

Rusmidler i Norge

Alcohol and Drugs in Norway



SIRUS

Norwegian Institute for Alcohol
and Drug Research

Standardtegn i tabellene
Standard symbols in the tables

		Symbol
Tall kan ikke forekomme	Category not applicable	.
Data mangler	Data not available	..
Null	Nil	-
Mindre enn 0,5	Less than 0.5	0
Mindre enn 0,05	Less than 0.05	0,0
Foreløpige tall	Provisional figures	*

Please note that commas are used as decimal points in the tables, in accordance with the Norwegian system.

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Alcohol and Drugs in Norway

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Preface

This booklet, produced by Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), once again presents a selection of statistics on alcohol and drugs. The figures have been collected from public statistics and special studies.

Alcohol and Drugs in Norway 2003 is the fifteenth booklet in a series of yearly publications in which updated figures are presented on the use of alcohol, addictive medication and illegal drugs, and on the availability, economic aspects, damage/injuries and crime associated with such substances. Until 2000 the booklet was published in collaboration between the Norwegian Directorate for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems and the National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIFA). As a consequence of the reorganisation of the national responsibilities in the alcohol and drug field, SIFA and the statistical section of the Directorate were amalgamated as of 1 January 2001. This resulted in a new institute, SIRUS, which now has the sole responsibility for the publication.

This year's edition presents updated figures on consumption, ease of access/availability, economy, harmful effects and alcohol and narcotics-related crime.

Every other year's edition includes the more detailed presentation of a special theme. In 1990 the

theme was Alcohol consumption since the Second World War, in 1992 Drugs and drug use, in 1994 Alcohol in the Nordic Countries, in 1996 Alcohol: sales, licences and economy, in 1998 Drugs and drug use once again, in 2000 Alcohol and Drugs in the Nordic Countries, and in 2002 Norwegian and Nordic Alcohol Policy and the EU.

All the figures presented here are to be found in the databases at SIRUS. For some areas long data time series are available in much greater detail which are, however, too extensive for inclusion in the present booklet. Some of these have been published before and can be found in earlier editions of Alcohol and Drugs in Norway, particularly in the 1991 edition. In some areas, the databases contain more detailed statistics than those which are presented here. All tables are available on our web site: www.sirus.no.

This booklet is intended to be a resource for everyone who wishes to have statistical documentation of the alcohol and drug situation in Norway. We hope that it will be useful for people who work with the dissemination of information and the planning and implementation of preventive programmes, for researchers, and for everyone with a general interest in this field. In order to make this book more available to people outside Norway, the complete text has been translated into English.

Oslo, October 2003

Knut Brofoss
Director

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CHAPTER 1

Sales of Alcohol

PREPARATION OF ALCOHOL SALES STATISTICS

Most countries prepare statistics on registered annual consumption – or more precisely, annual sales, the term used in the tables – of beer, wine and spirits on the basis of sales data or excise duty or both. In Norway, statistics on spirits and wine from 1993, strong beer (i.e. beer containing 4.75 % alcohol by volume) used to be based on sales documentation from the chain of stores operated by the Norwegian Wine and Spirits Monopoly – *Vinmonopolet* – and registered foreign import by private parties. When *Vinmonopolet* lost its wholesale monopoly from January 1 1996, production and import statistics are based on data generated by the Directorate of Customs and Excise, following the already established procedures for beer.

Beer statistics continue to be based on excise duties. Light beer (i.e. beer with 0.7–2.75% alcohol by volume; 0.7–2.5% before January 1 1995) is included in the Norwegian statistics, even though beverages containing less than 2.5% alcohol by volume are not defined as alcoholic beverages in the Alcohol Act.

UNREGISTERED ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Apart from alcoholic drinks included in the statistics, there is a significant amount of alcohol

that escapes official registration – either in the form of legally or illegally distilled spirits or alcohol imported from visits abroad. In Norway, this unregistered consumption is assumed to account for 25–30% of overall consumption, a very significant proportion in other words. Smuggling of fortified wines and spirits, home distilling and winemaking along with increasing levels of tourist imports make up the major elements in the unregistered alcohol area. Now while this latter figure is slightly inflated inasmuch as alcohol consumed by tourists and/or foreigners in Norway is included, it does not, on the other hand, cover alcohol drunk by Norwegians abroad.

