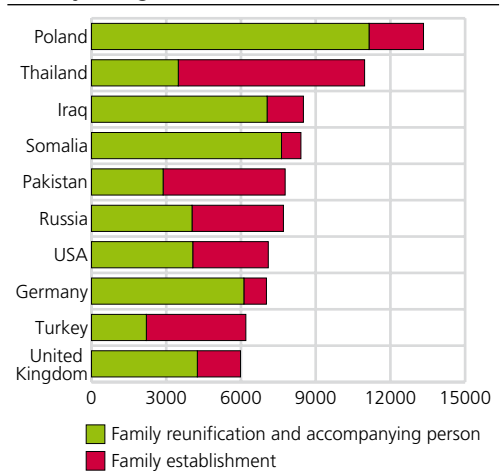
Family immigration was the most common reason for immigration in the period 1990-2009, with 165 000 persons. Family immigration includes both persons who immigrate through family reunification and those who immigrate through family establishment. During the period 1990-2000, almost 98 000 persons came on family reunification, of whom 40 000 came as family reunified to a refugee. A total of 67 000 persons immigrated for family establishment through marriage.

Out of those who came to Norway due to family reasons, immigrants from Poland were the largest group (13 300), followed by persons from Thailand (11 000), Iraq (8 500), Somalia (8 400) and Pakistan (7 800), figure 2.3.2.

Many establish family with a person from the rest of the population

Of the people who immigrated for family establishment through marriage in

Figure 2.3.2. **Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with "family" as reason for immigration. 1990-2009. Ten most common country backgrounds**

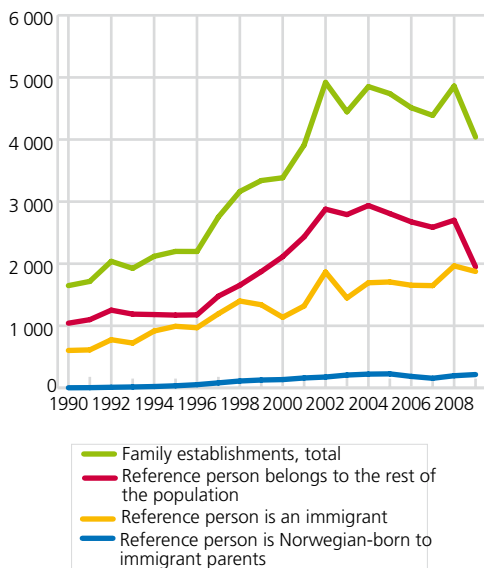


Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

the period between 1990 and 2009, the majority came from Thailand, Pakistan, Turkey, Philippines and Russia (table 2.3.3). Family establishments through marriage from Pakistan involved immigrants or Norwegian-born to immigrant parents with a background from Pakistan exclusively. On the other side, a clear majority of immigrants from Thailand immigrated to a person from the rest of the population. The term «the rest of the population» includes persons with at least one Norwegian-born parent. There were many women from Thailand, Russia and Philippines among the immigrants who family-immigrated to a man from the rest of the population. Men from the USA and United Kingdom dominated among the family immigrants to a woman from the rest of the population.

Of the 67 000 persons who immigrated for family establishment through marriage, 39 000 (58 per cent) married a person from the rest of the population (figure 2.3.3). Despite the increase in the number

Figure 2.3.3. **Family establishments, by immigrant category of reference person, 1990-2009**



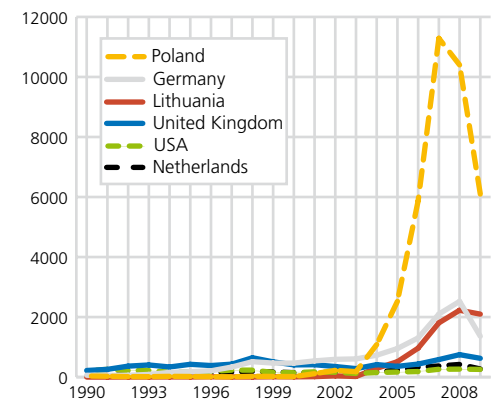
Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

of unmarried adults among Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, the number of persons who immigrate to Norway through marriage with this group does not increase. Since 2000, around 200 persons come to Norway each year for this reason. Sixty per cent of them have a background from Pakistan.

