

PARTY

Norway I: Party membership, 1950-2008

Year	SF/SV	A	V	KRF	SP	H	FRP	Total
1950		200 501						200 501
1955		174 080	28 000	29 000	64 000	93 595		388 675
1960	3 295	165 096		30 346	61 000	97 509		357 246
1965	3 224	150 262		37 545	68 000	115 855		374 886
1970	2 437	155 254	13 220	42 023	70 000	104 863		387 797
1975		137 954	6 547	52 605	56 542	104 891		358 539
1980	9 500	153 507	12 007	69 697	53 517	152 185	10 000	473 621
1985	11 000	174 143	11 670	59 275	51 376	170 365		477 824
1990	13 072	128 106	11 345	56 176	47 117	146 308	16 874	418 998
1995	9 318	72 557	7 180	56 612	46 627	83 987	5040	281 321
2000	7 428	66 813	6 552	47 864	31 557	66 654	11 824	238 692
2001	7 274	52 959	5 992	48 219	27 477	63 993	12 567	218 481
2002	7 676	50 835	5 561	46 671	23 932	62 135	16 746	213 556
2003	7 751	51 627	5 609	44 987	23 570	51 112	18 839	203 496
2004	9 994	51 033	5 688	42 017	22 153	49 891	17 660	198 436
2005	10 591	51 576	5 798	40 408	20 987	44 932	16 848	191 140
2006	9 774	50 252	6 041	39 337	19 952	44 168	19 581	189 105
2007	9 590	51 163	6 968	38 594	21 080	43 225	19 751	190 371
2008	9 622	48 589	7 220	37 697	22 120	44 434	21 019	190 701

Sources

1950-1985: Demker, Marie & Lars Svåsand (ed.) 2005: *Partiernas århundrade. Fempartimodellens oppgåang och fall i Norge och Sverige*. Stockholm: Santærus Forlag.

The 2004 annual report of Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian Peoples Party).

1990-2008:

For Ap 1950-2008: <http://www.arbeiderpartiet.no/dna.no/Aps-historie/Organisasjonen/Arbeiderpartiets-medlemstall-1890-2008> (visited 05.02.2009)

For H 1950-2008: data collected from the party's secretariat/ Thomas Berg Olsen.

For FrP 1995-2008: data collected from the party's secretariat/ Anne Grethe Hauan.

All other parties 1990-2007: The parties' annual reports. The table is a continuation, with some corrections, of a table made by Elin Haugsgjerd Allern, Johannes Bergh and Anders Ravik Jupskås based on "Tabell 2.1" in Heidar, Knut & Saglie, Jo (2002) *Hva skjer med partiene?* Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk Forlag.

For 2008 the data are collected in January/February 2009 directly from the parties' secretariats/unpublished annual reports.

Parties

NKP	Communist Party (Norges Kommunistiske Parti)
RV	Red Election Alliance / communist (Rød Valgallianse)
SF/SV	Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti). 1961 - 1973 Socialist Peoples Party, 1973-1977 Social Electoral Alliance, 1977 Socialist Left Party (founded 1975).
A	Labor (Det norske Arbeiderparti)
V	Liberals (Venstre)
DLF	Liberal Peoples Party (Det Liberale Folkeparti)
KRF	Christian People's Party (Kristelig Folkeparti)
SP	Centre Party (Senterpartiet)
H	Conservatives (Høyre)
FRP	Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet)
CST	Coast Party (Kystpartiet)
Others	Others (Andre partier)

Notes

1. For SV figures include all members. Paying members: 2007: 8 499. 2008: 8 305.
2. For Ap, the data from 2000 onwards are individual members only. Earlier data include collective members.
3. For V the data after 2000 are paying members only. Earlier data (up to 1997) include all registered members.
4. For KrF all members are registered (figures include non-paying individuals).
- . For H, the significant drop in 2003 is due to the party only registering paying members from that year onwards. Earlier data include all registered members. The drop between 1990-1995 is due to a new membership register allowing the party to “clean” the member lists.
6. FrP consider their data unreliable pre 1994. From 1998 the party consider the data reliable. Only paying members are registered, total membership figures are: 1995: 11 160, 2000: 15 174, 2001: 16 529, 2002: 20 104, 2003: 22 420, 2004: 21 934, 2005: 20 398, 2006: 22 295, 2007: 25 128, 2008: 24 130.
7. For SP, KrF and H members in the youth organisations/students are included. Hence, certain members may be registered twice.
8. If data for a specific year is unavailable (pre 1990), the table entry can be from the previous or following year.
9. Comparability and reliability (particularly on the older data) is problematic. Hence, for analytical purposes only “robust” trends should be analyzed.

PARLIAMENT

Norway II: Left-right placement, party strength (in seats) and cabinet composition, 1945-2005

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Based on election year	NKP/RV	SF/SV	A	V	KRF	SP	H	FRP	Others	Effective number of legislative parties	Cabinet strength	Total number of seats
1	Gerhardsen II	1945	11		76*	20	8	10	25			3.2	76	150
2	Gerhardsen III	1949			85*	21	9	12	23			2.7	85	150
3	Torp I	1949			85*	21	9	12	23			2.7	85	150
4	Torp II	1953	3		77*	15	14	14	27			3.1	77	150
5	Gerhardsen IV	1953	3		77*	15	14	14	27			3.1	77	150
6	Gerhardsen V	1957	1		78*	15	12	15	29			3.0	78	150
7	Gerhardsen VI	1961		2	74*	14	15	16	29			3.2	74	150
8	Lyng	1961		2	74*	14	15	16	29			3.2	74	150
9	Gerhardsen VII	1961		2	74*	14	15	16	29			3.2	74	150
10	Borten I	1965		2	68	18*	13	18	31			3.5	80	150
11	Borten II	1969			74	13*	14	20	29			3.2	76	150
12	Bratteli I	1969			74	13*	14	20	29			3.2	74	150
13	Korvald	1969			74	13*	14	20	29			3.2	47	150
14	Bratteli II	1973		16	62*	2	20	21	29	4	1	4.1	62	155
15	Nordli I	1973		16	62*	2	20	21	29	4	1	4.1	62	155
16	Nordli II	1977		2	76*	2	22	12	41			3.0	76	155
17	Brundtland I	1977		2	76*	2	22	12	41			3.0	76	155
18	Willoch I	1981		4	66	2	15*	11	53	4		3.2	53	155
19	Willoch II	1981		4	66	2	15*	11	53	4		3.2	79	155
20	Willoch III	1985		6	71		16*	12	50	2		3.1	78	157
21	Brundtland II	1985		6	71		16*	12	50	2		3.1	71	157
22	Syse	1989		17	63		14*	11	37	22	1	4.2	62	165
23	Brundtland III	1989		17	63		14*	11	37	22	1	4.2	63	165
24	Brundtland IV	1993	1	13	67	1	13*	32	28	10		4.0	67	165

