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Discussion paper

Norwegian GDP by industry 1830-1930

BY

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Norwegian GDP by industry 1830-1930

Preliminary version

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Abstract

The present paper offers new knowledge of historical national accounting in Norway in several ways. Firstly, a new and novel set of annual gross domestic product series by industry are presented for the period 1830-1930. Secondly, the new estimates suggest revision of the historical national accounts published by Statistics Norway. Thirdly, this may lead to necessary revisions of both Norwegian industrial history and business cycle history.

Keywords: Historical national accounting, national accounts, industrial development, Norwegian economic history.

JEL classification codes: L6, L7, L8, L9, N3, N13, N14, O11, O14, O16.

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1. Problem defined

The current annual historical national accounts for Norway stretches back to 1830. However, before 1930 the annual records cover the expenditure side only. The present paper aims at constructing gross domestic product figures by industries, from the production side back to 1830. This will equip us to map industrial development for this period and to refine and revise the existing historical national account series.

Hence, in this paper we present new and novel series on GDP from the production side, by calculating the contribution of different industries 1830-1930. These are presented in three levels of aggregation. On the lowest level we present 30 industries, on the semi-aggregated level we present 18, and finally eight on the highest aggregated industrial level. By doing this, one might, in the first place, be able to refine the existing historical national account figures. Secondly, one might be able to revise the existing GDP series. Thirdly, it enables us to conclude more precisely on the sizes of the different industries, and thereby throw light on industrial development and business cycles.

2. Approach

National accounts represent a statistical system, which gives an overview of an economy. Its most important component is gross domestic product (GDP), which is a quantitative measure of total value creation or production in an economy. Thus, GDP reflects the sum of value added in all value creation units of the economy. More precisely it is a measure of the gross values added of all resident and institutional units engaged in production, added by taxes and subtracted by subsidies on products not included in the value of their outputs.

GDP can be calculated by three major approaches.² The production approach, the expenditure approach and the income approach. In the production approach we sum up value added in all production units (j), by subtracting input from output:

$$(1) \quad \Sigma y_{j,t} = \Sigma (q_{j,t} - h_{j,t})$$

where y denotes the gross value added, q is the gross value of output in period t and h denotes the value of intermediarie consumption used in production (input) in period t . Economy wide aggregates (capital letters) are found by adding the sums of all production units:

$$(2) \quad Y_t = Q_t - H_t$$

When GDP (Y)from the production side describes the supply side of the economy, GDP from the expenditure side describes the demand side, where C denotes private consumption, I , gross investments, G , public expenditures, X exports and M imports in period t.:

$$(3) \quad Y_t = C_t + I_t + G_t + (X_t - M_t)$$

Finally the income approach reports the income distribution of GDP on compensation of employees, W , gross operating surplus, S , and taxes, T , less subsidies, S , on production, Q , and imports, M , in period t .

$$(4) \quad Y_t = W_t + St + (T^Q_t - S^Q_t) + (T^M_t - S^M_t)$$

In this paper we use the production side approach in order to establish annual GDP by industry for Norway 1830-1930. Before we do that we will give a brief introduction to the state of the art in Norwegian historical national accounting.

² Fløttum, Erling J. 2006, *Nasjonalregnskapet: systemet og utfordringen i Norge*, Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, pp. 93-131.

3. First estimates

The history of national accounting in Norway starts as early as 1840, when Professor Anton Martin Schweigaard made estimates over total domestic production for most industries in a normal year around 1835.³ Trade and other services were excluded, as they were not considered production. Schweigaard's work was carried out on the basis of public production, trade and census statistics, records, files and archives compiled and kept by public servants, academics, industrialists and merchants.

Schweigaard's work was followed up by M Braun Tvethe in 1848, a senior civil servant within Norwegian customs, and thus, an expert on exports and imports statistics. Tvethe estimated domestic production by industry for a normal year around 1845.⁴ He principally applied similar definitions and kinds of sources as Schweigaard. However, he was able to include larger parts of the economy. Both of them tried to estimate output and input, and thus, value added. However, they were not always persistent in their approach.

The third attempt of giving estimates of the size of the total economy came in 1887. In that year the contemporary director of Statistics Norway, Anders Nicolai Kiær, published estimates of total national income.⁵ Contrary to his predecessors in the field he included several services in his estimates. Kiær also had significantly richer and more valid and reliable data. Additionally he possessed a wider understanding of the importance of using value added figures in order to sum up total production by industry into national aggregates.

³ Schweigaard, Anton Martin 1840, *Norges Statistik*, Christiania.

⁴ Tvethe, M Braun 1848, *Norges Statistik*, Christiania.

⁵ Kiær, Anders Nicolai 1887, "Nogle Bidrag til Bedømmelsen af den Økonomiske Udvikling med særlig hensyn til Norge", *Statsøkonomisk Tidsskrift*, s. 193-205.

In the 1930s the take off of empirical and quantitative economics gave way to the idea of collecting data in order to produce sets of aggregated accounts for the over all economy. The idea was initiated by two of the most prominent Norwegian economists, i.e. Ragnar Frisch and Ingvar Wedervang. It resulted in the collection of relevant data by statistics Norway from 1930s onward, in addition to a historical archive of wages and prices, established and monitored by Ingvar Wedervang and his staff at the Norwegian School of Economics in Bergen. Today this archive probably is one of the richest manual archive of its kind in Europe, and has served as source for domestic and international research on the standard of living, economic growth, price, labour market, and maritime history.⁶

4. Historical national accounts by Statistics Norway

After World War II, Statistics Norway started its production of national accounts, and historical national accounts. These estimates were carried out on the basis of theoretical work, modelling and data collection started in the 1930s. The work was completed and refined after the war by Odd Aukrust.⁷ Several aggregated series of macro economic key indicators were published in the 1940s and 1950s.⁸ Until, in 1965, a set of historical national accounts, covering the period 1865-1960 was launched and published.⁹ A second edition of this volume was published by Statistics Norway in 1968. Both of these are made on the basis of the international System of National Accounts of 1958 (SNA1958). However, some national modifications were done in order to fit into domestic data an industrial profile.¹⁰

Senior economist Juul Bjerke was responsible for the calculation of these series. Aggregated accounts of GDP from the expenditure side were presented annually

⁶ Grytten, Ola Honningdal 2007, "Professor Dr Ingvar B. Wedervang's Historical Archive on Wages and Prices", Eitrheim, Øyvind et al (eds), *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway – Part II*, Oslo: Norges Bank, pp. 203-230.

⁷ Aukrust, Odd 1955, *National Accounts: Theoretical principles*, Oslo: Statistics Norway.

⁸ Statistics Norway 1946, *National Income of Norway*, Oslo, Statistics Norway 1952, *National Accounts 1930-1939 and 1946-1951*, Oslo and Statistics Norway 1953, *National Accounts 1900-1929*, Oslo.

⁹ Statistics Norway 1965, *National Accounts 1865-1960*, Oslo.

¹⁰ Statistics Norway 1968, *National Accounts 1865-1960*, 2nd ed, Oslo.

from 1865 onwards until 1930. Thereafter, they are fairly detailed and accurate from 1930 onwards until 1960. These have served as official historical national accounts for Norway, partly challenged and supplemented by series published by the central bank, Norges Bank, in 2004.

As for the figures from the production side, only benchmark year calculations were given for main production sectors until 1930.¹¹ From then on, they include fairly detailed accounts on 55 industries and sub-industries. From 1946 onwards, they are extended to include 63 industries and sub-industries. This richness made Norwegian historical national accounting in the forefront internationally. However, sadly almost nothing happened in this field in Norway for almost three decades.

3. Historical national accounts by academics

In the 1990s economic historians at the Norwegian School of Economics started a new project on historical national accounting. This was part of a greater project, launched by the Swedish professor Olle Krantz, on standardisation of Nordic historical national accounts. Camilla Brautaset gave detailed accounts on Norwegian export and the size of the export industries for the period 1830-1865. This was done on the basis of rich price material from the Wedervang Archive and public archives and volume figures recorded in the trade statistics.¹²

Ola H Grytten calculated the annual GDP contribution for agriculture 1830-1865 by establishing persistent input and output series. In order to reach at fixed price calculations of agriculture's contribution to GDP a double deflation technique was used. This was possible due to the very rich price data sets in the Wedervang Archive.¹³

¹¹ Bjerke, Juul 1966, *Trends in Norwegian Economy 1865-1960*, Statistics Norway, Oslo.

¹² Brautaset, Camilla 2002, *Norwegian Exports 1830-1865: in Perspective of Historical National Accounts*, Bergen: Norwegian School of Economics.

¹³ Grytten, Ola H 2004a, "Output, Input and Value Added in Norwegian Agriculture 1830-1865", Jonsson, Gudmundur (ed), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Reykjavik: Reykjavik University, pp. 47-76.

Elisabeth Bjørsvik established GDP series on public services for the same period. This was done by drawing on previous work by Fritz Hodne and published and unpublished public records kept by Statistics Norway and the National Archive. Bjørsvik series cover both local and central government levels. Due to the nature of the services she has not been able to apply any double deflation method for the public sector in her figures.¹⁴

Christian Venneslan calculated detailed series for value added in manufacturing by nine industries and 51 sub-industries, covering the period 1896-1939 (Sometimes they are presented as twelve main industries and 48 sub-industries). His calculations were carried out on the basis of detailed manufacturing statistics recorded and kept by Statistics Norway. Again, rich price material made it possible for him to calculate fixed price series by adopting a valid and reliable double deflation technique.¹⁵

Recently Jan Tore Klovland has revised the series on gross output in manufacturing by presenting detailed production figures for 45 industries from 1896 to 1948. Klovland's figures by large support Venneslan's findings on aggregated levels. However, on branch levels, in particular for sub-industries, we find significant deviations during the first years of the period covered.¹⁶

Fritz Hodne and Ola H Grytten computed estimates of total GDP 1835-1865 on the basis of the state of the art in 1994.¹⁷ Finally, in 2004 the latter concluded with historical GDP series, covering the entire period 1830-2003. These were published

¹⁴ Bjørsvik, Elisabeth 2004, *Public services in Norway 1830-1865 within the framework of historical national accounts*, Bergen: Norwegian School of Economics.

¹⁵ Venneslan, Christian 2007, *Industrial development in Norway 1896-1939: in view of historical national accounts*, Bergen: Norwegian School of Economics.