Reduced labour immigration

During the period 1990-2009, almost 108 000 persons immigrated to Norway due to labour. More than half of all labour immigrants came from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe. The majority of immigrant workers had a background from Poland, Germany, UK and Lithuania. There has been a substantial increase in the number of labour immigrants from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe since 2004. Norway has been a popular destination for labour immigrants from Poland for the last four years (figure 2.3.4). The number of immigrants with a

Figure 2.3.4. **Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with labour as reason for immigration. Six most common country backgrounds. 1990-2009**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

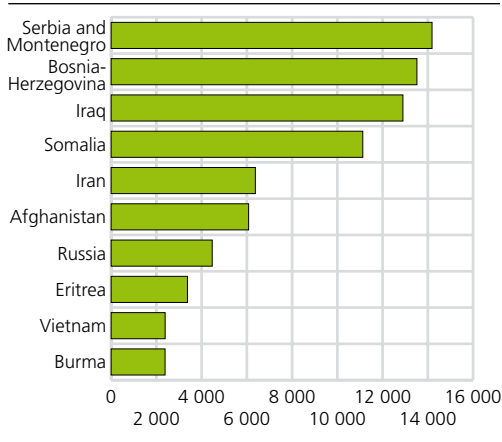
work permit in Norway increased in 2009, but on a smaller scale than before. Labour migration fell about 20 per cent from 2008 to 2009.

Two out of ten with refugee background

The effects of the Balkan conflicts are obvious when we look at the people who immigrated to Norway as refugees (excluding family immigrants to refugees). The peak years were 1993 and 1999, and this was mainly due to immigration from Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1993-1994 and Serbia (mainly Albanians from Kosovo) in 1999. The largest groups with flight as a reason for immigration are from Serbia (Kosovo), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iraq and Somalia (figure 2.3.5).

In the period between 1990 and 2009, 98 200 immigrants with non-Nordic citizenship were granted a residence permit in Norway due to flight, i.e. 23 per cent of all immigration in the given period. In addition, 40 200 persons came to Norway as family immigrants to persons with a refugee background (table 2.3.2). As a

Figure 2.3.5. **Immigrants from non-Nordic countries with flight as reason for immigration. 1990-2009. Ten most common country backgrounds**



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

whole, these two groups made up 3 per cent of the immigration from non-Nordic countries in this period.

Compared with 2008, 1 900 more persons came to Norway due to flight. Most of them came from Eritrea and Afghanistan.

More people immigrate for education

The number of persons who immigrate for education has risen slowly but significantly through the period 1990-2009. Eleven per cent (44 300 persons) of those who immigrated from non-Nordic countries in this period did so because of education. A total of 42 per cent came from Europe. There has been a noticeable rise in the number of immigrations for education from China, Russia, USA and the Philippines.

Not everyone stays in the country

Not everyone immigrating to Norway stays here for the rest of their lives. A total of 420 400 people immigrated to Norway between 1990 and 2009, and 75 per cent still lived in the county at the start of 2010 (figure 2.3.6).

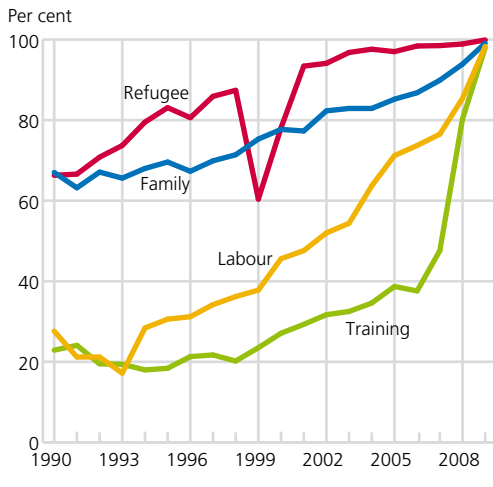
The reason for immigration has a bearing on the degree to which they leave the country. Of those who immigrated as refugees, 83 per cent still lived in the country by 1 January 2010. Also among family immigrants, there are many who still live in Norway; 81 per cent.

