



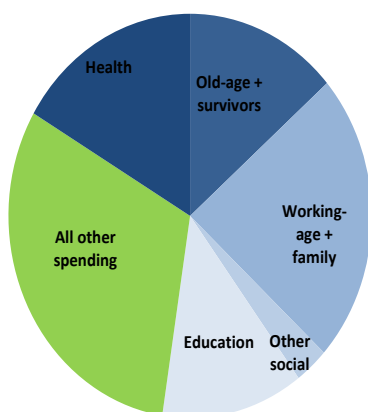
Norge kommer godt på de fleste velferdsindikatorer, og ligger som nummer 2 når det gjelder generell livskvalitet. På spørsmål om hvordan nordmenn vurderer sin generelle livskvalitet på en skala fra 0 til 10, når Norge en score på 7,7, mens OECD-gjennomsnittet er 6,6.

Likevel har andelen av befolkningen som opplyser at de ikke har penger til å kjøpe nok mat økt, selv om andelen er lavere enn OECD-gjennomsnittet. Selvmordsraten har også økt, og nærmer seg OECD-gjennomsnittet.

En relativt høy andel av offentlige utgifter går til familier og personer i yrkesaktiv alder

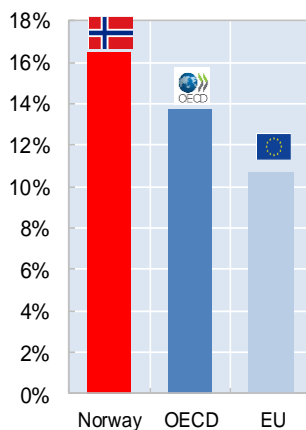
- Sosiale utgifter utgjør 22,6% av BNP i Norge, sammenlignet med et OECD-gjennomsnitt på 21,9%. Norge bruker relativt sett mer på familier, ytelser til arbeidsledige, sykmeldte og uføre og helse enn de fleste andre OECD-land. Økningen i sosiale utgifter mellom 2007/08 og 2012/13, målt i faste priser, var noe høyere enn OECD gjennomsnittet.
- Norge har høyere inntekter, mindre inntektsforskjeller og lavere fattigdomsrate enn de fleste andre OECD-land. Inntektsforskjellene, målt ved en Gini-koeffisient på 0,25 (sammenlignet med et OECD-gjennomsnitt på 0,31), er lavere bare på Island og i Slovenia.

Sosiale utgifter:
Andeler av offentlige utgifter etter
hovedområde, 2011



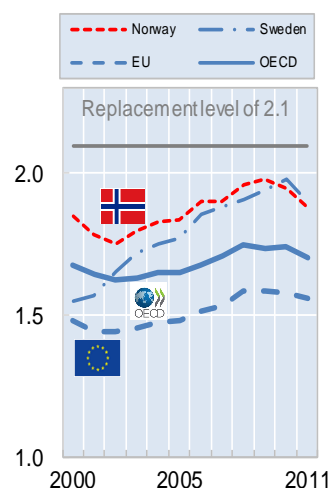
[\[Data.xls\]](#)

Prosentvis, reell endring i
sosiale utgifter mellom
2007/08 and 2012/13



[\[Figure 1.10.xls\]](#)

Total fødselsrate mellom
2000 og 2011



[\[Figures 3.3-3.4.xls\]](#)

Sysselsettingen er høy

- Sysselsettingsraten i Norge på 75,3% er betydelig høyere enn OECD-gjennomsnittet på 66,2%. Dette er den tredje høyeste sysselsettingsraten i OECD-området. Norge hadde i 2. kvartal 2013 den nest laveste arbeidsledigheten i OECD (3,4%), rett bak Korea.
- Fødselsraten har falt fra 1,96 barn per kvinne til 1,88. Dette er over OECD-gjennomsnittet på 1,70, men godt under den demografiske reproduksjonsraten på 2,10.
- 12,4% av befolkningen i Norge er født i utlandet; en andel nær OECD-gjennomsnittet på 12,6%. Bare Australia, Luxembourg og Sveits hadde høyere netto innvandring i perioden 2008-10.

Tilliten til institusjoner er høy

- Tilliten til institusjoner er høy. Tilliten til regjeringen og til finansinstitusjoner har holdt seg stabil omtrent på nivået fra før den internasjonale økonomiske krisen.
- 89% av nordmenn rapporterer at de føler seg trygge når de går ute alene om natten. Dette er den høyeste andelen i OECD, hvor gjennomsnittet er 72%.