¹⁶ Klovland, Jan T. 2015, "Measuring trends and cycles in industrial production in Norway 1896-1948", Oslo: Norges Bank.

¹⁷ Hodne Fritz and Grytten, Ola Honningdal 1994, "Gross Domestic Product of Norway 1835-1865", Krantz, Olle (ed), *Nordiska Historiska Nationalräkenskaper*, Umeå: University of Umeå, pp. 93-113.

by the Norwegian central bank as part of a project on establishing key historical monetary series as far back as to 1516. These latter historical national accounts have been updated and revised until present times.¹⁸

However, a full set of historical national accounts from the production side has not been published for the period before 1930 yet, despite bench mark calculations for the major sectors of the economy for 1865, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1910 and 1920. These calculations coincide with the population censuses. This is basically due to their dependence on employment figures. In this paper we present aims at calculating valid and reliable annual series of GDP from the production side. The methodology and historical data sets, which are used, are described in the next sections of the paper.

4. New series

This paper presents a production approach to historical national accounts for Norway covering every year 1830-1930. We have been able to follow 23 industries and sub-industries until 1896, and from then on 35, as 12 manufacturing industries are included. The new series are spliced with the accounts by Statistics Norway in 1930. In consequence, we now have consistent annual historical GDP series by industry for Norway stretching back another one hundred years in time.

In principle SNA-2010 has been followed as far as possible. However, the new series are spliced with the old in 1930, which has made it necessary to adjust somewhat to the standards of the previous historical accounts. Annual series of input and output by industries have been calculated, and in order to come up with relevant fixed price series, a double deflation technique has been applied as far as possible. This is a novel approach in historical national accounting, as data usually limits one to apply double deflation techniques. However, basically due to the rich price material in the

¹⁸ Grytten, Ola Honningdal 2004b, "The gross domestic product for Norway 1830-2003", Eitrheim, Øyvind et al (eds), *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway 1819-2003*, Oslo: Norges Bank, pp. 241-288.

Wedervang Archive kept at the Norwegian School of Economics, it is possible to use a double deflation approach in the case of Norway.

5. GDP by industry

In order to make the new series comparable with existing historical national accounts series we present three levels of disaggregated GDP series here. The highest level of disaggregation consists of 30 sub-industries, stretching from 1896. The second level consists of 18 series, and the lowest of eight.

Different approaches have been used in order to come up with consistent annual series of GDP contribution by industry. The chosen approaches are very much dependent on what kind of sources that are available. In the following section we offer a description of approaches followed and sources available in order to calculate value added by industry for Norway 1830-1930.

5.1. Primary industries

5.1.1. Agriculture

There already exist annual series for value added for arable production and cattle production 1830-1865. These series are constructed on the basis of volume and price figures. In order to establish volume figures six benchmark years were used. Value added figures for these years were estimated on the basis of figures taken from farm censuses and county reports every fifth to tenth year and farm accounts from the Wedervang Archive.¹⁹

In order to interpolate between the benchmark years production reports from counties, farm accounts, exports and imports statistics were used. For some years there was lack of sufficient data. Hence, demand and production functions were constructed in order to estimate volumes. Relevant price data are found in the

¹⁹ Wedervang Archive, files W501-W519.

foreign trade statistics, in public records and in the Wedervang Archive. These contain both input and output prices. Thus, on the basis of these sources, fairly reliable series on annual value added in agriculture 1830-1865 were published in 2004.²⁰

On the basis of the same kinds of sources, it has been possible to continue these calculations until 1910. In these new calculations 1865, 1875, 1890, 1900 and 1910 serve as benchmark years. In addition work by Grytten and Hodne on volumes and prices of land crops 1830-1910 serves as a major source.²¹ Another major source of prices is the Wedervang Archive.²²

As for 1910 and onwards, we find reliable annual estimates of the production of milk, milk products, meat, and to some degree different kinds of crops. These are taken from publications from Statistics Norway, the Dairy Producers' organisations and in work done by economic historians.²³ However, farm input and output according to the agricultural censuses and the farm accounts still serve as important sources for the estimates. From the late 1920s Statistics Norway published annual series of farm production, which are used here.²⁴

5.1.2. Forestry

In her dissertation on the Norwegian export sector, Camilla Brautaset offers detailed series of forestry exports from 1830 onwards until 1865.²⁵ Thereafter, it is possible to make similar calculations on the basis of records from foreign trade accounts, tax

²⁰ Grytten, Ola H. 2004a, pp. 47-76.

²¹ Grytten, Ola H. and Fritz Hodne 1998, "Norwegian Production of Landcrops in the Nineteenth Century: Prices and Output 1830-1910", Christen, Jørgen Peter (ed), *Nordiske historiske nasjonalregnskaper*, Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen, 115-142.

²² Wedervang Archive, files W139, W269, W271, W269, W 272, W273 and W383

²³ Mork, R 1941, *Melkeomsetning og meieridrift i Norge*, Oslo: , Benterud, O. 1978, *Norske Meieriers Salgsentral 50 år*, Oslo: NMS, pp. 22-24 and 194-278, Grytten, Ola Honningdal 1997, "The Consumers' Burden: What did regulations of the Norwegian milk market in the 1930s cost consumers?", Basberg, Bjørn L. et al (eds), *I det lange løp*, Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, pp. 143-164, Statistics Norway 1949, *Statistical Survey 1948*, Oslo, pp. 64-93.

²⁴ Statistics Norway 1978, *Statistical Survey 1978*, pp. 143-148.

²⁵ Brautaset 2002, pp. 168-189.

records and production records from Statistics Norway. They also serve as sources for input and production for domestic use.

The foreign trade statistics make up the main source until 1886. From then on the volumes of timber floated in domestic waterways along with previous estimates on use of firewood, provide reliable estimates of the size of forest production. From 1901 Statistics Norway report annual series of key variables regarding cultivation of private forests.²⁶

Along with the foreign trade statistics these data make it possible to construct volume series of both input and output.²⁷ To reach at value series we use price series from Brautaset, the Wedervang Archive and Statistics Norway, where we find both input and output prices.²⁸

5.1.3. Fisheries

The contribution of fisheries to GDP is by definition limited to the values of catches on board vessels. This means that the preserving of fish is considered food industry. If fish preservation were included, fisheries would have been at least twice as big in our accounts.

Thus, we have to find the value of the fishermen's catches. This is possible on the basis of volume series of exports and domestic fish consumption. Brautaset offers detailed series of fish exports 1830-1865. According to her 80-90 percent of the volume of fish catches were exported.²⁹ Consumption surveys give us information on domestic fish consumption. Thus, it is possible to calculate total production figures.

²⁶ Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 88-91.

²⁷ Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 162-184.

²⁸ Brautaset 2002, pp. 262-268, Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 80-91, Wedervang Archive, W139, W269, W271, W272 and W383.

²⁹ Brautaset 2002, pp. 251-256.

After 1865 we find detailed figures on volumes and prices on fish exports and consumption in benchmark years in publications from Statistics Norway. From 1866 Statistics Norway report quantity of fish brought to land and value to fishermen. From 1908 Statistics Norway reports annual values of catches.³⁰ Thus, on the basis of adequate information we are able to calculate input, output and, thus, value added series.

5.1.4. Whaling

This industry includes the catching of whales, seals and miscellaneous catches. Contrary from fisheries, where only the value of catches on board is considered as primary industry, the production of oil on board ships is considered part of this industry. Thus, whaling should be considered a hybrid between primary and secondary industries.

The data, basically taken from Statistics Norway, are fairly good from the early 1900s onwards. Before then we have to look at the foreign trade statistics in order to reach at output series. With the help of Anders Nicolai Kiær's work and population censuses we are able to establish benchmark data on input, output and value added for almost every tenth year 1835-1930.³¹

To interpolate we use foreign trade statistics and records on catches and oil production from Statistics Norway. These are splices to the 1930 values of the whaling industry according to the historical national accounts by industry published Statistics Norway.³²

³⁰ Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 91-104.

³¹ Kiær, Anders Nicolai 1877, *Bidrag til belysning af Skibsfartens Økonomiske Forhold*, Oslo: Statistics Norway.

³² Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 105 and 168-171.

5.2. Secondary industries

5.2.1. Manufacturing

Both Schweigaard and Tvethe give reliable estimates of input and output in manufacturing industry for 1835 and 1845. In addition we can add 1865, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 as benchmark years, on the ground of calculations carried out by Bjerke.³³ By drawing on population and manufacturing censuses, export and import statistics and public reports from county officials, it has been possible to come up with fairly valid and reliable accounts of input, output and value added in manufacturing until 1896.

As for the period from 1896, we use reliable and detailed accounts for 12 manufacturing industries calculated by Venneslan. These are established on the basis of impressively informative manufacturing production statistics recorded and kept by Statistics Norway. These provide us with a unique set of detailed input and output data on volumes and values.³⁴ Admittedly, Venneslan had to make some courageous assumptions on productivity development for some of the industries for the late 1890s and early 1900s. However, a check-cross with Klovlands's new production data for 45 manufacturing industries very much confirm Venneslan's aggregated levels for the manufacturing sector, despite deviations at disaggregated levels.³⁵

Thus, from 1896, on the aggregated level, the manufacturing series are some of the most valid and reliable in this set of GDP by industry. From around 1907 the same accounts for these figures on sub-industry level.

5.2.2. Construction and power supply

We find output figures for power supply in a paper by Kjell Bjørn Minde. His estimates are made on the basis of different sources, basically sources from the, the

³³ Schweigaard 1840, Tvethe 1848, Bjerke 1966, pp. 53-56.

³⁴ Venneslan 2007, appendix, pp. 12-48.

³⁵ Klovland 2015, pp. 51-73.

Statistical Office (Tabellkontoret) connected to the Ministry of Domestic Affairs from 1830 and Statistics Norway from 1876.³⁶ Input figures are found in work by Fritz Hodne on the size of the Norwegian infrastructure.³⁷ From 1914 onwards, we find relevant series in public budgets and accounts from both the central and local governments, along with data for private power supply companies.³⁸

We find volumes and values of construction in the work of Schweigaard and Tvethe for 1835 and 1845 respectively. In addition Bjerke's benchmark year calculations enable us to extract construction by deducting manufacturing and mining from the secondary sector calculations. Hence, construction is seen as a residual in these estimates. Thus, we also have benchmark years of construction for 1865, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930.³⁹ We interpolate between the benchmark years by using annual figures on public spending on construction and private spending on key sub-industries within construction, e.g. private road, railway, port and telecommunication construction.⁴⁰

5.2.3. Mining

As for mining, we again find valid and reliable estimates with Schweigaard, Tvethe and Bjerke. These are refined in the historical national accounts published by the Norwegian central bank.⁴¹ These benchmark years estimates provide us with both input and output figures, and, thus, with valid value added numbers.

