

## Chapter 1 : Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model - Population Education

*vi Health systems in transition Norway the World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe's European Health for All database, data from national statistical offices, Eurostat, the.*

Saint Paul Catholic Church, Bergen. Catholicism in Norway has grown from recent immigration, notably by Poles Immigration has altered the religious demography of Norway. Among the immigrants, , have background from predominantly Christian countries, , from predominantly Muslim countries, 28, from mostly Buddhist countries, and 7, from countries that are predominantly Hindu. In the same year, 84, persons were members of an Islamic congregation. It gained about 10, new members, mostly Poles, in the period Employment[ edit ] Statistics Norway has been criticized in for misrepresenting employment levels for African and Asian immigrants due to employment was counted from 1 weekly hour of work. Counting full-time employment as 30 hours of work per week, the figures were significantly lower. While official figures show that The unemployment rate in the population as a whole was 2. There are differences between immigrant groups. People with African backgrounds have the highest unemployment rates, with Unemployment rates among immigrants from Asia and Eastern Europe were 8. Persons born in Norway to immigrant parents, still a young and relatively small demographic, had an unemployment rate of 5. Persons born to immigrant parents had a workforce participation of In the same period the number of citizens of nations on other continents increased from about 25, to about ,, of which , from Middle East , Asia , Africa and South America. The proportion of women in the immigrant population shifted from Mete Feridun of University of Greenwich, immigration has a positive impact on economic growth in Norway and it has no statistically significant impact on unemployment in the job market. Crime in Norway and Immigration and crime Bar chart showing number of perpetrators aged 15 and older per residents per foreign-born population for the years , according to Statistics Norway. Each country of origin has four bars, with M1 green representing the proportion of perpetrators unadjusted for socioeconomic factors, M2 purple symbolizing adjustment for age and gender, M3 yellow adjustment for residence, and M4 blue adjustment for employment. In comparison, the incidence in the non-immigrant population was about 0. Incidence was lower than for the non-immigrant population among immigrants from among others, Western European countries, Eastern Europe except Poland, the Balkans and Russia, the Philippines, China and North America. Incidence was also higher for persons with two immigrant parents for all countries of origin, including Nordic and Western European countries. For some groups, among them immigrants from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Poland, Russia and the other Eastern European countries, the corrected incidences did not differ significantly from the non-immigrant population. In the year foreign nationals represented out of a total, a These figures were corroborated by officials of the Norwegian Correctional Service which stated the rising trend escalated when 8 countries joined the Schengen Area in The Norwegian system is based on trust and cohesion in society and therefore lacks stringent identity checks at every single government agency. This was compared to averages of Immigrants from Poland were the only over-represented population for which gender and age structure, employment and place of residence, could explain their over-representation. According to Statistics Norway, as of , a total of , persons residing in Norway incurred sanctions. Of these, most were citizens of countries in Europe , individuals , followed by Asia 2, individuals , Africa 2, individuals , the Americas individuals , and Oceania 92 individuals. There were also 13, persons sanctioned who had unknown citizenship, and persons sanctioned without citizenship. The five most common countries of origin of foreign citizens in Norway who incurred sanctions were Poland 7, individuals , Lithuania 4, individuals , Sweden 3, individuals , Romania 1, individuals and Denmark 1, individuals. Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and Eritrea. According to a researcher at Norwegian Police University College the over-representation was due to cultural honor culture and legal differences in Norway and foreign countries. Norwegian nationality law The Directorate of Immigration UDI is responsible for the administration of immigration into the country. You can help by adding to it. January Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, by country of origin[ edit ] Rank.

### Chapter 2 : Health systems in transition, Norway (eBook, ) [racedaydvl.com]

*Health systems in transition Norway* Giovanna Ceroni managed the production and copy-editing, with help from Nicole Satterley and with the support of Shirley and Johannes Frederiksen (layout). Administrative support for preparing the Health System profile on Norway was undertaken by Caroline White.

Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to begin by thanking the Norwegian Business Association in India for inviting me to be here today. What a pleasure it is to meet you all in Gurgaon – a hotspot for Indian business life. I have been told that this was just a small town 25 years ago. There is also a strong presence of Norwegian companies, which reminds us of the close ties between Norway and India. This was the culmination of growing ties between our countries over a ten-year period, during which trade doubled and Norwegian investments in India increased eightfold. At the global level, recovery is moderate and uneven. And in many countries, growth is weak. Millions of people are affected. India, however, is a bright spot in terms of growth. The potential for growth in our bilateral relations is therefore vast. A key factor for realising our bilateral potential is the free trade agreement between Efta and India. One of my main messages during this visit is that Norway wish to conclude the negotiations, and sign the agreement as soon as possible. I am confident that this will be of benefit for both the Efta states and India. The main sectors are fisheries, hydropower, maritime and oil. This is an area with enormous potential for growth – not least in India. We also hope to increase our investments in infrastructure in Asia. The need for such investments in Asia is estimated to be more than USD 8 trillion. Norway has contributed to infrastructure development for many years through the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. In addition Norway, along with India and more than 55 other countries, has recently sent a letter of intent with a view to becoming one of the founding members of the new Chinese Infrastructure Bank, the AIIB. We are glad to share our expertise with Asian countries. This summit is a good opportunity to build on the experiences of Norwegian businesses in the Asian markets and examine the challenges and opportunities. Trade, investments and the number of Norwegian companies in Asia have increased rapidly over the last ten years. But we must remember that this growth had a modest starting point. I believe there is considerable potential not only for our trade with India, but also for our trade with Asia as a whole. The Norwegian Government is therefore taking steps to strengthen Asian–Norwegian relations and further increase trade and investments. This very week, the Norwegian Prime Minister, Erna Solberg, is meeting representatives of several Norwegian companies in Indonesia and Vietnam to discuss opportunities for increased business cooperation. The purpose of our trade policy is – obviously – to increase the access of Norwegian companies to foreign markets. And we also aim to attract more foreign business and investment to Norway. We do this through a variety of measures. Our most important foreign market is the European. This agreement ensures the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons within the EEA-area, which includes the EU and Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein. But we also aim to increase our trade with countries outside Europe, and negotiate trade agreements with non-EU partners, and make a substantial effort to eliminate discrimination against the export of goods and services in general. We are currently negotiating agreements with Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and, as I mentioned earlier, with India. This is intended to provide a foundation for broad cooperation, including political and economic cooperation. We will also continue to monitor our export and guarantee schemes closely. We will make sure that we provide a competitive level of government export financing, which is especially crucial for our maritime and offshore export industries as these are currently facing challenging times. Innovation Norway is strengthening its presence in emerging markets. With nine offices spread over Asia, Innovation Norway is actively promoting Norwegian business development in this region. Economic diplomacy is a priority for the Government, and Norwegian embassies and consulates have put business promotion, trade and investment higher up on the agenda than ever before. And last but not least, we must not forget the importance of occasions such as this, where Norwegian businesses and representatives from the public sector come together to explore possibilities and challenges in new markets. This means that our expertise and specialised products have to compete in foreign markets, and global competition is not getting

any easier. This means that we can never stop improving ourselves. The Norwegian economy needs more building blocks in its foundation. Our prosperity and future growth are dependent on Norwegian companies continuing to be successful abroad, and on our ability to promote Norway as an attractive location for investment, education and research and development. Globally, the recent decline in oil prices has not gone unnoticed. For Norway, where oil and offshore-related products and services are the most important exports, it has certainly been a wake-up call. Let there be no doubt: But at the same time, we need to face the fact that the relative contribution of oil to our economy has passed its peak. This means that we must make a transition in our economy and embrace exciting new opportunities. Developments in the global economy in recent years have shown how just quickly things can change. But while the decline in oil prices will have consequences for our economy, I wish to stress that this is not a crisis. Our offshore industry is already adapting to new times as it has many times before. I recently read an interesting report[ 2 ] on 26 offshore-related technologies that are being applied to other areas such as medicine, finance, electrical cars, aquaculture and exploring Mars. These are great examples of the way existing technologies can find new uses and new markets. In addition, we see that the gap in the Norwegian economy between the offshore-related and mainland industries is slowly decreasing. Economic growth in our most important trade partners, helped by a weaker Norwegian currency, is providing opportunities for other export industries. We have therefore emphasised in our policy platform the need to increase our competitiveness as and we are clear about how to do it. We have two main objectives: We have to make it easier and less expensive to do business in Norway. And we need to help our business sector to become more innovative. Our four main focus areas are: This reduces the cost of doing business in Norway. Building and improving roads and railways. We need to transport people and goods quicker. Companies should be able to spend less time filling out forms, and more time producing goods and services. And last, but not least, investing in knowledge and innovation. This is important in the education system as well as in our public support systems. Increased research and innovation in key strategic areas for the Norwegian economy is a top priority for the current Government. The mobility of students and researchers between Norway and Asia is an important factor here. According to a bibliometric survey, Norway and India produced scientific articles together during the period as India is a very interesting country for the knowledge-intensive Norwegian industry and a highly relevant partner in many areas of research. Furthermore, the Research Council of Norway is interested in increased cooperation on innovation-driven research in the maritime, oil and gas, marine, ICT, bioeconomy, and energy and environment sectors. Norwegian companies are keen to take part in new and emerging markets, particularly in Asia. Seeing all of you here today proves this point. Let me assure you that we will do all that we can to ease access to these markets, and provide a good foundation for you to compete. I wish you a successful summit, and look forward to see you again tomorrow.

