

## **Hunting Statistics 2004–2006**

This series consists mainly of primary statistics, statistics from statistical accounting systems and results of special censuses and surveys. The series is intended to serve reference and documentation purposes. The presentation is basically in the form of tables, figures and necessary information about data, collection and processing methods, in addition to concepts and definitions. A short overview of the main results is also included.

The series also includes the publications Statistical Yearbook of Norway and Svalbard Statistics.

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## Preface

The Hunting Statistics publication is issued every three years, or more frequently if there are changes. It contains hunting statistics published by Statistics Norway and is based on data from hunters, municipalities, counties, wild reindeer committees and the Directorate for Nature Management.

The Hunting Statistics contain statistics on hunters, small game and roe deer hunting, cervid hunting, registered mortality of cervids outside ordinary hunting and registered mortality of carnivores and eagles.

The main hunting statistics were previously published in “Today’s statistics” and are available on the Internet: ([http://www.ssb.no/jakt\\_fiske](http://www.ssb.no/jakt_fiske)).

In addition to tables in this publication it is also possible to obtain other or more detailed tables by applying directly to Statistics Norway. These tables can be transmitted electronically or by paper.

The Hunting Statistics are financed by the Directorate for Nature Management.

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Statistics Norway  
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## 1. Introduction

The purpose of this publication is to present Hunting Statistics prepared by Statistics Norway and includes the following:

- Register of Hunters
- Active hunters
- Small game and roe deer hunting
- Moose hunting
- Red deer hunting
- Wild reindeer hunting
- Registered mortality of cervids
- Registered mortality of carnivores

## 2. Register of hunters

### 2.1. Background and purpose

The purpose of the statistics is to give an overview by sex, age and place of residence of hunters registered in the Register of Hunters. The Register of Hunters contains persons licensed to hunt game in Norway. Other information on game, hunting times, weapon and ammunition is the responsibility of the Directorate for Nature Management (DN) in Trondheim.

For more information, go to <http://www.brreg.no/english/registers/hunter/>

The Register of Hunters is an administrative register owned by the DN. It was established in 1982 and transferred to the Brønnøysund Register Centre in 1999.

Since 1998, Statistics Norway has received a complete register of hunters living in Norway. Statistics Norway also receives a separate register of hunters that hunt in Norway but live abroad. Since 1998/1999, Statistics Norway has stored these registers annually.

*Users and applications* Statistics Norway uses the register as a basis for the statistics on small game hunting.

Other users are the DN, the Register of Hunters in Brønnøysund, central and local wildlife management, research and educational institutions, the media, interest groups and hunters.

### 2.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics are based on data from the Register of Hunters. The register contains information on persons qualified to hunt in Norway. The register also contains information on who has paid a hunting licence fee and who has passed the hunting test. The hunting licence fee must be paid in order to hunt in Norway.

*Data sources* Register of Hunters, the Brønnøysund Register Centre

*Collection of data* The hunting licence fee is paid to an account belonging to the Directorate for Nature Management. Information on each transaction is transferred to the Brønnøysund Register Centre on a daily basis.

*Control and revision* The date of birth, address and place of residence of hunters living in Norway are updated with information from the Central Population Register on a daily basis.

Deceased persons are deleted from the register and new hunters are recorded when they pass the hunting test.

### 2.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables*

*Hunter:* A person registered in the Register of Hunters

*Paying hunter:* A hunter that has paid the hunting licence fee in the last hunting year

*Hunting test:* All persons who are not listed on the Norwegian Register of Hunters must pass a hunting test before hunting in Norway. Persons living abroad do not need to take the test provided they satisfy the conditions for engaging in the same type of hunting in their home country.

*Hunting year:* The hunting year starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March the following year.

*Hunting licence fee* (previously called hunting tax): Persons intending to hunt in Norway must pay a hunting licence fee to the Wildlife Fund. The fee is for the full hunting year. Payment of the fee is a prerequisite for hunting, but does not confer the right to hunt in any specific area.

### 2.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

*Measurement and processing errors*

The Register of Hunters is an administrative register based on data from the BBS (Bankenes BetalingsSentral AS). Errors may occur during the registration of hunting licence fees.

### 2.5. Comparability and coherence

*Comparability over time and space*

See chapter 2.

*Coherence with other statistics*

Hunters who pay the hunting licence fee must submit a report to Statistics Norway by 1 May on the report form provided. Statistics on small game and roe deer hunting are based on this report.

### 2.6. Main results

#### 2004/2005

In the hunting year 2004/2005, 197 000 persons paid the hunting licence fee, of whom 2 800 lived abroad. Of the 194 200 who lived in Norway, 11 500 were women. Almost 396 000 persons are registered in the official Register of Hunters, of whom 7 400 are foreign citizens. In total, 11 600 persons passed the hunting test in the hunting year 2004/2005. This is 9 per cent higher than the previous year. Women account for 22 per cent of the total that passed the hunting test.

#### 2005/2006

For the hunting year 2005/2006, 195 200 persons paid the hunting licence fee, of whom 2 900 lived abroad. Of the 192 200 living in Norway, 11 800 were women. Almost 405 000 persons are registered in the official Register of Hunters. Of these, 8 100 are foreign hunters. A total of 10 950 persons passed the hunting test in the hunting year 2005/2006. This is 5 per cent less than the previous year. Women account for 23 per cent of the total that passed the hunting test.

#### 2006/2007

A total of 191 500 persons paid the hunting licence fee for the hunting year 2006/2007. This is 3 700 fewer than the year before. Half of the foreign hunters came from the Nordic countries. Of all the 191 500 hunters paying the licence fee, 188 500 lived in Norway and 2 900 lived abroad. Of the 188 500 persons living in Norway, 11 800 were women. About 410 000 persons are registered in the official Register of Hunters. Of these, 6 400 are foreign hunters. A total of 10 230 persons passed the hunting test in the hunting year 2006/2007. This is 7 per cent less than the previous year. Women accounted for 23 per cent of the total that passed the hunting test.

## 2.7. Availability

*Final results* [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jegerreg\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jegerreg_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:* [03440: Hunters, by sex and age \(C\) \(2001-2002–2005-2006\)](#)  
[03508: Hunters, by age \(M\) \(2001-2002–2006-2007\)](#)  
[03510: Hunters, by sex \(M\) \(2001-2002–2006-2007\)](#)  
[03442: Hunters, living abroad \(2001-2002–2006-2007\)](#)

*Microdata* Statistics Norway has stored anonymous microdata annually since 1998/1999.



**2.1. Hunters<sup>1</sup> buying hunting licence fee. 1995/1996-2006/2007**

	Total	Per cent	
		Males	Females
1995/1996 .....	173 200	96.7	3.3
1996/1997 .....	173 200	96.5	3.5
1997/1998 .....	177 100	96.2	3.8
1998/1999 .....	177 600	96.0	4.0
1999/2000 .....	188 100	95.5	4.5
2000/2001 .....	188 900	95.0	5.0
2001/2002 .....	187 900	94.8	5.2
2002/2003 .....	189 200	94.5	5.5
2003/2004 .....	189 400	94.4	5.6
2004/2005 .....	194 170	94.1	5.9
2005/2006 .....	192 250	93.9	6.1
2006/2007 .....	188 520	93.7	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Include persons living in Norway.**2.2. Hunters<sup>1</sup> passed hunting test. 1998/1999-2006/2007**

	Passed hunting test	
	Total	Of these buying hunting licence fee
1998/1999 .....	11 200	5 100
1999/2000 .....	12 500	7 600
2000/2001 .....	12 300	7 100
2001/2002 .....	12 300	5 300
2002/2003 .....	10 900	5 600
2003/2004 .....	10 600	5 600
2004/2005 .....	11 600	6 100
2005/2006 .....	10 900	5 600
2006/2007 .....	9 700	4 700

<sup>1</sup> Include persons living in Norway.**2.3. Hunters<sup>1</sup> by age and sex. 2004/05- 2006/2007**

Age	Hunters buying hunting licence fee			Male hunters as per cent of male population over 16 years	Persons passed hunting test	
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Of these buying hunting licence fee
2004/05 .....	194 170	182 690	11 480	10	11 570	6 080
2005/06 .....	192 249	180 459	11 790	10	21 168	5 618
2006/07 .....	188 519	176 709	11 810	10	9 681	4 749
<b>2004/05</b>						
16 - 19 years .....	8 040	7 390	650	7	4 420	1 500
20 - 29 years .....	27 350	27 800	2 550	10	3 210	1 790
30 - 39 years .....	47 430	43 740	3 690	12	2 100	1 470
40 - 49 years .....	44 870	41 940	2 930	13	1 170	820
50 - 59 years .....	37 800	36 480	1 320	12	520	390
60 - 69 years .....	20 270	19 960	300	11	140	100
70 - years .....	8 420	8 380	40	4	10	10
<b>2005/06</b>						
16 - 19 years .....	8 080	7 383	697	7	4 298	1 362
20 - 29 years .....	26 373	23 865	2 508	10	3 066	1 766
30 - 39 years .....	45 845	42 181	3 664	12	1 860	1 238
40 - 49 years .....	44 759	41 672	3 087	13	1 117	789
50 - 59 years .....	37 549	36 118	1 431	12	477	371
60 - 69 years .....	21 179	20 814	365	11	115	84
70 - years .....	8 464	8 426	38	4	11	8
<b>2006/07</b>						
16 - 19 years .....	7 829	7 139	690	8	3 954	1 181
20 - 29 years .....	25 007	22 547	2 460	8	2 737	1 510
30 - 39 years .....	43 386	39 858	3 528	11	1 585	1 066
40 - 49 years .....	44 372	41 204	3 168	12	902	629
50 - 59 years .....	37 163	35 664	1 499	12	420	297
60 - 69 years .....	22 202	21 782	420	10	72	56
70 - years .....	8 560	8 515	45	4	11	10

<sup>1</sup> Include persons living in Norway.

**2.4. Hunters<sup>1</sup> by county of residence. 2004/05-2006/2007**

	Hunters buying hunting licence fee			Passed hunting test	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Of these buying hunting licence fee
2004/05 .....	194 170	182 690	11 480	11 570	6 080
2005/06 .....	192 244	180 454	11 790	10 944	5 620
2006/07 .....	188 496	176 687	11 809	9 681	4 749
<b>2004/05</b>					
Østfold .....	9 530	9 120	410	430	230
Akershus .....	17 690	16 400	1 290	990	560
Oslo .....	10 730	9 750	980	900	480
Hedmark .....	14 350	13 310	1 040	640	280
Oppland .....	10 710	10 080	630	590	310
Buskerud .....	9 740	9 140	610	520	290
Vestfold .....	6 290	5 940	350	400	230
Telemark .....	8 910	8 480	430	440	210
Aust-Agder .....	5 730	5 450	290	300	150
Vest-Agder .....	7 290	7 060	230	380	180
Rogaland .....	8 840	8 530	320	660	340
Hordaland .....	11 850	11 390	470	790	450
Sogn og Fjordane .....	7 210	6 900	310	410	220
Møre og Romsdal .....	10 160	9 760	400	650	340
Sør-Trøndelag .....	16 420	15 420	1 010	1 040	520
Nord-Trøndelag .....	11 160	10 360	800	590	290
Nordland .....	13 450	12 620	830	890	480
Troms Romsa .....	8 630	8 040	600	500	270
Finmark Finnmarku ...	5 450	4 950	500	460	250
<b>2005/06</b>					
Østfold .....	9 528	9 098	430	520	280
Akershus .....	17 877	16 552	1 325	1 033	600
Oslo .....	11 122	10 077	1 045	870	490
Hedmark .....	14 142	13 085	1 057	616	270
Oppland .....	10 594	9 933	661	493	270
Buskerud .....	9 723	9 106	617	445	250
Vestfold .....	6 343	5 973	370	422	240
Telemark .....	8 832	8 362	470	409	190
Aust-Agder .....	5 730	5 436	294	307	140
Vest-Agder .....	7 215	6 979	236	361	180
Rogaland .....	8 852	8 520	332	548	300
Hordaland .....	12 097	11 589	508	787	420
Sogn og Fjordane .....	7 069	6 735	334	315	160
Møre og Romsdal .....	9 892	9 465	427	537	270
Sør-Trøndelag .....	15 850	14 887	963	959	460
Nord-Trøndelag .....	10 703	9 891	812	673	300
Nordland .....	12 646	11 850	796	773	340
Troms Romsa .....	8 388	7 810	578	395	210
Finmark Finnmarku ...	5 641	5 106	535	481	270
<b>2006/07</b>					
Østfold .....	9 377	8 946	431	387	212
Akershus .....	17 634	16 307	1 327	944	514
Oslo .....	11 202	10 114	1 088	933	516
Hedmark .....	13 964	12 857	1 107	652	293
Oppland .....	10 354	9 710	644	443	221
Buskerud .....	9 679	9 056	623	409	222
Vestfold .....	6 266	5 888	378	364	219
Telemark .....	8 770	8 280	490	407	182
Aust-Agder .....	5 636	5 350	286	262	106
Vest-Agder .....	7 097	6 846	251	342	162
Rogaland .....	8 792	8 477	315	576	266
Hordaland .....	11 918	11 403	515	761	343
Sogn og Fjordane .....	6 981	6 668	313	251	124
Møre og Romsdal .....	9 625	9 205	420	439	223
Sør-Trøndelag .....	15 345	14 370	975	704	321
Nord-Trøndelag .....	10 546	9 728	818	464	208
Nordland .....	11 654	10 926	728	621	246
Troms Romsa .....	8 126	7 551	575	371	185
Finmark Finnmarku ...	5 530	5 005	525	351	186

<sup>1</sup> Include persons living in Norway.

