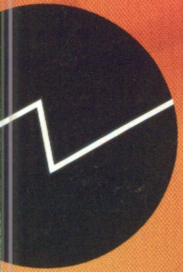


Social Survey 1993

Summary with tables
and graphs



Social Survey 1993

**Summary with tables
and graphs**

Symbols in Tables	Symbol
Category not applicable	.
Data not available	..
Data not yet available	...
Not for publication	:
Nil	-
Less than 0.5 of unit employed	0
Less than 0.05 of unit employed	0,0
Provisional or preliminary figure	*
Break in the homogeneity of a vertical series	—
Break in the homogeneity of a horizontal series	
Revised since the previous issue	r

ISBN 82-537-3987-7

ISSN 0804-3221

Emnegruppe

20 Generelle sosiodemografiske emner

Emneord

Boforhold

Demografi

Forbruk

Fritid

Kriminalitet

Levekår

Utdanning

Design: Enzo Finger Design

Printed: Falch Hurtigtrykk

Preface

This publication presents a summary of "Sosialt utsyn 1993", a report on development in living conditions in Norway during the 1980s and early 1990s. It presents a summary of the most important findings in addition to tables and graphs from the Norwegian edition. Thus, the publication presents an overall view of what official statistics tell about how Norwegians lived at the beginning of the 1990s and how living conditions developed during the last decade.

The book surveys ten areas of living conditions, including population and family, employment, education, household economy, health and public care, environment and social and cultural participation.

The summary of findings have been written by Arne Støttrup Andersen, Anders Barstad, Jens Grøgaard, Randi Kjeldstad and Jan Lyngstad, who were also responsible for the editing of the Norwegian edition.

Statistics Norway
Oslo/Kongsvinger, 12 October 1994

Svein Longva

Contents

Index of figures	6
Index of tables	11
1. Population	15
2. Health	27
3. Education	43
4. Employment	57
5. Economic welfare	69
6. The local environment and the working environment	81
7. Families and households	93
8. Social participation	103
9. Formal care	115
10. Leisure time and cultural participation	127
References	141

Index of figures

1. Population

1. Population increase and surplus of births 1911-1992	19
2. Net migration 1911-1992	19
3. Live births, deaths, immigration and emigration 1920-1992	20
4. Births, deaths and emigration per 1 000 population 1801-1992	20
5. Total fertility rate 1961-1992	21
6. Age-specific fertility rates for five-year age groups of females 1950-1991	21
7. Regional age structure, deviation from the national age structure. 1 January 1992 ...	23
8. Population by sex and age 1 January 1992	23
9. Population by age. Per cent. Registered 1911-1992, projected 1993-2050	24
10. Females per 1 000 males at different ages. 1 January 1992	24
11. Percentage of population 67 years and over in various counties. 1 January 1992	25
12. Registered population at the end of 1975 and 1990, and projected population at the end of 2005, by age	25
13. Population 67 years and over and 80 years and over. Registered 1951-1992, projected 1993-2050	26
14. "Family responsibilities". Population under 20 years of age and 67 years and over as a percentage of the population 20-66 years. Registered 1911-1992, projected 1993-2050	26

2. Health

1. The most common health problems in Norway, as portrayed in different data sources. Per cent	31
2. Life expectancy at birth. Males and females 1951/55-1991	31
3. Sex and age specific death rates. 1956-1991. Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants	32
4. Percentage with frequent symptoms of nervous conditions and percentage regularly using tranquilizers. Males and females aged 16-79 years. 1980-1991	32
5. New cases of cancer among males and females. All types of cancer and selected types. 1976-1990. Standardized by age. Cases per 100 000 inhabitants	34
6. Percentage disabled and percentage in need of help. Males and females aged 67-79 years. 1980-1991	34
7. Percentage of males and females in age group 16-66 who are disability pensioners ..	35
8. Days on sick leave as a percentage of possible work days. Male and female workers and salaried employees in companies which belong to the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry. 1979-1991	35
9. Sex specific mortality in the counties with highest and lowest mortality. 1981-1990. Standardized rates. The whole country=100	36
10. Sex specific rates of new cases of cancer in urban and rural districts. New cases of cancer per 100 000 inhabitants. Selected cancer diagnoses. 1976-1985	37
11. Percentage who are disabled in various socioeconomic groups. Males and females in selected age groups. 1991	37
12. Mortality in selected occupational categories. 1980-1990. Economically active males. Mortality for all economically active males=100	38

13. Percentage of males and females in various age groups who are daily smokers. 1980 and 1990	38
14. Stated per capita consumption of alcohol among males and females. 1979, 1985 and 1991. Litres of pure alcohol per year	39
15. Registered consumption of alcohol in litres of pure alcohol per inhabitant aged 15 or more, and the number of deaths related to alcohol consumption. 1980-1992	39
16. Health care expenditures. 1980 NOK	40
17. Personnel in somatic hospitals. Selected personnel groups. 1980, 1985 and 1990. Man-years of labour	40
18. The gender and age specific number of consultations with physicians due to disease. Number of consultations per person per year. 1991	42

3. Education

1. The structure of the Norwegian educational system	47
2. Public expenditure on education by type. 1981-1991 NOK	48
3. Pupils under the Upper Secondary Education Act, by type of education (area of study). Selected school years 1981/82-1990/91	49
4. Current expenses per pupil in schools under the Upper Secondary Education Act. 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK	50
5. Annual income from wages among male and female wage earners at different educational levels. 1982-1990. 1990 NOK	51
6. Percentage of males and females in the labour force, for various age groups and educational levels. 1980 and 1990	52
7. Male and female pupils from the ninth class level in lower secondary school, spring 1980, with different social backgrounds, by highest education autumn 1988. Per cent	53
8. Number of new apprenticeships contracted 1981-1991	53
9A. Percentage females in various fields of study in upper secondary schools. 1981 and 1990	54
9B. Percentage female students in various fields of study at universities and colleges. 1981 and 1990	54
10. Percentage male and female pupils and students in various age groups. 1981-1990. Per cent	55
11. Frequency of matriculation candidates among males and females in selected regions. 1951-1990	55
12. Percentage under education among males and females 19-24 years of age in selected counties of residence. 1981, 1987 and 1990	56
13. Norwegian pupils and students studying abroad. Number of students and percentage of all students. 1981-1991	56

4. Employment

1. Employed males and females by institutional sector. 1980 and 1990. Per cent	61
2. Labour force by gender and age. 1980 and 1991. Per cent	61
3. Persons aged 16-66 not in the labour force, by main activity. 1991. Per cent	62
4. Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. Males and females. 1980-1991	66

5. Percentage short-term and long-term unemployed among the unemployed. 1980-1991	67
--	----

5. Economic welfare

1. Average gross assets and debt per household. 1982-1990. 1990 NOK	73
2. The number employed, man-hours of labour, wages per man-year and total sum of wages for households in fixed prices. 1980-1990. 1980=100	73
3. Private consumption per capita, disposable income per capita and sales value of dwellings in fixed prices. 1980-1990. 1980=100	74
4. Some important income concepts	74
5. Social assistance: 1980-1990. 1980=100	78
6. Composition of estimated property of self-employed people, employees and old-age pensioners. 1990. Per cent	78
7. Households by burden of debt. 1982-1990. Per cent	79
8. The percentage of households in four income classes with a heavy burden of debt. 1990. Per cent	79
9. Property account (estimated property) for households, by age of the main income earner. 1990. NOK 1 000	80

6. The local environment and the working environment

1. Time awake spent at various locations. 1980, 1983, 1980 and 1991. Hours per week	85
2. Time spent in the local environment by males and females in various age groups. 1980 and 1990. Hours per week	85
3. Persons 16-79 years old by type of dwelling. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991. Per cent	86
4. Percentage of persons 16-79 years old living in various areas of residence who are exposed to pollution from traffic, industry or other sources. 1983, 1987 and 1991. Per cent	87
5. Percentage of households living near a road with heavy traffic. 1981 and 1988. Per cent	87
6. Percentage of persons in various areas of residence who are exposed to noise or pollution. 1987. Per cent	88
7. Percentage of households with heavy traffic near the dwelling, by income quintiles. 1988. Per cent	89
8. Persons 16 years or older living in various types of area, by years of residence	90
9. Percentage of employed males and females with problems in the musculo-skeletal system after a days work. 1989. Per cent	90
10. Percentage of males and females with daily exposure to various problems with the physical working environment. 1991. Per cent	91
11. Number of problems with working environment among employed people in various socio-economic groups. 1991. Per cent	92
12. Percentage of workers and salaried employees with various kinds of psychological stress at work. 1989 and 1991. Per cent	92

7. Families and households

1. Marriages, divorces and births out of wedlock. 1960-1991	97
2. Age-specific first-marriage rates for females. 1966-1970, 1976-1980 and 1991	97
3. Women by age and type of partnership. 1977, 1987 and 1992. Per cent	98
4. Age-specific divorce rates for males and females. 1980 and 1991	98
5. Families in Norway 1991	99
6. Persons by household position. 1990. Per cent	100
7. Persons in various age groups, by household position. 1990. Per cent	101
8. Total share of women having started first marriage at different ages. Women born 1945 and 1960	101
9. Total share of women having started first marriage or first consensual union, at different ages. Women born 1945 and 1960	102
10. Total share of couples having had their first child at different ages. Women born 1945 and 1960	102

8. Social participation

1. Percentage living alone and with various types of weak social relations. Persons aged 16-79 years. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991	106
2. Percentage of males and females in various age groups living alone, and with little contact with close family. 1980 and 1991	107
3. Percentage of males and females in various age groups without intimate friends, and with little contact with friends at place of residence. 1980 and 1991	108
4. Percentage living alone and not having weekly contact with close family and friends. 1991	109
5. Percentage active and passive members of various types of organizations. 1980 and 1991	110
6. Percentage of males and females in various age groups who participate actively in organizations. 1980 and 1991	111
7. Percentage who participate actively in political parties and trade unions or occupational organizations among persons in various socio-economic groups ...	113
8. Percentage of persons with weak social relations in various areas of residence. 1991	113

9. Formal care

1. Children under protection per 1 000 children in various age groups. 1991	119
2. Children under protection during the year per 1 000 children under 20 years of age in municipalities of various sizes. 1991	120
3. Man-years of labour in municipal services for the aged. 1980-1991	121
4. Man-years of labour in the home services. 1980-1991	121
5. Number of aged per man-year of labour in municipal services. 1980, 1985 and 1991	122
6. Man-year of labour per 1 000 aged in municipalities of various sizes. 1991	122
7. Registered users of home services and residents in institutions for the aged by age and sex. 20 January 1992	123

8. Percentage of elderly males and females in various age groups receiving municipal services. 20 January 1992	123
9. Number of beds in institutions for the aged by type. 1980-1991	124
10. Recipients of home services for the aged during the year. 1980-1991	124
11. Percentage receiving home services in various age groups. 1987-1991	125

10. Leisure time and cultural participation

1. Time spent on various activities by persons 16-74 years. Average for all days. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Hours	129
2. Time spent on leisure time activities by various age groups. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Average for all days. Hours	130
3. Time spent on various leisure time activities 1970, 1980 and 1990. Average for all days for males and females. Hours	131
4. Percentage of persons 9-79 years having access to certain radio and television channels	131
5. Percentage of persons with various types of home electronic appliances. 1980-1992	132
6. Average time per day spent on various media. 1983, 1987 and 1992. Hours ..	132
7. Average time per day spent on various visual, audio and text media by children, youth and adults. 1983 and 1992. Hours	133
8. Percentage of persons 9-79 years who use various audio and visual media on an average day. 1983-1992	134
9. Percentage of persons 16-79 years participating in various leisure activities during the past 12 months. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991	134
10. Percentage of persons 16-79 years attending various cultural activities during the past 12 months. 1972, 1983, 1987 and 1991	135
11. Average number of times participating in various cultural activities during the past 12 months for persons 9-79 years. 1991	135
12. Number of visits to the cinema per inhabitant. 1980-1990	136
13. Number of visits to theatre and opera per 1 000 inhabitants. 1980-1990	136
14. Percentage of children (9-19 years) of workers and higher level salaried employees who have attended various cultural activities during the past 12 months. 1991	138
15. Percentage of females and males in various age groups being a member or active participant within one or more cultural area. 1991	139

Index of tables

1. Population

1. Cohort fertility at selected ages of 22 female cohorts. Number of live births per 1 000 females	22
2. Legal abortions. 1976-1991	22

2. Health

1. Percentage with chronic illness, and percentage with chronic illness with considerable consequences. Age group 16 years and older. 1991	33
2. Gender and age specific percentages with various chronic illnesses and with frequent symptoms of nervous conditions. 1991	33
3. Personnel in municipal health services. Inhabitants per man-year. County. 1991 ...	41
4. The number of bed-patients treated, the number of beds and the average length of stay in somatic hospitals. 1980-1990	41
5. Utilization of various health services. Number per person per year. 1991	42

3. Education

1. Some key figures for primary and lower secondary schools. Selected school years 1981/82-1991/92	48
2. Some key figures for pupils under the Upper Secondary Education Act. Selected school years 1981/82-1991/92	49
3. Some key figures for universities and colleges of higher education. Selected years. 1981-1991	50
4. Number of employed persons with education at the second level, first stage, and with education at university level in various industries. 1980 and 1990. 1 000 persons	51

4. Employment

1. Time spent on various activities by males, females and by couples with children under 7 years of age. Average for all days. 1980-1981 and 1990-1991. Hours per day	60
2. Employed persons by industry. 1980, 1984, 1987 and 1991. (1 000s)	60
3. Percentage employed among married and cohabiting females with children under 16 years. 1980 and 1991. Per cent	62
4. Persons aged 16-24 by main activity. Per cent	62
5. Employees and population aged 16-74 by county of residence	63
6. Employees in manufacturing by county of work	64
7. Employed males and females by occupation. 1980 and 1991. (1 000s)	64
8. Employed males and females by socio-economic group. 1981 and 1991. Per cent	65
9. Employed males and females by age and working hours per week. 1980 and 1991. Per cent	65
10. Employed females and males by working hours during the year. Per cent	66

5. Economic welfare

1. Income account for households. NOK per capita. 1980, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK	75
2. Income, income after taxes and disposable income per capita. 1980, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK	75
3. Income after taxes per consumption unit and disposable income per consumption unit 1982, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK. Percentage of average income for all households and percentage change	76
4. Average interest paid by households, and the percentage of all households paying interest in excess of 30 per cent of income after taxes. 1982, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK and per cent	76
5. Distribution of household income between persons. Income after taxes and disposable income per consumption unit. 1982, 1986 and 1990	77
6. The percentage of persons in different types of households with household income less than or equal to the Minimum National Pension for single persons. 1982 and 1990. Per cent	77
7. The distribution of estimated property and disposable income for households in 1990, and the distribution of assessed property in 1982 and 1990. Per cent	80

6. The local environment and the working environment

1. Households by most common type of building in the neighbourhood. 1981 and 1988. Per cent	86
2. Percentage of persons 16-79 years suffering from various environmental nuisances. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991	88
3. Percentage of children 3-6 years and 7-9 years by traffic load. 1981 and 1988. Per cent	89

7. Families and households

1. Private households by size. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Per cent	99
2. Persons by household size. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Per cent	100

8. Social participation

1. Percentage of single males and females in various age groups with no close friends outside their own family. 1980 and 1991	109
2. Percentage of males and females in various age groups who are committed to the company they work for. 1989	111
3. Percentage of unmarried, married/cohabiting couples and separated/divorced aged 35-66 years with good friends at their place of residence. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991	112
4. Percentage of married/cohabiting and separated/divorced fathers and mothers who have at least weekly contact with children over 15 years of age. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991	112
5. Indicators of social relations in various socio-economic groups. Males 25-44 years and 45-66 years. 1991	112
6. Percentage with much or little trust in other people. 1982 and 1990	114

7. Percentage employed males and females, and percentage of females aged 16-24 years, who experience various types of conflicts at work. 1989 114

9. Formal care

1. Population by age per 31 December. 1970, 1980 and 1990 118

2. Municipal services for children, the disabled and the aged. Man-years and recipients. 1970, 1980 and 1991 118

3. Children in daycare centres, number of children per man-year of labour and number of children in daycare centres as a percentage of all children. 1970-1991 119

4. Number of aged people over 66 year by age per 31 December. 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1990 120

5. Key figures for municipal services for the aged. Number of beds in institutions for the aged, number of recipients of home services and number of man-years in institutions and home services per 100 over the age of 66 125

10. Leisure time and cultural participation

1. Time spent on leisure activities, 1980 and 1990, by gender and family cycle phase. Average for all days. Hours and minutes 130

2. Percentage of persons 16-79 years who have visited theatre, opera, concert, art exhibition or museum during the past year. 1983, 1987 and 1991 137

3. Percentage of persons who have visited theatre, opera, concert, art exhibition or museum during the past year. 1983 and 1991 137

4. Percentage of persons in various age groups participating in music, theatre and fine arts. 1991 137

1. Population

Fluctuating population growth over the past 50 years

From World War II and up until the early 1970s, the population of Norway increased by about 30 000 per year, i.e., by nearly 1 per cent per year. After 1970 annual growth declined, reaching a low of some 11 000 in 1983 and 1984. Since then figures have risen again to 25 000. By year-end 1992, Norway's population had increased to almost 4 300 000. The strong population growth in the decades immediately after the war was due to a relatively high, stable birth rate and the fact that emigration and immigration remained stable. Since the mid-1970s, net immigration has accounted for more than one third of overall population growth, and peaking at more than one half in 1987-1988.

Significant fluctuations in birth rates over the past 30 years

Since the early 1960s and up until the present day, Norway's birth and fertility rates show wave-like movements. After peaking in 1964 at 2.98 children per woman, the fertility rate declined to 1.66 in 1983, the lowest figure ever registered. About half this decline, which totalled 45 per cent for those over the age of 19, occurred from 1972 to 1977.

The overall fertility figures then rose steadily until 1990, before showing a tendency to level out at approximately 1.9 children per woman in recent years.

A total of 67 700 children were born in 1969, the highest annual figure this century with the exception of 1920 and 1946. For the sake of comparison, with 49 900 births, 1983 represented the lowest figure since the end of World War II. In every year since 1990, the birth rate has exceeded 60 000. Roughly 25 per cent of the increase in births since 1983 may be seen as a result of an increase in the number of women of child-bearing age.

Tendency to postpone having children

The birthing period in a woman's life cycle has altered. Fertility among women under 25 declined significantly from the early 1970s and up to the present, while it has increased among the older age groups since 1977. The fact that today's younger women have on average fewer children than their older sisters had when they were the same age, has led to changes in cohort fertility (a "lag" from one age group to another). In other words, all new groups of women at most

age levels have fewer children than the older age group had the previous year. In the lower age groups this phenomenon is due to the fact that more women have postponed or refrained from having their first child, while in the higher age groups more and more women with two children have postponed or decided against having a third.

Stable abortion rate in recent years.

The number of legal abortions increased slowly towards the end of the 1980s, remaining fairly constant at around 16 000 per year since 1988. If this level remains unchanged, it will mean that approximately every second woman will have one abortion in the course of her life. Compared with the number of births, abortions are showing a slight downward trend.

The majority of the population moves across a municipal border.

Every year about 4 per cent of the population report a change of address from one municipality to another. The vast majority (70 to 80 per cent) move across a municipal border at least once between childhood and adult life. The number who move is significantly higher among women than men. Four of five of today's middle-aged women have moved to another municipality at least once, whereas the comparative figure for middle-aged men is two of three. The proportion who stay resident in the same place varies greatly, also between different geographical regions, but the difference between men and women remains the same almost everywhere. The exception is Oslo, where women appear to be just as stationary as men and far more so than women who have grown up in other municipalities.

Different migratory patterns in the various phases of life lead to considerable distortions in age distribution in the various regions. Remote areas have an overrepresentation of elderly people, urban municipalities are characterized by a population with an overrepresentation of children, young adults and old people, while suburban municipalities near the larger towns mainly house adults at the peak of their working careers and relatively few elderly people.

Migration between Norway and abroad is relatively stable

The major migrations between Norway and other countries are still those to and from Sweden, Denmark, the UK and the USA. This has been the case as far back as records go. The figures have stayed relatively stable between 1 500 and 3 000 per year in each direction.

Since 1971 Norway has experienced a relatively steady influx of migrant workers and their families from Pakistan. Apart from that, the most significant immigration has been due to refugees and people seeking political asylum, e.g., from Chile and Iran in 1987-88, and Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia since 1987.

Most immigrants settle in Oslo and the larger cities

Migration to and from Norway is not equally distributed throughout the country. Migrant workers from distant countries have settled mainly in the larger towns and in central regions on both sides of the Oslo Fjord. The figures show that Oslo and the surrounding county of Akershus experienced a net immigration of 4 000 people per year during the latter half of the 1980s. Refugees and asylum-seekers are far more evenly distributed throughout the

country, being first sent to a reception centre and then on for placement in a municipality.

Fewer children of school age and more elderly people

During the 1980s the number of children and young people of school age (7-19 years) decreased by more than 100 000, while the rise in fertility rates during the latter half of the same decade led to a slight increase in the number of children of pre-school age. During the same period the number of elderly people increased by almost 90 000, nearly 40 000 of them being people 80 years of age or more. During the same period the number of people of working age increased by roughly 170 000. Thus the "dependency ratio", i.e., the number of children and elderly compared to the working population, was reduced in the 1980s.

Increasing predominance of women among the elderly

In recent decades Norway has had a 3-6 per cent surplus of males in the age groups under the age of 40. This is because there is a greater net immigration of men than women, particularly young men from distant countries. After the age of 40, the higher mortality rate for men begins to influence the ratio between the sexes and there is a marked decline in the surplus of males. Since the mid-1970s Norway has had a surplus of females from the age of 52 and upwards. This surplus increases rapidly with age, and there are at least twice as many women as men at the age of 84. The predominance of females among the oldest age groups has changed dramatically in modern times. The comparable figure for 84 year-olds was only about 40 per cent in 1930.

Geographical variations in age distribution

Age distribution varies considerably throughout the country, mainly due to differences in fertility and migration patterns, both in recent years and before. Regional differences in mortality have little impact.

The general migration to urban areas has had an increasing influence on the age pattern in the outlying regions. In recent years the proportion of young adults in urban core areas has increased and people in their thirties are more strongly represented in the urban areas than ever before.

The greatest regional discrepancies are to be found among the elderly. The highest relative concentrations of elderly people are found in the inland rural districts of eastern Norway, in Oslo and in the inland regions of western Norway. The lowest proportion of elderly people is found in the counties of Akershus, Rogaland, Finnmark and parts of Troms.

Many young male adults among immigrants

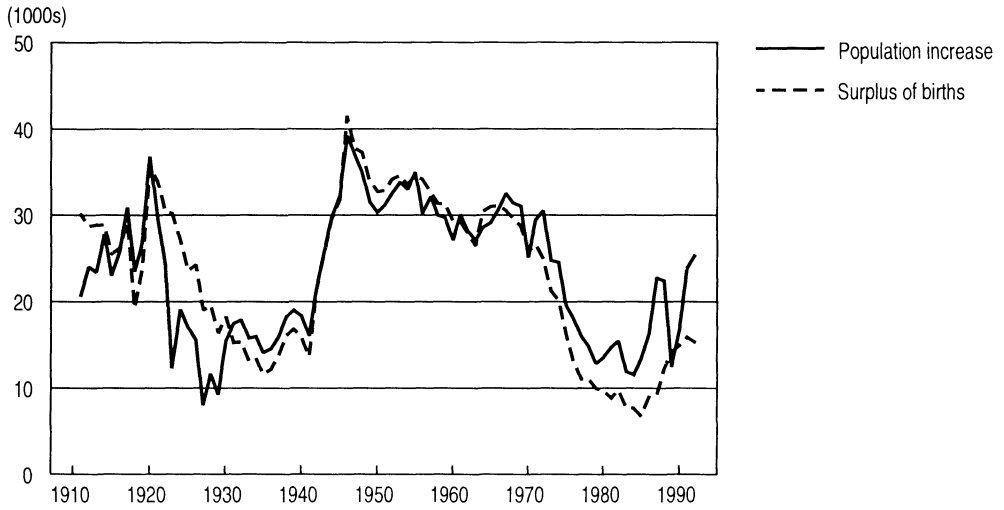
The number of foreign nationals resident in Norway increased by approximately 65 000 during the 1980s, reaching a total of almost 150 000 at the beginning of the 1990s. Non-European immigrants accounted for two-thirds of the increase. A significant proportion of the immigrants now in Norway are refugees or asylum-seekers. The number of immigrants would be more than 300 000 if one included all those born abroad or those born in Norway but with at least one parent born in a foreign country. The average age of immigrants is lower than for Norwegians and there is a

strong predominance of young adults, particularly men.

The 1990s: The working population ages

In the years to come, overall population growth will undergo a shift towards the higher age groups. We face a significant skewing in the age of the working population, since the number of young adults (20 to 34 years old) stands to suffer a sharp decline for the first time in 40 years.

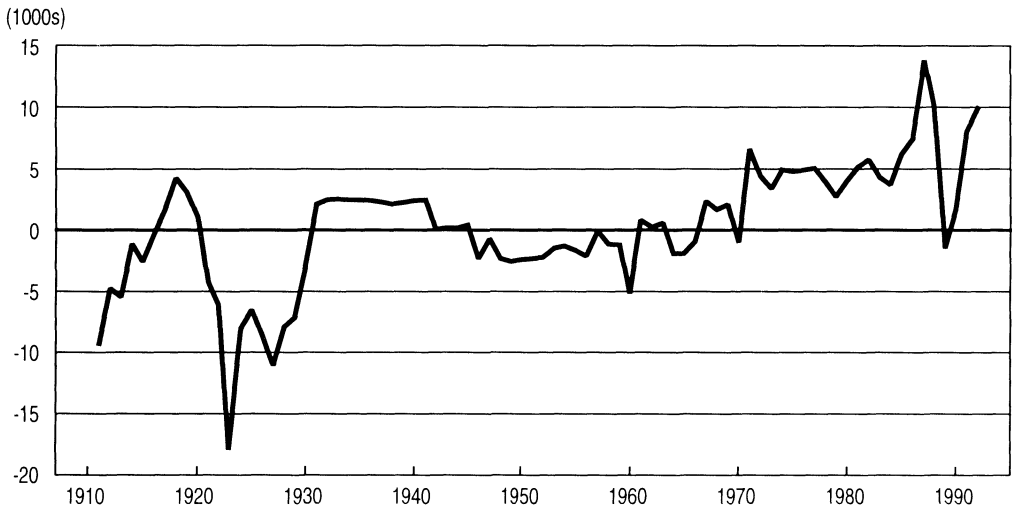
Figure 1. Population increase and surplus of births¹ 1911-1992



¹ Live births minus deaths

Sources: Historical Tables on Population, Marriages and Deaths 1911-1976 and Population Statistics

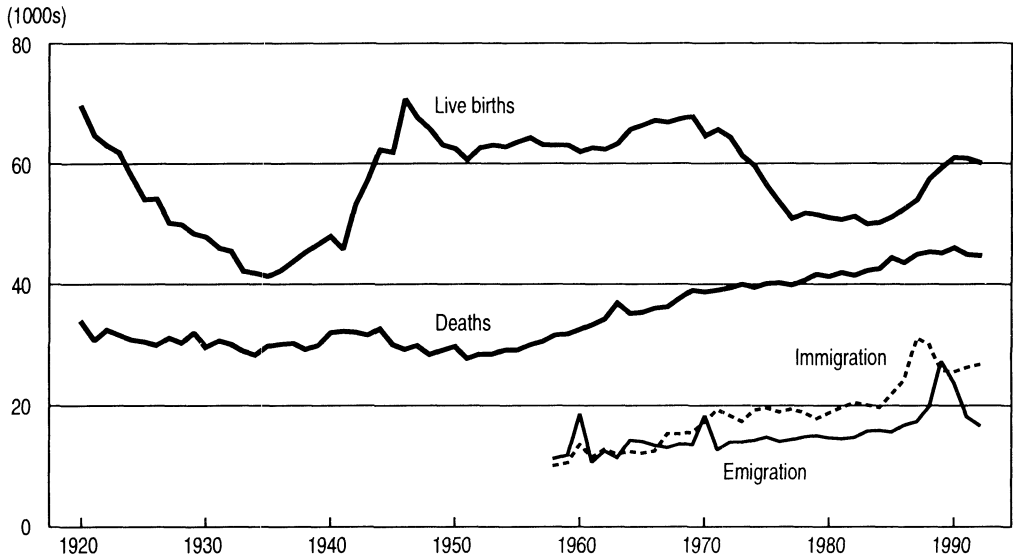
Figure 2. Net migration¹ 1911-1992



¹ Immigration minus emigration

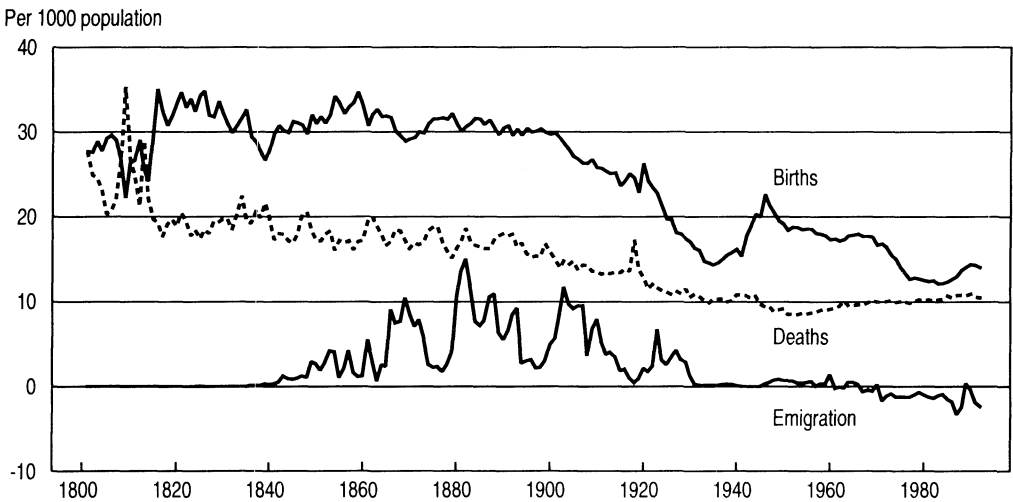
Sources: Historical Tables on Population, Marriages and Deaths 1911-1976 and Population Statistics

Figure 3. Live births, deaths, immigration and emigration 1920-1992



Sources: Historical Statistics and Population Statistics

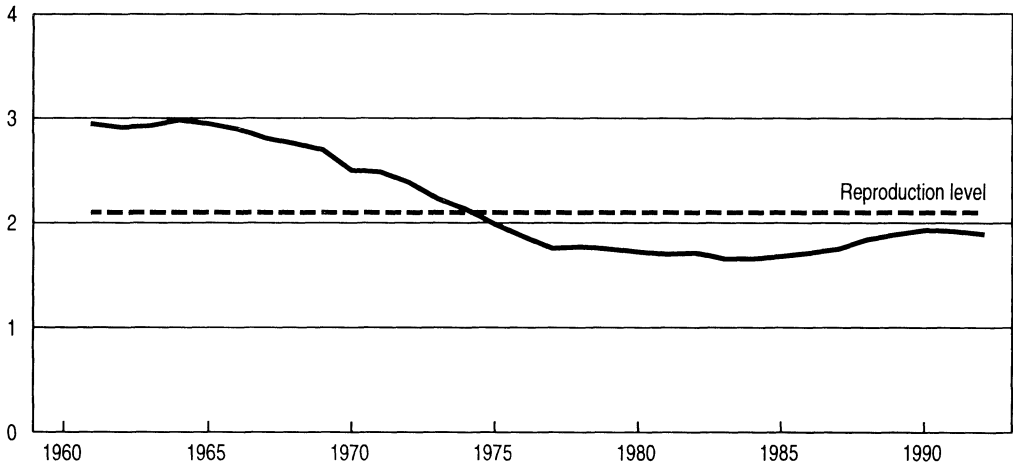
Figure 4. Births, deaths and emigration¹ per 1000 population 1801-1992



¹ Before 1950: Emigration to other continents. After 1950 net migration (emigration - immigration) to and from all countries

Sources: Historical Statistics and Population Statistics

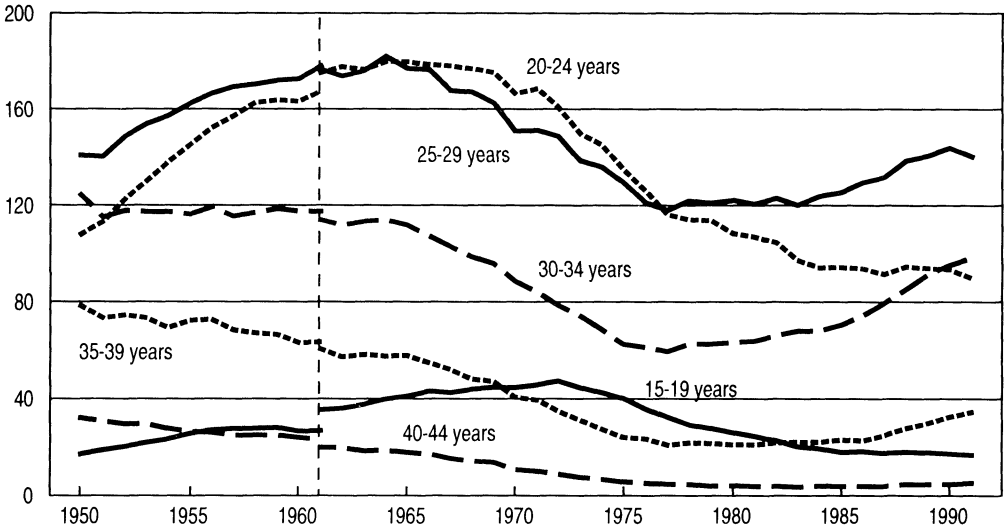
Figure 5. Total fertility rate 1961-1992



Source: Population Statistics

Figure 6. Age-specific fertility rates for five-year age groups of females 1950-1991¹

Live births per 1000 females



¹ Break in the time series in 1961. Earlier: Age of mother at the end of the year. Thereafter: Age of mother at delivery

Source: Population Statistics

Table 1. Cohort fertility at selected ages of 22 female cohorts. Number of live births per 1 000 females

Cohort	Age				
	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years
1950	288	1 074	1 656	1 957	2 068
1951	299	1 042	1 626	1 940	2 061
1952	293	990	1 589	1 912	
1953	286	944	1 537	1 881	
1954	284	917	1 514	1 871	
1955	265	883	1 490	1 873	
1956	253	851	1 464	1 866	
1957	222	798	1 420		
1958	207	771	1 411		
1959	193	745	1 414		
1960	181	718	1 403		
1961	166	681	1 383		
1962	162	672			
1963	148	656			
1964	136	640			
1965	129	636			
1966	123	629			
1967	122				
1968	120				
1969	122				
1970	118				
1971	111				

Source: Population Statistics, further processed

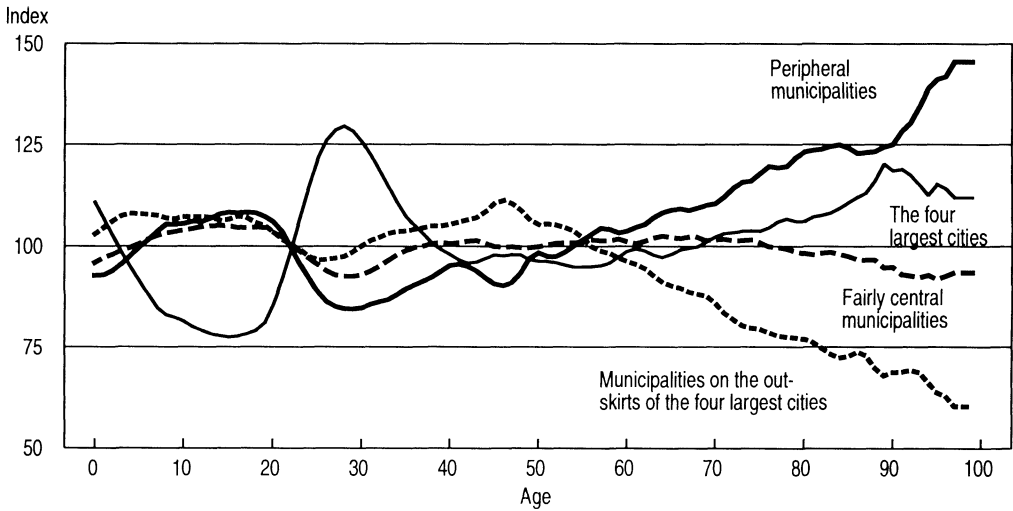
Table 2. Legal abortions. 1976-1991

Year	Total abortions	Abortions per 1 000 females aged							Abortions per 1 000 females 15-49 years	Abortions per 1 000 live births
		15-19 ¹	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
1976	14 754 ²	22.7	24.1	19.0	17.4	15.5	8.7	1.1	16.6	275.9
1980	13 531	22.5	22.1	16.2	13.7	11.4	6.8	0.8	14.6	265.1
1986	15 474	23.0	27.5	19.4	14.1	10.4	4.9	0.6	15.4	294.7
1987	15 422	22.3	29.0	18.3	14.2	10.1	4.6	0.5	15.2	285.4
1988	15 852	22.5	29.0	20.9	14.1	9.8	4.3	0.5	15.4	275.6
1989	16 208	21.4	30.2	21.8	14.8	10.2	4.0	0.6	15.5	273.3
1990	15 551	19.8	28.6	22.0	14.3	10.0	3.6	0.5	14.7	255.2
1991	15 528	19.0	28.9	22.2	15.0	9.8	3.5	0.5	14.6	255.4

¹ Abortions to females under 20 years of age per 1 000 females aged 15-19² Authorized applications

Source: Population statistics

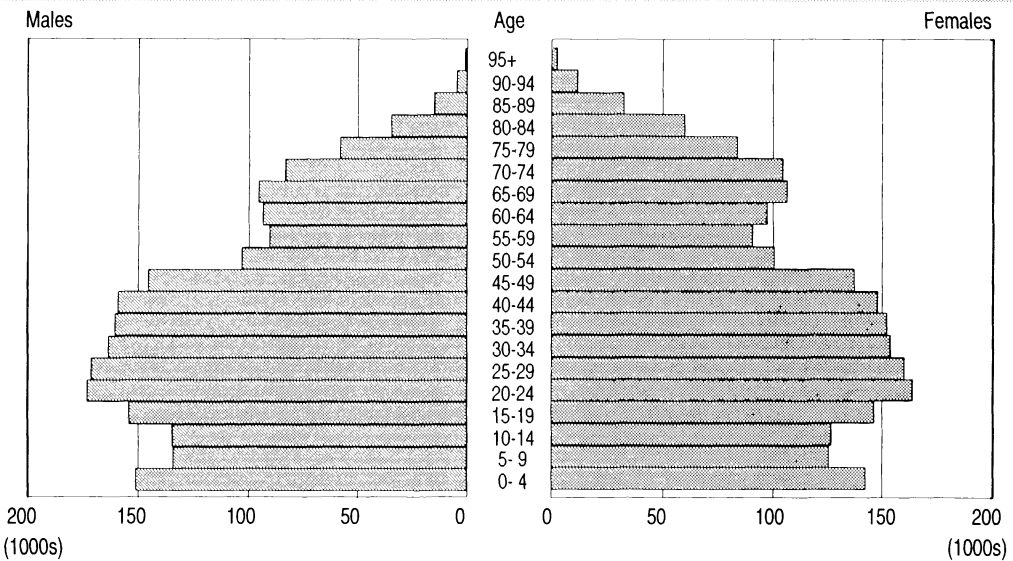
Figure 7. Regional age structure, deviation from the national age structure¹. 1 January 1992



¹National level = 100 for each age. The graphs show the share of persons of each age in a group of municipalities compared with the national average

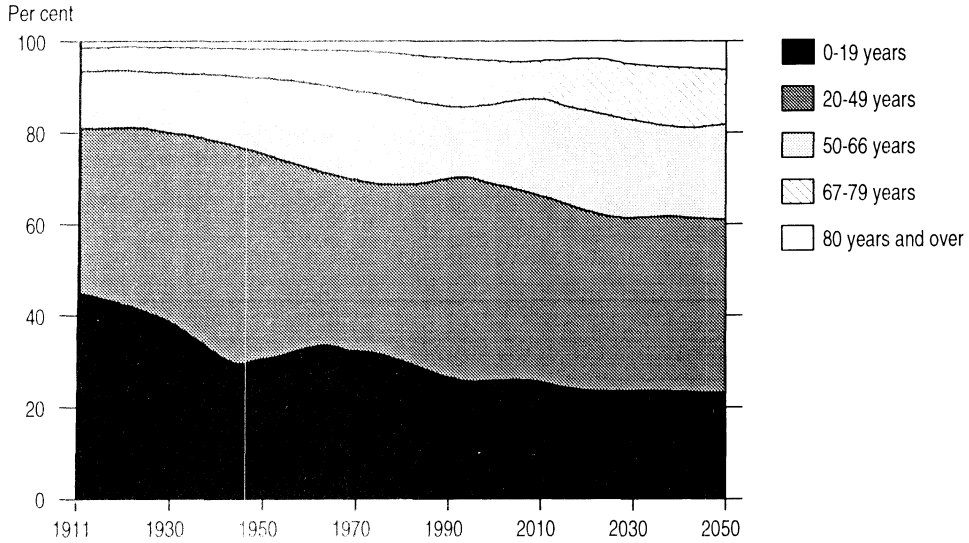
Source: Population Statistics, further processed

Figure 8. Population by sex and age 1 January 1992



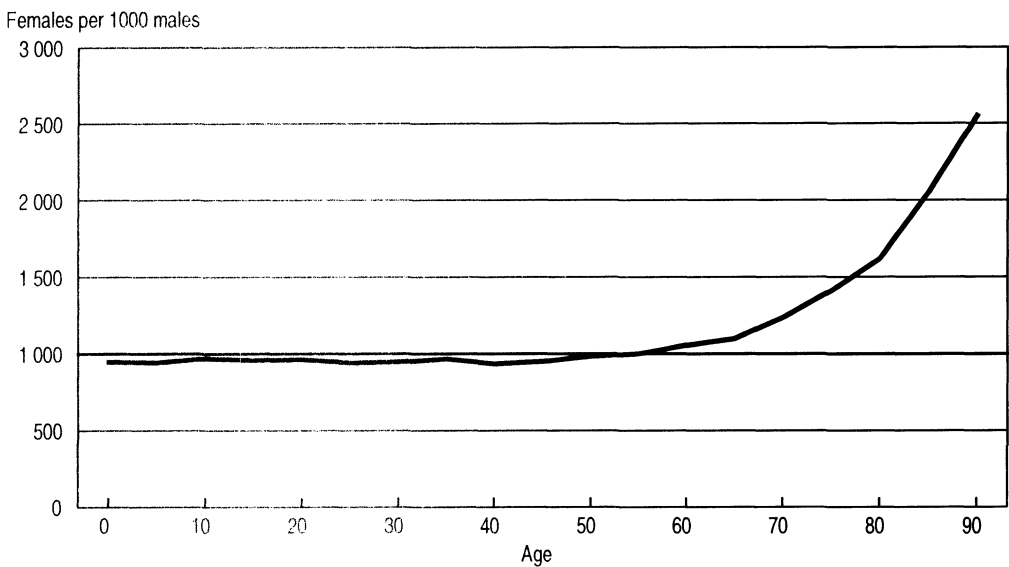
Source: Population Statistics

Figure 9. Population by age. Per cent. Registered 1911-1992, projected 1993-2050



Sources: Population Statistics and NOS Population Projections 1990-2050

Figure 10. Females per 1 000 males at different ages. 1 January 1992



Source: Population Statistics

Figure 11. Percentage of population 67 years and over in various counties. 1 January 1992

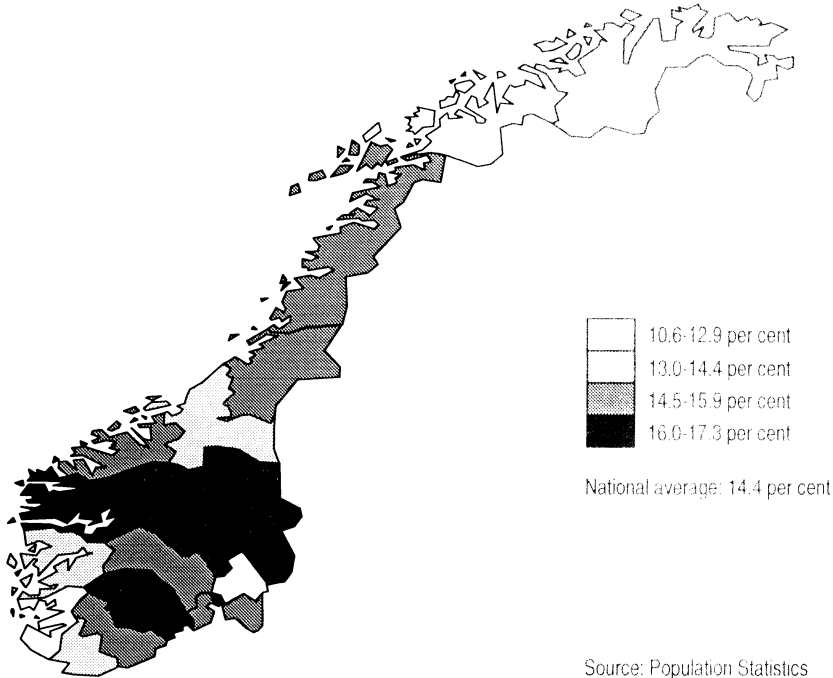
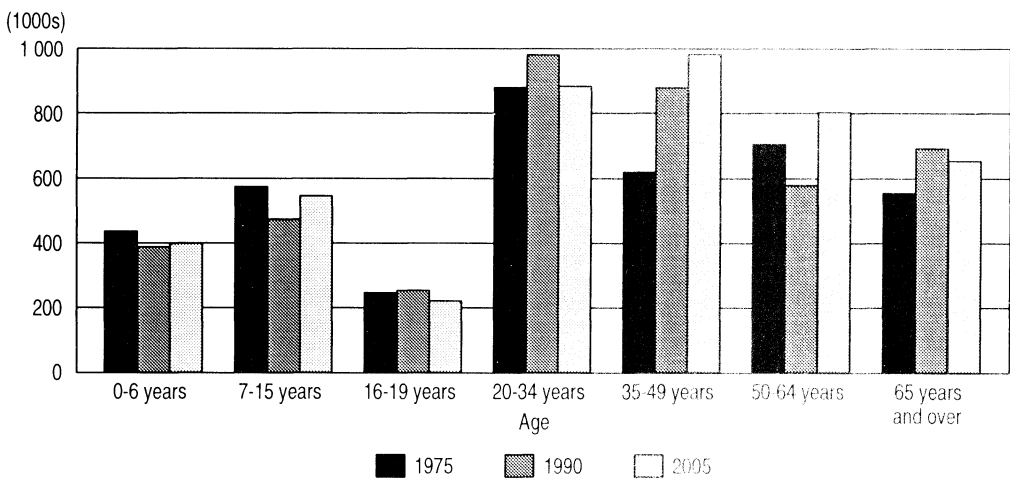
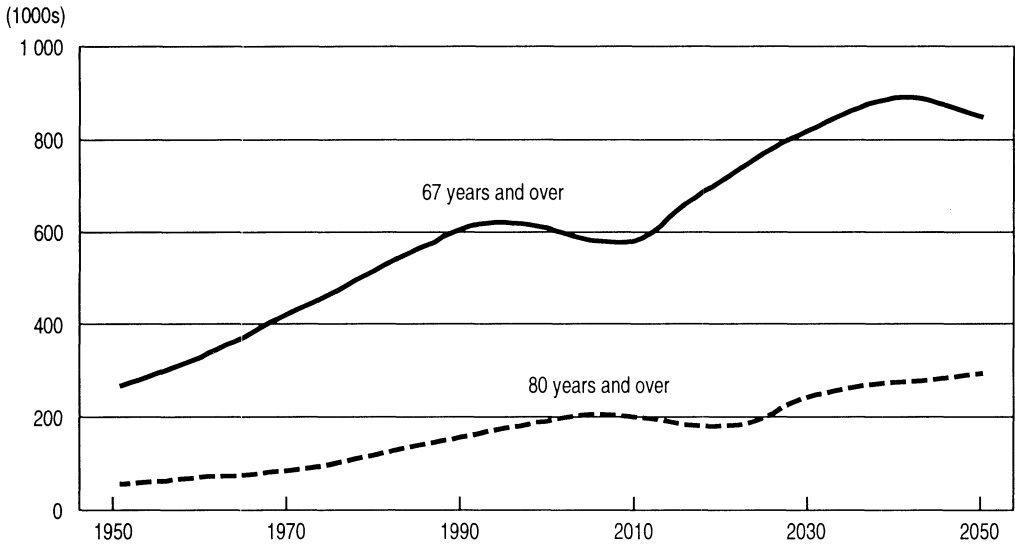


Figure 12. Registered population at the end of 1975 and 1990, and projected population at the end of 2005, by age



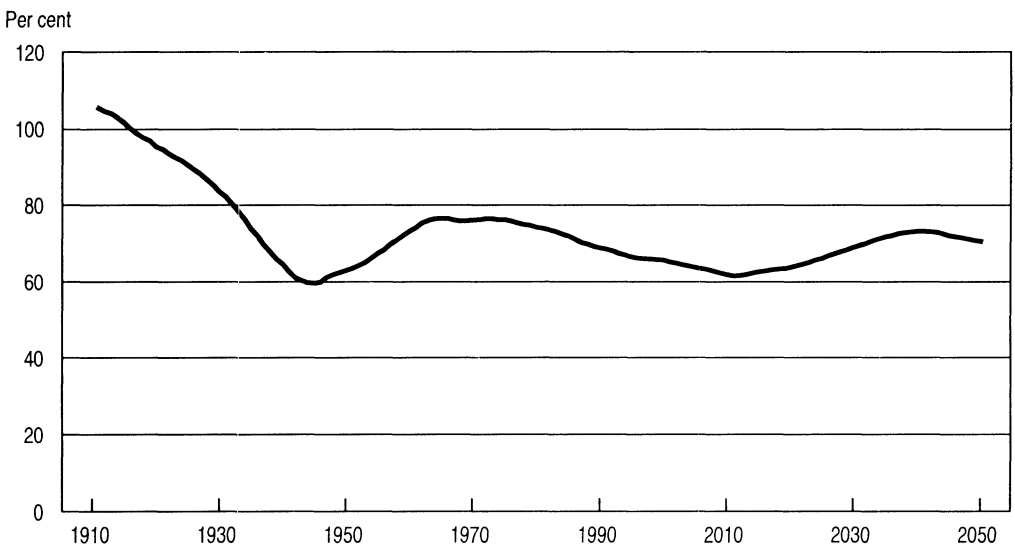
Sources: Population Statistics and NOS Population Projections 1990-2050

Figure 13. Population 67 years and over and 80 years and over. Registered 1951-1992, projected 1993-2050



Sources: Population Statistics and NOS Population Projections 1990-2050

Figure 14. "Family responsibilities". Population under 20 years of age and 67 years and over as a percentage of the population 20-66 years. Registered 1911-1992, projected 1993-2050



Sources: Population Statistics and NOS Population Projections 1990-2050

2. Health

Increased life expectancy

Mortality trends have been positive during the last decade. From 1980 to 1991 life expectancy at birth rose by 1.8 years for men and by 1.4 years for women. However, women still live longer than men. In 1991 a new-born baby girl had a life expectancy of 80.1 years compared to 74 years for a baby boy.

