The Future of Nordic Immigration Policies



The Nordic Institute for Migration

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Comparing immigration policies

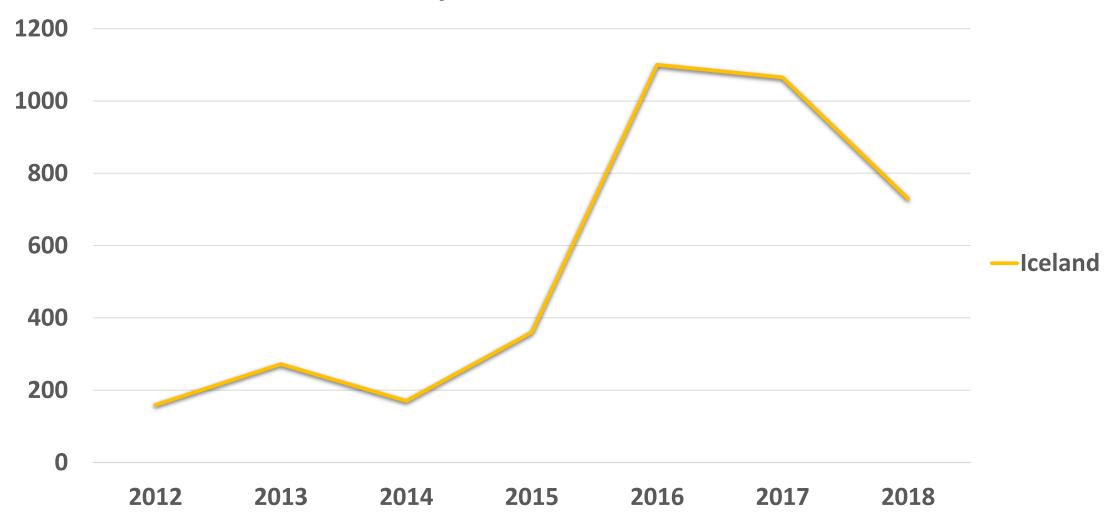
Comparing integration policies

Comparing outcomes

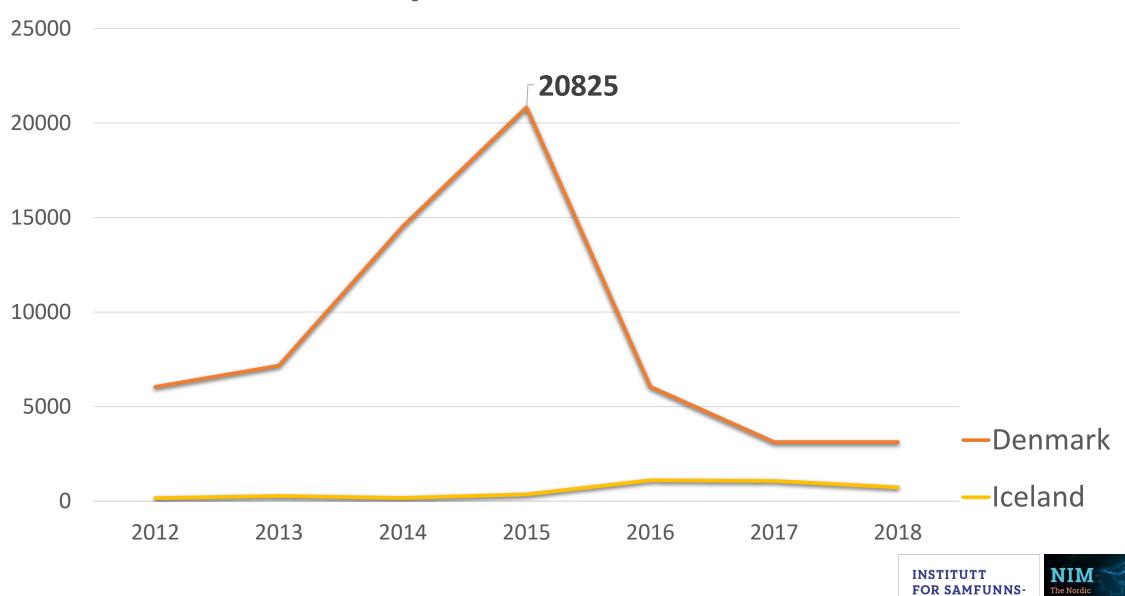


POST-2015 SHOCK

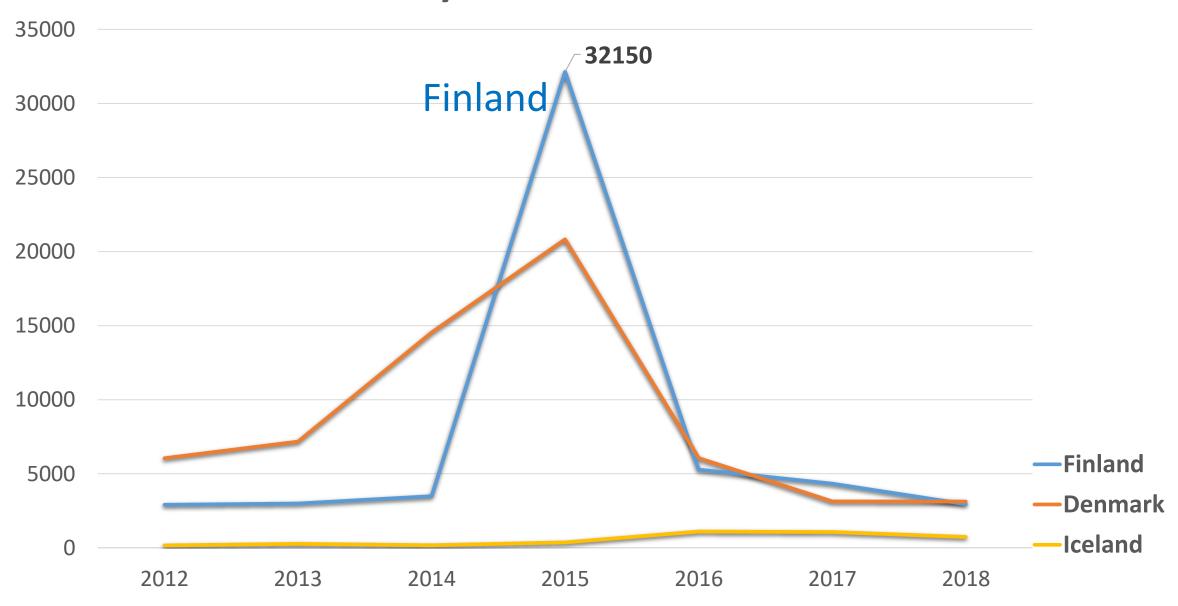


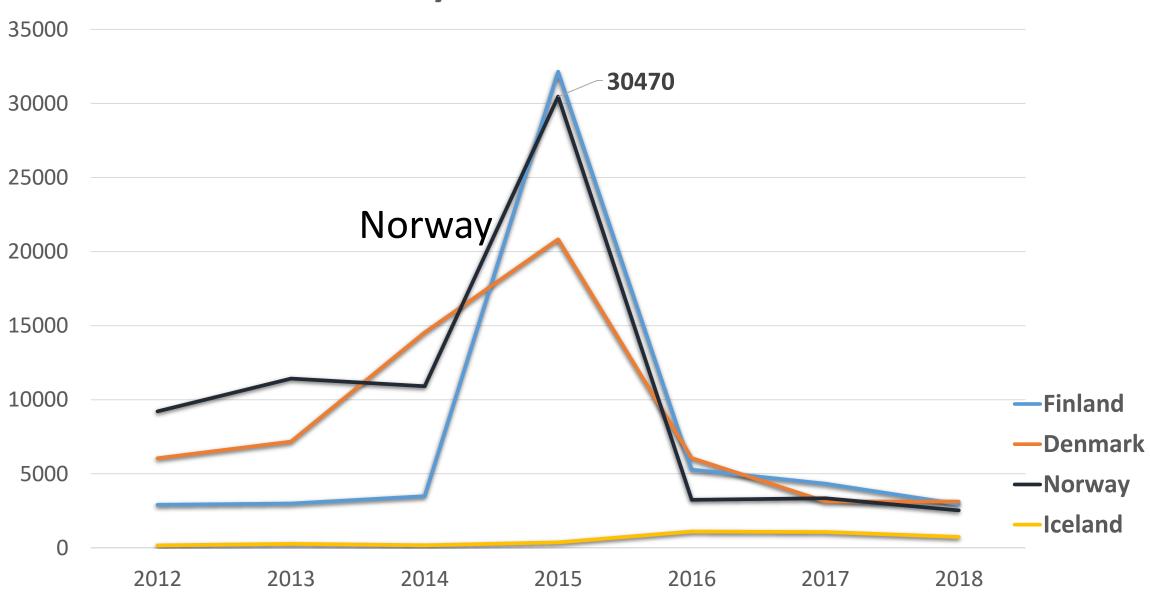


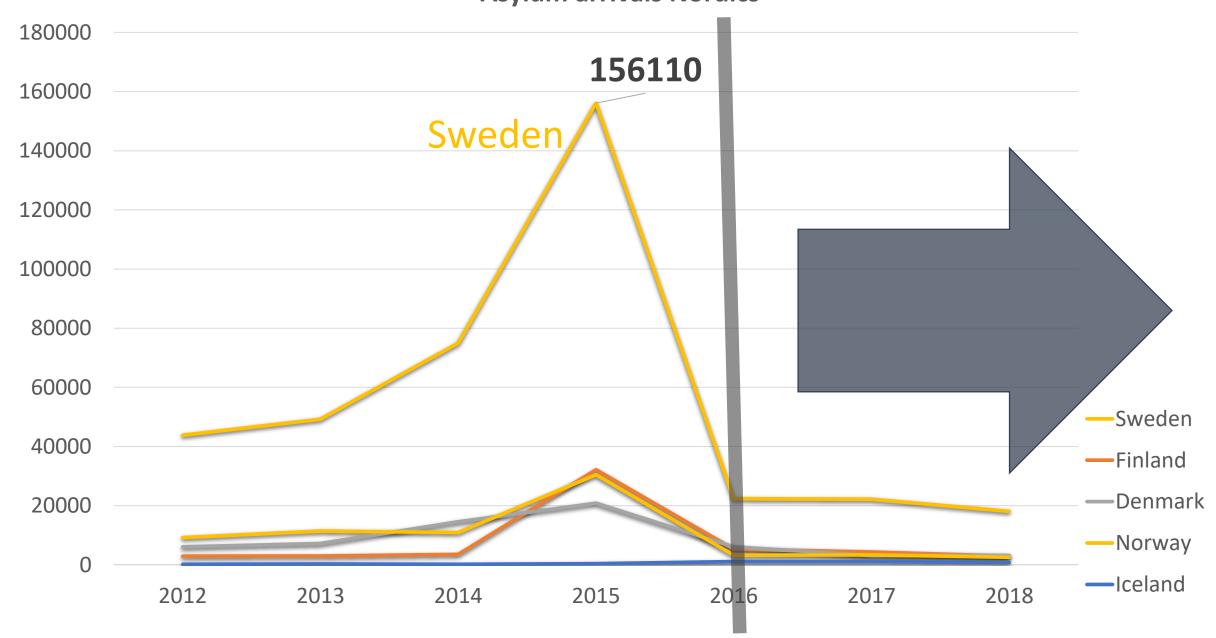




FORSKNING



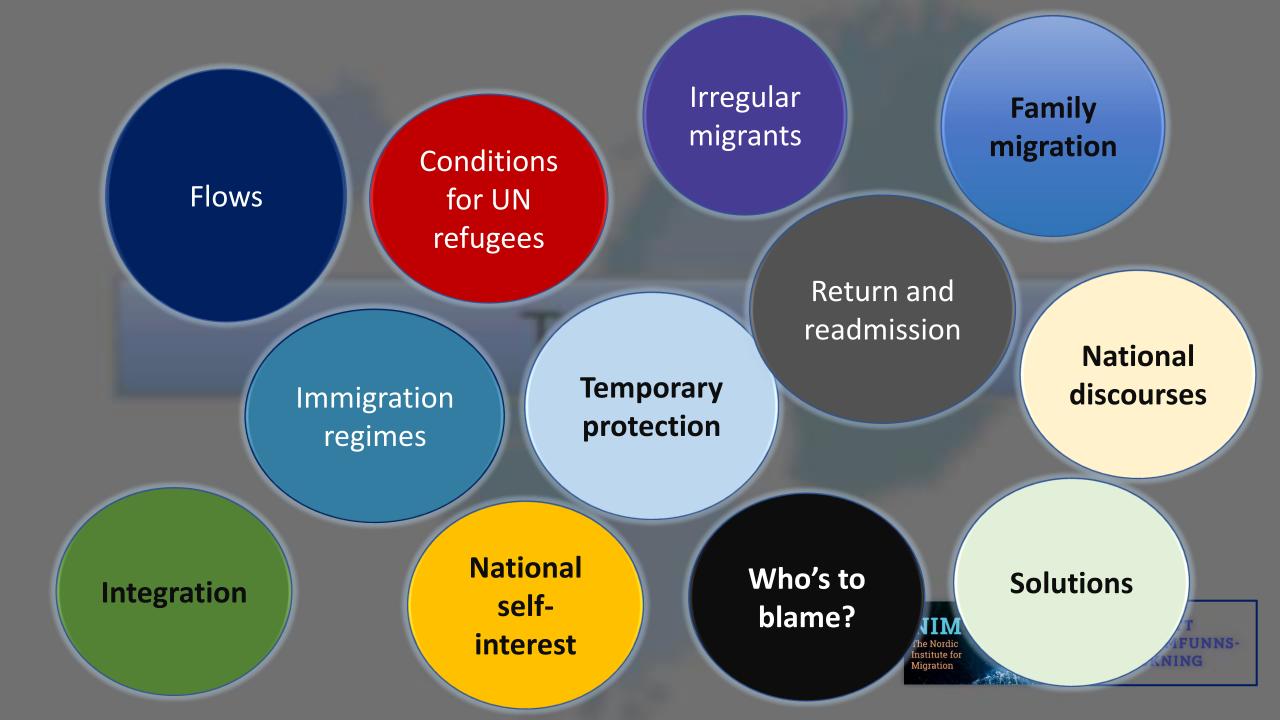




Trends



В	С	D	E	F	G
Topic	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Iceland	Denma
Asylum arrivals, trend over time (see attached format)	Sharp fall in 2016, continued low numbers	Sharp fall in 2016, continued low numbers (decreasing)	Sharp fall in 2016, continued low numbers	 Applicants for international protection in 2018 were of 70 nationalities. 	• Sharp drop in asylu from 2015 -> 2016 -> 2017