### Chapter 3 : Norway in Asia. The Norwegian economy in transition – possibilities and challenges - ranceda

*Read "Norway in Transition Transforming a Stable Democracy" by with Rakuten Kobo. The transformation of Norway is a magnifying glass to processes of political change in European countries generally.*

**Subjects Description** The transformation of Norway is a magnifying glass to processes of political change in European countries generally. This volume shows how Norway is an embodiment of the Nordic Model. Norwegian society and politics have attracted wide-spread interest for three interrelated reasons – a strikingly egalitarian and cooperative model for public-private relations, a stable and rich country on the outside of the European Union, and a notable engagement in moral policy areas globally. Now the model is in flux for domestic as well as external reasons. Rule by popular consent is in question, with a more fragile chain of governance and a slow erosion of mass parties. The model is transformed from below, through the changing democratic infrastructure, as well as from above, with privatization and market reform in the public sector. The focus is Norway, but the book is a comparative analysis of a paradigm case with relevance far beyond its own borders. This book was previously published as a special issue of the leading journal *West European Politics*.  
**Table of Contents** Part 1. The Baltic Question anmd the Two Superpowers 1. Three Visions Of Non-Recognition 2. States and Nations in Exile 3. Baltic Diplomatic Missions In Exile. The Treatment Of Baltic Refugees 5. National Perspctives during the Cold War 6. Britain and the Baltic Question 7. France and the Baltic Question 9. Northern Perspectives on the Baltic Question Part 4. The legacy of restored Baltic statehood for the New Europe About the Series *West European Politics* *West European Politics* has established itself as the foremost journal for the comparative analysis of European political institutions, politics and public policy. Its comprehensive scope, which includes the European Union, makes it essential reading for both academics and political practitioners. The books in this series have originated from special issues published by *West European Politics*.

**Chapter 4 : Norway in transition : transforming a stable democracy (Book, ) [racedaydvl.com]**

*The transformation of Norway is a magnifying glass to processes of political change in European countries generally. In this book, a group of Norway's most prominent political scientists closely analyzes the forces of change - ranging from the political apparatus, the mode of partisan mobilization.*

This is the good news on the Brexit front. It will take two years. The voyage will be stormy and the destination messy. But plus-or-minus Norway offers the only sensible way for Britain through the Brexit morass. So do those close to the Brussels negotiations. They still seem unable to shake hands on it, but they will soon. The deal was a document of the most brutal realism. For now, the UK remains a non-participating member of the single market, with freedom of movement and right of settlement. Hard Brexiteers can go jump off a cliff. The smart money in Brussels was always on the Norway option. She was terrified of them. The tough Lancaster House and Florence speeches, and Chequers last month, were dollops of fudge to keep hard Brexiteers on board. So it has appeared. The sight of Boris Johnson, Michael Gove and assorted friends shuffling miserably into line, whimpering over dead fish, was heart-warming. Norway in went through the same referendum debate as Britain, with the same drift towards compromise. It stayed open to a single European market in goods, capital and labour, but it held aloof from the common fisheries and agriculture policies. Norway also stayed outside the EU customs union, to secure its own trade deals elsewhere. It is hard to see what substantive argument a Brexiter could have against this. It must abide by EU rules on trade in goods within the EU. But so must EU members, who can be overruled by majority voting. On matters of joint concern, such as energy, Norway is consulted and heard. Its lobbying office next to the Berlaymont building is more effective than any council vote. As for the European court, the Efta court liaises with it and is rarely in conflict. The one argument against the Norway option for Britain is its lying outside the customs union. Trade in services and finance is more crucial to the UK than in goods, and here both Europe and the world would remain its oyster, as this EU single market is in its infancy. As for migration, Efta arrangements embrace a register of EU nationals, controls on their citizenship and property ownership and expulsion if they are out of work for six months. Of course Norway is smaller than the UK. But the issue is whether its model is practicable. The one argument against the Norway option for Britain is that it would lie outside the customs union. Efta has laboriously reached deals with 38 countries, including Canada. But it requires a hard border with Sweden to enforce country-of-origin controls. Since such a border is anathema in Northern Ireland, Norway plus customs union with the EU makes sense. I have seen no calculation that shows an advantage to UK trade in being outside one. Yes, Britain would pay into the EU for all this, as does Norway. But they did not worry Thatcher when she co-invented the market in Leaving the EU would usefully repatriate some controls, as over farming, construction standards, procurement and the environment. Britain, like Norway, could opt out of fish quotas. But these are trading practicalities not issues of principle. No replacement question was asked. Britain will withdraw from the EU, but what takes its place must be a decision for parliament. Everything we read from polls and surveys suggests there is no majority for trade barriers at Calais or a ban on European care workers or plumbers. Public opinion wants soft Brexit. The last time Norway featured prominently in the Commons was in British failure against the Nazis cost Chamberlain his job, but these events formed the basis for victory and reconstruction. Sooner or later, the Commons will debate Norway again: When that happens, May will drive her hard Brexiteers into sullen acceptance or resignation. But she can tell them her hands have been tied to a Norwegian mast. If so, history could regard her twisting and tacking, her softly, softly Brexit strategy as the most brilliant of political manoeuvres. But I am not holding my breath.