During the 1980s the infant mortality rate remained fairly constant, then fell sharply in 1990 and 1991. The 387 children who died in 1991 before reaching the age of one year represented 6.4 deaths per 1 000 live births, a reduction from 8.1 as an average for the 1980s.

During the past 5-10 years the disparity in the mortality rate between the sexes has been decreasing, particularly among the middle-aged. This trend can be seen as a consequence of the fact that the life styles among men and women have become more similar, particularly with regard to the consumption of alcohol and the use of tobacco.

Not all mortality trends have been as positive. The number of deaths from cancer has increased somewhat,

although the rate of increase has levelled off in recent years. The suicide rate has increased by 33 per cent during the past decade, 675 cases being registered in 1991 as opposed to 507 in 1980.

Sickness: One of five people suffers from some form of serious disease

Every fifth person suffers from a chronic disease which in their opinion affects their daily life "to a significant degree" in the form of pain, anxiety or reduced activity. The proportion is higher for women than for men, regardless of age group. Sickness is most prevalent among elderly women. In 1991, 44 per cent of women aged 67 or more suffered from a chronic disease that affected their lives to a significant degree.

The five largest groups of chronic illnesses affecting the population consist of cardiovascular diseases, diseases of the musculoskeletal system, respiratory diseases, diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, and finally nervous diseases. The most common are musculoskeletal diseases, which affected roughly 25 per cent of all adults in 1991.

On the basis of the surveys, it is difficult to determine whether the prevalence of

specific illnesses is actually increasing or decreasing in the population. Greater focus on and knowledge of various illnesses may influence the number of cases registered. Health surveys carried out by Statistics Norway show an increase in skin diseases and allergies from 1975 to 1985, especially among children and young people. There also appears to be some increase in musculoskeletal diseases among women. Over the past 20 years, the number of new cases of cancer has risen only slightly, although steadily, even when taking into account the increase in the number of elderly people.

The extent of mental illness is particularly difficult to measure. According to surveys on health and level of living there has been no increase in mental illness over the past 10-15 years.

Functional disability: An improvement among the elderly

According to the 1991 Survey of Level of Living, 18 per cent of the adult population suffered from some kind of disability such as impaired eyesight or hearing, a reduced capacity to carry heavy items, reduced mobility or reduced working capacity.

The level of disability among the population remained relatively stable throughout the 1980s. There has, however been a certain improvement among the elderly in the age group 67-79 years, first and foremost among men. There are also fewer elderly men who state that they are in need of assistance.

Disability and sickness benefits represent payments granted to those whose capacity for work is diminished either temporarily or permanently as a result of

health problems. However, the payment of such benefits is not a reliable indication of actual health status, since the extent of these payments is influenced by various social factors such as changes in the regulations and the employment situation. The number of those receiving disability pensions has risen by 50 per cent over the past 12 years, although the number of new cases has decreased considerably since 1987. Statistics on absence from work due to illness suggest that short-term absenteeism decreased somewhat in the 1980s. On the other hand, among those receiving sickness benefits, a larger proportion than before are absent for the maximum length of time during which they are entitled to benefits. This may in turn be related to developments on the labour market.

Geographical and social variations with regard to health

Mortality and health problems vary among different groups of the population, both with regard to place of residence and socio-economic group. The mortality rate is highest for Finnmark County in northern Norway, where the figures for men were 20 per cent higher than the national average from 1981 to 1990. The lowest mortality rate was in the county of Sogn and Fjordane in western Norway. Mortality in Oslo was also above the national average, mainly because Oslo has the highest number of deaths from cancer. People living in towns are more prone to cancer and 22 per cent more men and 18 per cent more women in towns develop cancer compared to men and women in rural areas.

The mortality rate also varies between various occupational groups. From 1980 to 1990, mortality among deck and

engine-room crew was more than twice that of teachers. Hotel and restaurant employees also suffered from a high mortality rate compared with other occupations.

Salaried staff at the medium and higher levels report less health problems than workers and self-employed people. A survey of establishments affiliated with the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry shows that sickness absenteeism is two to three times higher among workers than among salaried employees.

Life style: Lower consumption of alcohol. Fewer men smoke

The way we live can contribute to illness and early death. In 1991, for example, alcohol consumption was the direct cause of 424 deaths. The documented consumption of alcohol in the 1980s showed a decline and the same trend can be seen from surveys based on interviews held during the period from 1979 to 1991. From 1980 to 1990 the percentage of men who smoked regularly declined slightly while the figure for women remained constant at about one third.

To live longer, it is recommended that we exercise more and cut down our consumption of fatty foods. Fatty foods' share of the total energy in the average diet fell from 40 per cent to 34 per cent from 1979 to 1990. Physical exercise became more widespread and the proportion of the population who exercised or participated in some sports or athletic activity at least 40 times during the year (excluding longer hikes and skiing tours) rose from 21 per cent in 1980 to 34 per cent in 1991.

Lower rate of expenditure growth for health services

In terms of fixed prices, the cost of running the health services increased by 34 per cent from 1980 to 1990. This was a far smaller increase than in the previous decade when costs were approximately doubled. The increase in costs was far greater for non-institutional health services than for institutional ones. From 1980 to 1990 the number of man-years of labour increased by 22 per cent and in 1990 almost 200 000 people were employed by the Norwegian health services.

Throughout the 1980s, a growing trend towards professionalism became evident in the hospitals for somatic diseases. The number of doctors and nurses has increased most, while there are fewer nurses aides and considerably fewer nursing staff without recognized qualifications.

Fewer places available, but increased activity

Health institutions have been characterized by a general reduction in the number of places available for patients. In the 1980s the number of beds in hospitals for somatic diseases fell by 15 per cent. Nevertheless, the number of bed-patients treated in these same hospitals was 10 per cent higher in 1990 than in 1980. The average time spent in hospital was 7.4 days in 1990, compared with 10.6 days in 1980. There has been significant growth in home-based care, in out-patient services and day treatment. In the municipalities, the greatest increase in man-years of labour has been in the field of home nursing.

Also, more frequent use has been made of various aspects of the health services

that do not involve hospitalization. The greatest increases have occurred in medical consultations by telephone and in physiotherapy. On the average every adult visited a doctor 4.5 times in 1991, while the oldest women topped the statistics with almost six visits.

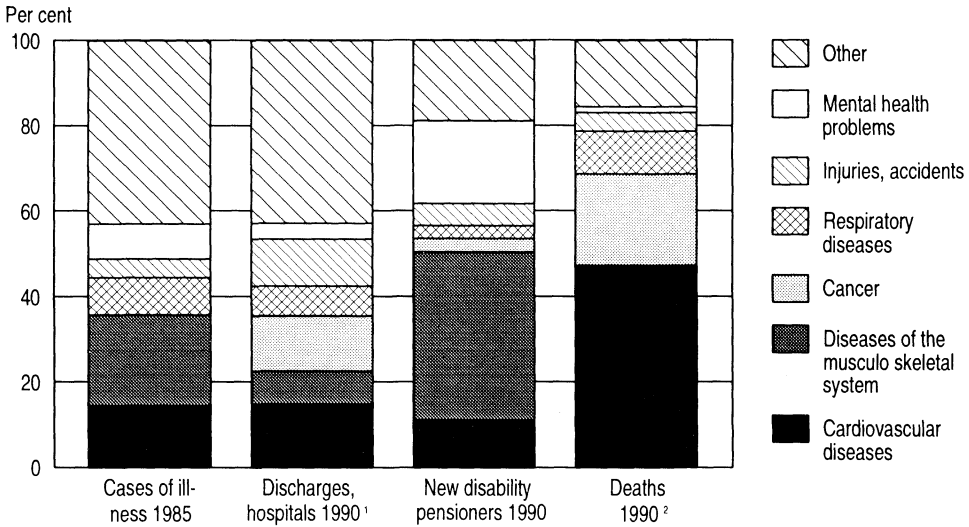
Long waiting lists

Although the health services are treating a growing number of people, there are long waiting lists for hospital treatment. In March 1993 more than 180 000 patients were waiting for admission to Norwegian hospitals and out-patient clinics. 18 per cent of them had been waiting for more than six months. In certain cases patients are guaranteed treatment within six months, but more than 4 000 such patients still had to wait longer than the guarantee period.

Geographical variations

The health services suffer considerable geographical variations with regard to human resources. Finnmark County in northern Norway had the highest ratio of doctors to inhabitants in 1991, while Sør-Trøndelag in central Norway had the lowest. Smaller municipalities meet the demand for health services better than larger municipalities, with the exception of physiotherapy. It is, however, difficult to compare the availability of health services in different geographical regions. Smaller municipalities are more sparsely populated and often experience more staff turnover than larger municipalities.

Figure 1. The most common health problems in Norway, as portrayed in different data sources. Per cent

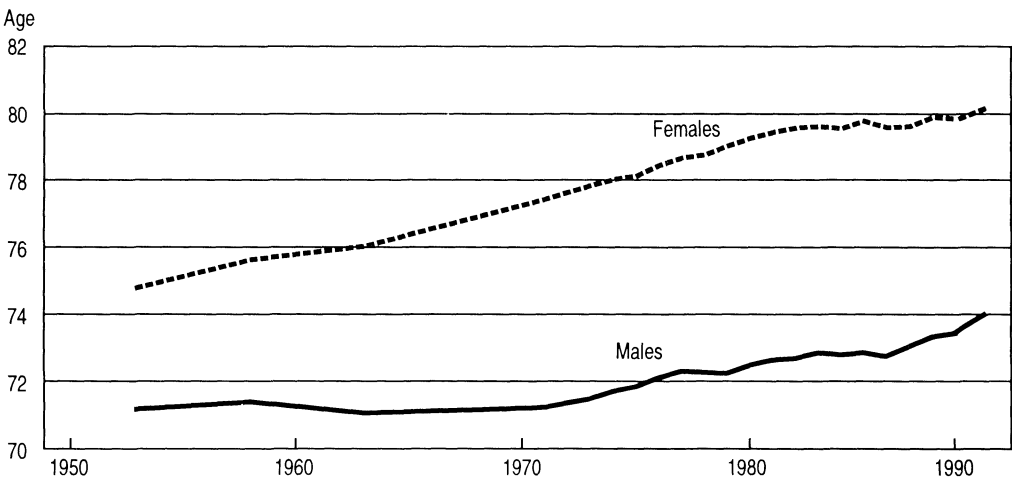


¹ Including discharges from psychiatric hospitals and clinics, psychiatric departments in somatic hospitals and nursing homes

² Death due to mental health problems means suicide

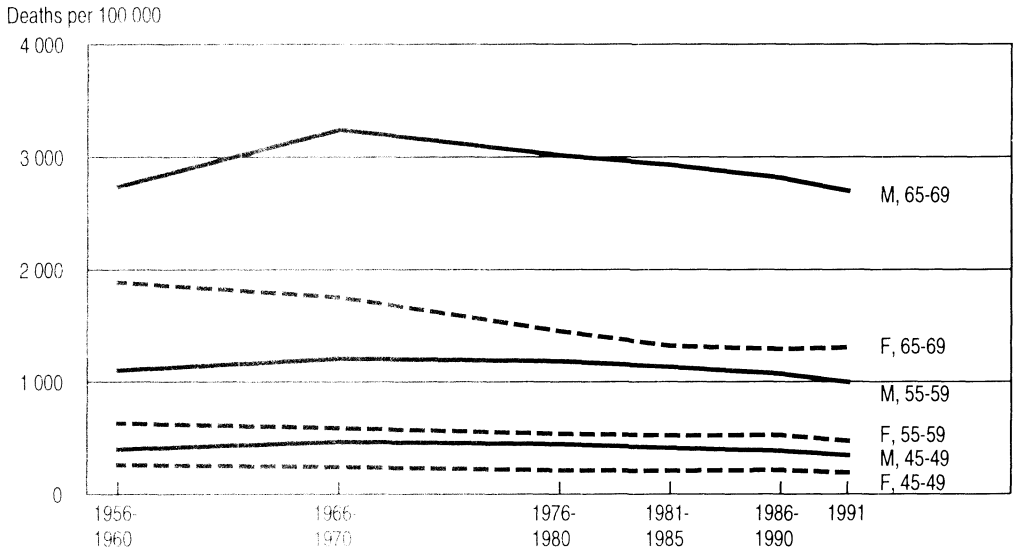
Source: Health Statistics

Figure 2. Life expectancy at birth. Males and females 1951/55-1991



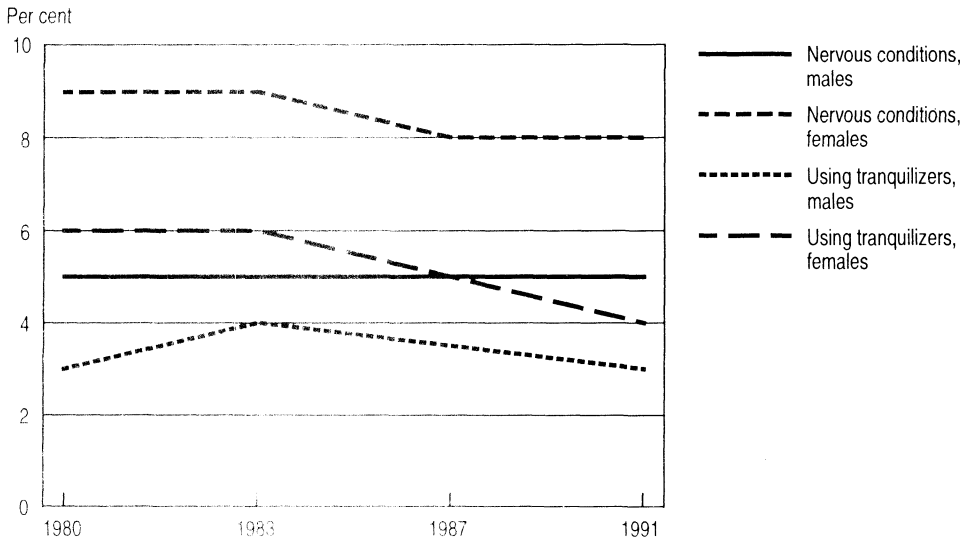
Sources: Population Statistics, Brunborg 1992

Figure 3. Sex and age specific death rates. 1956-1991. Deaths per 100 000 inhabitants



Source: Population Statistics

Figure 4. Percentage with frequent symptoms of nervous conditions and percentage regularly using tranquilizers. Males and females aged 16-79 years. 1980-1991



Source: Survey of Level of Living

Table 1. Percentage with chronic illness, and percentage with chronic illness with considerable consequences. Age group 16 years and older. 1991

	Chronic illness	Illness with considerable consequences
All	51	21
Males	48	16
16-24 years	33	8
25-44 years	41	13
45-66 years	54	20
67 years and over	72	32
Females	55	26
16-24 years	42	17
25-44 years	44	17
45-66 years	65	35
67 years and over	77	44

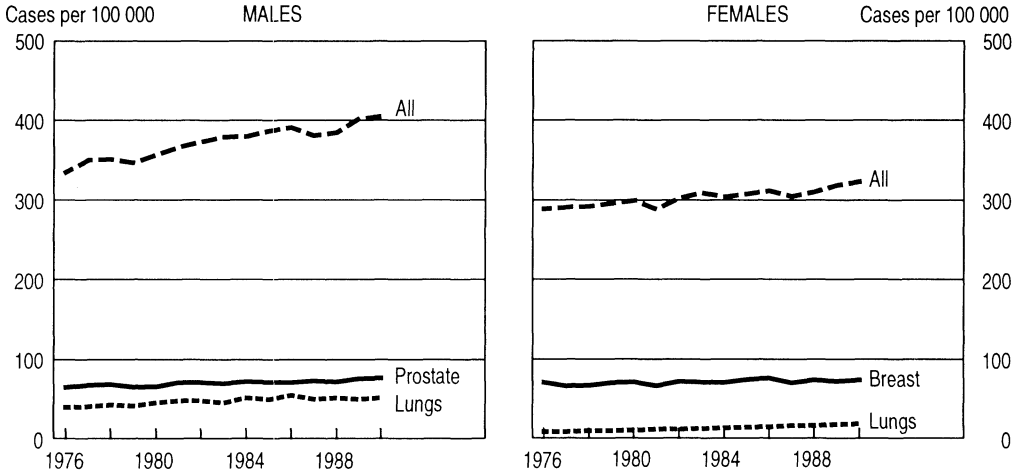
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Table 2. Gender and age specific percentages with various chronic illnesses and with frequent symptoms of nervous conditions. 1991

	Cardiovascular diseases	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	Respiratory diseases	Diseases of the skin	Nervous conditions
All	12	23	9	11	7
Males	11	19	9	8	5
16-24 years	1	9	9	10	2
25-44 years	3	16	9	10	5
45-66 years	16	24	7	7	6
67 years and over	34	26	10	5	7
Females	13	27	9	14	8
16-24 years	2	13	10	20	7
25-44 years	4	18	9	15	4
45-66 years	17	37	9	13	8
67 years and over	39	46	11	6	18

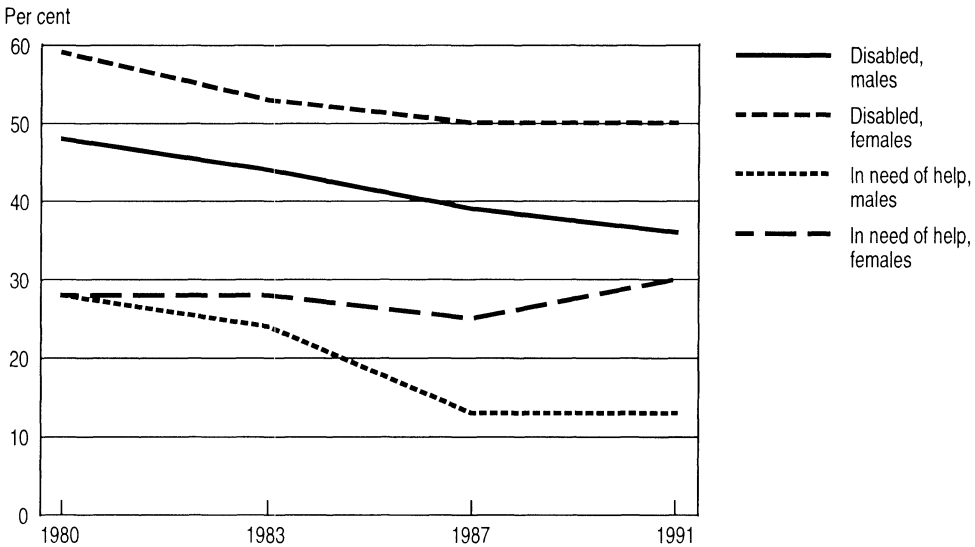
Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

Figure 5. New cases of cancer among males and females. All types of cancer and selected types. 1976-1990. Standardized by age. Cases per 100 000 inhabitants



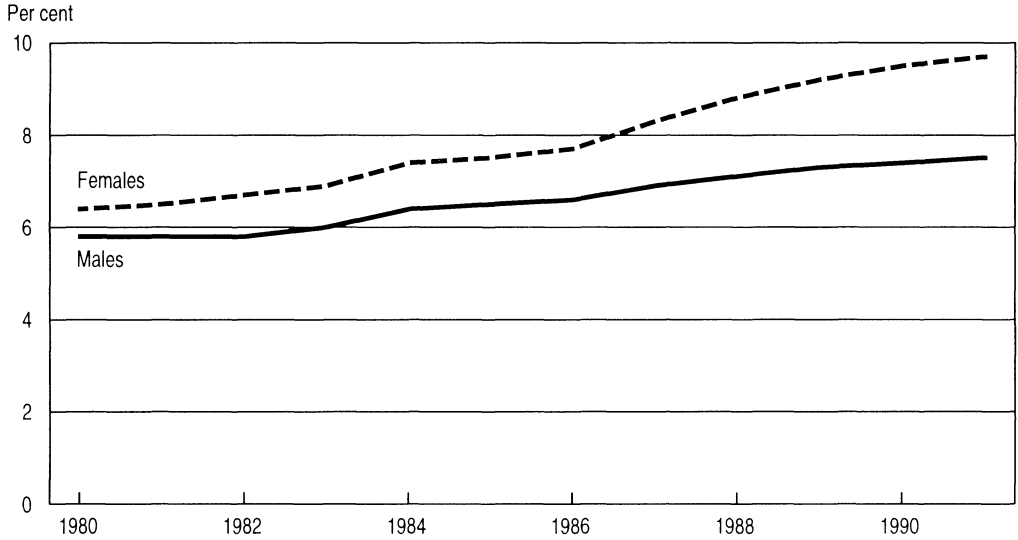
Source: The Cancer Registry of Norway

Figure 6. Percentage disabled and percentage in need of help. Males and females aged 67-79 years. 1980-1991



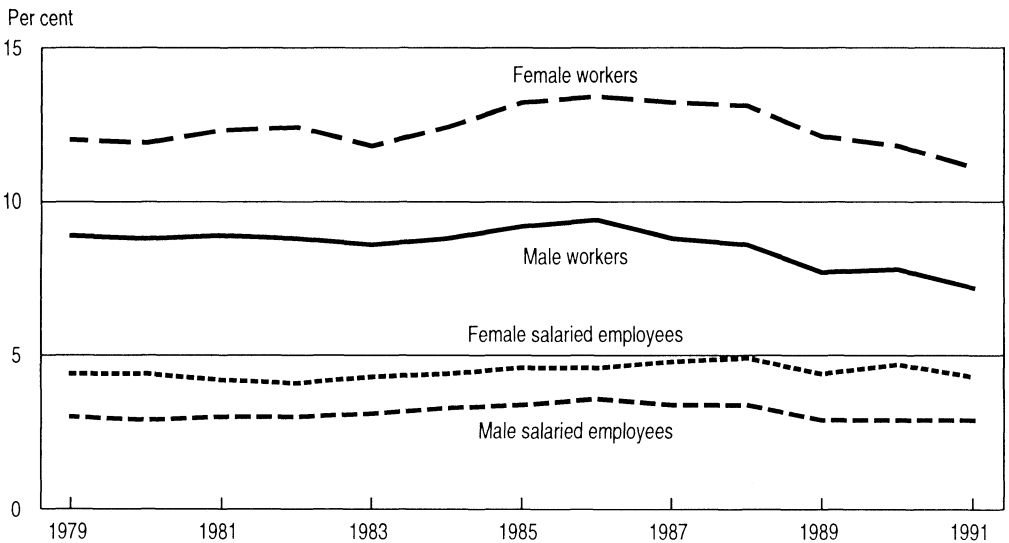
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 7. Percentage of males and females in age group 16-66 who are disability pensioners



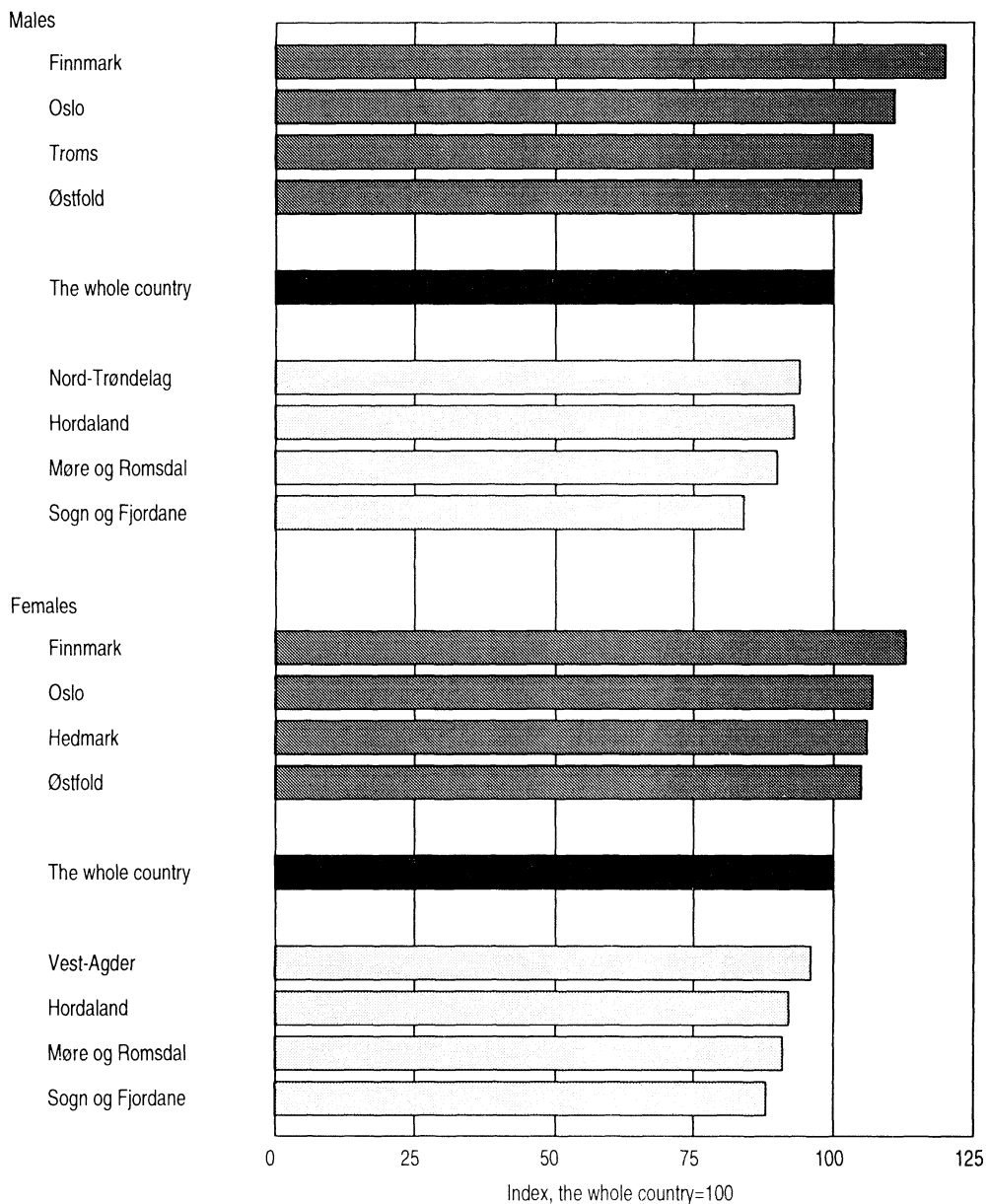
Source: The National Insurance Administration

Figure 8. Days on sick leave as a percentage of possible work days. Male and female workers and salaried employees in companies which belong to the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry. 1979-1991



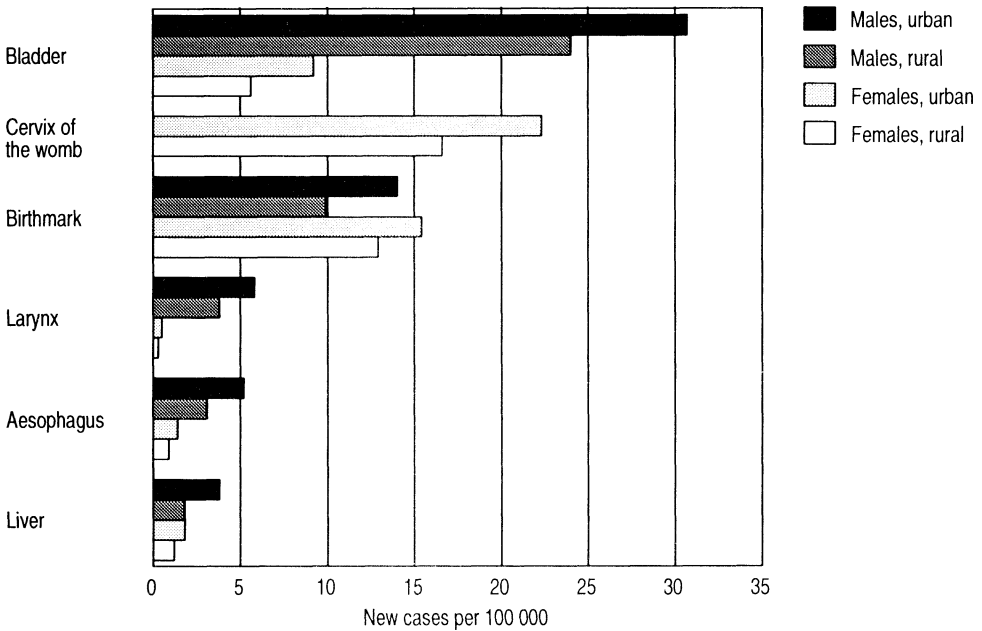
Source: The Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry

Figure 9. Sex specific mortality in the counties with highest and lowest mortality, 1981-1990. Standardized rates. The whole country=100



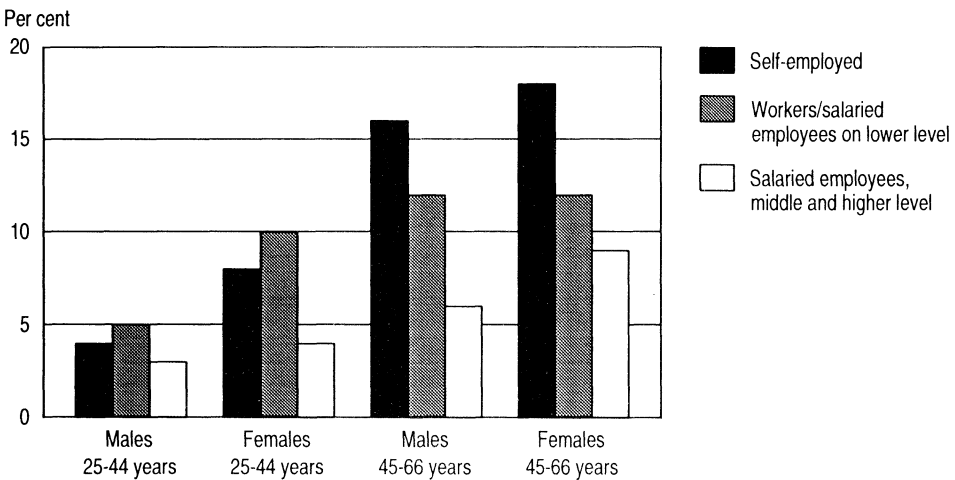
Source: Unpublished material in Statistics Norway

Figure 10. Sex specific rates of new cases of cancer in urban and rural districts. New cases of cancer per 100 000 inhabitants. Selected cancer diagnoses. 1976-1985



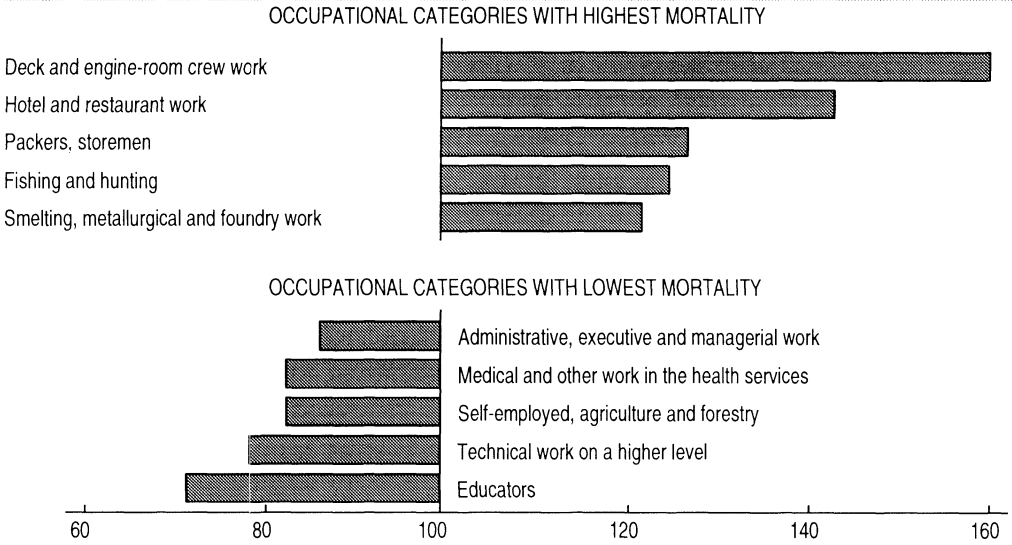
Source: The Cancer Registry of Norway

Figure 11. Percentage who are disabled in various socioeconomic groups. Males and females in selected age groups. 1991



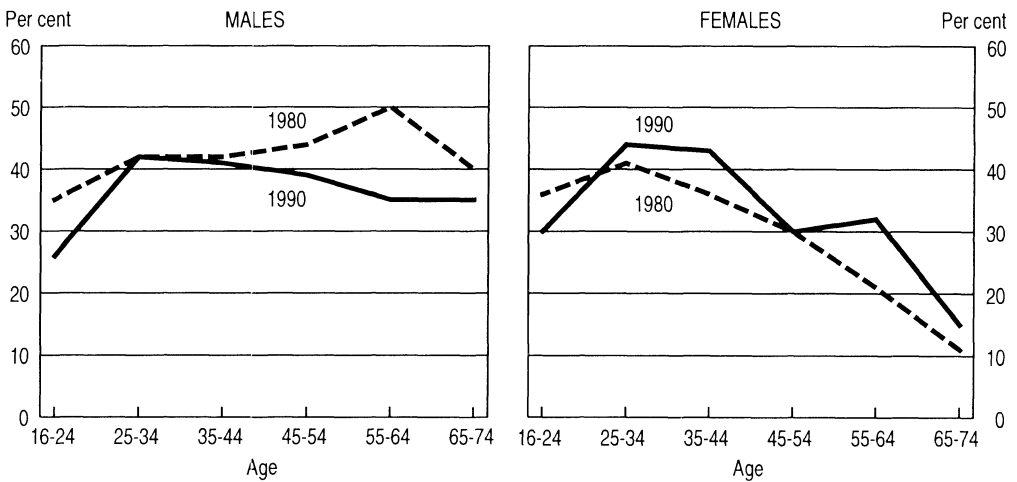
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 12. Mortality in selected occupational categories. 1980-1990. Economically active males. Mortality for all economically active males=100¹



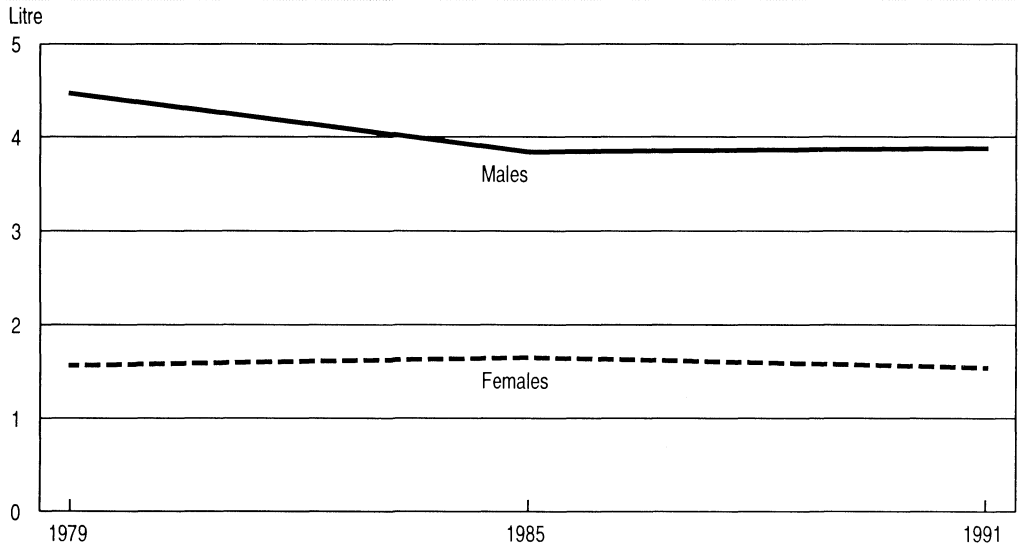
¹ The calculations are based on the occupational categories in The Population and Housing Census 1980
 Source: Causes of Death Statistics

Figure 13. Percentage of males and females in various age groups who are daily smokers. 1980 and 1990



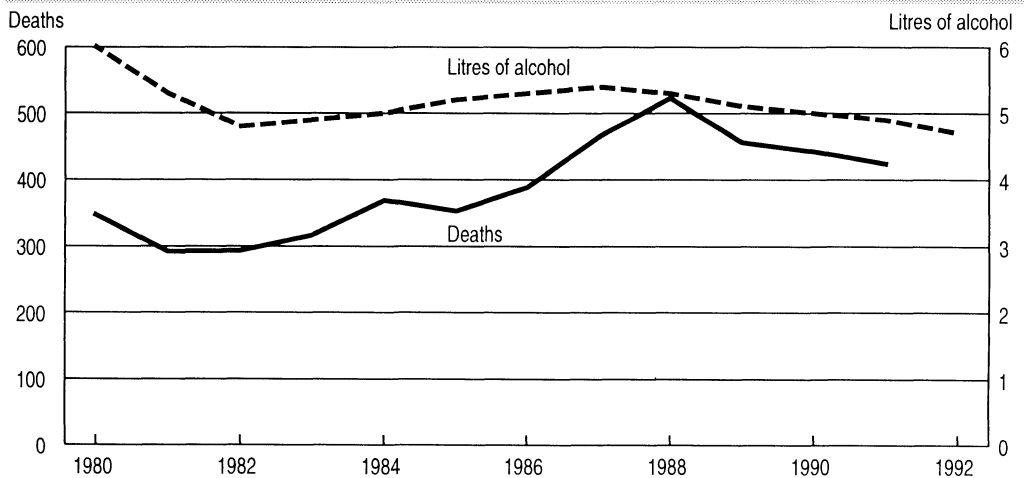
Source: Survey of Smoking Habits

Figure 14. Stated per capita consumption of alcohol among males and females. 1979, 1985 and 1991. Litres of pure alcohol per year



Source: National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

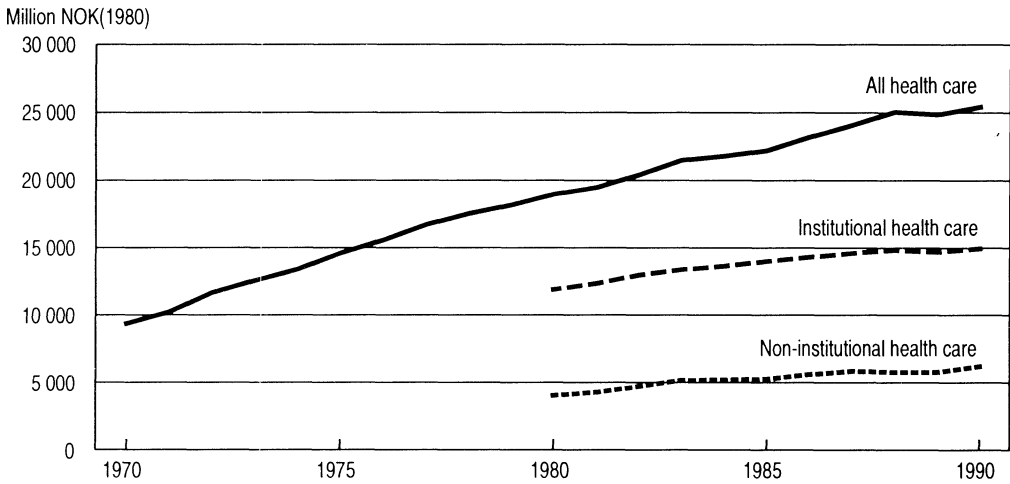
Figure 15. Registered consumption of alcohol in litres of pure alcohol per inhabitant aged 15 or more, and the number of deaths related to alcohol consumption¹. 1980-1992



¹ Deaths for which the main cause of death is alcohol dependence syndrome, alcoholic chronic liver disease or accidental alcohol poisoning

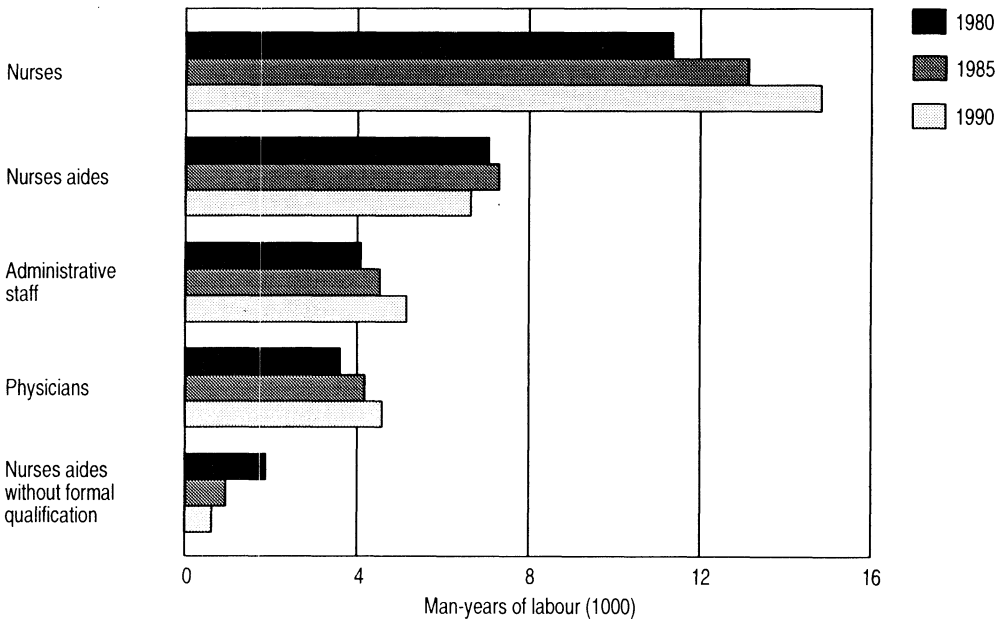
Sources: Causes of Death Statistics, Alcohol Statistics

Figure 16. Health care expenditures. 1980 NOK



Source: National Accounts Statistics

Figure 17. Personnel in somatic hospitals. Selected personnel groups. 1980, 1985 and 1990. Man-years of labour



Sources: Health Institutions 1980, 1985 and 1990

Table 3. Personnel in municipal health services. Inhabitants per man-year. County. 1991

County	Physicians	Physiotherapists	Nurses	Nurses aides	All personnel groups in municipal health services
The whole country	1 394	1 558	789	1 193	210
01 Østfold	1 515	1 585	805	733	170
02 Akershus	1 623	1 357	981	2 089	269
03 Oslo	1 331	1 019	870	1 310	199
04 Hedmark	1 418	1 591	789	946	206
05 Oppland	1 222	1 395	751	973	195
06 Buskerud	1 390	1 207	920	1 949	215
07 Vestfold	1 536	1 522	907	1 677	278
08 Telemark	1 334	1 978	843	977	205
09 Aust-Agder	1 261	1 733	572	1 194	210
10 Vest-Agder	1 260	1 800	745	2 121	192
11 Rogaland	1 639	2 214	771	2 341	265
12 Hordaland	1 415	1 720	777	1 428	216
14 Sogn og Fjordane	1 189	1 817	721	1 068	210
15 Møre og Romsdal	1 278	1 768	727	1 171	210
16 Sør-Trøndelag	1 674	2 137	731	917	208
17 Nord-Trøndelag	1 477	1 872	608	836	203
18 Nordland	1 250	1 990	684	893	186
19 Troms	1 219	1 521	886	568	163
20 Finnmark	930	1 720	601	1 247	161

Source: Municipal Health Service. Yearly Statistics 1991

Table 4. The number of bed-patients treated, the number of beds and the average length of stay in somatic hospitals. 1980-1990

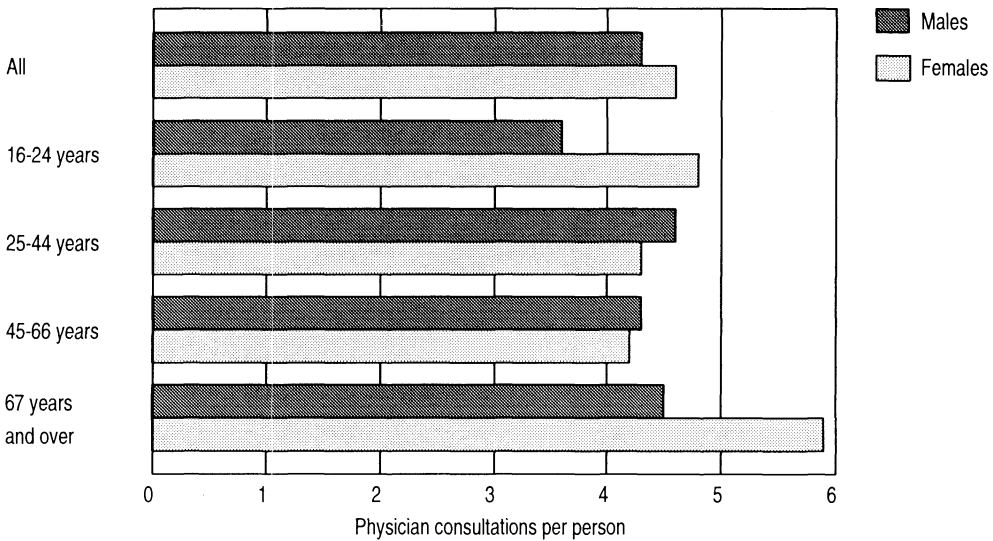
Year	Bedpatients treated	Hospital beds	Average length of stay (days)
1980	587 773	18 913	10,6
1982	595 269	20 543	10,0
1984	617 248	19 626	9,8
1986	638 639	19 379	8,8
1988	630 628	17 813	8,0
1990	638 034	16 040	7,4

Source: Health Institution Statistics

Table 5. Utilization of various health services. Number per person per year. 1991

Region	Consultation with physician	Telephone consultation with physician	Treatment by a physiotherapist
The whole country	4,5	1,5	3,1
Oslo, Akershus	4,6	1,7	4,0
Østlandet outside Oslo and Akershus	4,6	1,8	3,6
Agder, Rogaland	4,3	1,2	2,2
Vestlandet	4,4	1,6	2,4
Trøndelag	4,5	0,6	3,3
Nord-Norge	4,8	1,5	2,0

Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

Figure 18. The gender and age specific number of consultations with physicians due to disease. Number of consultations per person per year. 1991

Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

3. Education

A public school system governed by three administrative levels

Norway's educational system consists almost entirely of public schools which are administered at three different levels. Compulsory schooling (elementary and lower secondary) is the responsibility of the municipality, upper secondary education is the responsibility of the county, and the State administers universities and colleges.