25	Jagland	1993	1	13	67	1	13*	32	28	10		4.0	67	165
26	Bondevik I	1997		9	65	6	25*	11	23	25	1	4.4	42	165
27	Stoltenberg	1997		9	65	6	25*	11	23	25	1	4.4	65	165
28	Bondevik II	2001		23	43	2	22*	10	38	26	1	5.5	62	165
29	Stoltenberg II	2005		15	61	10*	11	11	23	38		4.6	87	169

Sources

Hanne Marte Narud and Kare Strøm (2003) “Norway: A Fragile Coalition Order”, in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition, *Coalition governments in Western Europe*, Oxford: Oxford University Press; updated from 1999 onwards by Hanne Marte Narud.

Source for 2005: <http://odin.dep.no/krd/html/valgresultat2005/frameset.html>

Notes

1. See Table Norway I for party labels.

2. *Effective number of legislative parties*: Index developed by Markku Laakso and Rein Taagepera which is a measure of party system size. Both the number of parties and their relative size is taken into account. For an accessible introduction, see Lijphart, Arend (1984). *Democracies*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

3. Parties in **bold** formed cabinets.

4. * = Party with median legislator (under the assumed left-right party alignment).

5. NKP/RV: The figures from 1945-1961 relates to the electoral result of the Communist Party (NKP), whereas the 1993 result applies for the Red Election Alliance (RV).

SF/SV: 1961 – 1973 Socialist Peoples Party, 1973-1977 Social Electoral Alliance, 1977 Socialist Left Party. (Founded 1975)

Other: This category consists of the following parties: 1973-77: Lib.P.P. = *Det Liberale Folkeparti* (Liberal People's Party), 1989-93: FFF = *Folkeaksjonen Fremtid for Finnmark* (the Popular Movement for the Future of Finnmark), 1997-2005 : TF: *Tverrpolitisk Folkevalgte*, also called *Kystpartiet* (the Coastal Party).

Norway III: Motions of no confidence and confidence directed at the cabinet, 1945-2005

Cabinet number	Cabinet	Tenure	Number of motions of no confidence	Resigned after vote of no confidence	Number of motions of confidence
1	Gerhardsen II	1945-1949	5	NO	0
2	Gerhardsen III	1949-1951	0		0
3	Torp I	1951-1953	1	NO	0
4	Torp II	1953-1955	4	NO	0
5	Gerhardsen IV	1955-1957	1	NO	1
6	Gerhardsen V	1957-1961	3	NO	0
7	Gerhardsen VI	1961-1963	4	YES	1
8	Lyng	1963	0		1
9	Gerhardsen VII	1963-1965	0		0
10	Borten I	1965-1969	1	NO	3
11	Borten II	1969-1971	1	NO	2
12	Bratteli I	1971-1972	0		1
13	Korvald	1972-1973	1	NO	0
14	Bratteli II	1973-1976	7	NO	2
15	Nordli I	1976-1977	1	NO	1
16	Nordli II	1977-1981	3	NO	1
17	Brundtland I	1981	0		0
18	Willoch I	1981-1983	3	NO	0
19	Willoch II	1983-1985	1	NO	1
20	Willoch III	1985-1986	1	NO	2
21	Brundtland II	1986-1989	6	NO	0
22	Syse	1989-1990	1	NO	0
23	Brundtland III	1990-1993	2	NO	0
24	Brundtland IV	1993-1996	5	NO	0
25	Jagland	1996-1997	1	NO	0
26	Bondevik I	1997-2000	0		2 ¹
27	Stoltenberg	2000-2001	1	NO	0
28	Bondevik II	2001-2005	0		1

Sources

Narud, Hanne Marthe & Strøm, Kaare (2003) "Norway: Virtual Parliamentarism", in Kaare Strøm, Wolfgang C. Müller and Torbjörn Bergman, eds., *Delegation and Accountability in Parliamentary democracies*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
Updated from 1999 by Hanne Marthe Narud.

Notes

As votes of *No Confidence* we have recorded only those votes that have been directed at the PM and the cabinet as a whole, not those directed at an individual minister only.

In previous work, D&A 2003, we applied a very strict cross-national counting rule. However, in this table the definition of a *motion of confidence* is based on a country specific counting rule.

Specific notes

1) Bondevik resigned after he put forward a motion of confidence which was not supported by the opposition.

CABINETS

Norway IV: Cabinet formation in Norway, 1945-2005

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Cabinet composition	Number of parties in parliament	Number of failed formation attempts	Parties involved in incomplete bargaining rounds	Number of days required for cabinet formation
1	Gerhardsen II	A 1945	6	0		3
2	Gerhardsen III	A 1949	5	0		0
3	Torp I	A 1951 ¹	5	0		0
4	Torp II	A 1953	6	0		0
5	Gerhardsen IV	A 1955 ¹	6	0		0
6	Gerhardsen V	A 1957	6	0		0
7	Gerhardsen VI	A 1961	6	0		0
8	Lyng	H, SP, V, KRF 1963a	6	0		1
9	Gerhardsen VII	A 1963b	6	0		4
10	Borten I	SP, H, V, KRF 1965	6	0		16
11	Borten II	SP, H, V, KRF 1969	5	0		0
12	Bratteli I	A 1971	6	1	H, SP, V, KRF	11
13	Korvald	KRF, SP, V 1972	6	0		11
14	Bratteli II	A 1973	8	0		4
15	Nordli I	A 1976 ¹	8	0		0
16	Nordli II	A 1977	6	0		0
17	Brundtland I	A 1981 ¹	6	0		0
18	Willoch I	H 1981	7	1	H, KRF, SP	5
19	Willoch II	H, KRF, SP 1983	7	0		7
20	Willoch III	H, KRF, SP 1985	6	0		0
21	Brundtland II	A 1986	6	0		7
22	Syse	H, KRF, SP 1989	7	0		3
23	Brundtland III	A 1990	7	1	H, KRF, SP	5
24	Brundtland IV	A 1993	8	0		0
25	Jagland	A 1996 ¹	8	0		0
26	Bondevik I	KRF, SP, V 1997	8	0		3
27	Stoltenberg	A 2000	8	0		0

28	Bondevik II	KRF, H, V 2001	8	2	(1) H, KRF, V (2) H	28
29	Stoltenberg II	A, SF/SV, SP 2005	7	0		35

Sources

Narud, Hanne Marthe & Strøm, Kaare (2003) “Norway: A Fragile Coalitional Order”, in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition, *Coalition governments in Western Europe*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Updated from 1999 by Hanne Marthe Narud.