The low number of remaining residents for 1999 is related to the fact that many Albanians from Kosovo returned to their home country. Albanians from Kosovo have been granted collective protection. This type of protection is basically temporary, and the assumption was that the refugees have to return to their home country when the situation is considered safe. The collective protection for Kosovo Albanians was abolished in the autumn of 1999. The vast majority of Kosovo Albanians who applied for asylum after the abolition of the collective protection were rejected (Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, 2001). There were also some refugees from Iraq among the returnees in 1999.

A residence permit for students does not entitle them to a permanent residence permit. The intention is that foreign students return home after finishing their education in Norway. Most students do return home, but some of them remain in Norway for various reasons. Of those who immigrated for education in 1999, only 27 per cent remained in Norway at the start of 2010. The corresponding proportion of residents for those who immigrated for education in 2004 was 39 per cent (table 2.3.4).

The proportion of residents is falling steadily for labour immigrants as the years pass. Among those who immigrated for labour in 1990, only one out of four remained in Norway in 2009. It is too early to say whether we will experience a change in this pattern among labour immigrants from the new EU countries in Eastern Europe.

Figure 2.3.6. Resident immigrants per 1.1.2010, by reason for and year of immigration. Per cent



Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.1. Immigration¹ by reason for immigration and year of immigration.1990-2009

Year of immigration	Total	Labour	Family	Refugee	Training ²	Other	Unknown reason for immigration ⁴
Total, 1990-2009	420 387	107 767	165 003	98 185	44 284	1 958	3 190
1990	11 055	1 027	4 567	4 278	975	208	-
1991	11 089	1 050	4 389	4 509	1 057	84	-
1992	12 234	1 152	4 896	4 997	1 138	51	-
1993	16 773	1 140	4 767	9 613	1 210	43	-
1994	11 348	1 215	4 242	4 596	1 225	70	-
1995	10 222	1 427	4 335	3 085	1 296	79	-
1996	9 675	1 487	4 621	1 988	1 485	94	-
1997	11 541	1 858	5 870	2 135	1 574	104	-
1998	14 359	2 508	6 777	3 137	1 834	103	-
1999	22 237	2 076	7 477	10 634	1 953	97	-
2000	18 964	1 997	7 607	7 143	2 131	86	-
2001	17 365	2 376	8 385	4 270	2 237	97	-
2002	22 673	2 706	12 839	4 492	2 526	110	-
2003	19 795	2 379	9 215	5 509	2 605	87	-
2004	21 218	4 063	9 229	5 071	2 759	96	-
2005	23 910	6 433	10 426	3 920	3 034	97	-
2006	29 504	11 778	11 253	3 132	3 237	104	-
2007	44 253	21 377	13 670	5 223	3 875	108	-
2008	48 410	23 205	16 760	4 274	4 052	119	-
2009	43 762	16 513	13 678	6 179	4 081	121	3 190

First citizenship from Africa, Asia, South and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA and Oceania except Australia and New Zealand and stateless

Total, 1990-2009	248 137	11 153	112 454	97 188	26 853	489	-
1990	7 990	241	3 057	4 006	567	119	-
1991	7 852	193	2 724	4 350	532	53	-
1992	8 825	195	3 091	4 929	581	29	-
1993	13 256	133	3 043	9 508	560	12	-
1994	8 105	154	2 778	4 562	610	:	-
1995	6 634	126	2 867	3 055	584	:	-
1996	5 860	152	3 016	1 970	719	3	-
1997	7 040	155	3 950	2 119	806	10	-
1998	9 112	249	4 757	3 111	994	:	-
1999	17 570	192	5 771	10 606	991	10	-
2000	14 418	242	5 890	7 112	1 158	16	-
2001	12 192	364	6 432	4 247	1 139	10	-
2002	17 053	496	10 726	4 459	1 346	26	-
2003	14 941	448	7 486	5 488	1 488	31	-
2004	14 191	427	7 021	5 051	1 679	13	-
2005	14 334	656	7 725	3 899	2 027	27	-
2006	13 659	980	7 361	3 116	2 171	31	-
2007	17 214	1 856	7 422	5 184	2 724	28	-
2008	18 278	2 148	8 830	4 242	3 027	31	-
2009	19 613	1 746	8 507	6 174	3 150	36	-