Vocational training or academic qualifications

After having completed nine years of basic schooling, Norwegian teenagers can choose one of several paths towards vocational or academic qualifications. Another three years of full-time study of general subjects or commercial subjects gives pupils the right to apply for admission to a university or college. Those pupils who opt for practical training at the end of their basic schooling have in principle three choices: They can take a course leading to academic qualifications, begin paid occupational training in industry (apprenticeship) or attend a vocational school to become a skilled craftsman.

An integrated, open educational system

The Norwegian school system is an open one, offering considerable latitude for choice and change of direction. Many teenagers combine different types of education. After lower secondary school the path ahead is, in principle, open but will, in practice, be strongly influenced by the pupil's level of achievement. In addition, *Social Survey* indicates that choices are influenced by pupils' social background, sex and place of residence.

No change in the number receiving education, but a major shift between compulsory and voluntary schooling

The number of pupils in primary and lower secondary schools decreased by more than 100 000 from 1980 to 1990, due to demographic factors. However, the decrease in number of pupils in primary education did not lead to any corresponding reduction in educational expenditure. The cost per pupil has increased during the past decade.

The decrease in the number of pupils at primary and lower secondary schools was compensated for by a comparable rise in the number of students at upper

secondary schools, colleges and universities. The resources devoted to upper secondary education also increased at a higher rate than the number of pupils from 1980 to 1990, while the number of student/staff ratio fell slightly for universities and colleges of higher education during the same period.

Almost everyone now goes directly from lower secondary to upper secondary school

Having a job is no longer an alternative for teenagers who have completed their compulsory schooling. Whereas more than one in four of those in the 17-19 age group had work as their main occupation in 1980, by 1990 this was true of only one in twelve. At the same time there has been a sharp increase in the number of young people continuing directly from lower to upper secondary school.

Increased tendency to choose an academic education

In 1991 approximately 60 per cent of pupils chose to go on to study academic subjects at the upper secondary school level after completing compulsory schooling. Never before in Norway has such a high percentage made this particular choice. With a rate of approximately 70 per cent, women were strongly over-represented among those who chose academic studies in 1991, whereas men were clearly over-represented among those who chose vocational training.

Young people's choice of education influenced by social status and gender

If educational choice after compulsory schooling is divided into academic and vocational subjects, we find that social

background still plays a greater role than gender for this choice, although we cannot tell whether the influence of social background has changed during the past decade. We do know, however, that gender-specific differences are still very important. In the vocational field, females predominate in social science and health education, domestic science, whereas males constitute the vast majority of those applying studies in the craft and industrial arts. In addition to the fact that females are clearly over-represented in commercial subjects in general, there is also a preponderance of girls among those applying for language studies.

Many combine different educations at the same or lower levels

Throughout the 1980s the upper secondary school has been characterized by many pupils taking several educations at the same or lower levels. Migration across the disciplines has been particularly common in vocational programmes. The most important cause of this phenomenon is the limited capacity of upper secondary schools, which is in turn related to the fact that vocational educations cost about twice as much per year as academic educations. Offering vocational education to more people has cut down somewhat on the migration across the disciplines, but there were still substantial differences between those who chose theoretical and those who chose practical educations in the latter half of the 1980s. The differences between the types of schools is even greater if one looks at the temporary and permanent drop-out rates in the upper secondary system.

Strong increase in the number of students since 1987

In recent years there has been quite a surge in the number of students at universities and colleges of higher education. The overall number of students rose from 105 000 in 1987 to roughly 150 000 in 1991. The increase in the number of examinations passed on the way to graduation in intermediate courses is, however, higher than the growth in the number of students during the same period. This indicates that, on the average, students now complete their university educations somewhat more quickly than they did in the mid-1980s.

Meanwhile, the age-distribution among students widened slightly during the 1980s. The number of students under 20 years of age more than doubled from 1981 to 1991, a greater increase than would appear to be justified by the increase in the overall number of students. The share of 20-24 year-olds rose from 12 per cent in 1981 to 20 per cent in 1991. No analyses have been carried out to determine the extent to which this increase is due to later commencement of studies, to more frequent breaks during the course of study or perhaps to more students staying on longer to take higher degrees. The growth in the student population since 1987 is also linked to the difficult situation on the labour market.

Gender differences persist into the college and university sector

The differences in educational preferences between men and women that were observed in the upper secondary system persist into higher education. Even though women have made progress in all fields of study, women still predomi-

minate the humanities, teaching and health care, while male students constitute the vast majority in the industrial, engineering and technical fields.

Higher education still subject to geographical variations

The proportion of young people studying at universities and colleges of higher education varies from county to county. In 1990 Møre og Romsdal County had the highest figure with 23 per cent in the 19-24 age group. The national average was 20 per cent. By comparison, Finnmark County in northern Norway had only 14 per cent in the same age group.

There is a tendency for students to choose to attend the nearest centre of learning. Some counties, such as Aust-Agder, Vest-Agder and Rogaland are characterized by the high proportion of students who go from upper secondary school to a college of higher education, while in Oslo and the surrounding county of Akershus there is a marked tendency towards the university sector. It can therefore be assumed that the development of regional colleges has led to wider geographical recruitment to higher education.

Increased importance of education in obtaining employment

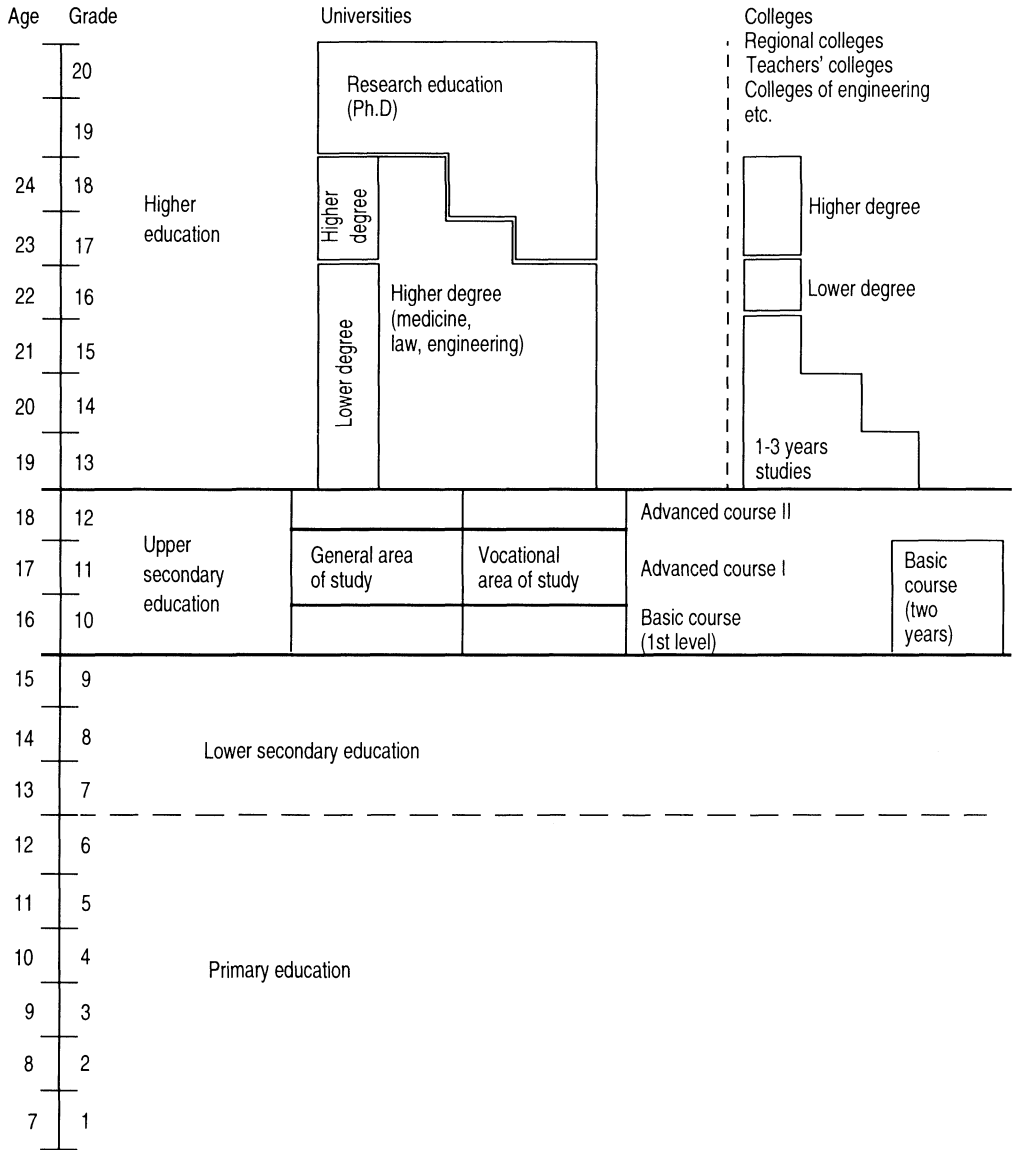
In the course of the 1980s, the importance of education when it comes to obtaining employment grew significantly, especially for men. The proportion of the labour force consisting of men with only compulsory basic education decreased for almost all age groups, but particularly among the older age groups. Among men with college or university educations, the decrease was restricted to the oldest age group. While the proportion of the labour force consisting

of women with nothing more than compulsory basic education fell only among the oldest age group, it is evident that women with higher educations still have a significantly higher rate of occupational activity and that this difference has increased in most age groups.

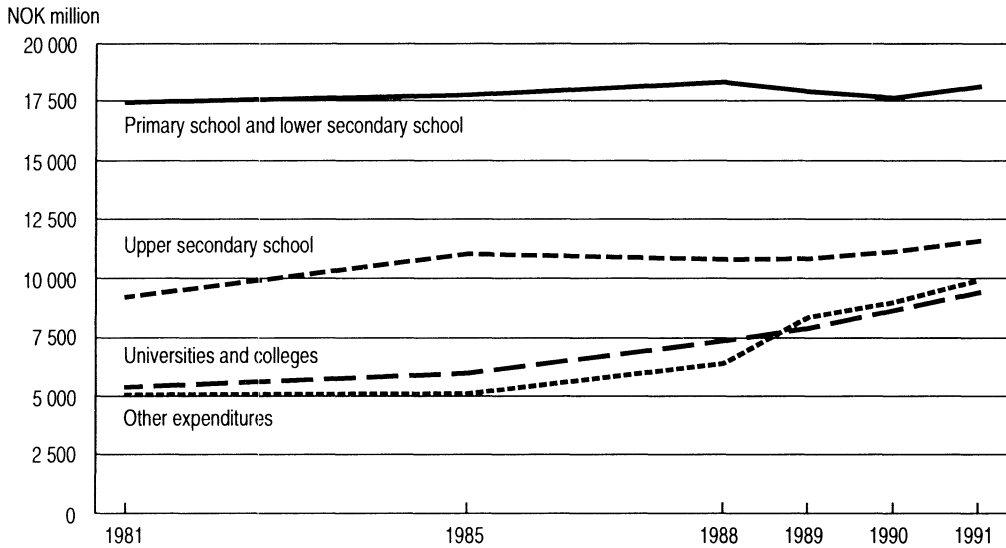
Economic changes and adjustments in patterns of employment have increased the demand for professional qualifications and led to difficulties in the labour market for those with little education. In 1991 unemployment among people with only basic education was four times as high as for those with higher education. The level of education also has a strongly pronounced effect on income, although the differences here are much greater for women than for men. This is due partly to the fact that men earn a higher hourly wage than women regardless of educational background and partly to the fact that educational differences affect the average number of hours worked per week more strongly among women than men.

Immigrants, including those from developing countries, have a high average level of education. The correlation between income and educational background, however, is less apparent among immigrants than among Norwegians.

Figure 1. The structure of the Norwegian educational system



Source: Sosial Survey 1989

Figure 2. Public expenditure on education by type, 1981-1991 NOK

¹ Other expenditures: Government measures to promote employment, adult education, administrative expenses, State Educational Loan Fund

Source: Educational Statistics

Table 1. Some key figures for primary and lower secondary schools. Selected school years 1981/82-1991/92

	Pupils	Schools	Pupils per class	Man-years of teaching	Current expenses per pupil (1990 NOK)
1981/82	583 664	3 486	21.0	43 520	25 874
1985/86	530 578	3 477	20.4	44 073	30 756
1988/89	488 361	3 345	19.4	47 806	33 868
1989/90	477 120	3 390	19.4	47 212	34 539
1990/91	467 236	3 354	19.2	46 936	34 814
1991/92	462 390	3 370	19.2	.	.

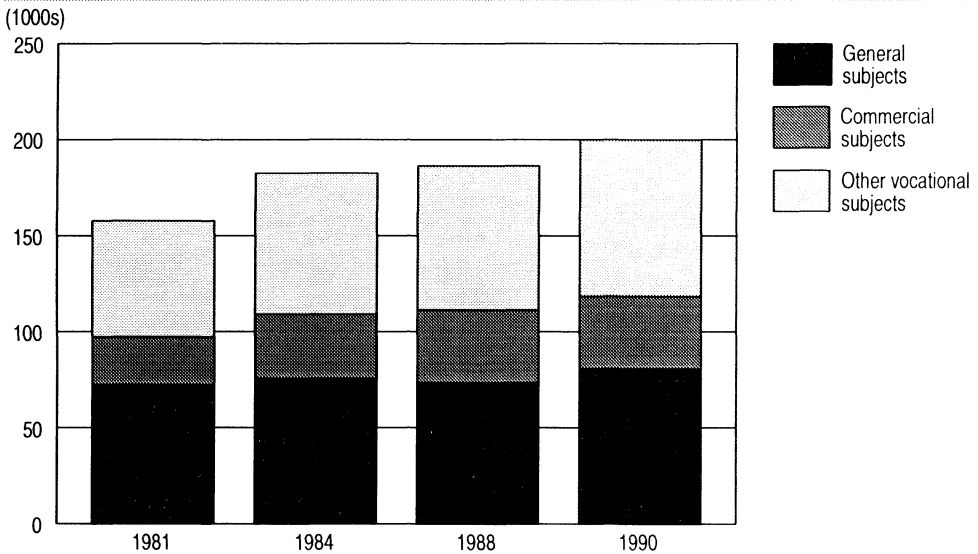
Sources: Educational Statistics and the Royal Department of Education, Science and Church Affairs

Table 2. Some key figures for pupils under the Upper Secondary Education Act. Selected school years 1981/82-1991/92

	Pupils	Man-years of teaching	Pupils per man-years of teaching
1981/82	157 877	16 559	9.5
1985/86	188 910	19 964	9.5
1988/89	186 805	20 856	8.9
1989/90	192 465	22 113	8.7
1990/91	200 356	23 687	8.4
1991/92	202 971	.	.

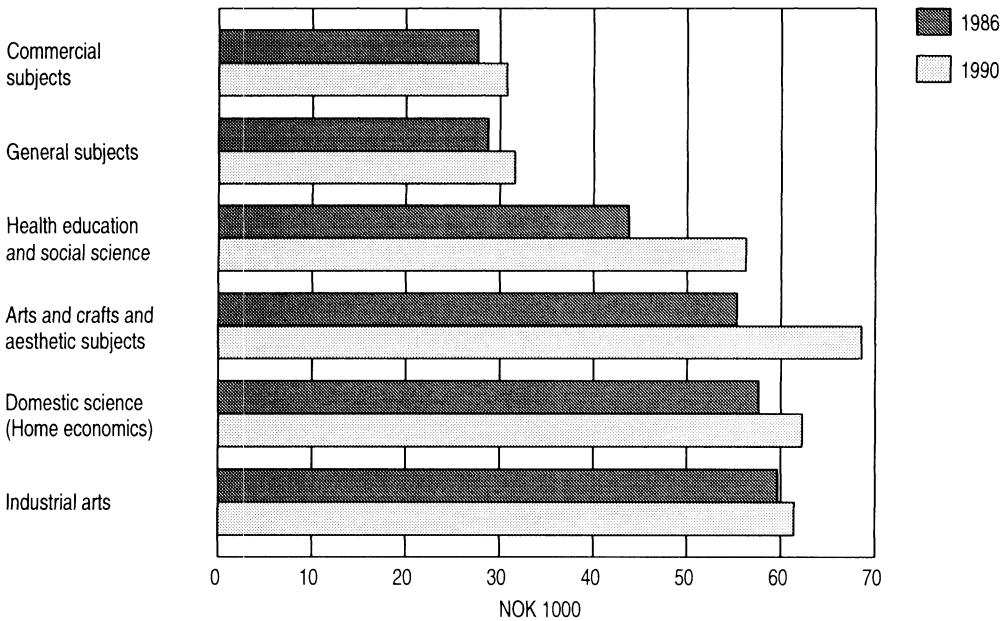
Sources: Educational Statistics and the Royal Department of Education, Science and Church Affairs

Figure 3. Pupils under the Upper Secondary Education Act, by type of education (area of study). Selected school years 1981/82-1990/91



Source: Educational Statistics

Figure 4. Current expenses per pupil in schools under the Upper Secondary Education Act. 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK



Source: The Royal Department of Education, Science and Church Affairs

Table 3. Some key figures for universities and colleges of higher education. Selected years. 1981-1991

	Students		Current expenses per student (1989 NOK)		Students per post	
	Universities	Colleges	Universities	Colleges	Universities	Colleges
1981	39 827	41 779	72 918	50 168	5.3	8.7
1985	41 658	53 000	71 593	47 020	5.4	8.8
1987	43 970	61 044	70 168	49 722	5.6	9.2
1989	56 622	70 000	60 334	48 393	7.2	9.3
1990	63 307	73 675
1991	68 249	80 618	.	.	8.4	9.8

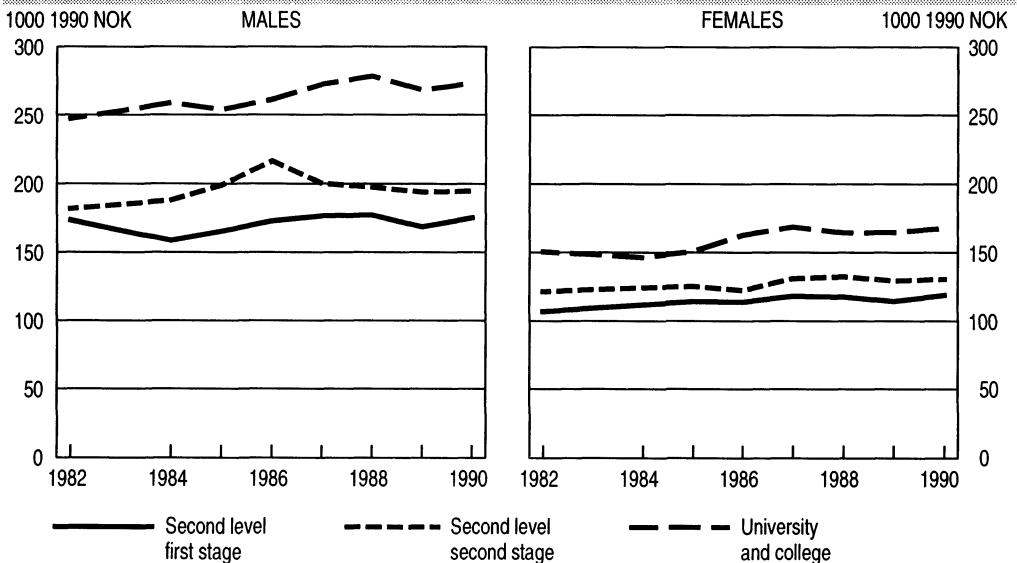
Sources: Educational Statistics and the Royal Department of Education, Science and Church Affairs

Table 4. Number of employed persons with education at the second level, first stage, and with education at university level in various industries. 1980 and 1990. 1 000 persons

Industry	1980			1990		
	Total	Second level, first stage	University/college	Total	Second level, first stage	University/college
Total	1 913	561	287	2 030	372	483
Oil extraction, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, construction	567	214	36	493	119	66
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication	498	153	34	520	111	68
Community, social and personal services	574	110	183	734	88	281
Finance, insurance, real estate and services	110	10	30	150	10	62
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	161	73	3	129	44	5

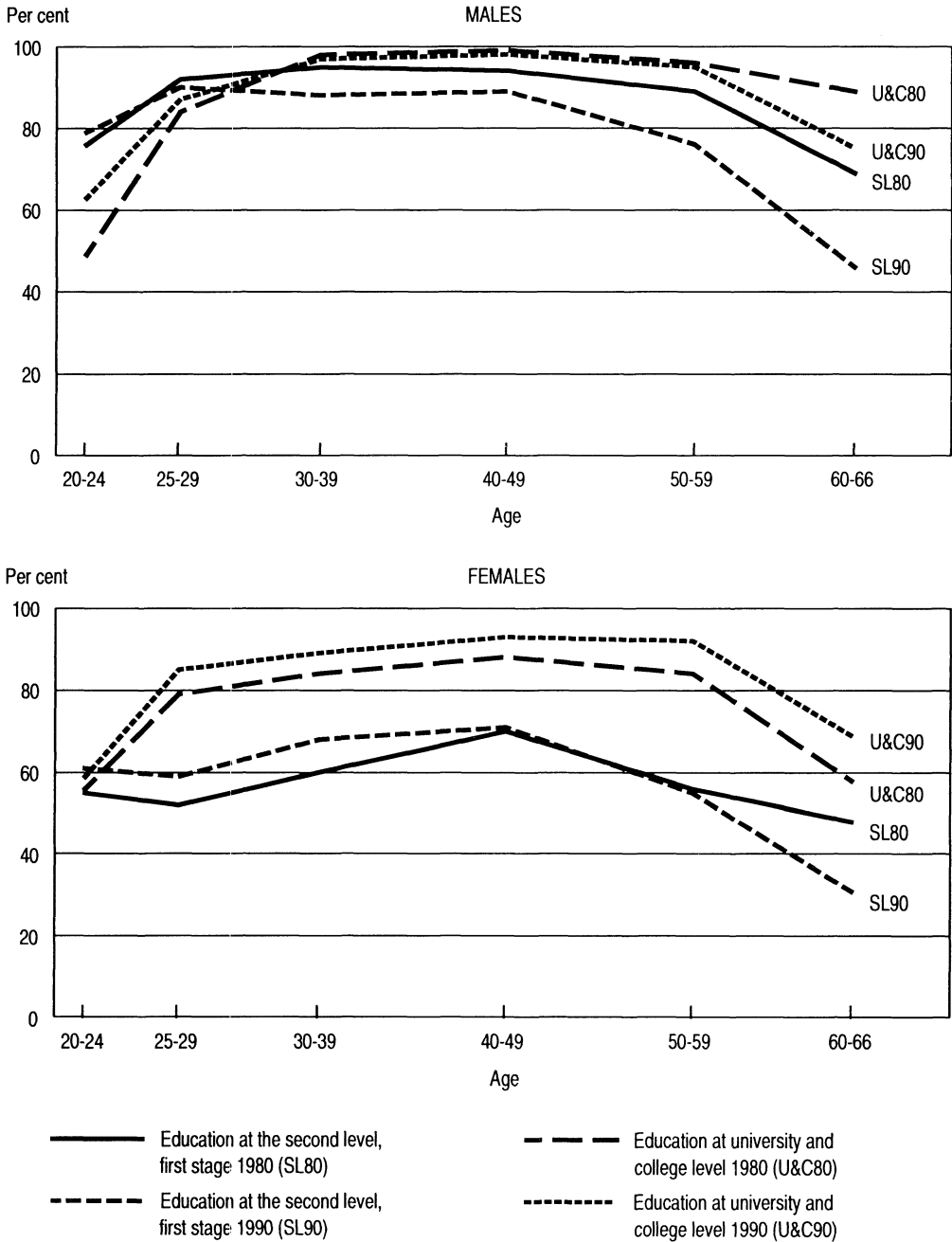
Source: Labour Market Statistics

Figure 5. Annual income from wages among male and female wage earners at different educational levels. 1982-1990. 1990 NOK



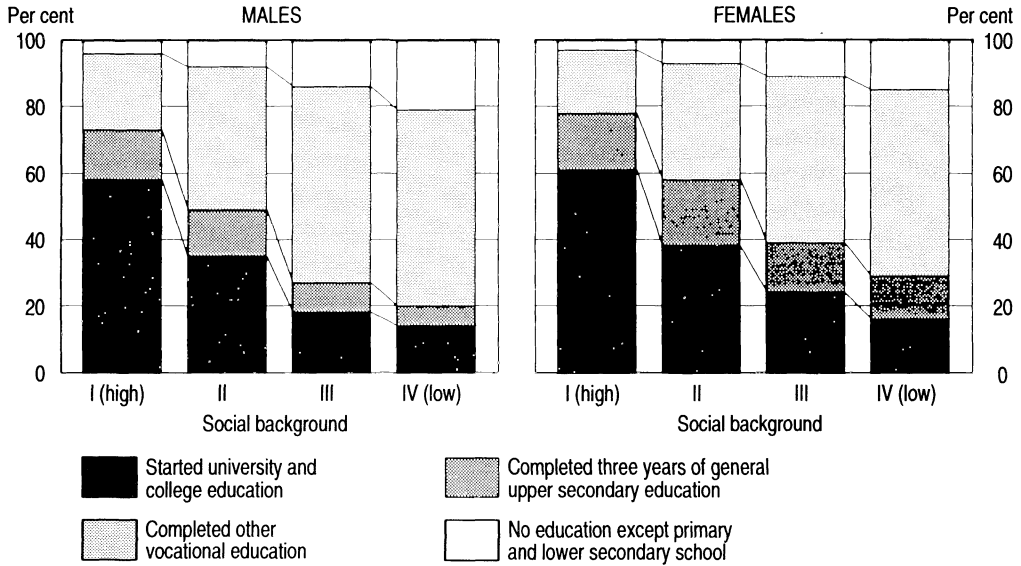
Source: Income Statistics

Figure 6. Percentage of males and females in the labour force, for various age groups and educational levels, 1980 and 1990



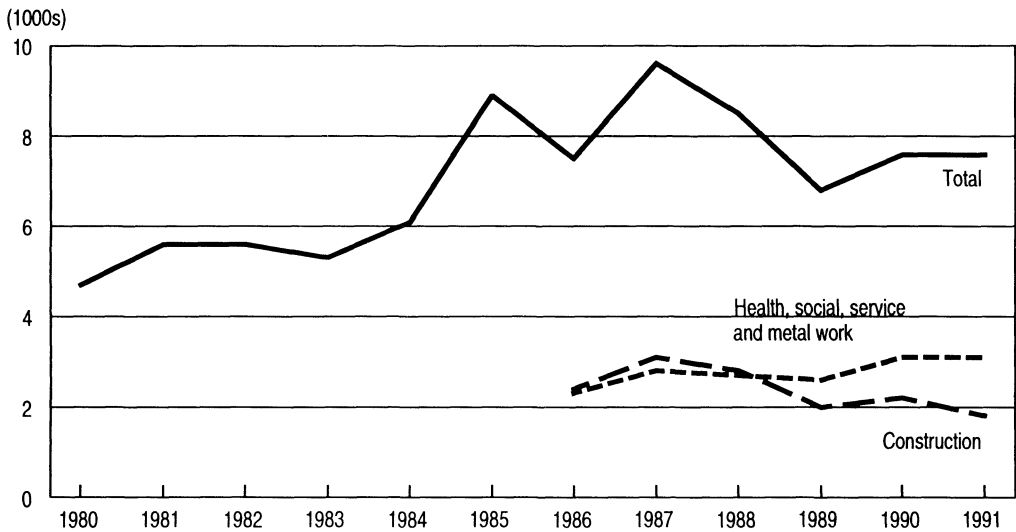
Source: Labour Market Statistics

Figure 7. Male and female pupils from the ninth class level in lower secondary school, spring 1980, with different social backgrounds, by highest education autumn 1988. Per cent



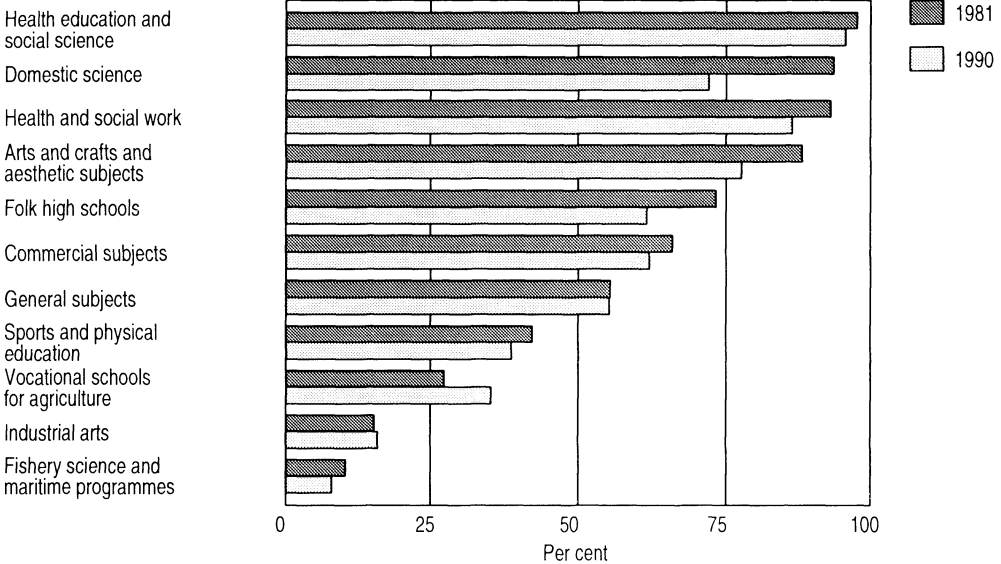
Source: Edvardsen 1991

Figure 8. Number of new apprenticeships contracted 1981-1991



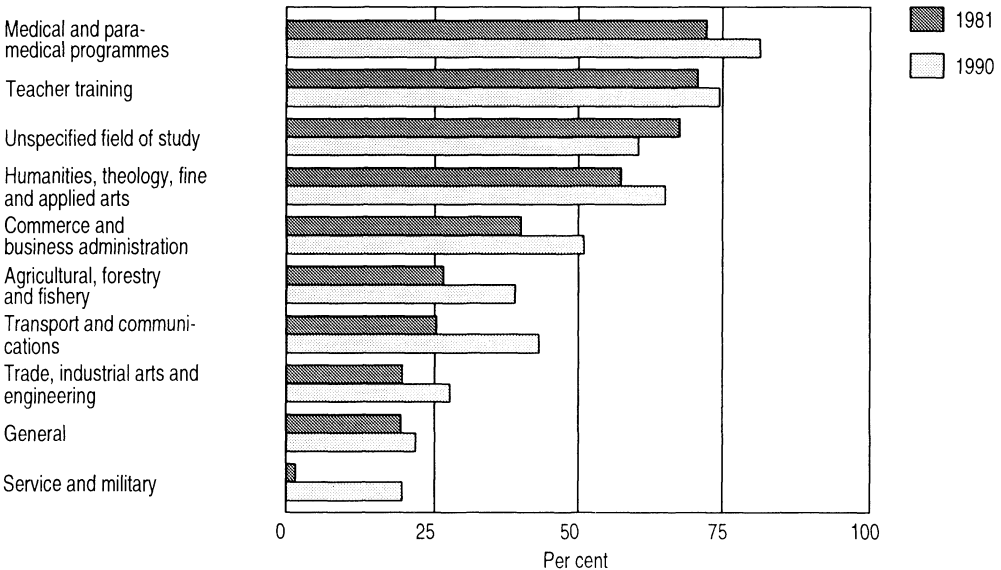
Sources: Council for the Trading of Apprentices, Lauvås 1992, Official Norwegian Reports 1991:4

Figure 9A. Percentage females in various fields of study in upper secondary schools. 1981 and 1990



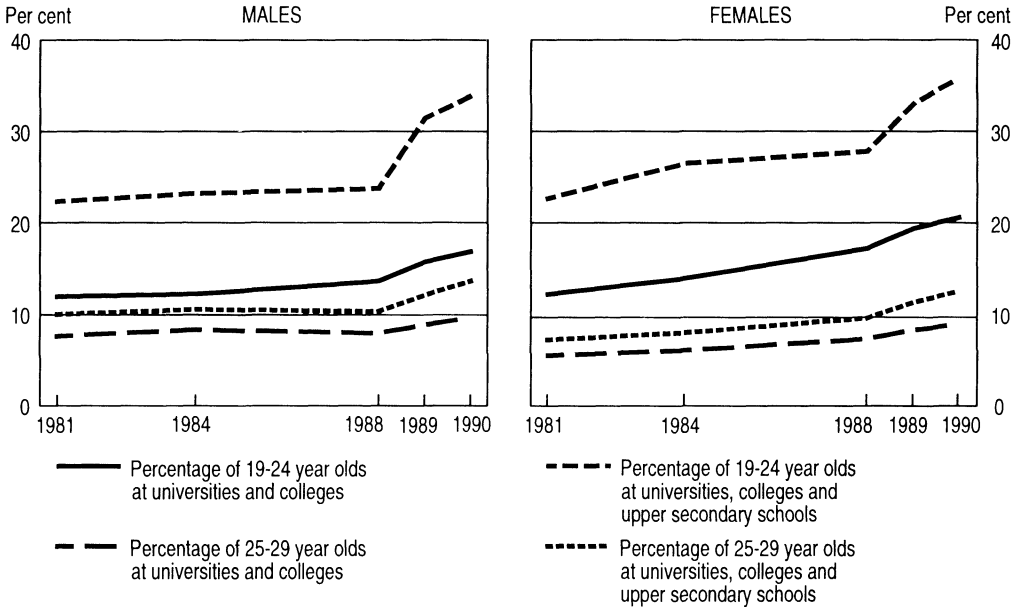
Source: Educational Statistics

Figure 9B. Percentage female students in various fields of study at universities and colleges. 1981 and 1990



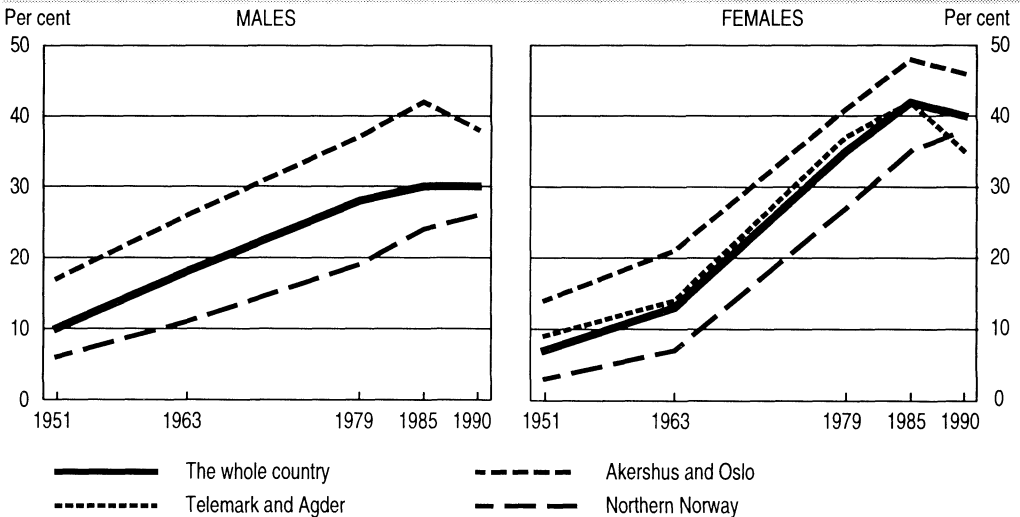
Source: Educational Statistics

Figure 10. Percentage male and female pupils and students in various age groups. 1981-1990.
Per cent



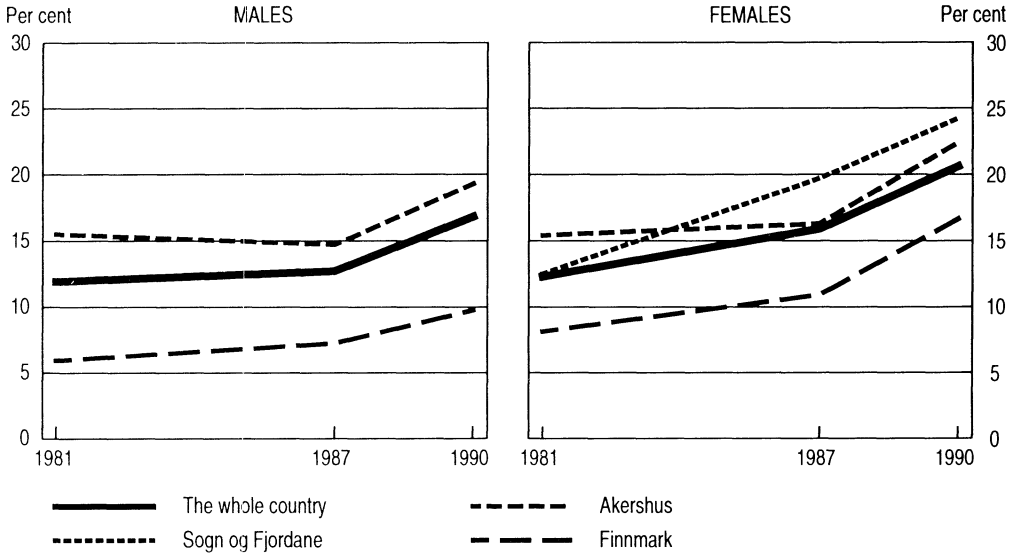
Source: Educational Statistics

Figure 11. Frequency of matriculation candidates among males and females in selected regions. 1951-1990.



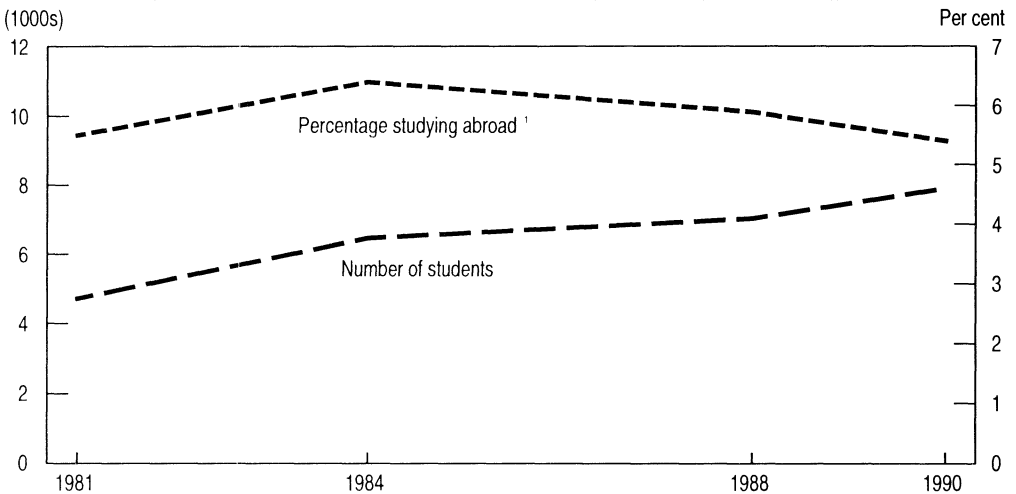
Source: Educational Statistics

Figure 12. Percentage under education among males and females 19-24 years of age in selected counties of residence. 1981, 1987 and 1990



Source: Educational Statistics

Figure 13. Norwegian pupils and students studying abroad. Number of students and percentage of all students. 1981-1991



¹ Norwegian students studying abroad as a percentage of all Norwegian university and college students

Source: Educational Statistics

4. Employment

Slight rise in paid employment, but more people shared the work

Norwegians work practically the same total number of hours in paid employment today as they did 30 years ago. The increase in the value added is first and foremost due to higher productivity. However, work is now shared among many more people. There was also a small increase in the sharing of work in the 1980s, if the decade is viewed as a whole. Meanwhile, the total sum of time devoted to housework and paid employment has remained stable.

Great fluctuations in employment figures in the 1980s

Up to 1987 the number of employed people increased by more than 200 000, but from 1987 until 1991 it decreased by well over 100 000, resulting in a total increase of roughly 100 000 during the 1980s. This was far less than the 180 000 increase in the population of working age (20 to 66 years).

During the past decade it was the manufacturing industry that experienced the greatest decrease in employment, a reduction of 130 000 people, while services experienced growth. 50 per cent of this growth took place in the public

sector, mainly in municipal and county administration.

During the economic recession of 1983-1984, unemployment doubled compared to the 1980 level, reaching a peak of 3.5 per cent of the labour force but falling rapidly again to less than 2 per cent by the mid-1980s. In 1988 unemployment began to increase drastically, rising to 6 per cent of the labour force in 1991.

Significant improvement in the educational level of the labour force

During the 1980s the number of people in the labour force with university or college educations increased by approximately 200 000, while a corresponding number of people with only compulsory schooling left the labour force. About half of this increase in employees with higher education occurred in the public sector.

These changes in the work/education pattern can also be seen in the declining proportion of employees who are workers (men) and low-level salaried employees (women) and a corresponding increase in salaried employees at intermediate and higher levels.

Choice of occupation still subject to the traditional pattern of gender roles

Traditionally, there has always been a clear distinction between the occupations chosen by men and women. Although women have entered the labour force in greater numbers during the past two decades, marked differences are still clearly evident in the nature of work carried out by women and men. Even the figures for the most recent years indicate no greater similarity between women and men in this respect.

In 1991 one-third of all male employees were employed in manufacturing or building and construction, as opposed to only 5 per cent of all female employees. On the other hand, 20 per cent of female employees were engaged in the service industries, in contrast to only 7 per cent of male employees. Women also predominate among office employees and constitute the majority in occupational groups such as nurses, nurses aides, teachers, childcare staff and shop assistants. Typical male-dominated occupations (apart from manufacturing, building and construction) are engineers, transport drivers, farmers and business managers.

Only 10 per cent of female employees are skilled workers, compared with one-third of all male employees. Among office and clerical employees there has been a certain closing of the "qualification" gap, although there are still four times as many women as men at the lowest level.

Whereas 28 per cent of all employed men held senior positions in 1991, the same is true of only 10 per cent of all employed women. During the 1980s the

proportion of people in management increased by 3-4 percentage points for both women and men.

Decrease in employment for full-time male workers

Employment has decreased in traditionally male-dominated industries, but increased in those dominated by women. This is one of the main reasons for the increase in the number of employed women and the fall in the employment among males. In spite of the drastic fall in employment since 1988, the number of women at work has been maintained. It is first and foremost men's full-time jobs that have disappeared.

A setback for young people in the labour market in the 1980s

Over the past 10-20 years, the number of teenagers whose main activity is work has decreased. At the same time there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of teenagers receiving education. Labour market trends in the late 1980s reinforced the more long-term tendency towards a weakening of young people's position in the labour force. In 1991, 17 per cent of the labour force in the 16-19 year age group and 12 per cent in the 20-24 year age group were unemployed. From 1987 to 1991, employment decreased by a total of 116 000. Of that number, some 80 000 were young people between the ages of 16 and 24.

High unemployment among Third World immigrants

The level of unemployment among immigrants from western countries is much the same as for Norwegians. However, registered unemployment among immigrants from the Third World was as high as 18 per cent in 1991.

More age-specific concentration of employment in the 1980s

The frequency of employment for men decreased both among the young and the elderly, but increased for most age groups of women, not least those with young children and particularly those with children under the age of three. The proportion of full-time working mothers has increased, even during the latter half of the decade. Half of all working women now work full-time, including those with young children. Among men the proportion of those committed to a particularly long working week has increased to about one third, a situation which has remained unchanged since 1987. Fathers appear particularly prone to long work weeks. The proportion of young people working full-time has been drastically reduced.