EUROPEAN ALCOHOL SALES

Although Norwegian and international alcohol statistics may not be perfect and need to be treated with some caution, they are reasonably good indicators of prevailing inter and intra-country consumption trends over the longer term. As shown in tables 1.1–1.4, sales per capita of spirits, wine and beer are considerably lower in Norway than in most other European countries: in fact, Norway has the second lowest figures in Europe, beaten only by Iceland. Though southern European countries such as France, Italy, Portugal and Spain, have traditionally shown higher consumption levels, throughout the Nineties we have witnessed a steady decline here too.

Table 1.5 presents developments in alcohol sales per capita aged 15 and older in the Nordic countries from 1967. There were sharp rises in sales in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Consumption remained relatively stable for the rest of the 1980s and the 1990s. Commercial alcohol business was banned in the Faeroe Islands before 1980; Greenland and Iceland also had their own regulatory system controlling the sale of alcohol. Pre-1994 developments in the Nordic countries are published in *Alcohol and Drugs in Norway 1994*.

ALCOHOL SALES IN NORWAY

In Norway, annual alcohol sales statistics stretch back to 1851. The 1991 edition of *Alcohol and Drugs in Norway* published the whole series. Sales data for the years 1980–2002 for fortified spirits, wine and beer are set out in tables 1.6–1.9. Information on alcohol sales is not available for 1998.

During the period covered in this edition, and as the tables show, the sale of spirits decreased markedly from 1980 on, but the sale of wine rose. Since 1992 the sale of spirits per adult were lower than at any time since statistics started in 1851, apart from the years of prohibition and 1942, during the Second World War. In 1995, for the first time since prohibition, more wine was bought than spirits in terms of litres of pure alcohol per adult. Beer consumption rose almost continuously in the post-war period, but stagnated from the mid-1970s right through the 1980s and 1990s. The sale of beer appears to have grown in recent years, however, and from 2001 to 2002 the sale of spirits mounted as well.

After legislation required strong beer (over 4.75% alcohol per volume) to be sold by staffed outlets from 1 July 1990, and subsequently only

sold by the Vinmonopolet from 1 March 1993, beer sales fell dramatically. In 1997 sales of strong beer amounted to only one-seventeenth of 1989 volumes. Light beer sales also fell after 1990. This has led to an increasing domination of the market by medium strength beer. Alcoholic fruit beverages (alcopop) rose slightly after their introduction on the Norwegian market in 1996, but their share of total alcohol consumption until 2002 – up to then alcopop could only be retailed by the Vinmonopolet – remained tiny. While a high point reached in 1980 in total alcohol sales, recent rises, particularly in wine sales, have moved us closer to levels last seen in 1980.

In earlier editions of *Alcohol and Drugs in Norway*, county-wise sales data have been presented together with data on sales by businesses licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. After the break-up of the breweries' cartel in 1987 and the end of Vinmonopolet's monopoly on the wholesale of spirits and wine in January 1996, this type of information is no longer available.

Tabell 1.1

Årlig omsetning av alkohol i de europeiske land
Målt i liter ren alkohol per innbygger

Annual sales of alcohol in the European countries
Measured in litres of pure alcohol per inhabitant