### Chapter 5 : Older patientsâ€™ experiences during care transition

*The transformation of Norway is a magnifying glass to processes of political change in European countries generally. In this book, a group of Norway's most prominent political scientists closely analyzes the forces of change - ranging from the political apparatus, the mode of partisan mobilization, and the development of political trust to the new gender relations and the strains on the.*

Cruise ships are terrible for the environment. On summer days, the diminutive ports nestled deep below the towering peaks that shoot up from the fjords can be thickly enveloped in a pall of acrid haze. Of course, diesel is not clean, just considerably less filthy than bunker fuels. But Norway is transforming the world of shipping, and the future has already arrived, at least a glimpse of it, in the battery-powered passenger ship called Future of the Fjords. The Future alone cannot yet rival the likes of the Norwegian cruise colossus, Hurtigruten, whose liners can ferry several thousand people in week-long voyages to the Polar Rim â€” for which they require motors larger than two houses. Rather than rumble, it glides. And the absence of smoke-stack emissions makes viewing from its base decks or the higher decks an incomparable delight. Norway is now ready to turn all of its ferries electric, which should happen in the next six years. A fleet of new electric ferries are currently in production, but older ones can be retrofitted surprisingly quickly: With each new fleet, the batteries will get smaller and cheaper, say the entrepreneurs â€” hopefully the way solar PV models did, although such a steep trajectory is currently wishful thinking. Indeed, until now shipping has been a sorry laggard: But the International Maritime Organization IMO , the UN specialized agency responsible for shipping, now has formulated its own climate protection agenda, which though hardly adequate in itself, is a start. The bad news for fjord tourists is that The Future is nearly alone at the moment. Its success after a couple of rounds of adjustments sparked the interest that will, claim its proponents, transform the face of shipping in the not too distant future. The cruise liners and cargo ships with their loads and long distances will require significantly more powerful batteries. Nevertheless, Hurtigruten has hybrids liners operating on diesel and LNG, the latter which is cleaner than diesel but, of course, still a fossil fuel. The cruise companies had better hurry because by access to the World Heritage Site fjords will be restricted , by Norwegian law, to zero-emission vessels. Four years later, Norway will restrict other Norwegian waters to ships with low- or zero-emission technology. So, sin or sail? Go with The Future for now and have patience:

**Chapter 6 : Norway in Transition: Transforming a Stable Democracy, 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge**

*HiT Profile Norway Vol. 15 No. 8 This is the latest published version of the health systems in transition profile (HiT) for Norway written by Å...nen Ringard, Anna Sagan, Ingrid S. Saunes, Anne Karin Lindahl.*

