

---

Population: An ageing society	2
Fertility: From generation to generation	4
Family: Single or cohabiting	6
Health: Life and death	8
Education: Wise women	10
Work: Women at work	12
Income and wealth: Rich and poor	14
Consumption: Big spenders	16
Housing: My home is my castle	18
Social care and social protection: From cradle to grave	20
Culture: A gender gap?	22
Media: Books and bytes	24
Use of time: Around the clock	26
Transport: On the road	28
Holidays: Going abroad	30
Crime: The short arm of the law	32
Elections: Promises, promises	34
Economy: Growth and prosperity	36
Primary industries: From agriculture to aquaculture	38
Secondary industries: From manufacturing to oil	40
Tertiary industries: At your service!	42
Nature, energy and the environment: The electric society	44

---

This publication has been prepared by Jan Erik Kristiansen  
in co-operation with Gro Flatebø and Ingrid Modig.  
Design and layout: Siri Boquist and Marit Vågdal

# An ageing society



## Population 1 January

	Population	Annual growth. Per cent
1950	3 250 000	
1960	3 568 000	0.94
1970	3 863 000	0.80
1980	4 079 000	0.55
1990	4 233 000	0.37
2000	4 478 000	0.56
2005	4 606 000	0.57
<i>Projections</i>		
2010	4 748 000	0.58
2020	5 045 000	0.63
2030	5 367 000	0.57
2040	5 623 000	0.42
2050	5 843 000	0.38

## The population will continue to grow ...

The population of Norway exceeded 4.5 million in 2000, an increase of 1.25 million since 1950. In the immediate post-war years the annual growth in the population was approximately 1 per cent, mainly due to the high birth rate. The population growth dropped to 0.3 per cent in the 1980s and has increased slightly since then. Today, net immigration is just as important for population growth as the surplus of births.

## ... also throughout the next 50 years

Population projections will depend on the assumptions we make. A prognosis based on medium fertility, life expectancy, centralisation and net immigration, indicates continued growth over the next 50 years, but at a much slower pace than in the preceding period. The population will exceed 5 million in 2018 and climb to 5.8 million in 2050, while population growth will approach 0.3 per cent.

Much of the future growth will probably be due to net immigration. If this is low, Norway's population will reach a maximum of approximately 5.4 million around 2050.

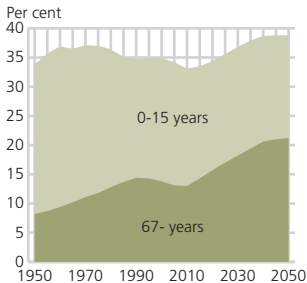
## The grey tsunami

Much has been said about the expected growth in elderly population. This is like a day at the beach, keeping a lookout for the big wave; we think we see one coming but usually it flattens out long before it reaches us.

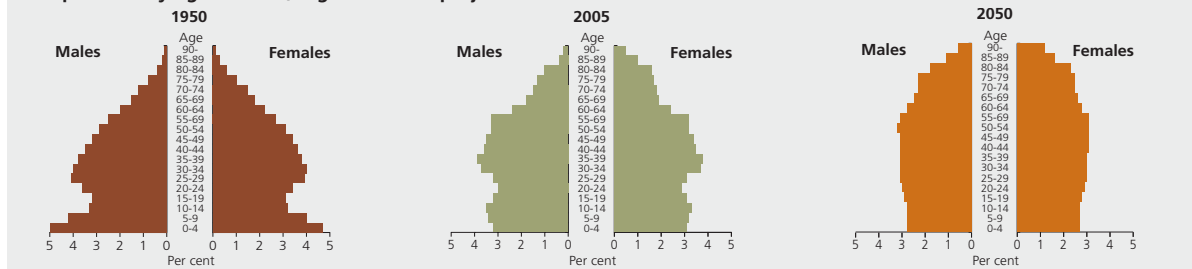
In some respects we might say that the wave has arrived already. In 1950 only 8 per cent of the population were aged 67 or over, while today the share is 13 per cent. Not until 2010 (when the post-war baby boomers become pensioners) will this proportion increase further, reaching 18 per cent in 2030 and 21 per cent in 2050. The share of children below the age of 15 will continue to fall and will be approximately 18 per cent in 2050.

This senior boom is only partly caused by the fact that the population is growing older (more people at the top of the pyramid). Equally important is the low birth rate resulting in fewer people at the bottom. On the other hand, the share of elderly people has been offset by the relatively high fertility rate in Norway and also by the fact that the immigrant population is young.

## Percentage of children/young people and elderly in the population

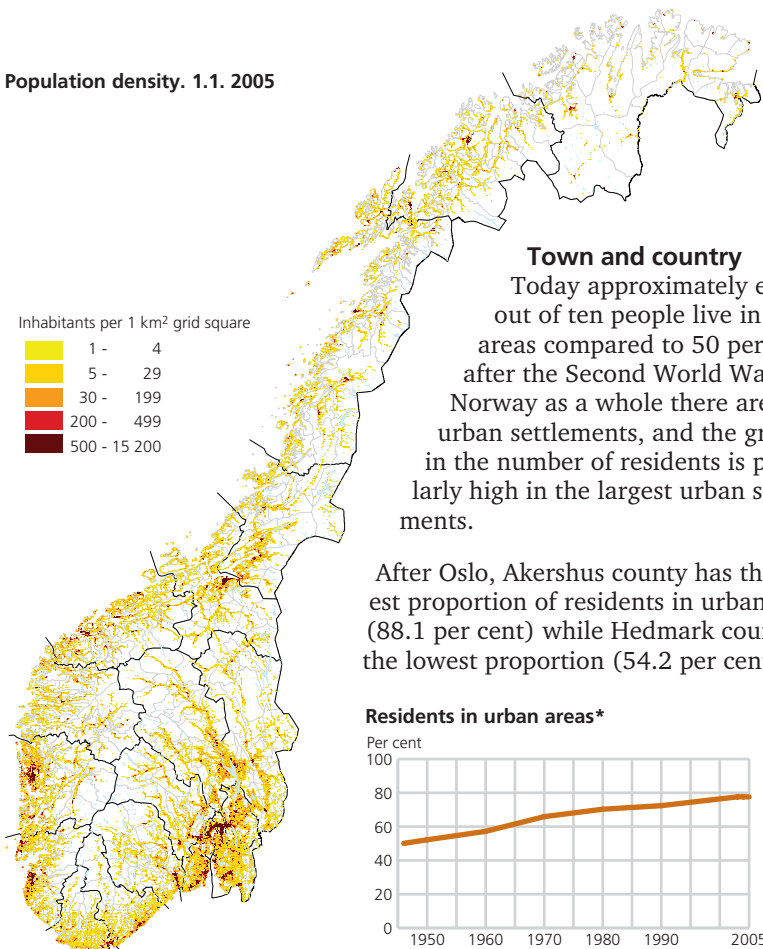
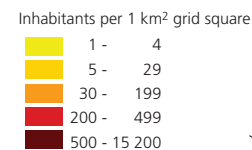


## Population by age and sex, registered and projections





## Population density. 1.1. 2005

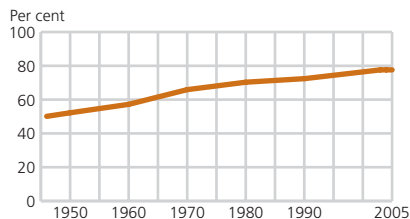


### Town and country

Today approximately eight out of ten people live in urban areas compared to 50 per cent after the Second World War. In Norway as a whole there are 909 urban settlements, and the growth in the number of residents is particularly high in the largest urban settlements.

After Oslo, Akershus county has the highest proportion of residents in urban areas (88.1 per cent) while Hedmark county has the lowest proportion (54.2 per cent).

### Residents in urban areas\*



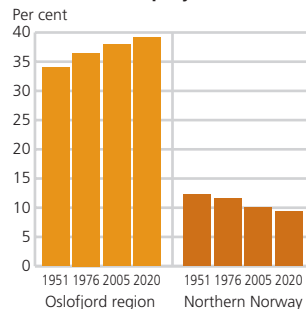
\* A collection of houses is described as an urban settlement if at least 200 people live there and the distance between houses is less than 50 metres

## 7.9 per cent 'immigrants'

The number of immigrants naturally depends on how we define 'immigrant'. Statistics Norway uses the term *immigrant population* for persons with both parents of foreign origin; that is first generation immigrants and children born in Norway to parents of foreign origin (often referred to as second generation immigrants). At the start of 2005 the total immigrant population was 365 000 persons. This represents 7.9 per cent of the total population and has more than trebled since 1980. Around 70 per cent are of non-western origin, i.e. Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America and Turkey.

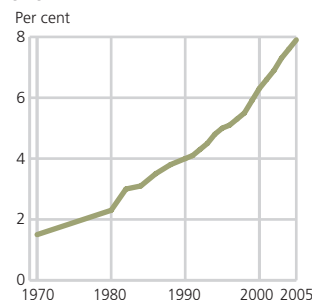
46 per cent of immigrants in Norway have Norwegian citizenship.

## Residents in the Oslofjord region<sup>1</sup> and Northern Norway. 1951-2005 and projections 2020



<sup>1</sup> Østfold, Akershus, Oslo, Buskerud and Vestfold.

## Immigrant population as a proportion of the total population



## Country of origin of immigrant population. Main countries. 2005

Country	Number
Pakistan	26 950
Sweden	22 859
Denmark	19 197
Iraq	18 369
Vietnam	17 864
Somalia	16 765
Bosnia-Herzegovina	14 641
Iran	13 983
Turkey	13 504
Serbia-Montenegro	12 455

# From generation to generation

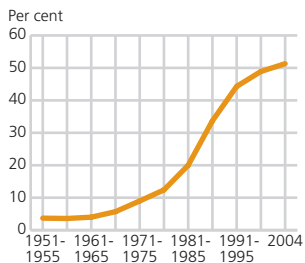


## Total fertility rate in selected countries, 2004

Iceland	2.03
Ireland	1.99
France	1.90
<b>Norway</b>	<b>1.83</b>
Denmark	1.78
Sweden	1.75
United Kingdom	1.74
EU average	1.50
Portugal	1.42
Germany	1.37
Italy	1.33
Spain	1.32
Greece	1.29

Source: Eurostat.

## Percentage of children born out of wedlock



## Percentage of children born out of wedlock in selected countries, 2003

Iceland	63.6
Sweden	56.0
<b>Norway</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Denmark	44.9
France	45.2
United Kingdom	41.5
Netherlands	30.7
Germany	27.0
Spain	23.2
Italy	13.6
Greece	4.8

Source: Eurostat.

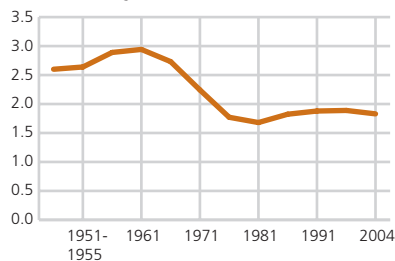
## Low fertility rate ...

The post-war baby boom, which lasted until the mid-1960s, was followed by a decline in birth rates that reached its lowest point in the beginning of the 1980s. Fertility then increased somewhat but now appears to be stabilized at a fertility of 1.8 children per woman.

If we disregard immigration and emigration, the fertility rate in any country must be 2.1 to ensure the long-term natural replacement of the population.

Norway has remained below this level since the mid-1970s.

## Total fertility rate<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Average number of live births per woman during her life-time, if the fertility pattern in the period remains the same in the entire fertile period and no death occurs.

## ... but high compared to other countries

The fall in the fertility rate is a general phenomenon in western countries, and Norway is actually one of the countries with the highest fertility rates in recent years. The average fertility rate in the EU, for instance, is now 1.5 with Italy, Spain and Greece down at 1.3. The highest fertility rate is to be found in Iceland and Ireland.

## 50 per cent born outside marriage

Altogether 50 per cent of all children are now born out of wedlock, compared with just over 3 per cent in the 1950s. The greatest increase was registered in the 1970s and 1980s, but this increase has now evened out. The vast majority of these births are to parents who live together, while 10 per cent are born to single mothers. However, in the case of the first child, 49 and 15 per cent are born to parents who live together or to single mothers. When the second child comes along, the parents are more likely to be married.

## Most up north

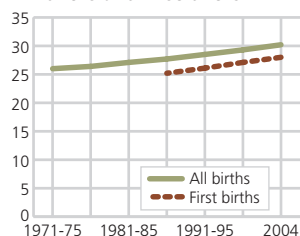
Most births outside marriage are found in the three northern counties and the Trøndelag counties, fewest in Rogaland.

A similar north-south divide is also found in Europe: Iceland heads the list, followed by Sweden and the other Nordic countries. Moving down the list we find the countries in Western Europe. In Southern Europe births outside marriage are still a relatively rare phenomenon.

## Older mothers

With the growth in the educational level and labour force participation, mothers give birth later. Since the beginning of the 1970s, the average childbearing age has increased by approximately four years to 30.2. The average age for the first birth is 28.0.

## Average childbearing age. All births and first births





This trend is obvious among teenagers. Around 1970 teenage births amounted to 20 per cent of those giving birth for the first time, whereas today the figure is less than 5 per cent.

### More multiple births

The share of multiple births (mainly twins) remained around 1 per cent for a long time, but started to increase at the end of the 1980s and is now close to 2 per cent. This development is probably due to the rise in child-bearing age.

### Abortions down since 1990

Abortion rates rose sharply at the beginning of the 1970s. Since the introduction of the Abortion Act in 1978, the numbers have stabilised between 14 000 and 16 000. In 2004, 14 071 abortions were carried out, a figure equivalent to about 25 per cent of all live births.

The frequency of abortions is particularly high among young women aged 18 to 24; every year 2-3 per cent in this age group have an abortion. Among those aged 15 to 19, there are now twice as many abortions as births.

### Rise in adoptions from abroad

The annual number of adoptions has varied between 800 and 1 000 since the mid-1960s. However, there has been a marked change in the background of adopted children. At the end of the 1960s, nine out of ten adopted children were Norwegian. This figure has dropped dramatically in recent years and today only around 16 per cent are Norwegian. The vast majority are adoptions of stepchildren.

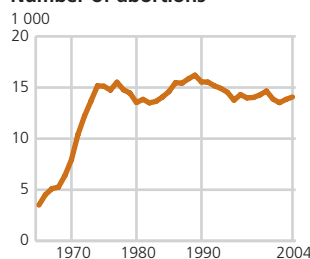
China heads the list of 'supplier' countries, followed by South Korea and Colombia. While there is a slight majority of boys from most countries, nearly all children adopted from China are girls, presumably because of China's one-child policy.

### What's in a name?

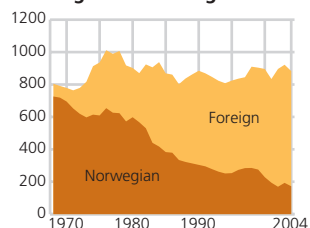
Whether the children are born in or out of wedlock, are twins or adopted, they all require a name. In 2005 *Markus* and *Emma* are the most popular baby names.

Fashions in names change, and many of the names we find today were very popular about 100 years ago. Many of them are international and they head the list in other countries too. (A result of this fact is the disappearance of 'Norwegian' names containing the letters æ, ø and å.) A third trend is that double names and hyphenated names (e.g. Jan Erik and Ole-Petter) are losing their popularity.

Number of abortions



Number of adopted children, Norwegian and foreign\*



\* Moving average over a three-year period.

Most popular first names. 2005

	Boys' names	Girls' names
1	Markus/Marcus	Emma
2	Mathias/Matias	Thea/Tea
3	Jonas	Ida
4	Kristian/Christian	Sara/Sarah
5	Tobias	Julie
6	Alexander/Aleksander	Emilie
7	Adrian	Hanna/Hannah
8	Henrik	Nora
9	Andreas	Malin
10	Martin	Ingrid/Ingri

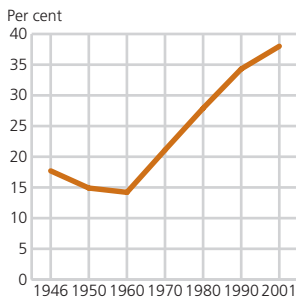
# Single or cohabiting



## Number of households and persons per household

	Number of households	Persons per household
1946	855 607	3,4
1950	959 310	3,3
1960	1 077 168	3,3
1970	1 296 734	2,9
1980	1 523 508	2,7
1990	1 759 363	2,4
2001	1 961 548	2,3

## Percentage of one-person households



## Number of married and cohabiting couples, with and without children

	1990	2001
Couples, total	973 000	1 039 000
Married, total	871 000	835 000
Without children	467 000	485 000
With children	404 000	350 000
Cohabitants, total	102 000	204 000
Without children	52 000	87 000
With children	50 000	120 000

## More people live alone ...

The post-war period was the grand era of the nuclear family. More people got married, and the proportion of one-person households decreased slightly. From the beginning of the 1970s, there were fewer marriages while the number of divorces increased. This development has resulted in a doubling of the number of one-person households; 38 per cent altogether, equal to 17 per cent of the population.

In the population as a whole there are no marked gender differences related to the share of persons living alone. While single women are in majority in the elderly population, men are in majority among the youngest.

One-person households are particularly common in the inner cities and in sparsely populated areas.

## ... and more cohabit

The decline in the number of existing marriages in recent years is not only caused by the increase in divorces and the number of persons living alone. In addition, a growing number of people prefer to live together without getting married.

