

Example Report

The Quality of Life of the People in Norway

The Management Institute for Quality-of-Life Studies



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Introduction

This report provides a detailed picture of the quality of life of the people in Norway using selected national-level indicators. To better understand the quality-of-life ratings we provide several benchmarks or comparison groups, namely the OECD and the World at large.

This report covers quality-of-life indicators involving several dimensions of national well-being:

- Economic well-being (Age, GNI per capita, GDP Growth, Unemployment, and Income Inequality),
- Educational well-being (Public Spending as Percent of GDP, Primary Completion Rate),
- Environmental Well-Being (CO₂ Emissions),
- Women Well-Being (Proportion of Parliamentary Seats Held by Women, Fertility Rate), and
- Health Well-Being (Life Expectancy, Access to Sanitation Facilities).

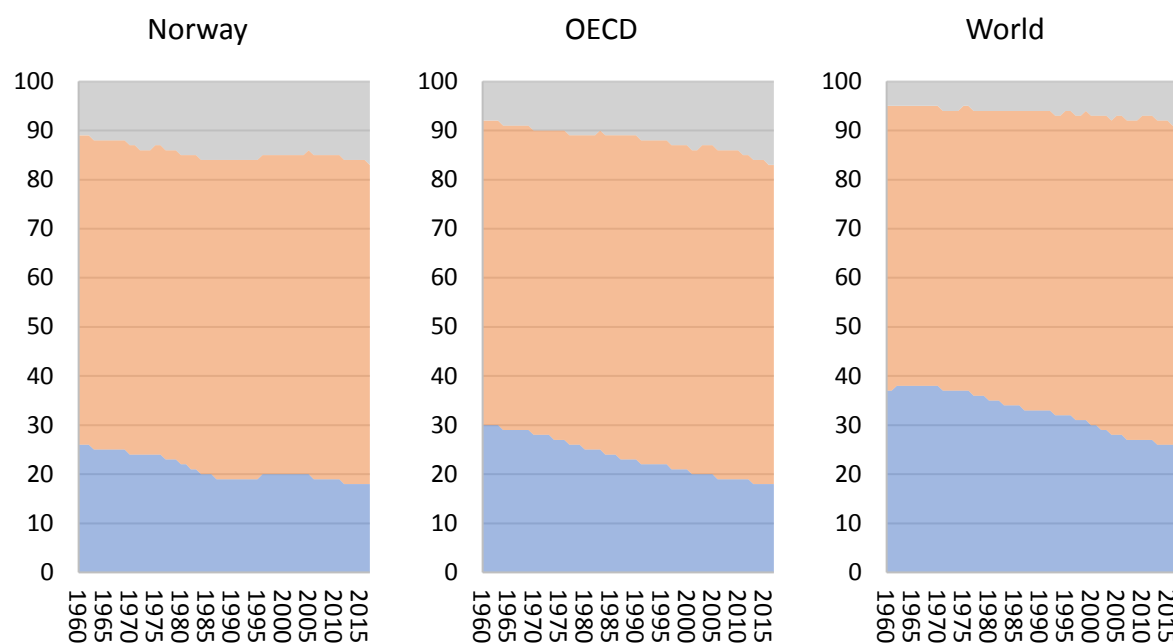
Quality of Life: *Demography (Age)*

An important indicator of quality of life of a country is age. Countries are economically burdened by a large aging population as well as a burgeoning children/youth population. Countries that have a large and growing segments of its population being middle age are traditionally rated as high in quality of life because middle age people work, earn a living, and participate in the developing the country's economy.

As such, Norway has a large aging population and it is growing. Compared to OECD countries as well as the World at large, Norway's aging population is much larger than the benchmarks and may be construed as problematic (see Figure 1 and Appendix A). Fortunately, the size of the children/youth segment of the population is small compared to the OECD and World benchmarks, and the trend shows continuous decline. This is again a positive indicator of quality of life for the country as a whole.

FIGURE 1

Percent of Population by Age for Norway, OECD Members, and the World, 1960 – 2017



■ Ages 0-14 ■ Ages 15-64 ■ Ages 65+

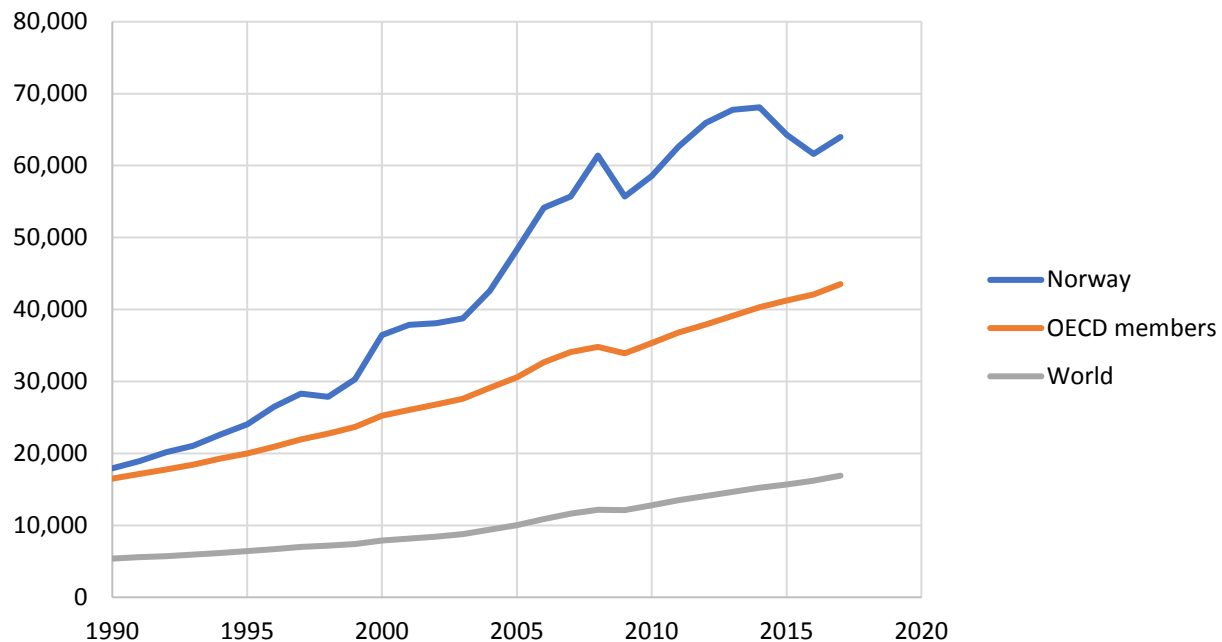
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank staff estimates based on age/sex distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision.