2.5. Persons listed in the Register<sup>1</sup> of Hunters

	2004/2005			2005/2006			2006/2007		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>388 308</b>	<b>352 577</b>	<b>35 731</b>	<b>396 606</b>	<b>358 434</b>	<b>38 172</b>	<b>403 767</b>	<b>363 398</b>	<b>40 369</b>
Østfold .....	18 181	16 956	1 225	18 564	17 236	1 328	18 812	17 404	1 408
Akershus .....	33 734	30 240	3 494	34 726	30 991	3 735	35 500	31 604	3 896
Oslo .....	23 743	20 736	3 007	24 514	21 315	3 199	25 431	21 982	3 449
Hedmark .....	26 173	23 218	2 955	26 509	23 366	3 143	26 866	23 507	3 359
Oppland .....	20 632	18 688	1 944	20 965	18 884	2 081	21 152	18 967	2 185
Buskerud .....	19 175	17 281	1 894	19 395	17 408	1 987	19 687	17 596	2 091
Vestfold .....	12 280	11 270	1 010	12 597	11 516	1 081	12 889	11 736	1 153
Telemark .....	16 221	14 788	1 433	16 423	14 919	1 504	16 682	15 078	1 604
Aust-Agder .....	11 057	10 175	882	11 279	10 328	951	11 428	10 431	997
Vest-Agder .....	14 721	13 959	762	14 925	14 105	820	15 160	14 277	883
Rogaland .....	20 754	19 563	1 191	21 235	19 960	1 275	21 771	20 421	1 350
Hordaland .....	25 165	23 390	1 775	25 841	23 909	1 932	26 526	24 451	2 075
Sogn and Fjordane .....	13 219	12 400	819	13 348	12 486	862	13 412	12 510	902
Møre and Romsdal .....	20 978	19 634	1 344	21 253	19 829	1 424	21 549	20 037	1 512
Sør-Trøndelag .....	32 897	29 627	3 270	33 763	30 223	3 540	34 334	30 602	3 732
Nord-Trøndelag .....	20 824	18 304	2 520	21 265	18 558	2 707	21 525	18 707	2 818
Nordland .....	26 545	23 970	2 575	26 892	24 195	2 697	27 142	24 330	2 812
Troms Romsa .....	16 993	15 192	1 801	17 271	15 373	1 898	17 478	15 514	1 964
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	10 439	9 113	1 326	10 765	9 327	1 438	11 012	9 489	1 523
Unknown address .....	61	49	12	267	242	25	346	312	34
Svalbard .....	269	199	70	328	230	98	362	238	124
Norwegians living abroad .....	4 247	3 825	422	4 481	4 034	447	4 703	4 205	498

<sup>1</sup>Independent on whether hunting licence fee is payed or not.

### 3. Active hunters

#### 3.1. Background and purpose

*Purpose and history* The purpose of the statistics is to obtain an overview of the hunting practice in Norway.

The statistics date back to the hunting year 1971/72. From 1971/72 to 1985/86 the hunters were asked what type of hunting they intended to carry out. For 1994/95 and as from 1997/98 the hunters are asked what type of hunting they have actually carried out. As from 2001/02, the response rate has been high enough to produce statistics on the hunter's participation in different kinds of hunting.

*Users and applications* The statistics are commissioned by the Directorate for Nature Management, and are an important tool in the national management of small game. Major users are central and local wildlife management, research and educational institutions, the media, interest groups and interested hunters.

#### 3.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics cover all hunters that have paid the hunting licence fee.

*Data sources* The individual hunter.

*Sampling* Everyone that has paid the hunting licence fee for the relevant hunting year.

*Collection of data* Every single hunter must submit a report to Statistics Norway by 1 May on the report form provided or via the Internet.

*Control and revision* Regular controls and revisions are carried out on the incoming material. All forms are checked against the Register of Hunters using optical scanning. The forms are checked for absolute and possible errors, and errors are corrected during the revision of the forms.

*Estimation* The hunter's participation in different kinds of hunting is summarised and distributed by county of residence.

#### 3.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables* **Cervid hunters:** Persons hunting the following cervid species: moose, red deer, wild reindeer and roe deer.

**Small game hunters:** Persons hunting the following small game species: capercaillie, black grouse, willow ptarmigan, common ptarmigan, hazel grouse, wood pigeon, raven, crow, magpie, jay, thrush, woodcock, snipe, mallard, common teal, wigeon, golden eye, merganser, tufted duck, common eider, long-tailed duck, common scoter, greylag goose, Canadian goose, pink-footed goose, shag, cormorant, gulls, beaver, mountain hare, red squirrel, red fox, badger, American mink, pine marten and stoat.

**The hunting year:** One hunting year runs from 1 April to 31 March the following year.

**Hunting licence fee:** Persons intending to hunt in Norway must pay a hunting licence fee to the Wildlife Fund. The fee is for the full hunting year. Payment of the fee is a prerequisite for hunting, but does not confer the right to hunt in any specific area.

**The register of hunters:** The Register of Hunters contains hunters licensed to hunt game in Norway. The register also provides an overview of the payment of the

hunting licence fee; an annual fee for those who wish to engage in hunting. For more information, see: <http://www.brreg.no/english/registers/hunter/>

### 3.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

#### *Measurement and processing errors*

Hunters are required to report on the main type of hunting they have carried out. In some cases the hunters either incorrectly report that they have hunted moose, red deer and wild reindeer, or they forget to report. For small game and roe deer hunting, this information can be checked against animals felled. If no animals are felled, however, this information cannot be verified. Other sources of error include missing or incorrectly filled out information from the respondent, and errors during the optical reading of the report form.

#### *Non-response errors*

Since the hunting year 2001/2002, the response rate has been higher than 90 per cent, and corrections due to non-response have not been carried out. There is reason to believe that the number of hunters without yield, or with very limited yield, is considerably higher among the hunters not reporting than those reporting. Consequently, the effect of non-response for the number of animals felled should be less than for non-reporting hunters.

#### *Sampling errors*

Until the hunting year 2000/01, the yield was estimated using different methods. The county level can have variations that are partly due to the calculation routines employed.

#### *Other sources of error*

In addition, the figures may be affected by errors caused by incorrect and missing data.

### 3.5. Comparability and coherence

#### *Comparability over time and space*

From 1971/72 to 1985/86, the hunters were asked what type of hunting they intended to carry out. For 1994/95 and from 1997/98, the hunters were asked what type of hunting they actually carried out.

#### *Coherence with other statistics*

Statistics on small game and roe deer hunting are published at the following website address: [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/srjakt\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/srjakt_en/)

### 3.6. Main results

#### **2004/2005**

A total of 147 500 persons went hunting in the 2004/05 hunting year. Sixty-seven per cent of hunters took part in small game hunting, while 58 per cent hunted cervids. A total of 98 900 hunters participated in small game hunting (including beaver hunting) in 2004/05.

#### **2005/2006**

In the hunting year 2005/06 a total of 141 700 persons went hunting. Sixty-four per cent took part in small game hunting and 61 per cent hunted cervids. A total of 90 800 hunters participated in small game hunting (including beaver hunting) in 2005/06. The grouse is the most hunted game in Norway. A total of 58 400 persons hunted grouse in the hunting year 2005/06.

#### **2006/2007**

A total of 137 600 persons went hunting during the 2006/07 hunting year; a decrease of 3 per cent from the previous hunting year. During the last two hunting years, fewer hunters have taken part in small game hunting, whereas nearly as many hunters hunted small game as cervids in 2006/07. In the hunting year 2006/07, 63 per cent participated in small game hunting and 62 per cent in cervid hunting. A total of 86 100 hunters hunted cervids last year. Cervids include moose, deer, wild reindeer and roe deer.

### 3.7. Availability

*Final results* [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/srjakt\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/srjakt_en/)  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt\\_fiske\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt_fiske_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:* [05635: Hunting reports \(C\) \(2003-2004–2006-2007\)](#)  
[03951: Hunters, by type of hunting \(C\) \(2005-2006–2006-2007\)](#)  
[05634: Hunters, by type of hunting, sex and age \(2005-2006–2006-2007\)](#)  
[05668: Male hunters as per cent of male population \(M\) \(2004-2005–2006-2007\)](#)

*Microdata* Edited data sets are stored at Statistics Norway.

## 3.1. Hunting reports, by county of residence. 2001/02-2006/07

	Number of hunters buying hunting tax card	Number of hunters who have reported			Number of hunters not reporting
		Total	Hunted	Not hunted	
2001/02 .....	190 882	174 684	143 796	30 888	16 198
2002/03 .....	192 010	177 011	145 128	31 883	14 999
2003/04 .....	192 230	178 551	147 420	31 131	13 679
2004/05 .....	197 001	180 306	148 100	32 206	16 695
2005/06 .....	195 178	175 290	141 675	33 615	19 888
2006/07 .....	191 529	171 442	137 587	33 855	20 087
<b>2004/05</b>					
01 Østfold .....	9 532	8 755	6 924	1 831	777
02 Akershus .....	17 693	16 182	12 501	3 681	1 511
03 Oslo .....	10 725	9 740	7 176	2 564	985
04 Hedmark .....	14 349	13 286	11 452	1 834	1 063
05 Oppland .....	10 714	9 950	8 497	1 453	764
06 Buskerud .....	9 744	8 987	7 365	1 622	757
07 Vestfold .....	6 289	5 773	4 506	1 267	516
08 Telemark .....	8 913	8 142	7 005	1 137	771
09 Aust-Agder .....	5 733	5 182	4 449	733	551
10 Vest-Agder .....	7 286	6 687	5 650	1 037	599
11 Rogaland .....	8 843	8 128	6 118	2 010	715
12 Hordaland .....	11 853	10 867	8 531	2 336	986
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	7 213	6 662	5 737	925	551
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	10 164	9 353	7 954	1 399	811
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	16 420	15 149	12 782	2 367	1 271
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	11 159	10 275	9 032	1 243	884
18 Nordland .....	13 449	12 337	10 234	2 103	1 112
19 Troms Romsa .....	8 631	7 812	6 430	1 382	819
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	5 445	4 867	4 066	801	578
Foreingers .....	2 146	994	864	130	1 152
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	700	442	275	167	258
<b>2005/06</b>					
01 Østfold .....	9 528	8 616	6 680	1 936	912
02 Akershus .....	17 877	16 184	12 373	3 811	1 693
03 Oslo .....	11 122	9 845	7 094	2 751	1 277
04 Hedmark .....	14 142	12 931	11 145	1 786	1 211
05 Oppland .....	10 594	9 706	8 285	1 421	888
06 Buskerud .....	9 723	8 889	7 194	1 695	834
07 Vestfold .....	6 343	5 764	4 427	1 337	579
08 Telemark .....	8 832	8 009	6 845	1 164	823
09 Aust-Agder .....	5 730	5 106	4 337	769	624
10 Vest-Agder .....	7 215	6 503	5 428	1 075	712
11 Rogaland .....	8 852	7 966	5 887	2 079	886
12 Hordaland .....	12 097	10 931	8 588	2 343	1 166
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	7 069	6 505	5 610	895	564
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	9 892	8 959	7 505	1 454	933
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	15 850	14 462	11 742	2 720	1 388
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	10 703	9 739	8 310	1 429	964
18 Nordland .....	12 646	11 359	9 051	2 308	1 287
19 Troms Romsa .....	8 388	7 457	5 983	1 474	931
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	5 641	4 981	4 141	840	660
Foreingers .....	2 217	936	788	148	1 281
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	717	442	262	180	275
<b>2006/07</b>					
01 Østfold .....	9 382	8 468	6 514	1 954	914
02 Akershus .....	17 668	15 968	12 017	3 951	1 700
03 Oslo .....	11 210	9 878	7 072	2 806	1 332
04 Hedmark .....	13 961	12 743	10 919	1 824	1 218
05 Oppland .....	10 359	9 513	8 088	1 425	846
06 Buskerud .....	9 681	8 809	7 110	1 699	872
07 Vestfold .....	6 279	5 695	4 309	1 386	584
08 Telemark .....	8 773	7 929	6 735	1 194	844
09 Aust-Agder .....	5 632	5 021	4 229	792	611
10 Vest-Agder .....	7 105	6 399	5 302	1 097	706
11 Rogaland .....	8 788	7 867	5 749	2 118	921
12 Hordaland .....	11 940	10 647	8 295	2 352	1 293
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	6 985	6 349	5 447	902	636
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	9 626	8 670	7 226	1 444	956
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	15 361	13 990	11 393	2 597	1 371
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	10 559	9 540	8 174	1 366	1 019
18 Nordland .....	11 688	10 484	8 181	2 303	1 204
19 Troms Romsa .....	8 141	7 249	5 786	1 463	892
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	5 525	4 880	4 025	855	645
Foreingers .....	2 196	888	743	145	1 308
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	670	455	273	182	215

<sup>1</sup> Comprise Norwegian living on Svalbard and abroad and persons with unknown address .