General notes

The party listed first under each incomplete bargaining round has been designated as the driving force at each occasion. This often involves a difficult judgement call, but we have to the best of our ability designated this role on the basis of available sources.

Party labels: See table Norway I.

Specific notes

1) Change of Prime Minister.

Norway V: Number of ministries and cabinet members, 1945-2005

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Number of ministries	Number of cabinet ministers
1	Gerhardsen II 1945	11	14
2	Gerhardsen III 1949	14	14
3	Torp I 1951	13	13
4	Torp II 1953	13	13
5	Gerhardsen IV 1955	13	13
6	Gerhardsen V 1957	15	15
7	Gerhardsen VI 1961	15	15
8	Lyng 1963	15	15
9	Gerhardsen VII 1963	15	15
10	Borten I 1965	15	15
11	Borten II 1969	15	15
12	Bratteli I 1971	15	15
13	Korvald 1972	15	15
14	Bratteli II 1973	15	15
15	Nordli I 1976	15	16
16	Nordli II 1977	15	16
17	Brundtland I 1981	16	17
18	Willoch I 1981	17	17
19	Willoch II 1983	17	18 ¹
20	Willoch III 1985	18	18
21	Brundtland II 1986	17	17
22	Syse 1989	18	18
23	Brundtland III 1990	17	19
24	Brundtland IV 1993	16	19
25	Jagland 1996	16	19
26	Bondevik I 1997	17	19
27	Stoltenberg I 2000	18	20
28	Bondevik II 2001	17	19
29	Stoltenberg II 2005	18	19

Sources

1945-1999, Comparative Parliamentary Democracy Data Archive, <http://www.pol.umu.se/ccpd/>
 Updated from 1999 by Hanne Marthe Narud.

General notes

Counting rules are used as follows:

- PM's office (statsministerens kontor, SMK) is counted as a ministry.
- Prime Minister is counted as Cabinet Member (minister).
- * Some ministers have had specified societal areas and governmental sectors of responsibility, although they have not formally served as head of independent ministries. In some periods these governmental sectors have been managed as independent ministries, in other periods they have been part of other, larger ministries. When they have not had the status of independent ministries, they are counted only as portfolios. These are: Developing Aid, Foreign Trade and Shipping (both as parts of Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Health Care (as part of Ministry of Social Security and Health Care), Energy (as part of Ministry of Commerce), Societal Planning (as part of Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Governmental Administration), and Law of the Seas.

Specific notes

1) Reidun Brusletten was appointed Minister without portfolio (minister of "Utviklingshjelpen") 17.06.83. This was nine days after Government formation. Minister with portfolio from 01.01.1984 and for the rest of the period of that Government.

Norway VI: Cabinet member background, 1945-2005

Cabinet number	Portfolio within cabinet	Name	Age	Male 0 / Female 1	Party	Prior cabinet position	Parliamentary experience (years)	Prior party high rank position	Prior youth party high rank position	Major prior appointment within parliament	Major prior elected offices at local/regional level	Formal education level	Any prior employment within the public sector	Any prior employment within the private sector ¹	Any prior salary employment in party ⁶	Member of parliament at the time of minister appointment	Prior employment before MP or minister
1,2,5,6,7,9	Prime minister	Gerhardsen	48	0	A	No	0	Yes	Yes ³	No	Yes	2	Yes	No	Yes	No ⁴	Party leader
3,4	Prime minister	Torp	58	0	A	Yes	7	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	Installer, mechanic
8	Prime minister	Lyng	58	0	H	No	15	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Superior court judge
10,11	Prime minister	Borten	52	0	SP	No	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	Regional Agronomist
12,14	Prime minister	Bratteli	61	0	A	Yes	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Political secretary
13	Prime minister	Korvald	56	0	KRF	No	11	Yes	No	Yes	No	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Head of agriculture-school
15,16	Prime minister	Nordli	49	0	A	Yes	14	Yes	No	No	Yes	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	Regional accountant
17,21,23,24	Prime minister	Brundtland	42	1	A	Yes	2	Yes	No	Yes	No	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Physician
18,19,20	Prime minister	Willoch	53	0	H	Yes	18	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Executive Officer, Norwegian Industrial Association
22	Prime minister	Syse	59	0	H	Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Assistant director and solicitor \ lawyer
25	Prime minister	Jagland	46	0	A	No	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Party leader
26,28	Prime minister	Bondevik	50	0	KRF	Yes	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Student
27,29	Prime minister	Stoltenberg J.	41	0	A	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Executive Officer, Statistics Norway
1	Finance	Brofoss	37	0	A	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	No	No	No	Department

	minister																manager, tax office
2	Finance minister	Meisdalshagen	44	0	A	No	6	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	No	Yes ²	No ²	Yes	Solicitor
3,4,6	Finance minister	Bratteli	41	0	A	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Political secretary
5	Finance minister	Lid	59	0	A	No	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	3	Yes	Yes ²	No ²	No	Provincial head of administration
7	Finance minister	Bjerve	47	0	A	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	No	No	No	Executive director, Statistics Norway
9	Finance minister	Cappelen	48	0	A	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal chief financial officer
8	Finance minister	Vårvik	39	0	SP	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	No	Editor
10,11	Finance minister	Myrvoll	55	0	V	Yes	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	No	Professor
12	Finance minister	Christiansen	49	0	A	No	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	No	No	Yes	Lower employee, (railway clerk)
13	Finance minister	Norbom	49	0	V	No	0	No	Yes	No	No	5	Yes	No	No	No	Executive director
14,15,16	Finance minister	Kleppe	50	0	A	Yes	1	No	Yes	No	No	5	Yes	Yes ¹	No	No	Director of research (labour movement)
17	Finance minister	Sand	41	0	A	No	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes ¹	No	No	Leader of trade-union financial office
18,19,20	Finance minister	Presthus	45	0	H	No	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Solicitor \ lawyer
21	Finance minister	Berge	46	0	A	No	17	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	No	Yes (1)	No	Yes	Sheet-metal worker
22	Finance minister	Skauge	41	0	H	Yes	10	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Personnel manager
23,24	Finance minister	Johnsen	40	0	A	No	15	No	Yes	Yes	No	3	No	Yes ¹	No	Yes	Accountant
25	Finance minister	Stoltenberg, J.	37	0	A	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Executive Officer, Statistics Norway
26	Finance minister	Restad	60	0	SP	No	12	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	Head of local police department
27	Finance minister	Schjøtt-Pedersen	41	0	A	Yes	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	No	No	No	Yes	Student
28	Finance minister	Foss	51	0	H	No	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	No	Yes	No	Yes	Executive officer, Norwegian