Quality of Life: GNI per Capita

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is a well-accepted quality-of-life metric. Research suggests that countries with higher levels of GNI per capita tend to score highly on overall quality-of-life indices. That is, there is a positive relationship between GNI per capita and overall quality of life of a country.

Figure 2 (and Appendix B) shows how Norway compares to OECD countries and the World at large in terms of this quality-of-life indicator. The figure shows that Norway started out in 1990 at a level comparable to the OECD countries and much better than the World average on GNI per capita. The trend is markedly positive compared to the two benchmarks. That is, Norway's GNI per capita far exceeded the OECD average and the World at large.

FIGURE 2
GNI per Capita PPP, 1990 – 2017



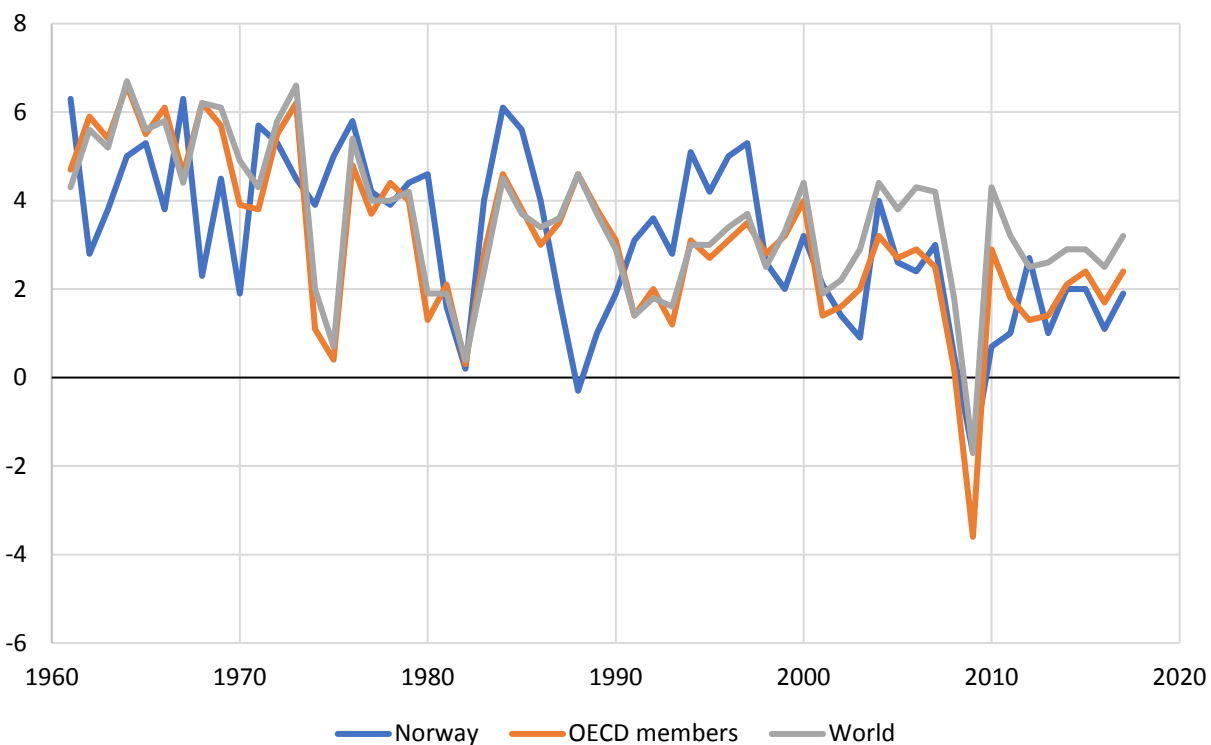
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Quality of Life: GDP Growth

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a recognized measure of economic well-being at the national level. As such, it is also recognized as a quality-of-life metric. Research suggests that countries with higher levels of GDP Growth tend to score highly on overall quality-of-life indices. That is, there is a positive relationship between GDP Growth and overall quality of life of a country.

Figure 3 (and Appendix C) shows how Norway compares to OECD countries and the World at large in terms of this quality-of-life indicator. The figure shows that Norway, the OECD countries, as well as the World at large experienced positive economic growth except for the significant decline in 2008-09. Specifically, Norway performed at lower levels of economic growth (lower than the OECD countries and the World at large in the 1960-70 decade. Between 1970 and 1980, Norway's GDP showed greater stability than OECD and the World at large. The reverse pattern of growth occurred between 1980 and 1990. That is, Norway's GDP fluctuated significantly, much more so than the OECD and the World at large. Fluctuation continued into the 2000 decade culminating in a significant decline in the later part of the 2000 decade. Norway suffered in the same way that the OECD and the World at large have suffered too. The most recent decade (2000+) witnessed a resurgence in economic growth comparable to the OECD countries and the World at large.

FIGURE 3
GDP Growth, 1961 – 2017



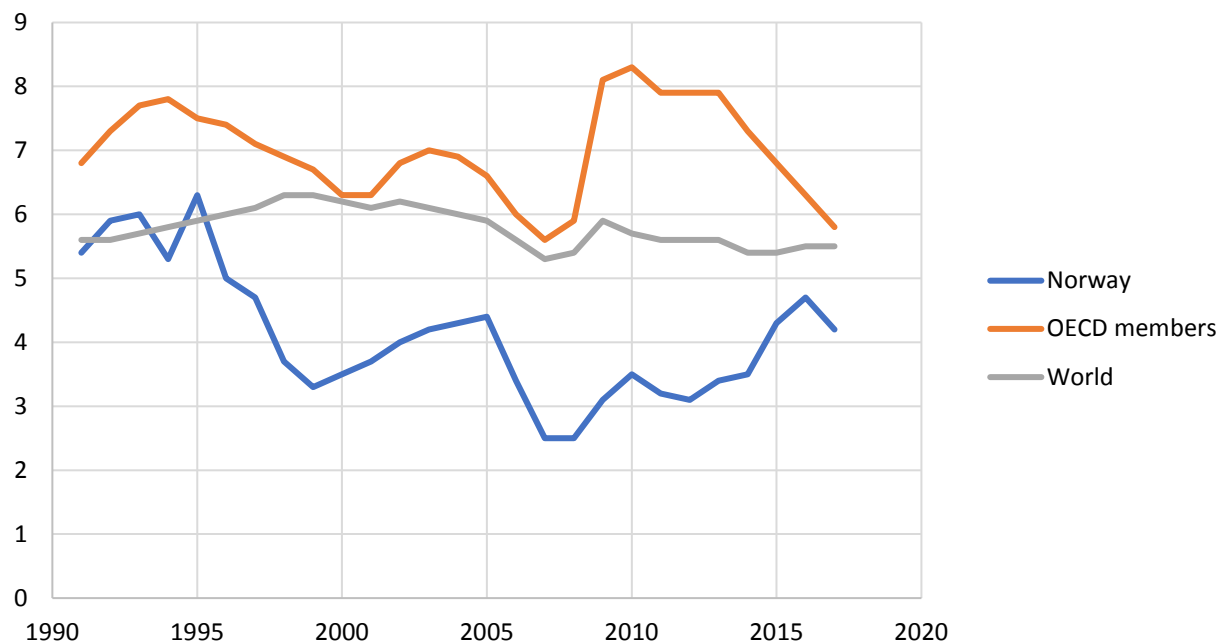
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Quality of Life: Unemployment