Managing continuity in care represents a complex and challenging process Information from hospital to home-care staff and patient Communication during care transition takes place on different levels Yes, they had contact, so everything worked just fine. The hospital told the municipal home care, who said that they would come in the evening. At the same time as we came home, we called the nurse from home care who took the papers I was given at the hospital. Experiences with written documentation Someone gave me a piece of paper and, I suppose, no [â€¦] I guess I should just keep it. If I need more help, I just contact the home-care office because I can get more help if needed. Unresolved responsibility Responsibility during care transition varies There is a nurse from home care saying that she is my primary contact. Then, I at least know that someone is responsible for me. I believe I have to go to my general practitioner to give a blood sample, but nobody has told me to do that. Handing over the responsibility He his son has taken care of it all from the beginning. He called the Municipal Decision Office and made sure that they came from the municipal health care. A safety alarm has been applied for, but it is a long wait. This was applied for when I was still in hospital. Obligated responsibility And then I thought I should call the municipal home care and check with them. I think that gradually I will be able to manage on my own. This is simply just a waste of paper. Personal responsibilities I started to use a walking stick today, and I stopped using the walker. I will start to exercise. In the hospital, the physiotherapist gave me an exercise description, and I have used it all by myself as much as I have been able to. So, my condition has improved a lot, from sitting in a wheelchair to using a walking stick. Open in a separate window All of the participants described experiences related to information and communication during their interviews, and the statements reflect the multitude of communication channels that the participants faced during care transition. Several of the participants mentioned the communication between hospital staff and home-care staff in their interviews. A few participants expressed confusion about not knowing what information had been sent from the hospital and received by the municipal health care staff. A few of the participants commented on the written documentation they were given when discharged. The participants expressed insecurity about their obligations in relation to the documents and frustration because the written terminology was difficult to understand. At risk of not receiving the help he needed, one participant made a real effort to ensure that the written information about his medical condition reached the municipal home-care office. I received a letter from the hospital addressed to the municipal health care services with no stamps on it. So, I had to take my walker and walk to the kiosk down the street to buy a stamp and post the letter to the municipal health care services. Almost all of the participants felt secure knowing that they were going to be well looked after by the health care providers and their general practitioner. Yes, I felt safe when leaving the hospital. I knew that I had my general practitioner next to where I live, and I also have a safety alarm. Several of the participants talked about how they could contact the home-care staff if needed, by using a safety alarm or by talking to the nurses who visited them daily. Some participants possessed informal lines of communication to feel secure, as exemplified in next quotation. She used to work in my store, so she could probably take care of most things. It is not a problem for me to get in contact with the right person if I need to. All of the participants described several views of responsibilities during care transition, and some of the older patients described handing over the responsibility as a positive experience. One of the participants felt relieved. But it has worked out. I get my medication delivered now, so I am, so to speak, free from it all. Other participants described how they tried to withhold responsibility for their own situation themselves, expressing optimism about their ability to be in charge of their own situation. Almost all of the interviewees noted that they made a huge effort to take personal responsibility for their own health and rehabilitation. At hospital, I was working out by walking up and down the stairs, holding heavy things in my hands. And I walked in the parallel bars. I exercised every day as much as I could manage, just to improve my mobility, and I recovered. I got help from the physiotherapist and the occupational therapist. And I noticed that the power

and mobility in my left arm and foot improved. The participants described responsibilities ranging from physical rehabilitation to being responsible for their own medication in accordance with their perceived functional abilities. The discussion was arranged according to these themes to highlight different aspects of the care transition process of older patients. Participation depends on being invited to plan the care transition. In our study, only one participant experienced formal participation, being invited to take part in a discharge meeting. The participant felt well-informed about who would attend the meeting and what questions and problems he could address. Some of our participants indicated that the family took part in planning the care transition. A few of them did not totally agree with their family even though they accepted the decisions made on their behalf. Extended support from either family or professionals has been shown to facilitate patient participation and give older patients a stronger position from which to influence the decisions. Some of them made firm statements that they were not asked for their opinion at all when planning the care transition. In addition to the professionals spending limited time with the patient, the opportunities for proper patient participation in the discharge planning might be reduced. As such, our findings might also illustrate the complexities of patient participation due to relational elements, which may impede the possibilities for participation. Similarly, Foss 34 found that older patients identified themselves with a cultural understanding of age as being old and slow. As such, older patients took responsibility for the lack of participation, which reflects the tensions surrounding the conflicting holistic needs of the patient and the hospital. As such, the minimal participation found in our study might be interpreted as influenced by the attitudes of the professionals in a health care system practice where participation is not properly established. Managing continuity in care represents a complex and challenging process. All the older patients in this study had experiences with communication and information exchange. The findings show that some participants described being well informed while others were worried because of lack of understanding of the information. Without confirmation that the information has been communicated across the health care levels, older patients are left to trust that the home-care nurse is informed about their homecoming and is given enough detailed information to maintain the continuity of the hospital care. Similar to our findings, several studies report a lack of information continuity across health care levels, and lack of information exchange has proven to compromise patient safety. Some of the older patients in our study explained that the written summary of their treatment and care was difficult to understand and they expressed uncertainty about its intentions. Two of the participants could not remember their diagnosis and did not understand why they were admitted to hospital. Clearly, there is a need to establish a communicative relationship with older patients, allowing them to bring forth their questions and worries in a safe environment. Our findings indicate that allocation of responsibility could be experienced in several ways. These efforts were directed by their physical strength and their perceived abilities to face the challenges that they experienced. Such personal values and self-efficacy are shown to be important resources for older patients for maintaining responsibility for their own rehabilitation after discharge, but they seem to be overlooked. On the other hand, the notion of being taken care of is of less value if one does not possess the information of how to get in touch with the right health care worker when needed. These findings could also be seen as a partial explanation of why older patients participate to a limited extent in planning their care transition. Obviously, to secure continuity of care, the communicative relationship with older patients as well as between health care staff across health care levels must be improved. This in turn would lead to better information flow, and hopefully the voice and resources of the older patient will be more in focus. Methodological considerations The strength of our study is that 14 older people with various health problems provided extensive descriptions of the phenomena of the study. The sex imbalance in the present study mirrors the sex distribution in the older population in Norway, where women tend to live longer than men. The interview guide was pretested by one older person who was not included in the study. Judgments were made about follow-up questions and when to end the data collection. Transparency was sought through distinct descriptions of the analytical steps and presentation of quotations. The similarities and differences in the content that surfaced during the interview process were discussed within the research team. Each author carried out the analyses independently, followed by a shared process to reach consensus. As such, our interpretation highlights the most probable meaning of care transitions from a particular perspective.