**3.2. Number of hunters, by type of hunting and county of residence. 2001/02-2006/07**

	Active hunters	Small game hunting <sup>1</sup>	Hunting on cervids	Moose hunting	Red deer hunting	Wild reindeer hunting	Roe deer hunting	Beaver hunting	Grouse hunting
2001/02 .....	143 796	95 279	85 862	55 644	27 496	10 206	36 656	3 472	.
2002/03 .....	145 128	95 456	86 986	56 813	28 762	9 612	37 034	3 689	.
2003/04 .....	147 420	98 161	87 215	58 143	29 983	7 280	37 598	3 480	.
2004/05 .....	148 100	99 266	86 404	57 879	30 813	6 387	37 384	3 406	.
2005/06 .....	141 675	90 796	86 581	57 390	32 419	8 096	38 409	3 250	58 439
2006/07 .....	137 587	86 110	85 925	57 410	33 610	8 077	37 431	3 390	54 029
<b>2004/05</b>									
01 Østfold .....	6 953	4 940	4 537	3 187	249	73	3 335	227	.
02 Akershus .....	12 553	9 581	5 947	4 208	846	327	3 215	314	.
03 Oslo .....	7 200	5 921	2 443	1 594	578	289	973	81	.
04 Hedmark .....	11 488	6 982	7 850	6 815	691	930	2 529	477	.
05 Oppland .....	8 519	5 508	5 017	3 609	1 289	1 135	1 794	165	.
06 Buskerud .....	7 393	4 720	4 725	3 317	1 201	367	2 377	109	.
07 Vestfold .....	4 527	3 233	2 698	1 393	535	107	2 105	173	.
08 Telemark .....	7 034	3 755	5 783	4 969	1 866	388	3 117	372	.
09 Aust-Agder .....	4 473	2 554	3 793	3 218	917	203	2 827	436	.
10 Vest-Agder .....	5 678	3 652	4 483	3 701	1 099	229	3 337	543	.
11 Rogaland .....	6 131	4 236	3 666	1 411	2 353	395	2 395	101	.
12 Hordaland .....	8 564	5 220	5 087	696	4 861	225	328	34	.
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	5 756	2 246	4 884	321	4 796	610	104	15	.
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	7 977	4 574	5 483	1 646	5 069	601	2 737	34	.
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	12 844	9 238	6 213	5 065	3 158	385	3 027	93	.
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	9 065	5 873	5 657	5 006	1 004	25	2 473	105	.
18 Nordland .....	10 260	7 971	4 053	3 909	94	12	451	32	.
19 Troms Romsa .....	6 456	5 034	2 288	2 233	49	6	72	8	.
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	4 077	3 396	1 129	1 112	14	-	18	4	.
Foreingers .....	877	441	535	389	120	50	132	80	.
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	275	191	133	80	24	30	38	3	.
<b>2005/06</b>									
01 Østfold .....	6 680	4 562	4 496	3 165	255	94	3 298	228	1 377
02 Akershus .....	12 373	9 295	5 995	4 201	906	442	3 311	298	5 399
03 Oslo .....	7 094	5 756	2 507	1 547	614	435	1 002	89	4 561
04 Hedmark .....	11 145	6 488	7 788	6 768	760	934	2 580	443	3 076
05 Oppland .....	8 285	5 241	4 948	3 562	1 447	1 143	1 811	164	2 961
06 Buskerud .....	7 194	4 471	4 702	3 234	1 288	601	2 401	129	2 027
07 Vestfold .....	4 427	3 062	2 769	1 430	642	168	2 167	140	1 201
08 Telemark .....	6 845	3 441	5 762	4 860	2 147	750	3 255	355	1 366
09 Aust-Agder .....	4 337	2 281	3 723	3 140	1 105	256	2 799	411	733
10 Vest-Agder .....	5 428	3 354	4 391	3 589	1 303	253	3 357	514	1 541
11 Rogaland .....	5 887	3 895	3 703	1 371	2 477	444	2 447	113	2 376
12 Hordaland .....	8 588	5 001	5 408	755	4 985	706	407	30	3 952
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	5 610	2 047	4 868	338	4 769	615	129	12	1 504
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	7 505	3 994	5 410	1 672	4 993	709	2 823	30	3 065
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	11 742	7 853	6 290	5 039	3 302	412	3 184	72	6 302
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	8 310	4 869	5 688	5 024	1 115	40	2 654	102	3 542
18 Nordland .....	9 051	6 599	4 077	3 921	98	13	512	25	5 583
19 Troms Romsa .....	5 983	4 570	2 267	2 204	56	20	66	8	4 213
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	4 141	3 464	1 140	1 116	17	2	27	3	3 360
Foreingers .....	788	392	507	357	98	39	140	83	186
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	262	161	142	97	42	20	39	1	114
<b>2006/07</b>									
01 Østfold .....	6 514	4 439	4 349	3 131	293	103	3 038	279	1 305
02 Akershus .....	12 017	8 949	5 954	4 198	1 011	461	3 140	310	5 110
03 Oslo .....	7 072	5 718	2 513	1 539	685	480	964	88	4 442
04 Hedmark .....	10 919	6 315	7 723	6 759	864	940	2 487	452	2 854
05 Oppland .....	8 088	5 037	4 905	3 595	1 603	1 076	1 839	167	2 803
06 Buskerud .....	7 110	4 318	4 687	3 268	1 382	637	2 319	134	1 920
07 Vestfold .....	4 309	2 966	2 669	1 421	700	198	2 038	162	1 164
08 Telemark .....	6 735	3 323	5 651	4 851	2 334	820	3 137	358	1 276
09 Aust-Agder .....	4 229	2 242	3 640	3 087	1 195	284	2 663	423	722
10 Vest-Agder .....	5 302	3 264	4 284	3 497	1 387	251	3 214	546	1 427
11 Rogaland .....	5 749	3 682	3 670	1 371	2 500	394	2 420	106	2 195
12 Hordaland .....	8 295	4 562	5 393	752	4 949	713	394	34	3 527
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	5 447	1 890	4 790	349	4 700	591	135	10	1 386
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	7 226	3 612	5 397	1 734	5 022	562	2 852	36	2 720
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	11 393	7 348	6 367	5 066	3 421	404	3 227	74	5 818
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	8 174	4 727	5 718	5 058	1 242	46	2 742	108	3 336
18 Nordland .....	8 181	5 558	4 140	3 950	103	8	565	30	4 557
19 Troms Romsa .....	5 786	4 349	2 237	2 183	55	18	54	2	4 013
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	4 025	3 294	1 195	1 169	23	4	32	5	3 192
Foreingers .....	743	346	491	346	100	52	132	64	140
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	273	171	152	86	41	35	39	2	122

<sup>1</sup> Beaver hunters included. <sup>2</sup> Comprise Norwegian living on Svalbard and abroad and persons with unknown adress.



**3.3. Number of hunters<sup>1</sup>, by type of hunting, sex and age.2004-05- 2006/07**

	Active hunters	Small game hunting <sup>1</sup>	Hunting on cervids	Moose hunting	Red deer hunting	Wild reindeer hunting	Roe deer hunting	Grouse hunting
2004/05 .....	146 676	98 495	85 542	57 262	30 582	6 317	37 130	.
2005/06 .....	140 885	90 404	86 071	57 031	32 320	8 057	38 268	58 253
2006/07 .....	136 771	85 699	85 420	57 059	33 504	8 024	37 294	53 840
<b>2004/05</b>								
Male .....	139 662	93 854	82 325	54 981	29 700	5 984	36 103	.
Female .....	7 014	4 641	3 217	2 281	882	333	1 027	.
16 - 19 years .....	8 703	7 064	4 266	2 685	1 440	360	2 289	.
20 - 29 years .....	23 406	17 950	11 998	7 560	4 273	883	6 135	.
30 - 39 years .....	35 955	24 740	20 684	13 291	7 845	1 553	9 437	.
40 - 49 years .....	33 655	21 964	20 162	13 544	7 508	1 471	8 702	.
50 - 59 years .....	27 742	16 947	17 394	12 212	6 137	1 327	6 683	.
60 - 69 years .....	13 062	7 516	8 407	6 067	2 660	598	2 941	.
70 - years .....	4 153	2 314	2 631	1 903	719	125	943	.
<b>2005/06</b>								
Male .....	133 854	85 947	82 663	54 647	31 342	7 630	37 162	54 830
Female .....	7 031	4 457	3 408	2 384	978	427	1 106	3 423
16 - 19 years .....	5 600	4 381	3 001	1 822	1 047	311	1 620	2 859
20 - 29 years .....	18 029	13 607	9 697	6 140	3 656	899	5 350	9 167
30 - 39 years .....	32 852	22 307	19 409	12 246	7 590	1 792	9 299	14 821
40 - 49 years .....	33 299	20 848	20 722	13 575	8 193	1 968	9 193	13 782
50 - 59 years .....	28 835	17 061	18 509	12 725	7 013	1 769	7 468	10 978
60 - 69 years .....	16 355	9 096	10 845	7 692	3 661	1 032	3 995	5 338
70 - years .....	5 915	3 104	3 888	2 831	1 160	286	1 343	1 308
<b>2006/07</b>								
Male .....	129 775	81 417	81 864	54 537	32 434	7 603	36 168	50 629
Female .....	6 996	4 282	3 556	2 522	1 070	421	1 126	3 211
16 - 19 years .....	5 224	3 982	2 991	1 864	1 117	282	1 589	2 532
20 - 29 years .....	16 685	12 281	9 423	5 991	3 750	891	5 071	7 995
30 - 39 years .....	30 643	20 317	18 471	11 857	7 533	1 724	8 791	13 155
40 - 49 years .....	32 700	20 136	20 692	13 565	8 495	1 974	9 030	13 066
50 - 59 years .....	28 289	16 424	18 339	12 711	7 232	1 749	7 347	10 336
60 - 69 years .....	17 204	9 441	11 457	8 164	4 114	1 111	4 082	5 483
70 - years .....	6 026	3 118	4 047	2 907	1 263	293	1 384	1 273

<sup>1</sup> Comprise persons with Norwegian personal identity number including Norwegians living abroad.

## 4. Small game and roe deer hunting

### 4.1. Background and purpose

*Purpose and history* The purpose of the statistics is to obtain an overview of the number of small game species and roe deer felled during ordinary hunting. The statistics on small game hunting date back to the hunting year 1971/72. For the period 1971/72–1992/93, the statistics refer to a random sample among persons who have paid game conservation tax, subsequently known as a hunting licence fee, for the hunting year. As from the hunting year 1993/94, all hunters who paid the hunting licence fee were requested to report their small game hunting yield. Due to the low return of reports, comprehensive calculations were needed to give total estimates. An amendment of section 50 in The Wildlife Act from 30 June 2000 gave the Directorate for Nature Management legal authority to fine hunters not reporting. From 2000/01, the hunter's duty to report has thus become more stringent and since the hunting year 2001/02 the response rate has been higher than 90 per cent.

From 1927 to 1984, the roe deer statistics were initially based on reports from the police, and subsequently from the municipal wildlife boards. For 1984–1986, roe deer statistics were suspended because the traditional way of collecting data substantially underestimated the total yield. Since 1987, the roe deer statistics have been based on data obtained in the survey for small game hunting.

*Users and applications* The statistics are commissioned by the Directorate for Nature Management, and are an important tool in the national management of small game. Major users are central and local wildlife management, research and educational institutions, the media, interest groups and interested hunters.

### 4.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics cover 36 small game species and roe deer.

*Data sources* The individual hunter

*Sampling* Everyone who has paid the hunting tax for the relevant hunting year

*Collection of data* All hunters must submit a report to Statistics Norway by 1 May on the report form provided or via the Internet.

*Control and revision* Regular controls and revisions are carried out on the incoming material. All forms are checked against the Register of Hunters using optical scanning. The forms are checked for absolute and possible errors, and errors are corrected during the revision of the forms. Examples of possible errors include abnormally high felling numbers and data on species outside their normal range.

*Estimation* The number of felled small game and roe deer are summarised and distributed by county.

### 4.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables* *Small game*: The following species are defined as small game: capercaillie, black grouse, willow grouse, ptarmigan, hazel grouse, wood pigeon, raven, hooded crow, magpie, jay, thrush, woodcock, snipe, mallard, common teal, wigeon, golden eye, merganser, tufted duck, common eider, long-tailed duck, common scoter, greylag goose, Canadian goose, pink-footed goose, shag, cormorant, gulls, beaver, mountain hare, red squirrel, red fox, badger, American mink, pine marten and stoat.