Table 2.3.1 (cont.). Immigration¹ by reason for immigration and year of immigration. 1990-2009

First citizenship from new EU countries in Eastern Europe³							
Total, 1990-2009	85 559	55 881	20 945	653	5 821	101	2 158
1990	782	93	355	245	70	19	-
1991	646	72	354	129	84	7	-
1992	610	43	395	38	131	3	-
1993	546	40	353	34	116	3	-
1994	562	51	321	13	173	4	-
1995	592	54	312	13	211	:	-
1996	600	54	303	10	233	-	-
1997	680	55	385	5	231	4	-
1998	726	88	368	10	258	:	-
1999	827	86	370	12	359	-	-
2000	918	81	432	26	377	:	-
2001	1 280	195	523	10	550	:	-
2002	1 732	432	670	23	605	:	-
2003	1 475	294	573	8	598	:	-
2004	2 835	1 615	730	10	475	5	-
2005	4 865	3 438	1 013	14	395	5	-
2006	9 893	7 674	1 906	10	298	5	-
2007	18 767	15 052	3 425	23	260	7	-
2008	20 565	15 476	4 890	16	173	10	-
2009	16 658	10 988	3 267	4	224	17	2 158

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

² Au pairs have training as reason for immigration

³ The group consists of the new members in EU from eastern Europe; Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania

⁴ 3 190 persons from an EU/EEA/EFTA country have an 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/>

Table 2.3.2. Immigration¹ by reason for immigration and citizenship. 1990-2009

Citizenship	Total	Labour	Family		Refugee	Training	Other	Unknown reason for immigration
			Family, total	Family reunified with refugee				
Total	420 387	107 767	165 003	40 227	98 185	44 284	1 958	3 190
Europe	210 271	93 284	58 566	4 649	35 360	18 659	1 212	3 190
Asia including Turkey	123 453	6 197	65 900	22 124	36 825	14 262	269	-
Africa	51 355	1 211	21 074	11 312	23 139	5 831	100	-
North America	16 213	4 725	8 445	134	101	2 641	301	-
South and Central America	12 294	1 094	8 488	949	586	2 079	47	-
Oceania	3 204	1 232	1 212	19	16	717	27	-
Stateless	3 597	24	1 318	1 040	2 158	95	:	-
First citizenship from Africa, Asia including Turkey, South and Central America, Europe except EU/EEA, Oceania except Australia and New Zealand and stateless]	248 137	11 153	112 454	39 360	97 188	26 853	489	-
EU/EEA, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand	172 250	96 614	52 549	867	997	17 431	1 469	3 190
Selected countries								
Poland	54 315	38 021	13 329	209	214	1 330	42	1 379
Germany	24 552	13 290	7 023	62	50	3 436	366	387
Iraq	21 468	34	8 507	7 879	12 899	13	15	-
Somalia	19 561	8	8 407	7 662	11 125	3	18	-
Serbia and Montenegro ³	17 228	290	2 488	1 331	14 186	250	14	-
Serbia ⁴	1 195	236	498	187	356	104	:	-
Kosovo ⁵	292	10	226	136	38	18	-	-
Montenegro ⁴	51	14	26	10	5	6	-	-
Russia	16 132	1 304	7 705	647	4 469	2 615	39	-
United Kingdom	15 669	8 596	5 982	51	62	606	281	142
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15 152	195	1 341	1 029	13 518	92	6	-
USA	13 527	3 936	7 097	78	91	2 137	266	-
Lithuania	11 825	8 021	2 407	19	17	960	16	404
Thailand	11 777	112	10 964	101	136	542	23	-
Philippines	11 719	913	5 782	72	199	4 794	31	-
Iran	10 009	237	3 144	2 343	6 376	245	7	-
Afghanistan	9 110	9	3 014	2 805	6 078	6	3	-
Pakistan	8 998	224	7 774	798	426	501	73	-
China	7 763	984	3 096	215	425	3 243	15	-
The Netherlands	7 710	3 559	3 352	47	18	503	163	115
Turkey	7 206	240	6 196	899	445	292	33	-
France	6 933	3 300	2 339	30	30	1 084	64	116
Vietnam	6 800	104	3 976	2 363	2 387	311	22	-
Sri Lanka	6 646	89	4 116	2 736	1 968	467	6	-
India	6 103	1 943	3 239	206	104	800	17	-
Romania	4 918	2 158	1 632	107	234	882	12	-
Ethiopia	4 875	53	1 639	1 119	2 296	884	3	-