	Largest group of asylum seekers second half of 2018/2019: Turkey	 Main countries of origin 2018: Syria, Iraq 2nd, Iran 3rd 	 Largest group of asylum seekers second half of 2018/2019: Irak 	The total number of applications (800) was lower than in the past two years (2017: 1096 and 2016: 1133)	Stable number from (3500 vs 3523)
	 Qutas of UN refugees increased in 2019 (to 3000) 	Quotas of UN refugees increased in 2018 to 5000	 Quotas of UN refugees; Ministry of Interior proposed increased quota in 2019 (from 750 to 1050), Ministry of Finance refused 	 About a quarter of applicants came from states in the list of safe countries of origin (193) 	85% in 2015 to 36% in 20 2018.
	Relocation of EU quota in 2017, 2018	 Long processing times due to the large influx of asylum seekers in 2015 	Relocation from EU, Finland relocated according to the agreement	The largest groups of applicants came from Iraq (112) and Albania (108)	 Annual resettlemer 500/year dropped mid-2 resettlements in 2017 a
				73% of applicants were male and 27% female; 77% of applicants were adults and 23% under 18 years of age. Qutas of UN refugees increased in 2016 (56) and has remained similar since	
Trend over time; arrivals of different categories of migrants (protection, families, labour, students)	Downward trend in EEA labour migration	Relatively low numbers of asylum seekers after 2015	Labour migration shows increasing trend, deliberate government policy	Lower numbers of asylum seekers compared to 2017 and 2016	Slight drop in famil from 2017 (7790) to 2018
	Low numbers of asylum seekers	 Increase in family-related migration in 2017/2018 (permits granted) 	Low number of asylum seekers	 Increased number of applications for residence permits 	 Stable numbers of and student migrants
	Stable numbers of family migrants	Overall immigration going down slightly	Family migrants amongst the largest groups of migrants, stable number of them	 The total number of applications for first residence permits and renewals increased by 25% in 2016 and by another 25% in 2017. 	 Significant positive refugee and immigrant from 2016-2018
	Overall immigration down	Steady increase in labour migration since 2009 (sharp increase in 2018)	 The immigration population has increased steady. 	 On January 1, 2018 there were 43,736 immigrants in Iceland or 12.6% of the population. This is an increase from last year when they were 10.6% of the population. 	
	 EEA labor migration dominant post opening of EU labour market in 2002, increasing until 2014. 	Decrease in EU/EEA migration since 2012/2013	The proportion of foreign students has remained stable over the past few years	Increase in family reunification of refugees	