Unmarried, cohabiting couples were included in the statistics already at the end of the 1970s, but it is only in the last decade that this form of partnership has become common. Couples living together now account for 20 per cent of all couples, an increase from 10 per cent in 1990. Previously, cohabiting couples were usually childless, while today the majority have children.

Among young people (under 30 years) it is more common to live together than to marry. Oslo, the Trøndelag counties and the northern counties have the highest percentage of unmarried couples living together. Nine out of the ten municipalities with the lowest percentage of cohabitants are situated in Rogaland and Vest-Agder in the south, whereas seven of the ten municipalities with the highest percentage are in Finnmark in the north.

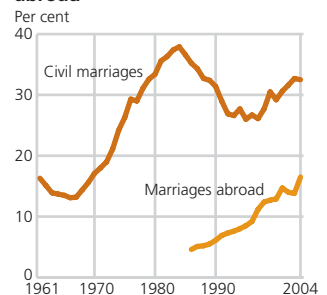
## One out of three marriages are civil ceremonies

Following a record low number of marriages at the beginning of the 1990s, the number increased for some years.

The percentage of civil marriages rose sharply in the 1970s and reached a peak of 38 per cent at the beginning of the 1980s. Then the percentage dropped somewhat, only to rise again in recent years.

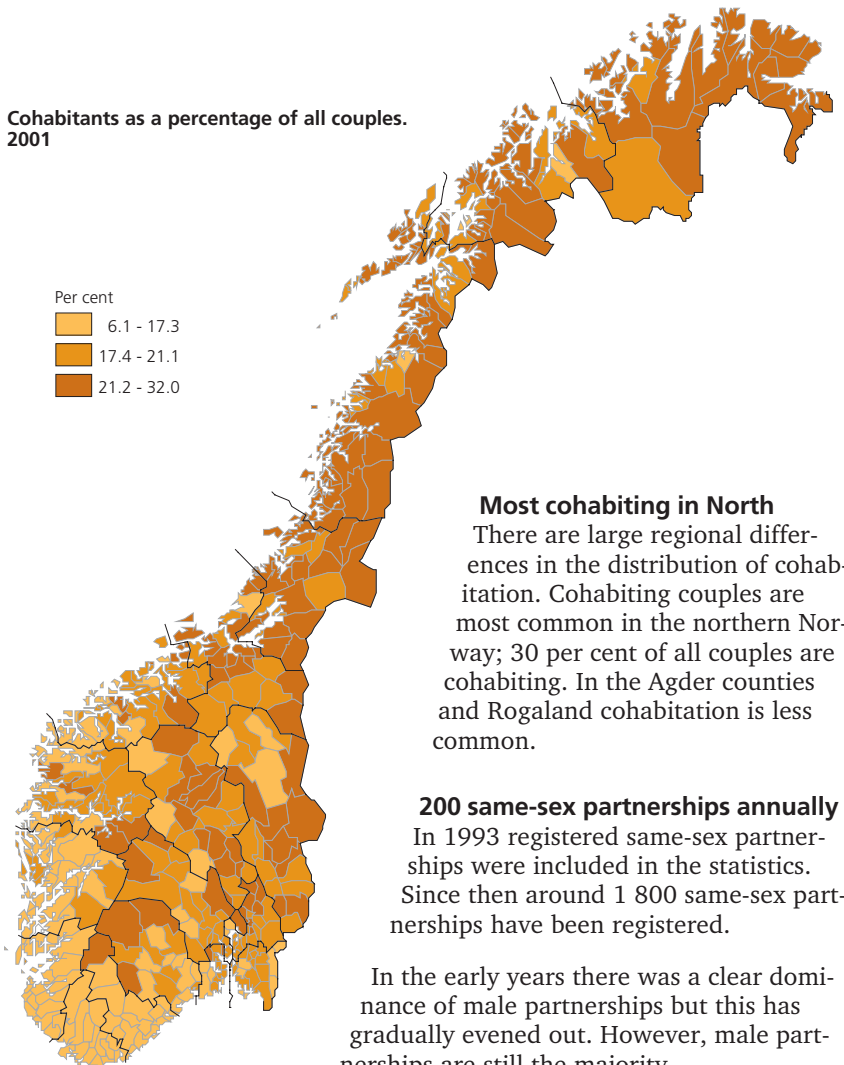
The high number of civil marriages is partly due to the fact that over 20 per cent are marrying for the second or third time. Another trend is to marry abroad; more than 16 per cent of all marriages take place abroad.

## Civil marriages and marriages abroad





### Cohabitants as a percentage of all couples. 2001



#### Most cohabiting in North

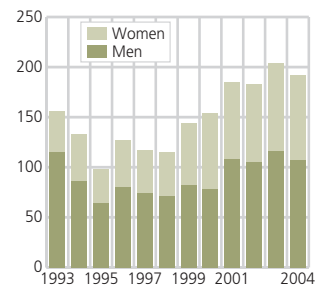
There are large regional differences in the distribution of cohabitation. Cohabiting couples are most common in the northern Norway; 30 per cent of all couples are cohabiting. In the Agder counties and Rogaland cohabitation is less common.

#### 200 same-sex partnerships annually

In 1993 registered same-sex partnerships were included in the statistics. Since then around 1 800 same-sex partnerships have been registered.

In the early years there was a clear dominance of male partnerships but this has gradually evened out. However, male partnerships are still the majority.

#### Number of registered same-sex partnerships. Men and women



#### Divorces

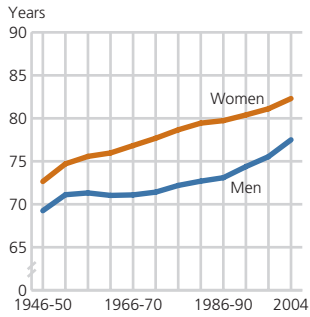
Following a marked increase in the number of divorces up to the beginning of the 1990s, the figure appears to have stabilised at approximately 10 000 annually. Consequently, 50 per cent of all marriages will probably end in divorce.

However, because of the ever-growing numbers of cohabiting couples, the divorce figures will be of less relevance as an indicator of break-ups, since there are no figures on the break-ups of cohabiting couples.

# Life and death



## Life expectancy at birth for men and women



## A long life

Estimated life expectancy often serves as an indicator of the population's general health. Today a baby boy can expect to live until the age of 77.5 years and a baby girl to 82.3. This is a marked increase since the period 1946-1950, when the figures were 69.3 and 72.7 respectively.

In the 1950s and 1960s, there was an increasing gap between men and women as regards life expectancy. This was mainly due to the rising male mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases. This gap has decreased over the last ten years.

## Norwegian women no longer live longest

Previously, Norwegian women had the world's highest estimated life expectancy, while today women in several countries can expect to live longer; Japanese women top the list with a life expectancy of 84 years. Other women too, for example those from the south of Europe, can expect to live longer than their Norwegian counterparts.

There seem to be a north-south divide when it comes to sex differences in life expectancy. Whereas Icelandic and Swedish women only live four years longer than their men, Spanish, French and Portuguese women live around seven years longer.

Internationally there are large differences in life expectancy, and this is also the fact for regions in Norway. For example, a woman in Sogn og Fjordane might expect to live for almost 84 years while in Finnmark the figure is around 81.

## Remaining life expectancy at different ages. 2004

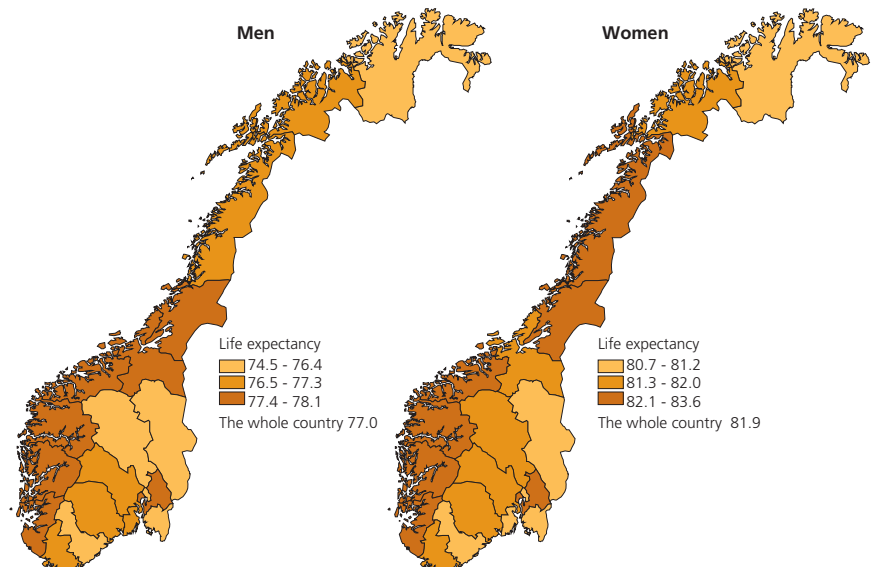
	Men	Women
0	77.5	82.3
10	67.9	72.7
20	58.1	62.8
30	48.6	53.0
40	39.1	43.3
50	29.8	33.8
60	21.1	24.8
70	13.4	16.4
80	7.3	9.2

## Life expectancy at birth in selected countries. 2003

	Women	Men
Japan	84.3	77.6
Spain	83.6	76.9
Switzerland	83.1	78.0
France	82.9	75.9
Iceland	82.7	79.7
Sweden	82.5	77.9
Italy	82.5	76.8
<b>Norway</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>77.1</b>
Finland	81.8	75.1
Belgium	81.7	75.9
Austria	81.6	75.9
Germany	81.4	75.7
United Kingdom	80.7	76.2
Portugal	80.5	74.2
Denmark	79.9	75.1

Source: Eurostat.

## Life expectancy for men and women. 2002-2004







## Causes of death. Per cent

	Men			Women		
	1951-1955	1971-1975	2001-2003	1951-1955	1971-1975	2001-2003
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent deaths	8.6	7.5	6.7	3.7	4.4	4.1
<i>Diseases:</i>						
Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases	3.9	0.8	1.2	2.6	0.8	1.4
Cancer	18.1	18.6	26.4	19.2	19.1	22.2
Diabetes	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.7
Cardiovascular diseases	40.1	50.5	38.4	45.0	51.3	41.1
Respiratory diseases (e.g. pneumonia)	6.5	8.0	9.6	7.8	10.1	10.1
All other illnesses	22.1	14.2	16.2	21.0	13.5	19.4

## Causes of death

Before, during and immediately after the Second World War, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases were still important causes of death. After 1960, deaths caused by these diseases mattered less, while cardiovascular diseases became more common and were the cause of more than half of all deaths at the beginning of the 1970s. The significance of these diseases was then somewhat reduced. In contrast, cancer deaths have increased throughout the whole period, especially for men.

The number of deaths resulting from violence has remained relatively stable in the post-war period. Earlier, death by drowning and accidents related to fishing and shipping dominated the statistics, while today falls, traffic accidents and suicides dominate. However, these causes of death have declined during the last years.

## Sickness absence

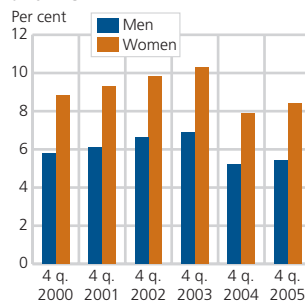
The sickness absence rate is an indicator of illness incidence in the population. The rate increased until 2003, declined in 2004, then again increased in 2005. Women have a higher sickness absence rate than men, especially when it comes to sickness absence certified by a doctor.

## Fewer daily smokers

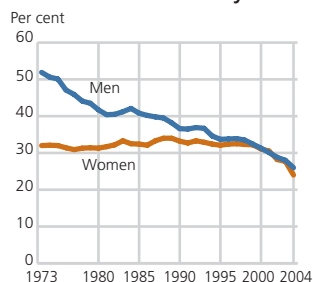
Since the beginning of the 1970s, the proportion of daily smokers has decreased considerably. For men the percentage has fallen from over 50 to 26. For women the percentage remained stable at just over 30 for a long period, while today the percentage has declined to 24. In addition, 11 per cent say that they smoke occasionally.

While there is a decrease in the proportion of men who smoke, there has in the recent years been an increase in the percentage of those who take snuff; 9 per cent of men aged 16-74 say that they take snuff daily and just as many take snuff occasionally. Previously, snuff was mostly used by elderly men, while today it is most common among men under 45. There are only 1 per cent women who take snuff daily, and 2 per cent now and then.

## Sickness absence rates. Women and men



## Percentage daily smokers. Women and men 16-74 years\*



\* Three year moving average.



Since 1955 the total number of pupils and students has increased from approximately 550 000 to more than 1 million. This means that more than one out of five Norwegians are studying.

#### Primary and lower secondary school

With the change-over from seven years to nine-year compulsory primary school, the number of pupils increased from the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s.

The number of pupils fell until the mid-1990s but then increased sharply when school attendance became compulsory for six-year-olds in 1997 (Reform 97). In the autumn of 2004 there were 618 300 pupils at primary and lower secondary schools.

#### Upper secondary school

After a minor decline in the number of pupils (including apprentices) in upper secondary education in the 1990s, there has been an increase the last years.

More than 90 per cent of 16-18 year olds attend upper secondary school compared with 65 per cent in 1980.

#### Universities and colleges

The marked growth in higher education levelled off at the end of the 1990s. The total number of students is 224 200 (including students abroad) and more than one out of four 19-24 year olds are now enrolled in higher education.

At the moment there are more students in higher education than in upper secondary school.

### One out of four drops out of upper secondary education

Nine out of ten Norwegian youths aged 16-19 are now enrolled in upper secondary education, consequently you may say that this education is compulsory. However, about one in four drops out before the education is completed, the highest dropout rates are found among pupils in vocational studies, 36 per cent. There are significant gender differences: While two out of ten girls drop out, the corresponding figures for boys are three in ten.

### Women in majority

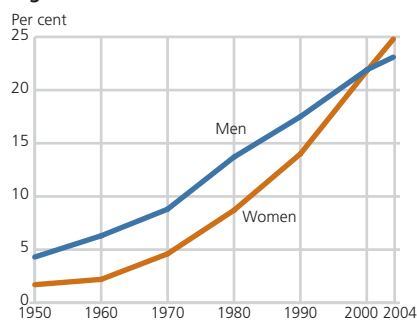
Since the mid-1980s women have been in the majority among students, and today almost six out of ten students are women. The share of women is particularly high at university colleges (63 per cent).

Women now comprise the majority (almost 60 per cent) of the graduates at universities and university colleges. Women make up 47 per cent of students at Master degree studies and 65 per cent at Bachelor degree studies.

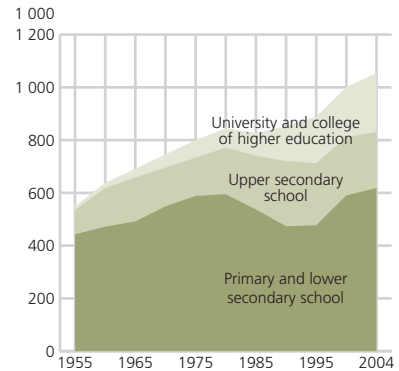
### Just as many women as men with higher education

Three times as many Norwegians now have a degree from a university or college compared with 1970. There are no longer any differences between men and women. Approximately 24 per cent of both sexes over the age of 15 have a college or university degree. However, men still have a somewhat higher education than women.

#### Percentage of men and women with higher education

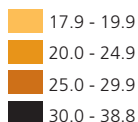


#### Number of pupils/students in primary and lower secondary education, upper secondary education, and university/college of higher education

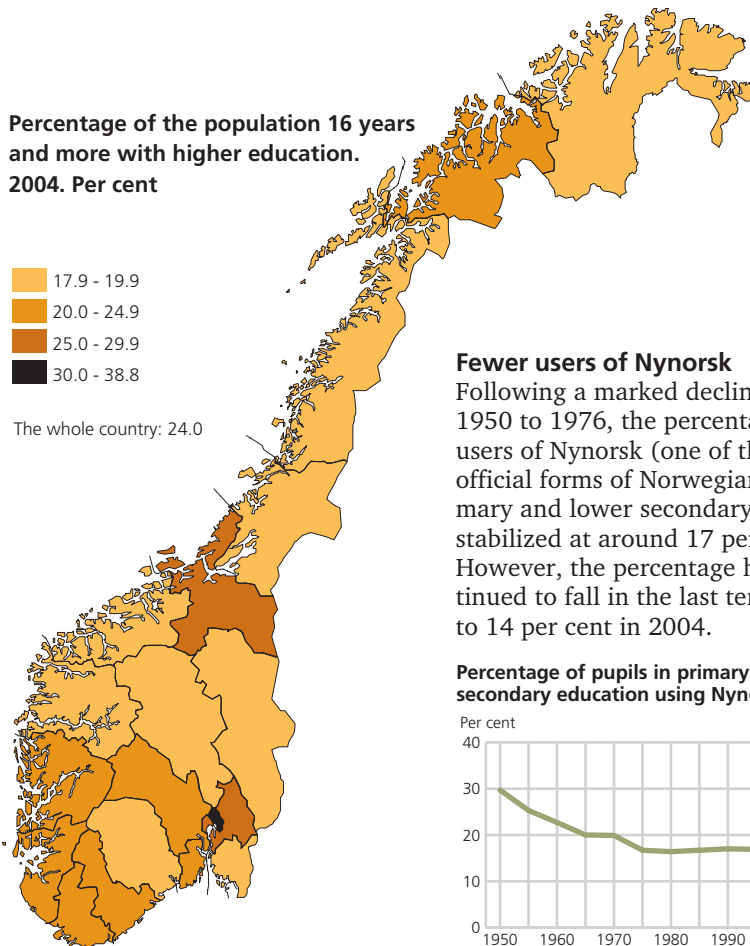




## Percentage of the population 16 years and more with higher education. 2004. Per cent



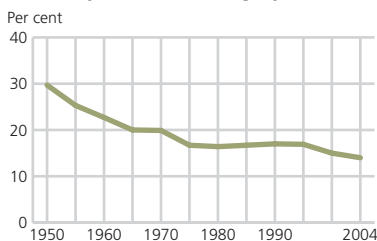
The whole country: 24.0



### Fewer users of Nynorsk

Following a marked decline from 1950 to 1976, the percentage of users of Nynorsk (one of the two official forms of Norwegian) in primary and lower secondary schools stabilized at around 17 per cent. However, the percentage has continued to fall in the last ten years, to 14 per cent in 2004.