We suggest that our findings may be transferable to other professionals or people in similar situations by considering the culture and context, as well as methods of data collection and analysis. Well in advance of their discharge from hospital, older patients should be invited to share their opinions and concerns about the care transition. To secure continuity of care, they should be given the necessary information to be able to participate in planning the care transition in accordance with their preferences. Moreover, throughout the hospital stay and the transition to municipal health care, older patients should be kept thoroughly informed about all the initiatives and communications made on their behalf. The professionals who are responsible during the transition should be referred to by name so that older patients receive legitimate confirmation of who is responsible for them and the continuity of their care. In addition, older patients should know whom to contact and who is responsible for their care. Our approach might also create a basis for improving care transition for cognitively impaired patients. Conclusion Our study identified various aspects of the care transition process, and our findings clearly indicate that it is a complex process with many challenges for, and requirements of, older patients, professionals, and the health care system. Older patients are the vulnerable part in the transition process, and it is important to make their voices heard and equip professionals with the necessary insight to meet their needs best and secure continuity of care. Supplementary material Supplementary material 1 Interview guide Introduction “ How are you feeling today? Acknowledgments The authors would like to thank leaders and staff of a local institution for giving access to the field. We extend our sincere gratitude to the 14 patients who voluntarily participated in this study. Footnotes The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work. Boeckxstaens P, De Graaf P. Primary care and care for older persons: Falling through the cracks: J Am Geriatr Soc. Transition from hospital to home care: J Contin Educ Nurs.

### Chapter 7 : Norway Completes Transition to Digital Audio Broadcasting

*Norway's expertise and innovative technology in sectors such as energy, maritime and ICT has much to offer countries like India. We believe our technological base could provide a 'lubricant' for India's continued economic growth, and the Norwegian Government wishes to do its part to facilitate closer cooperation.*

All 6thth graders worldwide are eligible. Videos are being accepted now and the deadline for students to submit is February 28, This is post 5 of 6 in a series about the Demographic Transition Model – a fundamental concept in population education, which is covered in Social Studies courses, most notably AP Human Geography. The decline in both birth and death rates of most Stage 4 countries have been attributed to strong economies, highly educated citizens, ample healthcare systems, the migration of people from rural communities to cities, and expanded employment opportunities for women. As these factors play out the total fertility rate decreases until it reaches replacement level 2. It is understood that countries in Stage 4 of the DTM have experienced significant economic and social advances allowing for reduced family size in relation to decades prior. Though both the birth and the death rate are ever declining, countries in Stage 4 do house large populations – a result of progressing through Stages With a large population annual growth can still be significant even with a small rate of natural increase. Both rates are susceptible to outstanding circumstances such as pandemic or environmental disasters. That being said, Stage 4 of the DTM is viewed as an ideal placement for a country because total population growth is gradual. Demographic Transition Stage 4 Case Study: Argentina Since the middle of the 19th Century, Argentina has maintained a strong economy, keeping on par with Western Europe and North America. Through industrialization cities became the epicenter of life, causing internal migration as people move from rural to urban areas. Due to the limited space within cities, and the changing demands of work, smaller family size becomes an indirect result of urbanization. But why the early decline in birth rate? Argentine women have been protected, at least in theory, by a civil code that outlaws gender discrimination since Women maintain a relatively high level of employment and educational opportunities in relation to men. Gender equality and a high status of women are large components of lowered birth rates. And while the Argentine government has historically been against contraception, today condoms and birth control are widely available without cost. Low birth rates and low death rates characterize the countries in Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model. Not since Stage 1 of the DTM have birth rates and death rates been so equal in value, the main difference being that in Stage 4 total population is already high. Countries will remain categorized as Stage 4 until they reach the point where death rate exceeds birth rate, the definition of Stage 5; but there is no formula or estimate for how long that transition will take.