29	Finance minister	Halvorsen	45	1	SF/SV	No	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shipowners Association Political secretary
1	Foreign minister	Lie	49	0	A	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Solicitor
2-7, 9	Foreign minister	Lange	44	0	A	No	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes ¹	No	No	School principal
8	Foreign minister	Wikborg	69	0	KRF	No	12	Yes	No	Yes	No	5	No	Yes	No	No	Lawyer
10, 11	Foreign minister	Lyng	60	0	H	Yes	16	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	No	Superior court judge
12	Foreign minister	Cappelen	56	0	A	Yes	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	No	Chief justice of city-court
13	Foreign minister	Vårvik	48	0	SP	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	No	Editor
14-17, 21	Foreign minister	Frydenlund	46	0	A	No	4	No	No	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes ¹	No	Yes	Executive Officer, Labours movement.
18, 19, 20	Foreign minister	Stray	59	0	H	Yes	22	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Solicitor
22	Foreign minister	Bondevik	42	0	KRF	Yes	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Student
23	Foreign minister	Stoltenberg, T.	59	0	A	Yes	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	Yes	No	UN –High Commissionar
24	Foreign minister	Holst	56	0	A	Yes	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	No	No	Research director, Norwegian institute of International Affairs.
25	Foreign minister	Godal	49	0	A	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4	No	No	Yes	Yes	Political secretary
26	Foreign minister	Vollebæk	51	0	KRF	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	No	No	No	Special advisor, dept. of Foreign Affairs
27	Foreign minister	Jagland	50	0	A	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Head of Party Organization
28	Foreign minister	Petersen	55	0	H	No	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Lawyer / Executive Officer
29	Foreign minister	Gahr Støre	45	0	A	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	General secretary, Red Cross, Norway
1, 2, 3, 9	Justice minister	Gundersen	37	0	A	No	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	No	City manager
4	Justice	Knudsen	49	0	A	No	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Prime

	minister																	minister's secretary Political secretary, Head office of Party.
5	Justice minister	Hauge	40	0	A	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	No	5	Yes	No	Yes	No		
6, 7	Justice minister	Haugland	45	0	A	No	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Lawyer
8, 13	Justice minister	Koren	53	0	KRF	No	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	No		City court judge
10, 11	Justice minister	Selmer	42	1	H	No	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	No		Principal Officer, Ministry of Justice
12	Justice minister	Berrefjord	53	0	A	No	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	No	No	No		Appeals Court Judge
14, 15, 16	Justice minister	Valle	52	1	A	Yes	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	No		Head of Consumer's agency
17	Justice minister	Skau	52	0	A	No	0	No	No	No	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	No	No		Executive director of hospital
18, 19, 20	Justice minister	Røkke	41	1	H	No	4	Yes	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Assistant Chief Constable
21	Justice minister	Bøsterud	46	1	A	No	9	No	No	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	No	No	Yes		Teacher
22	Justice minister	Bugge Fougner	45	1	H	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	No	No		Defense attorney
23	Justice minister	Gjesteby	43	1	A	Yes	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	No	No		Executive director of national bank, Norges Bank.
24	Justice minister	Faremo	37	1	A	Yes	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes ²	No	No		Executive director
25	Justice minister	Holt	38	1	A	No	0	No	No	No	No	5	Yes	Yes	No	No		Author
26	Justice minister	Aure	55	1	KRF	No	1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	No		Head of regional employment office
27	Justice minister	Harlem	36	1	A	No	0	No	No	No	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		Lawyer
28	Justice minister	Dørum	56	0	V	Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	4	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Executive Officer, within health and social welfare
29	Justice minister	Storberget	41	0	A	No	4	No	No	No	Yes	5	No	Yes	No	Yes		Lawyer

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Homepage Arbeiderpartiet: <http://www.dna.no/>

General notes

All of the calculations presented in this section are based on a dataset which contains data on ministers that get their portfolios at the beginning of a new cabinet only. A new cabinet is here defined as a cabinet that fulfill at least one of three conditions; any change in the set of parties holding cabinet membership, any change in the identity of the prime minister or any general election (see Müller and Strøm 2003:12).

The table shows the number of cabinets in which the minister served in that position.

Prior parliamentary experience (in full years) does not include the years that a person has been in cabinet. That is, for systems that allow for the holding of simultaneous cabinet and parliamentary positions, we only count "parliamentary experience" for the years that the MP does not also has a cabinet position. (The latter is coded as prior cabinet experience: Yes or No). If the total parliamentary experience (service as MP) sums to less than six months, we count that as zero (0) years of experience.

Prior party high rank position = Any of the following: party leader, party secretary, member of the party national board or head of local or regional board

Prior youth party high rank position = The corresponding merits as in Prior party high rank position (youth organization).

Major prior appointment within parliament = Any of the following: Speaker (President of Parliament or chamber/sub-division), group leader, vice group leader, committee chairman or vice committee chairman.

Major prior elected offices at local/regional level = Any of the following: head of municipality, head of region, member of local or regional elected assembly.

