

Vebjørn Aalandslid

6. Political participation and representation

- Forty per cent of the immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with Norwegian citizenship participated in the 2007 local election.
 - Among foreign citizens, 36 per cent of the immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents participated. The electoral turn out in the total population was 62 per cent.
 - Compared with the local elections in 1999 and 2003 there has only been minor changes in the electoral turn out among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents.
 - The electoral turn out was low among foreign citizens. A total of 28 per cent of foreign citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe participated, whereas 42 per cent of foreign citizens with a Western European and North American background participated.
 - Immigrants and Norwegian born with immigrant parents with Norwegian citizenship have a higher electoral turnout than foreign citizens across the board.
 - This is especially true for Norwegian citizens with a Western European and North American background, among which 64 per cent participated. Among Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, 37 per cent voted.
 - Three out of four immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe voted for parties on the political left (Ap, SV and Rv)
 - Among the candidates for the local councils, there were 1 026 immigrants and Norwegian born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. A total of 140 of these, or 14 per cent, were elected as members of the local councils.
 - The local councils with the highest number of members among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were Drammen (12), followed by Oslo (10) and Lørenskog (7).
- 6.1. 280 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents were entitled to vote**
- In the 2007 local election, almost 280 000 immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents had the right to vote, constituting 7.7 per cent of the eligible population. Around 143 000 were

The right to vote in local elections

All Norwegian citizens aged 18 in the year of the election have the right to vote in all elections. In local elections, for the municipality and county, foreign citizens also have the right to vote if they are:

- Citizens of another Nordic country, aged 18 years in the year of the election, and have been registered as resident in Norway by 31 May in the year of the election
- Citizens from outside the Nordic countries, aged 18 years in the year of the election and registered as having continuously lived in Norway the last three years.

In order to exercise the right to vote, a person must be included in the municipal census on the day of the local election. (cf. Section 2-2 of the Representation of the People Act).

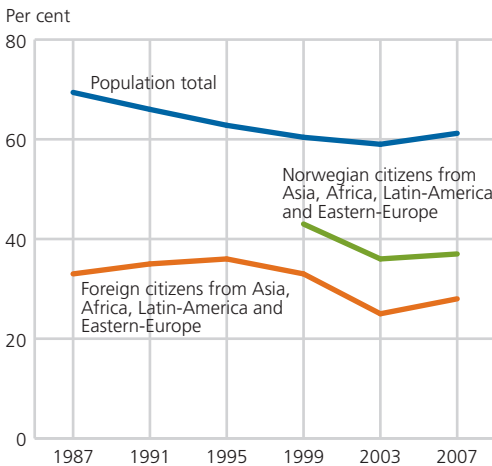
Norwegian citizens, while 137 000 were foreign citizens. Almost 100 000 of the immigrants entitled to vote had backgrounds from Asia, 60 000 from Western Europe, and 40 000 from Eastern Europe. In Oslo, persons entitled to vote with backgrounds

from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe I constituted 15 per cent of the electorate.

6.2. Low electoral turnout among foreign citizens

Since 1983, all foreign citizens with three years of residence in Norway have been permitted to vote in local elections, and since 2003 all Nordic citizens have been entitled to vote if they reside in Norway in the election year. In all the subsequent elections from 1983 and onwards, the electoral turnout among foreign citizens has been low, markedly lower than in the total population (figure 6.1). Among foreign citizens with Asian, African Latin American and Eastern European backgrounds, 28 per cent participated in the election in 2007, whereas 42 per cent of the West European and North American citizens voted. Table 6.1 (statistical annex) gives a detailed description of the electoral turnout among foreign citizens by country background. No country background has an electoral turnout exceeding 50 per cent. We find the highest turnout among Danish and German citizens, both with 48 per cent electoral turnout.

Figure 6.1. **Electoral turnout among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents. Local elections 1987-2007**



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

At the other end of the spectrum, among foreign citizens with Serbian and Bosnia backgrounds only 16 and 18 per cent respectively voted. East European citizens in general have especially low electoral turnout rates. Overall, 22 per cent of the East European citizens entitled to vote participated.

Compared with the 2003 election, the electoral turnout among foreign citizen with Asian, African, Latin American and East European backgrounds increased by 3 percentage points. Among single country backgrounds, the largest increase in electoral turnout was among Somalian citizens. A total of 36 of the Somalian

citizens voted in the election; an increase of 13 percentage points compared with the last election

Among Swedish nationals, 38 per cent participated. The electoral turnout among Swedes has dropped markedly during the most recent elections. This decline is directly related to the law amendments in 2003 giving all Nordic residents in the country in the election year the right to vote. From other studies of electoral turnout it is recognised that it takes time for newcomers to adapt to the political processes in their local community. Among the newly-arrived, many were probably not even aware that they were entitled to vote in the election.