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

² 3 190 persons from an EU/EEA/EFTA country have an 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 Montenegro. For 1990-2007 it includes Kosovo.

⁴ From 2007. On 1 November 2006 Serbia and Montenegro was separated into two parts; Serbia and Montenegro.

⁵ from 2008.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.3. **Family immigration¹**, by type of family unification, immigrant category of reference person and citizenship. 2009 and 1990-2009

Citizenship	Total	Family reunification and accompanying person	Family establishment			
			Total	Family reunification and accompanying person	Family establishment	Unknown
Total, 2009	13 678	9 638	4 040	2 090	1 902	48
Selected countries						
Poland	2 160	1 983	177	161	14	2
Thailand	1 105	490	615	31	580	4
Germany	654	623	31	16	15	-
Somalia	582	492	90	90	-	-
Iraq	555	360	195	191	3	1
Lithuania	456	429	27	18	6	3
Philippines	444	245	199	21	172	6
Pakistan	432	155	277	275	2	-
Russia	422	274	148	44	104	-
USA	349	207	142	23	114	5
India	334	245	89	81	4	4
Turkey	322	109	213	145	68	-
Brazil	297	137	160	10	149	1
Afghanistan	288	172	116	114	1	1
China	251	184	67	21	46	-
Romania	245	214	31	17	14	-
United Kingdom	207	151	56	8	45	3
Ethiopia	183	146	37	32	5	-
The Netherlands	181	164	17	10	7	-
Ukraine	169	113	56	12	43	1
Iran	149	96	53	49	3	1
Latvia	144	131	13	5	7	1
Total 1990-2009	165 003	97 858	67 145	28 164	38 933	48
Selected countries						
Poland	13 329	11 142	2 187	678	1 507	2
Thailand	10 964	3 483	7 481	313	7 164	4
Iraq	8 507	7 049	1 458	1 405	52	1
Somalia	8 407	7 627	780	769	11	-
Pakistan	7 774	2 874	4 900	4 720	180	-
Russia	7 705	4 035	3 670	364	3 306	-
USA	7 097	4 065	3 032	185	2 842	5
Germany	7 023	6 117	906	175	731	-
Turkey	6 196	2 201	3 995	2 518	1 477	-
United Kingdom	5 982	4 248	1 734	258	1 473	3
Philippines	5 782	2 056	3 726	429	3 291	6
Sri Lanka	4 116	2 026	2 090	2 007	83	-
Vietnam	3 976	1 954	2 022	1 700	322	-
The Netherlands	3 352	2 960	392	84	308	-
India	3 239	1 849	1 390	1 186	200	4
Iran	3 144	1 744	1 400	1 255	144	1
China	3 096	1 960	1 136	585	551	-
Afghanistan	3 014	2 451	563	533	29	1
Morocco	2 720	688	2 032	1 215	816	1
Serbia and Montenegro ²	2 488	1 133	1 355	996	359	-
Serbia ³	498	256	242	210	32	-
Kosovo ⁴	226	65	161	154	7	-
Montenegro ³	26	5	21	16	5	-

¹ First-time immigration by family unification among immigrants (born abroad to foreign-born parents) with non-Nordic citizenship. ² For the years 1996-2006 this figure also includes citizens from Montenegro. For 1990-2007 it includes Kosovo. ³ From 2007. On 1 November 2006 Serbia and Montenegro was separated into two parts; Serbia and Montenegro. ⁴ From 2008.