Substantial increase in long-term unemployment

In the early 1980s, unemployment was highest among women. Now, however, it is higher among men since the economic recession hit male-dominated occupations hardest. Those most affected by unemployment are the elderly and the young. Long-term unemployment rose drastically towards the end of the 1980s and by 1991 constituted 40 per cent of all the unemployed. Long-term unemployment was particularly high among older people, affecting about half of all unemployed people over the age of 50. The weakened labour market position of older people is also illustrated by the increased number of disability pensions.

At the end of the 1980s unemployment was characterized by smaller regional differences than earlier and by the fact that the urban areas also suffered. This is mainly attributable to the labour

market measures implemented to promote employment in the counties that traditionally suffered from high unemployment levels.

Table 1. Time spent on various activities by males, females and by couples with children under 7 years of age. Average for all days. 1980-1981 and 1990-1991. Hours per day

Activities	Males, total	Females, total	Couples with children under 7 years	
			Males	Females
Household work and family care, total				
1980-1981	2.4	4.8	3.0	6.9
1990-1991	2.6	4.4	3.5	6.6
Housework, maintenance and purchase of goods and services				
1980-1981	1.7	3.7	1.6	4.1
1990-1991	1.7	3.0	1.6	3.3
Family care				
1980-1981	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.5
1990-1991	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.9
Income-producing work				
1980-1981	4.3	2.2	5.0	1.3
1990-1991	4.0	2.5	5.1	1.7
Leisure time				
1980-1981	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.3
1990-1991	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.2

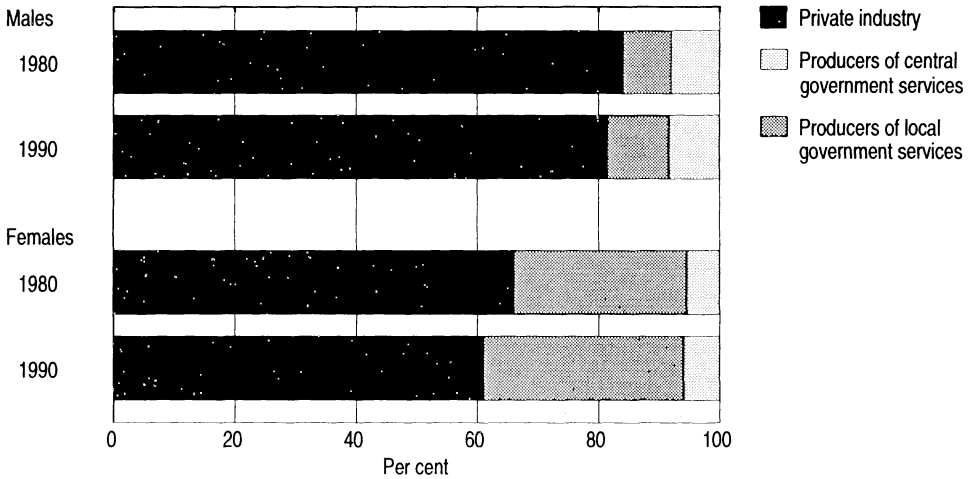
Source: Time Budget Surveys 1980-81 and 1990-91

Table 2. Employed persons by industry. 1980, 1984, 1987 and 1991. (1 000s)

Industry	1980	1984	1987	1991
Total	1 908	1 970	2 126	2 010
Males	1 133	1 131	1 188	1 095
Females	775	839	938	915
Of which				
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	159	143	139	116
Oil extraction, mining and quarrying	12	21	24	21
Manufacturing	383	345	352	294
Construction	142	148	166	130
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	320	330	375	354
Of which				
Retail trade	184	191	203	174
Transport, storage and communication	174	176	178	162
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	101	117	155	153
Of which				
Financial institutions	37	44	52	45
Community, social and personal services	593	666	709	753
Of which				
Education	133	148	149	156
Health and welfare services	225	252	286	318

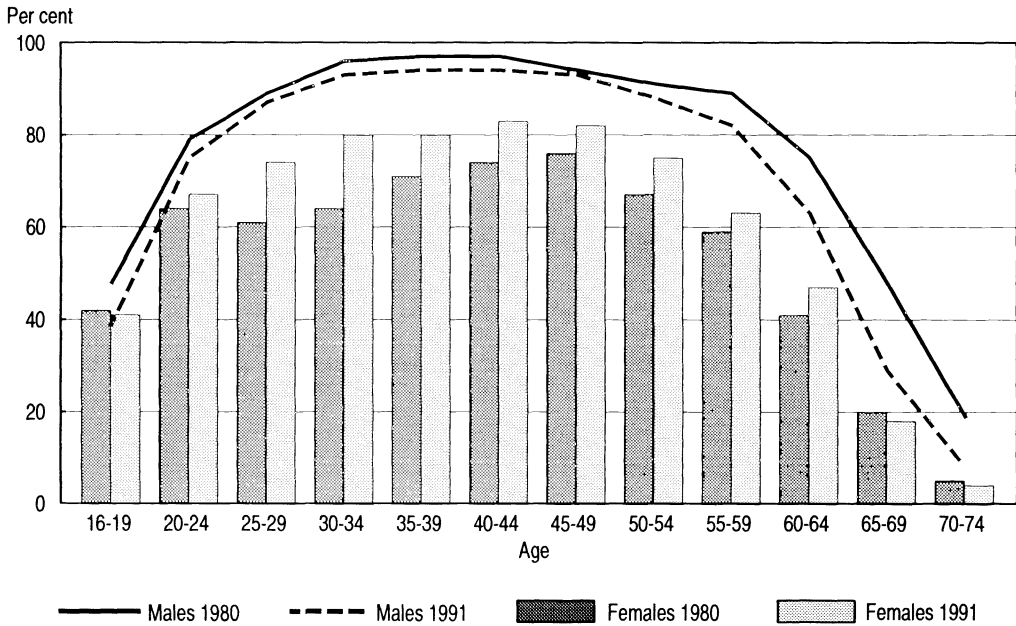
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1. Employed males and females by institutional sector, 1980 and 1990. Per cent



Source: National Accounts Statistics

Figure 2. Labour force by gender and age, 1980 and 1991. Per cent



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3. Percentage employed among married and cohabiting females with children under 16 years. 1980 and 1991. Per cent

	Age of youngest child									
	Total		0-2 years		3-6 years		7-10 years		11-15 years	
	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991	1980	1991
All married and cohabiting females with children under 16 years	62	77	47	70	57	75	70	82	75	85
Number of children 0-15 years										
1 child	68	81	58	78	61	77	73	82	75	85
2 children	59	77	42	68	58	77	68	82	77	85
3 children and more	55	67	35	58	54	70	72	79	:	:

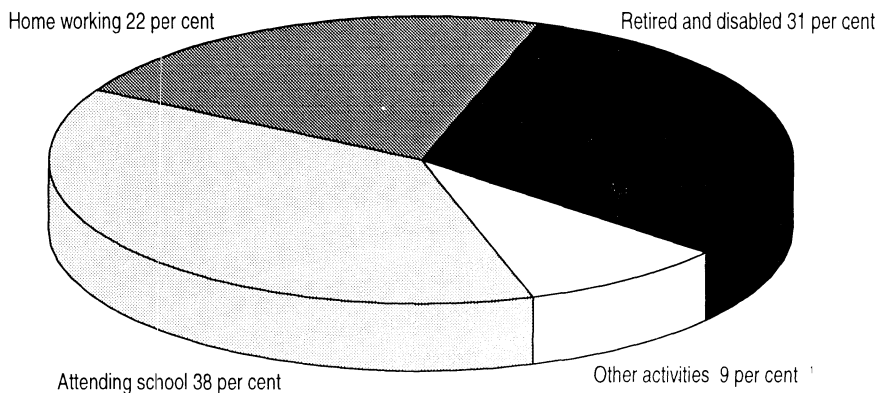
Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4. Persons aged 16-24 by main activity. Per cent

	Total	Attending school		Employed		Other activities (incl. unemployed)
		Non-employed	Employed	Part-time	Full-time	
1983	100	29	15	7	35	14
1987	100	27	17	7	40	9
1991	100	34	16	6	28	15

Sources: Surveys of Level of Living 1983, 1987 and 1991

Figure 3. Persons aged 16-66 not in the labour force, by main activity. 1991. Per cent



¹ Including unspecified and persons who answered "unemployed", but did not satisfy all the criteria to be regarded as unemployed in the labour statistics

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 5. Employees and population aged 16-74 by county of residence

County	1991 2nd quarter	Change (per cent) 1985-1987		Change (per cent) 1987-1991	
		Employees	Population	Employees	Population
The whole country	1 666 602	7,9	1,4	-3,8	1,9
01 Østfold	90 549	7,3	1,0	-5,5	1,5
02 Akershus	191 170	9,5	4,4	-3,2	4,3
03 Oslo	197 748	4,3	0,6	-6,9	1,7
04 Hedmark	69 187	6,6	0,5	-5,3	0,7
05 Oppland	67 600	7,3	0,7	-2,6	1,3
06 Buskerud	92 935	7,4	1,8	-3,8	1,9
07 Vestfold	75 771	9,2	2,0	-3,5	2,8
08 Telemark	60 637	8,0	0,8	-5,1	0,3
09 Aust-Agder	33 303	10,1	2,2	-3,2	3,1
10 Vest-Agder	52 885	8,6	1,8	-2,4	2,7
11 Rogaland	134 092	8,4	2,5	-2,5	3,5
12 Hordaland	165 218	9,3	1,8	-2,7	2,5
14 Sogn og Fjordane	40 391	10,1	0,5	-3,4	1,1
15 Møre og Romsdal	83 859	10,1	0,8	-4,3	0,9
16 Sør-Trøndelag	99 212	7,6	1,2	-3,9	1,8
17 Nord-Trøndelag	45 535	7,6	0,4	-1,5	1,0
18 Nordland	83 948	6,6	-0,3	-4,0	-0,3
19 Troms	54 834	9,2	1,0	-4,4	0,8
20 Finnmark	27 728	5,1	-0,7	-3,6	0,7

Source: The register of employees

Table 6. Employees in manufacturing by county of work

County	1991 2nd quarter	Change (per cent) 1985-1987	Change (per cent) 1987-1991
The whole country	292 642	2,6	-14,4
01 Østfold	21 828	3,3	-17,0
02 Akershus	17 598	3,4	-11,4
03 Oslo	32 727	0,3	-21,9
04 Hedmark	12 801	4,4	-14,4
05 Oppland	11 192	4,1	-14,9
06 Buskerud	19 647	-0,3	-15,3
07 Vestfold	15 262	-1,4	-15,4
08 Telemark	15 441	0,3	-14,9
09 Aust-Agder	6 446	9,5	-14,6
10 Vest-Agder	11 165	3,9	-14,5
11 Rogaland	25 713	1,3	-12,1
12 Hordaland	28 381	3,1	-10,5
14 Sogn og Fjordane	9 113	4,1	-2,5
15 Møre og Romsdal	20 710	7,4	-11,5
16 Sør-Trøndelag	14 039	5,7	-10,5
17 Nord-Trøndelag	7 383	1,3	-8,8
18 Nordland	11 353	2,6	-23,0
19 Troms	5 153	-0,9	-18,7
20 Finnmark	3 358	-3,8	-29,9
21 Svalbard	7	-	-
22 Nordsjøen	3 325	41,9	38,8

Source: The register of employees

Table 7. Employed males and females by occupation. 1980 and 1991. (1 000s)

Occupation	1980		1991	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	1 133	775	1 095	915
Technical, physical science, humanities and the arts	172	183	210	284
Administrative, executive	79	17	98	36
Clerical	52	149	45	164
Sales	80	99	99	111
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and related	109	46	86	30
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	427	60	343	48
Transport and communications	125	27	100	34
Service work	52	193	71	20
Military	33	-	36	1

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 8. Employed males and females by socio-economic group. 1981 and 1991. Per cent

Socio-economic group	Males		Females	
	1981	1991	1981	1991
Total	100	100	100	100
Workers	47	41	18	15
Unskilled	30	26	16	13
Skilled	17	15	2	2
Salaried employees	38	46	72	79
Lower level	5	4	42	33
Intermediate level	25	32	27	39
Higher level	8	10	3	7
Farmers and fishermen	7	6	1	1
Other self-employed	9	8	8	5

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Table 9. Employed males and females by age and working hours per week. 1980 and 1991. Per cent¹

Age	1980				1991			
	Total	Short part-time	Long part-time	Full-time	Total	Short part-time	Long part-time	Full-time
Males	100	4	6 (4)	90 (92)	100	5	4	91
16-19	100	30	9	61	100	51	8	41
20-24	100	5	5	91	100	10	7	84
25-29	100	1	5	93	100	4	3	93
30-39	100	1	4	95	100	1	3	96
40-54	100	1	4	95	100	1	2	96
55-74	100	5	10	85	100	6	7	86
Females	100	23	30 (28)	47 (49)	100	23	24	52
16-19	100	39	12	49	100	67	13	23
20-24	100	12	16	72	100	21	19	61
25-29	100	21	26	53	100	16	17	67
30-39	100	26	34	40	100	22	26	52
40-54	100	20	36	45	100	19	28	53
55-74	100	25	32	43	100	33	27	40

¹ The figures for 1980 and 1991 are not quite comparable. The 1980 figures are based on *actual* working hours, while the 1991 figures are based on *ordinary* (or usual) working hours. By using ordinary/usual working hours instead of actual working hours, the proportion of full-time workers increases by about 2 percentage points for both males and females, total

Short part-time: 1-19 hours per week.

Long part-time: For 1980: 20-34 hours per week.

For 1991: 20-36 hours per week, with exception of persons with 30-36 working hours who classify themselves as full-time workers.

Full-time: For 1980: 35 hours and over.

For 1991: 37 hours and over, and persons with 30-36 hours classified as full-time work.

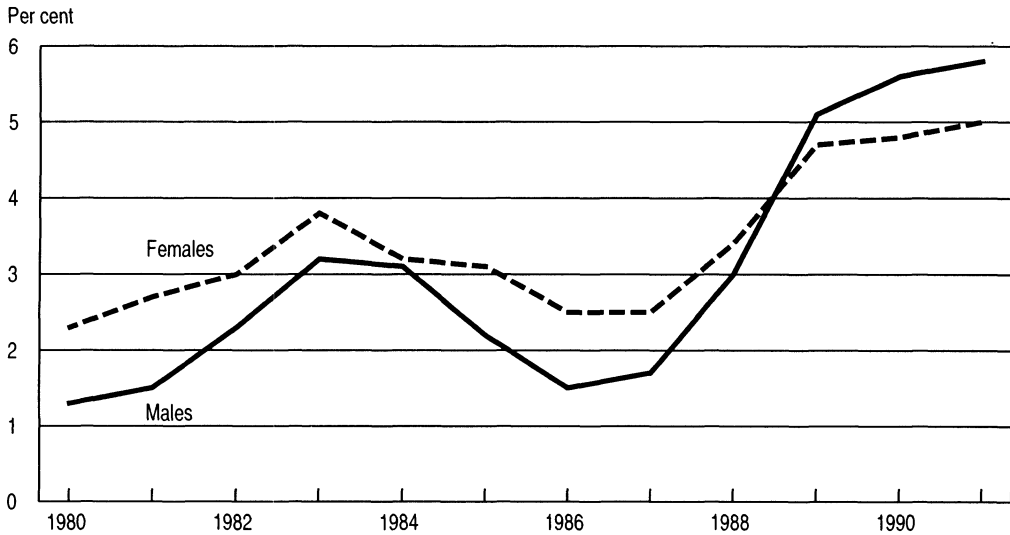
Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 10. Employed females and males by working hours during the year. Per cent

	Females	Males
Total	100	100
Full-time work the whole year	43	73
Part-time work the whole year	28	3
Alternating between full-time and part-time work during the year	5	4
Full-time work, only part of the year	11	16
Part-time work, only part of the year	13	4

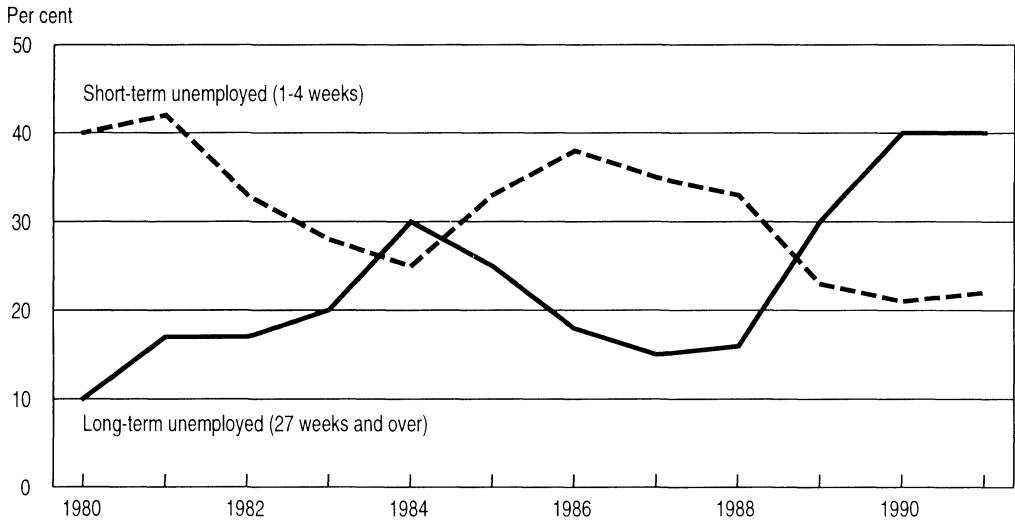
Source: Population and Housing Census 1990

Figure 4. Unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. Males and females. 1980-1991



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5. Percentage short-term and long-term unemployed among the unemployed¹. 1980-1991



¹ Based on non-completed periods of unemployment
Source: Labour Force Survey

5. Economic welfare

Growth in household income throughout the 1980s

Viewed as a whole, the decade brought a 23 per cent increase in the real value of income per person after tax; 18 per cent of that increase took place during the period up until 1986. Income after tax does not include any deduction for debt interest. A significant proportion of this higher income was used to service an increasing burden of debt, usually in connection with considerable investment in home ownership. Thus the increase in disposable personal income after the deduction of debt interest was somewhat less, about 12 per cent over the decade. Most of the increase took place in the early half of the 1980s.

Growth in earned income until 1987...

The real value of the households total earned income increased considerably up until 1987, mainly as a result of employment growth. With the subsequent decline in employment, earned income decreased in the remaining period until 1989 but was still 13 per cent higher in 1990 than in 1980.

... but transfers saw the largest growth in the 1980s

Viewing the decade as a whole, social security transfers rose more than earned income, particularly towards the end of the period. The increase of more than 45 per cent was attributable to a larger number of old-age and disability pensioners, a higher proportion of the population with supplementary pension rights, increases in supplementary pensions and, to a lesser degree, to the growth in the number of unemployed people drawing unemployment benefits.

Relatively speaking, the largest increase was seen in property income, which more than doubled during the 1980s. Most of the increase came in the first half of the decade and it was especially interest on bank deposits that increased.

Increase in household debt and financial assets

Household debt showed a marked increase up until 1988, rising from just less than NOK 200 000 to NOK 300 000 per household. Since 1988 the average level of household debt has decreased slightly. During the same period, however, there was also considerable growth in average household financial assets

(i.e., bank deposits, securities, etc.) These rose from an average of approximately NOK 130 000 per household in 1980 to roughly 175 000 in 1988, remaining at that level for the rest of the decade. The fact that average household debt and financial assets both showed an increase may indicate growing inequality in financial wealth.

Negative income trend for young singles

With the exception of young single people, all household groups experienced a rise in after-tax income per consumption unit from 1982 to 1990. Based on disposable income per consumption unit, i.e., after deducting debt interest, we find that young couples without children also suffered a slight decrease in income. Young single people and young couples without children were also the only groups where the proportion of low-income households showed an increase during the period.

The highest after-tax income growth per consumption unit was experienced by couples with children and by middle-aged couples without children. All groups had a slightly less favorable development in disposable income than in after-tax income, although the difference was marginal for pensioners, regardless of whether they were couples or living alone. Pensioners' growth in disposable income was comparable to that experienced by middle-aged couples without children and by families with small children.

Uneven growth in consumption

Private consumption followed a more uneven course than household income. Consumption increased up until 1986, particularly after 1984, then declined up

to 1989. This uneven development is due in part to the system used to register consumption. Consumer durables such as cars are considered consumed at the moment of purchase, although they will be in use for many years afterwards. Thus the fall in consumption after 1986 does not necessarily reflect a comparable decline in the economic welfare of Norwegian households.

Stable distribution of income in the 1980s

Looking at the decade as a whole, the main impression is that the pattern of income distribution underwent little change. There would appear to have been a slightly more even distribution during the first half of the decade, followed by a rather more uneven pattern in the latter half. These slight changes are probably due to variations in the employment situation. It should, however, be noted that such factors as gains and losses on the sale of assets tend to elude income statistics. Had they been registered, they could well have contributed to a somewhat different pattern of income distribution.

More people experienced financial difficulties

Towards the end of the 1980s an increasing number of households reported financial problems. The proportion was particularly high among single-parent families.

The proportion of households with a debt higher than twice their annual income rose steadily throughout the decade, while the percentage of debt-free households remained constant at just under one third. By 1990 5 per cent of all households had a debt that was more than three times their income.

Despite little change in income inequality, the number of recipients of social assistance rose sharply throughout the 1980s, particularly among young people. In 1990 there were approximately 40 social assistance claimants per 1 000 inhabitants, an almost threefold increase during the decade. However, the cost of social assistance rose at a much higher tempo, in 1990 reaching a level roughly seven times that of 1980. This increase was related with a longer average period of support. The percentage of households receiving social assistance was greatest among single-parent families and young singles, at 26 per cent and 13 per cent respectively in 1990.

Housing is the major asset for most people

In 1980 approximately 80 per cent of all households owned their own homes, and the share increased during the past decade. An assessment of the households' real capital (homes, holiday homes, cars, boats, etc.) shows that housing represents almost 60 per cent of estimated gross assets, with the remainder consisting of 20 per cent other real capital and 20 per cent financial assets.

Uneven distribution of assets

According to the information available from tax returns, it would appear that assets are very unevenly distributed among households. In 1990 the wealthiest 10 per cent of households owned more than half of all households' total assets. The disparity increased slightly during the 1980s. If taxable values are replaced by estimated market values, the assets (estimated assets) are somewhat more evenly distributed, but still remain far more unevenly distributed than income. The asset value represented by home ownership is the

main factor which tends to even out the distribution of assets.

The figures for estimated gross assets are fairly equal for all age groups between 30 and 66, roughly NOK 1 million per household, but are substantially lower for the oldest age groups and even more so for the youngest groups. If we exclude the latter, however, we see that debt falls sharply with age. Hence the highest net asset levels are found among those in their fifties and sixties. In 1990 estimated net assets averaged NOK 900 000 in the 60-66 age group.

The rise in debt has levelled out

The burden of debt carried by Norwegian households increased sharply in the 1980s, particularly among younger households. In 1990 the average household debt was NOK 284 000, a real increase of almost 50 per cent compared with 1982. The figures for debt rose most rapidly during the early 1980s, reaching a peak in 1988 with an average of almost NOK 300 000 (1990 NOK).

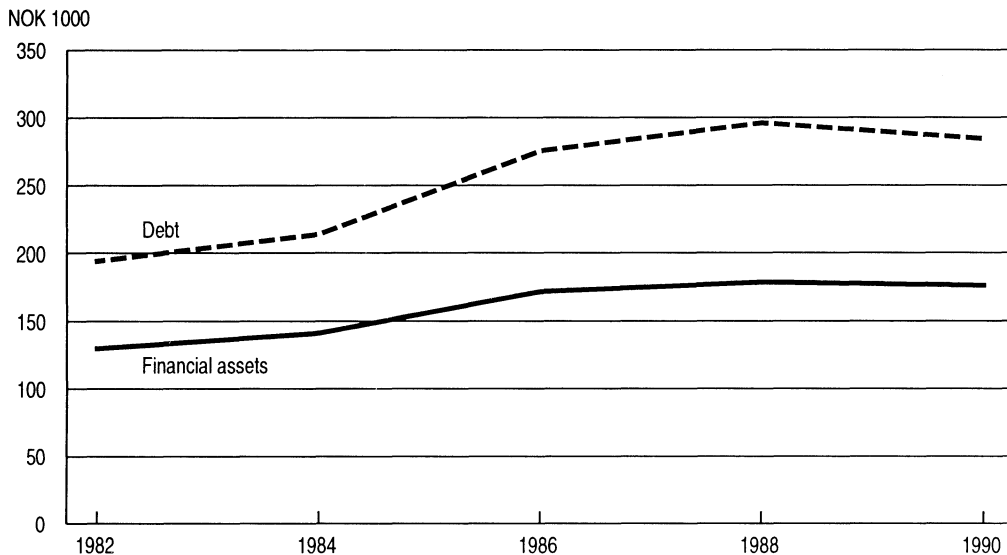
More and more Norwegians have a debt which is high in relation to their income. The percentage of households with debts of at least twice their income increased from 7 per cent in 1982 to 14 per cent in 1990.

Largest debt among families with children

The major investment for young households (under 30 years of age) is home ownership, which represented 65 per cent of their estimated gross assets in 1990. Among households in the higher age brackets, financial assets accounted for a larger share of gross assets than for other households.

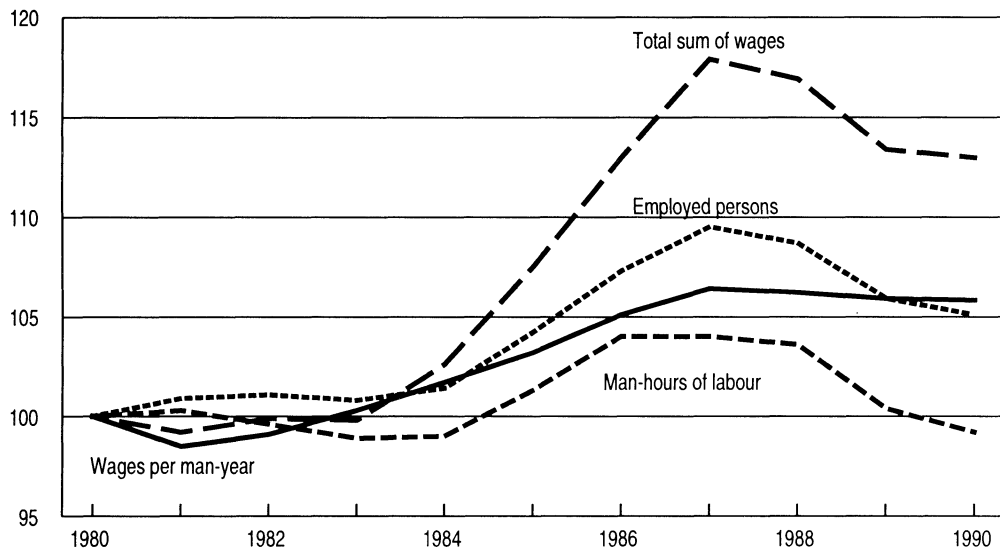
Younger households have greater debt than the higher age groups, both in terms of the actual sum involved and in relation to household income. The highest level of debt is found among couples with small children, averaging NOK 570 000 in 1990. The lowest level that same year was seen among single pensioners and pensioned couples, with averages of NOK 20 000 and NOK 65 000 respectively.

Figure 1. Average gross financial assets and debt per household, 1982-1990. 1990 NOK



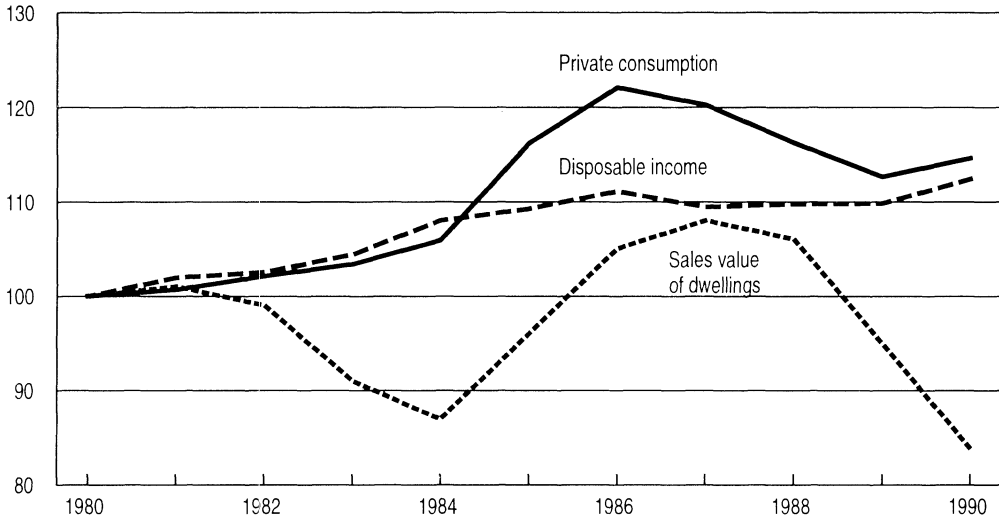
Source: The Income Distribution Survey

Figure 2. The number employed, man-hours of labour, wages per man-year and total sum of wages for households in fixed prices. 1980-1990. 1980=100



Sources: Wage Statistics, National Accounts Statistics

Figure 3. Private consumption per capita, disposable income per capita and sales value of dwellings in fixed prices. 1980-1990. 1980=100



Sources: National Accounts Statistics, Norwegian Association of Estate Agents and ECON Housing Analysis

Figure 4. Some important income concepts

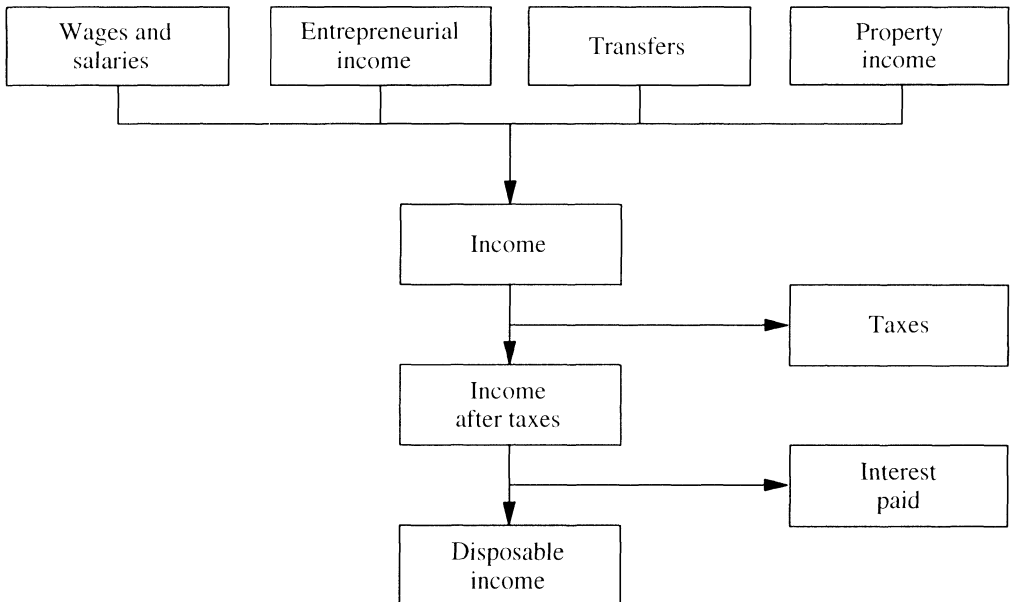


Table 1. Income account for households. NOK per capita. 1980, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK

	1980		1986		1990		Per cent change		
	NOK	Per cent	NOK	Per cent	NOK	Per cent	1980-	1986-	1980-
							1986	1990	1990
Income	103 484	100	118 012	100	123 982	100	14.0	5.1	19.8
Wages and salaries ¹	62 927	61	70 224	60	68 441	55	11.6	-2.5	8.8
Entrepreneurial income	13 579	13	13 578	12	13 771	11	-0.0	1.4	1.4
Property income	4 318	4	8 357	7	9 846	8	93.5	17.8	128.0
Transfers	21 159	20	24 845	21	30 350	24	17.4	22.2	43.4
Other income	1 491	1	1 564	1	1 574	1	4.9	0.6	5.6
Expenses	32 494	31	39 156	33	44 198	36	20.5	12.9	36.0
Interest payments	5 694	6	11 250	10	14 914	12	97.6	32.6	161.9
Taxes	25 651	25	26 284	22	27 501	22	2.5	4.6	7.2
Other expenses	1 148	1	1 622	1	1 782	1	41.3	9.9	55.2
Disposable income	70 980	69	78 857	67	79 784	64	11.1	1.2	12.4

¹ Excluding employers' contribution to National Insurance

Source: National Accounts Statistics

Table 2. Income, income after taxes and disposable income per capita. 1980, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK

	1980	1986	1990
Income	103 484	118 012	123 982
Income after taxes	76 674	90 107	94 698
Disposable income	70 980	78 857	79 784
Index 1982=100			
Income	100.0	114.0	119.8
Income after taxes	100.0	117.5	123.5
Disposable income	100.0	111.1	112.4

Source: National Accounts Statistics

Table 3. Income after taxes per consumption unit and disposable income per consumption unit 1982, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK. Percentage of average income for all households and percentage change

	Income after taxes per consumption unit			Change			Disposable income for consumption unit			Change		
	1982	1986	1990	82- 86	86- 90	82- 90	1982	1986	1990	82- 86	86- 90	82- 90
All households	100	100	100	14	1	16	100	100	100	8	-1	7
Single												
16-44 years	122	107	103	0	-2	-2	122	102	96	-10	-6	-16
45-65 years	109	114	109	19	-3	16	113	117	110	11	-7	3
65 years and over	76	74	78	11	7	19	82	84	90	10	6	17
Couples with- out children												
16-44 years	131	128	124	11	-1	10	128	120	115	1	-6	-4
45-65 years	125	131	140	19	9	29	127	135	139	14	2	17
65 years and over	88	87	89	12	4	17	94	97	101	12	2	14
Couples with children.												
Youngest child												
0-6 years	88	92	94	19	4	24	77	82	85	15	3	18
7-19 years	102	106	105	19	1	20	99	101	100	10	-2	8
Single parents	80	76	78	8	4	13	79	75	76	3	0	3

Source: The Income Distribution Survey

Table 4. Average interest paid by households, and the percentage of all households paying interest in excess of 30 per cent of income after taxes. 1982, 1986 and 1990. 1990 NOK and per cent

	Average			Percentage paying interest in excess of 30 per cent of income after taxes		
	1982	1986	1990	1982	1986	1990
Total	18 300	31 500	34 500	4	10	14
Single						
16-44 years	10 500	21 600	24 900	5	17	24
45-64 years	5 400	14 400	18 400	3	7	13
65 years and over	1 500	2 000	3 000	1	1	1
Couples without children						
16-44 years	23 100	45 000	53 200	4	17	24
45-64 years	15 300	27 000	43 500	3	5	12
65 years and over	4 600	6 100	8 500	0	2	1
Couples with children						
Youngest child						
0-6 years	43 000	60 200	68 300	8	21	28
7-19 years	31 300	61 300	66 400	5	12	18
Single parents	10 200	23 100	28 300	4	9	19

Source: The Income Distribution Survey

Table 5. Distribution of household income between persons. Income after taxes and disposable income per consumption unit. 1982, 1986 and 1990

Person decile	Income after taxes per consumption unit			Disposable income per consumption unit		
	1982	1986	1990	1982	1986	1990
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0
2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2
3	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
5	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.8
7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.7
8	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.1	11.9
9	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.7
10	20.0	19.5	20.3	19.2	18.7	19.6

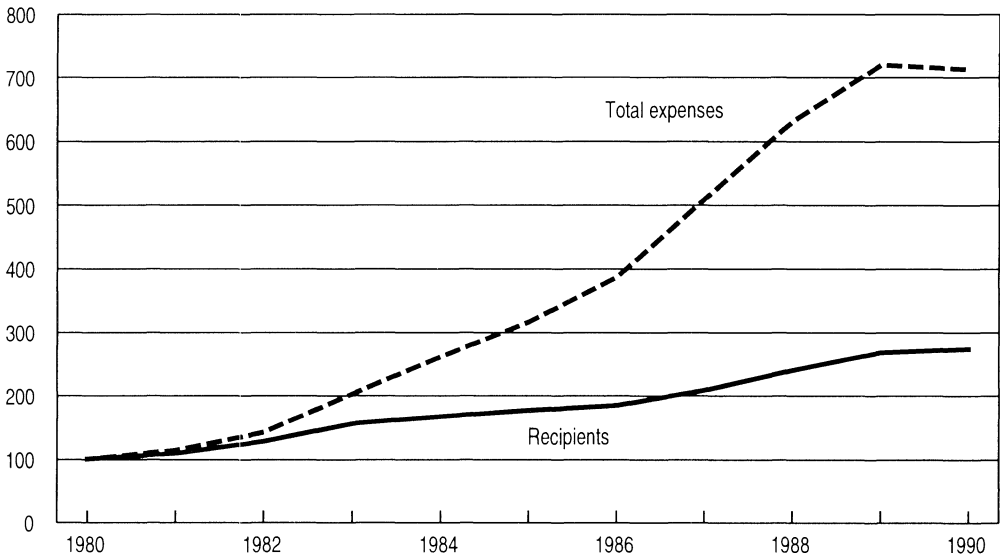
Source: The Income Distribution Survey

Table 6. The percentage of persons in different types of households with household income less than or equal to the Minimum National Pension for single persons. 1982 and 1990. Per cent

	Income after taxes per consumption unit		Disposable income per consumption unit	
	1982	1990	1982	1990
All persons	9	5	13	12
Single				
16-44 years	15	21	17	25
45-64 years	10	6	11	12
65 years and over	14	3	15	5
Couples without children				
16-44 years	2	7	4	9
45-64 years	2	0	2	2
65 years and over	9	2	10	3
Couples with children				
Youngest child				
0-6 years	11	6	22	21
7-19 years	3	2	8	7
Single parents	29	15	32	29

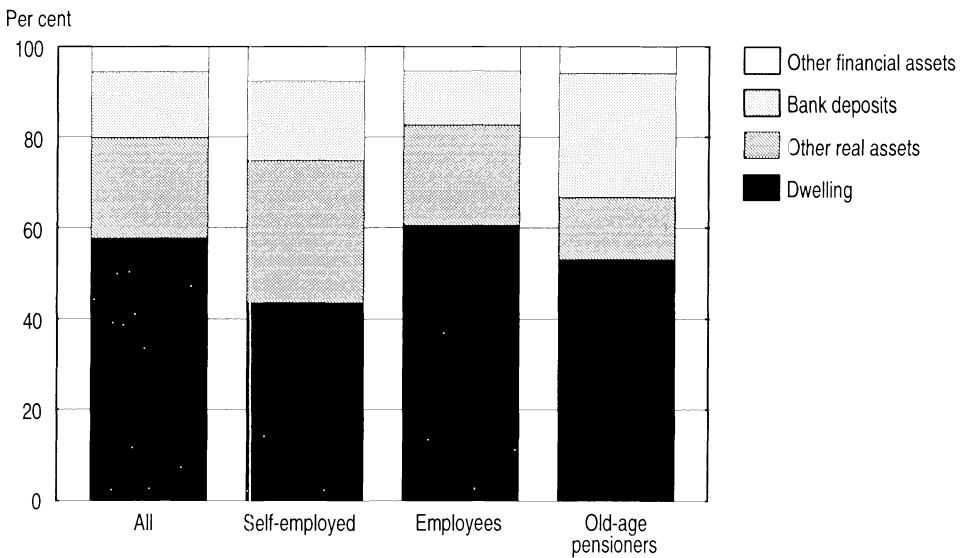
Source: The Income Distribution Survey

Figure 5. Social assistance: 1980-1990. 1980=100



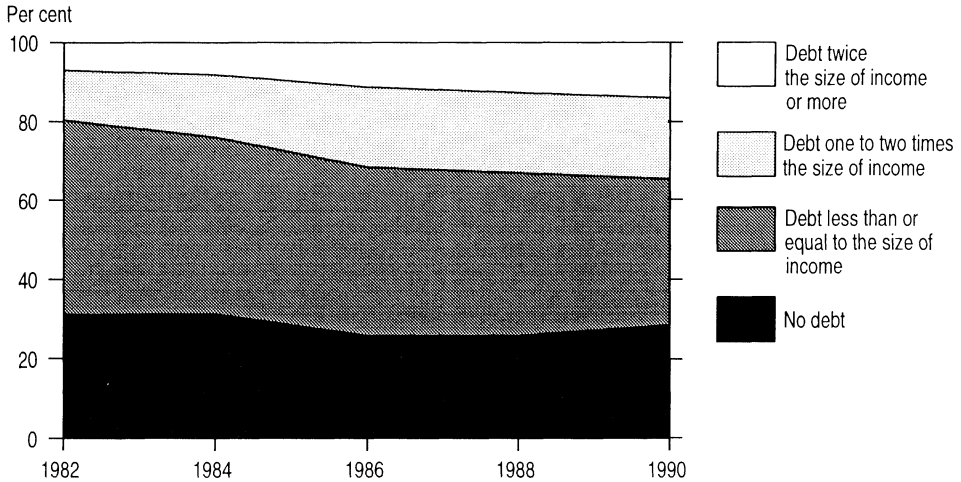
Source: Social Statistics

Figure 6. Composition of estimated property of self-employed people, employees and old-age pensioners. 1990. Per cent



Source: The Income Distribution Survey 1990

Figure 7. Households¹ by burden of debt². 1982-1990. Per cent

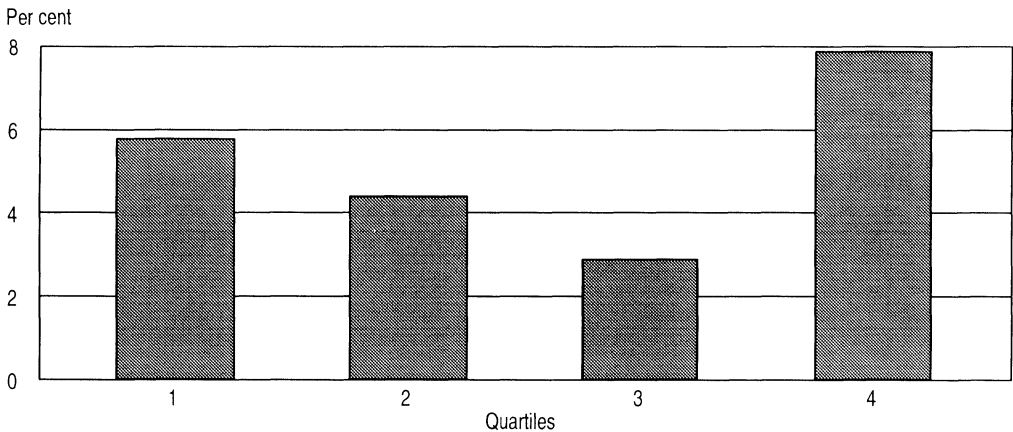


¹ Excluding households where the main income earner is a student

² Burden of debt means the size of debt compared to the size of total household income before taxes

Sources: The Income Distribution Surveys

Figure 8. The percentage of households¹ in four income classes² with a heavy burden of debt³. 1990. Per cent



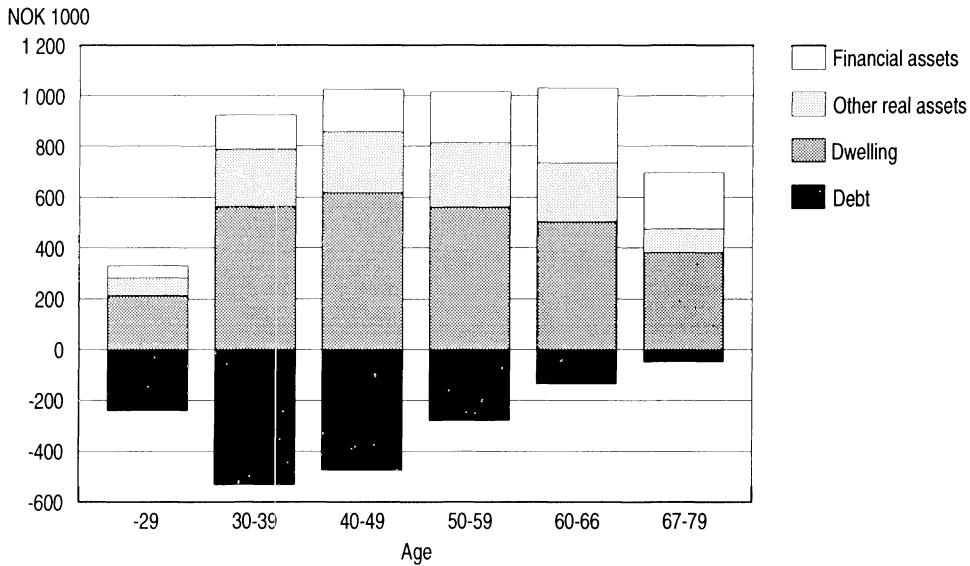
¹ Excluding households where the main income earner is a student

² The first income class comprises the quarter of all households with the lowest income after taxes per consumption unit. Corresponding the fourth income class comprises the quarter of all households with the highest income

³ Debt of the household is three times or more the size of income before taxes

Source: The Income Distribution Survey 1990

Figure 9. Property account (estimated property) for households, by age of the main income earner. 1990. NOK 1 000



Source: The Income Distribution Survey 1990

Table 7. The distribution of estimated property and disposable income for households in 1990, and the distribution of assessed property in 1982 and 1990.¹ Per cent

Household decile	Estimated property	Assessed property		Disposable income per household
		1982	1990	
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100
1	0	0.0	0.0	2
2	0	0.0	0.1	5
3	1	0.4	0.7	6
4	2	1.8	1.5	7
5	5	3.3	2.6	8
6	8	5.5	3.6	10
7	11	7.6	6.8	12
8	15	11.9	12.1	13
9	20	19.0	19.9	16
10	38	50.5	52.7	22

¹ The figures for estimated property and disposable income are based on a net sample from the survey and are thus more uncertain than the figures for assessed property

Source: The Income Distribution Survey

6. The local environment and the working environment

THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

We spend less time in our local environment

We spend comparatively little time in our local environment (excluding home and garden), only nine hours per week in 1990 as compared to 14 hours in 1980. We also spend less time in our own homes. The first reduction is mainly due to working further from home. In addition we spend less of our free time locally, this being particularly true of young people. The time spent in our local environment has decreased for all age groups, although least for older people. It is therefore safe to say that children and the elderly now characterize our local environment to a larger extent than they did ten years ago. Another result of these changes is that men and women now spend an almost equal amount of time in their local environment.

Most of the time we spend in our local environment is spent on leisure activities, work and education, the most important of these being leisure. Half of this leisure time is spent on social activities.

Slow-down of the urbanization process in the 1980s

Since the early 1960s, the percentage of those living in sparsely-populated areas has declined drastically, falling to 28 per cent in 1990. The urbanization process was particularly marked in the 1960s. During the 1980s the number of people in sparsely-populated areas decreased very little, while the percentage living in small towns increased. Nevertheless, during the past decade we saw a clear increase in the percentage of households living in purely residential areas at the expense of housing in rural areas. Despite greater urbanization, it has become more common to live in small houses. In 1991 this was true of no less than 84 per cent of the population.