6.3. Higher turnout among Norwegian citizens

Immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with Norwegian citizenship have a higher electoral turnout than foreign citizens across the board, especially among those with West European and North American backgrounds, where 64 per cent voted in the election. In table 6.1 (statistical annex), among Norwegian citizens with Asian, African, Latin American and East European backgrounds, 37 per cent participated, up one percentage point from the last election in 2003. With 51 per cent, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with a background from Sri Lanka had the highest electoral turnout in this group, followed by Pakistan. We find the lowest turnout in this group among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Serbia, where 16 per cent participated. Also among Norwegian citizens, those with East European backgrounds are distinguished by their low electoral turnout, with 31 per cent in this group participating. If we look at single country backgrounds, the electoral tur-

nout increased the most for Iranians (up 11 percentage points), while the electoral turnout among Bosnians decreased by 12 percentage points.

6.4 . Low electoral turnout among young people

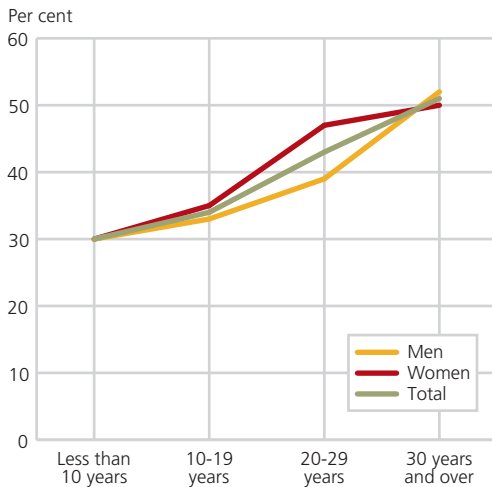
As seen in previous elections, the electoral turnout varies with years of residence and age. Earlier studies have established that older people vote more than young people and the longer a person has resided in the country, the more likely they are to vote. In the youngest age group (aged 18-25 years), 23 per cent of the Norwegian and 18 per cent of the foreign citizens voted among those with a background from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. These are very low shares, although earlier studies (Aalandslid 2006) have shown that the electoral turnout among younger people in the total population is also significantly lower than is found among the older generations. We do not have the equivalent participation rate for young people in the 2007 election, but in the previous local election 38 per cent voted in this group. In the 40-59 age group, the electoral turnout increased to 44 per cent for Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, while 33 among the foreign citizens from these regions participated. In the total population, 65 per cent participated in this age group in 2003. The difference in electoral turnout between the total population and immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe is largest in the older age groups. While the difference is 15-20 points among the youngest, the difference is 20-30 points in the oldest age groups.

6.5. ... turnout increases with years of residence

As seen in earlier elections, the electoral turnout is highest for the more established immigrant groups. Among Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, the most established immigrant group (30 years of residence or more) has a 21-point higher electoral turnout than the group with the shortest residence (0 to 9 years).

In earlier elections, the correlation between years of residence and electoral turnout has been high. Figure 6.2 shows the electoral turnout for immigrants with Norwegian citizenship with backgrounds

Figure 6.2. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe by gender and years of residence. Local election 2007. Per cent



Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe by years of residence. Showing a similar figure for immigrants with foreign citizenship would be futile as the large majority of those entitled to vote naturalise after seven years of residence.

Among those with 10 years or less years of residence, 30 per cent voted, which is an electoral turnout of half of what we find in the total population. As can be seen in figure 6.2, the electoral turnout increases for every interval of residence and in the group that had stayed in Norway the longest 51 per cent voted, which is an electoral turnout only 10 percentage points behind what we find in the total population. The difference in turnout is still not larger than four percentage points between the groups with the second shortest period of residence and the group with the shortest period, a difference which is much smaller than may be expected. Earlier studies (Aalandslid 2006) have shown that for some country groups, length of residence has a great influence on electoral turnout, whereas for other the groups the turnout can decrease.