*The hunting year*: One hunting year runs from 1 April to 31 March the following year.

*Hunting licence fee:* Persons intending to hunt in Norway must pay a hunting licence fee to the Wildlife Fund. The fee covers the full hunting year. Payment of the fee is a prerequisite for hunting, but does not confer the right to hunt in any specific area.

*The register of hunters:* The Register of Hunters contains hunters licensed to hunt game in Norway. The register also provides an overview of the payment of the hunting licence fee; an annual fee for those who wish to engage in hunting. For more information, go to: <http://www.brreg.no/english/registers/hunter/>

*Classification* Classification of small game species

#### **4.4. Sources of error and uncertainty**

*Measurement and processing errors*

The data are checked for absolute and possible errors, but in some cases data on species outside their normal range are not detected. Some reports lack the county of hunting. In these cases the hunter's county of residence is chosen, provided that the species is normally widespread in this county.

In some cases, species are reported in the wrong hunting county. Other sources of errors include missing or incorrectly filled out information from the respondent and errors occurring during the optical reading of the report form.

*Non-response errors*

Since the hunting year 2001/02, the response rate has been higher than 90 per cent, and corrections because of non-response have not been carried out. There is reason to believe that the number of hunters without yield, or with very limited yield, is considerably higher among hunters not reporting than those reporting. Consequently, the effect of non-response for the number of animals felled should be less than for non-reporting hunters.

*Sampling errors*

Until the hunting year 2000/01, the yield was estimated using different methods. For some species at county level there will be variations that can in part be due the calculation routines employed. This applies particularly to species with limited ranges.

*Other sources of error*

In addition, the figures may be affected by errors caused by incorrect and missing data.

#### **4.5. Comparability and coherence**

*Comparability over time and space*

As a consequence of the changed calculation routine, there are breaks in the time series in 1993/94, 1999/2000 and 2001/02. It is assumed that the last two breaks have had a marginal impact on the results.

From 1927 to 1984 the roe deer statistics were initially based on reports from the police, and subsequently from the municipal wildlife boards. For 1984-1986, roe deer statistics were suspended because the traditional way of collecting data substantially underestimated the yield. Since 1987, the roe deer statistics have been based on data obtained in the survey for small game hunting. The figures for these years are not comparable with results from previous years.

#### **4.6. Main results**

##### **2004/2005**

During the hunting year 2004/05, nearly 450 000 grouse were felled. The yield of grouse increased by 17 per cent in Nord-Trøndelag. A total of 23 300 black grouse were felled in the hunting year 2004/05, which is a decline of 17 per cent from the previous hunting year. A total of 10 500 capercaillies were felled. In the autumn of 2004, a total of 28 900 roe deer were felled.

**2005/2006**

During the hunting year 2005/06, a total of 364 000 grouse were felled. This is a decline of 19 per cent from the previous hunting year. Because of the strongly reduced stock of grouse in many counties, many of the landowners limited hunting during autumn 2005. In the autumn of 2005 a total of 29 900 roe deer were felled. A total of 7 200 capercaillies and 16 900 black grouse were felled in the hunting year 2005/06. This is a decline of 31 and 28 per cent respectively from the previous hunting year.

**2006/2007**

A total of 312 000 grouse were felled in the hunting year 2006/07. This is a decrease of 14 per cent from the previous hunting year and the registered number of felled grouse has never been lower. A total of 10 500 capercaillies and 21 900 black grouse were felled in 2006/07. In autumn 2006, a total of 25 100 roe deer were felled.

**4.7. Availability**

*Final results* [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jeja\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jeja_en/)  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt\\_fiske\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt_fiske_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:* [03947: Roe-deer felled \(C\) \(2001-2002–2006-2007\)](#)  
[03886: Yield of small game \(C\) \(2001-2002–2006-2007\)](#)

*Completed time series* [06109: Roe-deer felled \(C\) \(1927–1983\)](#)  
[06042: Yield of small game and roe deer hunting \(1992-1993–2000-2001\)](#)  
[05691: Yield of small game and roe deer hunting \(1971-1972–1991-1992\)](#)

*Microdata* Edited data sets are stored at Statistics Norway.

## 4.1. Small game hunting. Number of grouses felled. County. 2001/02-2006/07.

	Willow grouse	Ptarmigan
2001/02 .....	279 111	202 936
2002/03 .....	261 497	153 452
2003/04 .....	286 111	157 804
2004/05 .....	291 545	158 708
2005/06 .....	249 532	114 798
2006/07 .....	217 002	95 189
<b>2004/05</b>		
01 Østfold .....	-	-
02 Akershus .....	-	-
03 Oslo .....	-	-
04 Hedmark .....	21 720	5 147
05 Oppland .....	21 403	10 697
06 Buskerud .....	10 475	4 222
07 Vestfold .....	-	-
08 Telemark .....	5 147	3 875
09 Aust-Agder .....	3 554	2 014
10 Vest-Agder .....	5 861	2 129
11 Rogaland .....	2 356	3 992
12 Hordaland .....	6 809	10 289
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	5 256	7 814
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	6 327	8 556
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	31 987	12 714
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	41 894	16 838
18 Nordland .....	34 676	32 510
19 Troms Romsa .....	25 727	15 988
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	67 608	21 610
County not reported .....	745	313
<b>2005/06</b>		
01 Østfold .....	-	-
02 Akershus .....	-	-
03 Oslo .....	-	-
04 Hedmark .....	23 476	4 807
05 Oppland .....	22 780	9 499
06 Buskerud .....	12 374	4 646
07 Vestfold .....	-	-
08 Telemark .....	6 625	5 225
09 Aust-Agder .....	3 098	1 643
10 Vest-Agder .....	4 556	1 795
11 Rogaland .....	2 040	3 752
12 Hordaland .....	6 249	8 626
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	4 172	5 135
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	4 256	5 743
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	20 433	7 472
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	14 636	5 317
18 Nordland .....	18 195	14 107
19 Troms Romsa .....	23 574	14 370
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	82 321	22 413
County not reported .....	747	248
<b>2006/07</b>		
01 Østfold .....	-	-
02 Akershus .....	-	-
03 Oslo .....	-	-
04 Hedmark .....	19 541	3 620
05 Oppland .....	19 837	8 238
06 Buskerud .....	9 832	3 495
07 Vestfold .....	-	-
08 Telemark .....	4 553	3 537
09 Aust-Agder .....	2 760	1 492
10 Vest-Agder .....	3 807	1 185
11 Rogaland .....	1 446	3 050
12 Hordaland .....	4 650	6 802
14 Sogn og Fjordane .....	3 257	4 414
15 Møre og Romsdal .....	3 607	5 460
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	18 273	6 599
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	15 888	5 304
18 Nordland .....	11 458	10 281
19 Troms Romsa .....	19 899	12 416
20 Finnmark Finnmarku .....	77 747	18 983
County not reported .....	447	313

**4.2. Small game- and roe deer hunting. Number of animals felled. 1995/96-2006/07**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Roe deer</b> .....	<b>40 200</b>	<b>40 100</b>	<b>34 300</b>	<b>37 900</b>	<b>36 900</b>	<b>31 300</b>	<b>28 900</b>	<b>30 600</b>	<b>28 500</b>	<b>29 000</b>	<b>29 900</b>	<b>25 100</b>
<b>Species of small game<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>806 400</b>	<b>719 700</b>	<b>819 200</b>	<b>921 000</b>	<b>954 200</b>	<b>846 700</b>	<b>820 000</b>	<b>788 700</b>	<b>830 800</b>	<b>825 400</b>	<b>702 500</b>	<b>624 400</b>
Grouses .....	387 500	358 500	441 300	511 900	551 600	489 900	482 000	414 900	443 900	450 300	364 300	312 200
Capercaillie .....	12 100	10 800	13 800	12 900	14 700	13 600	10 600	10 100	9 900	10 500	7 200	10 500
Black grouse .....	26 000	23 600	31 200	32 500	35 600	31 300	27 200	27 400	28 200	23 400	16 900	21 900
Wood pigeon .....	56 400	41 800	47 400	48 800	47 200	43 100	44 700	53 600	58 600	61 700	56 500	49 300
Crow .....	50 500	45 100	49 700	55 800	50 000	43 200	40 900	45 600	47 800	46 200	42 300	40 800
Magpie and jay .....	36 500	34 100	36 600	36 600	40 200	34 100	30 200	35 600	34 400	31 900	33 100	29 900
Mallard .....	35 000	25 400	25 300	26 600	27 100	22 600	21 400	25 200	22 200	20 800	18 500	15 600
Other ducks .....	22 200	22 700	27 600	32 200	32 100	26 900	28 000	32 200	35 100	34 600	26 800	21 900
Geese .....	14 600	12 100	12 500	12 600	12 200	12 700	14 800	13 900	14 500	14 900	15 500	14 800
Seagull .....	27 700	19 300	17 900	31 700	18 400	18 200	17 100	18 000	20 700	19 500	16 500	16 100
Cormorant .....	10 300	9 800	9 300	10 200	11 600	11 100	11 100	13 900	15 000	12 700	9 700	9 500
Hare .....	51 000	43 200	43 100	38 600	42 600	32 800	28 600	24 200	28 500	29 400	25 000	22 900
Fox .....	15 100	15 600	16 600	16 400	17 900	16 800	16 200	19 300	18 300	19 600	21 100	18 200
Beaver .....	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 600	2 700	2 700	2 300	2 300	2 200

<sup>1</sup>Including all small game species.

## 5. Moose hunting

### 5.1. Background and purpose

*Purpose and history* The purpose of these statistics is to show the extent of moose hunting in Norway. Statistics on felled animals date back to 1889. Until 1951, the reports were collected from the police and covered all moose killed, both those that were shot through legal hunting and those that died in other ways, to the extent this was reported. After 1952, the statistics only cover moose legally killed through ordinary hunting.

*Users and applications* The most important users of these statistics are The Directorate for Nature Management, the County Departments of Environmental Affairs, professional bodies, the media, research and educational institutions and the local wildlife authorities.

### 5.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics include all legal hunting of moose in Norway.

*Data sources* The responsible person for each hunting ground.

*Sampling* Total census

*Collection of data* The municipal authorities send forms for reporting to the responsible persons in each hunting ground together with the licence. These responsible persons have a duty to report back to the municipality within 10 days after the end of the hunting period. The municipality then has a duty to send reports to Statistics Norway within 3 weeks.

*Control and revision* Sum checks and checks of the number of animals felled compared with licences issued are undertaken. Where necessary, the municipal authorities are contacted to clarify cases of doubt.

*Estimation* The number of felled animals and number of hunting licences are summarised and distributed by country, county and municipality.

### 5.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables* Hunting ground: The basic territorial unit sanctioned for hunting cervids and allotted felling licences.

Qualifying area: The area forming the basis for hunting licences allotted by the municipalities. For moose and red deer, the area includes mainly woodland and bogs.

Licences issued: The number of animals that the municipality has given each hunting ground permission to shoot.

Selective shooting: Licences issued with an obligation for a certain distribution of animals felled, by calf, 1½ year-old animals, adult males and adult females.

Per cent felled: Shot animals as a percentage of licences issued.

*Classification* Classification of cervids after age and sex

### 5.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

*Measurement and processing errors* The report work is closely connected to the municipality's management of the stock of moose and the data quality is regarded as very good. Some big hunting grounds

cross municipal borders. In some cases this makes it difficult to tell in which municipality some of the animals were felled. The distribution of these animals is determined by the local wildlife authorities. This does not affect the total number of moose shot.

*Non-response errors* The level of non-response is negligible. Reporting to Statistics Norway is compulsory for all municipalities. Statistics Norway and the county management remind municipalities that have not forwarded the reports within three weeks from the end of the hunting season. In that way all municipalities are covered.

## 5.5. Comparability and coherence

*Comparability over time and space* The statistics are comparable back to 1952.

*Coherence with other statistics* The difference between preliminary and final figures is minimal.

## 5.6. Main results

### 2004

A total of 36 770 moose were felled in the autumn of 2004. The decline is mostly due to reduced felling quotas in several counties. In the counties of Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud and Telemark, the yield dropped between 8 and 12 per cent from 2003 to 2004.

### 2005

A total of 36 000 moose were felled in the autumn of 2005, which is 700 fewer than the previous autumn. The decline is mostly due to reduced felling quotas in several counties in the southern part of Norway. In the northern part, the yield continued to increase. The felling quota has been reduced in many of the "moose counties" in the southern part of Norway in the last few years. In the northern part of Norway the felling quotas have been increased in recent years.

### 2006

A total of 35 000 moose were felled in the autumn of 2006, which is 1 000 fewer than the previous year. Not since 1996 have fewer moose been shot during the moose hunting. A felling quota of 44 460 moose was allocated for the hunting in 2006, of which 79 per cent were felled. In 2005 the felling quota was 45 100, of which 80 per cent were felled. The felling ratio shows how many animals are shot as a percentage of the number of permits issued.