We find reliable data on the development of volumes and partly values in the foreign trade statistics. Production for domestic use has been interpolated between

³⁶ Minde 2015, "Norwegian energy consumption in the nineteenth and twentieth century", unpublished manuscript, Stord: HSH.

³⁷ Hodne, Fritz 1983, *Stortingssalen som markedsplass: Statens grunnlagsinvesteringer 1840-1914*, Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, pp. 298-313.

³⁸ Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 151-155.

³⁹ Schweigaard 1840, pp. 72-91, Tvethe 1848, pp. 93-118 and Bjerke 1966, pp. 53-56.

⁴⁰ Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 279-288 and 390-414.

⁴¹ Grytten 2004b, pp. 249-258.

industrial censuses and county reports by using series of mining as input into other industries of the economy and as fuel, after imports have been deducted.

From 1901 we also find annual production data for mining from Statistics Norway. We have been able to refine these with data from Venneslan's work on the manufacturing sector from 1896.⁴² The series is spliced with the GDP contribution of mining in 1930 according to Statistics Norway's historical national accounts.⁴³

5.3. Commerce

5.3.1. Trade

Annual trade statistics is missing for the early 19th century as trade was not esteemed as value creation activity. However, Schweigaard, Braun Tvethe and Kiær all give us some information on both volumes and values. The same is found in population censuses and county reports. These have been compiled and summed up to aggregated trade figures in benchmark years in the historical national accounts published by the central bank.⁴⁴ Adding the work by Bjerke to these sources, we reach at benchmark years figures for trade about every tenth year 1830-1930. These report input, output and value added figures.⁴⁵

In order to reach at annual figures we have to interpolate between the benchmark year figures. For the 19th century, the Wedervang Archive holds records on trade activity, monthly prices, but to some degree volumes and values. As for the 20th century we find better records at Statistics Norway.⁴⁶

However, in order to reach at consistent annual trade series we also had to use other indicators. Thus, we interpolate with annual figures of money supply, i.e.

⁴² Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 111-146 and Venneslan 2007, appendix, pp. 12-48.

⁴³ Statistics Norway 1965, pp. 68-71.

⁴⁴ Grytten 2004b, pp. 250-258.

⁴⁵ Bjerke 1966, pp. 53-56.

⁴⁶ Wedervang Arvhive, files W139, W267, W268, W269, W271, W272, W273 and W383.

banknotes and coins in circulation, since the great bulk of trade was paid in cash at the time of our calculations.⁴⁷

5.3.2. Finance

Due to detailed work by Klovland, published by the central bank of Norway, very reliable historical data on input, output and value added for the banking sector are available. Klovland has collected and compiled data for almost every savings and commercial bank in Norway from 1822 onwards until present time.⁴⁸ Using similar data for publicly owned banks and other public and private credit institutions, compiled by a former governor of the central bank, Hermod Skånland, we arrive at valid and reliable series on value added in the registered finance market.⁴⁹

In addition we have to add the volumes of unregistered finance services provided by private credits. This is done by following the hints given in the historical national accounts by the central bank and in a newly published banking history, published in 2013, on one of the largest banks throughout Norwegian banking history.⁵⁰

Cross checks with the mentioned bank history from 2013 and a quantitative study of the bank market by Sara Liseth confirm the new series.⁵¹ By splicing these with the finance industries contribution to GDP in 1930 according to Statistics Norway, we arrive at adequate value added series for the entire Norwegian finance industry 1830-1930.

⁴⁷ Klovland, Jan T. 2004, "Monetary aggregates in Norway 1819-2003", Eitrheim, Øyvind et al (eds), *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway 1819-2003*, Oslo: Norges Bank, pp .181-240.

⁴⁸ Klovland, Jan T 2007b, "A reconstruction of the balance sheets of savings banks in Norway 1822-1875", Eitrheim, Øyvind et al (eds), *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway – Part II*, Oslo: Norges Bank, pp. 109-160 and Klovland, Jan T 2007c, "A reconstruction of the balance sheets of commercial banks in Norway 1848-1900", Eitrheim, Øyvind et al (eds), *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway – Part II*, Oslo: Norges Bank, pp. 161-202.

⁴⁹ Skånland, Hermod, 1967, *Det norske kreditmarked siden 1900*, Oslo: Statistics Norway, pp. 262-385.

⁵⁰ Grytten, Ola Honningdal (ed) 2013, *Banken i samfunnet*, Bergen: Bodoni, pp. 9-76 and 403-411

⁵¹ Grytten 2013, pp. 403-411 and Liseth, Sara 2012, *Bergen Banks markedsposisjon: En kvantitativ analyse av bankens stilling i markedet 1855-1990*, Bergen: NHH, pp. 91-131.

5.4. Property

5.4.1 Housing and commercial properties

Due to the extensive project on historical monetary statistics monitored by the Norwegian central bank it has been possible to trace values of Norwegian housing and property management back to 1830. The series presented here reflect the value creation of providing private housing and properties for the business community. The value of the stock of dwellings consists of the housing volume and its value.

Stocks of dwellings are calculated on the basis of popular and industrial censuses 1825-1930. Between the census data, we interpolate on the basis of population records and estimated numbers of people per square meter.⁵² Thus, we arrive at annual volume figures of the stock of buildings. These are multiplied with prices of buildings as they are reported in the central bank's house price index.⁵³

Since housing in national accounts should reflect the value creation of housing and not the market price of buildings, we should not use markets annual prices to conclude with values. Thus, we use smoothed series, with the help of a HP-filter, with a smoothing parameter (lambda) of ten. This makes it possible to construct annual numbers of value added provided by housing.

5.5. Transportation

5.5.1. Ocean going transport

For the period in question the great bulk of the ocean going transport was either between domestic and foreign ports or between foreign ports only. Thus, Brautaset's and later Kiær's estimates of the scale of value creation in the

⁵² Statistics Norway 1994, *Historical Statistics 1994*, Oslo: Statistics Norway, pp. 77-79.

⁵³ Eitrheim, Øyvind and Solveig K Erlandsen 2004, "House price indices for Norway 1819-2003", Eitrheim, Øyvind et al (eds). *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway 1819-2003*, Oslo: Norges Bank, pp. 349-376.

Norwegian merchant fleet serve as reliable sources on this industries contribution to GDP from 1830 and towards the turn of the century.⁵⁴

Thereafter, and even before, the Wedervang Archive give us detailed information on income and cost structures, freights and wages in the merchant fleet. The data is best for the fleet engaged in foreign ports. However, the data for the coastal fleet is also adequate.⁵⁵

In addition, publications by Statistics Norway report volumes of the fleet and the ships' engagements.⁵⁶ Thus, drawing on this information and splicing the new time series with the 1930 figures of value creation in ocean going transport, we reach at value added series for this industry 1830-1930.

5.5.2. Other transport and communication

Other transportation includes horse, railway and auto car transportation as well as telephone, telegraph and postal services. The number of horses is taken from the agricultural census held about every tenth year. Freight incomes and costs from horse transport are taken from the Wedervang Archive.⁵⁷

Statistics Norway provides information on kilometres of road, number of cars, kilometres of railways and other types of communication, public income and costs from transport and communication.⁵⁸ With the help of these data we have been able to interpolate between benchmark years and splice with the 1930 estimates by Statistics Norway.

⁵⁴ Brautaset 2002, pp. 257-261, Kiær, Anders N., *Bidrag til Belysningen af Skibsfartens økonomiske Forhold*, Kristiania: Malling and Kiær, Anders N. 1900, "Norges Siøfart", manuskript, Wedervang Arkivet, NHH, Bergen.

⁵⁵ Wedervang Archive, W030, W032, W034, W035, W036, W038, W039, W043, W044, W063, W172, W173, W174, W176, W182, W184, W185, W186, W187, W188, W189, W193, W320, W327, W329, W330 and W407.

⁵⁶ Statistics Norway 1978, pp. 376-408.

⁵⁷ Wedervang Archive, W118, W119A, W120A and W249.

⁵⁸ Statistics Norway 1978, pp. 419-445.

5.6. Public administration and defence

5.6.1. Public administration

For the period 1830-1865 we use Bjørsvik's series on GDP contribution from public administration. These are basically constructed on the basis of wages, depreciation and estimates of increase in productivity within public administration.⁵⁹ In addition we use detailed datasets from Hodne and Statistics Norway in our calculations until 1914.⁶⁰ These rich and precise sources make these series relevant, valid and reliable.

From 1915 onwards we use computations of the size of public administration by Grytten. Computes on the grounds of public accounts, these also, provide us with generous information on wages, depreciations and productivity growth.⁶¹ By splicing them with our series in 1914 and Statistics Norway's GDP series by industry from 1930, we establish a persistent GDP series for public administration 1830-1930.

5.6.2. Defence

Again, for the period 1830-1865 we use Bjørsvik's series on value added in defence. These are basically constructed on the basis of wages, depreciation and estimates of increase in productivity within public administration.⁶² Records from the Wedervang Archive give us relevant information on the income and cost structure of Norwegian garrisons during the nineteenth century.⁶³ Additionally, we use detailed datasets from Hodne and Statistics Norway in our calculations until 1914.⁶⁴

From 1915 onwards we use compilations of the expenditure and income side of military services made by Grytten. These taken from public records, and give us

⁵⁹ Bjørsvik 2004, pp. 293-310.

⁶⁰ Hodne 1983, pp. 300-313.

⁶¹ Grytten, Ola H. 2014, "Growth in public finances as tool for control: Norwegian development 1850-1950", paper presented to ESSHC, Wien april 2014, pp. 24-30.

⁶² Bjørsvik 2004, pp. 293-310.

⁶³ Wedevang Archive, files W052-W078.

⁶⁴ Hodne 1983, pp. 300-313.

necessary information on depreciation rates and productivity growth.⁶⁵ By splicing them with our series in 1914 and Statistics Norway's GDP series by industry from 1930, we establish persistent GDP series for value added in the armed forces 1830-1930.

5.7. Services

5.7.1. Education

The same records and publications as for public administration serve as sources for this series. In addition we use the above described sources and data provided, compiled and processed by Bjørsvik, Hodne and Grytten on public education until 1865, 1914 and 1930 respectively.