6.6. Women with higher turnout than men

Women have a somewhat higher electoral turnout than men. The differences are largest for immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Eastern Europe, where women have 11 and 7 percentage points higher turnout for foreign and Norwegian citizens respectively (statistical annex tables 6.1 and 6.2). Also among

These figures are based on a survey conducted in conjunction with the Municipal and County Council Election in 2007. The total population of Norwegian citizens with immigrant backgrounds entitled to vote was approximately 143 000. Of these, a stratified sample of 6 800 persons was collected. The population of foreign citizens with immigrant backgrounds entitled to vote was around 137 500 persons, also with a sample of around 6 800 persons. The electoral turnout is calculated based on information derived directly from the Electoral Rolls, thus producing extremely reliable estimates. The survey was commissioned by the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion.

all immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, women have a few percentage points higher turnout, but there are substantial differences between the different country backgrounds. Somalian men have 14 points higher turnout than Somalian women, while among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents from Sri Lanka, women had a 13 point higher turnout than men.

6.7. Immigrants do not exploit their potential influence

The low electoral turnout among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe makes their contribution to the final election result less significant than suggested by the number of potential voters. In Oslo, this group constituted 15 per cent of the potential electorate, however the share of votes cast was only 9 per cent. At a national level, votes cast by immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe made up 3

per cent of the total, whereas the group constituted 5 per cent of those entitled to vote.

6.8. Votes to the left

More than half of the immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe voted for Ap (table 6.1). If we combine the votes for Ap, SV and RV, three out of four voted for parties to the left. The support for both Høyre and Fremskrittspartiet was poor. In the total population, the two parties together had the support of 37 per cent of the electorate in the 2007 local election, but only 16 per cent among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. The parties in the political centre did not attract much support from this group either. In the total population, 20 per cent voted for Venstre, Sp and KrF, but the three parties only got 7 per cent of the votes of immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

Table 6.1. **Votes cast among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, after country background (world region) compared with the election result. Local election 2007. Per cent**

	Total from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	Election result
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
RV	3	0	3	4	14	1.9
SV	19	11	20	21	24	6.2
Ap	53	45	55	61	33	29.6
Sp	1	5	1	0	0	8
KrF	3	4	2	7	0	6.4
V	3	4	3	2	9	5.9
H	11	14	12	3	10	19.3
FrP	5	15	2	2	5	17.5
Other	2	2	2	0	5	5.2
N	401	90	211	54	46	

Source: Election Statistics. Statistics Norway.

From the Survey of Electoral Turnout among Immigrants, a sample of those who actually participated in the election was drawn - a sample of 375 persons with Norwegian and 375 with foreign citizenship. Within each group the sample was proportionally distributed by world region. Phone interviews were conducted in the period from week 45-47 2007, with a 54 per cent participation rate.

East Europeans voted to a lesser degree for the parties to the left, and *Fremskrittspartiet* seemed to have some support in this group. The strongest support for the parties on the left was found among Africans with 86 per cent support for the three parties on the left, followed by 78 per cent support among Asians. It must be noted however that among East Europeans and Africans there are fewer in the survey sample and the margins of error are larger than for Asians. Prior to the election, some attention was given to separate immigrant lists, but neither of these were given any substantial support among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents.

Earlier studies of voting patterns among foreign citizens have shown that immigrants vote for parties on the left side of the political spectrum, and especially *Ap.* (Bjørklund and Kval 2001). Possible explanations for this are given in an article in *Samfunnsspeilet* 2/2008 (Bergh, Bjørklund and Aalandslid 2008).

6.9. Candidates for the local councils

In order to be elected to a local council, the potential candidate has to be nominated to the electoral list and the general rule is that in order to be nominated they have to be a member of a political party. Data from Statistics Norway's survey of living conditions among immigrants show that immigrants to a lesser degree than the rest of the population are members of political parties. In the total population, 6 per cent are members of a political party,

whereas the corresponding rate among immigrants was 4 per cent (Blom and Henriksen 2008).

Prior to the 2007 election, almost 1 800 immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents were nominated on the electoral lists. A total of 1 026 of these had a background from Asia, Africa, Latin America or Eastern Europe. Among these again, roughly half had their background from Asia (including Turkey), a quarter from Eastern Europe, while 15 per cent came from Africa. This distribution is more or less identical to the composition of persons entitled to vote from these regions. Those with a Latin American background were slightly overrepresented as their shares of persons entitled to vote were 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the nominated. In total, there were candidates representing 96 different countries in 267 different municipalities.

We find the most candidates from Iran (100), followed by Bosnia (77) and Pakistan (59). More candidates might be expected from Pakistan since it is the largest immigrant group entitled to vote, in addition many prominent local politicians have a Pakistani background. However, while immigrants from Pakistan are unevenly distributed on a regional level, with the majority living in Oslo, Iranians and Bosnians to a larger degree reside all over the country, which increases the number of potential lists to be nominated on.