Nordic immigration policies

2025



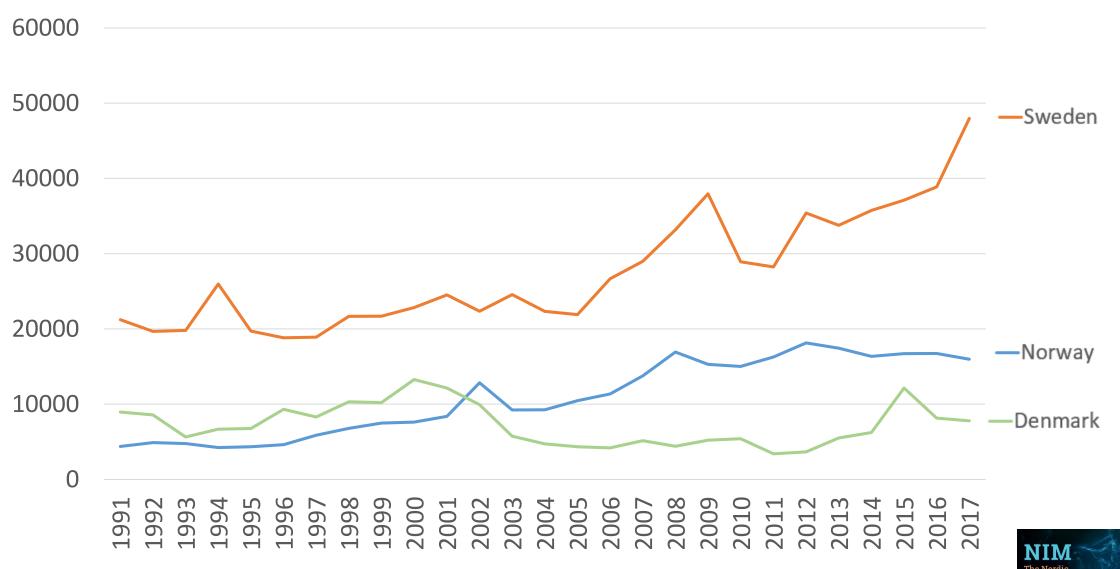
NIM

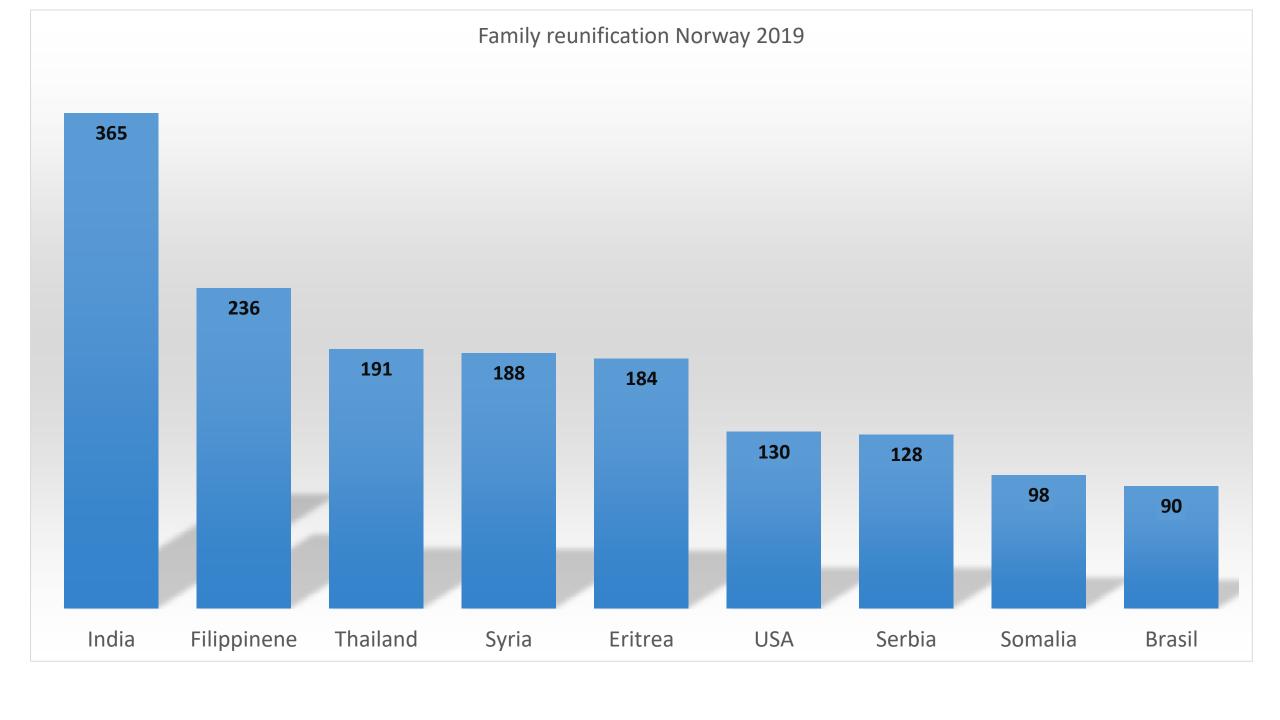