Unemployment is a recognized indicator of economic well-being. A country experiencing high levels of unemployment is considered to have low levels of economic well-being. As such, it is also recognized as a quality-of-life metric.

Between 1990 and 1995 Norway's unemployment varied from 5.5% to 6.2%, comparable to the World at large but much better than the OECD countries (range 6.9-7.9%). 1995 onward Norway outperformed the OECD countries by a significant margin as well as the World at large. See Figure 4 (and Appendix D).

FIGURE 4
Unemployment, 1991 – 2017



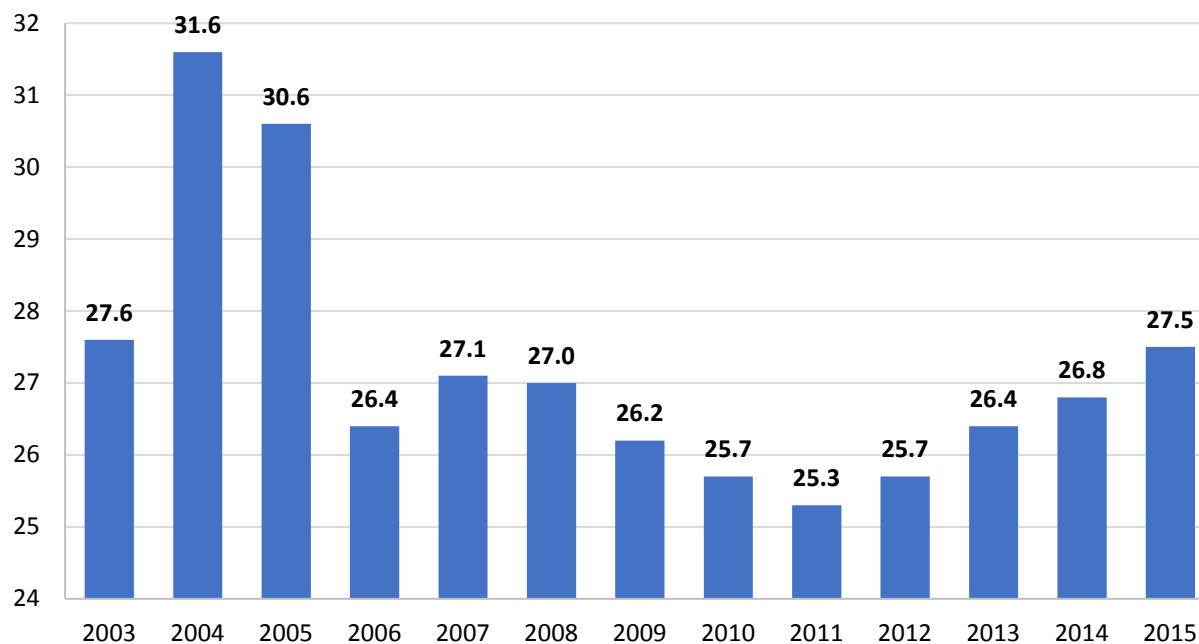
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2018.

Quality of Life: Income Inequality

There is much evidence in the quality-of-life research literature suggesting that countries that have high levels of income inequality tend to score lower on overall indices of quality of life. That is, there is a negative relationship between income inequality and overall quality of life of a country. An important indicator of income inequality is the Gini Index. This index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus, a Gini score of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

As shown in Figure 5 (and Appendix E), Norway's income inequality is considered relatively low, ranging between 25.3 in 2011 and 31.6 in 2004. The overall trend reflects stability in income inequality over the last decade.

FIGURE 5
Gini Index for Norway, 2003 – 2015



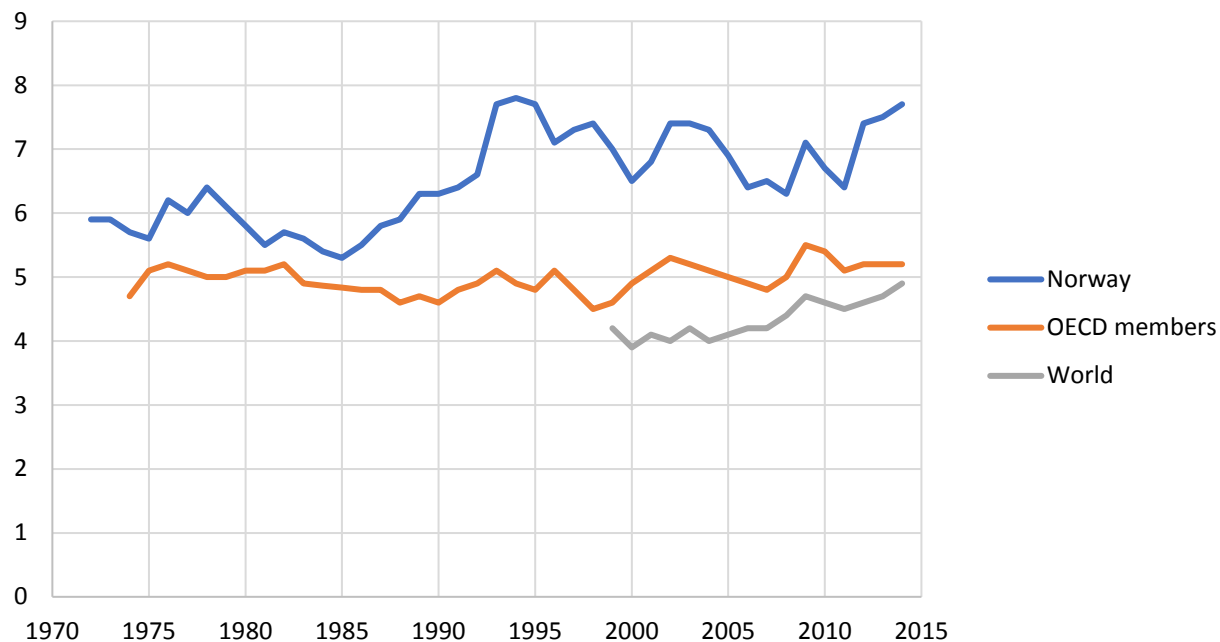
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

Quality of Life: Public Spending on Education

An important indicator of educational well-being is public spending on education as percent of GDP. That is, the higher the public spending on education the higher the educational well-being of the country as a whole, and in turn the higher the educational well-being of the country the higher its overall quality of life.