Table 6.2. Local election 2007. Candidates by country background and gender

	Men	Women	Total	Share of women
Total	554	472	1 026	46
Iran	64	36	100	36
Bosnia-Herzegovina	43	34	77	44
Pakistan	44	15	59	25
Irak	39	17	56	30
Russia	6	48	54	89
Sri Lanka	36	14	50	28
Somalia	34	14	48	29
Chile	29	19	48	40
Poland	8	35	43	81
Turkey	31	12	43	28
Other	220	228	448	51

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Register covering candidates and elected members of local councils

Since the local election in 2003, Statistics Norway has collected information on all members of local councils and linked these data to other registers in Statistics Norway. This register provides unique information on the elected members of local councils in Norway, including information about their income, labour market status and education, in addition to immigrant background. From 2007, the register has been supplemented with information about the candidates.

6.10. Almost gender balance among the candidates

Among the candidates with backgrounds from the Middle East there is a clear majority of men, while among candidates with East European backgrounds there is an equally clear majority of women. This reflects the underlying demographic composition of the population described in chapter 2. In total, almost half (46 per cent) of the candidates were women, which is higher than the share among all candidates (42 per cent). Thus women with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were to a larger degree represented among the

candidates than women in the rest of the population.

Two of the major groups were not included; immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Serbia and Vietnam. Both are among the largest groups, with Vietnam the second largest. Among the Vietnamese, there were only 11 candidates, while there were 22 candidates from Serbia.

Among immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents, the candidates for the local councils were more evenly distributed over the country than suggested by the underlying demographic distribution. Among those entitled to vote, almost half were residing in Oslo or Akershus, whereas only 20 per cent of the candidates came from these two counties. However, the candidates have an urban bias, and we find the highest number of candidates in Oslo (79), followed by Stavanger (33), Kristiansand (24), Ringerike (22) and Drammen (20). There were candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America

Table 6.3. Local election 2007. Candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. By country background and party

	Background from Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Eastern Europe	All candidates	Background from Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Eastern Europe
Total	1 026	62 555	1.6
RV	81	1 565	5.2
Sv	266	6 816	3.9
Ap	232	10 437	2.2
Sp	40	9 042	0.4
KrF	69	5 696	1.2
V	94	6 536	1.4
H	81	8 466	1.0
FrP	55	6 553	0.8
Other	108	7 444	1.5

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway

and Eastern Europe in all counties and as many as 267 different municipalities.

Politically, the candidates lean to the left (table 6.3). SV had most candidates (266), followed by Ap with 232. In total, 57 per cent of the candidates were to be found on the lists of the political parties to the left, 20 per cent to the centre (KrF, V and Sp) and 13 per cent to the right (H and FrP). The remainder were candidates for local lists.

6.11. Fourteen per cent of the candidates were elected

In total, 140 candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected, representing 44 different countries. We find most elected representatives from Iran, Pakistan and India. A total of 88 of the members were from Asia, 22 from Africa, 20 from Eastern Europe and 10 from Latin America. A total of 46 per cent of the members were women, which is identical to the share of women among the candidates and far higher than is found among all members where 38 per cent are women.

As for the candidates, there was a high share of women from Eastern Europe and Latin America. From both regions 70 per cent of the elected members were women. From Asia and Africa the female shares were lower, with 40 and 45 per cent respectively. As seen in table 6.4 there are large gender differences; the share of women varies from 57 per cent among members with an Indian background to 17 per cent for members with a Turkish background.

The high number of elected members from Iran and Pakistan stems from the high number of candidates from the same countries. We have shown that the highest numbers of nominated candidates came from Iran and found that the highest number of elected members was also from Iran (table 6.4). The candidates with an Indian background gained the most from the election as there were only 40 candidates with an Indian background but as many as 14 or 35 per cent of them were elected. Many of the candidates with a Pakistani background were also elected; 31 per cent. Among the Bosnian candidates only 6 per cent were elected, the lowest of all groups.