We have included estimates of private schooling and education, where schools, and training programs connected to the church were quite important. This is done by drawing on information on the scale of these from popular censuses and county reports, reported annually in statistical yearbooks for Norway.⁶⁶ We assume the same value creation per employee in private and public schools.

5.7.2. Health

Bjørsvik, Hodne and Grytten are also our primary sources for this series, as they report the volumes and values of public health production until 1865, 1914 and 1930 respectively.

However, we have to add a substantial part for private health care. According to contemporary sources, private health care made up the bulk of this industry until 1930. And again, churches and Christian and humanitarian organisations and bodies played an important role. Around 1930 the public and the private sector of health

⁶⁵ Grytten, Ola H. 2014, "Growth in public finances as tool for control: Norwegian development 1850-1950", paper presented to ESSHC, Wien april 2014, pp. 24-30.

⁶⁶ Bjørsvik 2004, pp. 293-310, Hodne 1983, pp. 300-313, Grytten 2014, pp. 24-30 and Statistics Norway 1876-1930, *Statistical yearbook for Norway 1876-1930*, Oslo.

care were about even in their contribution to GDP, with local governments as the most important contributors in the public sector.⁶⁷

5.7.3. Other services

This industry consists of both public sector and private sector services. The public records are again found in the work by Bjørsvik until 1865, thereafter Hodne up to 1914 and Grytten until 1930.⁶⁸

The challenge is to find the size of private services. However, we already have benchmark year calculations for 1835, 1845, 1865, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930.⁶⁹ By refining these on the basis of SNA 2010 and new knowledge of other industries' contribution to GDP, presented here, we find a sound departure for interpolating annual series of other services in the private sector.

The interpolation itself is made as a weighted average of other services in the public sector, starting at 30 percent in 1830, and ending at 50 percent in 1930, and private services within other industries, starting at 70 in 1830, anding at 50 percent in 1930.

5.8. Private services

5.8.1. Domestic services

This series is basically calculated on the basis of rich wage data sets on domestic services from urban and rural districts. We find an impressive amount of data in this field in the Wedervang Archive and in the historical wage series as part of the central bank's monetary history project.⁷⁰

⁶⁷ Larsen, Øyvind, Ole Berg and Fritz Hodne 1986, *Legene og samfunnet*, Oslo: Den Norske Lægeforening.

⁶⁸ Bjørsvik 2004, pp. 293-310, Hodne 1983, pp. 300-313, Grytten 2014, pp. 24-30

⁶⁹ Grytten 2004b, pp. 252-255 and Bjerke 1966, pp. 51-54.

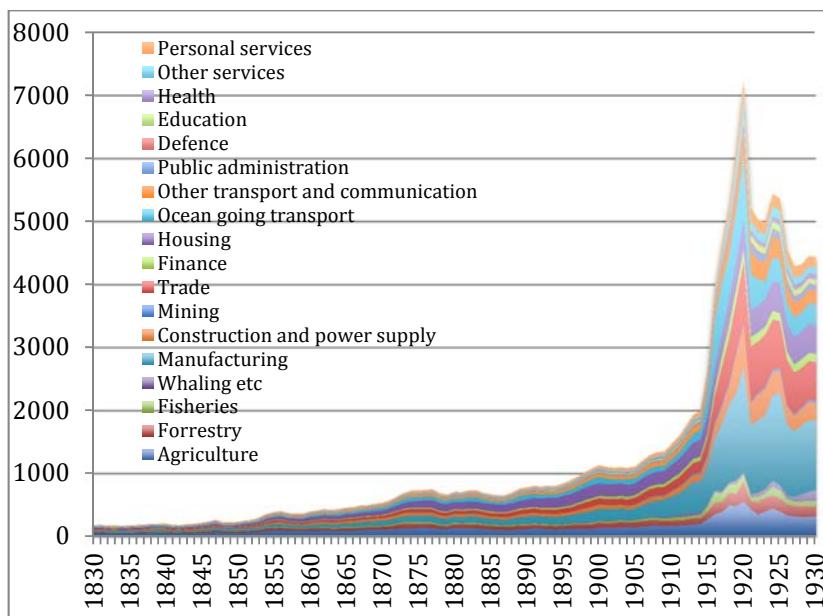
⁷⁰ Grytten, Ola H. 2009, "Purchasing power of labour: Norwegian real wages 1726-2006", Scandinavian Economic History Review, vol 57, 1/200., pp. 48-87 and Wedervang Archive, W009; W013; W014, W021, W028 and W204.

These sources provide us with a very good coverage of domestic services in households and some data relevant for value added calculations in other kinds of private services, such as accounts and income and cost profiles. Thus, it is possible to construct value added series for this industry. Since board and lodging was a significant part of wages in this industry, they are of course added to the wage data, as described in the publications referred to here.

6. Aggregated GDP by industry

By adding the value added series for the different industries, we are able to conclude with annual gross domestic series for Norway 1830-1930 in current values calculated by a production side approach. Like other historical national account series the new series will be subject for revisions and improvements. Their deviations from previous series give us a hint of satisfactory reliability of both the new and the old series. The deviations are limited, but however, significant for critical moments in historical national accounting. The new series of Norwegian GDP by 18 industries in current prices 1830-1930 are reported in chart 1.

Chart 1. Norwegian GDP by industry in current million NOK 1830-1930.



Sources, See text.

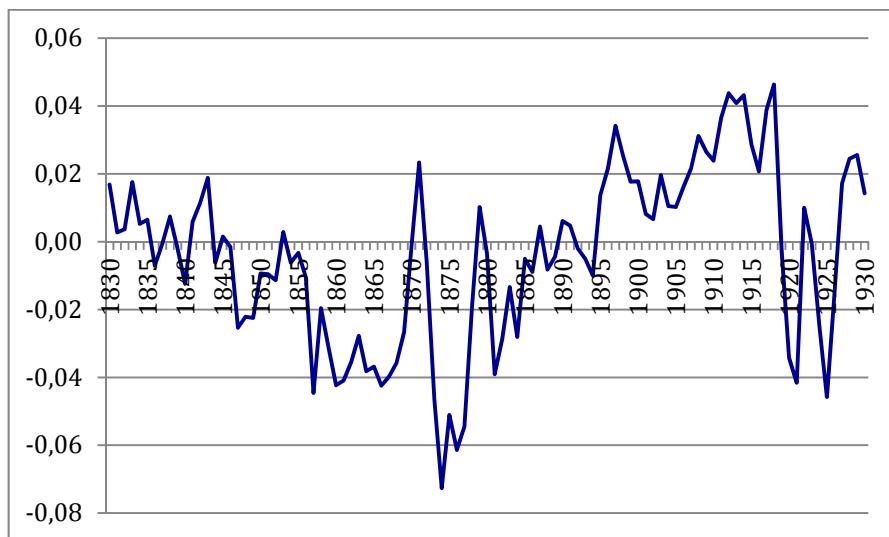
Chart 2 reports the annual GDP gaps (Y^G) between the new (Y^N) and the old (Y^O) historical series in logs. The old series being those published by the central bank of Norway from 1830 and Statistics Norway from 1865. The gaps are quite marginal for most years:⁷¹

$$(5) \quad Y^G_t = \ln Y^N_t - \ln Y^O_t$$

A partial explanation for the high similarities of the new and the old series is that the benchmark year calculations in the old series to a considerable extent serve as benchmarks in the new series. However, they have still been revised, meaning that the new series very much stand on their own feet.

The significant deviations are mostly evident during booms and busts, when the new series clearly tend to show higher volatility than the old ones. This implies that booms and busts seem to be stronger then believed hitherto.

Chart 2. Relative gaps between new and old GDP series in current values 1830-1930.



Sources, See text.

⁷¹ Grytten, 2004b, pp. 249-288.

Also, the new figures show that the long depression started in the mid 1870s and not in the late 1870s as suggested by the old series. This means that the new series are more in line with the international picture and domestic business cycle analyses.⁷²

7. Fixed price calculations

In order to reach at gross domestic product in fixed prices a set of deflators for each industry and sub-industry is offered. By deflating the nominal figures by these deflators, we arrive at fixed price series.

7.1. Method

We use the standard Paasche price index (P_P) to calculate the deflators, where p denotes price, q denotes volume, i denotes industry or sub-industry, t denotes time in period, where $t=0$ is the base year:

$$(6) \quad P_P = \sum(p_{i,t} * q_{i,t}) / \sum(p_{i,t=0} * q_{i,t})$$

By using a double deflation technique, i.e. deflating both the input and output series, we arrive at value added (y) in fixed prices (f) for agriculture, forestry, fishing, whaling, mining, construction, manufacturing and trade:

$$(7) \quad y^f_{i,t} = \{q_{i,t} / [\sum(p_{i,t} * q_{i,t}) / \sum(p_{i,t=0} * q_{i,t})] - h_{i,t} / [\sum(p_{i,t} * q_{i,t}) / \sum(p_{i,t=0} * q_{i,t})]\}$$

For the rest of the service industries, we apply a single deflation technique, i.e. deflating the value added series only.

⁷² Klovland, Jan T. 1998, "A reassessment of the United Kingdom business cycle chronology", Dick, T.J.O, (ed), *Business cycles since 1820: New international perspectives from historical evidence*, Cheltenham, pp. 49-90.

Adding the sub-industry series we reach at value added per key industry (y) in fixed prices (f). Adding these again, we reach at national GDP in fixed prices (Y^F). By dividing GDP in nominal prices (Y^N) with GDP in fixed prices we find the implicit GDP deflator at aggregated level:

$$(8) \quad P_D = Y^N_t / Y^F_t$$

The same principle is applied for finding implicit deflators for key industries made up by sub-industries.

7.2. Price data

The explicit deflators are calculated on basis of direct price observations of prices. These are taken from a wide range of sources. For the previously published series for agriculture, public services, export industries and manufacturing industries, we use the established deflators.⁷³ In addition 19th century price records kept in the Wedevang Archive and in Statistics Norway publications serve as key data.⁷⁴ Some of these are already published as price indices by the Norwegian central bank constructed by Klovland and Grytten.⁷⁵ Admittedly, it is not always easy to construct annual price series for both input and output, particularly for the service sector. However, the bulk of the new series follow the double deflation technique.