Figure 6 (and Appendix F) depicts a very positive picture of educational well-being in Norway. Public spending as percent of GDP is markedly higher than the OECD countries, and particularly in relation to the World average.

FIGURE 6
Public Spending on Education (percent of GDP), 1972 – 2014



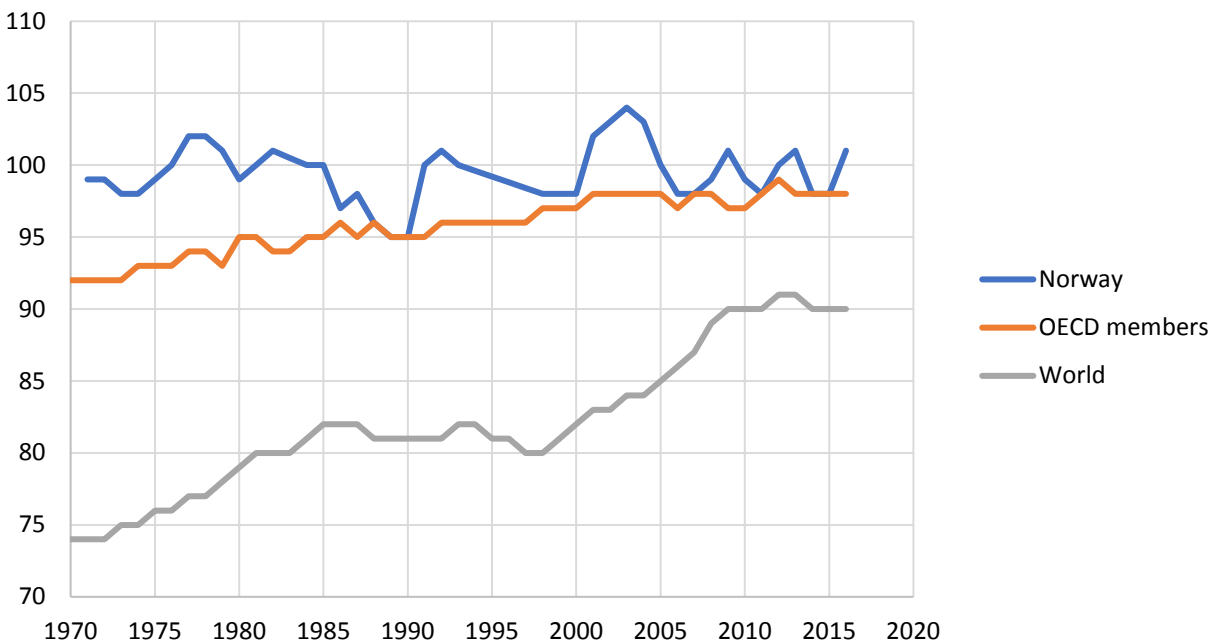
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Quality of Life: Primary Completion Rate

Another important indicator of educational well-being of a country is Primary Completion Rate (as percent of age relevant group). That is, the more children complete primary school education the higher the educational well-being of the country.

Figure 7 (and Appendix G) shows another positive picture for Norway. Norway's Primary Completion Rate outpaced the OECD countries and far outpaced the World at large.

FIGURE 7
Primary Completion Rate (percent of relevant age group), 1970 – 2016



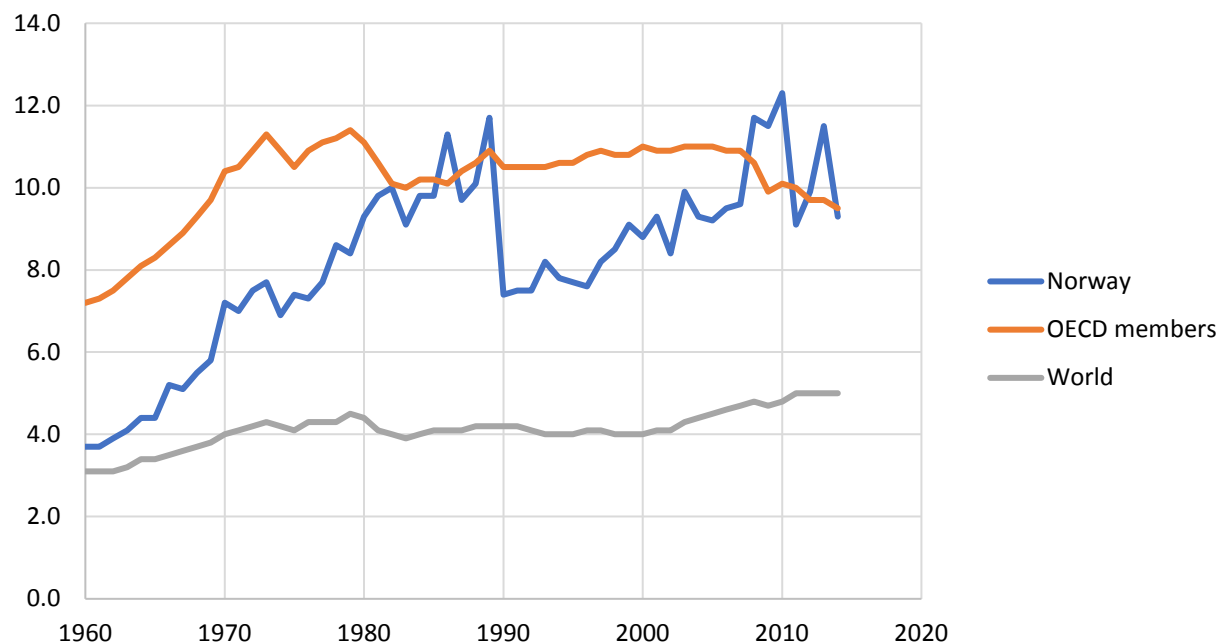
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Quality of Life: CO₂ Emissions

A highly recognized indicator of environmental well-being is CO₂ Emissions measured in terms of metric tons per capita. The higher the CO₂ Emissions the lower the environmental well-being of the country in question, which is an important component of overall quality of life of the country as a whole.