Table 6.4. Local election 2007. Members of local councils by gender and country background

	Men	Women	Total	Share of women	Candidates	Share elected
				<i>Prosent</i>		<i>Prosent</i>
Total population	6 839	4 107	10 946	38	62 555	17
Immigrants from Asia, Africa, Latin-America and Eastern Europe	76	64	140	46	1 027	14
Iran	14	6	20	30	100	20
Pakistan	12	6	18	33	59	31
India	6	8	14	57	40	35
Somalia	5	3	8	38	48	17
Sri Lanka	5	3	8	38	50	16
Irak	4	4	8	50	56	14
Turkey	5	1	6	17	43	14
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3	2	5	40	77	6
Other	22	31	53	58	554	10

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 6.5. Local election 2007. Members of local councils by party and country background

	RV	SV	Ap	Sp	KrF	V	H	FrP	Other	Total
Total	4	25	78	4	2	6	10	7	4	140
Iran	1	5	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	20
Pakistan	0	3	13	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
India	0	1	9	0	1	1	1	1	0	14
Somalia	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	8
Sri Lanka	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Iraq	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Turkey	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Other	2	9	23	4	1	3	4	5	2	53

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

There were also few elected members from Poland, Russia and Vietnam. In total, 14 per cent of the nominated candidates with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected compared with 17.5 per cent among all candidates

6.12. Elected to 79 local councils

Even although elected members are concentrated in the central municipalities and most of them come from the capital area, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected in 79 different municipalities. In addition, all counties were represented with at least one member with this background. Most members with this background were elected in Drammen (12), followed by Oslo (10). In 55 of the municipalities there is only one member with a background from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. Apart from Oslo and Drammen, we find most members of the local councils in the central counties in the Eastern part of Norway: Lørenskog (7), Skedsmo (5). In addition to the larger cities along the coast: Kristiansand (4), Stavanger (5), Bergen (3) and Trondheim (4).

6.13. Ap with the majority of local council members

As many as 78 out of the 140 members of the local councils with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe were elected for Ap (table 6.5). Roughly a third of Ap's candidates with this background were elected. All parties other than Ap had a lower share of elected members with this background than the corresponding share of candidates.

Compared with all members of the local councils there is an overrepresentation of members from the parties on the political left. Of all members elected to local councils, Ap, SV and RV attracted 36 per cent compared to 76 per cent among those with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

In absolute numbers, most of Ap's elected members had backgrounds from Pakistan (13) and Iran (12). The highest share of Ap representatives are found among those with backgrounds from Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India. Ap had members elected in all counties. SV, which had the highest number of candidates among those with backgrounds from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe, had 10 per cent in this group elected, mostly from Iran, Pakistan and Iraq. For the other parties,

the numbers are significantly lower. Høyre had two elected members, from Pakistan and Turkey respectively. Prior to the election there was some speculation about the support of a separate immigrant list, which received little support and no members were elected to the local councils. For more information on the local election 2007, see Aalandslid 2008.

Annex

Table 6.1. Local election 2007. Electoral turnout among foreign citizens entitled to vote, by citizenship and gender. Per cent

Citizenship	Electoral turnout in per cent			Persons entitled to vote in the sample			Foreign citizens entitled to vote		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	36	34	39	6 803	3 160	3 643	137 555	67 543	70 012
Europe	38	35	42	3 269	1 625	1 644	91 186	46 022	45 164
Africa	32	34	29	447	250	197	10 068	5 623	4 445
Asia	30	27	31	2 090	814	1 276	25 339	10 839	14 500
North and Central America	44	44	45	448	202	246	7 457	3 424	4 033
South America	32	27	37	399	177	222	2 888	1 268	1 620
Oceania	45	52	35	150	92	58	617	367	250
The Nordic countries	41	38	44	934	457	477	48 556	24 538	24 018
Western Europe else, except Turkey	44	39	50	1 087	617	470	24 863	14 112	10 751
Eastern Europe	22	16	27	1 049	435	614	15 825	6 211	9 614
North America and Oceania	46	46	45	514	263	251	7 391	3 549	3 842
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	30	29	31	3 219	1 388	1 831	40 920	19 133	21 787
Western Europe, North America and Oceania	42	39	46	2 535	1 337	1 198	80 810	42 199	38 611
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey and Eastern Europe	28	26	30	4 268	1 823	2 445	56 745	25 344	31 401
Selected countries									
Denmark	48	44	52	248	138	110	17 058	9 106	7 952
Finland	36	24	43	241	89	152	4 728	1 904	2 824
Iceland	39	42	36	198	100	98	2 828	1 406	1 422
Sweden	38	35	40	247	130	117	23 942	12 122	11 820
France	45	40	52	192	106	86	1 664	971	693
Serbia and Montenegro	16	19	11	200	111	89	2 103	1 120	983
Netherlands	53	48	59	198	106	92	3 020	1 655	1 365
Poland	23	13	30	200	90	110	2 283	973	1 310
United Kingdom	41	38	45	248	157	91	8 795	5 432	3 363
Russia	27	18	30	249	67	182	3 724	1 108	2 616
Turkey	22	22	23	199	116	83	1 942	1 161	781
Germany	48	44	51	249	126	123	6 828	3 450	3 378
Bosnia-Herzegovina	18	14	21	200	98	102	3 035	1 522	1 513
Somalia	36	41	27	248	148	100	4 568	2 677	1 891
Afghanistan	31	34	24	200	129	71	2 857	1 904	953
Sri Lanka	40	30	43	199	53	146	1 532	447	1 085
Philippines	33	18	35	198	28	170	1 495	246	1 249
India	39	36	40	200	70	130	1 048	426	622
Iraq	23	22	25	250	149	101	5 284	3 105	2 179
Iran	24	23	25	200	94	106	2 327	1 249	1 078
China	14	13	15	194	86	108	960	391	569
Pakistan	36	36	36	250	112	138	3 662	1 637	2 025
Thailand	31	:	32	200	11	189	3 182	245	2 937
USA	45	44	46	249	116	133	5 882	2 763	3 119
Chile	34	30	40	200	125	75	1 512	845	667