In principle the fixed price series are calculated by deflating the nominal series with Paasche price indices. However, for some time spans it has been difficult to find

⁷³ Grytten 2000, "Deflateringsprinsipper for nordiske historiske nasjonalregnskaper, Lindmark, Magnus and Peter Vikström (eds), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Umeå: Umeå University, pp. 21-47, Grytten 2004b, pp. 241-288, Brautaset 2002, pp. 251-268, Bjørsvik 2004, pp. 293-310, Venneslan 2007, statistical appendix, pp. 7-138.

⁷⁴ Wedervang Archive, files W051, W128, W137, W138, W139, W140, W141, W142, W206, W207, W208, W209, W210, W213, W217, W218, W219, W220, W268, W269, W270, W271, W272, W273, W275, W276, W383, W386, W397 and W397 and Statistics Norway 1949, pp. 333-359.

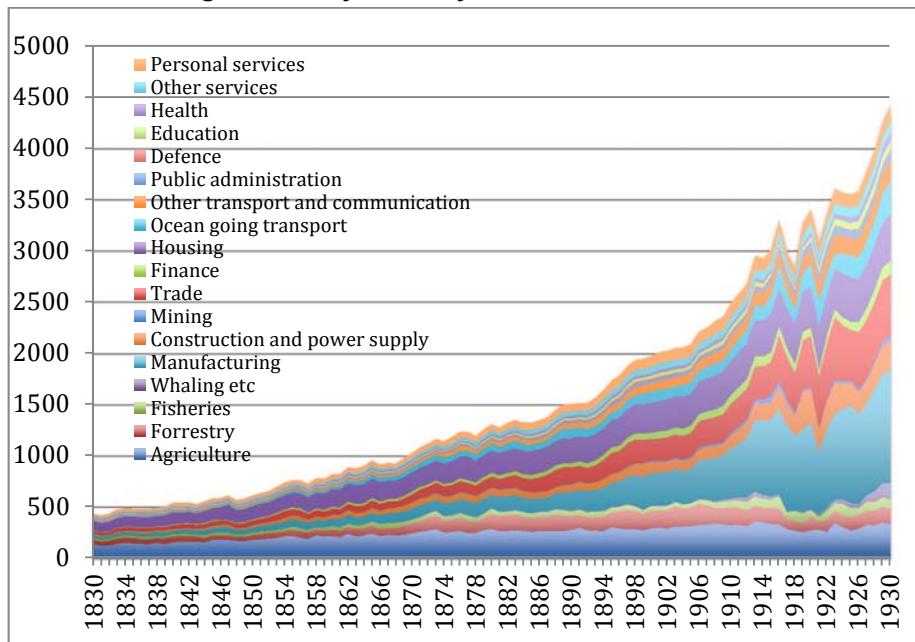
⁷⁵ Klovland, Jan T. 2014, "New methods for construction of historical price indices, with an illustration from Norway, 1777-1920", *European Review of Economic History*, 02/18, pp. 277-305. Grytten, Ola H 2004c, "A consumer price index for Norway 1516-2003", Eitrheim, Øyvind et al (eds), *Historical Monetary Statistics for Norway 1819-2003*, Oslo: Norges Bank, pp. 47-98.

annual volumes, and Laseyres indices have been used. Thus, fixed price periodizations have in principle been set to every 20th year until 1890, and thereafter every tenth year. The base years chosen are as far as possible representative years towards the middle of the periods.

7.3. GDP by industry in fixed prices

By using the constructed deflators, we arrive at annual series of gross domestic product by industry in fixed prices. These are presented in 1930 Norwegian kroners (NOK), which might make the early figures somewhat over or under estimated due to different price developments of the industries.

Chart 3. Norwegian GDP by industry 1830-1930 in mill 1930-NOK.



Sources, See text.

8. Reliability of new series

One has to make assumptions in historical national accounting. Thus, historical national accounts will always be subject to disputes. Hence, it is important to have an idea of how reliable the accounts might be. In order to throw light on their

accountability we will compare them with the already existing historical GDP series for Norway and our knowledge of the business cycle development. These cycles will here be operationalized as output gaps according to the annual data established here.

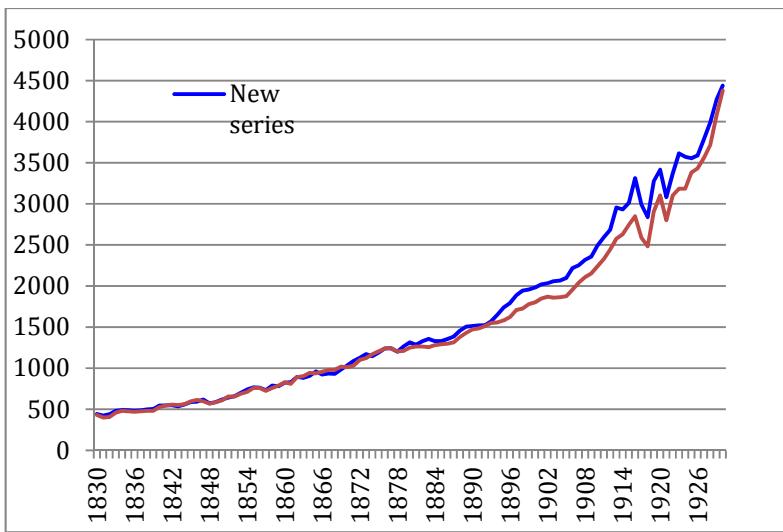
8.1. Comparison of old and new series

When comparing the old and the new fixed price calculations one finds that the gaps become stronger than for the current price figures. One major feature is that GDP according to the new series was slightly higher than reported by the old series for most of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century. A second feature is that the tremendous economic growth reported at the end of the period under investigation in the old series is significantly downgraded.

Taking into account the huge problems in the Norwegian economy with the greatest Norwegian bank crisis ever and rocketing and persistent unemployment problems in the 1920s, the new series might solve an unexplainable dilemma for economic historians. That of irreconcilable crises and substantial growth rates during the decade leading up to 1930.⁷⁶

Chart 4. Norwegian GDP, old and new series, in mill 1930-NOK.

⁷⁶ Grytten, Ola H and Arngrim Hunes 2014, "An anatomy of financial crises in Norway, 1830-2010, *Financial History Review*, 01/21, pp. 25-57.



Sources, See text.

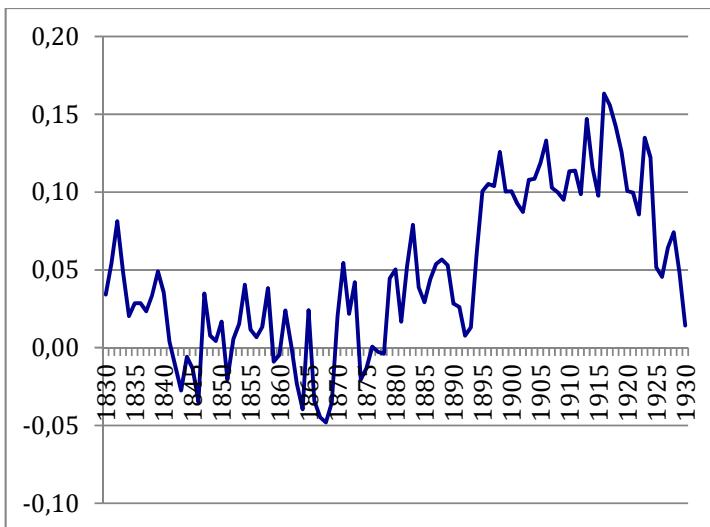
Again, we find that booms and busts are being more distinct in the new series. Particularly the boom of the 1890s and the bust during the long depression from the mid 1870s to the early 1890s. Also, the long depression starts earlier according to the new series, which is in line with other qualitative and quantitative records and evidence.⁷⁷

Admittedly, the gaps during World War I seem very high. But still the results for the greater part of the new series are within the suggested margins of error in the old series according to Statistics Norway.⁷⁸ Also, it has to be said that the old estimates were not based on detailed annual production side calculations, but rather on interpolations between fairly aggregated benchmark years estimates. Thus, the new series should be both more valid and reliable than the old ones.

*Chart 5. Relative gaps between new and old GDP series
in fixed NOK-1930values 1830-1930.*

⁷⁷ Klovland 1998, pp. 49-90.

⁷⁸ Bjerke 1966, pp. 8-14.



Sources, See text.

8.2. Output gaps

The deviations between levels and annual fluctuations between the series have some impact on the output gaps, the new series reflecting a development more in line with international business cycles and alternative domestic qualitative and quantitative sources.⁷⁹

Chart 6 reports output gaps, or cycles (C) according to the old and new GDP series calculated as annual log-differences between annual estimated GDP (Y) and a HP-trended series (T) for every year (t) with 2,500 as smoothing parameter (lambda).

$$(8) \quad C_t = \ln Y_t - \ln T_t$$

The output gaps also confirm that Norway, as a small open economy experienced the international bust in the early 1890s, contrary to the story told by the old series.⁸⁰ In addition the new estimates reports more significant slumps during the 1848-crisis, the Crimean crisis in the late 1850s and the domestic deflationary crisis

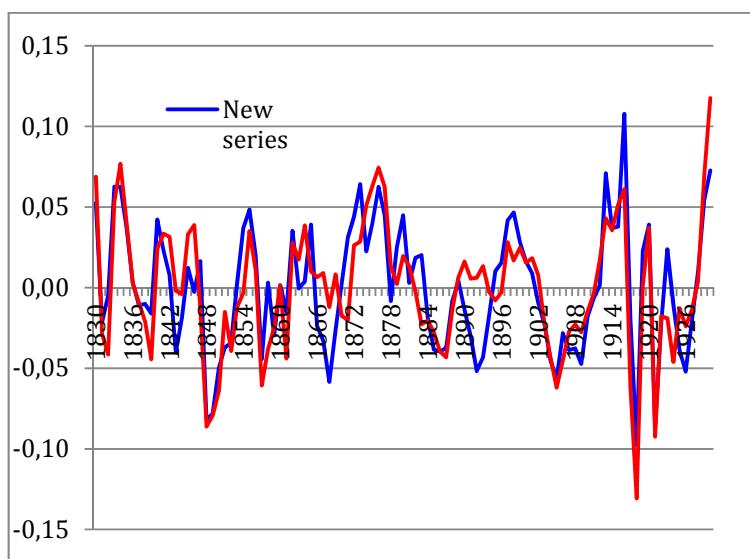
⁷⁹ Hanisch, Tore J. 1996, *Om valget av det gode samfunn*, Kristiansand: Høyskoleforlaget, pp. 53-84.