More traffic, but little change in its effect on environment

In spite of an increase in car traffic, the main impression is one of little change in the problems caused by traffic. Studies of living conditions indicate a slight decrease in road traffic pollution over the past decade, and up until 1987 a similar slight fall in the number of those subjected to noise pollution caused by traffic. Much of this can probably be attributed to fewer people living near

roads with a high traffic density. This development was particularly obvious in the largest and the smallest urban areas. Apart from road traffic, the most common source of noise pollution is aircraft noise. This is a growing problem, especially in Oslo and Akershus County.

People living in urban areas suffer most from air and noise pollution. There are strong indications that the differences between big cities and sparsely-populated areas are even greater when one takes account of the seriousness of the strain caused by such environmental problems. Since sources of noise and air pollution are concentrated in the cities, the attractiveness of dwellings and, consequently, their value, will be significantly affected by the degree of local environmental pollution. Thus it is also true that low income results in increased vulnerability to environmental pollution.

There are clear indications that residential areas inhabited by families with children have become safer in the 1980s: Fewer families live close to roads with heavy traffic, a slightly larger proportion have gardens and children figure less frequently among accidents to cyclists and pedestrians.

Large proportion with stable attachment to the local community

A certain measure of stability is one of the most important prerequisites for a local environment to function as a community. Nearly half the adult population (45 per cent) has lived in the same place for at least 20 years, while a little more than 20 per cent have lived in the same place for less than five years. This notable degree of stability remained constant throughout the 1980s and is

markedly higher in sparsely-populated areas than in cities.

Increased involvement in the local community

In 1987, 45 per cent of the adult population participated in collective activities in their local community, mostly voluntary work but also a wide range of sporting and leisure activities. Participation in voluntary communal work had increased since 1983. There are strong indications that the significance of the local environment for children also creates a commitment among their parents, since it is mainly they who take part in community activities. We have no estimate of the time directly devoted to community-related activities but there can be no disputing its wide extent. The time volunteered annually to running sports clubs has been estimated at approximately 10 000 man-years of labour.

It appears that fewer people than before have access to meeting places. In 1991, 80 per cent of the population had a community centre, village hall or similar meeting place in the area where they lived. This was a slightly lower figure than at the start of the 1980s. There were also fewer young people with a youth club in their community, this reduction being particularly evident in the largest cities. On the other hand, a greater number of the elderly and more than half of those between the ages of 67 and 79, had the benefit of a neighbourhood senior citizens' centre. However, this improvement was confined to sparsely-populated areas.

THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Strenuous and monotonous work is very common

Strenuous and monotonous work represents the most widespread physical problems in the working environment. Everyday, more than 40 per cent are subjected to such strains, and about one in three has to lift heavy objects (20 kg/45 lbs) on a daily basis. Most other problems in the working environment, such as those associated with pollution or hazardous working conditions, affect less than one employee in ten. Women generally have a better physical working environment than men, although strenuous and monotonous work is at least as common among women as men.

Distinct changes in the number of those subject to working environment problems can be observed in only two areas, despite considerable changes in job structure. We know little about developments with regard to the strength of physical stress endured by those who are exposed in their work. From 1980 to 1991 the proportion of those who stated that their jobs involved working in strenuous positions increased from 38 per cent to 44 per cent. The increase occurred among women only (from 33 to 45 per cent) and exposure to strenuous working postures is now as common for women as for men. Second, the number of those exposed to severe shaking and vibrations in their work has fallen from 12 per cent to 8 per cent.

The considerable differences in physical working environments between workers and salaried staff do not appear to have diminished much during the course of the 1980s. One exception concerns the detrimental effects of working in stre-

nuous positions which is now more common among salaried staff, particularly those in the lower ranks. Work involving repetitive, monotonous movements has also become more widespread among the lower levels of salaried employees.

The overall picture of the physical working environment shows a widening gap between workers and salaried staff. Half the higher-level salaried staff had no experience of 20 specific environmental hazards. Hardly any white-collar workers at all were subjected to as many as 10 of these hazards, whereas the number was one in five among blue-collar workers. The latter are also those most prone to accidents at work. In 1989 7 to 8 per cent of workers suffered accidents resulting in at least one day away from work, while such accidents were virtually unknown among higher ranking salaried employees.

Moving towards greater variation in patterns of work

In 1980, the vast majority of employees, 80 per cent, worked during the day. By 1991 this figure had fallen to 70 per cent. The tendency towards staggered working hours has become particularly evident among young people, and in 1991 less than 60 per cent of young employed people worked a standard working day in their main occupation. Most marked is the increase in various forms of full or part-time evening work. It had also become more common for employees to have the opportunity to adjust their schedule of working hours. In 1989, some 20 per cent of employees had flexible working hours.

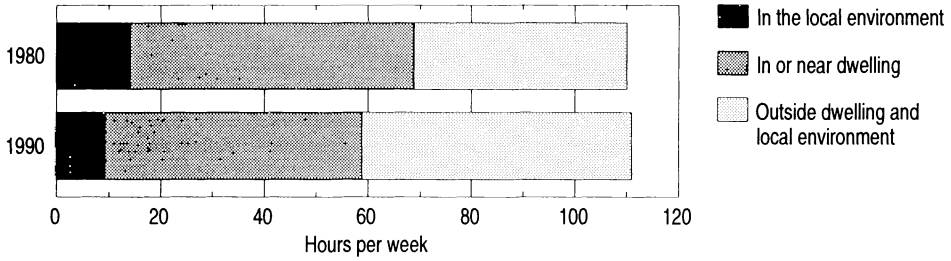
More people control their own working situation.....

The proportion of employed people with little or no possibility of planning their working day decreased from 28 per cent in 1980 to 22 per cent in 1991. Control over one's own working situation has increased first and foremost among workers, particularly unskilled workers.

..... and fewer do monotonous work

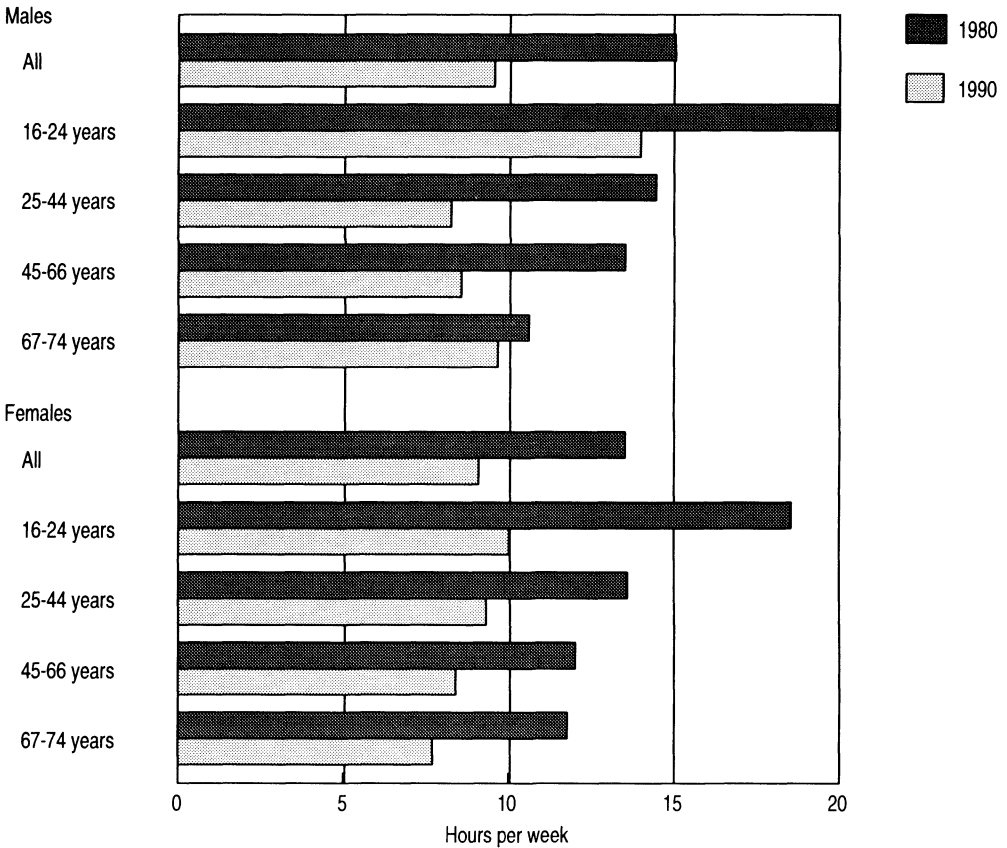
The increase in the number of higher level salaried employees and skilled workers has furthered a tendency towards more challenging and stimulating work and less monotony. The proportion of those who find their work monotonous declined substantially during the 1980s, and much more so for women than for men. The percentage of female workers with little variety in their work dropped from 28 per cent to 19 per cent, but is, nevertheless, still almost double the corresponding figure for men.

Figure 1. Time awake spent at various locations. 1980 and 1990. Hours per week



Source: Time Budget Survey

Figure 2. Time spent in the local environment by males and females in various age groups. 1980 and 1990. Hours per week

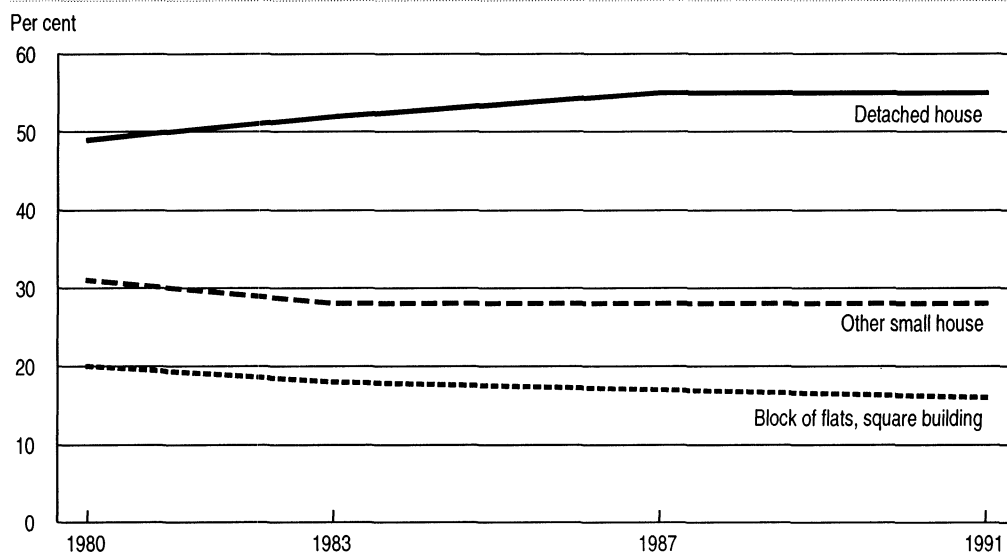


Source: Time Budget Survey

Table 1. Households by most common type of building in the neighbourhood. 1981 and 1988. Per cent

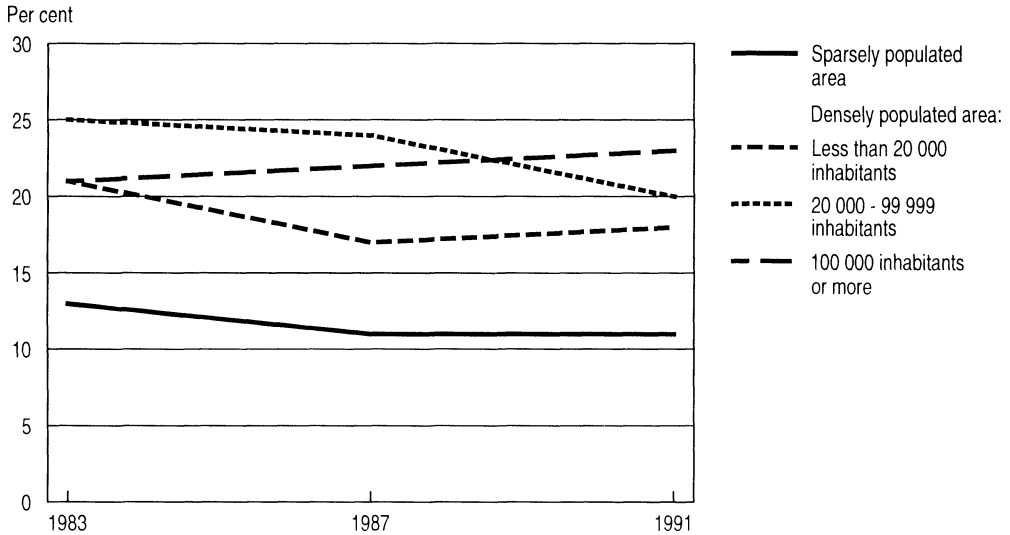
	1981	1988
Total	100	100
Isolated houses	4	2
Agricultural area	13	9
Mixed residential and agricultural area	14	13
Dwelling houses only	54	62
Mixed residential, business and manufacturing area	14	14

Source: Survey of Housing Conditions

Figure 3. Persons 16-79 years old by type of dwelling. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991. Per cent

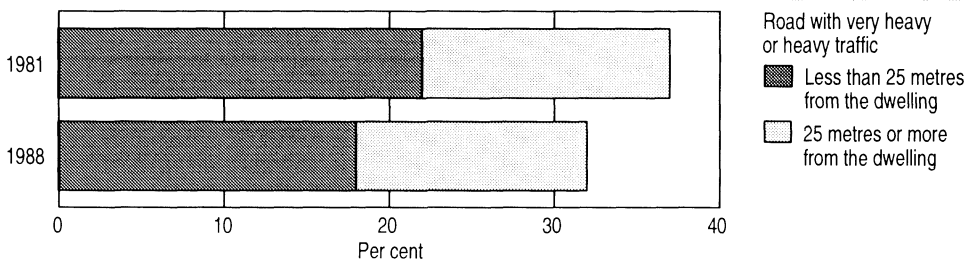
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 4. Percentage of persons 16-79 years old living in various areas of residence who are exposed to pollution from traffic, industry or other sources. 1983, 1987 and 1991. Per cent



Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 5. Percentage of households living near a road with heavy traffic. 1981 and 1988. Per cent



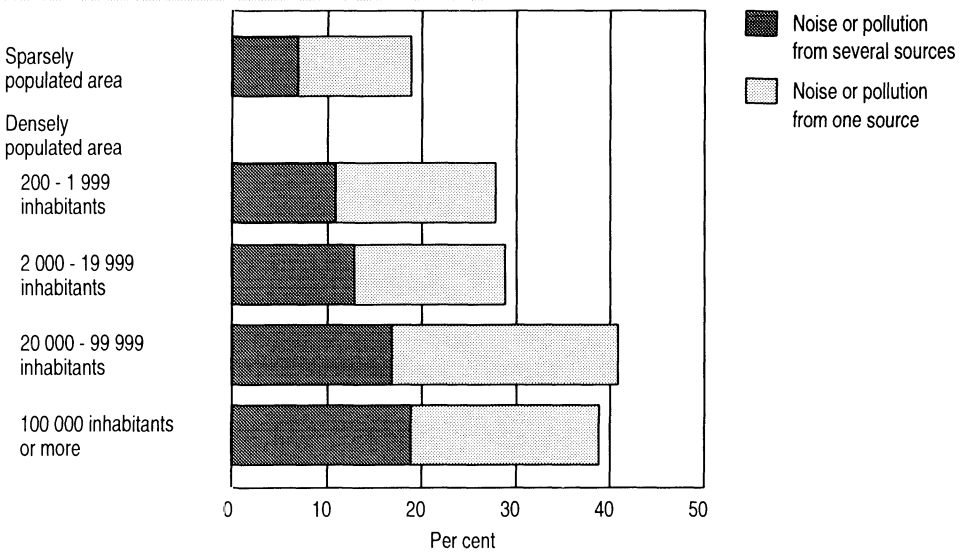
Source: Survey of Housing Conditions

Table 2. Percentage of persons 16-79 years suffering from various environmental nuisances. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991

	1980	1983	1987	1991
Exposed to				
Noise from road traffic	14	13	12	13
Noise from air traffic	6	5	6	8
Noise from neighbours	7	6	5	6
Noise from industry/construction	2	2	3	2
Pollution from road traffic	.	13	12	12
Other pollution	.	9	9	8
Noise or pollution	.	31	30	32

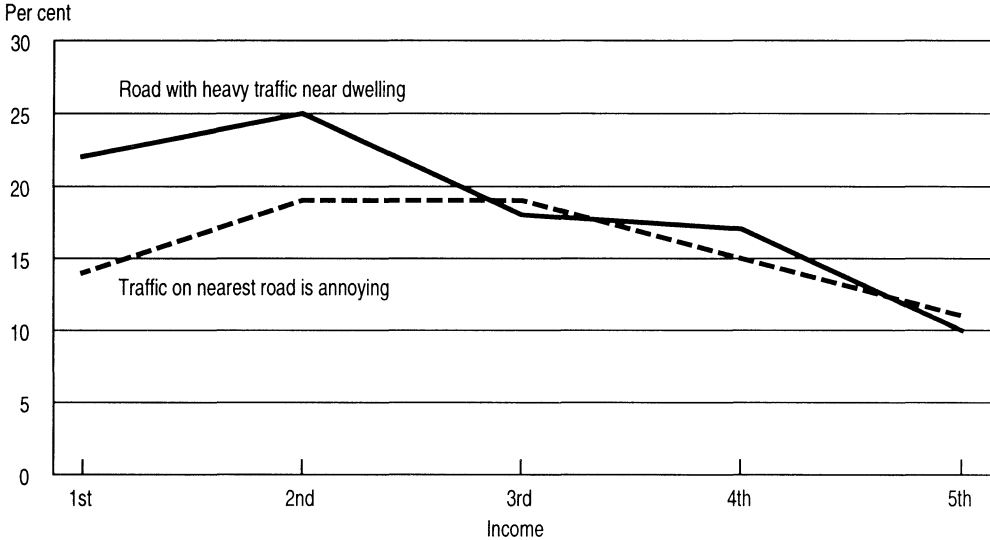
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 6. Percentage of persons in various areas of residence who are exposed to noise or pollution. 1987. Per cent



Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 7. Percentage of households with heavy traffic near the dwelling, by income quintiles¹. 1988. Per cent



¹ The first quintile comprises the fifth of all household with the lowest gross household income. Correspondingly for the higher quintiles

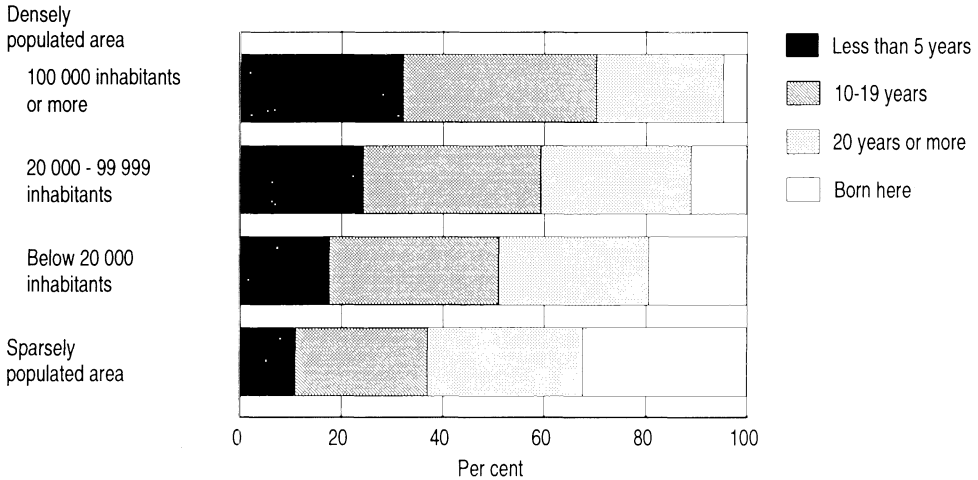
Source: Survey of Housing Conditions 1988

Table 3. Percentage of children 3-6 years and 7-9 years by traffic load. 1981 and 1988. Per cent

	Traffic on nearest road/street			
	Very much or much traffic		Less traffic	
	Distance to nearest road/street		Distance to nearest road/street	
	Less than 50 metres	50 metres or more	Less than 50 metres	50 metres or more
Children 3-6 years				
1981	19	12	53	17
1988	20	9	52	19
Children 7-9 years				
1981	18	12	48	22
1988	16	10	53	21

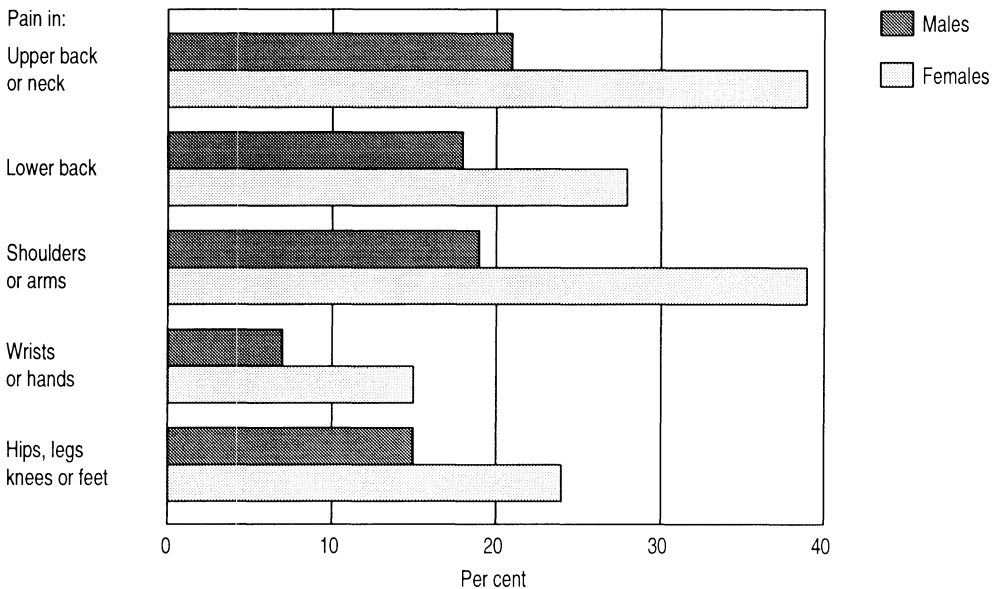
Source: Survey of Housing Conditions

Figure 8. Persons 16 years or older living in various types of area, by years of residence



Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

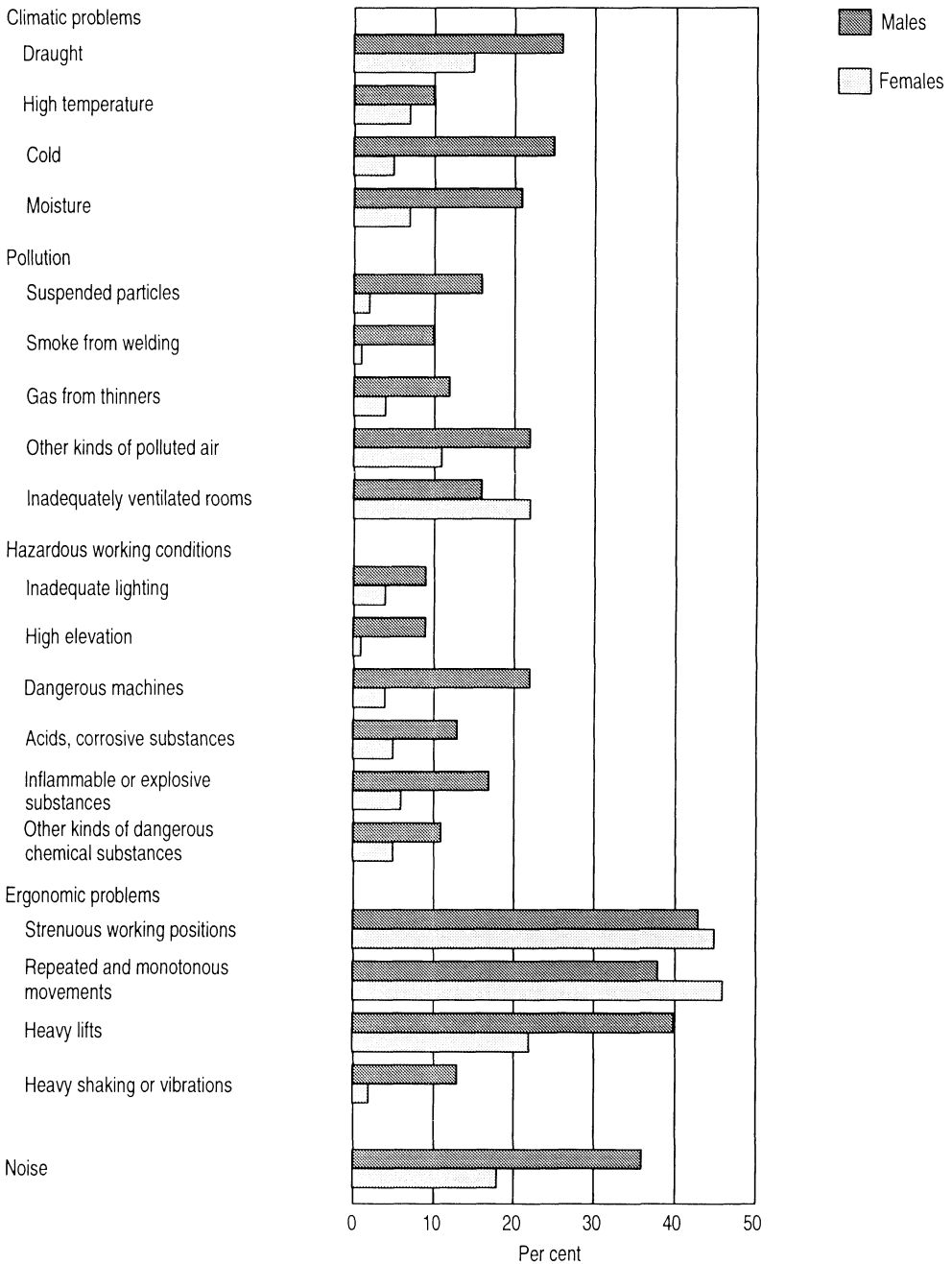
Figure 9. Percentage of employed males and females with problems in the musculo-skeletal system after a days work¹. 1989. Per cent



¹ Bothered at least one day each week

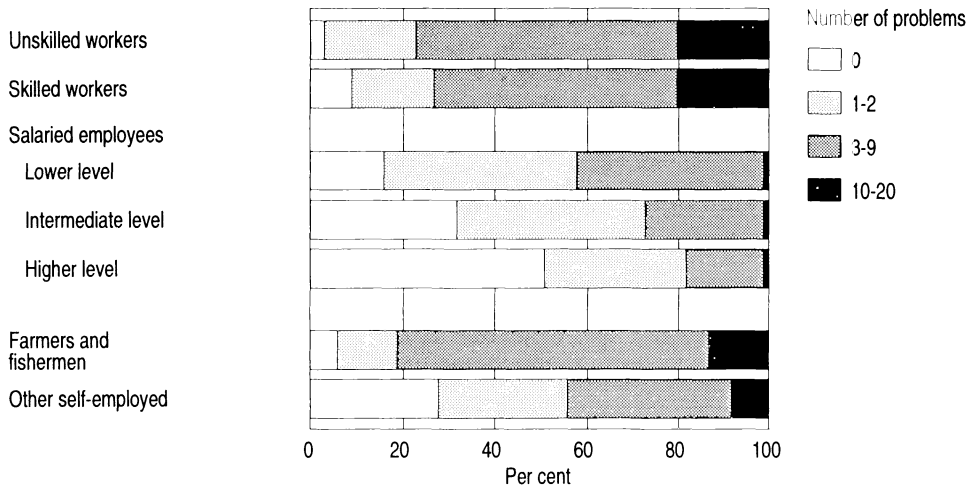
Source: Survey of Working Conditions 1989

Figure 10. Percentage of males and females with daily exposure to various problems with the physical working environment. 1991. Per cent



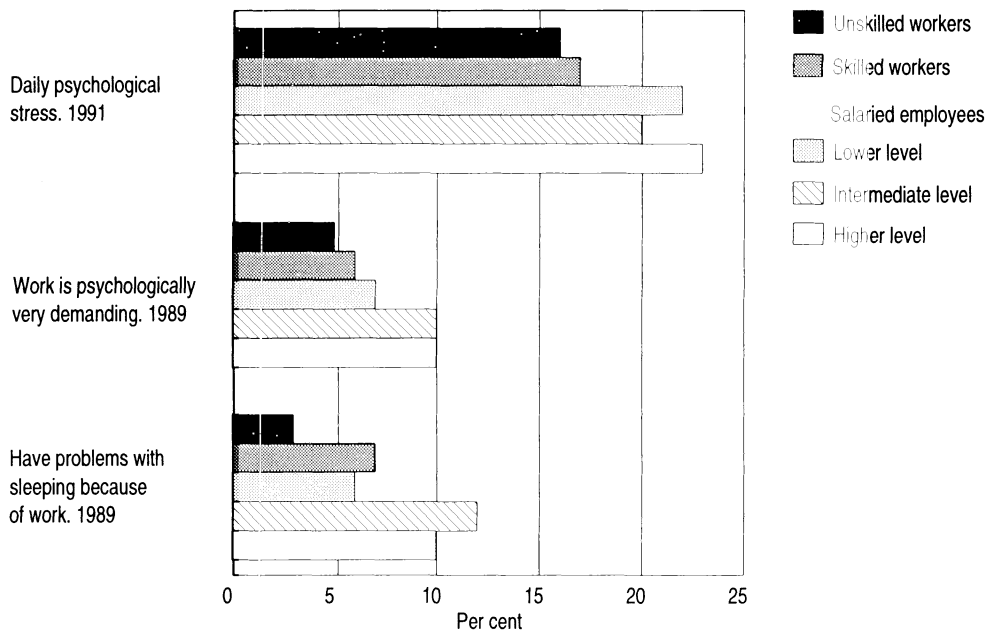
Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

Figure 11. Number of problems with working environment among employed people in various socio-economic groups. 1991. Per cent



Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

Figure 12. Percentage of workers and salaried employees with various kinds of psychological stress at work. 1989 and 1991. Per cent



Sources: Survey of Level of Living 1991 and Survey of Working Conditions 1989

7. Families and households

The 1980s stand out as the period when consensual unions seriously began to affect the pattern of family life. Instead of being a preliminary to marriage, as was previously the case for many, although far from all, cohabitation without marriage has now become an alternative to marriage itself. The increase in such relationships has also led to a marked rise in the number of children born out of wedlock. As long as the parents are not married, births are registered as out of wedlock, even if the parents live under the same roof. Traditional marriage is also becoming less attractive to a growing number of those already married, and the divorce rate continued to rise throughout the 1980s.

Later marriage

While about 30 000 new marriages took place each year in the late 1960s, the number decreased during the 1980s to a little over 20 000 and to 19 900 in 1991. In three of four cases both partners were marrying for the first time.

If we compare the number of marriages with the number of those who have never been married, we see a significant decrease in marriage among the younger age groups. At the end of the 1960s the

annual marriage frequency (spouses per 1 000 singles) was 226 for women in the 20 to 24 age group. Today the corresponding number is 45.

Those who marry now are markedly older with an average age 3½ years higher than was the case in the late 1960s. Nowadays women marrying for the first time are on average 26.4 years old, while the age for men is 29.

Increasing number of consensual unions

In 1991 there were 48 000 unmarried couples living in a family situation with their common children. In addition there are, however, an estimated 100 000 couples without children cohabiting without marriage. This means that altogether there are roughly 300 000 individuals living in consensual union as opposed to 1 764 000 married people.

The percentage of women in the 20 to 44 age group who are cohabiting without being married has increased fourfold over the past 15 years. In 1977, 5 per cent of women in this age group stated that they were cohabiting. By 1987 this figure had risen to 18 per cent and by 1992 to 21 per cent. This trend is due

both to the fact that more people are entering into such relationships and that the period of cohabitation is lengthening. The increase seen in recent years has occurred mainly among women in their thirties and now applies to almost one in five of these.

Four of ten children born out of wedlock

The growth in the incidence of consensual unions has also led to a sharp increase in the number of children born out of wedlock. In the 1960s the vast majority of children were born to married parents, only 5 per cent being born to unwed mothers. Many children were, however, conceived before marriage, and four of every ten first-born children were born within seven months of the parents' wedding.

In 1992, 41 per cent of all children were born out of wedlock. In the case of the first-born, it is now more common to be born *out of wedlock* than *within*. The traditional distinction between births in and out of wedlock tells us far less than before. Once it gave a reliable indication as to how large a proportion of children were born into a family with two parents as opposed to how many were cared for by the mother alone. Nowadays, estimates show that at least three of four children registered at birth as illegitimate are in fact born to parents who live together.

Continuing rise in divorce rate

In the early 1970s the divorce rate stood at five per 1 000 marriages and ten years later had risen to eight. This rise has continued to the present day, both in terms of the actual number of divorces per year and the number of divorces in relation to existing marriages. In 1991,

10 300 couples obtained a divorce, which represents 11 divorces per 1 000 existing marriages.

Consensual unions break up more often than marriages

Consensual unions are less durable than marriages, at least among younger people. Two of every three women born in 1960 took up cohabitation with a man before the age of 23 and the vast majority (71 per cent) did so without marrying. By 28 years of age 37 per cent of those cohabiting without marriage had left their partner, as opposed to 17 per cent of those who had chosen to marry directly. Of all consensual unions established before the age of 23 and where the couple were still together by the time the woman reached 28 years of age, 79 per cent had married while 21 per cent still cohabited without having married.

Generational differences in the time for marriage and cohabitation

Young men and women of today establish families at a different tempo and in a different way compared to their somewhat older brothers and sisters. Half of all the women born in 1945 had married by the age of 22, while only a third of those born in 1960 married that early. This does not mean, however, that the woman of 1960 was any later in starting living together with a partner. If we take all relationships together, both married couples and those cohabiting without marriage, we see that the 1960-generation was somewhat younger than those born in 1945 when they settled with a partner for the first time. 40 per cent of the women born in 1960 had established a partnership by the age of 20, either by cohabitation or by marriage, whereas the comparative figure for women born in 1945 was only 30 per cent.

More years as a single person

In the 1980s the proportion of women who were neither married nor living together with a man increased for all groups under 50 years of age. This is mainly due to the fact that partnerships do not last as long as before. Cohabitation is not on the decline in the sense that fewer people are entering into it but the increase in the break-up of such relationships means that a higher proportion are living alone for shorter or longer periods of their lives.

A later start to child-bearing

Half of the women born in 1945 had become mothers by the time they were 23. Those born in 1960, however, were two years older before a similar proportion had given birth to a child. Since men generally establish a family later in life than women, young men have even more years without family obligations. By the age of 28 two of every three women born in 1960 had given birth to a child, while only every other man of 28 had become a father.

More but smaller households

The number of private households has increased by nearly half a million since 1970. The growth in the number of households is substantially stronger than the growth in the population, 36 per cent compared to 9 per cent. The average number of people per household has declined ever since the war. This tendency was particularly pronounced throughout the 1970s and 1980s. In 1990 the size of the average household was 2.4 people and every third household was a single-person household, compared with a figure of one in five in 1970.

The decline in the fertility rate in the period up to 1983 has significantly reduced the number of large families and households. In 1974, for example, approximately 24 per cent of all families with children under 18, had three or more children, compared with 15 per cent in 1991. During the same period, the proportion of families with only one child at home increased from about 41 per cent to 46 per cent.

The nuclear family retains its strong position

In 1990, 42 per cent of the population (almost 1.8 million people) lived together with a spouse, and more than half of them had children living at home. The nuclear family (mother, father and children) retains its strong position in Norway in spite of profound changes in the pattern of family life. In 1990 practically every other person, both adult and child, lived in a nuclear family.

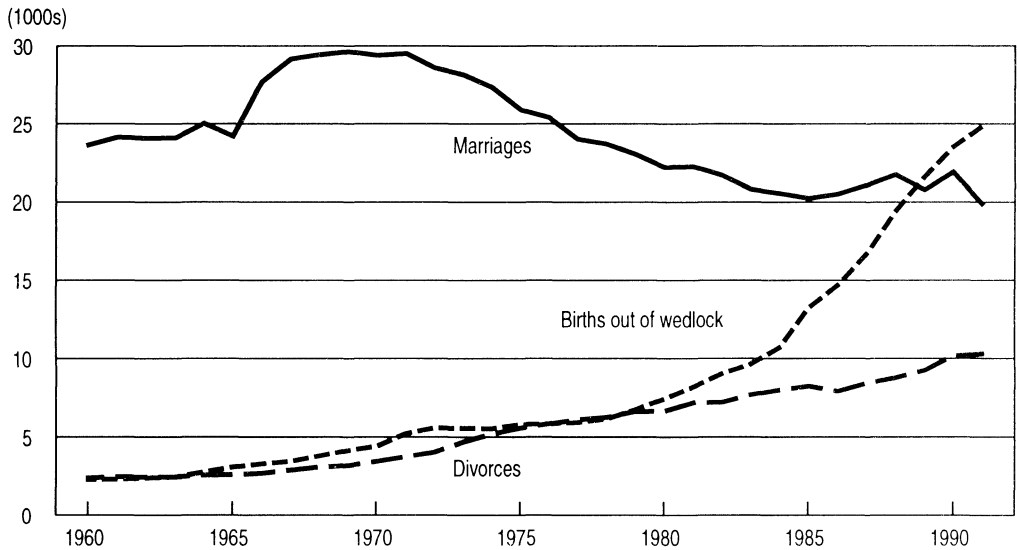
The number of children living with both parents (either a married couple or a consensual union) is six to seven times as large as the number living with a single mother or father. In 1991 about 15 per cent of all children under 18 lived with a single mother or father. The number of single parents increased during the 1980s, reaching 100 000 in 1990, i.e., one-fifth of the nation's families with children. The more frequent dissolution of marriages and other forms of cohabitation has increased the probability that children will experience one or even more upheavals in their family situation. These break-ups particularly increase the risk that a child's father will not be a permanent member of the household. Frequent changes of partner also increase the likelihood of

children growing up among stepsisters and stepbrothers.

Increased proportion of women among the elderly living alone

Women account for more than three-quarters of those over 70 years of age and living alone. The comparable figure in 1960 was two-thirds. From 1960 to 1991, the number of women over 70 living alone increased more than two and a half times, while the number of elderly men living alone rose by 67 per cent.

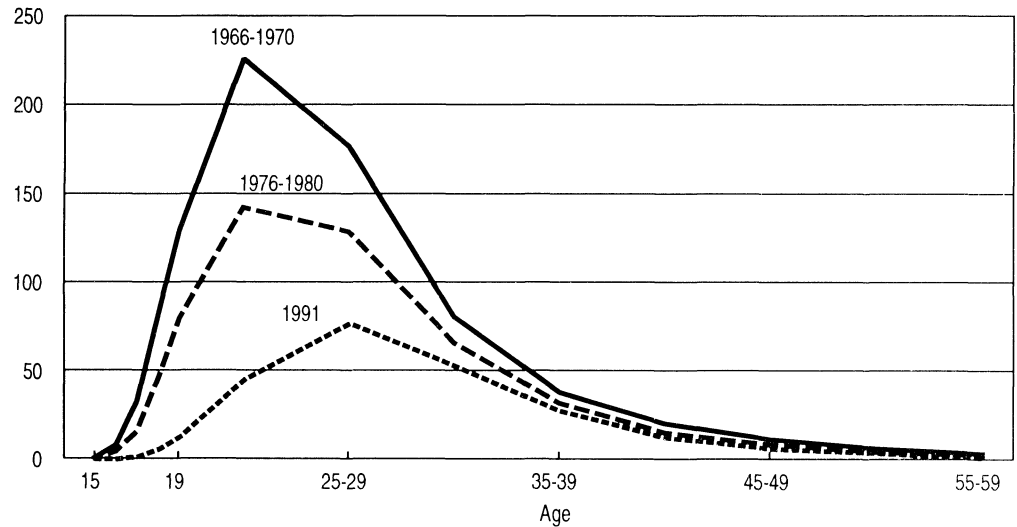
Figure 1. Marriages, divorces and births out of wedlock. 1960-1991



Source: Population Statistics

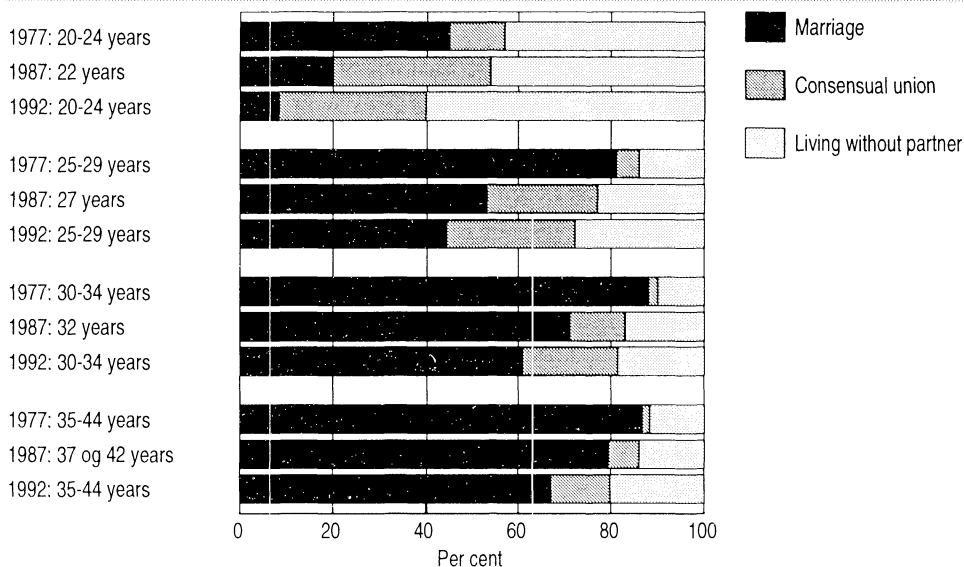
Figure 2. Age-specific first-marriage rates for females. 1966-1970, 1976-1980 and 1991

Marriages contracted per 1000 never-married females per year



Source: Population Statistics

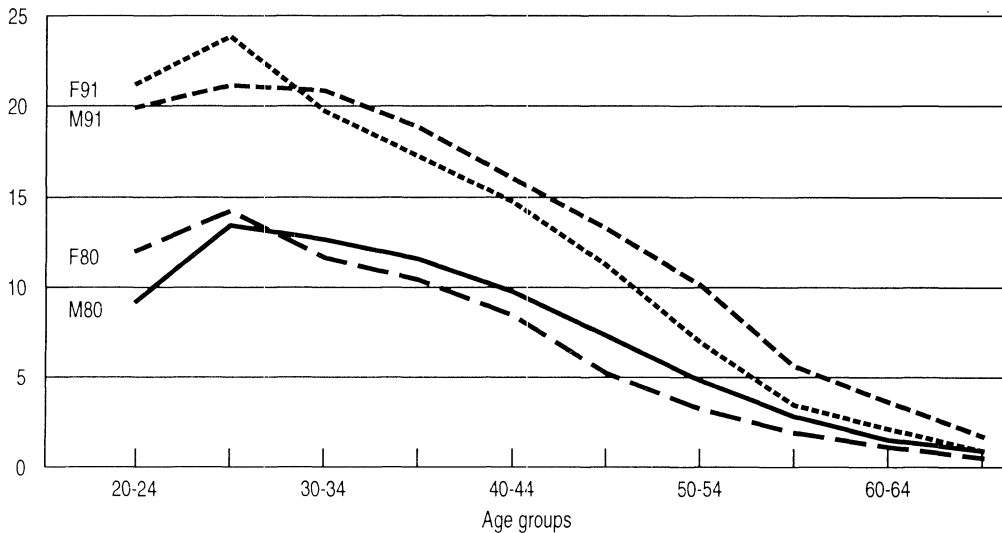
Figure 3. Women by age and type of partnership. 1977, 1987 and 1992. Per cent



Sources: Fertility Survey 1977, Family and Occupation Survey 1988, Omnibus Survey 1992

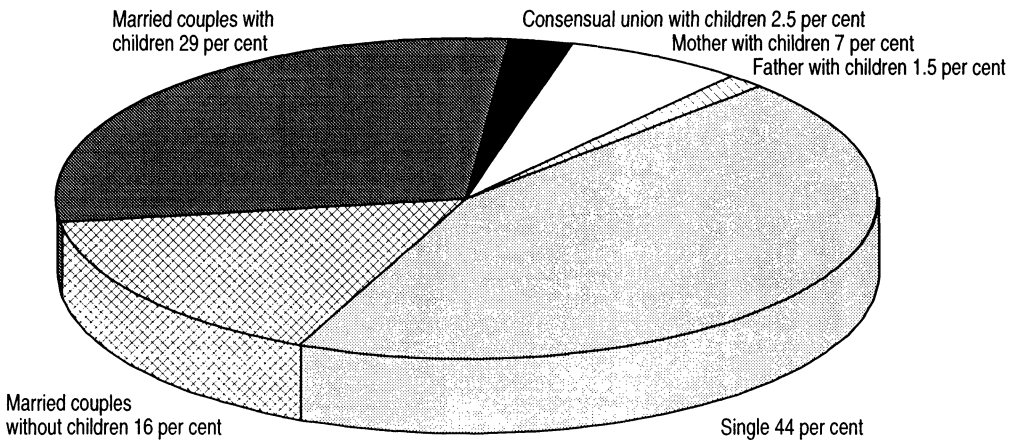
Figure 4. Age-specific divorce rates for males and females. 1980 and 1991

Divorces per year per 1000 married and separated



Source: Population Statistics

Figure 5. Families in Norway¹ 1991



¹About 100 000 couples living in consensual unions without common children are not defined as a separate type of family

Source: Population Statistics

Table 1. Private households by size. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Per cent¹

Number of persons in the household	1970	1980	1990
Total	100	100	100
1	21	28	34
2	25	26	26
3	19	16	15
4	18	18	16
5	10	8	8
6 or more	7	4	8
Number of households in thousands	1 297	1 524	1 751
Average household size	2.9	2.7	2.4

¹ The shares of one- and two-person households are in reality somewhat higher than indicated in the table. Information on households is based on the de jure address, which may be different from the de facto address because not all moves are registered:

- Young adults who leave the parental household because of education will still be registered at their parents' address
- Not all moves are reported to the register. One may assume that this is particularly true of the initial period after the start of a consensual union, or after the break-up of a union