## 5.7. Availability

*Final results* [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/elgjakt\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/elgjakt_en/)  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt\\_fiske\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt_fiske_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:* [06036: Moose hunting \(C\) \(1889–2006\)](#)  
[03432: Felled moose \(M\) \(1986–2006\)](#)  
[03433: Felling licences, moose \(M\) \(1986–2006\)](#)

*Microdata* Edited data sets are stored at Statistics Norway.



## 5.1. Moose hunting, by county. 2004-2006

	2004				Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued	2005				Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued	2006				Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued
	Licences issued	Animals felled		Total		Licences issued	Animals felled		Total		Licences issued	Animals felled		Total	
		Males	Females				Males	Females				Males	Females		
<b>Whole country .....</b>	<b>45 597</b>	<b>36 770</b>	<b>19 819</b>	<b>16 951</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>45 096</b>	<b>36 026</b>	<b>19 582</b>	<b>16 444</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>44 460</b>	<b>34 978</b>	<b>19 119</b>	<b>15 859</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Counties</b>															
Østfold .....	1 553	1 372	734	638	88	1 581	1 356	754	602	86	1 593	1 398	766	632	88
Akershus .....	1 969	1 627	855	772	83	1 908	1 582	837	745	83	2 039	1 622	851	771	80
Oslo .....	160	114	58	56	71	159	118	49	69	74	159	110	62	48	69
Hedmark .....	7 839	7 008	3 965	3 043	89	7 781	7 169	4 025	3 144	92	7 962	7 264	4 056	3 208	91
Oppland .....	4 031	2 943	1 651	1 292	73	3 703	2 658	1 473	1 185	72	3 763	2 605	1 476	1 129	69
Buskerud .....	3 983	3 010	1 533	1 477	76	3 933	2 894	1 561	1 333	74	3 674	2 834	1 523	1 311	77
Vestfold .....	798	554	277	277	69	767	575	288	287	75	765	569	315	254	74
Telemark .....	5 025	3 726	1 806	1 920	74	4 579	3 318	1 644	1 674	72	4 286	3 025	1 499	1 526	71
Aust-Agder .....	2 721	2 090	1 000	1 090	77	2 670	1 856	949	907	70	2 566	1 734	847	887	68
Vest-Agder .....	2 121	1 384	668	716	65	2 079	1 266	614	652	61	1 998	1 107	541	566	55
Rogaland .....	221	99	57	42	45	216	117	69	48	54	213	113	60	53	53
Hordaland .....	85	36	21	15	42	85	37	23	14	44	87	35	23	12	40
Sogn og Fjordane ..	35	4	3	1	11	35	9	6	3	26	37	13	6	7	35
Møre og Romsdal ..	494	316	180	136	64	491	313	180	133	64	514	318	162	156	62
Sør-Trøndelag .....	3 435	2 860	1 536	1 324	83	3 493	2 907	1 608	1 299	83	3 402	2 716	1 516	1 200	80
Nord-Trøndelag .....	5 795	5 337	2 990	2 347	92	5 957	5 364	2 935	2 429	90	5 775	5 039	2 859	2 180	87
Nordland .....	3 254	2 624	1 524	1 100	81	3 330	2 675	1 543	1 132	80	3 265	2 613	1 544	1 069	80
Troms Romsa .....	1 236	1 038	608	430	84	1 358	1 085	622	463	80	1 347	1 108	645	463	82
Finmark															
Finnmárku .....	842	628	353	275	75	971	727	402	325	75	1 015	755	368	387	74

## 5.2. Moose hunting. Year, county, age and sex

	Totally animals felled	Calf		1 1/2 years		Older		Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1991 .....	32 053	5 099	4 351	5 862	3 831	8 105	4 805	86
1992 .....	35 145	5 367	4 708	7 015	4 337	8 593	5 125	89
1993 .....	38 980	5 893	5 156	6 999	5 136	9 240	6 556	87
1994 .....	37 401	6 043	5 477	6 327	4 337	8 889	6 328	83
1995 .....	33 955	5 502	5 085	6 401	4 297	7 501	5 169	85
1996 .....	34 141	5 610	5 164	6 072	4 207	7 419	5 669	86
1997 .....	36 059	6 198	5 692	5 976	4 229	7 806	6 158	86
1998 .....	37 957	6 410	6 065	6 312	4 651	7 945	6 574	87
1999 .....	39 423	6 487	6 272	6 511	4 821	8 454	6 878	86
2000 .....	38 000	6 520	6 071	6 396	4 669	7 765	6 579	84
2001 .....	37 300	6 472	6 050	6 233	4 666	7 680	6 199	84
2002 .....	37 892	6 396	6 230	6 478	4 944	7 542	6 302	85
2003 .....	38 564	6 463	6 231	6 403	5 014	7 579	6 874	83
2004 .....	36 770	6 228	5 795	6 236	4 685	7 355	6 471	81
2005 .....	36 026	6 262	5 813	6 021	4 448	7 299	6 183	80
2006 .....	34 978	5 749	5 375	6 328	4 680	7 042	5 804	79
<b>2004</b>								
Østfold .....	1 372	144	139	310	276	280	223	88
Akershus .....	1 627	289	267	242	179	324	326	83
Oslo .....	114	25	16	15	9	18	31	71
Hedmark .....	7 008	1 289	1 214	1 258	802	1 418	1 027	89
Oppland .....	2 943	567	446	458	302	626	544	73
Buskerud .....	3 010	446	423	504	393	583	661	76
Vestfold .....	554	117	106	63	47	97	124	69
Telemark .....	3 726	460	452	552	494	794	974	74
Aust-Agder .....	2 090	163	194	390	384	447	512	77
Vest-Agder .....	1 384	107	134	278	282	283	300	65
Rogaland .....	99	14	10	10	15	33	17	45
Hordaland .....	36	2	1	7	8	12	6	42
Sogn og Fjordane .....	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	11
Møre og Romsdal .....	316	60	50	52	31	68	55	64
Sør-Trøndelag .....	2 860	664	591	406	330	466	403	83
Nord-Trøndelag .....	5 337	1 113	1 011	985	676	892	660	92
Nordland .....	2 624	446	420	462	298	616	382	81
Troms Romsa .....	1 038	222	206	146	81	240	143	84
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	628	100	115	97	78	156	82	75
<b>2005</b>								
Østfold .....	1 356	181	131	324	282	249	189	86
Akershus .....	1 582	277	273	259	175	301	297	83
Oslo .....	118	18	31	10	10	21	28	74
Hedmark .....	7 169	1 446	1 262	1 149	770	1 430	1 112	92
Oppland .....	2 658	492	431	413	277	568	477	72
Buskerud .....	2 894	439	391	542	370	580	572	74
Vestfold .....	575	114	111	78	51	96	125	75
Telemark .....	3 318	403	416	495	459	746	799	72
Aust-Agder .....	1 856	156	150	385	318	408	439	70
Vest-Agder .....	1 266	102	125	263	254	249	273	61
Rogaland .....	117	16	17	17	25	36	6	54
Hordaland .....	37	8	1	7	3	8	10	44
Sogn og Fjordane .....	9	-	1	2	-	4	2	26
Møre og Romsdal .....	313	62	66	61	31	57	36	64
Sør-Trøndelag .....	2 907	649	609	442	280	517	410	83
Nord-Trøndelag .....	5 364	1 092	1 063	858	659	985	707	90
Nordland .....	2 675	445	421	428	287	670	424	80
Troms Romsa .....	1 085	241	201	173	104	208	158	80
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	727	121	113	115	93	166	119	75
<b>2006</b>								
Østfold .....	1 398	136	130	375	295	255	207	88
Akershus .....	1 622	251	255	290	215	310	301	80
Oslo .....	110	27	19	15	8	20	21	69
Hedmark .....	7 264	1 301	1 213	1 363	892	1 392	1 103	91
Oppland .....	2 605	464	385	403	296	609	448	69
Buskerud .....	2 834	370	368	570	402	583	541	77
Vestfold .....	569	107	75	88	57	120	122	74
Telemark .....	3 025	327	370	491	428	681	728	71
Aust-Agder .....	1 734	115	139	352	351	380	397	68
Vest-Agder .....	1 107	86	115	226	231	229	220	55
Rogaland .....	113	11	15	22	24	27	14	53
Hordaland .....	35	5	3	8	1	10	8	40
Sogn og Fjordane .....	13	3	2	2	1	1	4	35
Møre og Romsdal .....	318	55	64	50	40	57	52	62
Sør-Trøndelag .....	2 716	606	513	461	297	449	390	80
Nord-Trøndelag .....	5 039	1 091	966	889	612	879	602	87
Nordland .....	2 613	458	393	454	312	632	364	80
Troms Romsa .....	1 108	243	219	165	94	237	150	82
Finnmark Finnmarku ...	755	93	131	104	124	171	132	74

## 6. Red deer hunting

### 6.1. Background and purpose

*Purpose and history* The purpose of these statistics is to show the extent of red deer hunting in Norway. Statistics on felled animals date back to 1892. Until 1951, the reports were collected from the police and covered all red deer killed, both those that were shot through legal hunting and those that died in other ways, to the extent this was reported. After 1952, the statistics only cover red deer legally killed through ordinary hunting.

*Users and applications* The most important users of these statistics are The Directorate for Nature Management, the County Departments of Environmental Affairs, professional bodies, the media, research and educational institutions and the local wildlife authorities.

### 6.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics include all legal hunting of red deer in Norway.

*Data sources* The responsible person for each hunting ground

*Sampling* Total census

*Collection of data* The municipal authorities send forms for reporting to the responsible persons in each hunting ground together with the licence. These responsible persons have a duty to report back to the municipality within 10 days after the end of the hunting period. The municipality then has a duty to send reports to Statistics Norway within 3 weeks.

*Control and revision* Sum checks and checks of the number of animals felled compared with licences issued are undertaken. Where necessary, the municipal authorities are contacted to clarify cases of doubt.

*Estimation* The number of felled animals and number of hunting licences are summarised and distributed by country, county and municipality level.

### 6.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables* *Hunting ground:* The basic territorial unit sanctioned for hunting cervids and allotted felling licences.

*Qualifying area:* The area forming the basis for hunting licences allotted by the municipalities. For moose and red deer, the area includes mainly woodland and bogs.

*Licences issued:* The number of animals that the municipality has given each hunting ground permission to shoot.

*Selective shooting:* Licences issued with an obligation for a certain distribution of animals felled, by calf, 1½-year-old animals, adult males and adult females.

*Per cent felled:* Shot animals as a percentage of licences issued.

*Classification* Classification of cervids after age and sex

### 6.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

*Measurement and processing errors* The report work is closely connected to the municipality's management of the stock of red deer and the data quality is regarded as very good. Some big hunting grounds cross municipal borders. In some cases, this makes it difficult to tell in which municipality some of the animals were felled. The distribution of these animals is determined by the local wildlife authorities. This does not affect the total number of red deer shot.

*Non-response errors* The level of non-response is negligible. Reporting to Statistics Norway is compulsory for all municipalities. Statistics Norway and the county management remind municipalities that have not forwarded the reports within three weeks after the end of the hunting season. In that way all municipalities are covered.

## 6.5. Comparability and coherence

*Comparability over time and space* The statistics are comparable back to 1952.

*Coherence with other statistics* The difference between preliminary and final figures is minimal.

## 6.6. Main results

### 2004

A new yield record was set in the reed deer hunting in 2004. A total of 26 100 animals were felled during the autumn of 2004. This is the highest-ever yield, and 940 heads more than the year before. The highest yield increase was in Rogaland, Hordaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Møre og Romsdal and Sør-Trøndelag. A total of 79 per cent of the growth occurred in these five counties.

### 2005

A new red deer hunting record was set for the 15th year in a row. During the autumn of 2005 a total of 27 600 animals were felled. A total felling quota of 40 500 was allocated for the red deer hunting in 2005, of which 68 per cent were felled.

### 2006

A total of 29 200 animals were felled during the autumn of 2006 – 1 500 more than the previous year. Since the beginning of the 1990s, the number of felled red deer has almost tripled. A felling quota of 41 900 was allocated for the deer hunting in 2006, of which 70 per cent were felled. This is the largest felling quota ever given and also the highest percentage of red deer ever felled.

## 6.7. Availability

*Final results* [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/hjortejakt\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/hjortejakt_en/)  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt\\_fiske\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt_fiske_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:* [03434: Felled red deer \(M\) \(1986–2006\)](#)  
[06037: Red deer hunting \(C\) \(1892–2006\)](#)  
[03435: Felling licences, red deer \(M\) \(1986–2006\)](#)

*Microdata* Edited data sets are stored at Statistics Norway.