Formal education level: 1 = Primary (or less), 2 = Secondary (high school, Swedish gymnasium), 3 = any enrollment in post-secondary education (such as technical college, nurse school, college, university) but no degree, 4 = Any undergraduate degree at technical college, nurse school, college or university (2-4 years in length) that is post-high school or gymnasium, 5 = Post graduate degree (licensiat, huvudfag, Ph.D). (Norwegian coding: 1 = Obligatorisk skole/grunnskolen 2 = gymnas/handelsskole/yrkesskole/videregående (etter obligatorisk, men før univ.- høyskole) 3 = påbegynte universitets- høyskolestudier 4 = univ.eks. av lavere grad (Cand. Mag. eller tilsvarende/3-4 år) 5 = Hovedfag/lisensiat/magistergrad/dr.grad)

Prior employment = This is coded on the basis of employment at the time the individual was either elected to parliament or appointed to the cabinet (if not a member of the parliament at that time).

Prior employment refers to the employer, that is to say the one paying the salary. Salary by the party does not include elected offices, only jobs (such as a party ombudsman). The three categories (public, private, party) are not mutually excluding categories (as they in combination speak to a minister's general career pattern). "Private" employment includes people employed in trade-unions and other non-governmental organizations.

Any prior employment within the private sector: includes people employed in trade-unions and other non-governmental organizations. This has the consequence that they are coded as "private employment" instead of "partyemployment". Such cases are indicated in the specific notes.

Any prior salary employment in party: In Norway, Junior Ministers typically have strong party ties. We have coded them as state employees because they are salaried by the government. If they instead had been coded as employed by the party, the relative share of the "party" category would have increased significantly. Party leaders are not counted as salaried employees since these are elective positions, which count as "Party high rank.

The coding, "Member of Parliament at the time of minister appointment" only has one possible answer (yes or no).

The category (column): "Prior employment before Member of Parliament (MP) or minister" is an open coding. It describes the job that the minister had when he/she first became a minister or an MP (whichever came first), in English.

Finance minister is defined as the minister heading the ministry in control of the state budget.

Justice minister is defined as the minister heading the ministry in control of the police force.

Party Labels: See table Norway I.

Specific notes

- 1) History of trade-union employment or party-related organizations.
- 2) History as editor or "forretningsfører" for a newspaper connected to the party.
- 3) Member and later leader of national board of "Venstre kommunistisk Ungdomsfylking". This was Ap's youth party at the time.
- 4) Gerhardsen was elected to parliament, but stepped down because he was appointed Prime Minister.

Norway VII: Cabinet minister background, summary for first appointment, four core portfolios, 1945-2005

	1945-1975	1976-2005	1945-2005	1991-2005
N (unique number of ministers)	32	37	69	20
Age, mean	49.8	47.1	48.4	47.0
Female ministers, %	6	27	17	25
Prior cabinet position, %	34	49	42	45
Parliamentary experience (years)	3.8	7.6	5.9	6.7
Prior party high rank position, %	63	62	62	65
Prior youth party high rank position, %	25	49	38	55
Major prior appointment within parliament, %	28	54	42	55
Major prior elected offices at local/regional level, %	63	59	61	45
Formal education level, mean	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Any prior employment within the public sector, %	81	73	77	65
Any prior employment within the private sector, %	53	59	57	50
Any prior salary employment in party, %	25	22	23	30
Member of parliament at the time of minister appointment, %	34	68	52	65

Sources

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Norway VIII: Budget accommodations 1970-2005

Year	Governing parties	Support parties
1970	SP, H, V, KRF	In majority
1971	A	V
1972	KRF, SP, V	H, DLF
1973	A	SF/SV
1974	A	KRF
1975	A	Shifting majority
1976	A	Shifting majority
1977	A	Shifting majority
1978	A	Shifting majority
1979	A	Shifting majority
1980	A	Shifting majority
1981	H	KRF, SP
1982	H	KRF, SP
1983	H, KRF, SP	In majority
1984	H, KRF, SP	In majority
1985	H, KRF, SP	FRP
1986	A	KRF, SP
1987	A	KRF, SP
1988	A	KRF, SP
1989	H, KRF, SP	FRP
1990	A	KRF, SP
1991	A	KRF, SP
1992	A	KRF, SP
1993	A	KRF
1994	A	KRF, SF/SV
1995	A	Shifting
1996	A	KRF, SP, V
1997	KRF, SP, V	H, FRP
1998	KRF, SP, V	H, FRP
1999	KRF, SP, V	A
2000	A	KRF, SP, V
2001	H, KRF, V	FRP ¹
2002	H, KRF, V	FRP
2003	H, KRF, V	A
2004	H, KRF, V	FRP
2005	A, SF/SV, SP	In majority

Sources

1970–1982: Stortingstidende 1970 – 1982

Hvem Hva Hvor 1973-77 and 1979- 1982 Oslo:Schibsted

Haakon Bingen (et.al.) (1988) *Med finanskomiteen i arbeid*. Oslo: Stortinget.

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General notes

Party Labels: See table Norway I.

Year: Budget agreements take effect the following year.

Shifting majority: refers to a situation in which the governing parties built ad hoc majorities with different opposition parties from bill to bill.

Specific notes

1) No formal agreement, but budget accepted by the Progress Party after the prime minister made a motion of confidence.

Norway IX: Cabinet termination, 1945-2005

Cabinet		Mechanism of cabinet termination											Terminal events			Policy areas	Comments
Cabinet number	Prime minister Year of termination	Technical			Discretionary								10. Popular opinion shock	11. International or national security event	12. Economic event		
		1. Regular parliamentary election	2. Other constitutional reason	3. Death of Prime Minister	4. Early parliamentary election	5. Voluntary enlargement	6. Cabinet defeat in parliament	7. Conflict between coalition parties		8. Intra-party conflict	9. Elections (non-parliamentary)						
						Policy	Personal										
1	Gerhardsen II 1949	X															
2	Gerhardsen III 1951														X		Voluntary "Retirement"
3	Torp I 1953	X															
4	Torp II 1955								A;L					X	X	2	
5	Gerhardsen IV 1957	X															
6	Gerhardsen V 1961	X															
7	Gerhardsen VI 1963							X						X	X	4	Gov't cover-up of Kings Bay accident
8	Lyng 1963							X						X		2	Defeated on gov't declaration
9	Gerhardsen VII 1965	X															Lost election
10	Borten I 1969	X															
11	Borten II 1971									SP, H, V				X	X	X	3,1 "Leakage" of EC documents
12	Bratteli I 1972											X		X		3	EC Referendum
13	Korvald 1973	X	X											X		3	EC trade agreement concluded
14	Bratteli II 1976								A; L						X		Forced retirement

15	Nordli I 1977	X					
16	Nordli II 1981					X	“Poor health”
17	Brundtland I 1981	X					Lost election
18	Willoch I 1983		X				10,13
19	Willoch II 1985	X					Lost majority
20	Willoch III 1986		X			X	2 Parliamentary defeat on austerity bill
21	Brundtland II 1989	X					Lost election
22	Syse 1990			SP, H		X	3 EC membership
23	Brundtland III 1993	X					
24	Brundtland IV 1996		X				X
25	Jagland 1997	X					
26	Bondevik I 2000		X				8 Parliamentary defeat on “Gas fired Power”
27	Stoltenberg 2001	X					
28	Bondevik II 2005	X					

Source

Narud, Hanne Marthe & Strøm, Kaare (2003) “Norway: A Fragile Coalitional Order”, in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition, *Coalition governments in Western Europe*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Updated from 1999 by Hanne Marte Narud.