### Percentage of pupils in primary and lower secondary education using Nynorsk



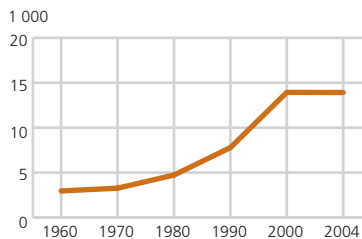
### Studies abroad

More and more young people study abroad. The number of students has increased five-fold since 1960, with the largest increase in the 1990s, but has now stabilized.

During the school year 2004/05, 13 900 persons studied abroad in addition to 6 600 exchange students and part-time students, representing about 10 per cent of the total student population.

67 per cent of part-time students abroad are women, while the share of women who complete their education abroad is 57 per cent.

### Number of students abroad



Source: The State Educational Loan Fund.

More than one out of three Oslo residents have higher education compared with 18 per cent in Hedmark and Oppland. The differences are even greater between municipalities:

### Municipalities with the highest/lowest percentage of residents with higher education. 2004

	Per cent
<b>Highest</b>	
Bærum	43.6
Asker	40.9
Oslo	38.8
Nesodden	35.0
Oppegård	33.7
<b>Lowest</b>	
Moskenes	9.0
Røst	8.8
Karlsøy	8.6
Torsken	8.4
Værøy	8.3

### Pupils and students abroad: Most popular countries and subjects. 2004

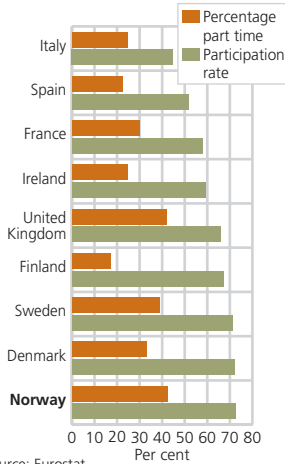
	Number of students
<b>Country</b>	
United Kingdom	2 905
Australia	2 879
Denmark	2 353
Sweden	1 101
USA	982
<b>Subjects</b>	
Business	2 561
Medicine	2 093
Art	1 364
Science and technology	1 182
Journalism/media	693

Source: The State Educational Loan Fund.

# Women at work



**Labour force participation rate for women aged 15-64 and the percentage working part-time. Selected countries. 2005**

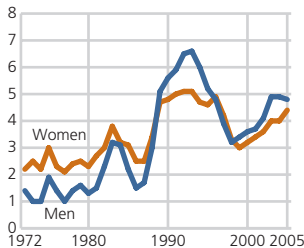


Source: Eurostat.

**Labour force** = the total of the employed and unemployed. As a percentage of the population this is referred to as the economic activity rate

**Working hours:** Full-time = 37 hours and upwards, or 32-36 hours when stated that this is full-time

**Unemployed men and women 16-74 years. Percentage of the labour force**

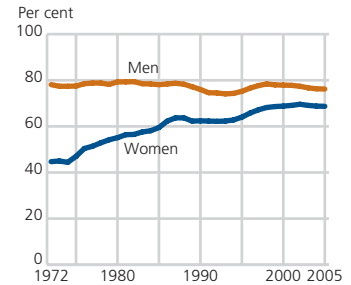


## Labour force participation: Women almost equal to men ...

In 2005 the number of people in employment reached approximately 2.3 million, or 50 per cent of the population. Women accounted for 47 per cent of the employed.

Labour force participation for women has grown significantly from the mid-1970s until 1986. During the economic recession from 1987 to 1993, the participation rate for women remained steady, but fell for men. Subsequently numbers have increased for both sexes, though most for women. In 2005, the labour force comprised 69 per cent of women and 76 per cent of men aged 16 to 74.

**Labour force participation rates for women and men 16-74 years**

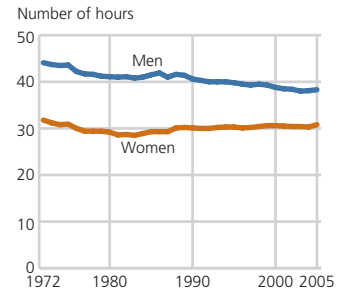


## ... but shorter working hours

Many women continue to work part-time, though the share of female part-time workers is declining. While 47 per cent worked full-time in 1980, the corresponding figure had increased to 57 per cent in 2005. The percentage of men in full-time employment remains steady at around 90 per cent, and those who work part-time are mainly students.

Since 1972 the number of actual working hours per week for men has fallen by almost six hours, from 44 to 38. Weekly working hours for women fell slightly until 1983, as the growth in employment at that time was mostly in part-time work. After 1983, there has been a higher growth in full-time employment, and the average number of working hours for women has increased by approximately two hours, to 31.

**Working hours per week for men and women in employment**



## Low unemployment

From the beginning of the 1970s and up to the recession of 1983-1984 the unemployment rate remained steady at just under 2 per cent of the labour force, but one percentage point higher for women than for men.

When the unemployment increased in the 1980s, the gender differences levelled out, and from 1988 to 1995 the unemployment rate was higher for men. One reason for this is that women more often work in the public sector, which is less affected by cyclical fluctuations. The unemployment rate is still somewhat higher among men than women.



### More women in the public sector

Today, approximately one-third of all employed work in the public sector; 47 per cent of women compared with 19 per cent of men. Women are more often employed in local government sector while there is a more equal distribution of men between the local government and central government sector.

### Still male and female professions

Despite the increased educational level, male and female career paths are still quite traditional. Typical female professions are primary and lower secondary school teachers, nurses, cleaners and secretaries. Typical male professions are craftsmen, building and construction workers, drivers and engineering technicians.

In some professions, e.g. mail carriers/marketing and advertising advisers, the numbers are approximately equal for men and women.

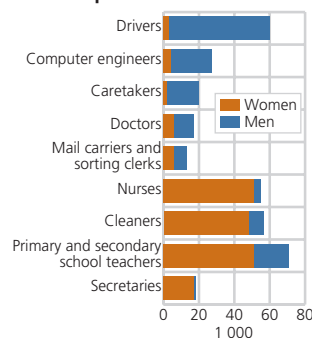
### Considerable wage differences

Since 1970 wages for a normal man-labour year have increased from NOK 30 900 to NOK 347 500 in 2004. This represents an increase in real wages of 86 per cent adjusted for price inflation. There was a substantial increase both at the beginning of the 1970s and at the end of the 1990s.

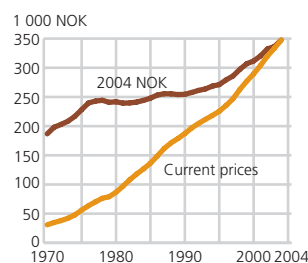
In 2004 the average monthly wages for male and female full-time employees were NOK 30 300 and NOK 25 600, respectively. In other words, a woman's pay amounted to 84 per cent of a man's salary. Although there has been little change in recent years, viewed in a longer perspective the difference has diminished. In 1960 a woman's wage was 60 per cent of a man's.

However, this varies from one profession to another. In financial services a woman's salary is 72 per cent of a man's, while in schools it is almost 96 per cent.

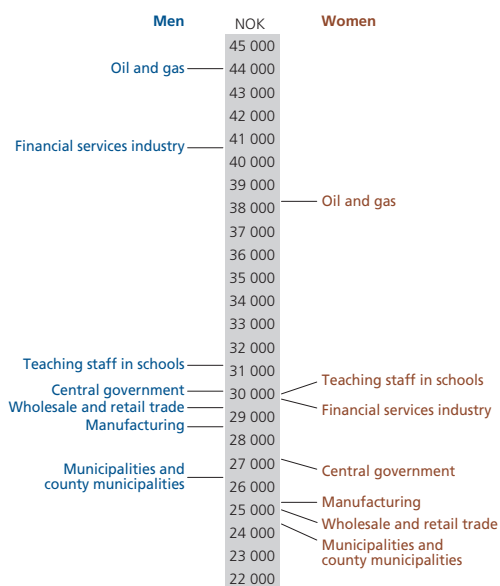
Number of men and women in selected professions. 2005



Wages per normal man-labour year. Current prices and 2004 NOK



Monthly wages for full-time<sup>1</sup> employees in selected industries. Men and women. 3rd quarter 2004



<sup>1</sup> Working hours agreed upon = 33 hours or more.



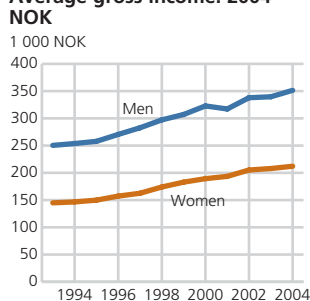
## Transfers on the increase

The average income in Norwegian households was NOK 457 500 in 2003, more than a doubling from 1986. Approximately 70 per cent of this is work-related (i.e. wages and income from self-employment). This proportion has fallen somewhat in recent years, while transfers such as pensions and family allowances today account for a larger proportion than earlier. Property income (such as interest and dividends) has also increased.

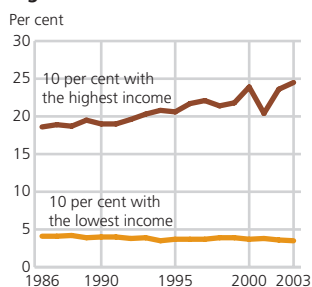
## Composition of household income

	1986	1990	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003
	<i>NOK</i>							
<b>Total income</b>	<b>207 700</b>	<b>255 800</b>	<b>282 700</b>	<b>311 800</b>	<b>357 500</b>	<b>405 100</b>	<b>444 800</b>	<b>457 500</b>
Wages and salaries	161 800	191 000	202 800	223 800	262 200	286 700	316 800	319 100
Property income	10 900	15 600	15 100	19 400	19 200	34 200	33 500	38 600
Transfers received	35 000	49 200	64 800	68 600	76 100	84 200	94 500	99 900
	<i>Per cent</i>							
<b>Total income</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Wages and salaries	77.9	74.7	71.7	71.8	73.3	70.8	71.2	69.7
Property income	5.2	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.4	8.4	7.5	8.4
Transfers received	16.9	19.2	22.9	22.0	21.3	20.8	21.3	21.8

## Average gross income. 2004



## Proportion of total after-tax income per consumption unit which falls to those with the highest/lowest income



## Women's income 60 per cent of men's

In 2004, the average gross income for all adults was NOK 280 500, with average assessed tax amounting to around 25 per cent.

While average monthly earnings for women in full-time employment represent approximately 84 per cent of men's, women's gross annual income is only 60 per cent of men's. In 1984, the corresponding figure was 47 per cent.

The differences in annual income are much larger than the differences in monthly earnings primarily because there are fewer women in the labour force and they more often work part-time. In addition, the great majority of pensioners on a minimum benefit old age pension are women.

## Greater differences in income

The 10 per cent of the population with the lowest income per consumption unit have seen their share of total income reduced from 4.2 per cent in 1986 to 3.5 per cent in 2003, while the 10 per cent with the highest income have increased their share from 18.6 to 24.5 per cent. The greater inequality in the income distribution is mainly due to the rich becoming richer.



## More people hold shares

The property account for households shows that real capital and financial capital have increased since 1986, but the main increase is in 'other financial assets' (shares, unit trust funds etc.). In 1986, the value of bank deposits was twice that of other financial capital whereas in 2000 the value of shares and bank deposits was almost the same. From then on, the value of bank deposits has increased more than the value of shares.

### Composition of household wealth. NOK

	1986	1990	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003
Non-financial assets	147 900	182 900	202 000	226 400	240 200	260 600	302 000	289 700
Financial assets, total	135 800	176 300	192 800	217 000	284 200	352 800	363 700	391 400
Bank deposits	89 900	123 600	129 700	136 400	145 800	172 900	205 800	215 800
Other financial assets	45 800	52 700	64 100	80 600	138 400	179 900	158 000	175 600
Debts	217 800	284 200	281 500	316 200	353 900	415 000	495 500	536 100
Net wealth	65 900	75 000	113 400	127 200	170 500	198 400	170 200	145 000

These figures conceal large variations as do average figures generally, and the distribution of financial wealth is very uneven. In 2003, the 10 per cent of households with the greatest financial wealth owned two thirds of the total.

## Heavy debt burden for many, but interest less important

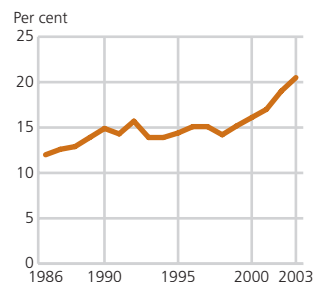
Average debt per household has soared in recent years, reaching NOK 536 100 in 2003. More than 80 per cent of the households had a debt, and this share has increased somewhat the recent years. The share of households with a large debt burden – twice their income or more – rose to 16 per cent in 1992. This proportion then dropped somewhat, but recently it has increased to more than 20 per cent. Furthermore, the share of persons in households with debt more than three times the income is 8 per cent.

However, the significance of interest costs, which amounted to 13-14 per cent of income per household up to the beginning of the 1990s, has declined. This proportion has later fallen to 6-7 per cent due to lower interest rates.

## 5 per cent with low income

The proportion of people whose after-tax household income per consumption unit (OECD-scale) is below 50 per cent of the median income is often used as a low-income threshold or poverty line. In 2003, this was at 5.2 per cent and has increased somewhat. Students not included, the share is 3.8 per cent. The highest shares of persons with low income are found in Oslo and non-central municipalities.

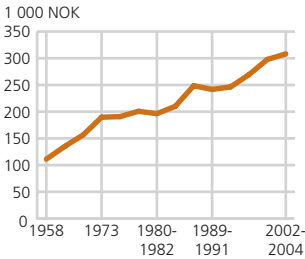
Percentage of households with debt twice the household income and more



# Big spenders



**Consumer expenditure per household. 2004 NOK**



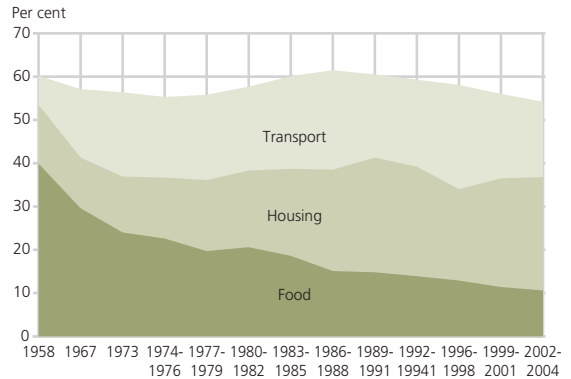
## Consumption has almost trebled since 1958

In the period 2002-2004, the average annual total consumer expenditure per household was NOK 308 200. In 1958, the equivalent amount was NOK 11 088, corresponding to approximately NOK 111 000 when converted to 2004 NOK. In the same period, household size has also declined, meaning that real consumption has more than trebled.

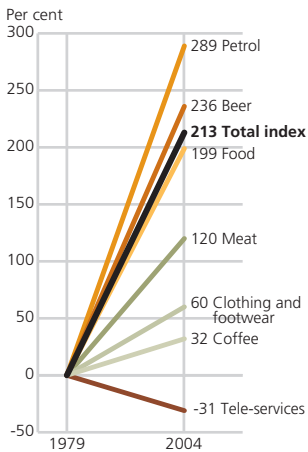
## Less money on food ...

Two main trends characterise the development in consumption pattern over the last 40 years. The proportion spent on food and beverages has been decreasing throughout the entire period (at the same time we are more concerned about food prices). The average household now spends approximately 10 per cent of their household budget on food as against 40 per cent in 1958.

**Proportion of household expenditure spent on food, housing and transport**



**Growth in prices; selected goods and services. 1979-2004**



## ... more on housing and transport

On the other hand, we spend an increasing amount on housing and transport, 26 and 17 per cent, respectively. However transport and travelling expenditures have been decreasing for some years while housing expenditures once again are increasing after a decline in the 1990s. Most of the money spent on transport goes to buying a car, as well as maintenance and running costs.

## Less on clothing and footwear

Surprisingly enough we spend less than 6 per cent of the household budget on clothing and footwear; which is half of the amount we spent in 1958.

This does not mean that we buy less clothing and footwear than before, only that these products have become relatively cheaper, because the price growth of these items has been less than that of most other goods.

## More on mobile phones

Prices of telecom services have also been declining the last years. Nevertheless, the budget expenditure share has increased to more than 2 per cent, and average 7 200 NOK are spent yearly.





### Increased wine consumption

Since 1945 the total consumption of alcohol has more than trebled, and an adult now drinks on average six litres of pure alcohol annually.

The consumption of alcohol increased steadily up to 1980, primarily because of the increasing consumption of beer and spirits. The consumption of spirits then fell by more than 50 per cent while the consumption of beer evened out. Due to the increased consumption of wine there has been a growth in total consumption in recent years.