## 6.1. Red deer hunting, by county. 2004-2006

	2004					2005					2006				
	Licen- ces issued	Animals felled			Num- ber of animals felled as per cent of licen- ces issued	Licen- ces issued	Animals felled			Num- ber of animals felled as per cent of licen- ces issued	Licen- ces issued	Animals felled			Number of animals felled as per cent of licen- ces issued
		Total	Males	Fe- males			Total	Males	Fe- males			Total	Males	Fe- males	
<b>The whole</b>	<b>38 368</b>	<b>25 896</b>	<b>13 940</b>	<b>11 956</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>40 503</b>	<b>27 624</b>	<b>14 668</b>	<b>12 956</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>41 859</b>	<b>29 171</b>	<b>15 549</b>	<b>13 622</b>	<b>70</b>
Akershus .....	7	1	1	-	14	33	3	2	1	9	36	5	3	2	14
Hedmark .....	148	75	53	22	51	173	53	38	15	31	220	104	61	43	47
Oppland .....	608	290	188	102	48	727	321	214	107	44	756	378	236	142	50
Buskerud .....	625	181	111	70	29	644	181	116	65	28	671	187	131	56	28
Vestfold .....	116	37	18	19	32	140	45	19	26	32	150	45	25	20	30
Telemark .....	877	204	109	95	23	985	233	143	90	24	1 056	293	180	113	28
Aust-Agder ..	284	80	60	20	28	331	75	55	20	23	396	100	61	39	25
Vest-Agder ..	484	76	38	38	16	464	92	58	34	20	493	98	68	30	20
Rogaland ....	2 648	1 631	858	773	62	2 800	1 684	893	791	60	2 850	1 727	937	790	61
Hordaland ...	6 791	5 103	2 744	2 359	75	7 161	5 390	2 799	2 591	75	7 402	5 728	3 063	2 665	77
Sogn og Fjordane .....	11 858	8 707	4 579	4 128	73	12 087	8 953	4 649	4 304	74	12 458	9 313	4 950	4 363	75
Møre og Romsdal .....	10 054	7 068	3 722	3 346	70	10 601	7 581	3 929	3 652	72	11 025	8 171	4 113	4 058	74
Sør- Trøndelag ....	3 117	2 067	1 243	824	66	3 575	2 558	1 504	1 054	72	3 538	2 540	1 446	1 094	72
Nord- Trøndelag ....	746	373	214	159	50	776	454	248	206	59	806	477	272	205	59
Nordland .....	5	3	2	1	60	6	1	1	-	17	12	7	4	3	58

**6.2. Red deer hunting. Animals felled by age, sex, year and county**

	Totally animals felled	Calf		1 1/2 years		Older		Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1991 .....	10 990	1 066	843	2 318	930	3 505	2 328	54
1992 .....	12 900	1 276	1 069	2 637	907	4 153	2 858	59
1993 .....	14 803	1 610	1 365	2 817	1 135	4 376	3 500	59
1994 .....	16 380	1 789	1 635	2 877	1 383	4 656	4 040	60
1995 .....	17 855	2 018	1 801	3 130	1 637	5 032	4 237	62
1996 .....	18 043	2 113	1 826	3 339	1 621	5 092	4 052	63
1997 .....	21 226	2 610	2 310	3 884	2 121	5 379	4 922	67
1998 .....	21 636	2 637	2 364	3 894	2 168	5 642	4 931	67
1999 .....	22 063	2 658	2 326	4 191	2 283	5 517	5 088	65
2000 .....	22 534	2 676	2 353	4 171	2 466	5 781	5 087	64
2001 .....	23 599	2 806	2 571	4 375	2 506	6 130	5 211	66
2002 .....	24 533	3 014	2 742	4 484	2 850	6 032	5 411	67
2003 .....	25 194	3 043	2 855	4 503	3 141	6 277	5 375	68
2004 .....	25 896	3 203	2 896	4 515	3 411	6 222	5 649	67
2005 .....	27 635	3 290	3 105	4 866	3 743	6 516	6 115	68
2006 .....	29 173	3 504	3 290	5 071	4 083	6 975	6 250	70
<b>2004</b>								
Akershus .....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
Hedmark .....	75	3	4	10	4	40	14	51
Oppland .....	290	33	30	27	26	128	46	48
Buskerud .....	181	14	12	26	16	71	42	29
Vestfold .....	37	4	5	5	3	9	11	32
Telemark .....	204	21	22	20	21	68	52	23
Aust-Agder .....	80	4	5	18	2	38	13	28
Vest-Agder .....	76	8	6	6	8	24	24	16
Rogaland .....	1 631	181	182	318	226	359	365	62
Hordaland .....	5 103	577	559	942	667	1 225	1 170	75
Sogn og Fjordane .....	8 707	969	908	1 471	1 289	2 139	1 931	73
Møre og Romsdal .....	7 068	1 077	939	1 167	891	1 478	1 516	70
Sør-Trøndelag .....	2 067	272	226	422	207	549	391	66
Nord-Trøndelag .....	373	39	35	83	50	92	74	50
Nordland .....	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	60
<b>2005</b>								
Akershus .....	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	9
Hedmark .....	53	6	5	13	4	19	6	31
Oppland .....	321	23	28	42	29	149	50	44
Buskerud .....	181	13	11	31	18	72	36	28
Vestfold .....	45	2	9	2	2	15	15	32
Telemark .....	233	22	25	28	24	93	41	24
Aust-Agder .....	75	6	3	14	4	35	13	23
Vest-Agder .....	92	10	8	13	4	35	22	20
Rogaland .....	1 684	188	177	311	255	394	359	60
Hordaland .....	5 390	567	589	948	706	1 284	1 296	75
Sogn og Fjordane .....	8 964	973	907	1 547	1 337	2 133	2 067	74
Møre og Romsdal .....	7 581	1 086	993	1 341	995	1 502	1 664	72
Sør-Trøndelag .....	2 558	348	297	472	305	684	452	72
Nord-Trøndelag .....	454	46	52	104	60	98	94	59
Nordland .....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	17
<b>2006</b>								
Akershus .....	5	-	-	1	2	2	-	14
Hedmark .....	104	13	8	5	9	43	26	47
Oppland .....	378	32	36	41	30	163	76	50
Buskerud .....	187	10	11	33	14	88	31	28
Vestfold .....	45	5	3	9	6	11	11	30
Telemark .....	293	31	26	35	19	114	68	28
Aust-Agder .....	100	7	8	8	7	46	24	25
Vest-Agder .....	98	10	7	9	5	49	18	20
Rogaland .....	1 727	205	184	298	222	434	384	61
Hordaland .....	5 728	678	577	982	835	1 403	1 253	77
Sogn og Fjordane .....	9 313	996	977	1 694	1 367	2 260	2 019	75
Møre og Romsdal .....	8 171	1 151	1 092	1 399	1 178	1 563	1 788	74
Sør-Trøndelag .....	2 540	312	303	449	321	685	470	72
Nord-Trøndelag .....	477	53	57	108	66	111	82	59
Nordland .....	7	1	1	-	2	3	-	58

## 7. Wild reindeer hunting

### 7.1. Background and purpose

*Purpose and history* The purpose of these statistics is to show the extent of wild reindeer hunting in Norway. Until 1951, the statistics covered all registered felling of wild reindeer, both those that were shot through legal hunting and those that were shot or died in other ways. After 1952, the statistics only cover wild reindeer legally killed through ordinary hunting.

*Users and applications* The most important users of these statistics are The Directorate for Nature Management, the County Departments of Environmental Affairs, professional bodies, the media, research and educational institutions and the local wildlife authorities.

### 7.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics include all legal hunting of wild reindeer in Norway.

*Data sources* The Wild Reindeer Councils.

*Sampling* Total census.

*Collection of data* Statistics Norway obtains data on felling quotas and the hunting data from the individual Wild Reindeer Councils.

*Control and revision* Sum checks and checks of the number of animals felled against the number of licences issued are performed. In the event of a lack of clarity in the submitted data, the Wild Reindeer Council is contacted for additional information.

*Estimation* The number of animals felled and the number of hunting licences issued are summarised and distributed in the following levels: wild reindeer council, county and municipality.

### 7.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables* **Hunting ground:** The basic territorial unit sanctioned for hunting cervids and allotted felling licences.

**Qualifying area:** area forming the basis for hunting licences allotted by the municipalities. For moose and red deer, the area includes mainly woodland and bogs.

**Licences issued:** The number of animals that the municipality has given each hunting ground permission to shoot.

**Selective shooting:** Licences issued with an obligation for a certain distribution of animals felled, by calf, 1½-year-old animals, adult males and adult females.

**Per cent felled:** Shot animals as a percentage of licences issued.

*Classification* Classification of wild reindeer areas

### 7.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

*Measurement and processing errors* The data capture is closely connected to the local wildlife management, and the data quality is regarded as very good. Some hunting grounds cross municipal borders. In some cases this makes it difficult to decide in which municipality some of the animals were felled. The distribution of these animals is determined by the Wild Reindeer Council and does not affect the total number of wild reindeer felled.

*Non-response errors* The level of non-response is negligible. Reporting to Statistics Norway is compulsory for all Wild Reindeer Councils. Statistics Norway reminds the councils

that have not forwarded their reports within three weeks from the end of the hunting season. In that way, all councils are covered.

## 7.5. Comparability and coherence

*Comparability over time and space*

The statistics are comparable back to 1952 (see chapter 7.1.). The difference between preliminary and final figures is minimal.

*Coherence with other statistics*

Statistics on the number of felled moose and red deer, as well as registered non-harvest morality of cervids are published.

## 7.6. Main results

### 2004

The number of wild reindeer felled has declined during the last six years. A total of 3 900 reindeer were felled this autumn; 520 less than the previous autumn. The decline is mostly due to fewer reindeer felled in the largest wild reindeer areas. The Hardangervidda plateau is Norway's largest wild reindeer area. In this area the felling quota has been considerably reduced in recent years. Except for one hunting ground, the wild reindeer were protected on Hardangervidda this autumn.

### 2005

For the first time in seven years, the total yield of the wild reindeer hunting increased. A total of 4 800 animals were shot this autumn; 900 more than the previous year. The main reason is higher felling quotas in the larger wild reindeer areas.

The Hardangervidda plateau is Norway's largest wild reindeer area. In this area the felling quota has been considerably reduced in recent years. The main reason was surveys showing a reduced stock of wild reindeer. This autumn the landowners allowed more hunting. A total of 2 530 felling licences were issued, and 860 animals were felled.

### 2006

After seven years of decline, the total yield of wild reindeer hunting rose for the second year running. A total of 5 100 animals were shot this autumn out of a felling quota of 11 000. The yield rose by 300 animals from the previous year. However, for the past 30 years, only in the three previous years has the number of felled animals been lower than in 2006. The Hardangervidda plateau is Norway's largest wild reindeer area. In this area 1 038 animals were felled in 2006; an increase of 278 animals from the year before. The felling quota in 2006 was 3 520 animals. In the previous year the quota was 2 530 animals. Two years ago the wild reindeer in the area were protected except for one hunting ground. The protection was needed because of the reduced stock of wild reindeer.

## 7.7. Availability

*Final results*

[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/reinjakt\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/reinjakt_en/)  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt\\_fiske\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt_fiske_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:*

[03292: Felled wild reindeer \(M\) \(1986–2006\)](#)  
[06038: Wild reindeer hunting \(C\) \(1889–2006\)](#)  
[03293: Felling licences issued wild reindeer \(M\) \(1986–2006\)](#)

*Microdata*

Edited data are stored at Statistics Norway.



## 7.1. Wild reindeer hunting, by counties. 2004-2006

	2004					2005					2006				
	Licen- ces issued	Animals felled		Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued		Licen- ces issued	Animals felled		Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued		Licen- ces issued	Animals felled		Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued	
		Total	Males				Fe- males	Total				Males	Females		Total
<b>Whole country ...</b>	<b>7 102</b>	<b>3 895</b>	<b>2 042</b>	<b>1 853</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10 214</b>	<b>4 817</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 160</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10 986</b>	<b>5 091</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 434</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>County</b>															
Hedmark .....	1 245	758	398	360	61	1 274	694	352	342	54	1 526	873	416	457	57
Oppland .....	2 271	1 421	722	699	63	2 550	1 565	787	778	61	2 145	1 282	627	655	60
Buskerud .....	603	321	169	152	53	1 091	332	205	127	30	1 352	549	278	271	41
Telemark .....	415	162	92	70	39	1 321	550	356	194	42	1 652	742	459	283	45
Aust-Agder .....	336	118	56	62	35	399	225	98	127	56	441	244	128	116	55
Vest-Agder .....	258	14	9	5	5	236	12	9	3	5	260	22	13	9	8
Rogaland .....	296	52	27	25	18	267	45	20	25	17	271	28	19	9	10
Hordaland .....	102	60	23	37	59	1 247	440	278	162	35	1 661	326	175	151	20
Sogn og Fjordane	631	373	210	163	59	581	336	230	106	58	610	371	200	171	61
Møre og Romsdal	487	271	138	133	56	712	329	168	161	46	490	252	141	111	51
Sør-Trøndelag ...	458	345	198	147	75	536	289	154	135	54	578	402	201	201	70