Norway X: Duration of cabinets, 1945-2007

Cabinet number	Prime minister	Date in	Duration in days	Maximum possible duration in days	Relative duration, per cent
1	Gerhardsen II	451105	1435	1 435	100,0
2	Gerhardsen III	491010	764	1 463	52,2
3	Torp I	511119	693	693	100,0
4	Torp II	531012	459	1 456	31,5
5	Gerhardsen IV	550122	989	989	100,0
6	Gerhardsen V	571007	1435	1 435	100,0
7	Gerhardsen VI	610911	715	1 491	48,0
8	Lyng	630828	24	775	3,1
9	Gerhardsen VII	630925	747	747	100,0
10	Borten I	651012	1426	1 426	100,0
11	Borten II	690907	541	1 491	36,3
12	Bratteli I	710313	574	944	60,8
13	Korvald	721018	359	359	100,0
14	Bratteli II	731016	815	1 461	55,8
15	Nordli I	760115	605	605	100,0
16	Nordli II	770911	1237	1 492	82,9
17	Brundtland I	810204	250	250	100,0
18	Willoch I	811014	595	1 461	40,7
19	Willoch II	830608	823	823	100,0
20	Willoch III	850908	236	1 493	15,8
21	Brundtland II	860509	1250	1 250	100,0
22	Syse	891016	378	1 461	25,9
23	Brundtland III	901103	1045	1 045	100,0
24	Brundtland IV	930913	1163	1 490	78,1
25	Jagland	961025	325	325	100,0
26	Bondevik I	971017	888	1 424	62,4
27	Stoltenberg	000317	565	565	100,0
28	Bondevik II	011019	1430	1 430	100,0
29	Stoltenberg II	051017	N/D	1 433	-
1945-1975, mean	-	-	-	-	70,6
1991-2007, mean	-	-	-	-	88,1

Source

Comparative Parliamentary Democracy Project – Data Archive which builds on Müller, Wolfgang and Strøm, Kaare, eds (2003). *Coalition Governments in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

COALITION CABINETS

Norway XI: Coalition governance, 1963-2005

Cabinet number	Coalition	Coalition agreement	Agreement public	Conflict management mechanism	The most common conflict management mechanism	The conflict management mechanism used for the most serious conflicts	Coalition discipline in legislation	Coalition discipline in other parliamentary behaviour	Freedom of appointment	Policy agreement	Junior ministers	Non-cabinet positions
8	H, SP, V, KRF 1963	IE	Y	NA	NA	NA	1	2	Y	1	Y	N
10	SP, H, V, KRF 1965	PRE,POST	Y	IC, CaC	CaC	IC	1	2 ¹	Y	3	Y	Y
11	SP, H, V, KRF 1969	PRE,POST	Y	IC, CaC	CaC	IC	1	2	Y	3	Y	Y
13	KRF, SP, V 1972	POST	Y	Pca, CaC	CaC	Pca	1	2	Y	1	Y	N
19	H, KRF, SP 1983	PRE,POST	Y	IC	IC	IC	1	2	N	3	N	N
20	H, KRF, SP 1985	PRE,POST	Y	IC	IC	IC	1	2	N	3	N	Y
22	H, KRF, SP 1989	PRE,POST	Y	IC	IC	IC	1	2	Y	2	Y	Y
26	KRF, SP, V 1997	PRE,POST	Y	IC	IC	IC	1 ²	2 ³	N	3	N	Y
28	KRF, H, V 2001	POST	Y	IC	IC	IC	1	2 ⁴	N	3	N	N/D
29	A, SP, SF/SV 2005	PRE, POST	Y	IC	IC	IC	1	2	N	3	Y	N/D

Source

Narud, Hanne Marthe & Strøm, Kaare (2003) "Norway: A Fragile Coalitional Order", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition, *Coalition governments in Western Europe*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Updated from 1999 by Hanne Marthe Narud.

General notes

The Norwegian Constitution does not allow for EARLY elections. We have therefore excluded column 4 "Election rule" from the table.

The freedom of appointment refers to the principles that govern cabinet behavior and not the actual behavior. E.g. in cases where the PM has the right to veto an appointment, but de facto not has chosen to exercise this right in a systematic manner, we have coded it Y.

PRE	Pre electoral written coalition agreement
POST	Post electoral written coalition agreement
IE	Written coalition agreement in the case of coalitions formed during the parliamentary term (not immediately following elections)
IC	Inner cabinet: a subset of cabinet ministers which is not issue-specific and which is stable over time
CaC	Cabinet committee(s): typically issue-specific; they may include cabinet ministers, junior ministers, and/or civil servants
PCa	Combination of cabinet members and parliamentarians
N	No
Y	Yes
n/d	no data

Coalition discipline in legislation: Answer to the question: Is the coalition based on the understanding that there will be coalition discipline in parliamentary votes on legislative proposals?

- 1 Yes, always
- 2 Yes, on all policies except those explicitly exempted
- 3 No, except those policies explicitly specified
- 4 No

Coalition discipline in other parliamentary behaviour: Answer to the question: Is the coalition based on the understanding that there will be coalition discipline in other parliamentary behaviour (e.g. questioning of ministers, investigative committees and appointments)?

- 1 Yes, always
- 2 Yes, on all matters except those explicitly exempted
- 3 No, except those matters explicitly specified
- 4 No

Policy agreement: Answer to the question: Is the coalition based on a substantial and explicit policy agreement?