Despite this increase in consumption, we are not spending more of the household expenditures on alcohol. In the past 30 years, we have spent approximately 2 per cent on beer, wine and spirits.

### Changing eating habits ...

Not only do we spend less money on food, but we also buy different kinds of food.

Norway is no longer a country of potato eaters. Since 1958, the consumption of potatoes has more than halved and now amounts to 34 kilos per person (more than 4 kilos being consumed as potato crisps, pommes frites etc.). The consumption of butter, margarine and oils has also dropped to half in this period. Furthermore the consumption of sugar has more than halved.

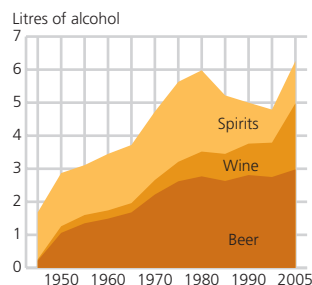
While the consumption of meat has remained stable for the past 25 years, we eat less fish and fish products. In contrast, the consumption of fruit and vegetables has increased.

### ... and drinking habits

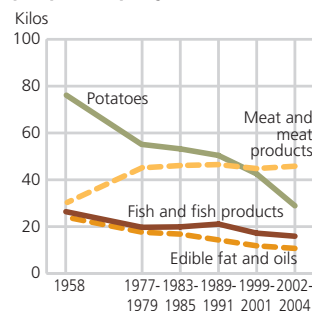
It is not only when it comes to alcohol that our drinking habits have changed. The consumption of milk has fallen from almost 170 litres per person to around 80 litres. Whereas most people used to drink whole milk, today semi-skimmed and skimmed milk are most popular.

On the other hand the consumption of non-alcoholic beverages (soft drinks, juice and mineral water) has grown ten-fold since 1958 and we drink 108 litres annually on average. This increase corresponds almost exactly to the decline in milk consumption.

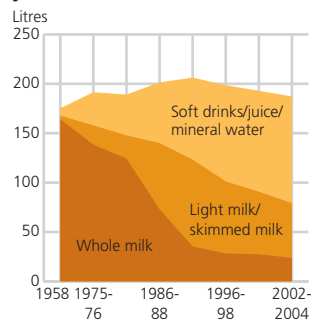
### Consumption of spirits, wine and beer per inhabitant aged 15 and over



### Consumption of selected food per person per year



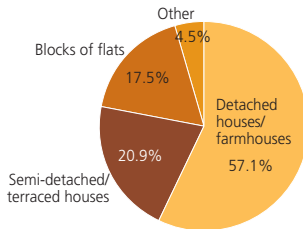
### Consumption of milk and mineral water per person per year



# My home is my castle



## Dwellings, 2001



## Almost two out of three live in detached houses

According to the Population and Housing Census in 2001 there were approximately 1 962 000 dwellings in Norway, twice the number in 1950.

57 per cent of the dwellings are detached houses, housing 64 per cent of the population. A further 21 per cent are semi-detached houses, terraced houses and other small dwelling houses, while 18 per cent are blocks of flats or apartment buildings. Seven out of ten households have a house with a garden.

## Almost eight out of ten own their dwelling

In 2001, a total of 77 per cent of households owned their dwellings while 23 per cent are tenants. The share of tenants has increased since 1990, especially in the cities.

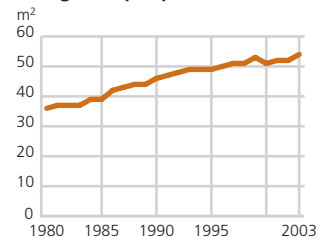
In Oslo approximately 30 per cent of households rent their dwellings. The corresponding figures were 24 per cent in 1990. Young people and people living on their own are more and more likely to rent accommodation, partly due to high property prices – especially in the largest cities.

Compared to other European countries, Norwegians more often live in detached houses or other small dwelling houses, which they own. While eight out of ten Norwegian households live in houses that they own, this applies to only four out of ten German households.

## Larger homes ...

Norwegian dwellings are getting larger and larger. In 2001 the average dwelling had 4.1 rooms, an increase from 3.6 in 1980. Due to the fact that the households during the same period gradually have become smaller (2.3 residents per dwelling compared to 2.7 in 1980), the dwellings are more spacious. Assuming that those living in households with at least three rooms more than number of persons in the household live very spaciouly, this applies to about one third of the population.

## Living area per person



## Living area. Selected countries. 2002

Country	m²
Norway	114,0
Denmark	108,9
Netherlands	98,0
Italy	90,3
Sweden	89,8
France	88,0
Spain	85,3
United Kingdom	85,0
Portugal	83,4
Finland	76,5

Source: Housing statistics in the European Union.

## ... and higher housing standards

In 1980, 10 per cent of the population still lacked a bathroom or shower. By 1990 this figure was down to 1 per cent. At the same time the percentage with two or more bathrooms has risen from 18 per cent in 1988 to around 34 per cent in 2004.



### More households with high housing expenses

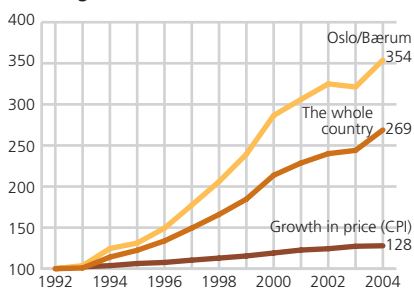
Housing expenses for households increased in the 1980s because mortgage and interest rates increased. At the beginning of the 1990s more than half of all households had housing expenses (including fuel and power, but not loan instalments) that amounted to more than 25 per cent of total consumer expenditure. With the decline in interest rates the share with high housing expenses fell to below 40 per cent during the 1990s, but is now rising somewhat.

### Housing prices more than doubled since 1992

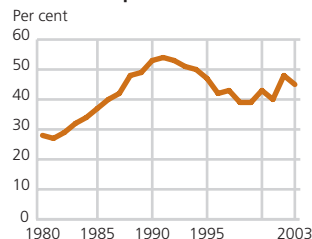
The price of second-hand dwellings increased by more than 150 per cent from 1992 to 2004. In comparison there has been a general price increase in the same period of approximately 28 per cent.

The price of flats has risen far more than the price of detached houses, and prices are particularly high in the Oslo area. In Oslo and Bærum the price of second-hand dwellings has almost trebled.

Price development for second-hand dwellings. Index 1992=100



Percentage of households where housing expenses amount to more than 25 per cent of total consumer expenditures



### Well-equipped homes

Norwegian homes are not only spacious and of a high standard, but also very well equipped. 'All' households have a TV, nine out of ten have a freezer and almost as many have a washing machine. Four in five households have a PC while only six in ten households have a dishwasher.

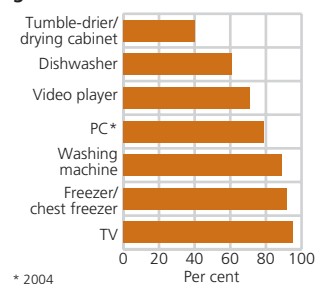
### 379 000 holiday houses

At the start of 2006 there were almost 379 000 holiday houses (cabins and summer houses) in Norway. Most of them were situated in Oppland (42 200) and Buskerud (41 000).

More than 20 per cent of all households report that they own a holiday house, and this proportion has remained almost the same since 1980. In addition, many people have access to a holiday house, meaning that four out of ten now own or have access to a holiday home.

5 per cent of households own a caravan and 14 per cent a sailing boat or motor boat.

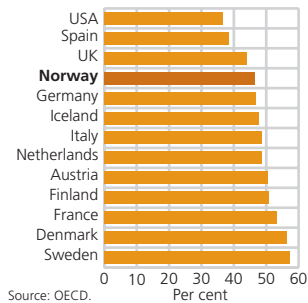
Percentage of households with various durable consumer goods. 2000-2002





# From cradle to grave

## Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in selected countries. 2004



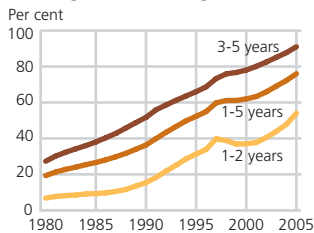
## The growth of the welfare state

In addition to responsibility for the health and education of the population, the main tasks of the welfare state are care of children, the elderly and others in need of care, as well as the provision of economic security for the individual. The growth in the welfare state reflects that the public has taken over responsibility for services and welfare, which previously were catered for by the families themselves.

The development of the welfare state is reflected in various ways in the statistics; for example when we look at public expenditure as a percentage of the gross domestic product. Public expenditure accounted for 30 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) around 1960. This percentage increased gradually to over 50 at the beginning of the 1990s but has later decreased somewhat. This decline is partly due to the strong growth in oil revenues and GDP in recent years.

The bulk of public expenditure is spent on education, health care, social benefits and welfare. In comparison, in countries such as Sweden and Denmark the percentage of GDP is more than 50 per cent.

## Kindergarten coverage



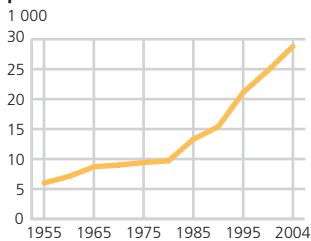
## Kindergartens for all children soon?

There were approximately 6000 kindergartens in Norway in 2005. Almost half of these were private, representing roughly 40 per cent of all children in kindergartens.

Altogether 223 000 children attend a kindergarten. The kindergarten coverage for all children aged 1-5 is 76 per cent, which represents more than a trebling since 1980. The Ministry of Children and Family Affairs assumes that a figure of 80 per cent is equivalent to full coverage.

Almost nine out of ten children aged 3-5 have a kindergarten place. The kindergarten coverage is also increasing for the youngest age group after a decline and stabilization since 1999. This is related to the introduction of cash benefits for parents with young children. There has been a marked decline in the number of children receiving cash payments from 87 500 in 2001 to 67 200 in 2005. About 60 per cent of all children entitled to cash benefits received cash payments in 2005.

## Number of children under protective care



## Child welfare service: no increase in children under protective care

During the last 50 years, and especially since the 1980s, the number of children receiving assistance from the Child Welfare Service has increased fourfold from 6 000 to 28 800. An even greater number of children received support in one form or another during the year – 37 600 in 2004, or 3.1 per cent of all children aged 0-17. Most of these children receive assistance in several ways; such as visit homes, personal support contacts or kindergarten. Only about 20 per cent of the children are under the care of the child welfare service and most of these are in foster homes. The num-



ber of children placed under protection has remained stable over the last 50 years at around 5 000, while the number of children receiving preventive measures has increased sharply.

### Social assistance

The number of social assistance recipients rose steeply in the 1980s, from 60 000 to a peak of 178 000 in 1994. Then followed a decline to 1999 and at present numbers have levelled off at approximately 140 000 cases, altogether 132 000 persons or 3 per cent of the population. If we include those who are dependent on social assistance recipients, almost 5 per cent of the population receive – directly or indirectly – social assistance.

In 2004, the average recipient was on benefit for about five months and the average amount received was NOK 35 000.

The share of social assistance recipients in the population is particularly high among young people as well as single persons and single parents.

### Growing number of disability pensioners

In the mid-1970s around 140 000 people received disability pensions, with men and women equally represented. Numbers then increased dramatically in the 1980s, especially among women. At the beginning of the 1990s, this growth levelled off and numbers fell for some years before an increase after 1995.

In 2005 a total of 320 000 people received disability pensions – 184 000 women and 136 000 men. This comprises about 10 per cent of the working population aged 16-66.

The marked increase in the number of female disability pensioners must be seen in connection with the strong growth in the number of women in employment in the same period. In particular, the number suffering from muscle-skeletal diseases has risen.

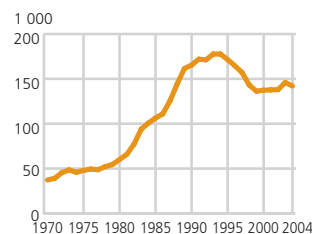
### Caring for the elderly: from institutions to homes

The public old age welfare services can be divided into three main types: Institutions, dwellings for the aged and disabled, and home-based services.

Since the mid-1990s there has been a clear rise in the number of users of municipal government nursing and care services, primarily as a result of the growth in home care. More people receive nursing care at home, and at the same time the number of places in homes for the aged and disabled has grown sharply.

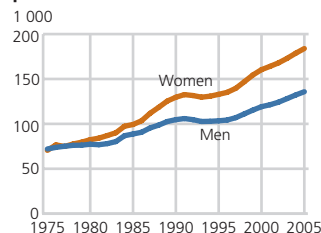
In recent years, the number of places in institutions (nursing homes and dwellings for elderly) has decreased somewhat, partly as a result of renovations aimed at providing more single-bed rooms (which now amount to 89 per cent).

### Economic social assistance<sup>1</sup>. Number of benefit cases



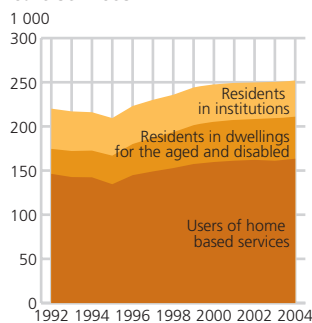
<sup>1</sup> 2003-2004 including benefits to refugees and immigrants.

### Number of disability pensioners.<sup>1</sup> Men and women



<sup>1</sup> From 2004 persons with time limited disability benefits are included.  
Source: National Insurance Administration.

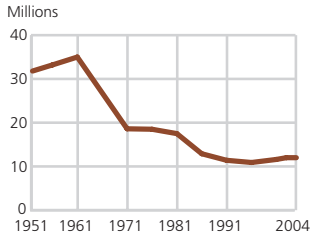
### Users of various nursing and care services



# A gender gap?



## Number of cinema visits



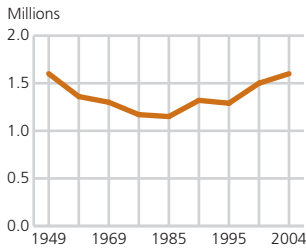
## A renaissance for the cinema

The 1950s were the golden age for the cinema in Norway – as well as in the rest of Europe – and cinema visits peaked at about 35 million in 1960, almost ten cinema visits per inhabitant.

With the arrival of television at the beginning of the 1960s, figures for cinema visits almost halved by 1970. The 1970s only saw a slight decrease. In the 1980s there was another decline, reaching a low in 1992, with some 9.5 million cinema visits. Since then the number of visits has again increased, reaching 12 million in 2004. In recent years the proportion of visits to Norwegian films has remained at around 15 per cent.

In 2004, 68 per cent of the population aged 9-79 had visited a cinema during the previous 12 months, an average of 4.1 cinema visits.

## Number attending theatres and the opera



## More people go to the theatre and opera ...

Visits to the theatre and the opera also declined for a long period of time before increasing in the mid-1980s. Around 1990 there was a stagnation but in the last five or six years, visits have once more escalated and now total almost 1,6 million visits.

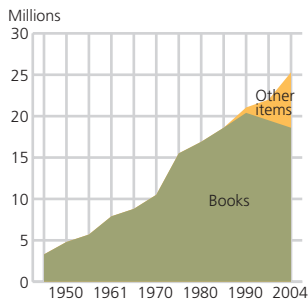
Half the population report that they have been to the theatre during the last year, while 5 and 1 per cent have attended the opera or ballet respectively.

## ... as well as to concerts, exhibitions and museums

The number of concert-goers has grown substantially the last ten years. From 1991 to 2004, the share who had attended a concert of classical music increased from 27 to 35, while for other concerts the percentage rose from 32 to 47.

Approximately 40 per cent visited an art exhibition and/or a museum in 2004, which is a modest increase.

## Number of loans from public libraries



## Less people at sports events

Throughout the 1990s, between 50 and 60 per cent were spectators at sports events, but the number of visits has declined from 6.7 in 1994 to 5.9 in 2004.

Football is most popular, followed by handball. Most sports have a stable number of spectators apart from skiing, where the percentage has halved since 1994 (which was a special year with the staging of the Winter Olympics at Lillehammer).

## Libraries offer more than books

The number of books borrowed from public libraries increased throughout the post-war period and up to the beginning of the 1990s, from 3.3 million



**Persons aged 9-79 visiting cultural institutions during the previous year. Per cent**

	1991	1994	1997	2000	2004
Cinema	58	61	60	65	68
Theatre/musical/revue	44	45	44	50	49
Opera/opera	5	5	6	6	5
Ballet/dance performance	8	9	8	11	12
Classical concert	27	34	37	37	35
Popular concert	32	38	38	39	47
Art exhibition	41	44	43	44	42
Museum	41	45	44	45	42
Public library	49	51	52	52	54
Sports event	57	59	54	57	55

loans in 1945-46 to around 20 million. Since then loans have decreased to 18 million in 2004.

However, at the end of the 1980s, libraries started to lend music, audio cassettes, videos and CD-ROMs, and these now account for over 7 million loans annually, bringing the total number of loans to 25 million.

Half the population use public library services during the year.

**Women and professionals most interested in culture**

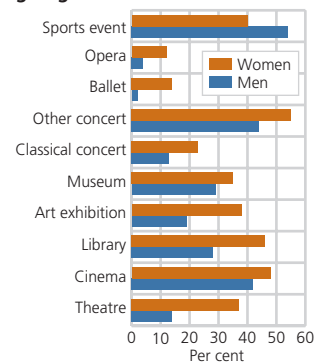
When asked how interested they are in various cultural activities, women say more often than men that they are 'very or quite interested'. This is most obvious in the case of the ballet, opera and theatre, but it also applies to classical concerts, art exhibitions and libraries. When it comes to cinemas, museums and popular concerts, men are almost as interested, only in the case of sports events, men are far more interested than women.