## 7.2. Wild reindeer hunting. Wild reindeer area, by age and sex. 1996-2006

	Totally animals felled	Calf		1 1/2 years		Older		Number of animals felled as per cent of licences issued
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<b>Whole country</b>								
1996 .....	9 395	1 255	1 121	926	517	2 288	3 288	48
1997 .....	9 179	1 148	1 042	1 030	560	2 062	3 337	45
1998 .....	9 761	1 349	1 225	963	475	2 088	3 661	45
1999 .....	8 992	1 162	1 062	1 018	449	2 176	3 125	41
2000 .....	7 631	975	890	740	332	2 071	2 623	36
2001 .....	6 976	1 033	897	704	305	1 710	2 327	50
2002 .....	6 617	1 029	857	638	252	1 737	2 104	58
2003 .....	4 417	640	657	400	177	1 187	1 356	51
2004 .....	3 895	627	513	344	158	1 071	1 182	55
2005 .....	4 817	647	532	443	248	1 567	1 380	47
2006 .....	5 091	648	604	473	219	1 536	1 611	46
<b>2004</b>								
Wild reindeer area								
Setesdal Ryfylke .....	151	27	19	10	4	35	56	18
Skaulen Etnefjella .....	25	2	2	3	1	8	9	39
Setesdal Austhei .....	33	6	5	8	2	6	6	37
Hardangervidda .....	18	1	3	4	1	6	3	60
Blefjell .....	14	5	1	1	1	5	1	28
Nordfjella								
(Hallingskarvet) .....	291	28	29	40	15	101	78	42
Fjellheimen .....	98	14	18	5	5	23	33	62
Brattfjell-Vindeggen .....	102	15	10	15	4	25	33	41
Lærdal-Årdal .....	17	-	-	-	-	12	5	68
Vest-Jotunheimen .....	72	12	6	9	4	21	20	81
Ottadalsområdet .....	828	140	114	47	29	245	253	66
Førdefjella .....	9	1	1	-	1	1	5	90
Sunnfjord .....	11	1	1	1	-	6	2	73
Svartebotnen .....	21	5	1	4	3	4	4	84
Snøhetta .....	372	41	36	35	14	118	128	53
Rondane .....	928	123	110	74	51	235	335	61
Søinkletten .....	86	11	5	7	2	33	28	58
Forelhogna .....	363	104	83	50	2	100	24	91
Knutshø .....	238	32	27	17	11	54	97	57
Norefjell-Reinsjøfjell .....	195	56	37	10	7	28	57	89
Våmur-Roan .....	19	3	5	4	1	3	3	51
Tolga Østfjell .....	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	8
<b>2005</b>								
Wild reindeer area								
Setesdal Ryfylke .....	192	35	29	9	8	47	64	25
Skaulen Etnefjella .....	22	4	1	2	4	3	8	34
Setesdal Austhei .....	111	19	16	13	12	27	24	40
Hardangervidda .....	864	66	56	58	60	429	195	34
Blefjell .....	13	1	1	2	3	5	1	26
Nordfjella								
(Hallingskarvet) .....	218	21	15	24	5	109	44	36
Oksenhalvøya .....	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	60
Fjellheimen .....	84	21	6	13	2	21	21	50
Brattfjell-Vindeggen .....	75	11	9	15	2	20	18	30
Lærdal-Årdal .....	26	2	-	-	-	19	5	65
Vest-Jotunheimen .....	64	7	5	8	5	23	16	72
Ottadalsområdet .....	771	115	100	40	33	254	229	65
Sunnfjord .....	19	1	2	5	1	6	4	76
Svartebotnen .....	20	5	4	8	-	2	1	80
Snøhetta .....	569	51	50	64	24	174	206	44
Rondane .....	980	134	107	111	63	225	340	59
Søinkletten .....	104	11	7	4	3	44	35	51
Forelhogna .....	264	81	56	29	6	43	49	88
Knutshø .....	220	19	25	22	11	58	85	52
Norefjell-Reinsjøfjell .....	179	40	41	14	5	49	30	90
Våmur-Roan .....	15	3	2	2	1	4	3	75
Tolga Østfjell .....	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	8
<b>2006</b>								
Wild reindeer area								
Setesdal Ryfylke .....	221	38	37	25	6	59	56	26
Skaulen Etnefjella .....	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	8
Setesdal Austhei .....	120	21	13	18	8	29	31	43
Hardangervidda .....	1 038	97	67	113	47	418	296	29
Blefjell .....	17	4	1	4	3	2	3	34
Nordfjella								
(Hallingskarvet) .....	390	34	50	37	14	121	134	56
Oksenhalvøya .....	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	60
Fjellheimen .....	77	12	10	1	3	19	32	57
Brattfjell-Vindeggen .....	111	18	12	14	8	32	27	40
Lærdal-Årdal .....	47	5	4	5	1	12	20	70
Vest-Jotunheimen .....	58	6	1	9	6	24	12	65
Ottadalsområdet .....	669	100	96	33	16	221	203	67
Sunnfjord .....	13	2	2	2	-	5	2	65
Snøhetta .....	551	61	55	37	16	178	204	56
Rondane .....	849	85	109	84	47	218	306	56
Søinkletten .....	160	15	17	12	10	52	54	40
Forelhogna .....	272	63	50	34	7	44	74	91
Knutshø .....	343	48	40	35	22	85	113	66
Norefjell-Reinsjøfjell .....	148	38	40	8	4	15	43	84

**7.3. Wild reindeer hunting. Licences issued, animals felled and per cent felled. 1952-2006**

Years	Licences issued	Felled	Per cent felled
1952	3 968	2 632	66
1953	4 000	3 030	76
1954	5 760	3 921	68
1955	5 589	4 186	75
1956	5 627	4 365	78
1957	6 318	4 777	76
1958	6 867	5 432	79
1959	7 660	5 868	77
1960	7 864	4 554	58
1961	11 594	7 776	67
1962	12 330	8 714	71
1963	12 413	8 770	71
1964	12 068	7 417	61
1965	11 317	6 768	60
1966	15 435	11 233	73
1967	16 330	8 218	50
1968	15 333	7 777	51
1969	14 299	8 335	58
1970	12 681	7 362	58
1971	3 224	2 357	73
1972	2 912	2 076	71
1973	4 713	3 016	64
1974	6 666	4 075	61
1975	10 010	6 256	62
1976	11 269	7 034	62
1977	11 395	7 291	64
1978	11 795	6 446	55
1979	15 710	8 236	52
1980	19 068	10 652	56
1981	22 179	12 302	55
1982	22 007	11 457	52
1983	23 893	16 069	67
1984	22 652	12 626	56
1985	18 409	10 371	56
1986	13 032	6 706	51
1987	15 491	7 647	49
1988	16 183	8 739	54
1989	16 292	7 988	49
1990	18 396	9 686	53
1991	17 987	8 859	49
1992	12 753	6 514	51
1993	12 754	6 625	52
1994	15 862	6 581	41
1995	18 087	7 777	43
1996	19 769	9 395	48
1997	20 411	9 179	45
1998	21 933	9 761	45
1999	22 081	8 992	41
2000	21 287	7 631	36
2001	13 821	6 976	50
2002	11 367	6 617	58
2003	8 601	4 417	51
2004	7 102	3 895	55
2005	10 214	4 817	47
2006	10 986	5 091	46

## 8. Big game - registered decrease outside ordinary hunting

### 8.1. Background and purpose

*Purpose and history* The purpose of the statistics is to provide information at municipality level on the reduction of deer outside ordinary hunting. Statistics are provided dating back to the hunting year 1965/66. Until 1951, the reduction outside ordinary hunting was included in the ordinary hunting statistics.

*Users and applications* The statistics are compiled for the Directorate of Nature Management and serve as an important tool in the local and national management of deer stocks. Public agencies (ministries, counties, municipalities) and research institutes use the statistics. Other important user groups include professional publications and hunters.

### 8.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics cover killed game reported to the municipal wildlife management department. In general, all reductions of deer outside ordinary hunting must be reported, but for various reasons this is not always done. The combined data can consequently be viewed as minimum figures.

*Data sources* The statistics are based on reports from municipal wildlife management departments.

*Sampling* All municipalities

*Collection of data* The municipalities report to Statistics Norway via the Internet.

*Control and revision* Regular controls and revisions are carried out on the incoming material. The forms are checked for absolute and possible errors, and errors are corrected during the revision of the forms. Where necessary, the municipal and county authorities are contacted to clarify cases of doubt.

*Estimation* The number of killed animals is summarised and distributed by municipality.

### 8.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables* *The hunting year;* One hunting year runs from 1 April to 31 March the following year.

*Cervids:* The following species are defined as cervids: moose, red deer, wild reindeer and roe deer.

*Classification* Classification of registered non-harvest mortality of cervids and large carnivores

### 8.4. Sources of error and uncertainty

*Measurement and processing errors* It can be difficult to determine the sex and age of animals that have been dead for a long time before they are found. In such cases the municipal wildlife management department must use its judgement.

*Non-response errors* Reporting to Statistics Norway is compulsory for all municipalities. Statistics Norway and the county management remind municipalities that have not forwarded the reports within the time limit. In that way all municipalities are covered.

## 8.5. Comparability and coherence

*Comparability over time and space*

Breaks in the time series have not occurred since the statistics were started for the hunting year 1965/66. Starting with the hunting year 1990/91, the data were broken down by male animal, female animal and calf.

*Coherence with other statistics*

Statistics on the registered mortality of large carnivores and eagles are published at the following website address:  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/rovdyravg\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/rovdyravg_en/).

## 8.6. Main results

### 2004/2005

A total of 1 800 moose were killed by car or train during the hunting year 2004/05 – 500 less than in the previous year. Most of the decrease is due to less traffic incidents in the counties of Hedmark, Oppland and Buskerud. Beyond ordinary hunting, cars and trains continue to represent the greatest threat to cervids. The ratio between cars and trains shows that cars account for 89 per cent of all game collisions. In total, 5 500 deer were hit by a car and 700 by train. Roe deer are particularly vulnerable. A total of 3 800 roe deer were killed in traffic during the hunting year 2004/05, corresponding to 13 per cent of the number felled during ordinary hunting.

### 2005/2006

During the hunting year 2005/06, a total of 6 500 cervids were killed by car or train. The ratio between cars and trains shows that cars account for 85 per cent of all game collisions. In total, 5 500 animals were hit by a car and 930 by train. Roe deer are particularly vulnerable. A total of 3 900 roe deer were killed in traffic during the hunting year 2005/06.

### 2006/2007

Apart from regular hunting, cars and trains represented the greatest threat to cervids in the hunting year 2006/07. A total of 6 300 were killed by traffic, which corresponds to 17 animals a day. The mortality of cervids decreased by 11 per cent from the previous year. The registered mortality of cervids apart from regular hunting totalled 8 900 in 2006/07; a decrease of 11 per cent from the previous hunting year. Three out of four animals were killed by traffic. In total, 5 500 cervids were killed by a car and 800 by train. Roe deer are particularly vulnerable. A total of 3 461 roe deer were killed by traffic. The category “Killed by other reasons” includes animals that have perished, have been killed by predators or for humane reasons etc. In the hunting year 2006/07, the number of moose in this category was 1 116. The corresponding figure for roe deer was 884, which is 400 less than in the previous hunting year, when a snowy winter resulted in many roe deer perishing.

## 8.7. Availability

*Final results*

[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/hjortavg\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/hjortavg_en/)  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt\\_fiske\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt_fiske_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:*

[03501: Registered non-harvest mortality of cervids \(M\) \(1987-1988–2006-2007\)](#)

*Microdata*

Edited data sets are stored at Statistics Norway.

**8.1. Registered non-harvest mortality of cervids, by causes. 2002/03-2006/07**

	Moose	Red deer	Wild reindeer	Roe deer	Total
2002/03 .....	4 071	997	58	4 444	9 570
2003/04 .....	3 408	1 067	31	4 006	8 512
2004/05 .....	2 935	1 254	46	4 354	8 589
2005/06 .....	3 157	1 179	335	5 273	9 944
2006/07 .....	3 133	1 201	59	4 482	8 875
<b>Felled as a nuisance</b>					
2002/03 .....	66	61	-	48	175
2003/04 .....	42	68	-	42	152
2004/05 .....	27	102	-	39	168
2005/06 .....	50	89	1	56	196
2006/07 .....	21	41	-	36	98
<b>Felled illegally</b>					
2002/03 .....	37	16	-	18	71
2003/04 .....	31	34	1	7	73
2004/05 .....	27	24	-	5	56
2005/06 .....	20	21	-	16	57
2006/07 .....	25	31	1	10	67
<b>Killed by motor car</b>					
2002/03 .....	1 571	527	5	3 387	5 490
2003/04 .....	1 403	601	2	3 245	5 251
2004/05 .....	1 247	650	11	3 631	5 539
2005/06 .....	1 271	574	7	3 691	5 543
2006/07 .....	1 321	690	4	3 461	5 476
<b>Killed by train</b>					
2002/03 .....	1 031	13	-	192	1 236
2003/04 .....	841	28	1	126	996
2004/05 .....	515	51	-	121	687
2005/06 .....	642	61	2	225	930
2006/07 .....	650	47	2	91	790
<b>Killed by other causes<sup>1</sup></b>					
2002/03 .....	1 366	380	53	799	2 598
2003/04 .....	1 091	336	27	586	2 040
2004/05 .....	1 119	427	35	558	2 139
2005/06 .....	1 174	434	325	1 285	3 218
2006/07 .....	1 116	392	52	884	2 444

<sup>1</sup> Including animals perished, killed by predators, killed of humanity reasons etc.