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.

Table 6.2. **Local election 2007. Electoral turnout among Norwegian citizens entitled to vote, by country background and gender. Per cent**

Citizenship	Electoral turnout in per cent			Persons entitled to vote in the sample			Norwegian citizens with immigrant background		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	40	39	42	6 787	3 088	3 699	141 500	69 091	72 409
Europe	42	39	45	2 742	1 191	1 551	51 561	23 151	28 410
Africa	34	33	36	850	466	384	16 779	9 430	7 349
Asia	40	40	40	2 295	1 080	1 215	64 412	32 673	31 739
North and Central America	56	54	57	400	154	246	2 978	1 100	1 878
South America	36	35	36	400	160	240	5 630	2 688	2 942
Oceania	57	62	54	100	37	63	140	49	91
The Nordic countries	66	63	68	468	180	288	9 028	3 513	5 515
Western Europe else, except Turkey	64	63	66	527	221	306	7 103	3 103	4 000
Eastern Europe	31	27	34	1 497	649	848	28 154	12 554	15 600
North America and Oceania	65	65	64	343	130	213	2 081	779	1 302
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey	38	38	39	3 952	1 908	2 044	95 134	49 142	45 992
Western Europe, North America and Oceania	65	63	67	1 338	531	807	18 212	7 395	10 817
Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Turkey and Eastern Europe	37	36	37	5 449	2 557	2 892	123 288	61 696	61 592
Selected countries									
Denmark	69	68	70	200	78	122	4 362	1 830	2 532
Sweden	67	64	69	200	81	119	3 092	1 092	2 000
Serbia	16	14	18	250	132	118	5 528	2 898	2 630
Croatia	23	22	24	200	105	95	1 563	819	744
Poland	42	38	45	198	72	126	4 410	1 453	2 957
United Kingdom	70	74	67	198	76	122	1 676	636	1 040
Russia	38	44	36	200	34	166	2 425	527	1 898
Turkey	36	37	36	250	141	109	7 276	3 981	3 295
Germany	67	65	68	198	78	120	2 781	1 090	1 691
Bosnia-Herzegovina	29	29	29	250	122	128	8 388	4 137	4 251
Macedonia	18	15	20	200	98	102	1 710	926	784
Eritrea	36	39	33	200	104	96	1 343	726	617
Morocco	27	24	30	200	123	77	3 868	2 287	1 581
Somalia	38	38	37	250	118	132	4 905	2 611	2 294
Sri Lanka	51	48	56	250	142	108	5 862	3 458	2 404
Philippines	35	28	37	250	47	203	4 736	1 071	3 665
India	44	44	44	200	113	87	3 753	1 969	1 784
Iraq	32	33	31	250	159	91	5 877	3 645	2 232
Iran	39	40	37	249	135	114	7 985	4 568	3 417
China	25	21	28	200	88	112	2 414	1 067	1 347
Pakistan	46	50	41	250	134	116	14 582	7 868	6 714
Thailand	33	13	36	199	23	176	2 101	311	1 790
Vietnam	38	35	42	250	128	122	11 770	5 976	5 794
USA	65	64	66	200	78	122	1 679	637	1 042
Chile	33	34	31	200	97	103	3 975	2 074	1 901

Source: Election Statistics, Statistics Norway.