Sources: Population and Housing Censuses 1980 and 1990

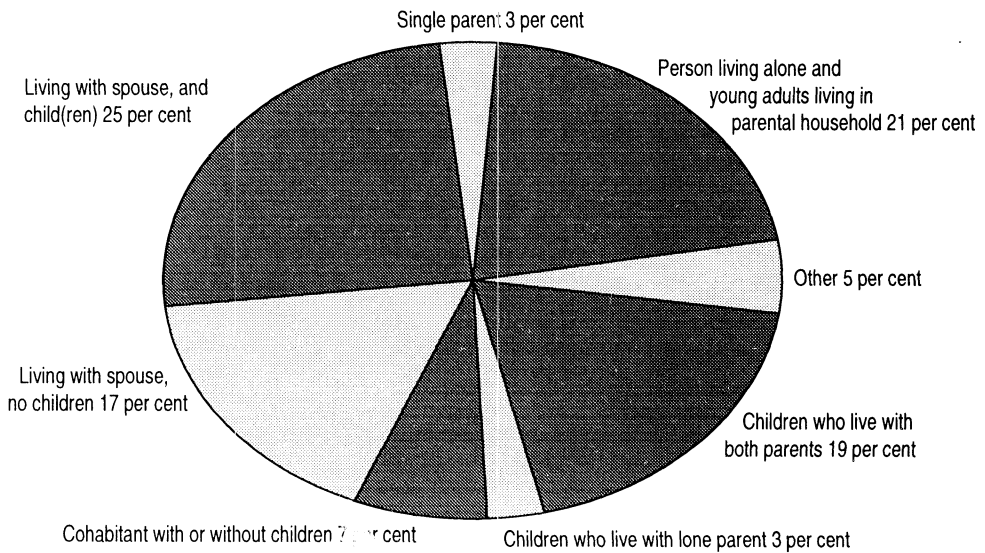
Table 2. Persons by household size. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Per cent¹

Number of persons in the household	1970	1980	1990
Total	100	100	100
1	7	10	14
2	17	19	22
3	20	18	19
4	25	27	27
5	17	15	
6 or more	14	11	18
Number of persons in thousands	3 819	4 046	4 206

¹ See note to table 1

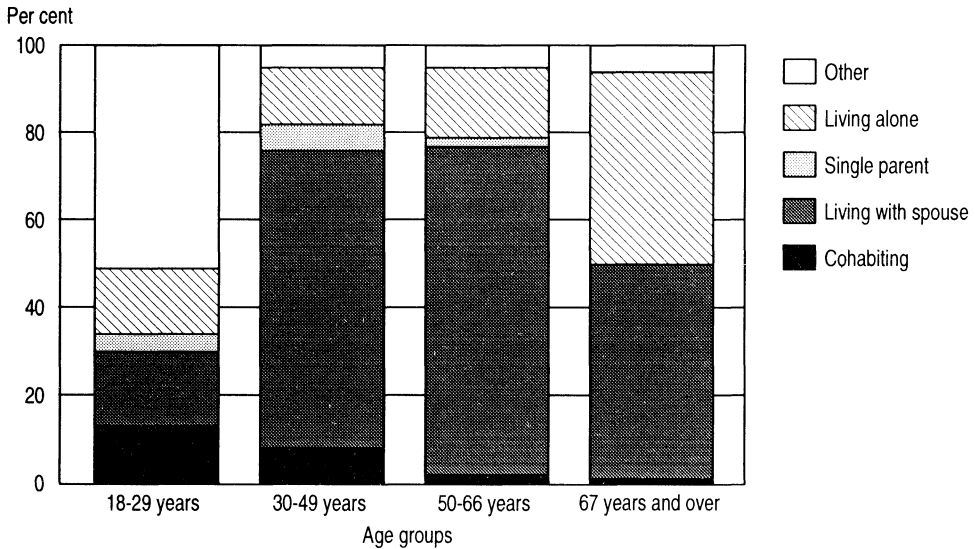
Sources: Population and Housing Censuses 1980 and 1990

Figure 6. Persons by household position. 1990. Per cent



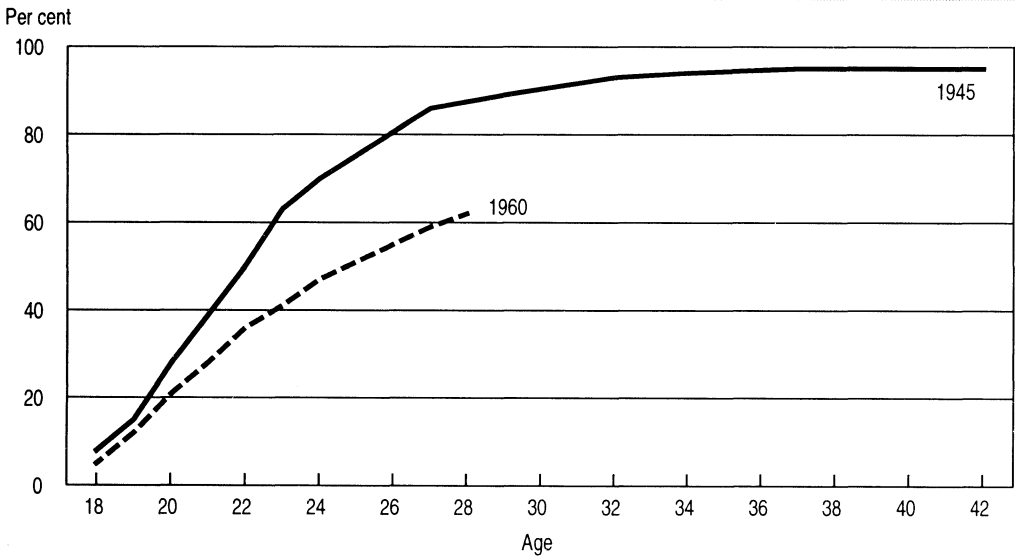
Source: Population and Housing Census 1990

Figure 7. Persons in various age groups, by household position. 1990. Per cent



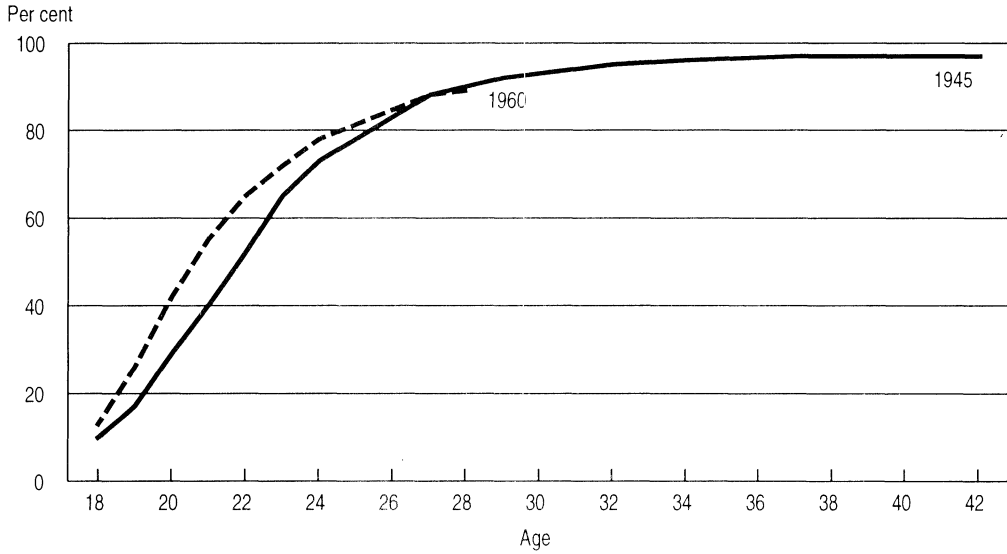
Source: Population and Housing Census 1990

Figure 8. Total share of women having started first marriage at different ages. Women born 1945 and 1960



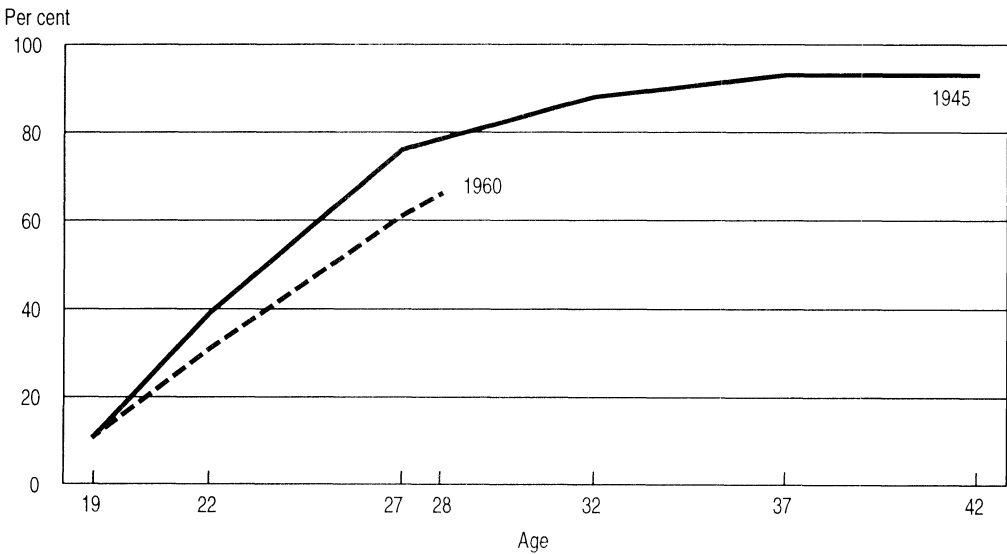
Source: Family and Occupation Survey 1988

Figure 9. Total share of women having started first marriage or first consensual union, at different ages. Women born 1945 and 1960



Source: Family and Occupation Survey 1988

Figure 10. Total share of couples having had their first child at different ages. Women born 1945 and 1960



Source: Family and Occupation Survey 1988

8. Social participation

Social contact and a feeling of community are important to welfare. Social contact and participation in different arenas often gives access to valuable resources, such as information, assistance in various forms and an affirmation of one's self-esteem. The emotional support of those nearest and dearest is considered particularly important.

More frequent contact outside the household

Family ties are the strongest ties between human beings. For the majority of people, the most significant kind of social relationship as an adult consists of living together with a person of the opposite sex. An increase in divorces and consensual unions implies greater flux in family relationships, one of the consequences being that more people now live alone at times. It has also become more common than before for single people to live on their own. In 1991, 17 per cent of the adult population lived alone as compared with 9 per cent in 1973. Living alone is most common among elderly women, as more than 50 per cent of all women in the 67-79 age group live alone.

While the social ties within the household have become less stable and all-

embracing in recent years, the opposite seems to apply to relationships outside the household. The most striking change is that more people have intimate friends. Contact with children who have left home has become more frequent during the past decade and lower mortality rates have led to a gradual increase in the number of people whose parents are still alive. The amount of time spent on contact with neighbours changed little during the 1980s.

Far more men than women lack a close friend to confide in, a gap which widened during the 1980s. Young people spend more time socializing than other age groups, a difference attributable to young people's very frequent contact with friends.

Few people socially isolated

Few people are completely isolated. In 1991 a total of 70 000 people, i.e., 2 per cent of the population, lived alone and had contact with family and friends less than once a week. However, these figures do not include all types of contact with family and friends. Contact with friends, for example, applies only to those friends who live in the same local community. Social isolation may also be

defined as a lack of close, intimate ties to another person. In 1991 5 per cent of the adult population were neither married nor cohabiting with a partner and had no intimate friends outside the family.

Three groups appear to lack close, intimate ties to a greater extent than others: Young men, women over 66 and men over 79 years of age. The proportion of those living alone and having contact with family and friends less than once a week is highest among elderly people over 79 years of age.

No change in organizational participation

Active participation in trade unions, professional associations and voluntary organizations changed little from 1980 to 1991. About half of the adult population participated actively in one or more such organizations in 1991. Among young men in the 16-24 age group there has been a certain decline in organizational activity, the figure of 60 per cent in 1980 falling to less than 50 per cent in 1991. Participation in sports clubs and local residents' associations increased during the 1980s, while activity in political organizations suffered the greatest decline.

Less loneliness?

We do not know much about the subjective sense of belonging and feelings of loneliness in the population. Various surveys suggest that 10-15 per cent of the adult population to a greater or lesser extent admit to feelings of loneliness at any given time. If specific demands are made with regard to the intensity of this sense of loneliness, the figure falls to 2-4 per cent of the population.

Surveys seem to indicate that feelings of loneliness throughout society have not declined to an extent corresponding to the increase in the frequency of social contact. One explanation could be that the increased breaking-up of families and the increase in the number of people living alone contributes more strongly to the general prevalence of loneliness than can be outweighed by the greater frequency of contacts outside the household.

A strong sense of "belonging" to various social units reduces the likelihood of feeling lonely and isolated. The sense of belonging in relation to place of residence and place of work is stronger among the elderly than among young people. It is obvious that a feeling of belonging is something which develops over time. (Young people have usually not worked for an employer as long as the older employees.)

Social and regional variations

Single people, lacking the support of a partner, rely more than others on good contacts with family and friends. This section of the population has improved its family contacts slightly during the past decade, while the situation for families with children and for couples without children has remained much the same. In line with the general trend, the proportion of single people with close friends has also increased.

An important feature of the trend in social relations over the past decade has been the normalization of divorce. The proportion of divorced and separated people with good friends at their local community has increased more than is the case for single people or married or cohabitating couples. There has also

been a marked increase in the proportion of divorced and separated parents who maintain regular contact with their children over 15 years of age who no longer live at home.

The differences in social isolation between the various socio-economic groups are small. The greatest differences relate to single men. Male workers and salaried employees at lower level are more often single than the self-employed and higher level salaried employees. Single people are much more likely to be found among those without employment than among the working population.

When it comes to participation in trade associations, there are clear differences between occupations. Farmers and fishermen are most likely to be actively engaged in organizations, while unskilled workers and lower-level salaried employees are the least active. The greatest differences are evident in participation in political parties, professional organizations and trade unions.

The greatest geographical variations in social contacts apply to contact with neighbours. In the largest cities almost 40 per cent of the inhabitants have no more than a passing acquaintance with their neighbours, while in more sparsely populated areas the figure is only 10 per cent. Contacts with family and with friends also tend to be more frequent in sparsely populated areas than elsewhere and more people take part in communal work projects and fund-raising for voluntary organizations than in the large cities.

Social relations: More crime and fear of violence

It is the nature and substance of social contacts that are decisive for general well-being. Many people show consideration for others and exchange practical assistance. Only 27 per cent of the population had not exchanged some form of practical assistance with their neighbours in 1983. Informal care is also widespread. (See the chapter on Formal Care.)

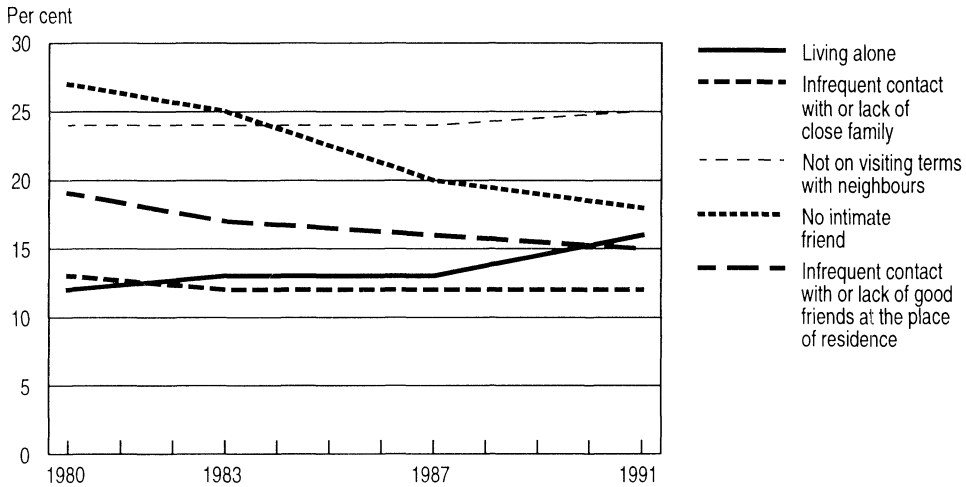
One indicator of the level of conflict in society is the crime rate. Violent crimes are of particular interest in relation to the welfare of the population. The number of registered offences, especially those involving the use of violence, rose steeply from 1980 to 1991. However, we are not certain how large the real increase in violent crimes has been. Surveys of victims reveal a far larger number cases of violence than the crime statistics. These surveys do not, however, show the same marked increase in the use of violence. There is considerable uncertainty linked to the propensity of the population to report crimes.

In recent years, women have become more afraid of being subjected to violence when walking alone near their homes, while men's attitude to this risk has remained unchanged.

In addition to being an arena for social contact, the workplace is also a venue where many people experience conflict with management or colleagues. Young women are particularly at risk. 8 per cent of female employees aged 16-24 are regularly subjected to violence or threats, while a similar number suffer from sexual harassment.

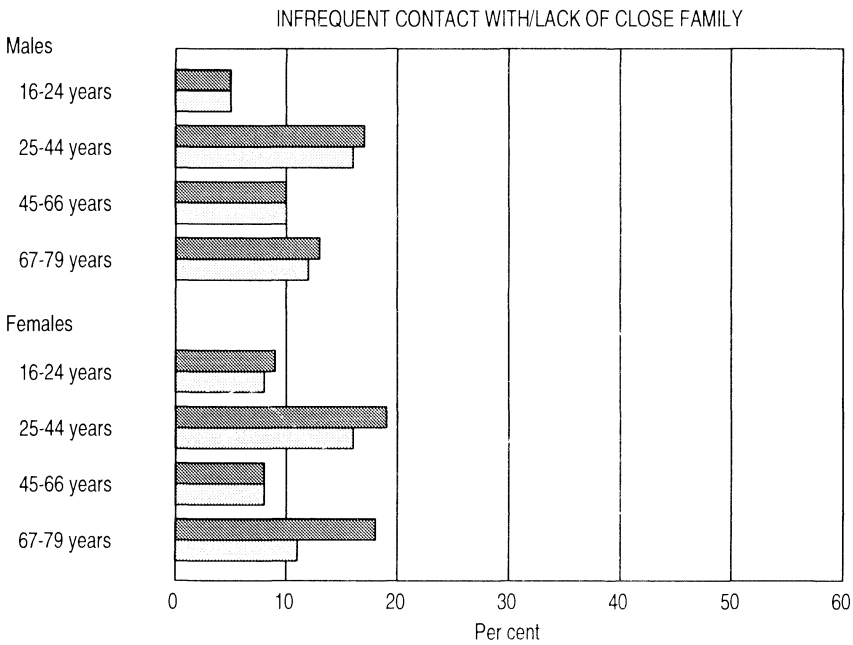
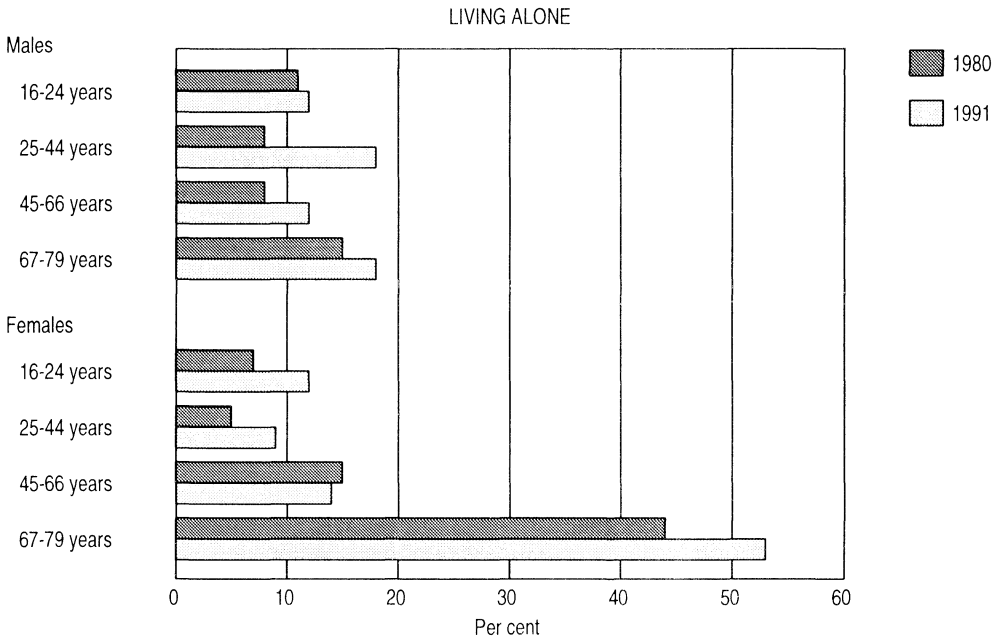
We know little about the extent and development of conflicts within families and circles of friends. The number of divorces has increased significantly, but at the same time a divorce has become more acceptable than before as a solution to marriage conflicts. Consistent with the general normalization of divorce, the proportion of divorces and separations brought before the courts is declining steadily.

Figure 1. Percentage living alone and with various types of weak social relations. Persons aged 16-79 years. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991



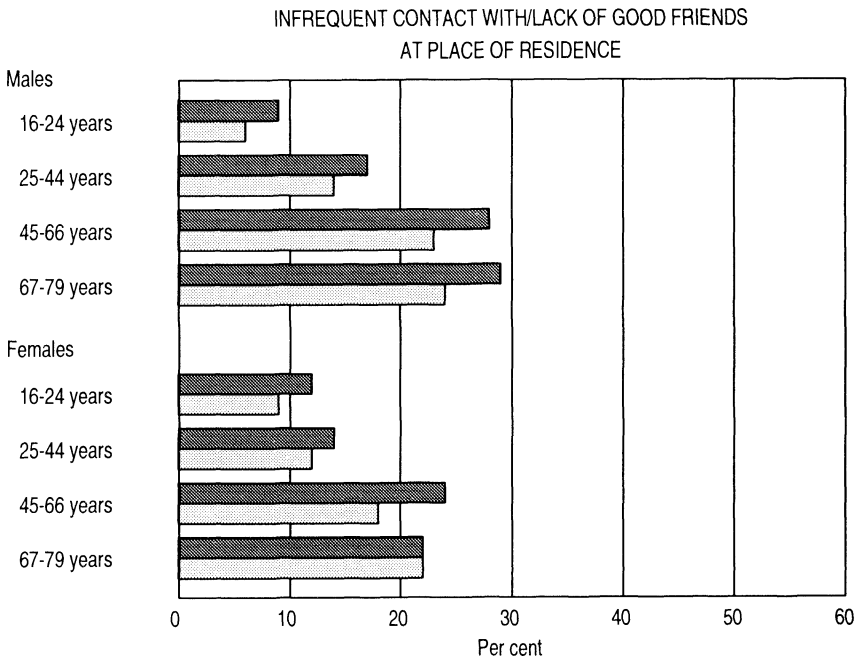
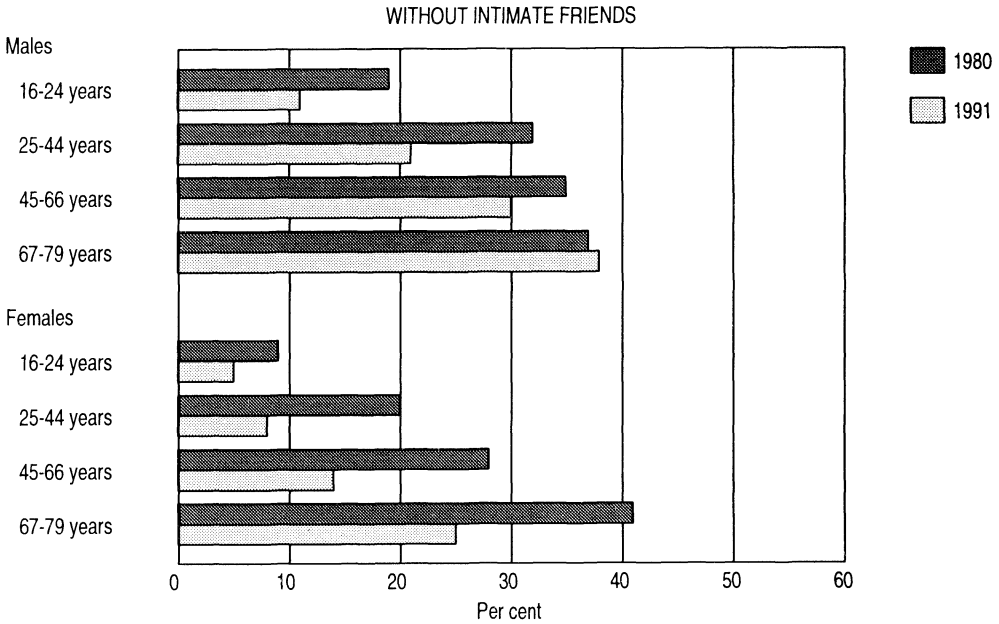
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 2. Percentage of males and females in various age groups living alone, and with little contact with close family. 1980 and 1991



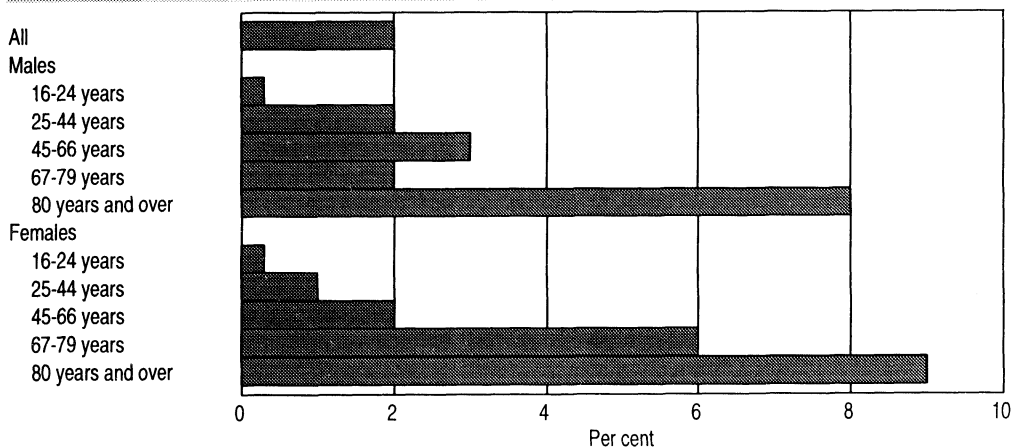
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 3. Percentage of males and females in various age groups without intimate friends, and with little contact with friends at place of residence. 1980 and 1991



Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 4. Percentage living alone and not having weekly contact with close family and friends. 1991



Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

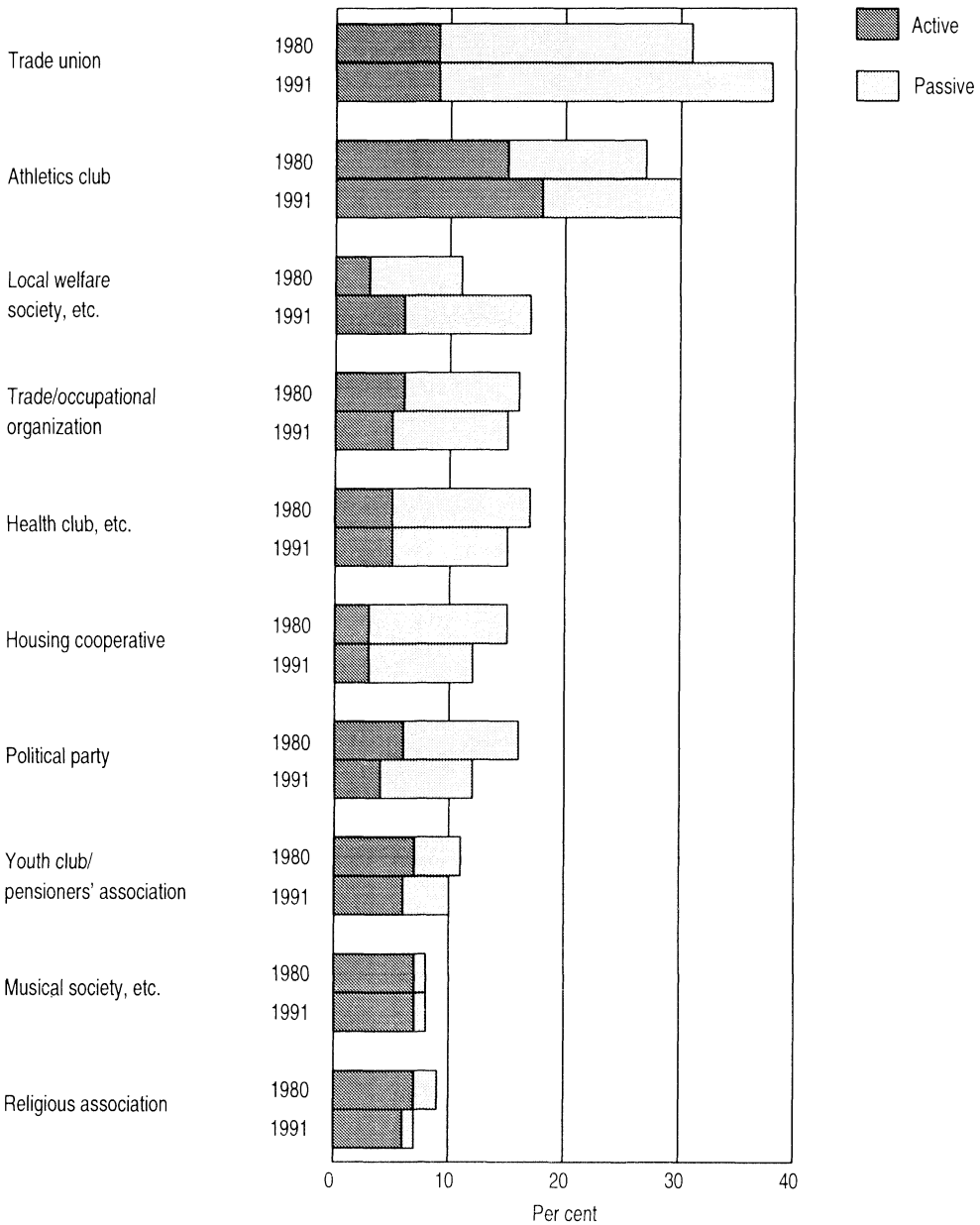
Table 1. Percentage of single males and females in various age groups with no close friends outside their own family. 1980 and 1991

	1980	1991
All ¹	6	4
Males	6	5
16-24 years	14	9
25-44 years	4	4
45-66 years	4	3
67-79 years	8	5
80 years and over	..	19
Females	7	3
16-24 years	3	2
25-44 years	2	1
45-66 years	7	2
67-79 years	25	13
80 years and over	..	28

¹ 16-79 years

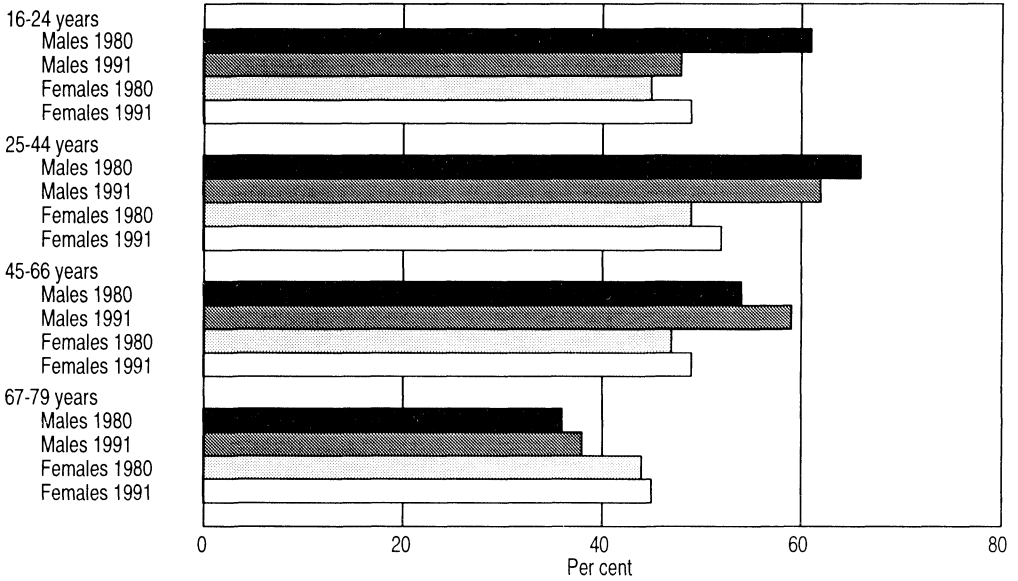
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 5. Percentage active and passive members of various types of organizations. 1980 and 1991



Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 6. Percentage of males and females in various age groups who participate actively in organizations. 1980 and 1991



Source: Survey of Level of Living

Table 2. Percentage of males and females in various age groups who are committed to the company they work for. 1989

	Agree totally	
	"I am proud to work for this company"	"I feel very little attachment to this company"
Males		
16-24 years	32	8
25-44 years	41	5
45-54 years	52	4
55-67 years	59	4
Females		
16-24 years	33	9
25-44 years	42	6
45-54 years	50	3
55-67 years	60	4

Source: Survey of Working Conditions

Table 3. Percentage of unmarried, married/cohabiting couples and separated/divorced aged 35-66 years with good friends at their place of residence. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991

	1980	1983	1987	1991
Unmarried	90	90	89	93
Married or cohabiting couples	87	88	90	90
Separated or divorced	70	81	84	83

Source: Survey of Level of Living

Table 4. Percentage of married/cohabiting and separated/divorced fathers and mothers who have at least weekly contact with children over 15 years of age¹. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991

	Married/cohabiting				Separated/divorced			
	1980	1983	1987	1991	1980	1983	1987	1991
Fathers	63	68	65	69	35	43	58	58
Mothers	64	67	67	70	42	55	65	53

¹ Based on parents with children over 15 who do not live at home

Source: Survey of Level of Living

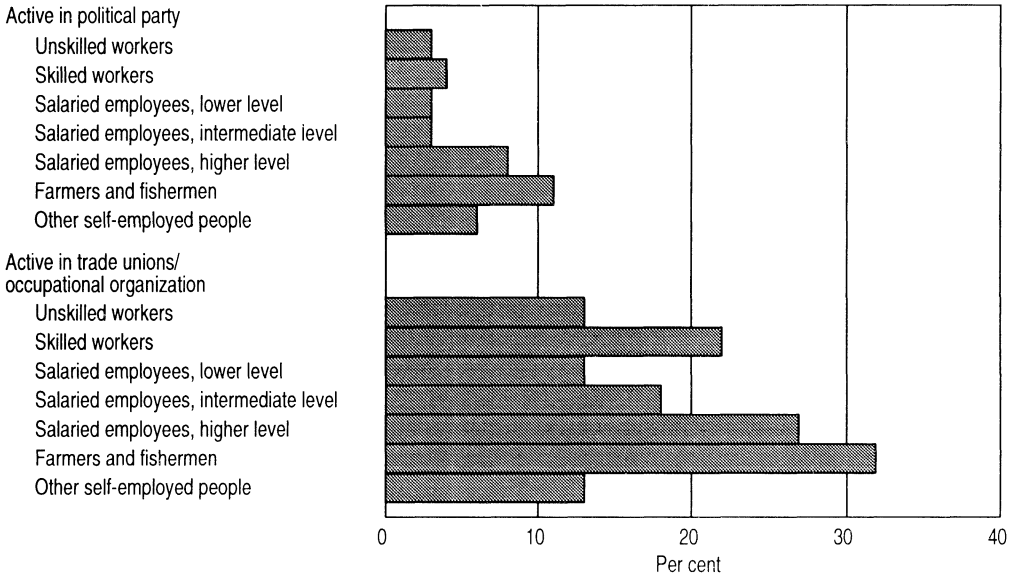
Table 5. Indicators of social relations in various socio-economic groups. Males 25-44 years and 45-66 years. 1991

	Single	Single with no intimate friend ¹	Live alone and do not see close family and friends weekly
25-44 years			
Workers and salaried employees on lower level	27	6	2
Salaried employees on intermediate and higher level	21	4	1
Self-employed people	13	1	1
Not economically active	52	10	5
45-66 years			
Workers and salaried employees on lower level	17	5	2
Salaried employees on intermediate and higher level	9	0	4
Self-employed people	9	2	1
Not economically active	28	13	3

¹ Including those who do not know whether they have an intimate friend

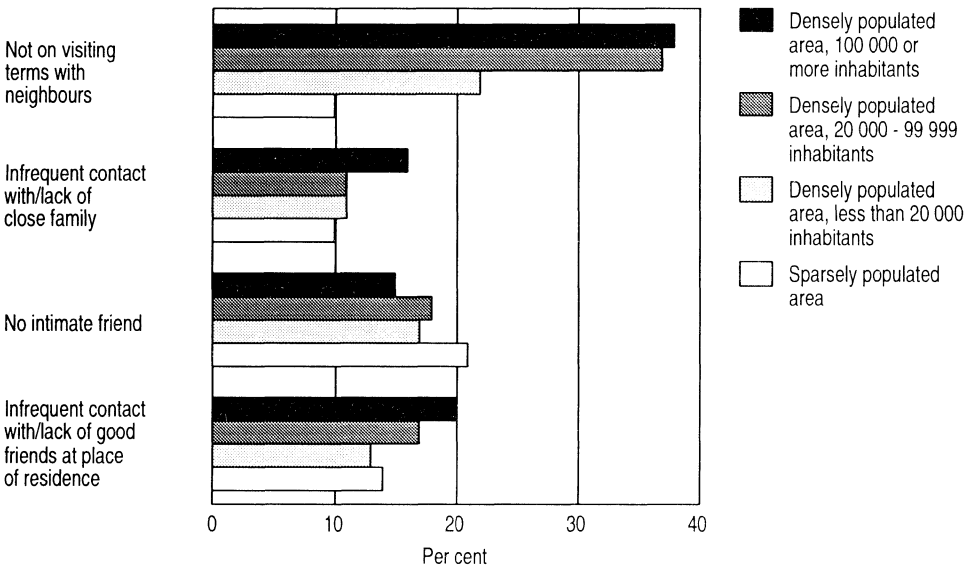
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 7. Percentage who participate actively in political parties and trade unions or occupational organizations among persons in various socio-economic groups



Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

Figure 8. Percentage of persons with weak social relations in various areas of residence. 1991



Source: Survey of Level of Living 1991

Table 6. Percentage with much or little trust in other people. 1982 and 1990

	1982	1990
Total	100	100
Can trust most people	56	61
Can not be careful enough	36	33
Doubtful, do not know	8	7

Source: Survey of Values (Listhaug et.al. 1983, Listhaug and Huseby 1990)

Table 7. Percentage employed males and females, and percentage of females aged 16-24 years, who experience various types of conflicts at work. 1989

	Males	Females	Females 16-24 years
Percentage who often or occasionally experience conflicts or bad relations			
between management and employees	39	38	47
between employees	25	27	31
Percentage who at least a couple of times a month are subjected to violence or threat of violence on the job	3	6	8
are subjected to bullying or unpleasant teasing from fellow workers	3	3	4
are exposed to sexual harassment	1	4	8

Source: Survey of Working Conditions 1989

9. Formal care

Society's burden of care

The two main groups requiring care are children and the elderly. A rough measure of the society's burden of care is the size of these two groups compared with the number of people of working age. Despite the growth in the number of elderly people, the proportion of people of working age increased in the 1970s and 1980s. This was due to a decrease in the number of children under the age of 16. Among the elderly, the increase has been largest among the highest age groups and it is first and foremost here that we find the greatest need for assistance and care.

Considerable development of public care services

The formal public care system began to make significant headway in the 1960s and 1970s. Nevertheless, the informal care provided by relatives, friends and neighbours is vitally important and there are surveys which indicate that the extent of such informal care may well be just as great as the care provided by the formal system.

Children and the elderly are the main users of public care. More than 150 000 children attended childcare centres in

1991 and more than 20 000 children and adolescents came into contact with child welfare services. Home help and home nursing services (home care services) were used by approximately 280 000 people in 1991, while 45 000 people lived in institutions and residential accommodation with full-time care. Roughly 80 per cent of those availing themselves of home care services were elderly people over the age of 66. Only 4 per cent of those in institutions were under 67 years of age.

The number of man-years of labour in the care sector increased at much the same rate in the 1970s as in the period 1980-1991, the greatest increase taking place in childcare centres and institutions for the elderly.

More childcare

Whereas barely 13 000 children had places in childcare centres in 1970, the figure was 150 000 in 1991. In 1970 there were places for only 2.8 per cent of all children under seven years of age, compared to 37.8 per cent in 1991. During the same period the ratio of children to man-years of labour in the childcare centres decreased from 7.1 to 4.9.

Child welfare. Greater emphasis on preventive assistance

The child welfare system's job is to intervene on behalf of a child in danger of being neglected or actually exposed to such neglect on the part of its parents or guardians, or in the event of the death of the parents. The child welfare system has two alternative remedies at its disposal: Preventive assistance or taking the child into care. Up until 1954 any intervention on the part of the child welfare system was synonymous with taking custody of the child. Nowadays preventive assistance is used in the majority of cases. Of the 21 000 children who came into contact with the child welfare services in 1991, approximately 7 500 were taken into care. The majority, 5 700 children, were placed with foster-parents while the remaining 1 700 live in child welfare institutions. Many children come into contact with the child welfare authorities when they start or finish school and there are more child welfare clients in the large cities than in the small rural municipalities.

Increased need for care among the elderly

The elderly's general living conditions, e.g., housing conditions and pensions, have improved. Many elderly people also enjoy better health. Nevertheless, there is reason to assume that the overall need for care has increased. This is due to the increasing number of elderly people above the age of 79, almost twice as many in 1990 as in 1970. At the same time the proportion of elderly people living alone has risen. This category includes a majority of women, many of whom are deprived of informal care and assistance since they have neither children nor family.

Significant growth in public care for the elderly

Public (formal) care for the elderly has become a large sector, with the number of man-years of labour rising from 18 000 in 1970 to almost 60 000 in 1991. As early as in 1980 the resources in this sector, in terms of man-years of labour, equalled that of the hospitals for somatic diseases. However, while the number of man-years of labour used by somatic hospitals increased by a little more than 5 000 in the 1980s, the comparable increase in care and nursing services for the elderly represented 18 000 man-years of labour. Various types of institutional services have long traditions in the care of the elderly. Home care services are of more recent date and it is only during the past decade that all municipalities have established home help and home nursing programmes.

Although the number of elderly people increased sharply during the past decade, the growth in resources measured in man-years of labour made available for the care of the elderly has more than kept pace. The number of elderly people per man-year of labour was 13 in 1980, compared with 10 in 1991.

The facilities for providing care to the elderly are not equally well developed in all municipalities. The smallest municipalities spend most on care for the elderly, while the medium-sized and the largest municipalities spend least, relatively speaking.

The typical client is an elderly woman living on her own

More elderly women than men make use of the public care services. This is linked to the fact that men have a lower life-

expectancy than women and are often looked after by their wives in the last years of their lives. Women live on average seven years longer than their husbands and are often dependent on help from others in the last phase of their lives. Of those who make use of the public system of care, 30 per cent are men and 70 per cent are women. These figures apply equally to institutional residents and to those availing themselves of home care services.

The share of the elderly who avail themselves of public care is directly proportional to age. All those over 89 either live in institutions or receive home care, while 85 per cent of the elderly from 85-89 take advantage of such services. Although the percentage of users in the 67-79 age group is low (16), that age group still accounts for nearly 40 per cent of all users over the age of 66.

More resource-intensive clients

The 1980s brought no increase in the number of institutional places for the elderly, although the number of man-years of labour in the institutional sector has increased as much as the number of man-years of labour in the home care services. This is because more and more nursing homes have come into existence, while there are fewer and fewer homes for the aged. The increased use of resources in the institutional sector is linked to a growing need for care among those living in institutions. Not only are the elderly becoming older, but hospitals have fewer places for elderly patients than before.

Neither has the number of those availing themselves of the home help service increased during the 1980s, the figure remaining constant at approximately

150 000 throughout the entire decade. On the other hand, the number of elderly people requiring home nursing has increased from just less than 80 000 in 1980 to almost 130 000 in 1991.

Institutional care still predominant

In the system of care for the elderly, considerable resources are tied up in the institutions. For many years there has been general agreement that the best care for the elderly is that which enables them to live in their own homes for as long as they wish. In spite of this, however, the 1980s did not see any marked shift from institutional care to home care services in the application of resources. In terms of man-years of labour, institutional care is just as predominant today as it was ten years ago.

The number of people over 66 years of age has risen more rapidly than the number of places in institutions. The growing number of elderly people has therefore initially become a responsibility for the home care services, which to a greater extent than before have had to give priority to the oldest.