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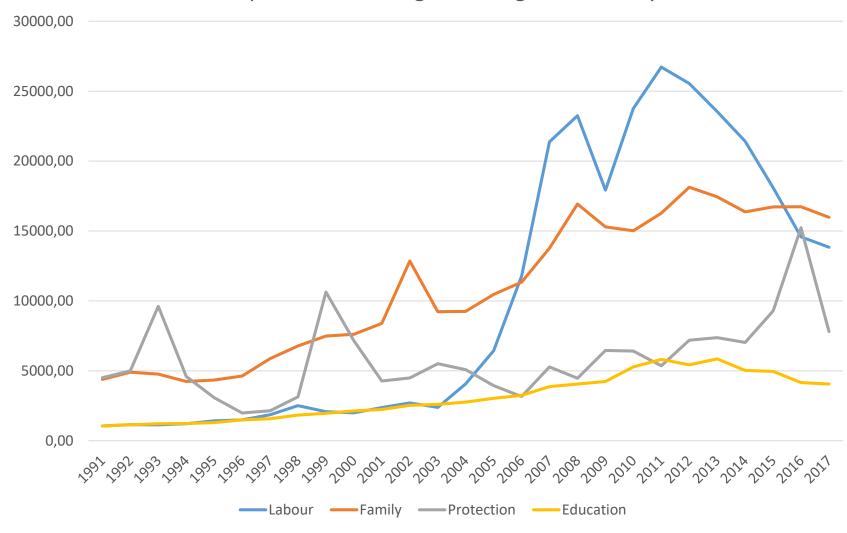