As shown in Figure 8 (and Appendix H) the CO₂ Emissions of the OECD countries is markedly higher than the World at large. Norway's CO₂ Emissions is not as bad compared to the OECD countries. Nevertheless, Norway's record on CO₂ Emissions is still poor compared to the World at large. Norway's emissions increased systematically between 1960 and 1989 and then dropt significant around 1990. Between 1990 and 2010 Norway's emissions record climbed back up gradually culminating in 2010, then began to drop in significant ways the last few years.

FIGURE 8
CO₂ Emissions (metric tons per capita), 1960 – 2014



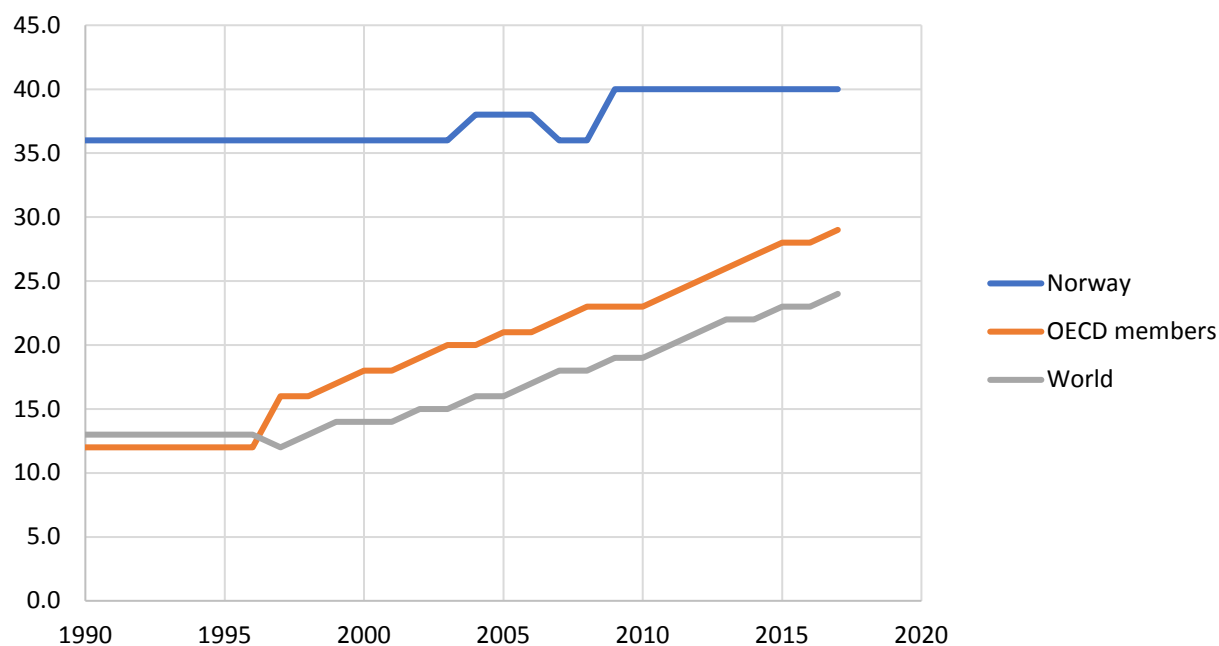
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States.

Quality of Life: Proportion of Parliamentary Seats Held by Women

A country recognized to have high quality of life is a country that treats its women (half of its population) equitably. As such women well-being is an important element of a country's quality of life. Proportion of Parliamentary Seats Held by Women is an important indicator of gender equality of a country—more seats held by women the higher the quality of life of the country.

As shown in Figure 9 (and Appendix I), Norway's record on gender equality is markedly better than the OECD countries and the World at large. Norway is rated highly along this indicator and the trend remains positive and stable. Interesting the trend of the OECD countries and the World at large is increasing but remains significantly lower than Norway's record on gender equality.

FIGURE 9
Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, 1990 – 2017



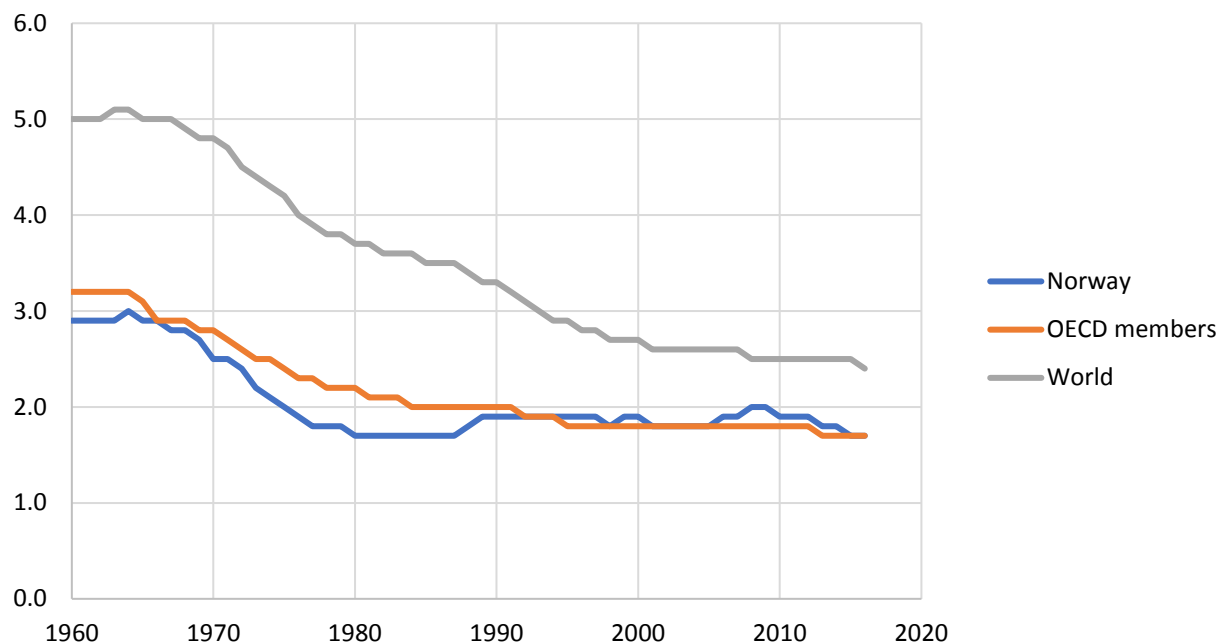
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org).