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 2.3.4. **Immigration¹ by reason for immigration, year of immigration and immigrants still resident on 1 January 2010. 1990-2009. Absolute numbers and per cent**

Year of immigration	Total		Still resident 1.1. 2010						
	Total	Total	Reason for immigration					Other	Unknown reason for immigration ²
			Labour	Family	Refugee	Training			
Absolutte tall									
1990-2009	420 387	316 153	77 504	134 302	81 786	18 205	1 168	3 188	
1990	11 055	6 474	283	3 059	2 838	223	71	-	
1991	11 089	6 303	223	2 774	3 004	255	47	-	
1992	12 234	7 324	244	3 284	3 540	222	34	-	
1993	16 773	10 655	196	3 125	7 082	235	17	-	
1994	11 348	7 132	345	2 886	3 652	221	28	-	
1995	10 222	6 291	437	3 016	2 565	239	34	-	
1996	9 675	5 533	464	3 108	1 603	316	42	-	
1997	11 541	6 968	635	4 105	1 833	341	54	-	
1998	14 359	8 903	907	4 838	2 742	370	46	-	
1999	22 237	13 339	785	5 631	6 418	459	46	-	
2000	18 964	13 023	911	5 909	5 579	578	46	-	
2001	17 365	12 301	1 131	6 485	3 987	656	42	-	
2002	22 673	17 073	1 406	10 562	4 229	801	75	-	
2003	19 795	15 171	1 295	7 638	5 334	847	57	-	
2004	21 218	16 210	2 587	7 650	4 948	955	70	-	
2005	23 910	18 500	4 581	8 880	3 803	1 173	63	-	
2006	29 504	22 831	8 678	9 769	3 083	1 216	85	-	
2007	44 253	35 731	16 361	12 293	5 143	1 845	89	-	
2008	48 410	43 127	19 807	15 734	4 229	3 252	105	-	
2009	43 762	43 264	16 228	13 556	6 174	4 001	117	3 188	

Table 2.3.4 (cont.). **Immigration¹ by reason for immigration, year of immigration and immigrants still resident on 1 January 2010. 1990-2009. Absolute numbers and per cent**

Year of immigration	Total	Still resident 1.1. 2010							
		Total	Reason for immigration					Other	Unknown reason for immigration ²
			Labour	Family	Refugee	Training			
Per cent									
1990-2009	100,0	75,2	71,9	81,4	83,3	41,1	59,7	99,9	
1990	100,0	58,6	27,6	67,0	66,3	22,9	34,1	-	
1991	100,0	56,8	21,2	63,2	66,6	24,1	56,0	-	
1992	100,0	59,9	21,2	67,1	70,8	19,5	66,7	-	
1993	100,0	63,5	17,2	65,6	73,7	19,4	39,5	-	
1994	100,0	62,8	28,4	68,0	79,5	18,0	40,0	-	
1995	100,0	61,5	30,6	69,6	83,1	18,4	43,0	-	
1996	100,0	57,2	31,2	67,3	80,6	21,3	44,7	-	
1997	100,0	60,4	34,2	69,9	85,9	21,7	51,9	-	
1998	100,0	62,0	36,2	71,4	87,4	20,2	44,7	-	
1999	100,0	60,0	37,8	75,3	60,4	23,5	47,4	-	
2000	100,0	68,7	45,6	77,7	78,1	27,1	53,5	-	
2001	100,0	70,8	47,6	77,3	93,4	29,3	43,3	-	
2002	100,0	75,3	52,0	82,3	94,1	31,7	68,2	-	
2003	100,0	76,6	54,4	82,9	96,8	32,5	65,5	-	
2004	100,0	76,4	63,7	82,9	97,6	34,6	72,9	-	
2005	100,0	77,4	71,2	85,2	97,0	38,7	64,9	-	
2006	100,0	77,4	73,7	86,8	98,4	37,6	81,7	-	
2007	100,0	80,7	76,5	89,9	98,5	47,6	82,4	-	
2008	100,0	89,1	85,4	93,9	98,9	80,3	88,2	-	
2009	100,0	98,9	98,3	99,1	99,9	98,0	96,7	99,9	

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

² Unknown reason for immigration is a result of the new registration rule for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals. For more information about right of residence in Norway for EU/EEA/EFTA nationals: <http://www.udi.no/>

Source: Population statistics, Statistics Norway.