Table 1. Population by age per 31 December 1970, 1980 and 1990

	1970	1980	1990
Under 16 years	1 012 000	964 000	863 000
16-66 years	2 446 000	2 603 000	2 775 000
Over 66 years	430 000	525 000	612 000
16-66 years as a percentage of all	63	64	65

Source: Population Statistics

Table 2. Municipal services for children, the disabled and the aged. Man-years and recipients. 1970, 1980 and 1991

	1970		1980		1991	
	Man-years	Recipients	Man-years	Recipients	Man-years	Recipients
Total	26 600	:	63 810	:	100 966	:
Child welfare ¹	1 500	9 012	2 500	11 397	2 500 ⁷	20 755
Daycare centres ²	1 800	12 711	12 000	78 189	31 282	155 153
Welfare for mentally retarded ³	5 000 ⁶	4 072 ⁶	8 000	5 878	8 000 ⁷	16 000
Home services ⁴	4 600	100 000	13 703	219 468	20 248	282 026
Institutions for the aged ⁵	13 703	24 607	27 607	40 751	38 966	45 237

¹ Figures for man-years of labour are estimates² Figures for man-years for daycare centres 1970 and 1980 are estimates. Number of children for 1991 include 4 587 children under 7 years of age in primary schools³ Figures for man-years and recipients before 1991 refer to institutions for the mentally retarded. The recipients in 1991 were all mentally retarded⁴ Home-help, housewife's substitute and home-nursing. Number of recipients during the year. Some of the recipients are counted several times. In 1991 the number of recipients would have been 40 000 less if corrected for this⁵ Number of residents on a given date⁶ 1973⁷ Estimate

Sources: Social Statistics, Healt Statistics, Statistics on Daycare centres, Social Survey 1974, Daatland 1990

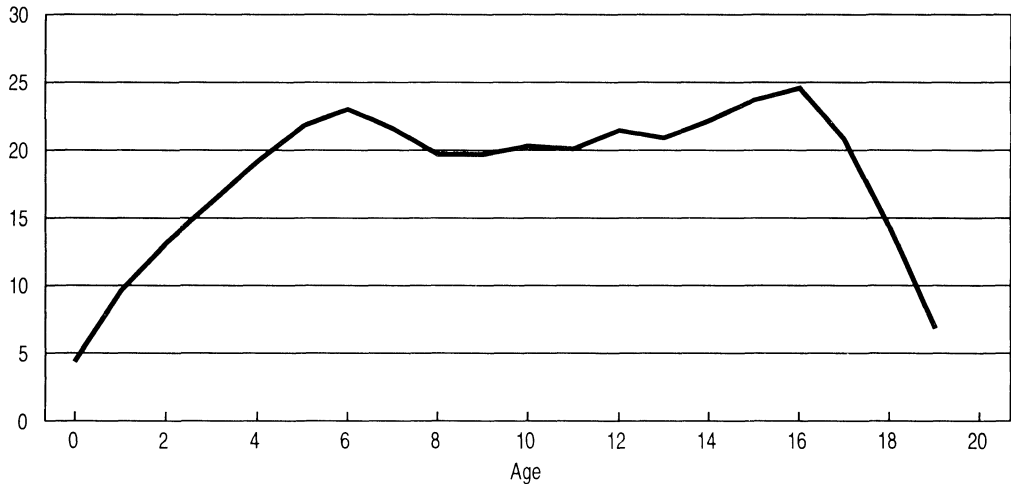
Table 3. Children in daycare centres, number of children per man-year of labour and number of children in daycare centres as a percentage of all children. 1970-1991

Year	Number of children in daycare centres	Children per man-year	Number of children in daycare centres as a percentage of all children
1970	12 711	7.1	2.8
1980	78 189	6.5	20.9
1985	98 454	..	27.5
1987	110 981	5.3	30.6
1988	118 852	5.1	32.2
1989	128 237	5.1	34.0
1990	139 350	5.0	35.9
1991 ²	150 566	4.9	37.8

Source: Statistics on Daycare centres

Figure 1. Children under protection¹ per 1 000 children in various age groups. 1991

Children under protection per 1000 children

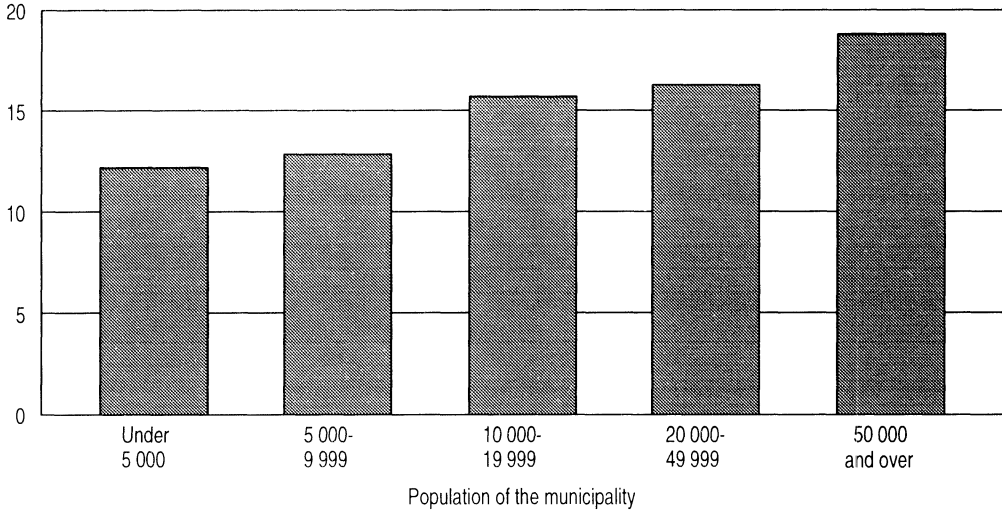


¹ Children under protection during the year

Source: Social Statistics 1991

Figure 2. Children under protection during the year per 1 000 children under 20 years of age in municipalities of various sizes. 1991

Children under protection per 1000 children



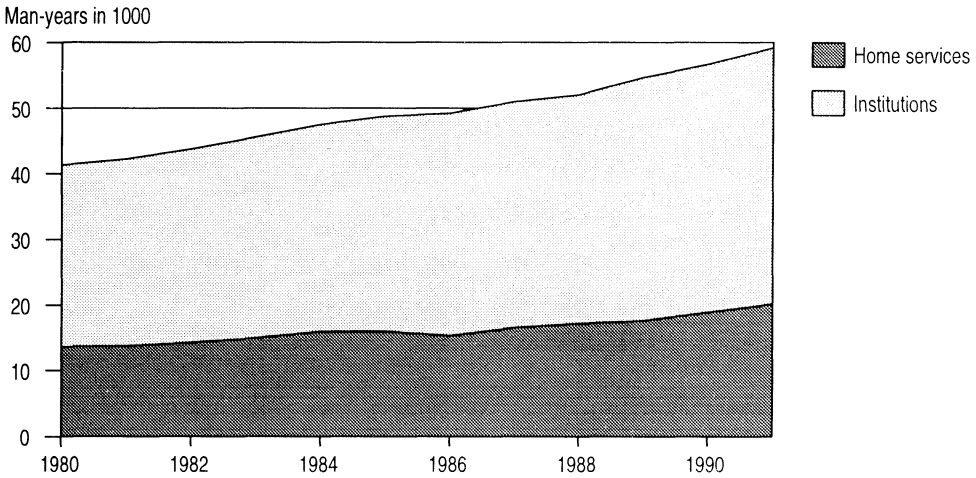
Source: Social Statistics 1991

Table 4. Number of aged people over 66 year by age per 31 December. 1970, 1980, 1985 and 1990

	1970	1980	1985	1990
Total	430 000	525 000	571 000	612 000
67-79 years	343 000	403 000	429 000	452 000
80-84 years	54 000	75 000	84 000	93 000
85-89 years	24 000	35 000	41 000	47 000
90 years and over	9 000	12 000	16 000	19 000

Source: Population Statistics

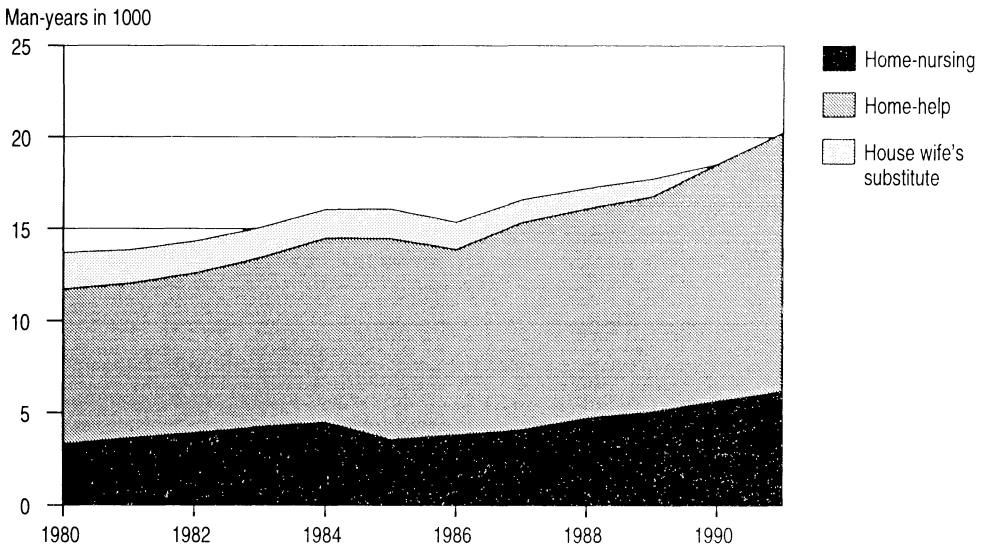
Figure 3. Man-years of labour in municipal services for the aged.¹ 1980-1991



¹ Home services include home-nursing, home-help and housewife's substitute. Institutions include nursing homes, combined old-age and nursing homes, old people's homes and apartments with full-time service

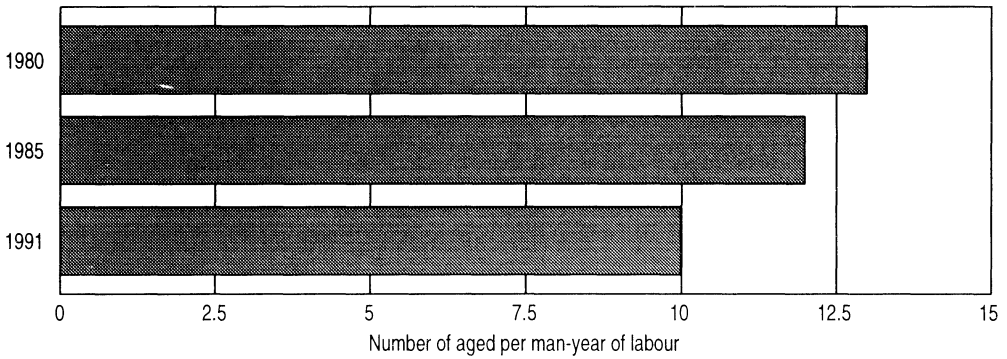
Sources: Health Statistics, Social Statistics

Figure 4. Man-years of labour in the home services. 1980-1991



Sources: Health Statistics, Social Statistics

Figure 5. Number of aged per man-year of labour in municipal services.¹ 1980, 1985 and 1991

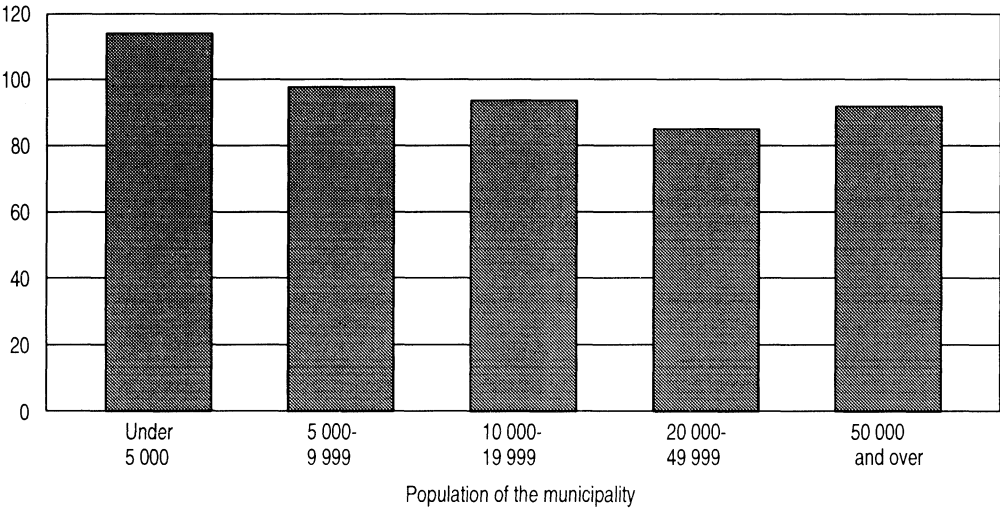


¹ Institutions and home services

Sources: Health Statistics, Social Statistics

Figure 6. Man-year of labour in municipal services¹ per 1000 aged in municipalities of various sizes. 1991

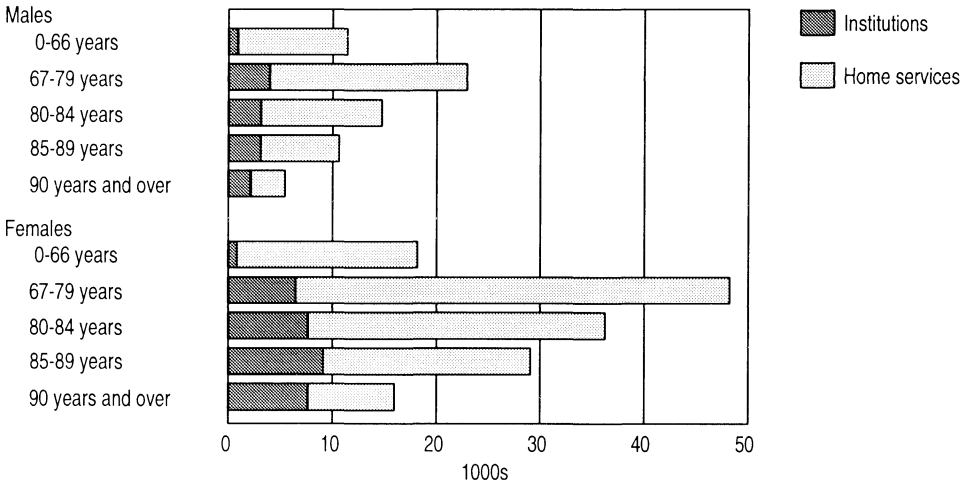
Man-year per 1000 inhabitants aged 67 and over



¹ Institutions and home services

Source: Social Statistics 1991

Figure 7. Registered users of home services¹ and residents in institutions² for the aged by age and sex. 20 January 1992

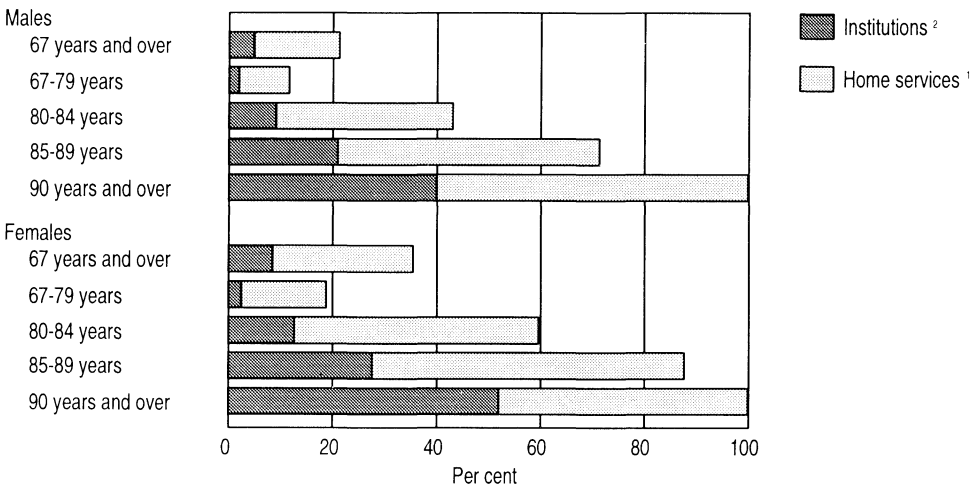


¹ Home-nursing, home-help and housewife's substitute

² Nursing homes, combined old-age and nursing homes, old people's homes and apartments with full-time service

Source: Social Statistics 1992

Figure 8. Percentage of elderly males and females in various age groups receiving municipal services. 20 January 1992

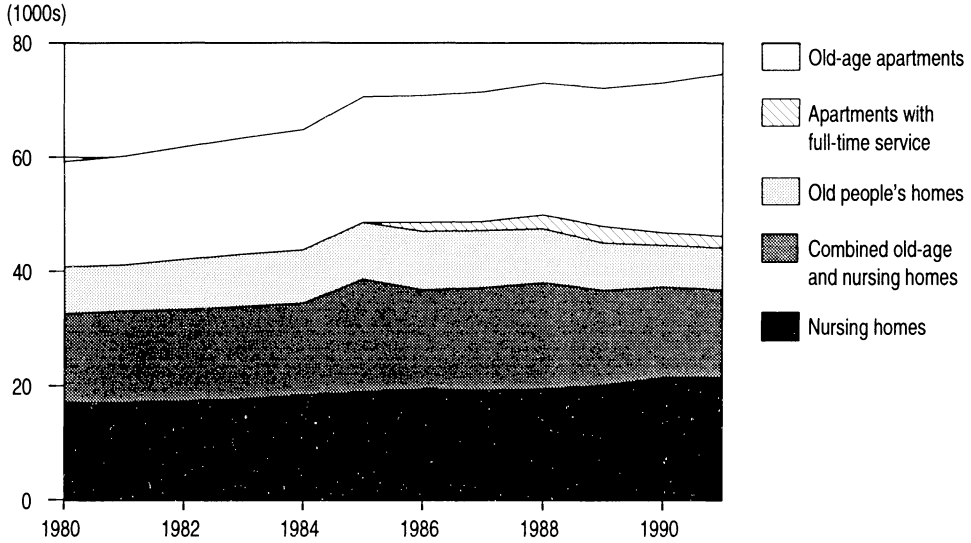


¹ Home-nursing, home-help and housewife's substitute

² Nursing homes, combined old-age and nursing homes, old people's homes and apartments with full-time service

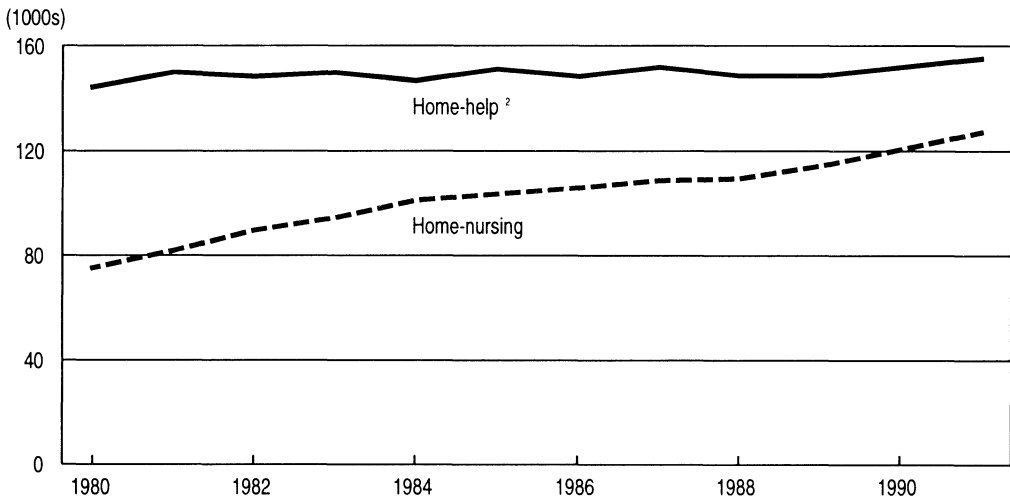
Source: Social Statistics 1992

Figure 9. Number of beds in institutions for the aged by type. 1980-1991



Sources: Health Statistics, Social Statistics

Figure 10. Recipients of home services for the aged during the year.¹ 1980-1991

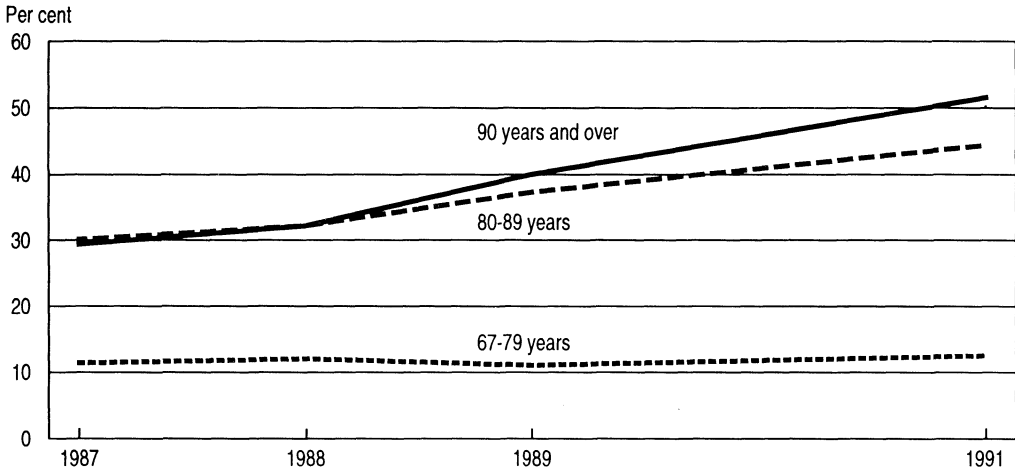


¹ The same person can receive home-help as well as home-nursing

² Include housewife's substitute

Sources: Health Statistics, Social Statistics

Figure 11. Percentage receiving home services in various age groups. 1987-1991



Sources: Health Statistics, Social Statistics

Table 5. Key figures for municipal services for the aged. Number of beds in institutions for the aged, number of recipients¹ of home services and number of man-years in institutions and home services per 100 over the age of 66

	1970	1980	1991
Institutions			
Number of beds	5.7	7.8	7.4
Man-years of labour	3.2	5.3	6.4
Home services			
Recipients	23.3	41.8	46.1
Of which			
Home-nursing		14.3	20.8
Home-help ²		27.5	25.3
Man-years of labour	1.1	2.6	3.3
Of which			
Home-nursing	0.1	0.6	1.0
Home-help ²	0.9	2.0	2.3

¹ Recipients during the year. See note 4, table 2

² Also housewife's substitute

Sources: Health Statistics, Social Statistics, Daatland 1990

10. Leisure time and cultural participation

Increased inequality in amount of leisure time

Whereas leisure time increased by one hour per day during the 1970s, the increase during the next decade represents only one hour per week. Leisure time increased most among groups with the most leisure time and decreased among groups with the least leisure time. Single men, both young and old, had significantly more leisure time during the 1980s, while the parents of preschool children were among those who suffered a reduction.

Greatest increase in time spent on television and social activities

More than half the available leisure time each day is spent on various forms of social contact and on watching television. Almost two-thirds of the increase in leisure time since 1970 can be attributed to these two interests. All the increase in time spent on social activity came during the 1970s, as did the greater part of the increase in time watching television. Leisure pastimes outside the home such as sport, outdoor activities and entertainment (cinema, theatre, concerts, restaurant visits, sporting events, etc.) have also increased during the period.

No increase in time spent on media

There has been a substantial increase in the amount of information and entertainment supplied by the electronic media, not least by television since the mid-1980s. The printed media, however, seem to be maintaining their position. Newspaper circulation has increased, although weekly magazines have lost a little ground. The number of book titles and periodicals has increased.

However, the increase in the media supply does not appear to have led to any significant change in the amount of time we spend on media. Time spent watching television increased slightly during the 1980s along with the increase in the number of channels. The major increase had occurred already during the previous decade, mainly because television became available to a wider public.

Nor does there appear to be any great change in our reading habits. The past two decades have seen a rise in the number of people reading books in their leisure time. However, the increase has been mainly confined to women. The picture has changed most radically among the younger generation. In 1980 reading books was as usual among boys

as among girls, but ten years later there were twice as many boys as girls who *never* read books.

Young people watch less television but more video than others

Children (aged 9 to 15 years) spent least time on media, while adolescents spent the most, although this is chiefly due to the time they spend listening to records and cassettes. Adolescents watch less television than children and adults but spend slightly more time watching video. Adults spend more time listening to the radio and watching television than do children and adolescents. Adults also spent more time than children and adolescents on printed media, mainly because of newspaper reading.

The most significant changes in the amount of time spent on electronic media consist of shifts of interest between the different radio-stations and TV-channels.

Increase in leisure activities outside the home

Apart from social activities and media-based entertainment, most of our leisure time is devoted to sport and outdoor pursuits. More people participate in sports and fitness activities, and the proportion who participate frequently has increased markedly. This trend is particularly evident among young women, who are now just as active as young men, but activities have increased for most age groups. The nature of physical activity appears to be undergoing a change. Although walking or skiing are still the most common types of exercise, there is a clear tendency towards stability or even a slight decrease in the proportion engaging in these types of activity.

It would appear that our social culture place greater emphasis on activities outside the home. A greater number of people in all age groups visit restaurants or go dancing, this trend being particularly evident among middle-aged people.

Towards a wider participation in cultural activities

Sports events, public libraries and the cinema are the most popular features on the cultural scene. An improved response from the general public has been registered in several areas, especially museums, but also the theatre, opera and popular concerts. Greater use is also made of libraries. Activity among the middle-aged in particular appears to have grown. Some activities, however, have achieved less success. The audience for classical concerts, for example, has remained stable over the past ten years, while cinema attendance declined, particularly in the earlier part of the decade. This fall in attendance figures is due to the fact that fewer people attend the cinema frequently and is especially true of young people. The proportion of people who have attended the cinema during the past twelve months has remained relatively unchanged.

A higher level of education and greater centralization most probably contribute to this increase in cultural activity. However, results from the level of living surveys indicate that a levelling-out in cultural activity has also taken place between those with higher educations and those without and between those living in sparsely-populated areas and those living in towns.

Young people, the most active users of cultural activities

Children and adolescents are generally more enthusiastic users of cultural activities than people in other age groups, both as audiences and as participants. Children represent the age group that has the greatest proportion of visitors to the theatre. Many children and young people have attended concerts, ballets or dance performances, a large proportion of which are amateur performances. Visits to the theatre, art exhibitions, popular concerts, the ballet and libraries are more frequent among the children of white-collar employees than the children of blue-collar workers. The latter, however, make the greatest use of museums.

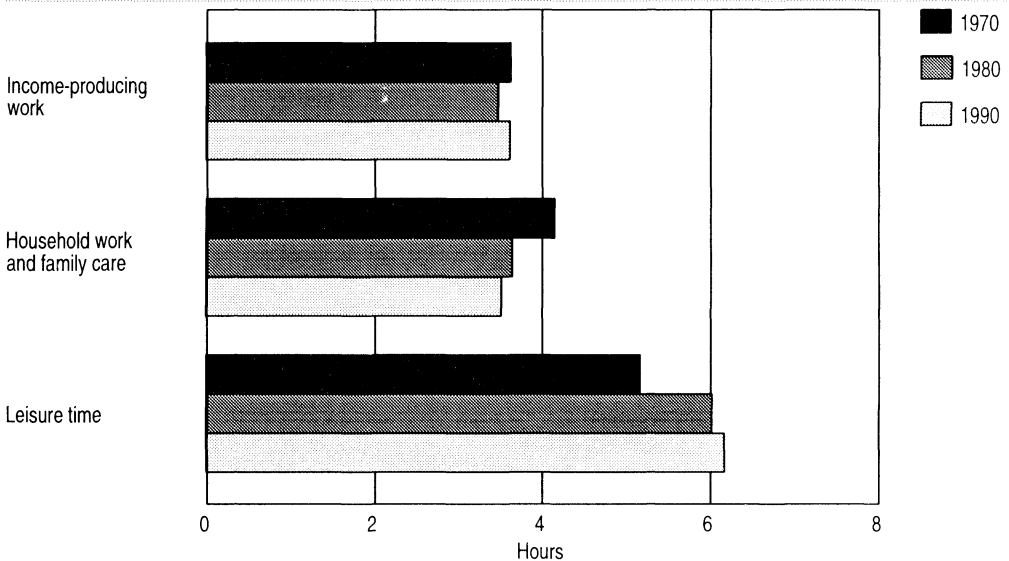
Considerable personal involvement in cultural activities among children and adolescents

Professional cultural events occur mainly in the larger towns. It is therefore not

surprising that amateur activities play a larger role in outlying districts. The important part played by amateur performances, particularly in the outlying districts, reflects a significant level of personal involvement in cultural activities. This personal contribution seems to have remained constant throughout the 1980s.

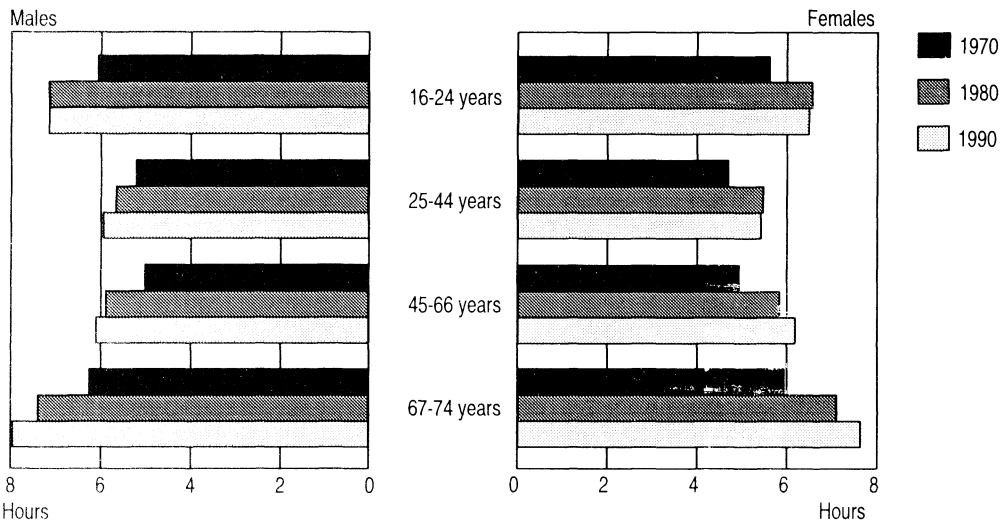
It is among children, young people and women that we find the greatest personal involvement. Women are most active in the pictorial arts and in handicrafts. Among children and adolescents, girls are more active than boys when it comes to playing an instrument or singing. Children and adolescents are more active than adults with regard to singing, playing music and theatrical performances. Personal activity in handicrafts and the pictorial arts varies little according to age.

Figure 1. Time spent on various activities by persons 16-74 years. Average for all days. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Hours



Source: Time Budget Survey

Figure 2. Time spent on leisure time activities by various age groups. 1970, 1980 and 1990. Average for all days. Hours



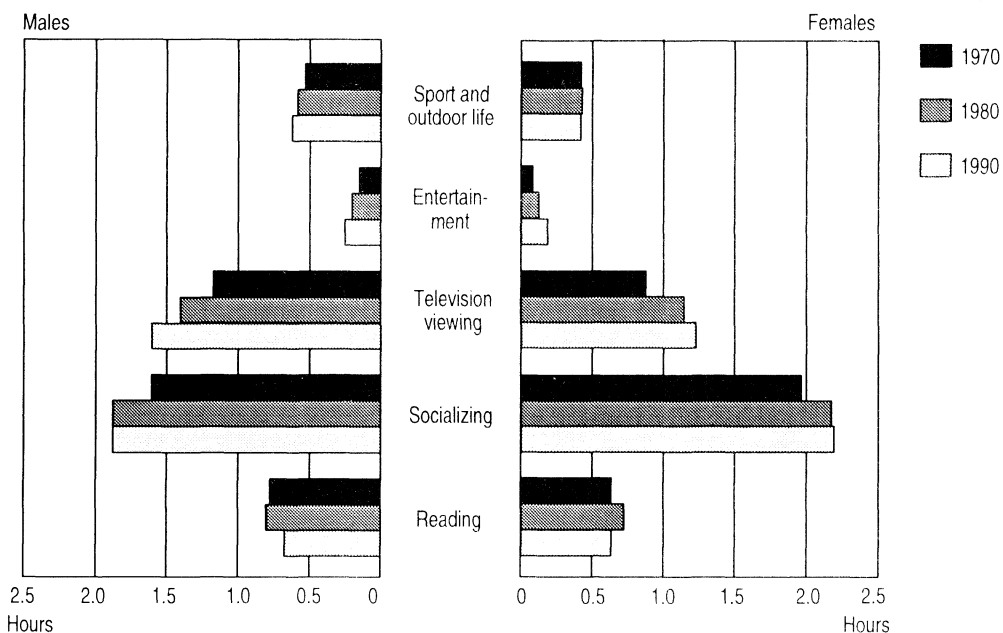
Source: Time Budget Survey

Table 1. Time spent on leisure activities, 1980 and 1990, by gender and family cycle phase. Average for all days. Hours and minutes

	1980	1990	Change 1980-1990
Males			
Single persons 16-24 years in parents' household	7.20	7.25	+0.05
Other single persons 16-44 years	6.09	7.01	+0.52
Couples 16-44 years, without children	5.59	5.56	-0.03
Couples with children 0-6 years	5.31	5.15	-0.16
Couples with youngest child 7-17 years	5.27	5.42	+0.15
Couples 45-74 years, without children	6.29	6.40	+0.11
Single persons 45-74 years	6.00	7.05	+1.05
Females			
Single persons 16-24 years in parents' household	6.49	7.02	+0.13
Other single persons 16-44 years	6.07	6.15	+0.08
Couples 16-44 years, without children	5.47	5.45	-0.02
Couples with children 0-6 years	5.20	5.10	-0.10
Couples with youngest child 7-17 years	5.32	5.20	-0.12
Couples 45-74 years, without children	5.55	6.21	+0.26
Single persons 45-74 years	6.59	7.27	+0.28

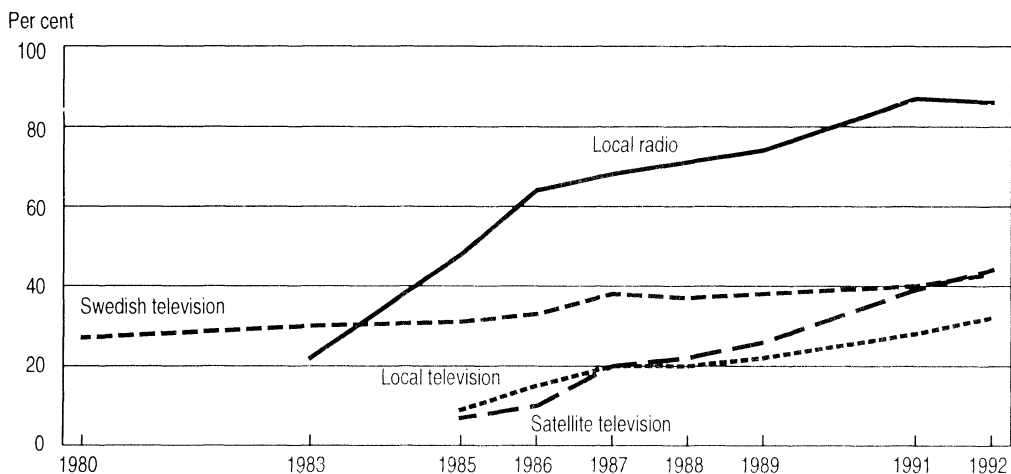
Source: Time Budget Surveys

Figure 3. Time spent on various leisure time activities 1970, 1980 and 1990. Average for all days for males and females. Hours



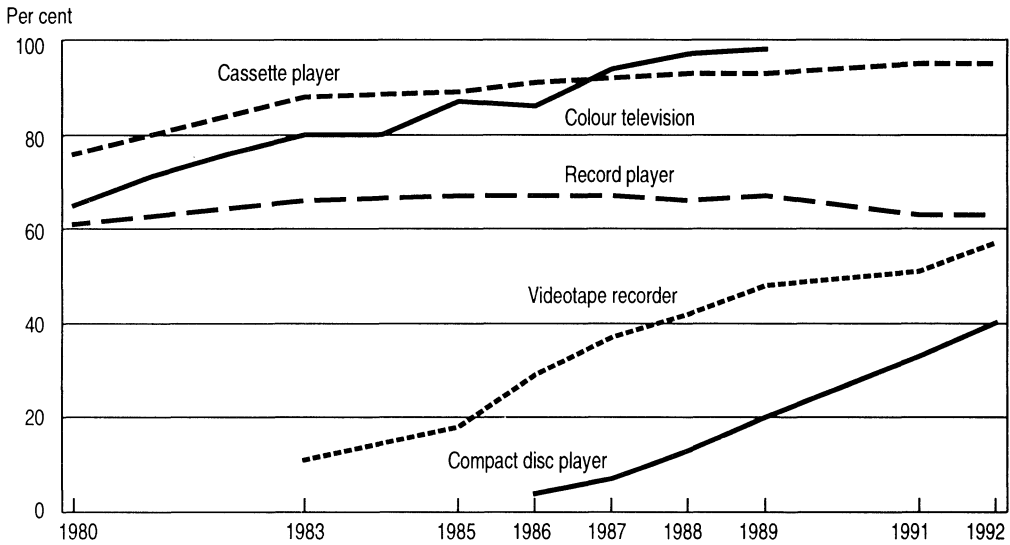
Source: Time Budget Survey

Figure 4. Percentage of persons 9-79 years having access to certain radio and television channels



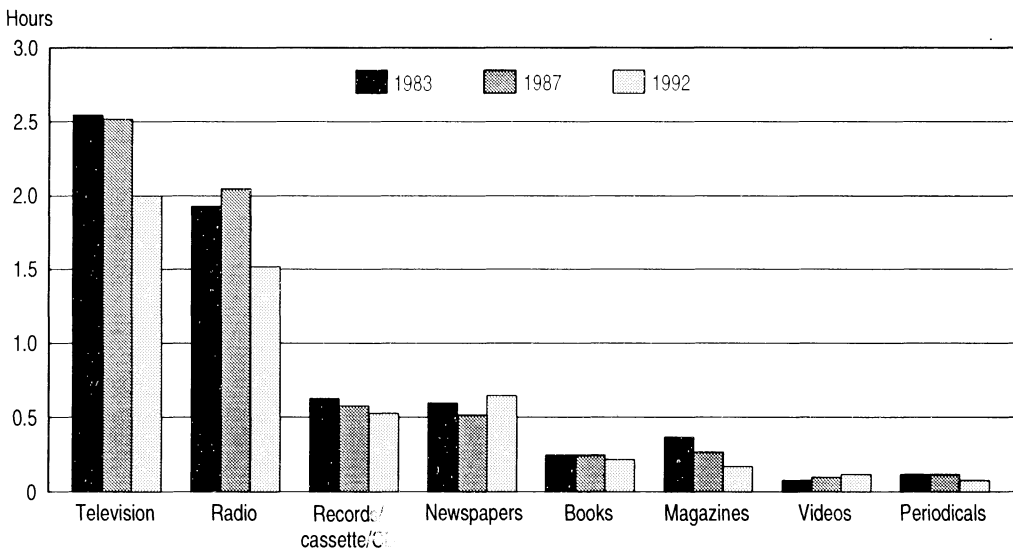
Sources: NRK Media Survey, The Culture and Media Use Survey 1991, and Media Use Survey 1992

Figure 5. Percentage of persons with various types of home electronic appliances. 1980-1992



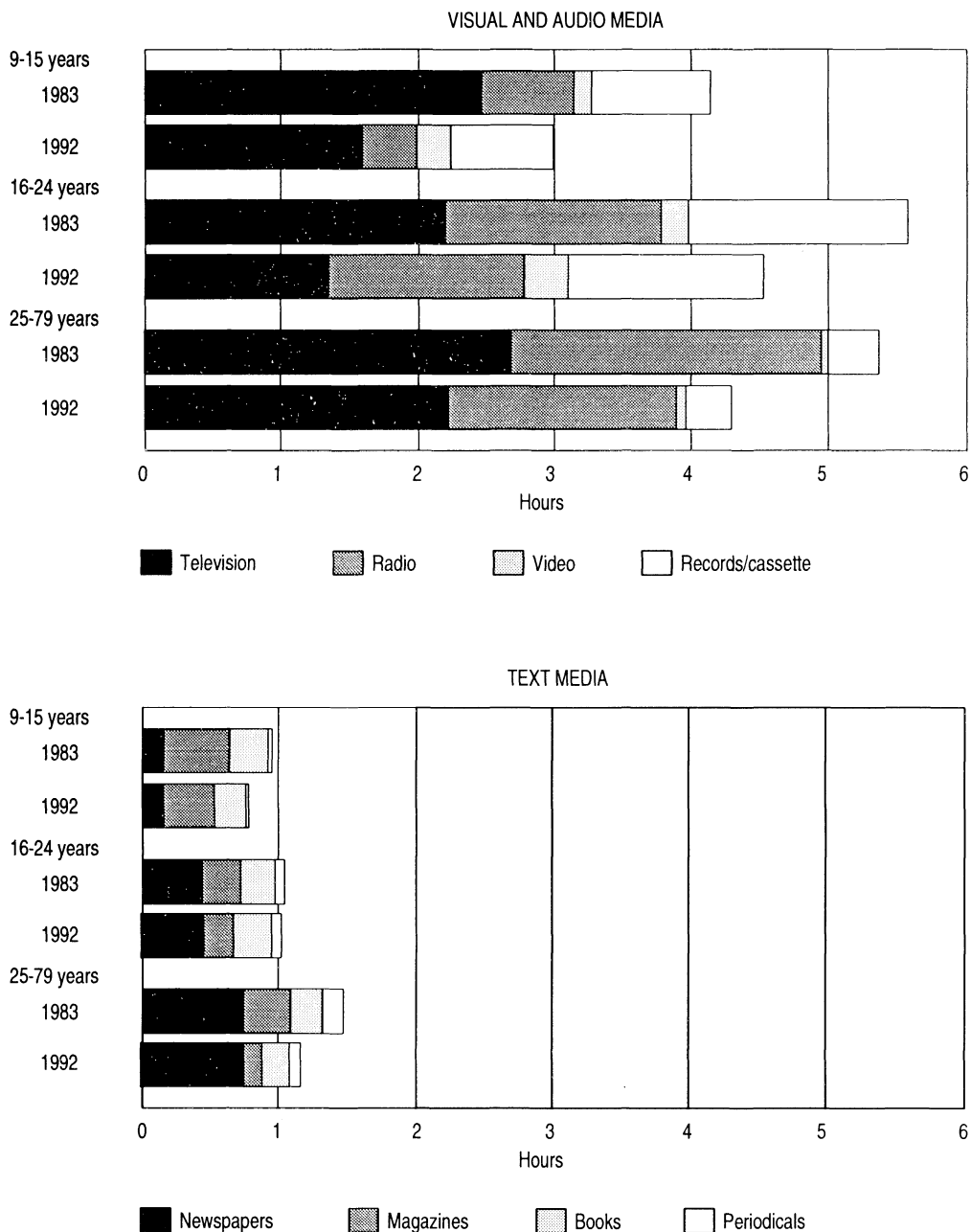
Sources: NRK Media Survey, The Culture and Media Use Survey 1991, and Media Use Survey 1992

Figure 6. Average time per day spent on various media. 1983, 1987 and 1992. Hours



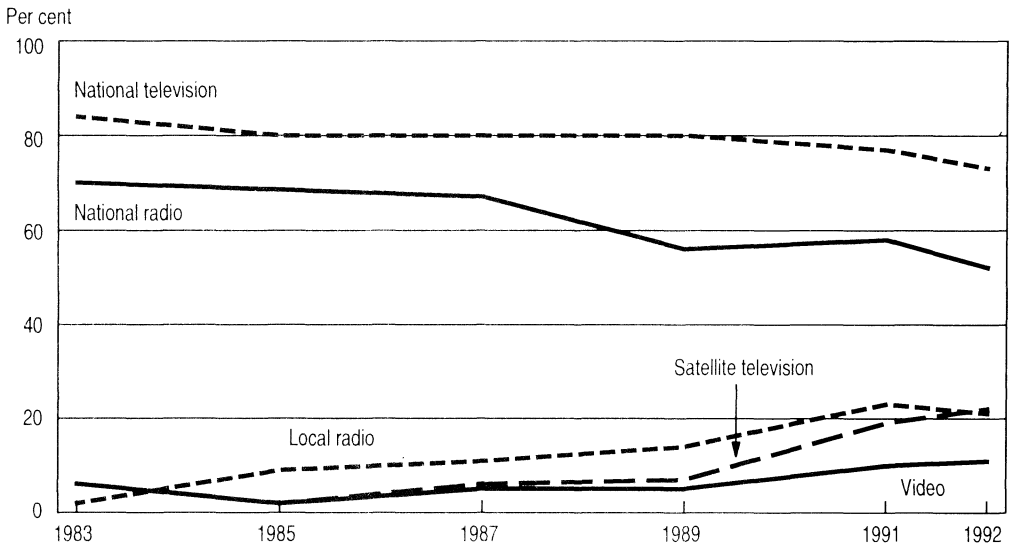
Sources: NRK Media Survey, Media Use Survey 1992

Figure 7. Average time per day spent on various visual, audio and text media by children, youth and adults. 1983 and 1992. Hours



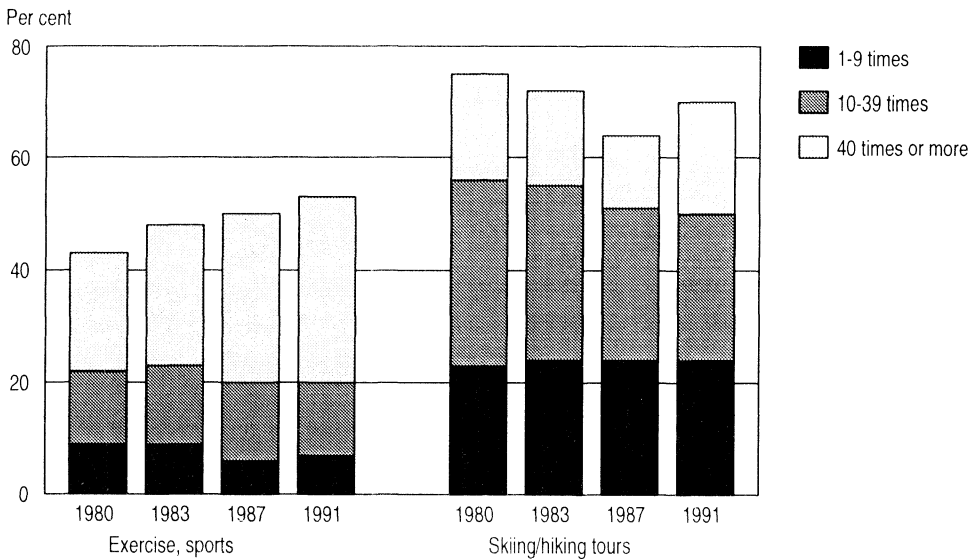
Sources: NRK Media Survey, Media Use Survey 1992

Figure 8. Percentage of persons 9-79 years who use various audio and visual media on an average day. 1983-1992



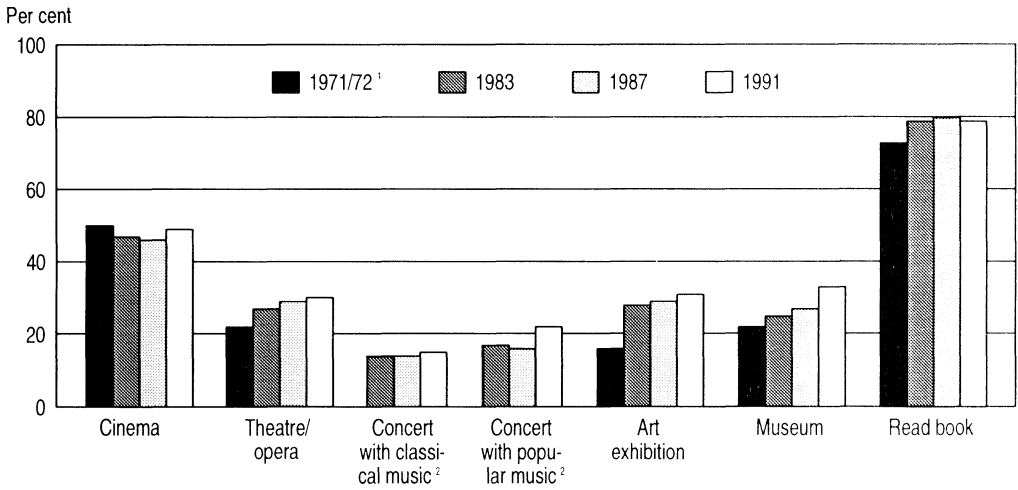
Sources: NRK Media Survey, The Culture and Media Use Survey 1991, and Media Use Survey 1992

Figure 9. Percentage of persons 16-79 years participating in various leisure activities during the past 12 months. 1980, 1983, 1987 and 1991



Source: Survey of Level of Living

Figure 10. Percentage of persons 16-79 years attending various cultural activities during the past 12 months. 1972, 1983, 1987 and 1991