These gender differences correlate well with the numbers who actually participate in these activities, though these differences are somewhat smaller.

In addition to gender, the most significant differences are found among groups with different levels of education. People with higher education participate more frequently in a range of cultural activities.

The increase in cultural activities in recent years must be seen in connection with other social trends. A higher level of education leads to greater interest in various cultural activities while at the same time people have more leisure and money to spend on cultural activities. Moreover, a growing number of the population live in cities and urban areas where the range of cultural activities is greatest.

**Percentage of men and women aged 9-79 who report that they are 'very/quite interested' in going to... 2004**



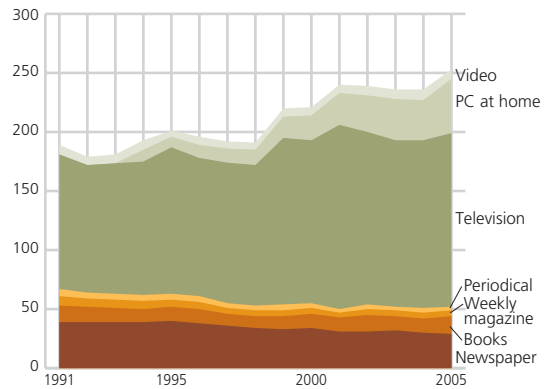


### Screen media take over

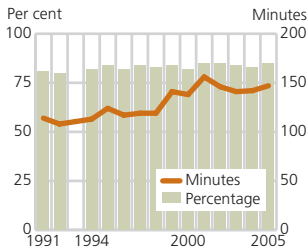
There is nothing new about television's dominating position: Ten years ago we were already spending almost twice as much time in front of the TV as on reading.

During the 1990s, the time spent on reading continued to decline while we spent much more time watching television. In addition, more and more people used a PC at home, and today we spend on average 45 minutes per day in front of a computer screen. This means that altogether we spend almost four times as much time in front of a screen as on reading.

### Number of minutes spent on screen and paper media on an average day



### Percentage television viewers and time spent on an average day<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The increased use of time spent in 1999 is partly due to changes in the survey methodology.

A paradox perhaps, that the higher educational level, the less reading. This applies to all kinds of paper publications, not just weekly magazines.

### TV dominates

In the 1990s the proportion of television viewers remained relatively stable at around 80 per cent, while the amount of time spent watching TV has risen to two and a half hours per day. In contrast, few people watch video, and this share has remained stable throughout the whole period.

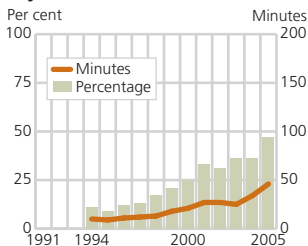
We find the keenest television viewers among the elderly (67 years and over) and children (13-15 years), and the elderly in particular spend much time in front of the screen.

### The PC revolution

Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of people who use a PC at home daily, has increased from roughly 10 per cent to about 47. We use the PC 45 minutes per day (the percentage who have a PC at home is much higher: 83).

There are wide variations in the use of PCs. For instance, two out of three young boys use a PC every day, while the corresponding figure for older women is one out of twenty.

### Percentage using a PC at home and time spent on an average day







## Radio = news

Over a ten-year period the proportion of daily radio listeners dropped from 71 to 55 per cent. However, in recent years the amount of time we spend listening to the radio has apparently stabilised at around one and a half hours per day (in other words, people who listen to the radio spend more time doing so).

Above all, the news programmes are most popular. Six in ten persons listen to news programmes an average day. In addition, entertainment and local programmes have many listeners. Weather forecasts, classical music and programmes for children and youth have lost many listeners.

The radio is above all the preferred medium of middle-aged – in the age group 45 and above the percentage of listeners is 60, and this group also spend most time in front of the radio.

## Newspapers

The circulation of newspapers increased up to 1990, but has since stabilised and then declined somewhat. At the same time the percentage of daily readers has fallen from 85 to 74 since the mid-1990s. We also spend less time reading newspapers, half an hour on average. Newspaper reading has become much less common in the youngest age groups.

## Books

Fiction publications doubled from 1983 to 1994 (from 900 to 2 000 titles), but have since then stabilised just below 2000. Loans from public libraries have also decreased, from 4.7 per person in 1992 to 4.1 in 2004.

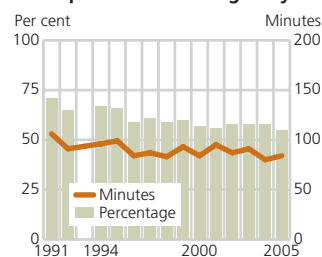
There is a different trend when it comes to those who read books in their leisure time. Following a decrease, there has now been an increase in the number of people who had read a book during the day – to 25 per cent. More women than men read books every day, 32 and 19 per cent, respectively.

## Weekly magazines

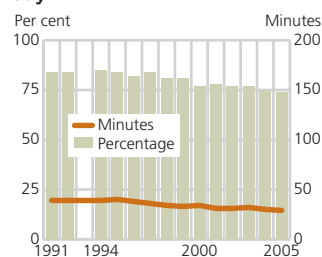
For weekly magazines the percentage of readers has fallen considerably during the last five to six years. Today, 16 per cent of the population read a weekly magazine on an average day. This drop is not reflected in the circulation figures which overall showed a slight growth in the 1990s.

Women, and especially elderly women, read weekly magazines more often than men. On an average day, 25 per cent of the women aged 43 and more read weekly magazines compared to fewer than 10 per cent for the men.

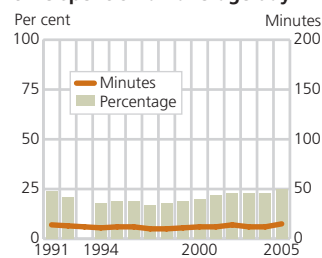
**Percentage radio listeners and time spent on an average day**



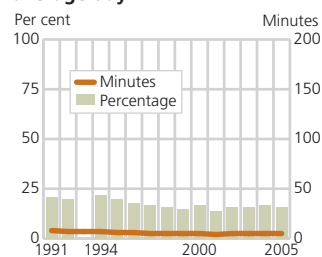
**Percentage newspaper readers and time spent on an average day**



**Percentage book readers and time spent on an average day**



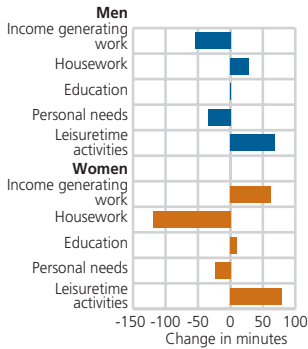
**Percentage weekly magazine readers and time spent on an average day**



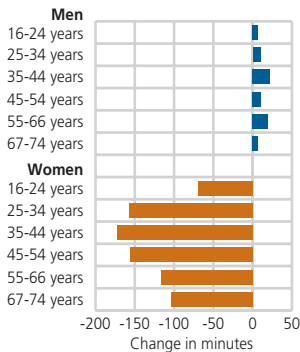
# Around the clock



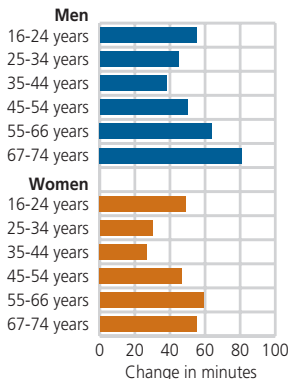
## Changes in time spent on main activities from 1971 to 2000 in the 16-74 age group



## Change in time spent on housework from 1971 to 2000, by gender and age



## Change in time spent watching television from 1971 to 2000, by gender and age



## More leisure time

Compared to 1970, Norwegians now enjoy an average of 75 minutes more leisure time per day, which means that we now have 6 and a half hour at our disposal for various leisure activities. There has been little change in the amount of time spent on education and work, and the increase is a result of less time spent on housework (50 minutes) and personal needs (30 minutes).

Women have slightly more leisure time than men, which is partly due to a two-hour reduction in housework. Of these 2 hours, one is spent on income-generating work, whereas the other on additional leisure time. In contrast, men use less time on income-generating work while increasing their participation in housework.

Despite the fact that women have worked more in the last decade and reduced the amount of time spent on housework, it has not become commonplace to pay for cleaning. 4 per cent have a cleaner, which is approximately the same as at the beginning of the 1990s. Families with children where the parents have higher education dominate this group.

## More time spent watching TV

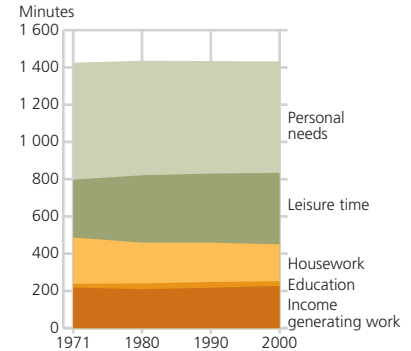
The extra leisure time is mostly spent in front of the TV. Time spent watching TV has increased sharply, and in comparison with 1980 our television evening starts earlier and finishes later.

## Eight hours sleep

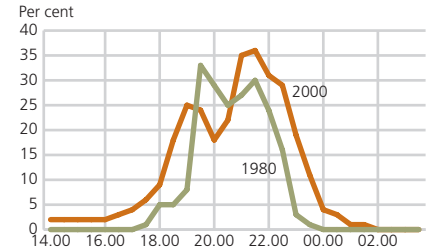
We sleep 8 hours per night on average, which is a slight increase since 1970.

The need for sleep seems to be fairly constant, both over time and among various groups in the population. While other activities often vary considerably according to gender, education or where we live, most people sleep approximately 8 hours, with only the youngest and the oldest sleeping a little longer.

## Use of time on an average day. Minutes



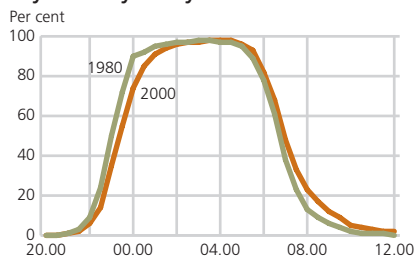
## Percentage television viewers at various times of the day. Monday-Friday





However, our sleeping habits have changed: We go to bed later and get up later. For instance, in 1980, 72 per cent of the population were asleep at 11.30 pm. This percentage had dropped to 62 per cent in 1990 and 55 per cent in 2000. 6 per cent were still asleep at 9 am in 1980 compared with 12 per cent in 2000.

**Percentage asleep at various times of the day. Monday-Friday**

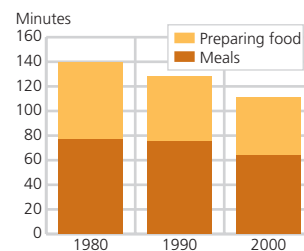


### Fast food

In recent years, there has been an enormous interest in cookery books and television cookery programmes, but this does not seem to have resulted in more time spent in the kitchen. It is true that men do more cooking than before, but we spend 30 minutes less per day preparing food and on meals than in 1980. The time is equally distributed between the two activities.

Another trend is that the main meal of the day is later. Even though most of us still have dinner between 3 pm and 5.30 pm, a growing number of people eat later.

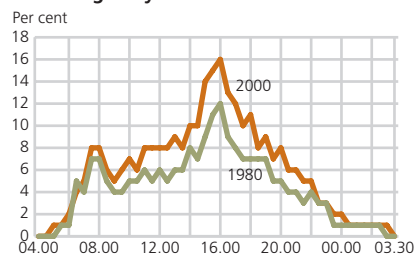
**Time spent on preparing food and meals**



### Travelling

We spend more time on travel. In 1980, we spent 1 hour and 6 minutes travelling; while in 2000 that figure had increased to 1 hour and 23 minutes on an average day. Men still spend 15 minutes more travelling than women, and young people travel more than older people.

**Percentage travelling at various times on an average day**

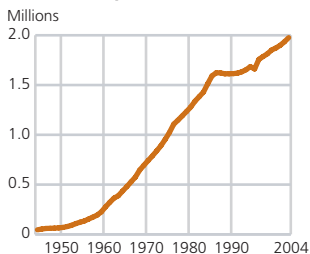


### '... just popping out to the shop'

An increasing number of people spend time buying goods and services, but we spend less time in shops. On an average day, more than half of us make purchases of some kind, compared with four in ten 20 years ago. But then we spent on average 54 minutes on purchases as against 44 minutes in 2000. One out of three buys groceries on an average day, spending 24 minutes on such purchases.



### Number of private cars



### Mile after mile

In 1946, Norwegians travelled an average of 4 kilometres per day (within Norway). Almost half of the journey (1.8 kilometres) was by rail. Today we travel almost ten times further – 40 kilometres. The main increase is in the use of private cars and planes, while figures for rail and sea transport have remained more or less the same in the past 50 years or so (in fact, we travelled just as long by rail in 1946 as in 2004). Today the number of domestic flights has stabilised (actually, there a decline since 2000) while car use continues to grow.

### Passenger kilometres per inhabitant per day

	Total	Private car	Other road transport	Air	Rail*	Sea transport
1946	4.05	0.93	0.88	0.00	1.83	0.40
1952	5.40	1.31	2.04	0.01	1.86	0.45
1960	8.94	3.65	3.51	0.08	1.99	0.49
1965	12.84	7.43	3.93	0.25	1.78	0.50
1970	18.31	12.61	3.44	0.45	1.37	0.45
1975	24.14	17.99	3.45	0.70	1.55	0.45
1980	27.30	20.41	3.61	0.99	1.84	0.44
1985	31.44	24.34	3.57	1.42	1.69	0.42
1990	34.80	27.58	3.49	1.72	1.57	0.45
1995	35.28	27.44	3.49	2.24	1.68	0.43
2000	38.29	28.57	4.47	2.69	2.05	0.52
2004	39.50	30.41	4.35	2.41	1.83	0.51

\* Incl. tramways/suburban railways

### Road length per vehicle in metres

1945	452
1960	97
1970	65
1980	48
1990	38
2000	33
2004	31

### Bumper to bumper

The number of vehicles (including vans, trucks and buses) now totals 2.5 million, of which 2 million are private cars. From 1960 – when sales restrictions on cars were lifted – up to 1987 there was a continuous growth in the number of vehicles, and there was a strong increase again in the second half of the 1990s.

Today, 78 per cent of households own a car, and almost one out of four has two or more cars.

### Private cars per 1 000 inhabitants in selected countries. 2003

Italy	591
Germany	546
France	489
USA	464
Spain	464
Sweden	454
Finland	433
<b>Norway</b>	<b>423</b>
Portugal	377
Greece	365
Denmark	347

Source: Information Council for Road Traffic.

Car density is 429 private cars per 1 000 inhabitants and is highest in Hedmark (486) and lowest in Oslo (364) and Finnmark (377) Another way of measuring 'car density' is to consider the number of cars in relation to the total road length. In 1945, there was half a kilometre of roadway for each car. Today that figure has been reduced to 30 metres. If all the cars in Oslo were on the road at the same time, each car would have barely five metres of roadway.

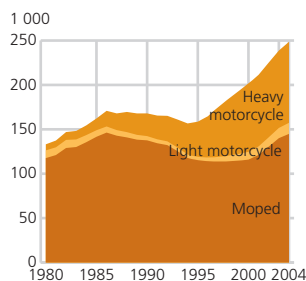
The growth in car use is clearly reflected in our use of time. Today every adult spends on average 1 hour and 23 minutes travelling compared with 1 hour and 6 minutes in 1980.



## On two wheels

Not only is the number of cars on the increase; the number of two-wheeled vehicles is also rising. Sales reached a peak in the mid-1980s and then levelled out. At the same time the number of heavy motorcycles rose while mopeds declined in popularity. However, there has been a strong growth in the sales of mopeds in the last two years. It is no longer the traditional moped that is popular, but mainly scooters and off-road mopeds.

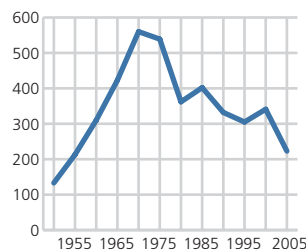
**Number of two-wheeled vehicles**



## The price of mobility

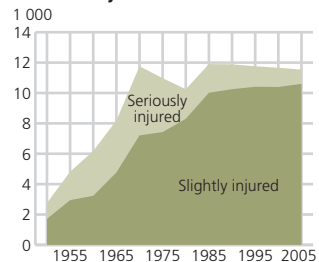
There is a price to pay for increased mobility. The number of fatal traffic accidents soared during the entire post-war period, reaching a peak at the beginning of the 1970s when almost 500 persons were killed annually. Then there was a marked decrease in the number of accidents. After a stabilisation in the 1980s and 1990s, the number has dropped to a record-breaking low level in 2005: 223.

**Number killed in road accidents**



There was a similar development in the number of seriously injured. This figure has dropped to about 1 000 per year from approximately 4 500 in 1970. The number of people with minor injuries appears to have stabilised at just over 10 000 annually.

**Number injured in road accidents**



## Greece comes out worst

In Norway 6 persons per 100 000 inhabitants are killed annually, a figure which is similar to the other Nordic countries.