**8.2. Registered non-harvest mortality of cervids. Killed by car or train, by county. 2004/05-2006/07**

	Moose	Red deer	Wild reindeer	Roe deer	Total
1998/99 .....	1 886	488	7	3 259	5 640
1999/2000 .....	1 921	543	5	3 118	5 587
2000/01 .....	1 968	461	5	3 313	5 747
2001/02 .....	1 945	611	7	3 350	5 913
2002/03 .....	2 602	540	5	3 579	6 726
2003/04 .....	2 244	629	3	3 371	6 247
2004/05 .....	1 762	701	11	3 752	6 226
2005/06 .....	1 913	635	9	3 916	6 473
2006/07 .....	1 971	737	6	3 552	6 266
<b>2004/05</b>					
01 Østfold .....	95	-	-	556	651
02 Akershus .....	131	1	-	468	600
03 Oslo .....	4	-	-	43	47
04 Hedmark .....	337	12	2	337	688
05 Oppland .....	90	13	9	174	286
06 Buskerud .....	112	7	-	208	327
07 Vestfold .....	10	1	-	171	182
08 Telemark .....	94	4	-	251	349
09 Aust-Agder .....	52	2	-	143	197
10 Vest-Agder .....	36	1	-	177	214
11 Rogaland .....	2	26	-	137	165
12 Hordaland .....	4	139	-	6	149
14 Sogn og Fjordane ..	-	182	-	3	185
15 Møre og Romsdal ..	8	223	-	332	563
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	137	74	-	396	607
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	263	14	-	293	570
18 Nordland .....	275	2	-	54	331
19 Troms Romsa .....	78	-	-	3	81
20 Finnmark .....	-	-	-	-	-
Finnmårku .....	34	-	-	-	34
<b>2005/06</b>					
01 Østfold .....	72	-	-	547	619
02 Akershus .....	169	1	-	509	679
03 Oslo .....	40	-	-	40	80
04 Hedmark .....	556	11	-	356	923
05 Oppland .....	171	14	-	203	388
06 Buskerud .....	167	12	-	281	460
07 Vestfold .....	17	3	-	266	286
08 Telemark .....	97	4	-	203	304
09 Aust-Agder .....	75	1	-	173	249
10 Vest-Agder .....	30	1	-	145	176
11 Rogaland .....	2	20	-	148	170
12 Hordaland .....	1	103	-	15	119
14 Sogn og Fjordane ..	-	143	-	3	146
15 Møre og Romsdal ..	12	241	-	363	616
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	104	67	9	292	472
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	159	6	-	313	478
18 Nordland .....	159	8	-	54	221
19 Troms Romsa .....	41	-	-	5	46
20 Finnmark .....	-	-	-	-	-
Finnmårku .....	41	-	-	-	41
<b>2006/07</b>					
01 Østfold .....	89	-	-	494	583
02 Akershus .....	132	-	-	446	578
03 Oslo .....	3	-	-	31	34
04 Hedmark .....	416	7	5	407	835
05 Oppland .....	155	16	1	184	356
06 Buskerud .....	156	8	-	219	383
07 Vestfold .....	9	1	-	177	187
08 Telemark .....	73	2	-	268	343
09 Aust-Agder .....	60	1	-	132	193
10 Vest-Agder .....	24	1	-	130	155
11 Rogaland .....	3	21	-	111	135
12 Hordaland .....	1	163	-	15	179
14 Sogn og Fjordane ..	-	176	-	1	177
15 Møre og Romsdal ..	9	273	-	319	601
16 Sør-Trøndelag .....	121	62	-	271	454
17 Nord-Trøndelag .....	256	6	-	275	537
18 Nordland .....	348	-	-	68	416
19 Troms Romsa .....	72	-	-	3	75
20 Finnmark .....	-	-	-	-	-
Finnmårku .....	44	-	-	1	45

## 9. Registered mortality of large carnivores and eagles

### 9.1. Background and purpose

*Purpose and history* The purpose of the statistics is to provide information at municipality level on the reduction of large predators and eagles. The act relating to the extermination of predators and protection of other wild game was passed in 1845 and introduced official premium payments for certain species. The persons responsible for making the payments in the individual municipalities submitted reports containing statistics on the predators and nuisance animals for which premiums had been paid. As a rule, this was the local police or chief municipal treasurer. Much has changed since the act was passed in 1845. Today, bears, wolves, wolverines and eagles are protected, and lynx hunting is regulated by quota.

*Users and applications* The statistics are compiled for the Directorate of Nature Management and serve as an important tool in the local and national management of large predators and eagles. Public agencies (ministries, counties, municipalities) and research institutes use the statistics. Other major user groups include professional publications, hunters and animal protection groups.

### 9.2. Statistics production

*Population* The statistics cover killed and destroyed game reported to municipal wildlife management departments.

*Data sources* The County Departments of Environmental Affairs and municipal wildlife management departments.

*Sampling* All municipalities and counties.

*Collection of data* The statistics are based on reports of reductions of large predators from the County Departments of Environmental Affairs, and reports of large birds of prey from municipal wildlife management departments.

*Control and revision* Regular controls and revisions are carried out on the incoming material. The forms are checked for absolute and possible errors, and errors are corrected during the revision of the forms. Where necessary, the municipal authorities are contacted to clarify cases of doubt.

*Estimation* The number of killed animals is summarised and distributed by municipality.

### 9.3. Concepts, variables and classifications

*Definitions of the main concepts and variables* *The hunting year:* One hunting year runs from 1 April to 31 March the following year.

*Large predators:* Large predators include bears, wolves, wolverines and lynx.

*Large birds of prey:* Large birds of prey include white-tailed eagles, goshawks and golden eagles.

*Licensed hunting:* The County Governor administers the licensed hunting of wolverines. To obtain a hunting licence, each hunter must apply to the County Governor. The hunting of wolverines is exempt from the property owner right and permission is not required from the property owner to hunt. The licensed hunting period runs from 1 October to 15 February.

*Quota hunting:* The County Governor administers the quota hunting of lynx. Anyone who meets the requirements can hunt lynx in areas where quota hunting is in effect. Permission from the property owner must be obtained before the hunt can be started. The quota hunting period runs from 1 February to 31 March.



*Classification* Classification of registered non-harvest mortality of cervids and large carnivores

#### **9.4. Sources of error and uncertainty**

*Measurement and processing errors* As bears, wolves, wolverines and eagles are protected and lynx hunting is regulated by quota, reductions are easy to check. Although these factors mean reliable reporting, unreported reductions can occur. It can be difficult to determine the sex and age of animals that have been dead for a long time before they are found. In such cases the municipal wildlife management department must use its judgement. In general, all reductions should be reported, but for various reasons this is not always done. The data for birds of prey can be viewed as minimum figures.

*Non-response errors* Reporting to Statistics Norway is compulsory for all municipalities. Statistics Norway and the county management contact all municipalities that have not forwarded the reports within the time limit. In that way all municipalities are covered

#### **9.5. Comparability and coherence**

*Comparability over time and space* Breaks in the time series have not occurred since the statistics were started in 1846.

*Coherence with other statistics* Statistics on the registered non-harvest mortality are published at the following website address: [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/hjortavg\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/hjortavg_en/)

#### **9.6. Main results**

##### **2004/2005**

Excluding bears, the mortality of large carnivores increased in the hunting year 2004/05. More wolves and lynx were felled under the licence and quota hunting. In addition, the number of wolverines felled as a nuisance increased considerably. A total of 58 lynx were killed or died in other ways in 2004/05 – 12 more than in the previous hunting year. The total mortality of wolverines was 50; an increase of 11 from the previous hunting year. In total, 22 wolverines were felled as a nuisance; an increase of 20 from the previous hunting year. In total, seven wolves were felled in the hunting year 2004/05. Permission was given to hunt five wolves in the county of Hedmark, and all were felled. The registered mortality of bears was one. In the last hunting year, 27 goshawks, 31 white-tailed eagles and 12 golden eagles were reported dead.

##### **2005/2006**

A total of 63 wolverines were reported killed or had died of other causes during the hunting year 2005/06. This represents an increase of 13 animals from the previous hunting year. Six bears were shot, which is an increase of five animals compared with the previous hunting year. Three of the bears were felled as a nuisance and three were felled in self defence. A total of five wolves were reported killed in the hunting year 2005/06, a decrease of two from the previous hunting year. For the hunting year 2005/06, hunting licences for 48 lynx were issued, and 40 animals were felled in total. In the last hunting year, 15 goshawks, 43 white-tailed eagles and 10 golden eagles were reported dead.

##### **2006/2007**

A total of 79 wolverines were reported shot or had died of other causes in the hunting year 2006/07. A total of 41 were shot as a nuisance; more than twice as many as in the previous year. In 2007, hunting licences for 74 lynx were issued and 56 were shot. A total of 23 were felled in the county of Nord-Trøndelag. The number of licences issued increased by 26 from the year before, and the number of lynx shot rose by 16. Four bears were registered shot or had died of other causes, compared with six in the previous hunting year. Two wolves were shot, one as a nuisance and one felled under licence. In the hunting year 2006/07, 14 golden eagles, 44 white-tailed eagles and 15 goshawks were reported dead.

## 9.7. Availability

*Final results* [http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/rovdyravg\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/rovdyravg_en/)  
[http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt\\_fiske\\_en/](http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/10/04/10/jakt_fiske_en/)

*More tables in StatBank:* [03985: Registered mortality of large carnivores, licences issued and felled under licence hunting and quota hunting \(C\) \(1993-1994–2003-2004\)](#)  
[05741: Registered mortality of large carnivores, licences issued and shot under licence and quota hunting \(C\) \(2004-2005–2006-2007\)](#)  
[06060: Predators felled \(1846–2004\)](#)  
[03984: Registered mortality of large carnivores \(C\) \(1987-1988–2006-2007\)](#)  
[03527: Registered mortality of birds of prey \(M\) \(1987-1988–2006-2007\)](#)

*Completed time series* [03985: Registered mortality of large carnivores, licences issued and felled under licence hunting and quota hunting \(C\) \(1993-1994–2003-2004\)](#)  
[06060: Predators felled \(1846–2004\)](#)

*Microdata* Data sets are stored at Statistics Norway.

**9.1. Registered mortality of large carnivores and birds of prey, by cause. 2004/05-2006/07.**

	Bear	Wolf	Wolverine	Lynx	White-tailed eagle	Goshawk	Golden eagle
1994/95 .....	1	-	17	64	43	63	8
1995/96 .....	1	-	16	103	36	44	11
1996/97 .....	3	-	17	113	44	44	14
1997/98 .....	3	-	19	127	42	37	9
1998/99 .....	5	1	22	105	50	31	9
1999/2000 <sup>1</sup> .....	5	2	31	101	40	31	14
2000/01 .....	6	17	41	98	24	17	8
2001/02 .....	3	2	48	102	32	26	10
2002/03 .....	1	7	38	71	40	45	19
2003/04 .....	4	6	39	46	26	44	8
2004/05 .....	1	7	50	58	31	27	12
2005/06 .....	6	5	63	51	43	15	10
2006/07 .....	4	2	79	82	44	15	14
<b>2004/05</b>							
Felled as a nuisance .....	-	1	22	1	-	-	-
Felled in self-defense .....	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Felled illegally .....	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Killed by motor car .....	-	1	-	7	1	1	2
Killed by train .....	-	-	-	2	5	-	4
Shot under licence, wolf .....	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Shot under licence, wolverine <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Quota hunting, lynx <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-	43	-	-	-
Other causes .....	1	-	4	3	25	26	6
<b>2005/06</b>							
Felled as a nuisance.....	3	1	18	3	-	1	-
Felled in self-defense .....	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Felled illegally .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Killed by motor car .....	-	2	1	4	-	2	1
Killed by train .....	-	1	-	-	3	-	2
Shot under licence, wolf .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shot under licence, wolverine <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
Quota hunting, lynx <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Other causes .....	-	1	8	3	40	12	6
<b>2006/07</b>							
Felled as a nuisance.....	1	1	41	4	2	-	-
Felled in self-defense .....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felled illegally .....	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Killed by motor car .....	-	-	-	13	2	-	-
Killed by train .....	-	-	-	3	5	1	2
Shot under licence, bear <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shot under licence, wolf <sup>2</sup> .....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shot under licence, wolverine <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
Quota hunting, lynx <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Other causes .....	1	-	3	6	35	13	12

<sup>1</sup> In addition 3 hybrids of dog and wolf were felled in Østfold. <sup>2</sup> Statistic Norway and The Directorate for Nature Management may have different figures for bear, wolf and wolverines shot under licence and for quota hunting of lynx. E.g. if an animal dies after the quota was stipulated, The Directorate includes that animal in the quota, while Statistics Norway classifies that animal according to cause of death.