Quality of Life: Fertility Rate

Another measure of women well-being is Fertility Rate (births per woman). On the average, women's Fertility Rate ranges from 1.7 to 5.1 (births per woman). The higher the Fertility Rate the lower the women well-being. A high Fertility Rate is recognized as a negative indicator of quality of life in a country because women who have more children are traditionally deprived from participation in the labor market, making them dependent on their husbands or others for financial support.

Fertility Rate has declined in recent decades gradually and systematically (see Figure 10 and Appendix J). The World average has dropped from 5.0 in 1960 to 2.4 in 2016. A similar trend occurred in relation to the OECD countries, a drop in fertility from 3.3 in 1960 to 1.7 in 2016. With respect to Norway, the Fertility Rate between 1960 and 1990 was significantly lower than the OECD countries and much lower than the World on average. However, the Fertility Rate in Norway stabilized around 1.8 since 1990, comparable to the OECD countries.

FIGURE 10
Fertility Rate (births per woman), 1960 – 2016



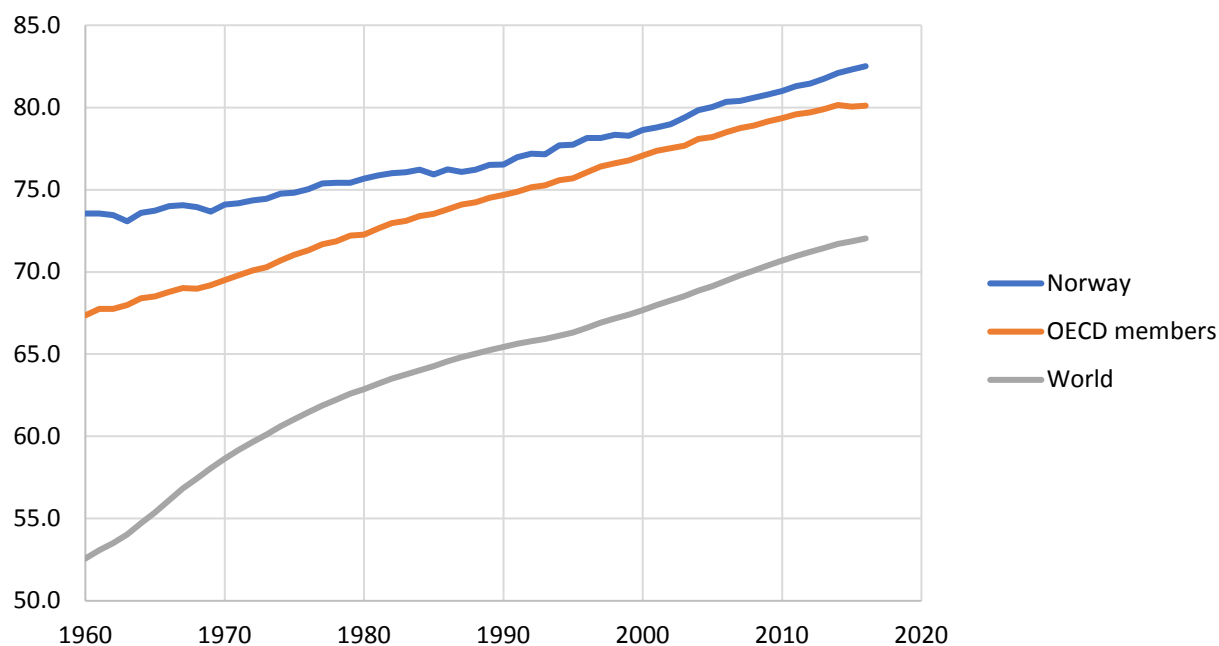
Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

Quality of Life: Life Expectancy

A recognized measure of a country's health is Life Expectancy at Birth. When people are physically healthy they live longer lives. As such, Life Expectancy at Birth is a recognized quality-of-life metric.

Figure 11 (and Appendix K) shows Life Expectancy at Birth for Norway, the OECD countries, and the World at large. The figure shows a positive trend for Norway as well as the OECD countries and the World at large. However, the trend is more evident for Norway compared to the other benchmarks. Specifically, Norway had a Life Expectancy of 74 years in 1960 climbing up to 83 in 2016. In contrast, Life Expectancy was 67 years in 1960 climbing up to 80 in 2016. The World average was 53 years in 1960 climbing up to 72 in 2016.

FIGURE 11
Life Expectancy at Birth, 1960 – 2016



Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, or derived from male and female life expectancy at birth from sources such as: (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

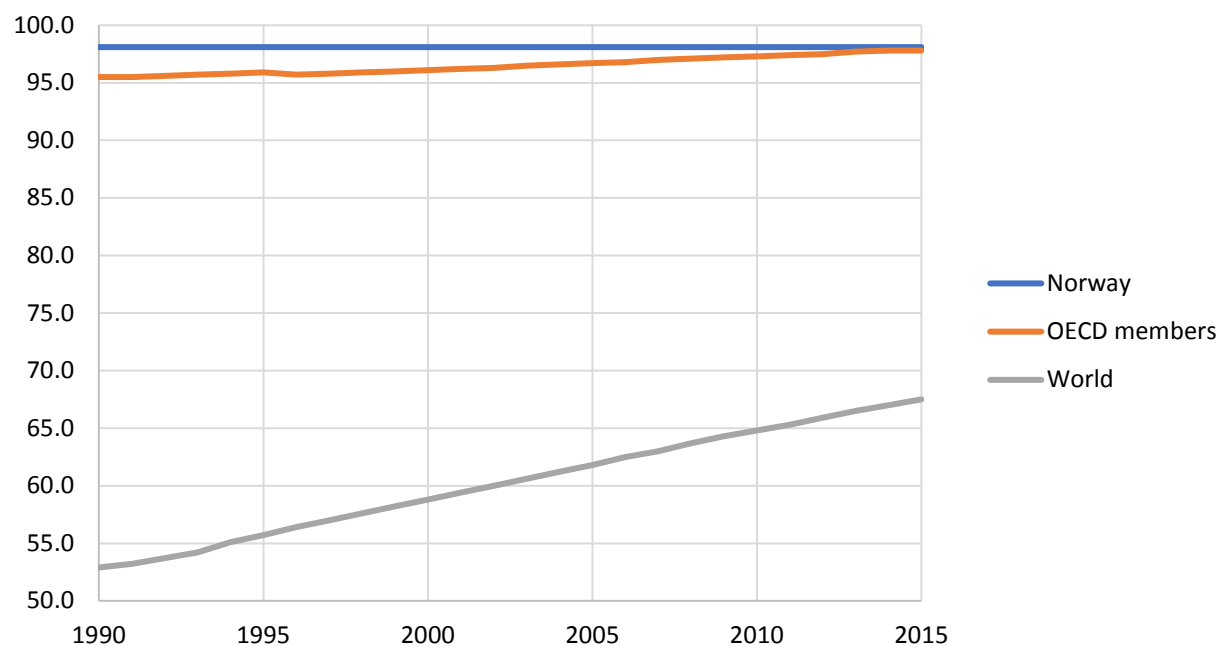
Quality of Life: *Access to Sanitation Facilities*

Another recognized quality-of-life indicator involving health is Percent of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities. Countries that have more people using improved sanitation facilities are likely to have better health and well-being.