⁸⁰ Statistics Norway 1965, pp. 348-349.

in the mid 1920s. All these findings seem to be reasonable, as they are in better in line with or knowledge in Norwegian economic history than the old series.

Chart 6. Relative output gaps 1730-1830 according to old and new GDP-series.

Calculated by HP-filter with lambda value 2,500.



Sources, See text.

9. Conclusions

The present paper presents calculations of Norwegian gross domestic product from the production side in three levels. It presents series for 30 industries on the lowest level, 18 on the next level, and finally eight on the highest level. These are the first annual series of Norwegian GDP by industry presented for this hundred-year period.

The calculations are conducted on the basis of available sources on input, output volumes and prices. The new figures measured in current values correspond well with the old series. However, they seem to mirror the international business cycles better.

The fixed price calculations are carried out with a double deflation technique approach when possible, i.e. for primary and secondary industries along with trade. As for other services, a simple deflation technique has been used.

The old and the new fixed price series are still in good accordance both regarding levels and developments. However, some differences exist. The new aggregated series is more in line with international trends and domestic business cycles than the old one. The new series also revise the growth rates of the 1920s down to a level, which is easier to understand and explain for writers on Norwegian economic history. Thus, the new series on GDP by industry, presented in this paper seem fairly consistent, valid and reliable.

Table 1. Norwegian GDP per industry 1830-1930 in current 1000 NOK

	Primary production					Manufacturing industry				Commerce			Property Dwellings & commercial properties
	Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries	Whaling etc	Total	Manufacturing	Construction & utilities	Mining	Total	Trade	Finance	Total	
1830	55168	16555	6786	494	79003	18386	7321	2400	28107	10715	2494	13209	21436
1831	60351	14886	7085	498	82820	19473	7885	2514	29872	10715	2577	13292	21700
1832	51319	14177	8377	515	74389	17893	6758	2430	27081	11557	2628	14185	17613
1833	49816	16802	8971	524	76113	18860	8448	2550	29858	11926	2628	14554	18781
1834	48345	14875	7558	504	71283	17638	6758	2600	26996	12401	2719	15120	19042
1835	51569	14150	7223	499	73441	19000	8000	2800	29800	12612	2868	15480	19430
1836	53918	15102	7295	500	76815	20475	9844	2950	33269	13034	3003	16037	18391
1837	54978	16303	7157	499	78937	20956	9630	2900	33486	12665	3347	16012	18810
1838	63133	16490	7649	506	87778	21984	10903	3000	35887	12137	3496	15633	20151
1839	58130	18593	9473	531	86727	22070	11624	3100	36794	13140	3660	16800	19772
1840	61526	16751	9808	535	88620	21926	9935	2700	34561	13534	3754	17288	21240
1841	53240	15958	8165	513	77876	19221	7389	2500	29110	13140	3726	16866	20660
1842	50371	15546	8262	514	74692	18940	7611	2450	29001	12562	3860	16422	19638
1843	55170	19956	7603	505	83234	21865	7856	2500	32221	13087	4034	17121	21567
1844	52195	21725	9642	533	84095	23300	9354	3000	35654	13562	4404	17966	20553
1845	61110	23051	9007	524	93692	23800	10000	3600	37400	14459	4721	19180	21698
1846	66836	22175	9170	527	98707	25785	10365	3480	39630	16087	5062	21149	26791
1847	80918	22602	7916	496	111931	28993	11725	3500	44218	16985	5477	22462	27940
1848	68396	19689	8532	511	97127	24365	9019	2720	36104	14980	5175	20155	24401
1849	61447	20882	10106	539	92974	24579	9393	2700	36672	14742	4879	19621	25311
1850	65043	22256	8323	515	96137	25619	10159	2600	38378	16471	5004	21475	27308
1851	68782	25683	9316	529	104310	28659	12534	2567	43760	17270	5382	22652	30710
1852	75155	24902	8891	528	109576	30509	13678	2567	46754	18004	5712	23716	31474
1853	76667	27421	8785	521	113394	34210	16012	3000	53222	23756	7157	30913	35704
1854	88186	40549	9454	531	138720	42949	22304	3200	68453	27756	8728	36484	37118
1855	98007	38665	12768	577	150016	48277	25363	3500	77140	29184	9761	38945	41109
1856	101776	38190	15093	609	155668	50000	25842	4000	79842	29717	10900	40617	44445
1857	94721	35969	14789	605	146085	44441	20009	2405	66855	25064	8042	33106	47607
1858	97248	32476	11174	555	141453	41929	18738	2405	63072	25597	8729	34326	48149
1859	91420	30950	12267	570	135207	40957	16314	2405	59676	23682	9247	32929	54483
1860	97970	32718	14066	601	145354	46360	23324	3000	72684	25759	9679	35438	56115
1861	97024	33060	16857	688	147629	52333	26611	3109	82053	25033	10413	35446	55336
1862	104405	33920	16346	761	155433	55366	29254	3218	87838	27533	11428	38961	56916
1863	88601	36226	15540	749	141117	53975	30797	3220	87992	27608	12460	40068	58444
1864	94184	33821	17034	1285	146324	55760	31456	3330	90546	26119	12313	38432	56810
1865	96303	35975	20863	1296	154437	60010	32369	3472	95851	31011	12702	43713	61559
1866	99064	35000	20656	1082	155802	62139	33752	3555	99446	30438	12792	43230	63578
1867	106894	35585	21792	1437	165708	66354	35002	3862	105218	33267	13161	46428	66841

191 3	126458	22166	37433	8109	33030	13359	90804	9681	23489	78610	41392	4302	488833
191 4	133844	23024	39086	8171	31182	14370	94241	9623	22428	79228	41522	5501	502220
191 5	155945	27617	47350	13449	33155	24036	115230	12548	23424	92110	57079	9813	611756
191 6	193228	41496	60526	20178	48680	48926	143538	19705	29055	114397	86729	1382 7	820285
191 7	238683	52314	77663	32165	60916	76802	144636	32274	34983	150487	153060	1667 9	107066 2
191 8	236550	59569	91783	35178	75329	70741	201036	37953	53204	204039	149778	2281 0	123797 0
191 9	317643	67867	107576	36346	78090	70177	221794	38052	54380	242896	117403	2401 5	137623 9
192 0	410626	78401	155527	45124	80207	78317	269791	57168	61921	295633	136147	2599 6	169485 8
192 1	321420	43507	88346	31127	49399	41484	163762	29971	44338	180324	68957	2230 7	108494 2
192 2	332988	46989	109210	27485	50576	38627	196893	28197	47143	189076	60591	2070 4	114847 9
192 3	332404	46646	111806	28372	49213	46056	187041	30443	51215	190032	74826	2440 5	117245 9
192 4	399956	51885	119394	33487	76058	51660	182489	39912	62655	207077	92327	3416 4	135106 4
192 5	432349	59507	128521	36323	62288	53201	220836	40618	61309	232455	112314	3319 7	147291 8
192 6	373235	47747	100902	26786	41650	35312	166578	34432	37752	166025	82287	2613 5	113884 1
192 7	346655	45802	96659	23844	37647	30807	160619	30183	40738	140627	66107	1989 0	103957 8
192 8	316982	44305	101197	21529	43528	31773	162867	33813	45630	174577	86369	2481 6	108738 6
192 9	346620	48952	97736	20691	39975	32660	162592	32024	47758	190669	96950	2237 1	113899 8
193 0	329388	49115	99388	20737	30311	33909	146192	33678	50198	186099	108272	1726 6	110455 3

Table 2. Norwegian GDP by industry 1830-1930 in fixed million NOK-1930.

	Primary production					Manufacturing industry				Commerce			Property Dwellings & commercial properties
	Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries	Whaling etc	Total	Manufacturing	Construction & utilities	Mining	Total	Trade	Finance	Total	
183 0	137849	46831	16354	894	20192 8	28167	11216	3677	43060	25680	4924	30604	88853
183 1	122858	41284	17974	949	18306 5	28726	11632	3709	44066	23312	4619	27930	90478