- 0 No explicit agreement
- 1 On few selected policies
- 2 On a variety of issues, but not comprehensive
- 3 Comprehensive policy platform

Party labels: See table Norway I.

Specific notes

- 1) In 1968 some of the cabinet members dissented on the appointment of bishop in Borg.
- 2) In November 1998 four of the cabinet members from the Centre Party dissented on the Veterinary Agreement proposed by the EU. In the votations, the parliamentary group of the Centre Party voted against the proposal.
- 3) In March 1998 all the cabinet members from the Christian People's Party (eight) dissented on the appointment of a bishop of Oslo.
- 4) Two cabinet members, one from the Liberal Party and one from the Conservatives, dissented on the appointment of a bishop of Oslo.

Norway XII: Size and content of coalition agreements, 1963-2005

Cabinet number	Coalition	Size of agreement (approx. words)	General procedural rules (in %)	Policy specific procedural rules (in %)	Distribution of offices (in %)	Distribution of competences (in %)	Policies (in %)
8	H, SP, V, KRF 1963	2 941					100
10	SP, H, V, KRF 1965	4 456					100
11	SP, H, V, KRF 1969	5 996					100
13	KRF, SP, V 1972	2 919					100
19	H, KRF, SP 1983	25 137		3.5 ¹			96.5
20	H, KRF, SP 1985	31 138					100
22	H, KRF, SP 1989	6 650		0.2 ²			99.8
26	KRF, SP, V 1997	20 240					100
28	KRF, H, V 2001	15 707		0.1 ³			99.9
29	A, SF/SV, SP 2005	28 682		0.1 ⁴			99.9

Sources

Same sources as for Norway XI.

General notes

Size of agreement: The number of words for the first eight cases is based on WP51 word counts of scanned policy documents. Observe that for two of the coalition cases – 1963 and 1972 – no pre-negotiated policy agreement existed. For these two cases we have defined the Prime Minister's policy declaration as the government's policy contract. In addition, contrary to normal coalition procedure, the 1989 coalition presented the most binding agreement after the election. Hence, the word count has been based on the length of this particular document. All other counts, but one, have been based on the written opinion submitted with the finance committee's report on the government's program for the coming four year period (i.e. the pre-negotiated coalition contract). The number of words of the 2001 and 2005 coalition agreements are based on the “word count tool” in Microsoft Word for Windows, 2000.

Specific notes

- 1) Contrary to all other policy areas, the coalition agreement expressed each party's own view on the abortion issue.
- 2) The coalition agreement contained one sentence about how the EU issue should be handled by the parties.
- 3) The coalition agreement contained one sentence about the parties’ “freedom to pursue their own view on the abortion issue”.
- 4) The coalition agreement contained a commitment to introduce legislation permitting same-sex marriage. However, Centre Party representatives in the Cabinet and the Storting were explicitly permitted to vote as they wished on this initiative.

Party labels: See table Norway I.

Norway XIII: Distribution of cabinet and junior ministers, coalition cabinets only, 1963-2005

Cabinet number	Cabinet	1 PM	2 Finance	3 Foreign	4 Industry	5 Environment	6 Defense	7 Trade	8 Oil/ Energy	9 Communications (transport)	10 Health/ social affairs	10b Health and care
8	Lyng	H	SP	KRF	H		H	H		SP	KRF	
10	Borten I	SP	V	H	H		H	H		H	KRF	
11	Borten II	SP	V	H	H		H	H		H	KRF	
13	Korvald	KRF	V	SP	V	SP	V	V		SP	KRF	
19	Willoch II	H	H, SP ¹	H	H	SP	H	KRF	KRF	SP	H	
20	Willoch III	H	H, KRF ²	H	H	SP	H	KRF	KRF	SP	H, KRF ²	
22	Syse	H	H, KRF ²	KRF	H	SP	H	H	SP	KRF	H	
26	Bondevik I	KRF, V, SP	SP, KRF, V	KRF, SP	V	V	KRF	V	SP	V	SP	KRF
28	Bondevik II	KRF, H, V	H, KRF	H	H	H	H		KRF	V	H / KRF	KRF / H
29	Stoltenberg II	A, SF/SV, SP	SF/SV, A, SP	A	A	SF/SV	A		SP	SP	A	A

Cabinet number	Prime minister	11 Agriculture	12 Justice	13 Education	14 Local government	15 Consumer affairs	16 Culture	17 Family	18 Fisheries	19 International assistance	20 Wages/prices labor/ gov't administration
8	Lyng	SP	KRF	V	V	SP		SP	H		V
10	Borten I	V	H	KRF	V	KRF		KRF	SP		SP
11	Borten II	V	H	KRF	V	KRF		KRF	SP		SP
13	Korvald	SP	KRF	SP	KRF	V			SP		
19	Willoch II	SP	H	KRF	H	H	H		H	KRF	
20	Willoch III	SP	H	KRF	H	H	H		SP	KRF	
22	Syse	SP	H	KRF	SP	KRF, H ²	KRF	KRF	H	SP	H
26	Bondevik I	KRF	KRF	KRF	SP		SP	KRF	SP	KRF	V
28	Bondevik II	V	V	KRF / H	H		KRF	KRF	H	KRF	H
29	Stoltenberg II	SP	A	SF/SV	SP		A	A	A	SF/SV	SF/SV

Sources

Narud, Hanne Marthe & Strøm, Kaare (2003) "Norway: A Fragile Coalitional Order", in Wolfgang C. Müller and Kaare Strøm, eds., 2nd edition, *Coalition governments in Western Europe*, Oxford: Oxford University Press

Updated from 1999 by Hanne Marthe Narud.

General notes

Industry: Abolished 1988. Issues transferred to the Ministry of Industry and Energy, which on January 1, 1997, became a part of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Entries represent these ministries, respectively.

Environment: Established 1972.

Trade: From January 1, 1988 a subministry under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From January 1, 1997, part of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Oil/energy: Established 1978.

Health/social affairs: On January 1, 2002, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs was divided into two separate ministries: the Ministry of Social Affairs (column 10) and the Ministry of Health (column 10b). On October 1, 2004, the Ministry of Social Affairs was renamed the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Since January 1, 2006, the Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion.

Health and care: On October 1, 2004, the Ministry of Health was renamed the Ministry of Health and Care.