**Chapter 8 : Norway in Transition: Transforming a Stable Democracy - Google Books**

*Norway's TFR is only , so their population we decrease over the next 20 years. Demographic Transition Model Explanation: Based on the evidence provided, we can conclude that Norway is in Stage Four, or the Low Stationary Stage, of the Demographic Transition Model.*

Norsk in Norwegian , Norse historical Orientation Identification. The name Norge "the Northern Way" originally pertained to a region of the country before political consolidation under Harald the Fair-Haired around C. Some of the northerly sections of the country are home to at least two main groups coastal and mountain of an indigenous population of Sami previously called Lapps with a separate language and distinct cultural traditions. Some groups of Sami practice reindeer nomadism and range across northern Sweden and Finland. A smaller Gypsy population also was part of the otherwise homogeneous population. For humanitarian reasons, in the late twentieth century, the country welcomed asylum seekers and immigrants from other countries. The small scale of Norwegian society, with a population of little more than four million, also promotes cultural sharing. Norway is situated on the western side of the Scandinavian peninsula, which it shares with its eastern neighbor, Sweden. The North Sea borders the country on the west, and the Barent Sea lies to the north. Spitsbergen, a group of islands four hundred miles to the north in the Arctic Ocean, is a Norwegian dependency. The country also shares borders with Finland and Russia in its northern regions. A long and narrow landmass, Norway extends more than 1, miles from north to south and varies in width between miles and 4 miles. One-third of the country lies north of the Arctic Circle. The dominant feature of the topography is a backbone of mountains extending down the Scandinavian peninsula, with fjords, or long inlets of the sea, penetrating inland on the west and south. With a total area of , square miles , square kilometers , much of the country is dominated by rugged mountainous or coastal landscapes that have made tourism an important industry. Only about 3 percent of the land area is suitable for raising crops, and nearly half of that land is situated in the east, near Oslo, the capital, where broad, open valleys produce grain and root crops. The west coast traditionally has supported smaller farms perched along the fjords or nestled in mountain valleys. Farming and fishing have always been major occupations in this region. Trondheim, a medieval cathedral city on the west coast, also has an agricultural hinterland. The northern region constitutes the largest part of the country, with 35 percent of the land area and only 12 percent of the population. Fishing has been the major traditional occupation in this region. Oslo, which was called Kristiania before the nation gained independence, has long been associated with major governmental functions. In January , the total population was 4,, Approximately thirty thousand to forty thousand of those residents self-identify as Sami. The first census which was taken in , recorded , residents. For most of the nineteenth century, the population grew at an average annual rate of 1. The postâ€”World War II growth rate declined to about 0. Immigrants constitute just under 6 percent of the total population. The largest number of immigrants Norway came from Sweden and Denmark, with the third largest contingent coming from Pakistan. In , the population grew by 0. This unusual growth is accounted for by the arrival of 19, persons from abroad. Approximately 67, persons with a political refugee background lived in Norway at the beginning of Among the recent refugees, the largest groups are from Bosnia 11, , Vietnam 10, , and Iran 8, Refugees are concentrated in and around the largest cities, with approximately one-third living in the Oslo area. A product of the national romantic movement, Nynorsk, or "New Norwegian," was constructed in the nineteenth century from peasant dialects to create a genuinely Norwegian written language. Formulated by Ivar Aasen, a self-taught linguist from the west coast, Nynorsk was consciously constructed to reveal a clear relationship to Old Norse, linking contemporary Norway with the Viking age. The flag, folk costumes, the land or landscape , and the home are the major symbols of national unity. The flag a red background with blue stripes outlined in white is owned and flown not only by public agencies but by many private individuals. On Constitution Day 17 May , citizens appear at public celebrations carrying small flags and wearing red, white, and blue streamers pinned to their clothing. In the year , there were thirteen official flag days. Folk or national costumes bunad are owned by large numbers of both men and women. Because of increased affluence in recent decades, more individuals own costumes,

which are considered correct attire for any festive or formal occasion. The design and colors of the costumes vary according to locality so that each large fjord or valley has a distinctive costume. Fostered by national romanticism, folk costumes are partially constructed traditions, with some historically authentic elements and some new elements. The costume for the city of Bergen, for example, was designed in 1851. The national anthem affirms a love for the land and the importance of the home as symbols of nationhood. Entertaining is done at home, not at restaurants or bars. Homes are comfortable refuges and are decorated to express the identity of the family. Because there is less geographic mobility than is the case in some other countries, family members and relatives tend to live in the same region over a number of generations and identify with the local area. In a variety of ways, Norwegians aim to preserve rather than transform the local natural landscape. At the same time, they attempt to preserve the cultural traditions of the locality through numerous folk museums and other specialized heritage organizations.