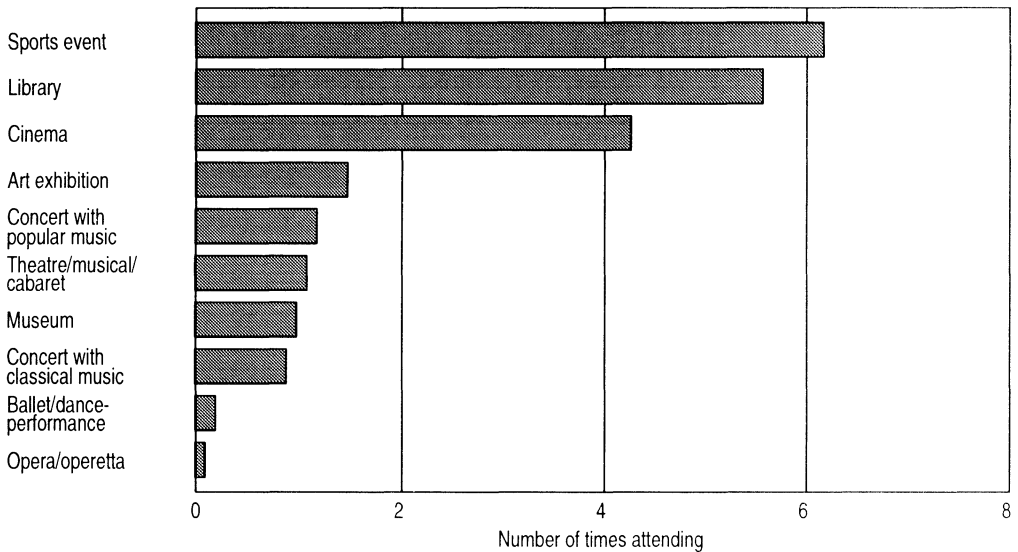


¹ 15-74 years

² Figures for concerts with classical music and popular music are missing for 1971/72

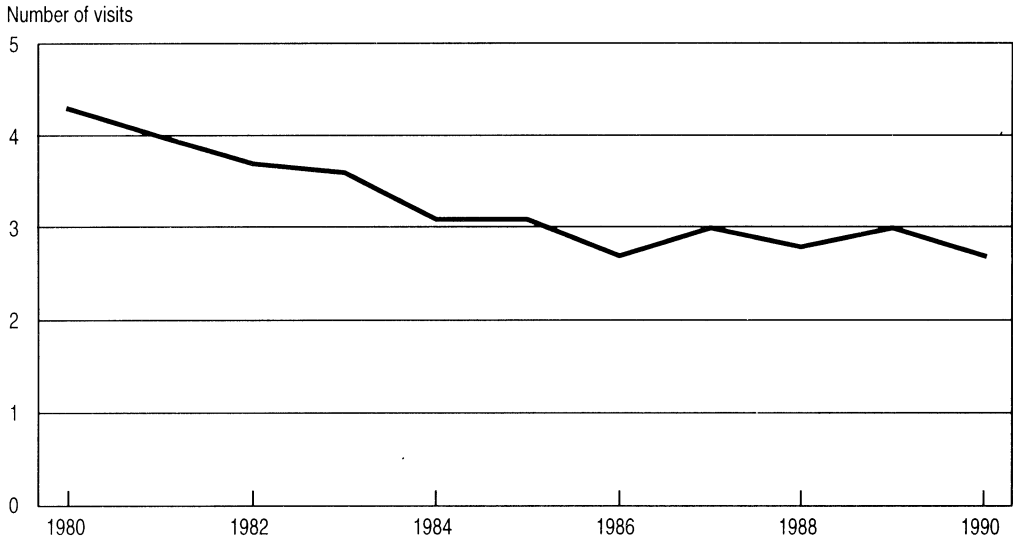
Sources: Survey of Level of Living and Time Budget Survey 1971/72

Figure 11. Average number of times participating in various cultural activities during the past 12 months for persons 9-79 years. 1991



Source: The Culture and Media Use Survey 1991

Figure 12. Number of visits to the cinema per inhabitant. 1980-1990



Source: Culture Statistics

Figure 13. Number of visits to theatre and opera per 1 000 inhabitants. 1980-1990



Source: Culture Statistics

Table 2. Percentage of persons 16-79 years who have visited theatre, opera, concert, art exhibition or museum during the past year. 1983, 1987 and 1991

	1983	1987	1991
All	53	56	60
Densely populated area:			
More than 100 000 inhabitants	69	71	72
20 000-99 999 inhabitants	61	59	66
Below 20 000 inhabitants	54	57	49
Sparsely populated area	38	41	44

Source: Survey of Level of Living

Table 3. Percentage of persons who have visited theatre, opera, concert, art exhibition or museum during the past year. 1983 and 1991

	1983	1991
Level of education:		
Primary school level	38	42
Secondary school level	62	65
University level	87	88

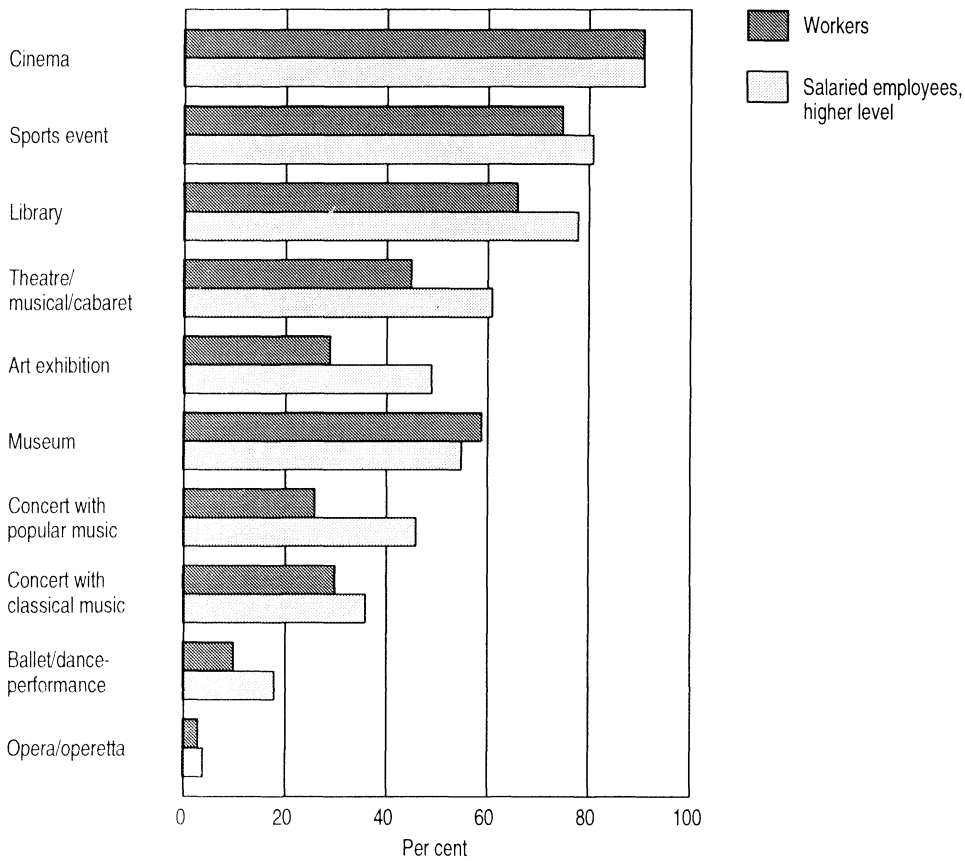
Source: Survey of Level of Living

Table 4. Percentage of persons in various age groups participating in music, theatre and fine arts. 1991

	All	9-15 years	25-44 years	67-79 years
Play an instrument regularly	13	37	11	5
Member of choir/orchestra	9	23	7	3
Member of theatre/cabaret group	2	4	2	0
Fine arts	15	15	16	14

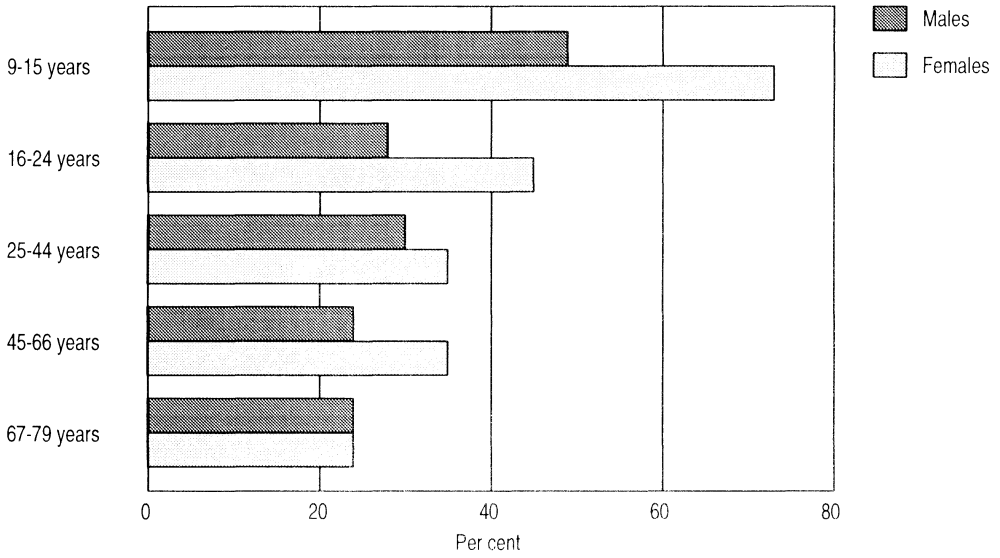
Source: The Culture and Media Use Survey 1991

Figure 14. Percentage of children (9-19 years) of workers and higher level salaried employees who have attended various cultural activities during the past 12 months. 1991



Source: The Culture and Media Use Survey 1991

Figure 15. Percentage of females and males in various age groups being a member or active participant within one or more cultural area. 1991



Source: The Culture and Media Use Survey 1991

References

- Andersen, Arne og Anders Barstad (1990): *Utsyn over helsetjenesten. Endringer i ressursbruk og aktivitet*. Rapport nr 90/5. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Andersen, Arne S. (1992): *Familiesituasjon og økonomi*. Rapport nr 91/9. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Andreassen, Harald Magnus (1992): "Gjeldskrise eller forskningskrise?" *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning* nr. 2
- Arbeidsdirektoratet (1991): *Kvartalsrapport* nr. 2. Oslo
- Argyle, Micheal og Monika Henderson (1985): *The anatomy of relationships*. Middlesex. Penguin Books
- Aslaksen, Iulie og Ann Lisbet Brathaug (1990): "Usynlige kvinner - Trenger vi nye mål for verdiskapning?" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Aukrust, Odd (red.) (1965): *Norges økonomi etter krigen*. Samfunnsøkonomiske studier 12. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Barneombudet (1992): *Fakta om barn*. Oslo
- Barstad, Anders (1991): "Miljøbelastninger: Ingen økning, men store variasjoner". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Barstad, Anders (1992a): "Utviklingen i helsetilstanden: Bedre helse for eldre". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Barstad, Anders (1992b): "Sosial kontakt: Flere bor alene, men mindre ensomhet?" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Barstad, Anders (1992c): "En mer aktiv fritid". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Barstad, Anders (1992d): "Arbeidsmarkedet på 1980-tallet: Utjevning mellom kjønnene, økende ulikhet mellom generasjonene". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Barth, Erling (1987): *Funksjonshemmede i Norge*. Rapport nr. 6. Statens institutt for folkehelse. Oslo
- Barth, Erling og Arne Mastekaasa (1990): "Lønnsforskjeller mellom kvinner og menn i offentlig og privat sektor".

Søkelys på arbeidsmarkedet nr. 2. Institutt for samfunnsforskning. Oslo

Bassøe, Hans H., Jan H. Rosenvinge og Inge J. Støylen (1991): *Spiseforstyrrelser. Anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa og overvekt*. TANO. Oslo

Beregningsutvalget for kartlegging av kommunale utgifter til bosetting og integrering av flyktninger og personer med oppholdstillatelse på humanitært grunnlag (1992): *Sluttrapport*. Oslo

Bille-Brahe, Unni (1987): "A pilot study of the integration levels in Norway and Denmark". *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*. Supplementum. 336. Vol. 76

Bjartveit, Kjell mfl. (1991): "Hjerte- og karundersøkelser i norske fylker". *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 1, vol. 111

Blix, Karen Wenche og Lars Gulbrandsen (1992): *Norske familiers økonomiske levekår*. Notat 1992: 3. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo

Blom, Svein og Ola Listhaug (1988): "Familie og livskvalitet". *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning* nr. 1

Blom, Svein (1992): *Entry into first marriage or cohabitation by Norwegian men and women born 1945 and 1960*. Arbeidsnotat 4/1992. Avdeling for personstatistikk. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Blom, Svein, Lars Østby og Turid Noack (1993): *Giftermål og barn - bedre sent enn aldri?* Sosiale og økonomiske studier 81. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Bollen, Kenneth A. og Rick H. Hoyle (1990): "Perceived cohesion: A concep-

tual and empirical examination." *Social Forces* 69: 2, December

Borgan, Jens Kristian og Lars B. Kristofersen (1986): *Dødelighet i yrker og sosioøkonomiske grupper 1970-1980*. Statistiske analyser nr. 56. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Brathaug, Ann Lisbeth (1990): "Verdskapning i husholdningene". *Økonomiske analyser* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Brevik, Ivar (1990): *Omfang av privat omsorg for eldre i Norge. Resultater fra Helseundersøkelsen 1990*. Del-notat II for "Gjærevoll-utvalget"

Brunborg, Helge (1988): *Kohort- og periodefruktbarhet i Norge 1845-1985*. Rapport 88/4. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Brunborg, Helge (1992): "Nye og gamle trekk ved dødelighetsutviklingen i Norge". I Olav Ljones, Bjørg Moen og Lars Østby (red): *Mennesker og modeller*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 78. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Brusdal, Ragnhild (1984): *Ung voksen. Sparing, planlegging og framtidorientering*. Fondet for markeds- og distribusjonsforskning, rapport 50-1984

Bull, Edvard (1979): "Utdanningseksplosjonen". I Knut Mykland (red.) (1979): *Norges historie - Norge i den rike verden* (bind 14). Cappelen. Oslo

Byfuglien, Jan og Svein Holm (1989): *Inndeling i arbeidsmarkedsregioner 1988*. Interne notater 89/15. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Byfuglien, Jan (1991a): "Bosettingsmønsteret: Fortsatt sterkest vekst i

- sentrale regioner". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Byfuglien, Jan (1991b): *Noen trekk i regional utvikling på 80-tallet*. Seminarrapport fra Norske geografers seminar 10.-12. januar 1991
- Bø, Tor Petter og Helge N. Næsheim (1989): "Arbeidsløsheten. Ulike mål gir ulike tall". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Bø, Tor Petter (1991): "Arbeidsløshet: Nå rammes også de høyt utdannede". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Bø, Tor Petter og Helge N. Næsheim (1993): *Klassifisering av registrerte arbeidsløse og personer på arbeidsmarkedstiltak i arbeidskraftundersøkelsene*. Notater nr. 1/93. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Carlson, Otto (1989): "Er barn mer syke nå enn for ti år siden?". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Claussen, Bjørgulf (1991): *Arbeidsløs og helseløs? En medisinsk undersøkelse av lengre tids registrerte arbeidsløse i Grenland 1988*. Rapport nr. 2. Statens institutt for folkehelse
- Dahle, Anne B. og Hege Kitterød (1992): *Om bruk av tidsnyttingsdata i beregninger av verdien av husholdsarbeid. Metoder og resultater* Paper til 19: e Nordiska Statistikermøtet, Reykjavik 22.-25. juli, 1992
- Dahl, Espen (1988): *Sosial ulikhet i helse. En analyse av norske undersøkelser*. Rapport nr. 7. Statens institutt for folkehelse, avdeling for helsetjenesteforskning. Oslo
- Damskau, Paal (1982): *Bosettingsmønsterets utvikling i Norden*. NordRefo.
- Daatland, Svein Olav (1990): *Ressurser og ressursbruk i eldresektoren*. Rapport nr. 5. Norsk Gerontologisk Institutt
- Daatland, Svein Olav (1992): "Gjengrodde stier og nye veier". *Aldring og Eldre* nr. 4. Norsk Gerontologisk Institutt
- Edvardsen, Rolf (1991): *Valg av utdanning og yrke. Betydningen av kjønn, sosial og geografisk bakgrunn ved utdannings- og yrkesvalg*. Utredninger om forskning og høyere utdanning. Rapport 12/91. NAVFs utredningsinstitutt. Oslo
- Eide, Jon Halvard (1990): "Økende undersysselsetting". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Ellingsæter, Anne Lise og Gunvor Iversen (1984): *Endringer i kvinners arbeidsmarkedstilpasninger*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 55. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Elvik, Rune (1991): *Hva koster ulykkene samfunnet? Skadeforebyggende forum og Transportøkonomisk institutt*. Oslo
- Engelstad, Fredrik (1992): *Arbeid og sosial verdi*. Paper til 19: e Nordiska Statistikermøtet, Reykjavik 22.-25. juli, 1992
- Epland, Jon (1990): "Barnefamilier og gjeldsrenter: Sterkest vekst for dei etablerte". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Epland, Jon (1992a): "Inntektsfordelingen i 80-årene". *Økonomiske analyser* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå

- Epland, Jon (1992b): "Alderspensionisternes inntekter - ikke bare alderstrygd". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Erichsen, Eivind (1965): "Husmødrenes rolle i landets økonomi" *Statsøkonomisk tidsskrift*
- Falck, Sturla (1992): *Utlendinger og kriminalitet. En analyse av forholdet mellom straffede norske og utenlandske statsborgere*. Rapport 2. Barnevernets utviklingssenter. Oslo
- Finnvold, Jon Erik (1991): "Økende variasjon mellom kommunene". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Finnvold, Jon Erik og Geir Martin Viksand (1992): *Hva betyr økonomiske og demografiske forhold for kommunenes satsing på ulike helsetjenestetilbud?* Paper til Forum for helsetjenesteforskning 1992
- Flittig, Else og Jorunn Lajord (1993): "Store levekårsforskjeller mellom grupper av enslige forsørgere". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Foss, Olaf (1992): "Arbeidsledigheten blir varig". *Plan og arbeid* nr. 1/2
- Gautun, Heidi (1992): *Syke eldre som pleies hjemme. Om relasjoner mellom pleiegiver og syke*. Notat 1992: 9. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo
- Gautun, Heidi og Tor Inge Romøren (1992): "Gammel, barnløs og alene?" *Aldring og eldre* nr. 1
- Giertsen, Johan C. og Inge Morild (1993): "Påliteligheten av den norske selvmordsstatistikken". *Nordisk Medicin* No. 2, vol. 108
- Gjertsen, Finn (1987): *Selv mord i Norge*. Institutt for sosiologi. Universitetet i Oslo
- Gjertsen, Finn (1991): "Dødsulykker. Synkende ulykkestilbøyelighet, men flere hjemmeulykker?" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Gjertsen, Finn (1992a): "Sterk reduksjon i dødsulykker blant barn". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Gjertsen, Finn (1992b): *Dødelighet ved ulykker 1956-1988*. Rapport 92/8. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Glattre, Eystein og Ellen Blix (1980): *En vurdering av dødsårsaksstatistikken. Feil på dødsmeldingene*. Rapport 92/8. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Grue, Lars (1987): *Ungdom uten opprør. En rapport om attenåringers aktiviteter og holdninger*. Kultur- og vitenskapsdepartementet
- Grünfeld, Berthold og Kjell Noreik (1991): "Uførepensjonering blant innvandrere i Oslo". *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforsening* nr. 9, vol. 111
- Grünfeld, Berthold og Kjell Noreik (1992): "Bruk av sykepenger og sosialhjelp blant innvandrere i Oslo". *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforsening* nr. 3, vol. 112
- Grøgaard, Jens B. og Ole Fredrik Ugland (1991): *Én for alle, alle for én. En undersøkelse av frafallet fra vernepliktsmassen 1970-89*. Første rapport til prosjektet "Hvem utfører verneplikt i Norge?"

Fagbevegelsens senter for forskning, utredning og dokumentasjon. Oslo

Grøgaard, Jens B. og Ole Fredrik Ugland (1992): *Én for alle. Hvem utfører verneplikt i Norge? En undersøkelse av fullføringsgrad og frafall i vernepliktsmassen 1970-90*. Rapport nr. 132. Fagbevegelsens senter for forskning, utredning og dokumentasjon. Oslo

Grøgaard, Jens B. (1993a): *Skomaker, bli ved din lest? En analyse av ulikhet i utdanning og arbeid blant unge menn på 80-tallet*. Rapport nr. 146. Fagbevegelsens senter for forskning, utredning og dokumentasjon. Oslo

Grøgaard, Jens B. (1993b): "Gutters utdanningsvalg: Hvorfor har sosial bakgrunn så stor betydning? Et forsvar for verdiforklaringen". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Grønmo, Sigmund og Susan Lingsom (1986): "Increasing equality in household work: Patterns of time-use change in Norway". *European Sociological Review* vol. 2, no 3

Grøtvedt, Liv (1987): *Støy og helse. Analyse av støyopplevelse i Norge*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 66. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Grøtvedt, Liv (1989): "Helse". I *Sosialt Utsyn 1989*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 70. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Grøtvedt, Liv (1992): "Hva slags sykdommer har barn?" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Gulbrandsen, Lars (1988): *Barnehager og fordelingsproblemer*. Notat 1988: 21. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo

Gulbrandsen, Lars (1991): *Fra forbruksfest til gjeldskrise*. Rapport 91: 9. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo

Gulbrandsen, Lars (1993): *Boligkonsum og livsløp*. Notat 93: 6. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo

Gulbrandsen, Ole (1992a): *Husholdningsutviklingen i Norge: Resultater fra Folke- og bolig telling 1990*. Prosjektrapport 109-1992. Norges Byggforskningsinstitutt. Oslo

Gulbrandsen, Ole (1992b): "Å bo alene". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Gulbrandsen, Ole, Thorbjørn Hansen og Lars Gulbrandsen (1992): *Ungdom og bolig. Hva vet vi i dag om unges etablering*. Prosjektrapport 112. Norges byggforskningsinstitutt. Oslo

Gulbrandsen, Ole (1993): *Boforhold og økonomi hos unge voksne*. Prosjektrapport 125. Norges byggforskningsinstitutt. Oslo

Guldvog, Bjørn, Anders Thorgersen og Øydis Ueland (1992): *Ulykker, vold og selvpåført skade. Personskaderapport. Årsaker, omfang, konsekvenser og forebyggende strategier*. Rapport nr. 1. Statens institutt for folkehelse. Oslo

Gullestad, Marianne (1989): *Kultur og hverdagsliv*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo

Hagen, Steinar og Frøydis Langmark (1990): *Kreft. Helseregion I*. Kreftregistret

Halvorsen, Knut, Odd Bakken og Per Fugelli (1986): *Arbeidsløs i velferdsstaten*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo

- Hanisch, Ted (red.) (1984): *Søkelys på arbeidsmarkedet* nr. 1 1984. Institutt for samfunnsforskning. Oslo
- Hansen, Arvid (1987): "Barns rolle som lokale kontaktskapere". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Hansen, Arvid (1989): "Sosial kontakt". I *Sosialt Utsyn 1989*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 70. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Hansen, Marianne Nordli og Elisabet Rogg (1991): "Høyere utdanning i Norge. Rekruttering, finansiering og omfordeling". *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning* nr. 5
- Haraldsen, Gustav og Hege Kitterød (1992): *Døgnet rundt. Tidsbruk og tidsorganisering 1970-90*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 76. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Hareide, Dag (1991): *Det gode Norge. På vei mot et medmenneskelig samfunn?* Gyldendal. Oslo
- Harildstad, Anders (1989): "Timeverks- og sysselsettingstall". *Økonomiske analyser* nr. 7. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Helsedirektoratet (1989): *Anorexia nervosa og bulimia nervosa. Helsevesenets tilbud om behandling og forebygging*. Innstilling fra en arbeidsgruppe oppnevnt av Helsedirektoratet
- Hendin, Herbert (1967): *Selv mord i Skandinavia*. Dreyer. Oslo
- Hernes, Gudmund og Knud Knudsen (1976): *Utdanning og ulikhet*. NOU 1976: 46
- Hippe, Jon og Einar Øverbye (1990): I Jon Hippe: *Mye vil ha mer*. Rapport nr. 84. Fagbevegelsens senter for forskning og dokumentasjon
- Hjorth, Peter F. (1982): "Helsebegrepet, helseidealet og helsepolitiske mål". I P. E. Lorentzen (red): *Helsepolitikk og helseadministrasjon*. TANO. Oslo
- Holmøy, Jon (1993): *Pleie- og omsorgstjenesten i kommunene 1989*. Rapporter 93/3. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- House, J.S. og R.L. Kahn (1985): "Measures and concepts of social support". I S. Cohen og S.A. Syme (red): *Social support and health*. Academic Press. Toronto
- Høst, Sigurd (1991): *Daglig mediebruk - en oppdatering*. Publikasjon nr. 29. Møre og Romsdal distriktshøgskole. Volda
- Haaland, Thomas (1992): "Ungdom i kø for å bli voksne". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Haavaldsrud, Magnus og Hanna Hartvigsen Hamran (red.) (1983): *Utdanning og likhetsidealer*. Aschehoug. Oslo
- Haavind, Hanne (1984): "Fordeling av omsorgsfunksjoner i småbarnsfamilier". I Ingrid Rudie (red): *Myk start - hard landing*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Innst. S. nr. 200 (1991-92): *Innstilling fra Kirke- og undervisningskomiteen om kunnskap og kyndighet. Om visse sider ved videregående opplæring*
- Isaksen, Arne (1988): *Næringsutvikling i sentrum og utkant*. ØF-rapport nr. 5: 88. Østlandsforskning

- Iversen, Gunvor (1982): *Arbeidsmiljø 1980. Noen hovedresultater*. Rapporter 82/4. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Jensen, An-Magritt og Lars B. Kristofersen (1988): "Barn og foreldre. Familieformer i åttiåra." *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Jensen, An-Magritt, Bjørg Moen og Sten-Erik Clausen (1991): *Enebarn, delebarn, stebarn?* Rapport 1991: 14. Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning. Oslo
- Jensen, An-Magritt (1992): "Når mor og far skilles - om barns kontakt med fraflyttede foreldre." *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Juster, F.T. og F.P. Stafford (1991): "The Allocation of Time: Empirical Findings, Behavioural Models, and Problems of Measurement". *Journal of Economic Literature* vol. XXIX (June 1991)
- Jørgensen, Tor (1991): "Arbeidsløshet fører til økt press på universitetene." *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kalve, Trygve og Åne Osmunddalen (1992): "Økende bruk av sosialhjelp blant unge." *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kaul, Hjørdis og Elin Kvande (1991): "Mestring av arbeidsledighet." *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning* nr. 1
- Kirke-, utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet (mai 1992): *Ressursinnsats og resultater i norsk skole 1980-1990*
- Kitterød, Hege (1991): *Eldres reisevaner i 1970- og 1980-åra*. Interne notater 91/11. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kitterød, Hege og Stein Opdahl (1992): "Småbarnsforeldre: Lange dager, men tid til barna." *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kjeldstad, Randi (1992): "1980-årene: Småbarnsmødrenes tiår på arbeidsmarkedet". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kjelsrud, Morten (1992): "Arbeidsmarkedet: Innvandrere rammes hardest av lavkonjunkturen". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kjelsrud, Morten (1993): *Utvikling av arbeidsløshetsstatistikk for innvandrere/utenlandske statsborgere*. Notater 93/12. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kjønstad, Asbjørn (1992): *Folketrygdens uførepensjon*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Knudsen, Knud (1980): *Ulikhet i grunnskolen*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Kravdal, Øystein (1991): *Hvor mange barn?* Universitetsforlaget, Oslo
- Kristiansen, Jan-Erik (1989): *Ungdoms levekår*. Statistisk sentralbyrå og kultur- og vitenskapsdepartementet. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Kristofersen, Lars og Tor Slettebø (1992): "Hvert postnummer sitt barnevern?" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Kvande, Elin og Berit Brandt (1989): *Fra mors-sentrert til fars-sentrert familieforskning*. IFIM-notat 13/89. SINTEF. Trondheim
- Kaarhus, Randi (1991): *Norske nærmiljøforsøk: Idegrunnlag og praksis*.

- NIBR-rapport 1991: 8. Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning, Oslo
- Lauvås, Nille (1992): *Rekruttering og studieprogresjon i videregående skole*. Rapport 92: 3. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo
- Lesjø, Jon Helge (1981): "Utdanning". *Pax Leksikon* (bind 6). Pax. Oslo
- Lindbekk, Tore (1991): "Utdanningsvirkninger på 1980-tallet". *Søkelys på arbeidsmarkedet* nr. 2. Institutt for samfunnsforskning
- Lindquist, Kjersti Gro og Liv Sannes (1989): *Befolkningsdata og arbeidsmarkedsdata etter kjønn, alder og ekteskapeelig status*. Interne Notater 32/89. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Lingsom, Susan (1985): *Uformell omsorg for syke og eldre*. Samfunnsøkonomiske studier 57. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Lingsom, Susan (1989): *Gammel og sprek*. Om endringer i eldres hjelpebehov. Rapport 89: 8. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo
- Lingsom, Susan (1991): *Hjelp etter behov? Offentlig og privat omsorg for hjemmeboende eldre*. Rapport 91: 5. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo
- Listhaug, Ola (1991): *Norske verdier 1982-90: Stabilitet og endring*. Rapport nr. 30. Institutt for sosiologi og samfunnskunnskap, Universitetet i Trondheim
- Listhaug, Ola og Beate Huseby (1990): *Values in Norway 1990: Study description and codebook*. ISS-rapport nr. 29. Department of sociology, the University of Trondheim
- Listhaug, Ola, Anders Todal Jenssen og Hans Terje Mysen (1983): *Values in Norway: Study description and codebook*. ISS-rapport nr. 11. Department of sociology, the University of Trondheim
- Lorentzen, Håkon (1984): "Privatisering er svaret - hva er spørsmålet?" i Håkon Lorentzen (red.): *Privat eller offentlig velferd?* Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Lund, Karl Erik (1992): "Samfunnsskapte endringer i tobakksvaner blant ungdom". I T. Sanner (red.): *Helsekonsekvenser ved røyking. Tobakk og barn. En rapport fra sosialministeren*. Sosialdepartementet
- Lunde, Tormod K., Bjørn K. Wold og Karl Andersen (1990): *Sunn, sunnere, sunnest*. Rapport nr. 2. Statens institutt for forbruksforskning. Oslo
- Lunde, Tormod K. og Christian Poppe (1991): *Ny-fattigdom i velferdsstaten*. Rapport nr. 3. Statens institutt for forbruksforskning. Oslo
- Lyngstad, Jan (1992): *Økonomiske levekår for småbarnsfamilier og eldre 1970-1986*. Rapporter 92/11. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Løchen, Yngvar (1990): "Den sosiale forvitringen". I Løchen, Yngvar (red.): *Formål og fellesskap*. Prosjekt alternativ framtid. Oslo
- Mastekaasa, Arne (1991): "Sykefravær og bedriftstilhørighet: Noen sammenheng?" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå

- Medisinsk fødselsregister (1991): *Årsmelding 1990*. Universitetet i Bergen
- Medisinsk fødselsregister (1993): *Årsmelding 1991*. Universitetet i Bergen
- Moen, Ketil (1991): *Ungdomsundersøkelsen 1990. Foreløpig rapport*. Rapport nr. 2. Arbeidsdirektoratet
- Moland, Leif E. (1991): *Kompetanse eller tidsfordriv? Opplysningsorganisasjonenes bidrag til norsk voksenopplæring*. Rapport nr. 120. Fagbevegelsens senter for forskning, utredning og dokumentasjon. Oslo
- Moum, Torbjørn (red.) (1991): *Helse i Norge*. Gyldendal. Oslo
- Moxnes, Kari (1992): "Changes in Family Patterns - Changes in Parenting? A Change toward a More or Less Equal Sharing between Parents?". I Ulla Bjørnberg (red.): *European Parents in the 1990s. Contradictions and comparisons*. Transaction Publishers. New Brunswick and London
- Mønnesland, Jan (1992): "Hovedtendenser i den regionale sysselsettingsutvikling og framtidige utfordringer". I Ljones, Olav, Bjørg Moen og Lars Østby (red.): *Mennesker og modeller. Livsløp og kryssløp*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 78. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Noack, Turid (1992a): "Mann og barn - gamle og nye veier til familie". I Ljones, Olav, Bjørg Moen og Lars Østby (red.): *Mennesker og modeller. Livsløp og kryssløp*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 78. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Noack, Turid (1992b): "Infekunditet og ufrivillig barnløshet et økende problem?" *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 3, vol. 112
- NOMESKO (div. årganger): *Health Statistics in the Nordic Countries*. NORD. København
- Norges allmennvitenskapelige forskningsråd (mai 1992): *Hva kan arbeidsledighetsforskningen fortelle oss?* Avslutningskonferanse for NAVFs forskningsprogram om arbeidsledighet. Holmenkollen Park Hotell 2. desember 1991. Rådet for samfunnsvitenskapelig forskning. Oslo
- Norsk Gallup (1992): *Kommentarrapport Rekrutteringsatferd i norsk næringsliv*. Oslo
- Norsk Gallup (1993): *Kommentarrapport Rekruttering av innvandrere til offentlig sektor*. Oslo
- NOU 1977: 6: *Ein samla offentleg politikk for oppvekstmiljøet*. Noregs offentlege utgreiingar
- NOU 1988: 28: *Med viten og vilje*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Kultur- og vitenskapsdepartementet
- NOU 1988: 17: *Frivillige organisasjoner*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Finans- og tolldepartementet
- NOU 1988: 24: *Inntektsdannelsen i Norge*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Finans- og tolldepartementet
- NOU 1990: 23: *Sykelønnsordningen*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Sosialdepartementet
- NOU 1991: 4: *Veien videre til studie og yrkeskompetanse for alle*. Norges offent-

lige utredninger. Kirke-, utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet

NOU 1992: 20: *Det gode arbeidsmiljø er lønnsomt for alle*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Kommunaldepartementet

NOU 1992: 4: *Om grunnlaget for inntektsoppgjørene 1991*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Finans- og tolldepartementet

NOU 1992: 15: *Kommune- og fylkesinndelingen i et Norge i forandring*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Kommunaldepartementet

NOU 1992: 1: *Trygghet - Verdighet - Omsorg*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Sosialdepartementet

NOU 1992: 26: *En nasjonal strategi for økt sysselsetting i 1990-årene*. Norges offentlige utredninger. Finansdepartementet

NOU 1993: 17: *Levekår i Norge. Er graset grønt for alle?* Norges offentlige utredninger. Finans- og tolldepartementet

Nygård, L. (1992): *Omsorgsressurser hos nære pårørende*. Rapport 2/82. Norsk Institutt for sykehusforskning. Trondheim

Næringslivets hovedorganisasjon (1990): *Kunnskapens pris. Hovedtrekk ved ressursbruk i det offentlige utdanningssystemet på åttitallet*. Oslo

Næringslivets hovedorganisasjon (1991): *Underveis. Grunnskolekullet 1980. Bruk av utdanningssystemet i perioden 1980-88*. Oslo

Næss, Siri og Øyvind Bergwitz (1991): "Ekteskapet - best for menn?" *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning* nr. 4

Næss, Terje og Inger Henaug (1992): *Kandidatundersøkelsen 1990. Yrkesaktivitet - arbeidsledighet - videre studier*. Rapport 2. NAVFs utredningsinstitutt. Oslo

Oftedal Telhaug, Alfred (1979): *Vår videregående skole. Oversikt over og kommentarer til reformarbeidet* (3. utgave). Didakta. Oslo

Olaussen, Leif Petter (1982): "Selvrapportert utsatthet for kriminalitet". *Nordisk tidsskrift for kriminalvitenskap* nr. 4, årgang 69

Olsen, Berit og Knut Fylkesnes (1991): "Helseundersøkelsen i Finnmark - hvor fornøyd er folk med kommunehelsetjenesten?" *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 11, vol. 111

Otnes, Berit (1987): *Straffbares sosiale bakgrunn. 1980-1981*. Rapporter 86/21. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Otnes, Berit (1989a): *Foreign citizens and their consumption of supplementary benefits and welfare services from local government in Norway*. Paper to the 29. international congress of Institut International de Sociologie, Rome, June 12-16

Otnes, Berit (1989b): "Kriminalitet og konflikt". I *Sosialt Utsyn 1989*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 70. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Pedersen, Per B., Ola Kindseth og Bård Paulsen (red.) (1992): *Samdata-sykehus 1991. Sammenligningsdata for somatiske*

- sykehus. Rapport nr. 1. Norsk institutt for sykehusforskning. Trondheim
- Retterstøl, Nils (1990): *Selv mord*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Retterstøl, Nils, Finn Gjertsen, Harry Ekeland og Johan H. Olving (1993): "Selvmord blant unge i alderen 15-29 år i Oslo. Utviklingen i Norden og regionale variasjoner i Norge" *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 16, vol. 113
- Romøren, Tor Inge (1992): *Stages in family care of the elderly: Experiences from a longitudinal study*. Paper presented at the conference: Family Sociology - Developing the field. Voksenåsen Hotel
- Rosenvinge, Jan H. (1991): "Selvmordsforsøk - foreløpige resultater fra en registreringsundersøkelse i Østfold". *Tidsskrift for Norsk Psykologforening* vol. 28
- Rygnestad, Tarjei (1992): "Selvmord i Norge. Endringer på 1900-tallet, spesielt med henblikk på utviklingen de siste 20 år" *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 1, vol 112
- Seip, Anne-Lise (1984): *Sosialhjelpstaten blir til. Norsk sosialpolitikk 1740-1920*. Gyldendal. Oslo
- Severeide, Paul Inge (1988): "Utdanningsvalg og utdanningsveger". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Severeide, Paul Inge (1989): "Utdanning". *Sosialt utsyn 1989*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 70. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Skirbekk, Sigurd (1976): *Sosiologiske makroteorier*. Arbeidsnotater nr. 53. Institutt for sosiologi. Universitetet i Oslo
- Skiri, Halvard (1992): Tekstheftet: "Befolkning". Under hovedtema 7, "Befolkning, bosetting og arbeidsmarked". I *Nasjonalatlas for Norge*. Statens kartverk. Hønefoss
- Skog, Ole-Jørgen (1990): "Alkoholskadenes utvikling i Norge" *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 3, vol. 110
- Skrede, Kari (1971): *Sosialøkonomisk klassifisering av yrker i Norge, 1960*. Rapport nr. 71-1. Institutt for sosialforskning. Oslo
- Skrede, Kari (1986): "Hvor langt er vi kommet på vei mot likestilling? I Skrede, Kari og Kristin Tornes (red.): *Kan vi planlegge oss til likestilling i 2010?* Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Sommerchild, Hilchen og Berit Grøholt (1989): *Lærebok i barnepsykiatri*. TANO. Oslo
- Sommerfeldt, Elisabet (red.) (1992): *Eldresentre i hardt vær*. Rapport nr. 7. Norsk gerontologisk institutt. Oslo
- Sosialdepartementet (1992): *Sammenligningstall for kommunene*. Hefte 2f. Styrings- og informasjonshjulet for helse- og sosialtjenesten i kommunene
- Statens ernæringsråd (1991): *Utvikling i norsk kosthold*
- St.meld. nr. 1 (1949): *Nasjonalbudsjettet 1949*. Handelsdepartementet
- St.meld. nr. 40 (1990-91): *Fra visjon til virke. Om høgre utdanning*. Kirke-, utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet
- St.meld. nr. 33 (1991-92): *Kunnskap og kyndighet. Om visse sider ved videregå-*

- ende opplæring. Kirke-, utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet
- St.meld. nr. 61 (1991-92): *Kultur i tiden*. Kulturdepartementet
- St.meld. nr. 70 (1991-1992): *Likestillingspolitikk for 90-årene*. Barne- og familiedepartementet
- St.meld. nr. 4 (1992-93): *Langtidsprogrammet 1994-97*. Finans- og tolldepartementet
- Statistiska centralbyrån (1991): *Hälsan i Sverige*. Hälsostatistisk årsbok 1991/92
- Statistisk sentralbyrå (1946): *Najonalinntekten i Norge 1935 - 1943. Realkapitalen 1939 og kapitalreduksjonen under krigen. Okkupasjonskostnadene. Norges offisielle statistikk X102*.
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Arbeidsmarkedstatistikk 1990*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Arbeidsmiljø 1989*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Barnehagestatistikk*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Befolkningsstatistikk 1992 Hefte II og III*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Befolkningsstatistikk 1991 Hefte III*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Boforholdsundersøkelsene*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Byggearealstatistikk*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Familie- og yrkesundersøkelsen 1988*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Forbruksundersøkelsene*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Fruktbarhetsundersøkelsen 1977*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Helseinstitusjoner*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Helsestatistikk*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Helseundersøkelsen 1985*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Historisk statistikk 1978*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Inntekts- og formuesundersøkelsene*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Levekårsundersøkelsene*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Nasjonalregnskap*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Samferdselsstatistikk*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Sosialstatistikk*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Tidsbruk og tidsorganisering 1970-1990*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: NOS *Trygdestatistikk. Enslige forsørgere 1988-1990*
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: *Naturressurser og miljø 1992*. Rapporter 93/1

- Statistisk sentralbyrå: *Offentlig forvaltning i Norge*. Rapporter 92/13
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: *Helsetilstanden i Norge*. Rapporter 90/7
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: *Kommunehelse-tjenesten 1990*. Rapporter 92/9
- Statistisk sentralbyrå: *Standard for kommunklassifisering*. Standarder for norsk statistikk nr. 4
- Statistisk sentralbyrå (1965): *Norges økonomi etter krigen*. Samfunns-økonomiske studier 12
- Statistisk sentralbyrå (1993): *Økonomiske analyser* nr. 1.
- Stavang, Trine Ellekjær (1991): "Sysselsettingsutviklingen på 1970- og 1980-tallet belyst med sysselsettingsdata fra nasjonalregnskapet". *Økonomiske analyser* nr. 8. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Steen, Jens, Rolf Lindemann og Karen Helene Ørstavik (1993): "Arvelige sykdommer og misdannelser som dødsårsak i de to første leveår blant syv årskull barn i Oslo". *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 3, vol. 113
- Strand, Børge (1992): "Regional location of Poverty in Norway". *Report from Multidisciplinary Research Conference on Poverty and Distribution Oslo November 16-17*. Arbeidsnotat fra avdeling for personstatistikk 7, part 4. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Støren, Liv Anne (1987): *Levekår blant utenlandske statsborgere 1983*. Samfunnsøkonomiske studier 63. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Søbye, Espen (1990): *Institusjoner for eldre*. Rapporter 90/22. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Sørli, Kjetil og Inger Texmon (1988): "Økte fødselstall i byene". *Samfunns-speilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Sørli, Kjetil (1992): "Analyse av flytting og bosetting i livsløpsperspektiv". I Ljones Olav, Bjørg Moen og Lars Østby (red.): *Mennesker og modeller. Sosiale og økonomiske studier* 78. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Tellnes, Gunnar (1984): "Resultater av skadeforebyggende arbeid i lokalsamfunnet" *Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening* nr. 26, vol. 104
- Tellnes, Gunnar (1988): "Epidemiologisk intervensjonsstudie. Skadeforebyggende arbeid i lokalsamfunnet". I Almind, Gert, Dag Brussgaard, Niels Bentzen og Birgitta Hovelius (red.): *Forskning i nordisk allmenmedisin*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo
- Texmon, Inger (1992): "Flytting fra foreldrehjemet". I: *Arbeider utført i Statistisk sentralbyrå presentert ved 10. nordiske demografiske symposium i Lund, 12.-14. august 1992*, Arbeidsnotat fra avdeling for personstatistikk 4/1992. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Thoits, Peggy A. (1983): "Multiple identities and psychological well-being: A reformulation and test of the social isolation hypothesis". *American Sociological Review*, April, vol. 48.
- Thoresen, Thor Olav (1992): *Child Care Subsidies and Effect on Inequality*. Arbeidsnotat fra avdeling for personstatistikk 7/1992. Statistisk sentralbyrå

- Thorsen, Kirsten (1990): *Alene og ensom, sammen og lykkelig? Ensomhet i ulike aldersgrupper*. Rapport nr. 2. Norsk Gerontologisk Institutt. Oslo
- UN (div. årganger): *Demographic Yearbook*. New York
- United Nations (1953): *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*. Statistical Office of the U.N. Studies in Methods. Series F, no. 2. New York
- United Nations (1992): *Revised System of National Accounts*. Ch. VI: *The Production Account* (Provisional ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/2/REV4). 15 May 1992. New York
- Vangsnes, Sigmund (1967): *An Analysis of Some Background Factors Affecting the Recruitment and Achievement of Students Enrolled for Examen Artium in Norway*. NAVF-rapport nr. 1. Norges allmennvitenskapelige forskningsråd. Oslo
- Vassenden, Elisabetta (1992): "Store forskjeller i utdanningsveier for utenlandske barn". *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 3. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Vassenden, Kåre (1992): *Utredning om en "Standard for innvandrerklassifisering" til bruk i statistikk*. Upublisert notat KVa 11.12.92
- Vaage, Odd Frank (1992): "Noen hovedresultater fra Kultur- og mediebrukundersøkelsen 1991: Ungdom og høyt utdannede de mest aktive kulturbrukere" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 2. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Westin, Steinar (1990): "Uførepensjonen i 1980-årene: Hvorfor kom så mange på trygd?" *Sosial Trygd* nr. 1
- WHO (div. årganger): *World health statistics Annual*. Geneva
- Wærness, Kari (1990): "Informal and formal care in old age: What is wrong with the new ideology in Scandinavia today?" i Clare Ungerson (red.): *Gender and caring. Work and Welfare in Britain and Scandinavia*. Harvester/Wheatsheaf, New York
- Wårum, Marit (1987a): "Hvem former nærmiljøet for hvem?" *Samfunnsspeilet* nr. 1. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Wårum, Marit (1987b): *Tidsbruk og aktivitet i nærmiljø*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 64. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Østby, Lars (1992): *International migration to Norway, 1991*. Report for OECD. Arbeidsnotat fra avdeling for personstatistikk 5/1992. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Aaberge, Rolf og Tom Wennemo (1988): *Inntektsulikhet i Norge 1973-1985*. Rapporter 88/15. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Aamodt, Per O. (1982): *Utdanning og sosial bakgrunn*. Samfunnsøkonomiske studier 51. Statistisk sentralbyrå
- Aamodt, Per O. (1991): *Nye studenter 1980-90*. Foreløpig notat. NAVFs utredningsinstitutt. Oslo
- Aardal, Bernt og Henry Valen (1989): *Velgere, partier og politisk avstand*. Sosiale og økonomiske studier 69. Statistisk sentralbyrå

Aase, Asbjørn (1992): "The changing geography of mortality in Norway 1969-89". *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift* nr. 2, vol. 46

Aasland, Olaf Gjerløw (1992): "Alkohol og andre rusmidler". I Øivind Larsen mfl. (red.): *Samfunnsmedisin i Norge - teori og anvendelse*. Universitetsforlaget. Oslo

Social Survey 1993

Social Survey 1993 describes living conditions in Norway at the beginning of the 1990s and how they developed during a turbulent decade. The book presents the information in tables, graphs and summaries of the most important findings from a wide range of statistical sources.

Recent surveys of population and family, household economy, employment and working environment, education, health and care, social participation, local community, leisure and cultural activity are presented in ten chapters.

The publication may be ordered from:
Statistics Norway
Sales and Subscription Office
P.O.Box 8131 Dep.
N-0033 Oslo

Telephone: +47 - 22 86 49 64, +47 - 22 86 48 87
Telefax: +47 - 22 86 49 76

ISBN 82-537-3987-7
ISSN 0804-3221

NOK 90.00



Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway



9 788253 739878