Education: Until 1989, the Ministry of Church and Education. Between 1989 and 1991 issues concerning the Norwegian Church were transferred to the Ministry of Culture. Since January 1, 2002 the Ministry of Education and Research. Since October 17, 2005, this ministry has included education, research and issues concerning day care facilities. Issues concerning the Norwegian Church have been moved to the Ministry of Culture.

Consumer affairs: The Ministry of Family Affairs and the Ministry of Consumer's Affairs were merged between 1956 to 1972 and again since January 1, 1990.

Culture: Established 1982 as the Ministry of Culture and Science. In 1990 named the Ministry of Church and Culture, and in 1991 the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Since 2002 named the Ministry of Culture and Church Affair.

Family: Abolished 1972 and reestablished 1990 as the Ministry of Family and Consumer's Affairs. Between 1972 and 1990 issues concerning Family Affairs were transferred to the Ministry of Justice. In 1991 named the Ministry of Children and Family Affairs and including issues concerning consumers affairs. Since January 1, 2006, the Ministry of Children's Affairs and Equality.

International assistance: Established 1984. From 1990 a subministry under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and since 1997 named the Ministry of International Development and Human Rights.

Wages/prices labor/gov't administration: Established as the Ministry of Wages and Prices in 1955, abolished in 1972. The Ministry of Labor and Administration was established January 1, 1990. It was abolished in December 1992, and reestablished between January 1998 and October 1, 2004. 1993-1996 named the Ministry of Administrative Affairs. In 1997 renamed the Ministry of Planning and Coordination. From 2004 the Ministry of Modernisation, and since January 1, 2006, the Ministry of Government Administration and Reform.

When there are two parties in one cell the minister is reported in bold, the other party has a junior minister.

Party Labels: See table Norway I.

Specific notes

1) Conservative (H) Junior minister appointed June 6, 1983 was replaced by Center Party junior minister June 17, 1983.

2) For ministries with heavy working loads it is common with two junior ministers.

CIVIL SERVANTS, MEDIA AND INTEREST GROUP DATA

Norway XIV: Government commissions that include interest group representatives

	1936	1951	1966	1979	1983	1986	1989
Permanent	25	44	43	43	53	52	51
Temporary	48	60	48	48	57	70	64

Source

Nordby, Trond: *Korporatisme på norsk*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, 1994, pp. 85 and 99.

General notes

Entries are percentages of all government commissions.

Norway XV: Number of party affiliated newspapers, 1966 -1993

	1966	1972	1978	1984	1987	1990	1993
Party affiliated papers	114	105	89	85	69	61	73 ¹
Other political papers	14	14	14	14	18	16	
Independent papers	64	78	106	117	127	123	136
Total	192	197	209	216	214	200	209
Share of total circulation (In per cent)							
Party affiliated papers	64	54	44	40	34	32	52 ²
Other political papers		20	20	15	15	16	
Independent papers		16	26	40	45	50	48
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100

Sources

1966 – 1990: NOU 1992: 14, Mål og midler i pressepolitikken. http://odin.dep.no/kkd/norsk/dok/andre_dok/nou/018001-020002/hov005-bu.html

1993: Høst, Sigurd og Ronny Severinson 1997: *Avisstrukturen i Norge og Sverige – 1960 til 1995*. IJ-rapport 5/97. Arbeidsrapport nr. 1 fra prosjektet Norsk-svensk dagspresseutvikling. Institutt for journalistikk

Specific notes

- 1) Both “Party-affiliated papers” and “Other political papers”.
- 2) Both “Party-affiliated papers” and “Other political papers”.

Norway XVI: Union membership, 1945-2004

Year	Total union density ¹	LO	LO, %	YS	YS, %	AF ²	AF, %	UNIO ³	UNIO, %	Akademikerne	Akad, %	FS	FS %
1945	41.2	319 525	34.4									63 879	6.9
1950	50.7	459 135	42.9									82 776	7.7
1955	53.0	504 158	44.0									102 786	9.0
1960	52.3	492 810	41.4									129 578	10.9
1965	51.6	511 123	40.4									141 665	11.2
1970	50.4	511 164	37.7									172 041	12.7
1975	53.2	559 888	38.6		(4.9) ⁴	56 100	3.9					155 702	10.7
1980	56.7	630 722	38.2	92 443	5.6	85 900	5.2					128 402	7.8
1985	56.5	621 874	35.1	117 327	6.6	113 609	6.4					148 728	8.4
1990	56.6	602 235	33.4	164 842	9.1	168 006	9.3					98 628	5.5
1995	53.8	580 729	30.9	181 065	9.6	190 417	10.1			10 827 ⁵	(0.5) ⁵	108 929	5.8
2000	52.2	579 127	27.2	192 656	9.0	94 809	4.4			86 627	4.0	164 385	7.7
2001	52.3	565 007	27.1	157 434	7.4		-	174 200	8.1	89 230	4.2	118 469	5.5
2002	52.3		26.9		7.3		-			8.3	4.3		5.5
2003	52.4		28.1		7.3		-			8.4	4.6		4.0
2004	52.3		27.8		7.1		-			8.7	4.8		4.0

Sources

Torgeir Aarvaag Stokke (2000): *Organisasjonsgrader i norsk arbeidsliv 1945 -1998*. Fafo-notat 2000:10. Forskningsstiftelsen Fafo, Oslo. (Tabell 8 og 9.)

With later updates from T. Stokke, concerning 'Total Union membership' 1990- 2004.

Torgeir Aarvaag Stokke, Stein Evju og Hans Otto Frøland (2003): *Det kollektive arbeidslivet. Organisasjoner, tariffavtaler og inntektspolitikk*. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo (Tabell 2.2).

General notes

Union density is the proportion of union members among those wage earners eligible to be union members.

LO = Landsorganisasjonen

YS = Yrkesorganisasjonenes Sentralforbund

AF = Akademikernes Fellesorganisasjon

UNIO= Hovedorganisasjonen for universitets- og høyskoleutdannede

FS = Frittstående

1) Data up to 1972 are based on reports from the Norwegian national accounts. Data from 1972 on are based on data from labour market surveys (AKU).

2) AF was dissolved in 2001. UNIO and Akademikerne now organize most of these members.

3) UNIO was founded in 2001, at the time with the name UHO.

Specific notes

- 4) Data for 1977, the year that the YS was founded.
- 5) Data for 1997, the year that the Akademikerne was founded.