Figure 12 (and Appendix L) compares Norway with the OECD and the World at large. As shown in the figure, Norway has the vast majority of its people access to improved sanitation facilities, leading the OECD countries. Compared to the World at large, Norway's record is markedly better albeit the fact that the World average is has been climbing gradually and systematically during the last 25+ years.

FIGURE 12

Percent of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities, 1990 – 2015



Source: The World Bank: Millennium Development Goals: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (<http://www.wssinfo.org/>).

Summary

As stated in the Introduction section, this report provides a detailed picture of the quality of life of the people in Norway using selected national-level indicators. Norway's quality-of-life indicators are compared with two benchmarks, namely the OECD and the World at large.

Economic well-being: We used several quality-of-life indicators to capture economic well-being of the people of Norway. These are Age, GNI per capita, GDP Growth, Unemployment, and Income Inequality. With respect to Age, the data show that Norway has a large aging population and it is growing (much larger than the OECD countries and the World at large), which may be construed as problematic. In contrast, the size of the children/youth segment of the population is small compared to the OECD and World benchmarks. This is a positive sign. With respect to GNI per Capita, the data show that Norway has been and still is in a good position compared to the OECD countries and the World average on GNI per capita, and the trend is markedly positive. With respect to GDP Growth, the data show that Norway, the OECD countries, as well as the World at large experienced positive economic growth except for the significant decline in 2008-09, again a positive sign for Norway. The unemployment picture is also positive for Norway. Norway's record of unemployment is better than the OECD countries and the World at large. Finally, in regards to Income Inequality, Norway's record is also very positive.

Educational well-being: The quality-of-life indicators we used to capture educational well-being in Norway are Public Spending as Percent of GDP and Primary Completion Rate. With respect to the first indicator (Public Spending as Percent of GDP), the data depict a very positive picture of educational well-

being in Norway—public spending is markedly higher than the OECD countries, and particularly in relation to the World average. With respect to the latter (Primary Completion Rate), the data show another positive picture for Norway—Norway’s Primary Completion Rate outpaced the OECD countries and far outpaced the World at large.

Environmental well-being: We used one quality-of-life indicator to capture environmental well-being in Norway, namely CO₂ Emissions. The data show that Norway’s CO₂ Emissions is poor compared to the World at large; however, not as poor compared to the OECD countries.

Women well-being: We used two quality-of-life indicators to capture the well-being of women in Norway, namely Proportion of Parliamentary Seats Held by Women and Fertility Rate. With respect to the first indicators (Proportion of Parliamentary Seats Held by Women, Norway’s record is markedly better than the OECD countries and the World at large. The data pertaining to the second women well-being indicator (Fertility Rate) also depict a positive picture--Fertility Rate has declined in recent decades gradually and systematically.

Health well-being: We used two quality-of-life indicators to capture the health of the people of Norway, namely Life Expectancy and Access to Sanitation. The data show a positive trend for Norway. Specifically, Norway had a Life Expectancy of 74 years in 1960 climbing up to 83 in 2016, markedly better than the benchmarks. The data also show that the vast majority of people in Norway have access to improved sanitation facilities, leading the OECD countries and the World at large.

APPENDIX A

Percent of Population by Age, Norway, 1960 – 2017

Norway	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ages 0-14	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24
Ages 15-64	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	62	62	62
Ages 65+	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14

Norway	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Ages 0-14	24	24	23	23	23	22	22	21	21	20	20	20	19	19	19
Ages 15-64	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	65
Ages 65+	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16

Norway	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ages 0-14	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Ages 15-64	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Ages 65+	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Norway	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ages 0-14	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18
Ages 15-64	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	65
Ages 65+	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	17

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank staff estimates based on age/sex distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision.

Percent of Population by Age, OECD Members, 1960 – 2017

OECD	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ages 0-14	30	30	30	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28	27
Ages 15-64	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	63
Ages 65+	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10

OECD	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Ages 0-14	27	27	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	23	23	23
Ages 15-64	63	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	66	66
Ages 65+	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11

OECD	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ages 0-14	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20
Ages 15-64	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	67	67
Ages 65+	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	13	13

OECD	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ages 0-14	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18
Ages 15-64	67	67	67	67	67	67	66	66	66	66	66	65	65
Ages 65+	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	17	17

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank staff estimates based on age/sex distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision.

Percent of Population by Age, World, 1960 – 2017

World	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ages 0-14	37	37	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	37	37	37
Ages 15-64	58	58	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Ages 65+	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6

World	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Ages 0-14	37	37	36	36	36	35	35	35	34	34	34	34	33	33	33
Ages 15-64	58	58	58	58	58	59	59	59	60	60	60	60	61	61	61
Ages 65+	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

World	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ages 0-14	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	31	31	31	30	30	29	29	28
Ages 15-64	61	61	61	61	61	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	64	64	64
Ages 65+	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	8

World	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ages 0-14	28	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26
Ages 15-64	65	65	65	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	65	65
Ages 65+	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank staff estimates based on age/sex distributions of United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision.

APPENDIX B

GNI per Capita PPP, 1990 – 2017

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Norway	17,930	18,940	20,160	21,070	22,610	24,030	26,490	28,300	27,850	30,300
OECD	16,497	17,150	17,769	18,420	19,262	19,977	20,901	21,926	22,746	23,677
World	5,382	5,570	5,733	5,933	6,166	6,407	6,690	6,988	7,160	7,414

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Norway	36,460	37,850	38,070	38,770	42,580	48,300	54,130	55,690	61,400	55,700
OECD	25,242	26,039	26,802	27,578	29,114	30,554	32,675	34,067	34,797	33,917
World	7,878	8,160	8,426	8,788	9,406	10,020	10,884	11,632	12,145	12,112

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Norway	58,560	62,640	65,920	67,770	68,100	64,280	61,640	63,980
OECD	35,312	36,822	37,902	39,128	40,299	41,240	42,111	43,529
World	12,783	13,501	14,079	14,639	15,241	15,687	16,190	16,906