183 2	125581	43594	19793	915	18988 2	27273	10301	3704	41278	26686	4999	31685	92100
183 3	141382	50033	23247	1020	21568 2	29987	13432	4054	47473	30140	5473	35613	93784
183 4	153109	50096	21180	1061	22544 6	28192	10802	4156	43149	33995	6141	40136	95454
183 5	147536	54093	20009	1037	22267 5	30466	12828	4490	47783	32245	6041	38285	97229
183 6	143293	45937	19534	1006	20977 0	33290	16005	4796	54091	32048	6083	38131	99045
183 7	138184	45215	24999	1308	20970 6	33566	15425	4645	53636	30232	6583	36815	100791
183 8	151533	47601	18251	907	21829 3	36171	17939	4936	59046	27796	6596	34392	102511
183 9	140634	53671	20385	857	21554 7	36038	18981	5062	60080	30562	7013	37575	104153
184 0	156674	52652	25693	1053	23607 3	33969	15392	4183	53543	33336	7617	40954	119958
184 1	164936	53742	22110	1043	24183 1	35271	13559	4588	53417	36427	8510	44937	107750
184 2	163910	52984	23424	1094	24141 2	38235	15365	4946	58546	34987	8857	43844	109840
184 3	164231	48668	19287	962	23314 8	41121	14775	4702	60597	35572	9033	44605	102463
184 4	156248	42095	29046	1206	22859 5	44766	17972	5764	68502	37874	10133	48006	114112
184 5	180401	45284	24389	1066	25114 1	46078	19360	6970	72408	38921	10470	49390	116418
184 6	182167	45130	29863	1288	25844 7	46525	18702	6279	71507	38096	9877	47973	118839
184 7	177986	45670	28054	1319	25302 9	52376	21181	6323	79881	33736	8962	42698	147483
184 8	172316	36886	24189	1087	23447 9	42888	15876	4788	63552	37950	10800	48751	123355
184 9	168340	40461	28654	1148	23860 2	43015	16438	4725	64178	40361	11005	51365	125726
185 0	179809	47338	23597	1097	25184 2	47126	18687	4783	70596	45570	11407	56977	128223
185 1	184637	50808	29157	1243	26584 6	51222	22402	4588	78212	44756	11492	56247	130803
185 2	193461	53367	23811	1050	27168 9	55446	24858	4665	84969	44478	11625	56104	133437
185 3	198552	55409	25205	1123	28028 8	59457	27829	5214	92499	56806	14099	70905	135921
185 4	213833	54365	22784	960	29194 3	67297	34948	5014	107259	61345	15892	77237	138620
185 5	221050	58806	30167	1023	31104 6	70190	36875	5089	112154	58607	16150	74757	141504
185 6	203686	59361	31907	967	29592 1	74485	38497	5959	118941	55962	16912	72874	144446
185 7	190821	60568	28064	863	28031 6	66598	29985	3604	100187	52902	13984	66887	147339
185 8	225543	56711	23622	881	30675 8	69364	30999	3979	104342	61666	17326	78992	150399
185 9	212954	59560	28703	1001	30221 8	67682	26959	3974	98616	56339	18124	74463	153737
186 0	220500	61295	34946	1121	31786 2	71094	35768	4601	111463	55664	17233	72897	172405
186 1	206797	64947	31738	973	30445 5	79130	40237	4701	124069	52520	17999	70518	175871
186 2	239536	64400	36142	1264	34134 2	84733	44771	4925	134429	58203	19903	78107	178449
186 3	214840	72170	34359	1244	32261 2	77875	44434	4646	126955	59939	22288	82227	181438
186 4	224546	71400	36654	2076	33467 6	75011	42316	4480	121806	58786	22831	81618	185487
186 5	242338	77099	39904	1861	36120 2	84961	45827	4916	135704	70441	23771	94212	187757
186 6	218741	70100	47813	1881	33853 5	82491	44807	4719	132017	62232	23299	85530	190551
186 7	229635	66322	50009	2476	34844 2	90715	47853	5280	143848	64211	23970	88180	178284
186 8	221923	77561	49368	2485	35133 6	93969	49289	5446	148703	56498	24660	81158	180827
186 9	229738	91513	34697	2065	35801 4	101612	54022	5784	161417	66248	25470	91718	183291
187 0	245489	94008	38807	2336	38064 0	106604	57868	5880	170352	75029	26098	10112 7	185766
187 1	259556	98514	44679	2340	40508 8	115175	62240	6687	184101	81594	27291	10888 5	188429
187 2	271192	122870	41899	2461	43842 2	105519	56213	7871	169603	91459	23326	11478 5	191126
187 3	286631	134156	42685	2599	46607 0	112901	59696	7353	179951	94769	22487	11725 6	194003
187 4	252919	115647	43117	2379	41406 1	124371	63839	6864	195073	94974	22595	11757 0	202972
187 5	260541	112719	45972	2212	42144 3	126101	63001	8293	197395	96888	24737	12162 5	210485
187 6	265593	136097	41746	2219	44565 6	134377	65305	7394	207076	10370	26907	13061 6	209976
187 7	246138	123681	51114	2343	42327 6	142229	67189	7112	216530	98408	28625	12703 3	228142
187 8	249623	105126	43908	2669	40132 7	140305	64978	6127	211410	99557	30622	13017 9	211124
187 9	277908	111899	48203	3315	44132 5	140931	65872	5836	212640	10969 9	32990	14268 9	214744
188 0	285311	152059	48661	1960	48799 1	135423	64131	6202	205757	10880 5	33982 7	14278 7	217886
188 1	265270	148133	40295	2909	45660 7	144670	65962	7290	217921	10014 9	35933 2	13608 2	220376
188 2	268160	151765	38345	2847	46111 6	150605	68091	8581	227277	11063 9	35990	14662 9	222420
188 3	275178	156048	38116	2994	47233 6	147664	64630	6494	218788	12329 8	37060	16035 8	224608
188 4	267369	137783	44860	3851	45386 2	140012	61420	6696	208128	12074 5	39129 4	15987 4	227442

188	259544	138529	40468	3685	44222	5	137617	60769	5866	204251	12785	42019	16987	230651
5	267770	137037	49407	3493	45770	7	133231	58524	4460	196214	13798	42549	18053	233892
188	268328	144004	40002	4422	45675	6	139057	59656	3942	202655	15774	41848	19958	237077
6	266567	159855	52611	5337	48437	0	152743	58069	5720	216533	16475	42460	20721	240072
7	263307	155711	52903	4961	47688	2	173085	65848	5077	244010	16920	41025	21023	243244
8	278135	131126	49190	4958	46341	0	183672	72677	5511	261860	16453	40417	20495	246791
9	298159	129537	47071	5506	48027	3	193060	73620	4689	271369	15424	42229	19647	250612
10	272185	124217	54234	6061	45669	6	201047	72792	4152	277991	15027	44422	19469	254426
11	270639	129756	55399	5746	46154	0	207527	74304	4066	285897	16293	47390	21032	258160
12	267041	140602	52093	5685	46542	2	226677	80474	5003	312154	18544	49365	23481	262568
13	304217	144961	46785	5034	50099	7	237190	84598	4593	326381	20481	52708	25752	267428
14	290334	170383	41544	4609	50686	9	248728	85260	6068	340057	20243	52985	25541	272501
15	281930	192781	50889	5075	53067	5	269802	92947	6979	369728	22378	55676	27945	277753
16	284510	179017	42694	5389	51161	0	301556	108993	7721	418270	23309	60080	29317	283194
17	273364	155990	42115	4090	47555	8	323339	122670	9390	455400	22896	58799	28776	288565
18	294108	177101	41753	2742	51570	4	319452	109152	11306	439910	21075	61568	27232	293563
19	300577	165624	43247	3690	51313	8	325794	102265	11099	439158	22089	68615	28950	298485
20	290936	178986	45182	4047	51915	2	326770	100098	12293	439161	22529	67711	29300	303228
21	310247	198366	38623	3243	55048	0	328493	94472	13645	436611	22201	70685	29270	307378
22	312665	176288	36453	3533	52894	0	324103	102563	14252	440918	22715	71458	29861	311327
23	314477	185285	36836	3168	53976	7	341272	96532	16612	454416	23650	70548	30705	315458
24	327125	208253	40610	3777	57976	5	377678	111058	20398	509135	25407	69544	32361	319756
25	328019	189907	48222	6651	57279	9	396612	122238	21107	539957	25227	71306	32358	324049
26	343057	149269	52322	10708	55535	6	425639	120932	19527	566097	26094	74907	33585	328985
27	331038	161301	62822	18970	57413	0	437140	109294	17532	563967	27414	81315	35546	334465
28	322684	175864	63239	23670	58545	9	459532	124831	20931	641694	28902	83700	37272	339706
29	328938	165107	71798	31117	59696	0	524221	145336	23645	693202	29711	86732	38384	345186
30	315664	152635	82012	44235	59454	6	589924	147933	29915	767771	29901	91106	39012	351154
31	360243	156307	88199	45855	65060	4	706545	160909	37554	905007	32335	94334	41769	357316
32	353353	138582	89926	37957	61981	7	723988	169846	40069	933903	32397	96454	42043	345478
33	336340	153079	88941	26608	60496	8	754955	168636	63164	986754	33198	90795	42278	370113
34	330958	155705	118149	17195	62200	8	840067	218218	50325	110861	44128	87667	52895	376337
35	360243	156307	88199	45855	65060	4	723988	169846	40069	933903	41827	81723	49999	382860
36	285762	93520	72634	6951	45886	8	842086	211255	41617	109495	7	1	4	39551
37	269842	100279	90488	7526	46813	6	736032	185454	26670	948156	6	88494	48401	389294
38	256101	87812	96266	15811	45599	1	806318	365423	22595	119433	47520	82872	55807	395620
39	272914	136341	60789	9393	47943	7	848181	327886	12715	118878	50319	77804	58099	402503
40	280753	78226	49443	21020	42944	1	619011	210230	10177	839417	50927	67132	57640	409489
41	258457	124325	82978	35189	50095	0	768944	268054	17106	105410	54751	74829	62234	388585
42	343197	116746	78482	34708	57313	3	841801	297996	23891	116368	61396	77182	69114	394733
43	306420	113885	111696	43722	57572	2	886475	246205	26216	115889	53728	78710	61599	427506
44	269005	132168	89247	48234	53865	4	951363	221103	25464	0	5	79332	57153	433392
45	289256	138375	64030	38317	52997	9	883905	212095	22105	111810	55959	95154	65474	420037
46	326072	141087	86700	63841	61769	9	905181	214612	21039	114083	57196	10950	68146	425076
47	322681	143970	82660	109034	65834	5	1000946	240653	28466	127006	58099	12304	70403	430513
48	351245	153137	93941	135837	73416	0	1079207	265369	37463	138204	5	1	2	435947
49	327307	157000	89915	161000	73522	2	1104553	283000	38000	142555	61400	13100	74500	452000
50										3	0	0	0	452000

Table 2. Norwegian GDP by industry 1830-1930 in fixed million NOK-1930.

	Transport & communication			Government services			Community & business services			Personal services			GDP
	Ocean going	Other	Total	Public adm	Defence	Total	Education	Health	Others	Total	Domestic services & misc		
1830	4637	7130	11767	7973	4684	12657	7722	9587	10884	28192	25983	443044	
1831	4487	6832	11319	7960	4337	12297	7781	10238	10406	28425	23679	421260	
1832	4879	6755	11635	9476	4352	13828	7885	11238	10433	29556	28263	438227	
1833	5312	7518	12831	9629	4405	14034	7997	10743	11505	30244	29998	479658	
1834	5287	7883	13171	9677	4410	14087	8105	10044	12353	30502	28387	490333	
1835	5617	7606	13223	9542	4286	13827	8200	9675	11962	29836	25428	488287	
1836	5811	7721	13532	9441	4181	13623	8264	9417	11674	29355	24846	482393	
1837	6042	7654	13696	9647	4128	13775	8372	9589	11389	29350	28124	485892	
1838	5951	7722	13672	10160	4044	14204	8480	9476	11267	29224	25255	496596	