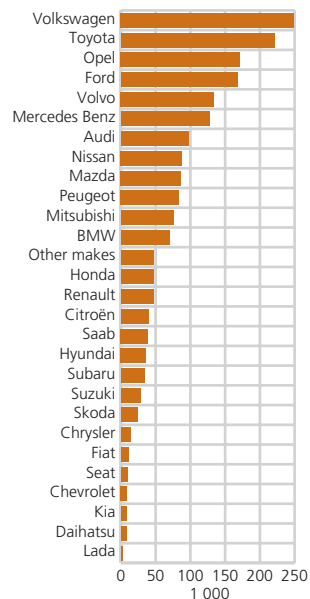
**Road fatalities per 100 000 inhabitants in selected European countries. 2004**

Greece	15
Portugal	13
Spain	11
Italy	10
France	9
Germany	7
Denmark	7
Finland	7
<b>Norway</b>	<b>6</b>
United Kingdom	6
Sweden	5
Netherlands	5

Source: CARE.

However, further south in Europe we find that the number of fatal traffic accidents increases. The figure is highest in Greece, with 15 killed per 100 000 inhabitants even though car density is far lower than Norway's. The figure for Italy, which has the highest car density in Europe, is close to the average.

**The most common car makes. Registered private cars. 2004**



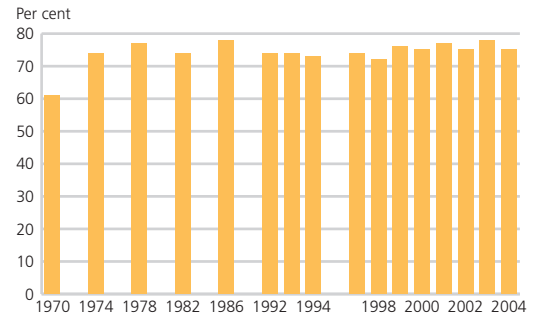


## Three out of four on holiday

The percentage of people who go on holiday every year has remained very stable following an increase at the beginning of the 1970s. Every year, 75 per cent of the population go on holiday. On average, we make 1.7 holiday trips annually, a figure that has increased somewhat in recent years.

The length of holiday trips has also remained constant at around 15-16 days. For those who do actually go on holiday, the average number of trips is 2.2 and altogether they spend 21 days on holiday, representing a slight increase in the last ten years.

## Percentage of Norwegians on holiday trips during the year

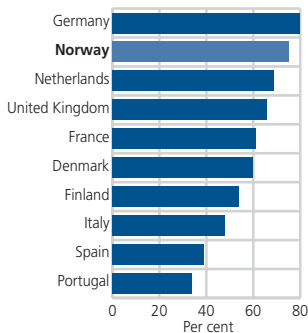


The reason that these figures have not increased more is probably the growth in weekend-trips, that is trips to large cities with two or three overnight stays. Since holiday surveys only include trips with four or more overnight stays, such trips are not included in the statistics.

## Germany and Norway at the top of the list

Germans, then the Norwegians, go on holiday most frequently, followed by the Dutch and the British. Less than half the population in Italy go on holiday every year and only a third of the population in Spain and Portugal.

## Percentage of people on holiday trips in selected countries. Ca. 2001



Source: Eurostat.

## Percentage on holiday and number of overnight stays, in various income groups. 2004

Household income	Per cent	Number of overnight stays
- 99 999	71	23.5
100 - 199 999	50	23.4
200 - 299 999	72	20.7
300 - 399 999	73	20.7
400 - 499 999	73	19.4
500 000 -	86	21.6

## Well-offs travel most

It is expensive to go on holiday. Therefore, it is not surprising that household income is important for our holiday habits. In households with an income between NOK 100 000 and 200 000, only five out of ten persons went on holiday during 2004, whereas in households with an income over NOK 500 000, nine out of ten went on holiday. Among those with lowest income there were more persons on holiday, due to the fact that students belong to this group. A similar pattern is found concerning the number of holiday trips.

In other words, those with high income travel more often, but this do not mean that they have more overnight stays. On the contrary, those with the lowest incomes make the longest trips (with 23 overnight stays on average). One of the reasons for this is that we find many students and pensioners in this group, both staying away longer when they travel.

It is especially the elderly and persons with low education/low income who do not go on holiday.



### Abroad more often

More and more people go abroad on holiday. At the beginning of the 1990s, almost a third of all holidaymakers travelled to countries outside the Nordic countries. This proportion is now close to 40 per cent. In addition, 25 per cent travel to the Nordic countries.

Altogether, 50 per cent of all holiday trips go to foreign countries. Because trips abroad often last longer, they account for 59 per cent of all overnight stays. From that point of view, we are now spending more time on holidays abroad than in Norway.

In Europe as a whole, the Belgians, Irishmen, Austrians, Germans, Danes and the Dutch are the keenest travellers to foreign countries, choosing destinations abroad for between 60 and 80 per cent of their holiday trips. In comparison, only 10 per cent of Greeks and Spaniards, respectively, go on holiday abroad.

### Women travel more often

Women go on holiday more often than men. This has been a fact for a long time, however, the trend has been amplified the recent years: In 2004 80 per cent of all women were on one or more holiday trips, compared with 71 per cent of the men. And the women went on some more holiday trips than the men did.

Moreover, women had more overnight stays, partly related to the fact that women more frequently travel abroad. 56 per cent of all holidays abroad were spent by women. One reason why women more often choose a foreign destination than men, might be due to the fact that men more frequently go on business trips abroad, and thereby fulfil their desire to travel.

### Spain most popular destination

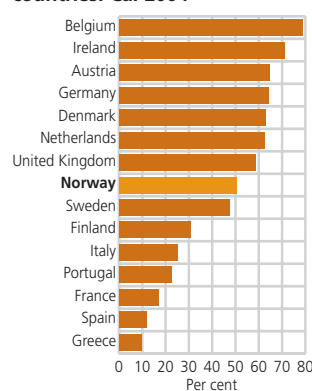
Spain is definitely the most popular holiday destination abroad; with more than half a million trips per year. Then follows Denmark, Greece and Sweden. These four countries have long been the most popular (though with some variation in their relative popularity).

### 2.7 million foreign tourists

In 2004, around 2.7 million foreign tourists visited Norway. Most of them came from Sweden (25 per cent), followed by Germany (18 per cent) and Denmark (17 per cent). Moving down the list, we find the UK, Finland and the USA.

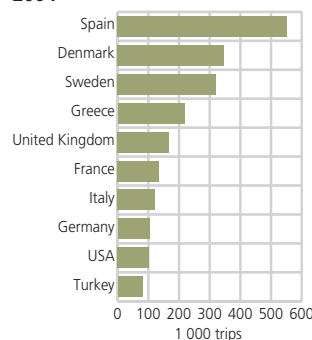
Foreign tourists spend seven days in Norway on average.

Percentage of holiday trips abroad in various European countries. Ca. 2004



Source: Eurostat.

Number of holiday trips to most popular destinations abroad. 2004





# The short arm of the law

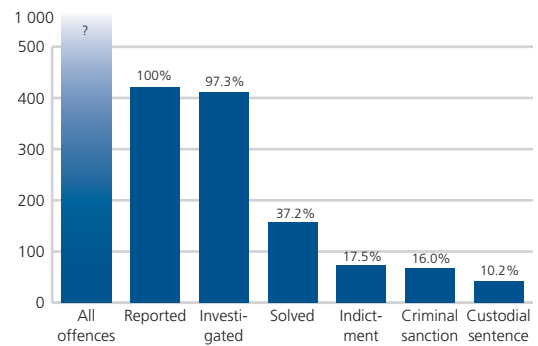
## From crime to punishment

If we follow all offences reported to the police in 1997 through the legal system, we may check their status five years later: For 3 per cent prosecution was dropped because no criminal offence was committed.

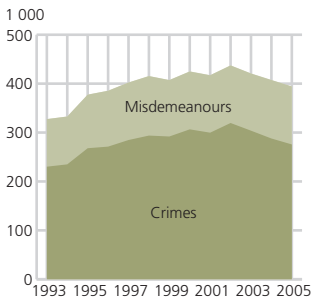
A further 60 per cent were dropped because

they were unsolved (including 6 per cent where the decision was unknown). This gives a detection rate of 37 per cent. The majority of these cases ended in a decision not to prosecute or a fine (especially for minor offences/misdemeanours). Slightly more than 17 per cent of all offences resulted in prosecution; ending in sanctions in the form of a judgement in 16 per cent of the cases, and unconditional prison sentence in 10 per cent.

## From offence to sentence. Progress through the legal system



Number of offences reported, by type of offence



## More than 1 100 offences reported daily

Every year just below 400 000 offences are reported. After an increase in the 1990s, the number of offences peaked in 2002 at 437 000. Then the number has declined every year. It is mainly the number of crimes (in general, unconditional prison sentences for more than three months) that has decreased, while the number of misdemeanours (for example traffic offences) has been relatively stable.

Of the 394 000 offences in 2005, 70 per cent were crimes and 30 per cent misdemeanours.

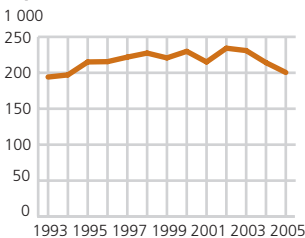
## Sharp increase

In a longer perspective, the number of offences has increased sharply: For instance, the number of crimes investigated shows a tenfold increase since the end of the 1950s. If we take into consideration that the population has risen by about 1 million in this period, this represents a sixfold increase.

The number of crimes investigated now amounts to 70 per 1 000 inhabitants.

This increase may be due to the fact that we are more inclined today to report some types of offences, for example theft, and that police routines for registering and reporting crimes have become more efficient.

Number of offences for profit reported



## Thefts dominate, but decline

The most common type of crime is theft; with more than 150 000 thefts reported every year. Offences for profit now account for half of all criminal





offences. At the same time it is precisely when it comes to offences for profit, that the reduction has been largest the recent years. Especially thefts from private homes and cars are decreasing. One of the reasons for this decline might be the widespread use of various security systems (for instance locks and alarms) both in cars and dwellings. Simple and petty larcenies are also decreasing.

### More drugs

Drug-related crime accounts for approximately 14 per cent of all reported offences, a figure which has soared since the end of the 1960s – from 200 to 46 000 in 2001. Later, there has been a decline. In particular, it is the number of less serious drug-related crimes (use and possession) that explains the growth and decline: Serious drug-related crime accounts for only 3 per cent of the total number of drug-related crimes, and has been relatively stable in the period.

### No increase in serious crimes of violence

After an increase in the 1990s, offences of violence have now stabilised and account for more than 6 per cent of all offences reported to the police. Again, the less serious crimes – threats and common assault – dominate.

In surveys, roughly 5 per cent of the population say that they have been the victim of violence or threats of violence during the past year. This proportion has remained stable since the beginning of the 1980s.

### One out of three crimes solved

In 1960, four in ten crimes were solved. The detection rate was more than halved up to the end of the 1980s, followed by an increase. In 2001, 33 per cent of all crimes were solved. (Regarding minor offences, approximately eight in ten were solved.)

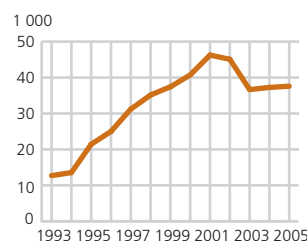
However, there are big differences in the detection rate for different types of crimes. While almost all murder cases and drug offences are solved, the detection rate for thefts is about 10 per cent.

### Young men dominate the statistics

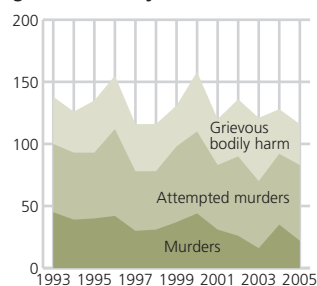
Those who are charged with offences are often young: In 2001, 40 per cent of all those charged were under the age of 25, with the majority in the 18-20 age group. 7 per cent of the latter are charged with offences each year.

Most of those charged are men. Less than 20 per cent are women. The share of women varies by type of offence, especially when it comes to offences for profit, like simple and petty larcenies. Young girls dominate, in the age group 11-14, just as many girls as boys are charged with crimes. Also, fraud, forgery and embezzlement and use of drugs are 'typical' female offences.

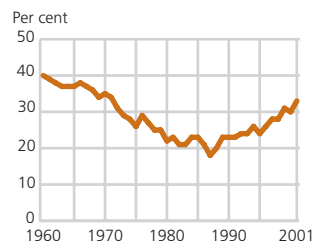
**Number of reported drug-related offences**



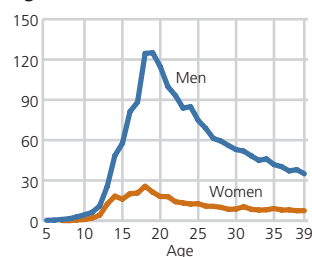
**Number of reported murders, attempted murders and cases of grievous bodily harm**



**Detection rate**



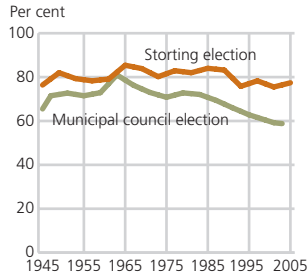
**Number of people charged with offences. Women and men by age. Per 1 000 inhabitants. 2001**



# Promises, promises



## Electoral turnout



## Stable participation in Storting elections, decreasing in local

Participation in the Storting (parliamentary) elections peaked in 1965, when 85.4 per cent of those entitled to vote cast their votes. In 2001, this figure fell to 75.5, but then increased somewhat in 2005 to 77.4.

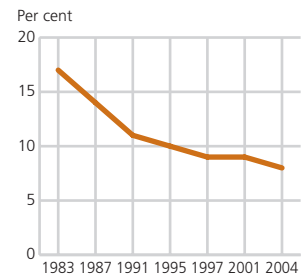
At the Sameting election the same year, the participation rate was 72.6. Among Norwegian citizens with immigrant background, the participation in the Storting election was 52.9 per cent.

For a long time, there has been a decline in electoral turnout at municipal elections. In 2003, non-voters constituted the largest group. Only six in ten cast their vote, compared with almost eight in ten in 1963, a 25 per cent decrease.

At county council elections the election turnout was even lower. In 2003, only 55.1 per cent of those entitled to vote did so.

The apparent loss of interest in politics is confirmed by figures showing that the share of persons who are members of a political party is also falling. From 1983 to 2004, the percentage was halved – from 16 to 8 per cent.

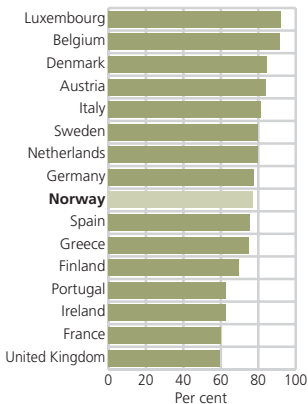
## Percentage of persons aged 16-79 who are members of a political party



## ... especially among men

Traditionally, men have voted more often than women, and in the first post-war elections men had a 6-7 per cent higher participation rate than women. This difference had evened out by the 1980s and since then, the voter turnout for women has been higher. This applies to all ages apart from those over 50; older men more often cast their vote.

## General election turnout in selected European countries. Ca. 2003



Source: Eurostat.

## Average voter turnout

Participation in Norwegian parliamentary elections is not particularly high in an international context. Our Nordic neighbours Denmark and Sweden, all have an election turnout of 80 per cent or more. Finland is the only Nordic country with a lower turnout.

Compared with other European countries, Norway has an average turnout. The highest voting level is found in Luxembourg (92 per cent) and the lowest in the United Kingdom (59 per cent).



### Young people more often stay at home

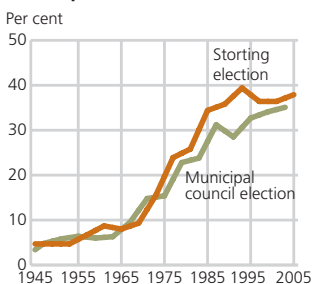
Election turnout increases with age. Barely 56 per cent of the entitled first-time voters cast their vote in 2001, in contrast to a good 84 per cent of those aged 60 and over.

There appears to be a clear division in voter turnout around the age of 30. Those under 30 have an election turnout around 60 per cent, while for those over 30 the turnout is approximately 80 per cent.

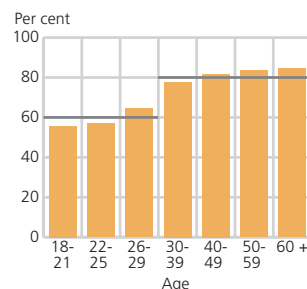
### More women – in the Storting and in municipal councils

The proportion of women in the Storting and in municipal councils rose sharply from the beginning of the 1970s. In recent years, the proportion of women in the Storting has been around 40 per cent while in municipal councils the proportion of women has continued to grow. 50 per cent of Parliamentary (Storting) representatives from the Labour Party are women and from the Socialist Left Party, the Centre Party and Christian Democratic Party around 45 per cent. In the case of the Conservative Party the share of the female representatives is approximately 20 per cent, and from the Progress Party 16 per cent.