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

APPENDIX C

GDP Growth, 1961 – 2017

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Norway	6.3	2.8	3.8	5.0	5.3	3.8	6.3	2.3	4.5	1.9	5.7	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.0
OECD	4.7	5.9	5.4	6.6	5.5	6.1	4.6	6.2	5.7	3.9	3.8	5.5	6.2	1.1	0.4
World	4.3	5.6	5.2	6.7	5.6	5.8	4.4	6.2	6.1	4.9	4.3	5.8	6.6	2.0	0.7

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Norway	5.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.6	1.6	0.2	4.0	6.1	5.6	4.0	1.8	-0.3	1.0	1.9
OECD	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.0	1.3	2.1	0.3	2.8	4.6	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.6	3.8	3.1
World	5.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	1.9	1.9	0.4	2.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.6	3.7	2.9

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	1992
Norway	3.6	2.8	5.1	4.2	5.0	5.3	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.1	1.4	0.9	4.0	2.6	3.6
OECD	2.0	1.2	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.2	4.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	3.2	2.7	2.0
World	1.8	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	2.5	3.3	4.4	1.9	2.2	2.9	4.4	3.8	1.8

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Norway	2.4	3.0	0.5	-1.7	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.9
OECD	2.9	2.5	0.2	-3.6	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.4
World	4.3	4.2	1.8	-1.7	4.3	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.2

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

APPENDIX D

Unemployment, 1991 – 2017

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Norway	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.3	6.3	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4
OECD	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6
World	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Norway	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.2
OECD	6.0	5.6	5.9	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.8
World	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in September 2018.

APPENDIX E

Gini Index for Norway, 2003 – 2015

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Norway	27.6	31.6	30.6	26.4	27.1	27	26.2	25.7	25.3	25.7	26.4	26.8	27.5

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

APPENDIX F

Public Spending on Education (percent of GDP), 1972 – 2014

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Norway	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.4		5.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5
OECD			4.7	5.1	5.2		5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.9			4.8
World															

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Norway	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.8
OECD	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.1		4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1
World													4.2	3.9	4.1

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Norway	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.4	7.4	7.5	7.7
OECD	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2
World	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

APPENDIX G

Primary Completion Rate (percent of relevant age group), 1970 – 2016

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Norway		99	99	98	98	99	100	102	102	101	99	100	101		100
OECD	92	92	92	92	93	93	93	94	94	93	95	95	94	94	95
World	74	74	74	75	75	76	76	77	77	78	79	80	80	80	81

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Norway	100	97	98	96	95	95	100	101	100					98	98
OECD	95	96	95	96	95	95	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	97
World	82	82	82	81	81	81	81	81	82	82	81	81	80	80	81

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Norway	98	102	103	104	103	100	98	98	99	101	99	98	100	101	98
OECD	97	98	98	98	98	98	97	98	98	97	97	98	99	98	98
World	82	83	83	84	84	85	86	87	89	90	90	90	91	91	90

	2015	2016
Norway	98	101
OECD	98	98
World	90	90

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: UNESCO Institute for Statistics

APPENDIX H

CO₂ Emissions (metric tons per capita), 1960 – 2014

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Norway	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.8	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.7	6.9
OECD	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.7	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.3	10.9
World	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Norway	7.4	7.3	7.7	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.1	9.8	9.8	11.3	9.7	10.1	11.7
OECD	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.6	10.9
World	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Norway	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.4	9.9	9.3
OECD	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0
World	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Norway	9.2	9.5	9.6	11.7	11.5	12.3	9.1	9.9	11.5	9.3
OECD	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.6	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.5
World	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, United States.

APPENDIX I

Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, 1990 – 2017

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Norway	36						36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	38
OECD	12						12	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20
World	13						13	12	13	14	14	14	15	15	16

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Norway	38	38	36	36	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
OECD	21	21	22	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	28	29
World	16	17	18	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	23	24

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org).

APPENDIX J

Fertility Rate (births per woman), 1960 – 2016

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Norway	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
OECD	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
World	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Norway	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
OECD	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
World	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Norway	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
OECD	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
World	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Norway	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
OECD	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
World	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

APPENDIX K

Life Expectancy at Birth, 1960 – 2016

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Norway	73.55	73.55	73.45	73.08	73.60	73.72	74.00	74.07	73.94	73.66	74.09	74.18	74.35	74.44	74.75
OECD	67.36	67.76	67.76	67.98	68.39	68.51	68.78	69.02	68.99	69.19	69.51	69.80	70.09	70.28	70.69
World	52.57	53.08	53.50	54.04	54.72	55.39	56.13	56.84	57.45	58.06	58.65	59.18	59.67	60.11	60.61

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Norway	74.82	75.04	75.39	75.42	75.41	75.67	75.87	76.01	76.07	76.22	75.92	76.24	76.08	76.22	76.50
OECD	71.04	71.32	71.68	71.86	72.20	72.26	72.63	72.97	73.11	73.40	73.54	73.80	74.09	74.23	74.50
World	61.05	61.46	61.88	62.23	62.59	62.87	63.20	63.52	63.76	64.02	64.27	64.56	64.82	65.02	65.24

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Norway	76.54	76.98	77.18	77.15	77.69	77.74	78.15	78.14	78.33	78.28	78.63	78.79	78.99	79.39	79.84
OECD	74.68	74.88	75.15	75.27	75.57	75.68	76.06	76.40	76.61	76.78	77.07	77.37	77.52	77.67	78.08
World	65.44	65.62	65.79	65.92	66.13	66.32	66.61	66.91	67.17	67.41	67.69	67.98	68.25	68.52	68.86

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Norway	80.04	80.34	80.40	80.59	80.80	81.00	81.30	81.45	81.75	82.10	82.31	82.51
OECD	78.21	78.50	78.74	78.90	79.17	79.35	79.59	79.71	79.89	80.15	80.05	80.11
World	69.14	69.48	69.79	70.08	70.41	70.68	70.97	71.22	71.46	71.69	71.86	72.04

Source: The World Bank: World Development Indicators: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, or derived from male and female life expectancy at birth from sources such as: (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

APPENDIX L

Percent of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities, 1990 – 2015

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Norway	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
OECD	95.5	95.5	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.2	96.3	96.5	96.6
World	52.9	53.2	53.7	54.2	55.1	55.7	56.4	57.0	57.6	58.2	58.8	59.4	60.0	60.6	61.2

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Norway	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
OECD	96.7	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.2	97.3	97.4	97.5	97.7	97.8	97.8
World	61.8	62.5	63.0	63.7	64.3	64.8	65.3	65.9	66.5	67.0	67.5

Source: The World Bank: Millennium Development Goals: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (<http://www.wssinfo.org/>).