New family permits per year NO, SE, DK

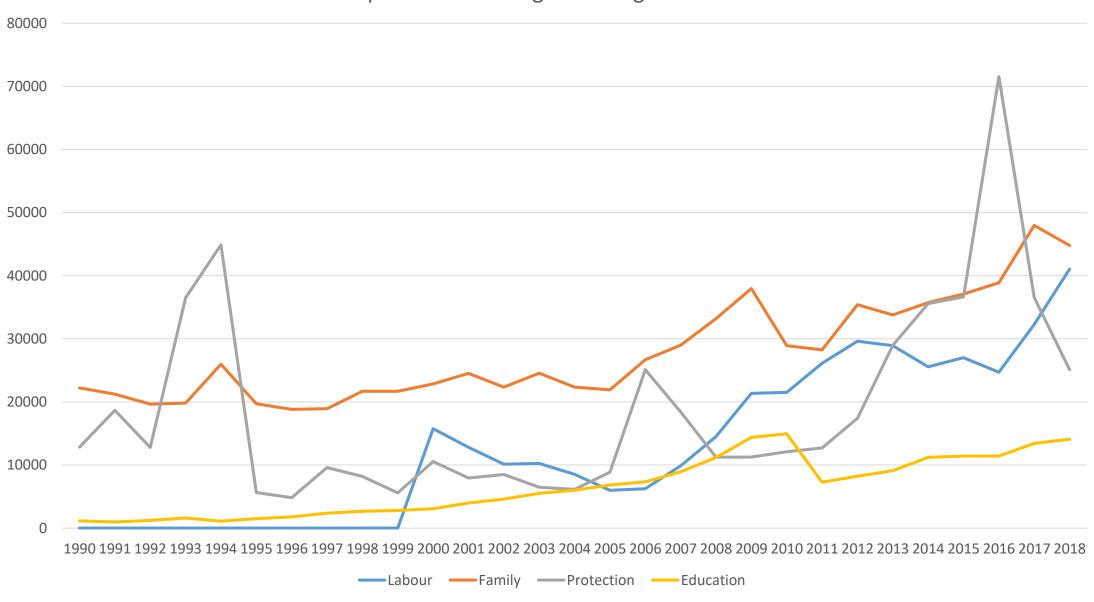




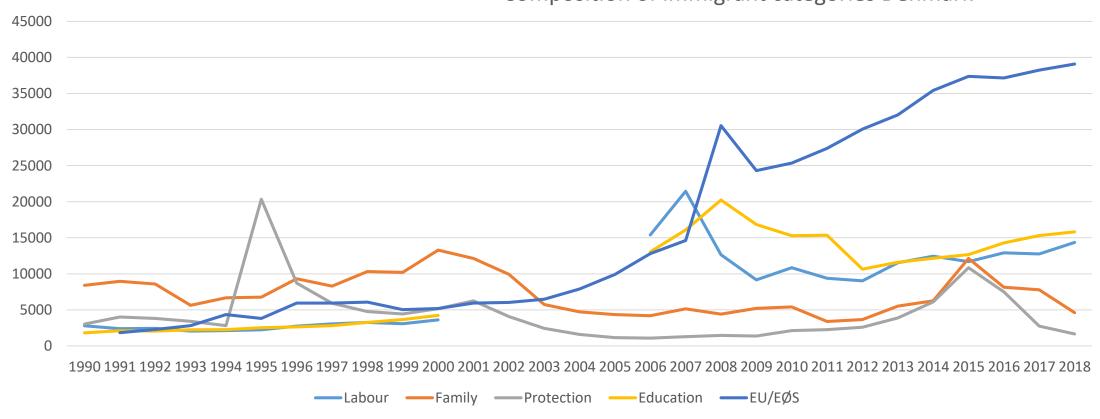
Composition of immigrant categories Norway



Composition of immigrant categories Sweden



Composition of immigrant categories Denmark





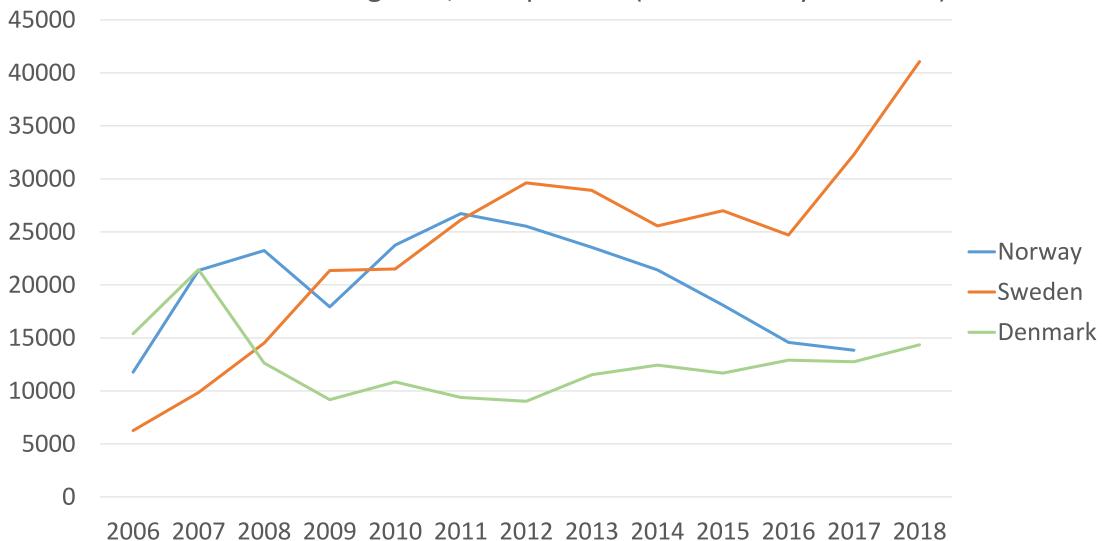


Chart Title