Percentage of female representatives in the Storting and municipal councils

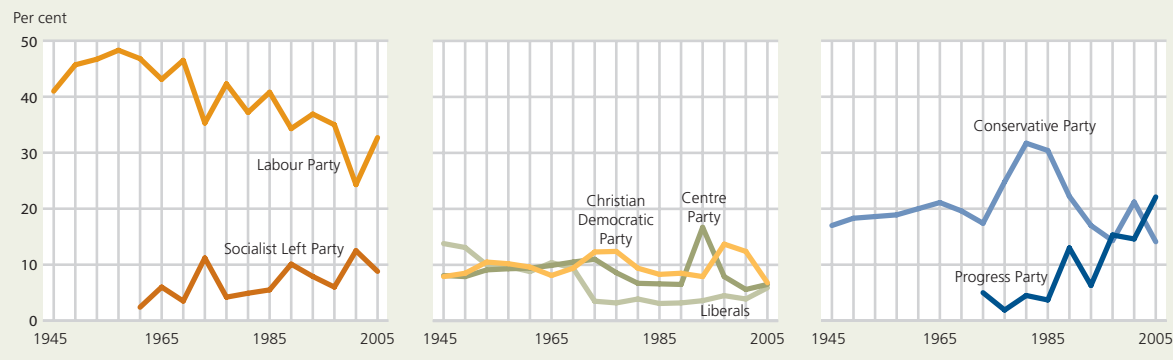


Electoral turnout in various age groups. The Storting election 2001



In comparison with other countries, however, Norway is almost on the top of the list. It is only in the other Nordic countries that we find a larger proportion of female members of legislative bodies, with Sweden at 45 per cent, and Denmark and Finland at 37 per cent. In comparison, Germany, 32 per cent, in the United Kingdom 20 and in France only 12 per cent.

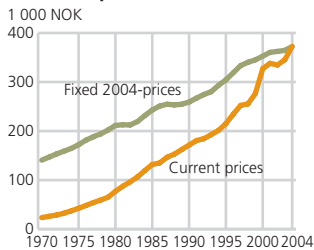
Percentage of votes cast for the main parties at the Storting elections



# Growth and prosperity



## GDP per capita. Current and constant prices (NOK 2004)

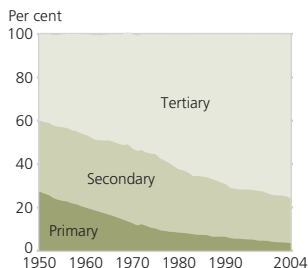


## GDP per capita in selected countries. Adjusted for price level. 2004. EU 25=100

Luxembourg	227
<b>Norway</b>	<b>154</b>
Switzerland	132
Denmark	122
Ireland	138
Iceland	123
Netherlands	125
Austria	123
Belgium	119
Finland	113
Germany	109
France	110
Italy	103
Sweden	118
Spain	98
Portugal	72
Greece	82

Source: Eurostat.

## Employees by industry\*



\* Primary industries are: agriculture, forestry, fish and aquaculture.

Secondary industries are: industry, oil extraction and mining, building and construction, electricity and water supplies.

Tertiary industries include the other industries such as retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, public and private services.

## 1 716 933 000 000

The gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of a country's total production of goods and services and is often used as an indicator of the growth in prosperity. In 2004 the total value added amounted to NOK 1 717 billion.

A total of 43 per cent was spent on household consumption, 20 per cent on general government consumption and 20 per cent was invested. The remaining 17 per cent represents the export surplus and indicates that the value of what we produce is higher than what we consume and use for investment.

GDP in 1970 totalled NOK 23 500 per capita. In 2004, this figure had risen to NOK 372 500, a fifteen-fold increase in 30 years. However, most of the increase is due to the general growth in prices – converted into 2004 prices GDP in 1970 amounts to NOK 140 700. Thus the real growth was approximately 160 per cent, i.e. an annual growth of almost 3 per cent.

## High GDP

Norway has gradually become one of the richest countries in the world. In comparison with other European countries, Norway has a GDP that is 54 per cent above the average in the EU (allowing for price differences in the different countries).

Only Luxembourg has a higher GDP per capita, largely due to the fact that many of Luxembourg's workers live in neighbouring countries. These workers contribute to the added value but they are not included in the calculation 'per capita'.

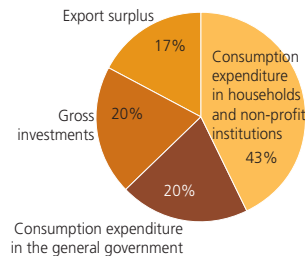
## Structural changes in business and industry

During the last 50 years, Norwegian business and industry have seen some dramatic structural changes. Generally speaking there has been a move from primary and secondary industries towards tertiary industries. Agriculture and manufacturing have lost out to service industries with the result that we are less likely to work on farms and in factories and more likely to work in shops and offices.

Primary industries now comprise barely only 4 per cent of the employed and secondary industries around 20 per cent, while the tertiary industries account for a total of 76 per cent.

The picture is slightly different if we look at the significance of these industries in the light of their contribution to GDP, or rather, their contribution to gross domestic product in total (in basic values). Primary industries contribute scarcely 2 per cent, secondary industries closer to 39 (with petro-

## GDP expenditure. 2005





leum activity contributing far more in economic value than in employment) and the tertiary industries 59 per cent.

### Export surplus since 1979

The post-war era was characterised by rebuilding and reconstruction, with the result that the import of goods were higher than the export for a considerable period of time.

Only when petroleum export started at the end of the 1970s did Norway gradually build up an export surplus. We have had a surplus in external trade in commodities since then, apart from 1986-1988, and in 2005, the surplus was more than NOK 300 billion.

Exports of oil and gas totalled just above NOK 400 billion in 2005, indicating that there was an external trade deficit in traditional goods. Even though the service industries dominate as regards both employment and economic value, the export of services is relatively modest. In 2005, the total export of services amounted to NOK 192 billion, which comprises almost a third of total exports.

The reason for the low level of trade in services is that the main service sectors are found in the public sector. The ongoing GATS negotiations and EU's Directive on services may lead to a liberalisation of international trade in services.

### Trade with Sweden

Sweden is our most important trading partner both for imports and exports. Import from Sweden now stands at 15 per cent and export at 13 per cent. Then comes Germany where Norway has an import surplus. It should be noticed that China now is our fifth most important trading partner for import.

Approximately 70 per cent of our export goes to EU countries and the same amount import come from these countries. 13 per cent of the import is from developing countries.

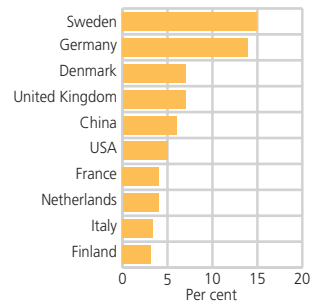
### Oil and vehicles

As regards export, oil and gas dominates, followed by metals (especially aluminium) and fish. For import, motor vehicles (cars and buses) and other means of transport (planes and vessels) dominate.

### Export and import of goods (including oil and gas)

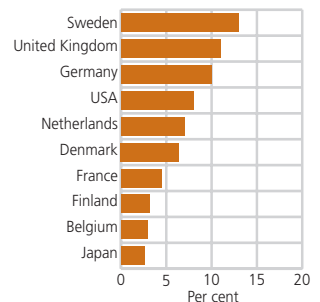


### Import of goods<sup>1</sup>. 2005



<sup>1</sup> Excl. ships and oil platforms.

### Export of goods<sup>1</sup>. 2005

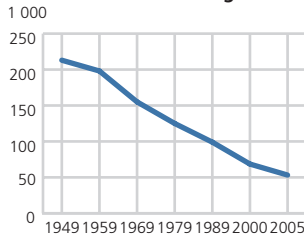


<sup>1</sup> Excl. ships, oil platforms, crude oil, condensates and natural gas.



# From agriculture to aquaculture

**Number of farm holdings**



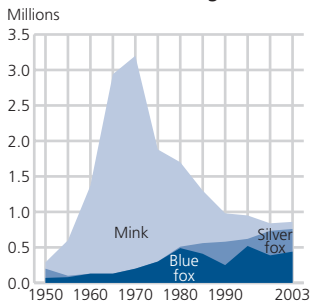
## Considerable structural changes in agriculture

Since 1949 the number of farm holdings has fallen 75 per cent, from 213 000 to 53 200 in 2005, an average loss of eight farms every day.

Nevertheless, the total agricultural area is unchanged because the land belonging to these abandoned farm holdings has been taken over by other farms. As a result, the average farm holding area has increased almost fourfold over this period, from 50 decares to almost 195.

Employment in agriculture has also decreased significantly. Whereas more than 20 per cent were employed in agriculture in 1950, the proportion in 2005 was 2.4 per cent. Today agriculture's share of GDP is 0.5 per cent.

**Number of fur-bearing animals**



## Fewer horses and cattle – and fur-bearing animals

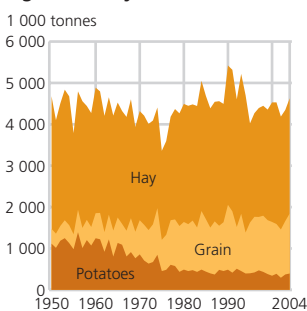
The horse has practically disappeared from Norwegian farm holdings and the number of cattle is more than halved (320 000 animals in 2005). On the other hand milk yield per cow has increased substantially from 2 000 litres in 1949 to 6 300 litres. Sheep and pigs have also increased in numbers.

The heyday for fur-bearing animals was at the end of the 1960s, when there were 3.2 million animals altogether, 95 per cent of which were mink. The decline has stopped in recent years and numbers have stabilised just below 900 000.

## Less potatoes – more grain

Agricultural crops vary considerably from year to year but the long-term trend is clear. Since 1950, the production of potatoes has dropped to almost a third while grain production has increased fourfold. The Ministry of Agriculture's target is that at least 10 per cent of the agricultural area should be used for organic farming by 2010. However, holdings with organic farming account for only 4 per cent of the agricultural area as against more than 6-7 per cent in the other Nordic countries.

**Agricultural yields**



## Norwegian wood

The economic importance of forestry has been greatly reduced. In 1950, forestry contributed 2.5 per cent of GDP, while in 2005 this figure had fallen to 0.3 per cent. The quantity of timber cut for sale varied between 6.6 and 11 million cubic metres per year in this period. In 1950, all roundwood was felled and hewed manually with an axe and saw, but gradually the chain saw took over. Today felling machines dominate, thus leading to a substantial decline in forestry employment.



### Fewer fishermen – increased production

Around 1950 there were approximately 100 000 fishermen in Norway whereas in 2005 the number was 14 800. Out of these, fishing was the main occupation for 11 850.

The fisheries' catch varies considerably from year to year. From 1945 to 1977, which was a record year, the catch increased fourfold, from 0.7 to 3.4 million tonnes. Since then the catch has declined, to 2.4 million tonnes in 2005.

Norway is number ten on the list of the world's largest fishing nations. China heads the list (16.8 million tonnes), followed by Peru, United States, Indonesia and Japan.

The cod catch has the highest value in economic terms, followed by her- ring, mackerel, saithe, shellfish and molluscs.

### Salmon: our new domestic animal

The production of farmed fish has grown sharply since the start in the 1970s, amounting to 635 000 tonnes in 2004. Salmon dominates the fish farm industry, while in recent years the production of trout is on the in- crease. However, other species are also becoming of greater interest: In 2004, more than 3 000 tonnes of mussels were produced, and cod is also growing in popularity at over 3 100 tonnes.

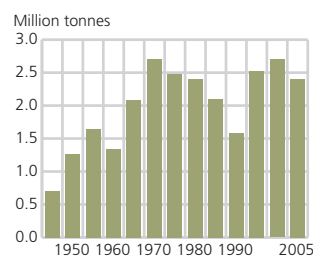
### Few employees – economically important

The aquaculture industry employs more than 4 000 people, working in some 1 700 fish farms. However, its economic significance is far greater. The first-hand value of the fish farming industry amounted to as much as traditional fisheries – i.e. more than NOK 11 billion.

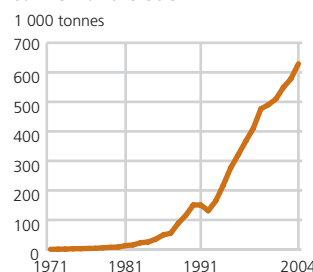
The total export value of fish and fish products was approximately NOK 28 billion in 2004. Exports of fish therefore account for 5 per cent of total ex- port revenues. Exports of farmed fish represent about a third of fish ex- ports.

50 per cent of fish exports go to EU countries, while Denmark is the largest export market country.

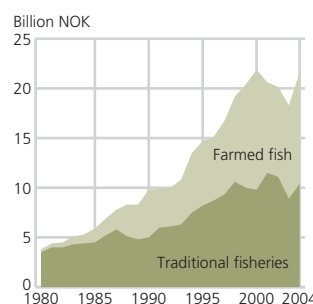
Catch quantity for Norwegian fisheries



Farmed fish. Total sales of salmon and trout



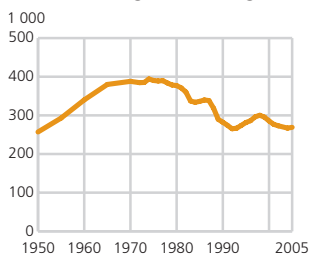
First-hand value of the farmed fish industry and traditional fisheries





# From manufacturing to oil

## Number of employees in manufacturing and mining



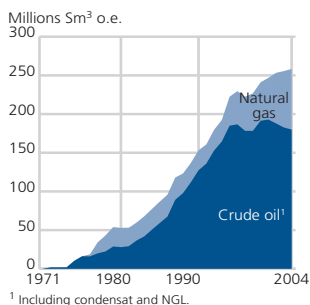
## The rise and fall of manufacturing

Seen as a whole, secondary industries (manufacturing, mining and quarrying, oil extraction, building and construction, electricity and water supplies) have seen a slight decline in employment over the last 30 years to 476 000 employees today. However, relatively speaking the decline is greater, and secondary industries today account for 20 per cent of the employed as against one-third until around 1970.

Since 1974, which was a record year, the number of employees in manufacturing and mining has been reduced by approximately one third, from 400 000 to 269 000. This decline occurred at the end of the 1970s and in the 1980s. There was an upturn in the 1990s but the decrease has continued in recent years. Today some 12 per cent of the employees work in manufacturing.

Despite decreased employment, the production value in manufacturing has increased and now amounts to approximately NOK 550 billion.

## Total production of oil and gas



## Oil and gas: rise in production ...

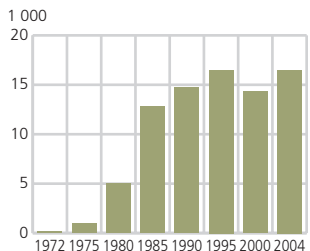
Oil production has increased steadily since the start in 1971 apart from a drop at the end of the 1990s. Production of natural gas started at the end of the 1970s and production remained steady between 20 and 30 million Sm<sup>3</sup> oil equivalents for a long period of time. It started to rise in the mid-1990s and today constitutes 30 per cent of the total production, a percentage that is expected to increase in the coming years.

## ... but relatively few employees

From the modest beginning in 1972, employment in oil and gas extraction gradually increased to 16 500 employees today. In addition, 13 000 are employed in activities related to petroleum industry.

If we include employees in various supply services, the total number of employees in oil and gas-related activities amounts to 75 000 approximately.

## Employment in oil and gas extraction

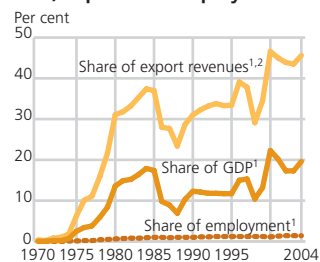


## Substantial values

However, the significance of petroleum activities is far greater than indicated by the employment figures. It is Norway's most profitable industry and contributes more than 20 per cent of GDP. Furthermore, the petroleum sector's share of total export revenues has grown to approximately 45 per cent.

Naturally, the economic significance of oil is related to the production volume, but high (and increasing) oil prices in the course of time, are also a contributing factor.

## Oil and gas extraction. Share of GDP, export and employment



<sup>1</sup> Including services.

<sup>2</sup> Only oil and gas.





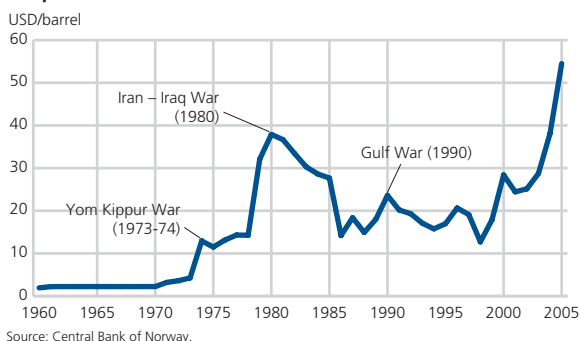
## Oil prices

The graph shows that Norway started producing oil at a very favourable time.

Throughout most of the twentieth century a barrel of oil cost 2 dollars. At the beginning of the 1970s, however, the price increased and almost trebled in connection with the first oil crisis in 1973-74. During

the second oil crisis in 1978/79 there was a further increase. From the mid-1980s until 2003, the price varied between 15 and 30 dollars. Once again there was a sharp increase in the price of oil in 2004 and 2005.

**Oil prices. Brent Blend**



## Short life of oil reserves?

The remaining oil and gas reserves on the Norwegian Continental Shelf are estimated at 9 billion Sm<sup>3</sup> oil equivalents. In comparison, the total production so far (2004) amounts to more than 4 billion Sm<sup>3</sup> oil equivalents.

Norway's share of the world's oil and gas reserves is just below 1 per cent, but we now contribute 4.3 and 2.8 per cent, respectively, to the annual oil and gas production. This implies that the lifetime of Norwegian reserves is considerably shorter than for the world's total reserves, especially in the case of oil.

## Money in the bank

Oil revenues will gradually decrease and the increase in the number of elderly people will lead to higher pension, nursing and care expenditures. The Government Pension Fund (the former Government Petroleum Fund), administered by the Central Bank of Norway, is therefore established, and it is funded by oil revenues that are not allocated in the Government Budget. This fund has increased from NOK 48 billion in 1996 to NOK 1 400 billion at the end of 2005.