Scoreboard: selected social indicators
(Click on indicators for full data and information)

	Pre-crisis			Latest year		
	Norway	EU	OECD	Norway	EU	OECD
Annual disposable household income in national currency, latest year prices						
Average	330 100	..	..	340 600	..	..
Bottom 10%	115 000	..	..	116 900	..	..
in USD, latest year PPPs and prices						
Average	33 700	22 900	23 100	34 700	22 900	23 100
Bottom 10%	11 700	7 900	7 300	11 900	7 700	7 100
Total Fertility rate	1.96	1.63	1.75	1.88	1.59	1.70
Unemployment rate (%)	2.5	6.6	5.9	3.4	11.1	9.1
Youth neither in employment, education nor training, NEET rate (%)	8.4	10.7	11.5	6.7	12.7	12.6
Income inequality:						
Gini coefficient	0.250	0.288	0.313	0.249	0.291	0.313
Gap between richest and poorest 10%	5.9	6.9	9.2	6.0	7.4	9.5
Relative poverty (%)	7.8	9.2	11.2	7.5	9.4	11.3
Share of people reporting not enough money to buy food (%)	5.7	9.5	11.2	7.0	11.5	13.2
Public social spending (% GDP)	20.1	22.5	19.6	22.6	25.1	21.9
Suicide rates, per 100 000 population	10.5	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.4
Health expenditure per capita (latest year USD PPPs)	5 400	3 100	3 100	5 700	3 200	3 300
Confidence in national government (%)	73	50	49	71	41	43
Confidence in financial institutions (%)	79	65	63	80	43	46


Unweighted average of the 21 EU and 34 OECD countries.

[from OECD Employment database](#)

[from OECD Income Distribution Database](#)

[from OECD Social Expenditure Database \(SOCX\)](#)

[from OECD Health Data](#)

<p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does your country compare: data visualization • Executive summary: in your language 	
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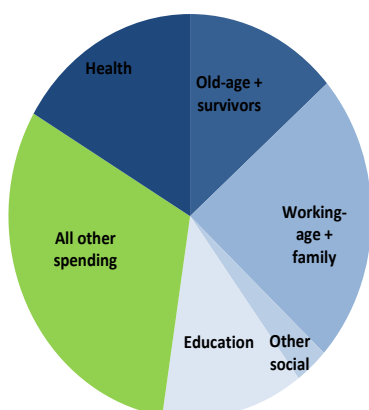
Norway has high scores on most welfare indicators. Norway comes in second among the OECD countries where people seem the most satisfied with their lives. When asked to rate their general satisfaction with life on a scale from 0 to 10, Norwegians recorded a 7.7, whereas the OECD average stands around 6.6.

Yet, even at a level below the OECD average, the share of population reporting that they do not have money to buy sufficient food has increased. Suicide rates have also increased and are approaching the OECD average.

Public spending on working age groups and families is high

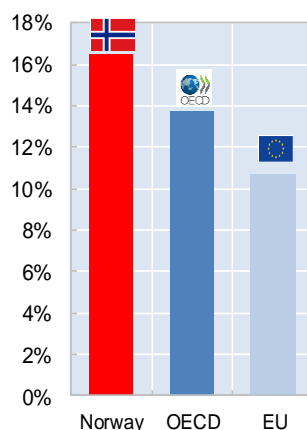
- At 22.6% of the GDP, Norway has a higher social spending than the OECD average of 21.9%. Norway spends more on families, unemployment, sickness and disability benefits to the working age population and health compared with most other OECD countries. The increase in social spending between 2007/08 and 2012/13, measured in real terms, was larger than the OECD average.
- Norway has higher income, lower income inequality and lower relative poverty rates than most of the other OECD countries. Norway has the 3rd lowest income inequality among the OECD countries (Gini coefficient of 0.25 compared with the OECD average of 0.31), after Iceland and Slovenia.

Social spending:
Shares of total government
spending by function, 2011



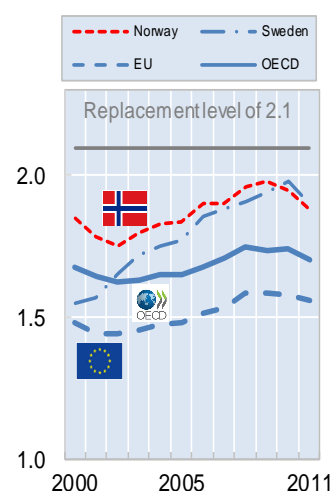
[\[Data.xls\]](#)

Percentage change in real
public social spending
between 2007/08 and
2012/13



[\[Figure 1.10.xls\]](#)

Total fertility rate from 2000
to 2011



[\[Figures 3.3-3.4.xls\]](#)

The employment rate is high

- 75.3% of the adult population is employed in Norway, much higher than the OECD average of 66.2%, and the 3rd highest in the OECD. Norway had in the 2nd quarter 2013 the second lowest unemployment rate in the OECD, at 3.4%, just after Korea.
- The fertility rate has dropped from 1.96 children per woman before the crisis to 1.88. This is above the OECD average of 1.70, but well below the demographic replacement rate of 2.10.
- 12.4% of the Norwegian population is foreign born; a rate close to the OECD average of 12.6%. Only Australia, Luxembourg and Switzerland had higher annual net migration rates in the post-crisis period 2008-10.

Confidence in institutions is high

- Confidence in institutions is high. Confidence in the national government and financial institutions has remained stable at approximately the pre-crisis level.
- Norway records the highest level in the OECD of people's feeling of safety walking alone at night at 89%, whereas the OECD average stands around 72%.

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