**History and Ethnic Relations**

**Emergence of the Nation.** Norway claims the heritage of early Norse seafarers, raiders, colonizers, explorers, and merchants for whom the "Viking Age" to 1066 C. In the ninth century Harald Fairhair became the first king of all of Norway, consolidating smaller kingdoms through alliance and conquest. The Black Death devastated the country in 1349, killing at least one-third of the population. Danish kings ruled Norway until 1814. The Napoleonic Wars resulted in the dissolution of the union between Denmark and Norway in 1814, the year in which the Norwegian constitution was established. Norway had been a province of Denmark for nearly four hundred years before it was ceded to Sweden. The union with Sweden was dissolved in 1905. The foundation for the development of a national culture can be traced to the national romanticism of an intellectual elite. In the late eighteenth century, Norway was predominantly rural, with a tiny elite of religious and government officials under the king of Denmark. Those administrators began to collect information about the topography and landscape of the national regions and the natural history of the land. Later, the educated bourgeoisie wrote about the history of the country, tracing the connection between the present and the Icelandic sagas, the Viking period, the medieval period, and the decline of Norway in the period before the union with Denmark. Those intellectuals also began recording and describing rural culture, A collection of houses built for coal miners and painted colorful tones to reduce suicide rates in the long, dark winters of Spitsbergen. From a national romantic perspective, this information helped make the case for a distinct Norwegian land, culture, and history quite different from those of other Nordic countries. Rural culture became identified as Norwegian culture, a culture that could be traced back to Viking times. The idea of a distinct Norwegian culture piqued the interest of writers, painters, dramatists, musicians, and religious leaders. The culture of the rural peasants was not the culture of the intellectual elite, but the elites reinterpreted and identified with that tradition. By the middle of the nineteenth century, schoolbooks reflected the theme of a distinct, rural Norwegian culture, as did a variety of popular journals. Writers conveyed the notion that everything of true value was found close to home, in the everyday life of simple people. In the second half of the century, voluntary organizations that promoted popular enlightenment helped shape the consciousness of a common culture and history. In the national dialogues that followed, a national identity was formed, contributing to the eventual dissolution of the union with Sweden. Relations between the majority population and the indigenous Sami peoples have been problematic on occasion. In 1990, the United Nations Human Rights Commission asked Norway to explain the delay in giving the Sami population self-determination. Defining the population has been difficult in that many people in that population who were not engaged in reindeer nomadism chose or felt compelled to assimilate into mainstream Norwegian culture. The establishment in Karasjok, north Norway, of a Sami parliament to coordinate relations with local, regional, and national government offices has helped draw attention to the needs of that population. The Sami parliament and the governments of Norway, Sweden, and Finland are beginning to coordinate Sami issues across national boundaries. Because immigration has been tightly controlled, immigrants from non-Scandinavian countries have not constituted a large or visible minority until recently. In the 1990s, as the attitude toward asylum seekers became somewhat less sympathetic, survey data showed that about half the respondents felt that those newcomers were given too much special treatment. Surveys have shown that outside of business dealings, relatively few Norwegians have contact with the immigrant populations. Those who have had informal contact with immigrants tend to be sympathetic and positive toward them, but those

who have not had such contact tend to be less positive. In a survey in , 64 percent of residents agreed that the country should continue to take in as many immigrants and asylum seekers as it does currently. Over 90 percent of the surveyed population agreed that immigrants should have the same job opportunities as native residents, affirming a basic belief in equality of opportunity. Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space

The national culture is informed by an anti-urban bias that idealizes the natural environment and rural life. Regional policies are aimed at providing a high level of services and amenities in less populated regions to encourage people to remain there rather than migrate to urban centers. Cities such as Oslo, Bergen, and Trondheim have low population densities since they incorporate substantial areas of undeveloped "natural" forests within their boundaries that are used by the residents for recreation. In Oslo, streetcars run through the city to the edge of the forest, where they empty their cargo of hikers and skiers. While all the cities have parks for relaxation and enjoyment, those manicured urban environments are not as culturally important as the wilder and less regulated woods, mountains, and seashores. A walk in the woods on Sunday morning, either on a challenging trail or on the "family path" suitable for baby buggies and wheelchairs, is considered almost essential for coping with urban stress. In the winter, these paths become cross-country ski trails. Cities, thus, attempt to incorporate natural areas to counterbalance the built environment. Similarly, residential dwellings usually have their own mode of indoor-outdoor living. Single-family homes and apartment houses usually have a deck, balcony, or porch that gives residents convenient access to the outdoors. While many older residences have straight sidewalks and broad, open lawns, many newer houses are nestled into their own miniature woods of closely planted trees and evergreen shrubs. The distinction between the built environment and the natural environment is often blurred as these two areas are made to interpenetrate. The Storting, or parliament hall, in Oslo is built to a human scale and is embedded within a busy downtown area with considerable foot traffic. The Royal Palace, which is situated on a small hill overlooking a busy street, is the destination for thousands of cheerful marchers in the Constitution Day parade as they greet and are greeted by the royal family waving from the balcony. Seating in parks and public places is not conducive to conversation among strangers. Acquaintances can find seating next to each other, but not in an arrangement that encourages eye contact and conversation.

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*Immigrants constituted 13% of the population at the start of , and an additional % were born in Norway by immigrant parents (up from 8,3% and 1,5% in ). The same year, 19% of births in Norway were to immigrant parents. In , non-Western immigrants constituted 75% of the total number of immigrants.*