189	204823	23118	35117	8324	20737	22912	31226	11088	50403	33829	81	2371	456402
9	202092	23645	38513	7806	22843	24735	30262	10866	42201	33838	1207	2020	450915
190													
0													
190	206146	23676	42784	7204	22118	23392	30581	11043	42417	35432	551	2816	459867
1													
190	208357	23065	45986	6681	20319	22649	30148	10566	41334	35899	718	3479	461245
2													
190	208382	22555	46589	6370	21818	23119	30936	11488	39722	36306	1776	2942	463677
3													
190	209129	21900	35732	6421	20600	22903	32194	12154	41528	37273	2509	2829	457480
4													
190	216665	23906	41416	7129	19763	24545	36127	12691	41821	38857	3233	2407	481715
5													
190	243627	26450	43433	7322	21781	26222	40511	13594	44162	43075	5467	2846	533103
6													
190	250937	28169	42340	7640	23196	28934	45198	14685	42290	49943	8739	3159	559829
7													
190	256082	29225	47924	8456	19858	31250	55336	17545	45769	54979	14930	4078	600801
8													
190	253041	33200	52040	8083	19988	33858	61370	18637	47777	53566	15953	4591	617036
9													
191	285851	34417	56503	8746	27172	40470	70614	20215	51010	62739	22229	5556	700022
0													
191	284324	35239	60634	10470	32933	46384	73883	21054	53895	70837	32864	7162	739952
1													
191	319154	37133	73035	11782	39758	48331	85852	21700	58232	91809	53344	7940	857042
2													
191	396622	39928	81012	14063	44814	59505	98222	22002	58776	105006	56501	8596	997308
3													
191	401184	41768	84462	15074	49454	63073	101593	20853	55003	109339	58395	11170	102192
4													9
191	392639	43925	90516	21146	52284	75388	108821	20744	47600	120114	73543	14489	106564
5													0
191	416653	46431	107409	23108	64779	102669	117214	24823	46939	133608	93671	13722	118577
6													9
191	373381	49079	115773	28489	68140	108333	106823	26783	43571	157108	113441	11056	118862
7													8
191	284499	41256	98415	24881	62479	96311	107218	25467	45604	145792	107974	15039	103893
8													0
191	350061	45562	108177	25503	63144	100337	113938	25505	45642	160662	89328	17250	113814
9													0
192	364017	46301	131356	26432	58105	98068	121153	31509	46441	172065	87257	16231	119723
0													2
192	303751	29709	82494	21561	40490	62819	86117	19725	36195	113059	56294	18041	873751
1													
192	360473	40047	124696	24266	52045	74264	126314	22707	45415	141250	67723	21955	110709
2													4
192	356281	43616	137144	26486	56166	88007	134158	24480	54055	157570	84533	26586	118822
3													6
192	365837	45928	134658	29170	83026	93329	129190	27610	61506	164256	92095	33529	125128
4													5
192	376872	52359	142509	32984	70033	91148	158906	28019	58899	185055	113793	37608	134287
5													5
192	373465	51310	135835	29693	58062	76519	148757	28382	42885	158048	105769	40185	124765
6													7
192	388827	54313	143741	30291	57999	79265	156093	29093	51318	147075	101973	36886	127768
7													8
192	374234	54367	159980	29323	71841	79201	163056	35113	64744	199735	135471	54418	141286
8													4
192	422973	62923	151875	26308	70858	81932	170039	37217	65141	236292	151388	51818	152333
9													2
193	406215	65387	144561	24119	65287	86205	165530	37063	70796	232528	254608	34683	155905
0													2

1910	77,08	65,90	71,51	59,91	61,02	60,27	59,89	59,89	46,51	53,22	44,84	58,90
1911	84,34	67,09	75,90	61,51	63,27	62,08	61,50	61,50	48,49	55,07	46,75	61,18
1912	95,79	73,32	85,18	64,72	67,23	65,54	64,71	64,70	52,15	58,65	50,29	65,32
1913	98,91	74,13	86,95	67,40	71,37	68,69	67,38	67,38	51,27	59,15	49,43	65,41
1914	111,04	77,47	94,56	69,01	76,55	71,74	68,98	68,98	54,60	61,53	52,63	68,28
1915	192,73	110,24	159,21	81,31	90,19	84,90	81,28	81,28	75,14	78,16	72,44	88,58
1916	341,54	150,42	274,79	101,63	112,74	106,16	101,61	101,60	94,85	97,85	91,44	119,23
1917	471,52	219,88	377,33	144,96	160,80	151,36	144,92	144,92	142,07	143,23	136,98	155,90
1918	476,00	255,84	383,23	179,20	198,78	185,75	179,15	179,15	180,96	180,18	174,47	186,19
1919	475,56	245,09	369,78	180,80	196,00	184,71	180,75	180,75	173,71	176,72	167,48	188,45
1920	459,62	278,19	386,19	198,42	216,31	201,84	214,44	214,44	195,64	204,76	188,62	212,06
1921	221,16	196,00	210,56	176,84	187,72	178,77	186,10	186,10	175,86	181,37	174,85	169,44
1922	188,35	178,34	183,90	144,32	160,86	147,16	160,98	160,98	164,02	156,38	159,52	157,58
1923	176,95	166,36	171,13	141,27	149,96	142,81	148,66	148,66	137,60	143,52	137,76	138,18
1924	195,45	194,23	194,87	159,06	168,84	160,77	167,38	167,38	151,04	160,00	151,00	152,19
1925	174,03	179,92	176,66	148,94	162,37	151,28	160,96	160,96	154,09	158,05	153,65	151,17
1926	152,27	140,88	146,85	121,72	132,70	123,81	131,55	131,55	130,27	131,04	130,69	127,39
1927	134,94	118,75	127,50	110,27	117,05	111,59	116,04	116,04	118,06	116,80	117,45	113,21
1928	123,51	114,50	119,46	109,00	112,74	109,74	111,76	111,76	109,71	110,99	109,50	108,30
1929	117,01	106,67	113,59	106,45	107,35	106,63	106,85	106,85	106,42	105,04	106,02	105,08
1930	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Table 3. Deflators for Norwegian GDP per industry 1830-1930 (1930=100).

	Foodstuff	Textiles	Clothing	Leather & rubber	Lumber products	Fabricated wood products	Wood processing	Chemicals	Non-metallic minerals	Metal products	Electrochemicals & metallurgical	Oils & fat	Total
1896	29,12	58,14	50,27	81,55	284,03	48,56	78,02	39,64	39,65	83,31	109,14	54,12	
1897	29,66	59,85	51,80	76,89	292,38	50,07	79,76	43,21	40,54	81,72	112,59	54,88	
1898	30,10	61,56	53,43	80,39	300,73	51,58	81,79	43,30	41,69	81,13	115,96	55,39	
1899	31,31	63,27	55,01	80,04	309,07	53,10	84,07	46,42	42,86	85,48	170,71	119,36	57,00
1900	33,04	64,99	56,34	87,94	317,45	54,63	86,06	46,04	44,58	88,74	174,20	122,83	60,27
1901	32,69	64,98	56,06	93,17	317,43	54,62	86,43	46,93	44,29	87,82	174,28	122,83	59,70
1902	31,54	63,27	54,54	87,46	309,09	51,59	85,88	41,70	43,13	86,13	169,73	115,98	57,24
1903	30,82	62,25	53,50	85,02	304,08	51,58	83,43	40,49	42,45	84,26	166,86	115,99	56,72
1904	29,79	60,88	53,17	80,57	297,38	51,58	80,22	41,10	41,25	81,89	149,79	116,02	55,01
1905	30,22	61,90	54,39	82,17	302,41	54,63	80,50	41,31	41,94	81,91	156,62	122,78	55,60
1906	30,88	63,27	55,83	83,05	309,09	57,66	81,89	43,60	43,10	82,83	161,05	129,66	56,92
1907	32,80	65,66	58,29	86,03	320,78	60,70	84,91	44,48	45,14	85,93	166,64	136,45	60,70
1908	34,18	66,69	58,96	86,24	325,80	60,69	85,54	43,34	45,59	88,41	176,72	136,46	62,31
1909	35,33	66,35	58,78	85,77	324,13	57,66	85,17	41,74	45,14	90,70	169,99	129,65	63,07
1910	35,44	67,32	60,15	81,58	258,36	56,23	88,30	40,54	46,90	89,83	168,22	116,24	63,37
1911	37,01	68,68	61,59	73,53	210,37	54,76	91,77	40,93	49,44	89,35	166,29	105,97	65,28
1912	39,35	71,95	64,57	72,75	182,89	57,42	99,24	46,62	52,92	91,14	169,78	108,06	69,56
1913	39,32	73,91	67,21	67,06	158,75	57,07	104,68	48,42	56,36	93,54	172,27	100,53	69,18
1914	41,14	73,39	67,31	63,05	135,81	57,92	105,03	50,78	57,51	90,54	167,21	98,93	69,37
1915	48,98	83,70	76,09	73,97	136,59	81,05	119,90	66,57	69,40	95,82	182,51	136,05	81,03
1916	57,19	118,98	81,96	101,56	161,86	121,15	138,66	87,36	87,30	106,98	217,73	202,41	97,64
1917	78,83	141,91	97,57	131,32	192,56	180,23	153,31	132,61	113,24	119,68	317,28	303,03	127,14
1918	102,54	192,23	135,65	164,44	259,69	186,73	212,30	164,01	164,54	174,87	326,20	304,67	168,19
1919	111,90	198,30	144,64	165,75	266,37	177,81	220,41	164,19	168,03	188,90	309,06	279,65	170,68
1920	139,11	225,43	172,22	198,56	297,32	203,02	252,14	199,67	188,04	214,68	366,92	321,73	199,82
1921	130,50	194,96	155,77	167,91	262,78	167,88	215,32	167,21	172,76	199,29	288,05	248,37	175,26
1922	113,92	156,21	127,39	131,73	209,31	132,23	176,50	136,66	146,40	167,25	210,39	189,42	146,42
1923	115,06	142,38	118,58	124,59	188,73	133,04	157,86	136,86	133,62	150,69	208,15	184,40	139,27
1924	134,83	150,40	128,96	133,52	197,31	140,72	159,94	159,09	143,67	157,52	235,75	204,68	152,40
1925	141,48	151,30	131,17	128,08	191,57	148,39	157,36	159,54	146,80	156,95	232,10	177,31	154,82
1926	123,25	123,88	108,04	104,92	154,51	117,32	126,79	133,51	124,15	131,25	182,95	130,64	128,84
1927	109,95	112,27	97,81	91,55	139,81	98,81	116,51	114,17	111,96	119,47	152,45	108,31	114,84
1928	104,46	108,49	92,01	85,39	130,50	101,99	113,10	105,98	99,40	109,21	149,92	91,60	108,63
1929	101,06	103,57	93,60	91,47	121,51	101,34	108,27	94,69	103,40	100,82	150,60	86,72	105,54
1930	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

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