1 Sm<sup>3</sup> (standard cubic metres) oil equivalents (o.e.) = 6.29 barrels

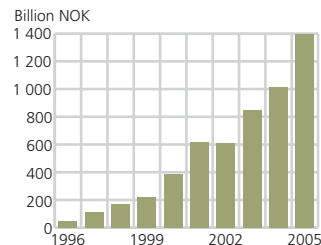
1 barrel = 159 litres

## Largest oil producing countries. 2004. Million barrels/day

Russia	9.2
Saudi Arabia	9.0
USA	7.6
Iran	4.0
Mexico	3.8
China	3.5
<b>Norway</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Canada	3.1
Venezuela	2.6
UAE	2.4

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Energy: Fact Sheet Norwegian Petroleum Activity.

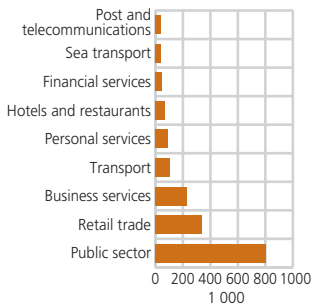
## Government Pension Fund



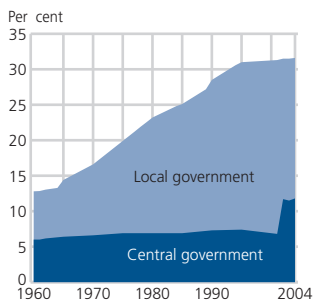
# At your service!



## Number of employees in various tertiary industries. 2004



## Employees in the public sector as a percentage of total employment



## Three out of four work in the service sector

Altogether employment in the tertiary or service industries has grown from 750 000 at the beginning of the 1960s to 1 766 000 today, representing almost 75 per cent of the employed. The dominance of the tertiary industries has encouraged many general designations of modern society, such as 'the post-industrial society', 'the information society', and 'the service society'.

This sector comprises many diverse industries, e.g. commodity trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial services and tourism. However, the largest service sector is the public sector – i.e. local and central government administration – including social services, health, education, administration etc.

## Strong growth in the public sector

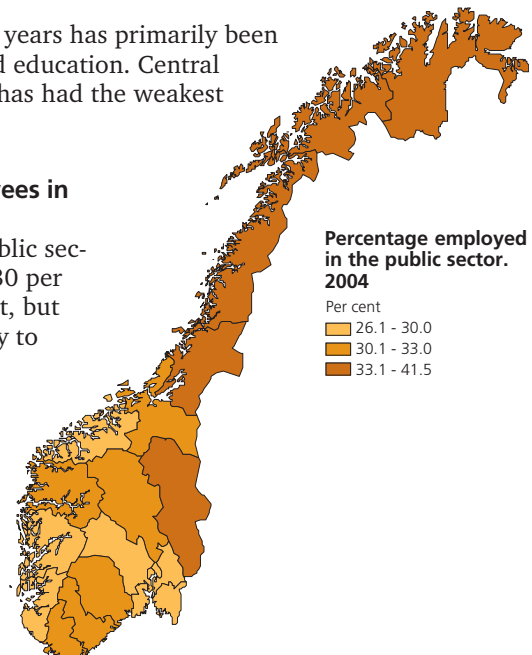
In the last decades the public sector has experienced strong growth and now employs almost 725 000 people, compared with only 200 000 in 1962. Its share of employment has increased from 13 to more than 30 per cent, corresponding to 27 per cent of the hours worked (part-time work is somewhat more common in the public sector).

Two thirds of those employed in public sector work in local government administration. When the central government took over hospitals administered by the county municipalities in 2002, the number of employees in central government sector increased significantly.

The strong growth in recent years has primarily been in health and social care and education. Central government administration has had the weakest growth.

## Many public sector employees in Northern Norway

As mentioned above, the public sector accounts for more than 30 per cent of the total employment, but the figure varies from county to county. We find the highest proportions in Troms and Finnmark, where over 40 per cent are employed in the public sector. (This high percentage is due to the presence of the Norwegian armed forces and the fact that municipalities with a





scattered population require a relatively high number of employees to maintain the range of local government services).

Oslo, Rogaland and Akershus have the lowest share of central and local government employees at just 26-27 per cent. In Oslo, there are many employees in central government sector but fewer in local government.

### ICT: a new sector

The ICT sector consists of a number of industries in information and communication technology, such as the manufacturing of computers and computer equipment, electronic trade, telecommunication and consultancy services. In other words, this sector cuts across the traditional division of industries and includes production of both goods and services.

The ICT sector employment increased until 2001, but has declined somewhat in the recent years. In 2004, 68 600 people were employed in this sector. If we include the so-called content sector, which comprise publishing industries, information services, radio and television and film and video, more than 100 000 people are employed in the information sector.

### Important in daily life

In spite of the increased economic significance of the ICT sector, its importance for the user, both at work and at home, is far more visible. During the 1990s, modern means of communication such as PCs, mobile phones and Internet became important ingredients both at work and home.

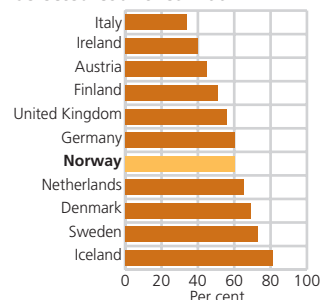
Nine out of ten enterprises (with over ten employees) now have access to the Internet, compared with four out of ten in 1998. Almost 70 per cent have their own website. In this respect, it seems that Norwegian companies are lagging behind their Nordic neighbours.

However, the significance of modern communication technology is perhaps most striking when we look at households. In 2005, 74 per cent had access to PCs at home, while 64 per cent had access to the Internet at home. Norway, together with the other Nordic countries, is at the forefront as regards access to and use of ICT equipment, e.g. Internet access. This is also the case when it comes to the use of PCs at home and mobile phones.

**Number of employees in the ICT sector**

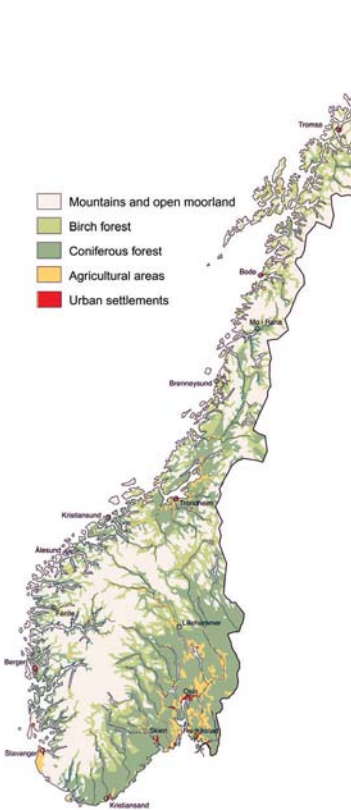
1995	59 500
1996	63 234
1997	68 100
1998	73 700
1999	80 300
2000	85 500
2001	88 700
2002	86 900
2003	71 300
2004	68 600

**Percentage of households with access to the Internet in selected countries. 2004**



Source: Eurostat.

# The electric society



## Mountains and forests

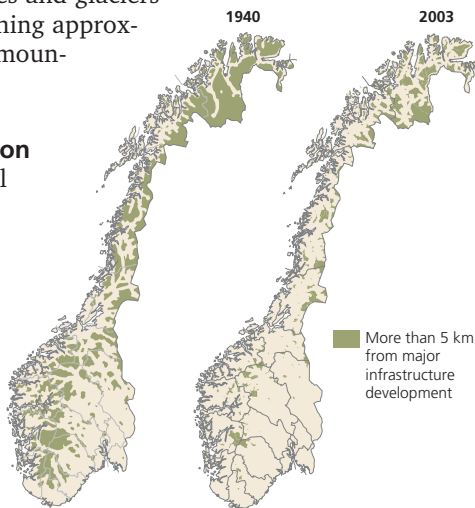
With a total area of 324 000 km<sup>2</sup> and 4.6 million inhabitants Norway is the least densely populated country in Europe after Iceland, with 15 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

Built-up land (including roads) amounts to just over 1 per cent. 3 per cent is agricultural land and 23 per cent productive forest. A further 15 per cent is unproductive forest while freshwater resources and glaciers make up 6 per cent. The remaining approximately 50 per cent consists of mountains, plateau, bogs and moors.

## From wilderness to conservation

Around 1940 a third of the total land area was still wild landscape or unspoilt. This percentage was reduced to 12 per cent by 2003, mainly due to the construction of forest roads etc.

At the same time the area, which is protected in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act, has increased and now stands at 12 per cent.



Source: Directorate for Nature Management and Centre for GIS & Earth Observation.

## High electricity consumption

Electricity is an important energy source in a mountainous country like Norway with large hydropower resources. Norway has the world's second highest electricity consumption per inhabitant: 23 200 kWh. This is almost three times greater than the OECD average: approximately 8000 kWh. The figure includes electricity consumption in all sectors, not just the household sector.

Compared with other countries, electricity accounts for a relatively high share of Norway's energy consumption – almost 50 per cent. This is obviously related to the fact that electricity has been relatively cheap. In 2004 the price per kWh for households was still low compared to many other European countries.

## Electricity consumption per inhabitant in selected countries. kWh. 2003

Iceland	27 630
<b>Norway</b>	<b>23 232</b>
Canada	17 290
Finland	16 427
Sweden	15 397
USA	13 066
France	7 624
Germany	6 898
Denmark	6 599

Source: IEA.

## Price<sup>1</sup> of unleaded petrol (95 octane) and household electricity in selected countries. 2004

	Petrol (NOK/litre)	Electricity (NOK/kWh)
<b>Norway</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>0.76</b>
Denmark	9.45	1.91
Finland	9.54	0.84
Netherlands	10.46	1.51
Italy	9.46	1.26
U.K.	9.87	0.99
Switzerland	7.59	0.98
Austria	7.95	1.17

<sup>1</sup> Including all taxes.

Source: IEA and Statistics Norway.



## Average energy consumption

The high electricity consumption, however, does not mean that Norway has a particularly high total energy consumption.

Energy consumption has increased by more than 40 per cent since 1976 – from just over 600 petajoules to almost 865 in 2004. Per inhabitant, Norway is slightly above the average for western countries, but at a lower level than Sweden and Finland.

Paradoxically, while Norway's production of oil has steadily increased, there has been a transition from oil products to electricity use, which now accounts for about 50 per cent of total energy consumption. While there has been a substantial decline in the stationary oil consumption (e.g. for heating) the amount of oil used for transport has increased somewhat. The use of gas, district heating and solid fuel has also increased.

## Growth in emissions to air ...

Increased production of oil and gas and more road traffic lead to increased emissions to air. Norwegian emissions of greenhouse gases increased by 10 per cent from 1990 – which is the basis year for the Kyoto Protocol – to 2004. The growth in emissions was lower than the economic growth (measured as GDP in fixed prices) during the period.

CO<sub>2</sub> accounts for about 80 per cent of all emissions of greenhouse gases. The most important sources of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are road traffic, oil and gas extraction, industrial combustion and process emissions from manufacturing of metals.

According to the Kyoto Protocol, Norwegian emissions – taking into account the so-called Kyoto mechanisms – can only grow by 1 per cent from 1990 and 20 years onwards.

## ... and more waste

Economic growth and increased prosperity also generate huge amounts of waste. In 2004 we produced altogether 8.6 million tonnes of waste; in other words, almost 2 tonnes per person. Since 1995, there has been an increase of more than 1 million tonnes. Nevertheless, the increase in the volume of waste in the 1990s is approximately at the same level as the economic growth, measured in GDP.

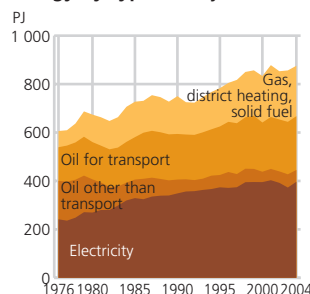
40 per cent of the waste is from manufacturing while the other industries generate about the same amount. The remaining 22 per cent is household waste, which represents the biggest increase. In 2004, each person produced on average 378 kilos of household waste. The volume of household waste has grown more than household consumption. In 2004, about half of all household waste was sorted and sent to recycling.

## Energy consumption per inhabitant in selected countries. Toe. 2003

Iceland	11.7
Canada	8.2
USA	7.8
Finland	7.2
Sweden	5.8
<b>Norway</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Netherlands	5.0
France	4.4
Denmark	3.9

Source: OECD/IEA.

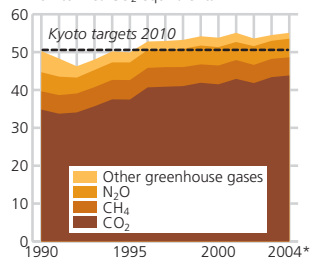
## Energy by type<sup>1</sup>. Petajoules



<sup>1</sup>Excluding the energy sectors and ocean transport.

## Emissions of greenhouse gases<sup>1</sup>

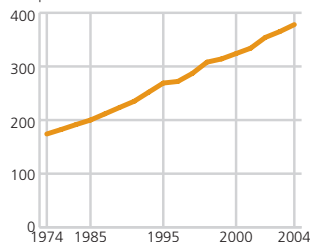
Million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents



<sup>1</sup>Excluding emissions from foreign ship and air traffic. Source: Emission inventory, Statistics Norway and The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority.

## Household waste

Kilo per inhabitant



# More statistics?

## ssb.no

*This is Norway* offers only a sample of the statistics provided by Statistics Norway. For more statistics and analyses on all the subjects dealt with in this booklet, please visit [ssb.no](http://ssb.no). The website also offers detailed background data on the various statistics. New statistics are released every day at 10 am and are also available in English. All information published on [ssb.no](http://ssb.no) is free of charge.

The screenshot shows the Statistics Norway website in English. The page features a navigation bar with links for Statistics by Subjects, StatBank, Magazine, Research, Useful, Publications, and About Statistics Norway. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Statistics A-Z:** A list of letters from A to Z for navigating through the site.
- Building statistics, 2nd quarter 2006:** A headline for "Most new flats in multi-dwelling buildings" with a sub-headline "Higher energy prices give solid results".
- National Accounts and Environment, 1999-2004:** A headline for "Economy grew again more than air emissions".
- Accounting statistics - public non-financial corporation, 1999-2004:** A headline for "Higher energy prices give solid results".
- Construction sales statistics, 2nd period 2006:** A headline for "15.7 per cent growth in construction".
- Statistics on new orders, Manufacturing, 2nd quarter 2006:** A headline for "High activity level in industry".
- Bonds and Commercial papers, 2nd quarter 2006:** A headline for "Strong increase in bond issues".
- Population statistics: Population 1 July 2006 and changes in 2nd quarter 2006:** A headline for "Higher population growth due to increased immigration".
- Construction cost index for plumbing works in office and commercial buildings, July 2006:** A headline for "Minor changes in plumbing costs".

There are also several other news items and links, such as "Road traffic accidents involving personal injury, July 2006" and "Export of salmon (22.08)".

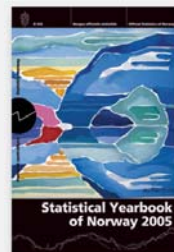
You can search for statistics in different ways: By looking up the various subjects, by using the search function or by using the alphabetic guide A-Z. In addition, you can construct your own tables in StatBank Norway for downloading to your own computer.

You can also subscribe to the various statistics by e-mail at no cost. All publications are available in electronic format on [ssb.no](http://ssb.no).

## Publications

### Statistical Yearbook

Statistical Yearbook of Norway is published annually and presents the main features of official statistics in most areas of society. The Statistical Yearbook is a useful reference book - an encyclopedia of figures. The list of tables and graphs and an alphabetical index enable you to find relevant information easily. The information of sources provided in the tables makes the Statistical Yearbook a good starting point also for those who wish to find more detailed statistics. The Statistical Yearbook is published in English and Norwegian and both versions can be found on [ssb.no](http://ssb.no)



### Natural Resources and the Environment



Statistics Norway compiles statistics on important natural resources and environmental issues, and develops methods and models for analysing trends in the extraction and use of natural resources and changes in the state of the environment, focusing particularly on relationships between these factors and other socio-economic developments. The annual publication *Natural Resources and the Environment* gives an overview of this work.

### Economic Survey

Economic Survey is published by Statistics Norway's research department, and contains the economic trends for Norway and foreign countries.

Economic Survey is published electronically four times a year, and an e-mail subscription service is available.



## Addresses

### *Statistics Norway*

#### **Postal address:**

P.O. Box 8131 Dep, NO-0033 Oslo

Internet: [www.ssb.no/english/](http://www.ssb.no/english/)

E-mail: [ssb@ssb.no](mailto:ssb@ssb.no)

#### **Visiting address:**

Oslo: Kongens gate 6

Kongsvinger: Oterveien 23

Phone: + 47 21 09 00 00 (Oslo) or + 47 62 88 50 00 (Kongsvinger)

---

If you have questions on statistics and statistical publications, please contact:

### **Statistics Norway's Library and Information Centre**

- central gateway to all official statistics for everyone
- specialised public library for Norwegian, foreign and international statistics

The Library and Information Centre maintains a unique collection of all statistical and other publications produced by Statistics Norway and its predecessors in addition to publications from other national statistical institutes and international organisations.

Telephone: + 47 21 09 46 42

E-mail: [library@ssb.no](mailto:library@ssb.no)

Visiting address: Kongens gt. 6, Oslo