1990-2001

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Belgia (Belgium)	9,9	9,4	9,6	9,6	9,2	9,1	9,1	9,1	8,2	8,4	8,4	8,2
Bulgaria	9,3	7,8	8,4	8,2	8,1	8,0	7,8	7,0	6,8	6,6	6,3	6,0
Danmark (Denmark)	9,7	9,6	9,8	9,7	9,9	10,0	10,0	9,9	9,5	9,5	9,5	9,5
Finland	7,7	7,5	7,2	6,8	6,8	6,9	6,8	7,1	7,1	7,2	7,1	7,4
Frankrike (France)	12,6	11,9	11,8	11,5	11,4	11,4	11,2	10,9	10,8	10,7	10,4	10,5
Hellas (Greece)	8,6	8,6	8,5	9,1	9,0	8,7	8,4	8,3	7,9	8,4	8,0	7,9
Irland (Ireland)	7,6	7,8	8,2	8,5	8,7	9,0	9,4	9,7	9,7	9,6	10,7	10,8
Island (Iceland)	3,9	3,9	3,6	3,3	3,5	3,6	3,7	3,9	4,3	4,0	4,0	3,9
Italia (Italy)	9,2	9,1	8,9	8,7	8,6	8,2	7,8	7,8	7,7	7,6	7,5	7,6
Kypros (Cyprus)	7,0	6,8	7,6	6,9	7,2	7,1	6,6	6,6	7,0	7,3	7,7	8,2
Nederland (The Netherlands)	8,1	8,2	8,2	7,9	7,9	8,0	8,1	8,2	8,1	8,2	8,2	8,1
Norge (Norway)	4,1	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,9	4,1	4,3	4,2	4,8	5,0	4,4
Polen (Poland)	6,2	6,6	6,3	6,4	6,4	6,3	6,3	6,7	6,7	6,9	6,9	7,0
Portugal	12,9	12,7	12,4	12,2	12,1	12,0	11,6	11,3	11,3	11,0	10,9	10,6
Romania	8,3	7,4	8,8	10,1	10,2	10,4	10,2	9,9	10,7	10,6	10,9	10,6
Den russiske føderasjon (RF)	5,5	5,8	5,1	6,1	6,7	8,8	7,3	7,3	7,9	8,6	8,6	8,6
Spania (Spain)	10,8	10,7	10,2	9,9	9,7	9,5	9,3	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,2	10,5
Storbritannia (UK)	7,7	7,6	7,4	7,5	7,7	7,6	8,0	8,2	8,0	8,4	8,4	8,5
Sveits (Switzerland)	10,8	10,7	10,1	10,0	9,7	9,4	9,3	9,2	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,1
Sverige (Sweden)	5,5	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,4	5,2	4,9	5,1	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9
Ungarn (Hungary)	11,1	10,7	10,5	10,6	10,5	10,0	10,3	10,1	10,2	9,7	9,7	9,8
Tyskland (Germany)	10,6	10,8	10,8	11,3	11,3	10,9	10,7	10,8	10,6	10,6	10,5	10,4
Østerrike (Austria)	10,4	10,6	10,0	10,1	9,8	9,8	9,7	9,5	9,3	9,3	9,4	9,2

Note: Tallene omfatter registrert omsetning eller beskattet forbruk av alkohol i de respektive land.

Det uregistrerte forbruk i form av hjemmeproduisert alkohol, turistimport og smuglervarer omfattes ikke.

Estimater for tidligere år blir justert/rettet fortløpende når de enkelte land sender inn korrigeringer.

Dette betyr at det i denne publikasjonen kan være endringer i alle tall i perioden 1990-2001 sammenlignet med tall publisert i tidligere publikasjoner.

Note: The figures are based on registered sales in the respective countries.

Unregistered consumption, such as home-produced alcohol, tourist import and smuggled alcohol, is not included.

Estimates for past years are adjusted as countries provide new, amended figures. That means that in this publication, all figures for the years 1990-2001 may differ from those presented in earlier publications.

Kilde (Source): World Drink Trends 2003

Produktschap voor gedistilleerde dranken in association with NTC Publications Ltd

Tabell 1.2

**Årlig omsetning av brennevin i de europeiske land
målt i liter ren alkohol per innbygger**

*Annual sales of spirits in the European countries
measured in litres of pure alcohol per inhabitant*

1990-2001

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Belgia (Belgium)	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2
Bulgaria	3,2	2,8	e 2,8	e 2,75	e 2,8	e 2,8	e 2,5	e 2,5	e 2,5	e 2,4	e 2,3	e 2,2
Danmark (Denmark)	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,1
Finland	3,0	2,6	2,3	2,0	r 1,9	2,0	r 2,0	r 2,1	r 2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1
Frankrike (France)	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4	e 2,4	e 2,4	e 2,4
Hellas (Greece)	2,7	2,7	e 2,7	e 2,8	e 2,8	e 2,6	e 2,4	e 2,2	e 2,0	e 2,0	e 1,9	e 1,9
Irland (Ireland)	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,9	2,1	2,4	2,4
Island (Iceland)	2,1	2,1	1,9	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	e 1,1	e 1,1	e 1,0
Italia (Italy)	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4
Kypros (Cyprus)	2,6	2,7	3,0	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,4	2,6	2,5	2,7	3,2
Nederland (The Netherlands)	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7
Norge (Norway)	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	r 0,8	r 0,8	r 0,9	r 0,8	r 0,8	r 0,8	e 0,8
Polen (Poland)	3,8	3,7	3,5	3,8	ca 3,8	3,5	ca 3,3	e 3,4	e 3,4	e 3,5	e 3,5	e 3,3
Portugal	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,5	e 1,5	e 1,5	e 1,5	e 1,4
Romania	ca 3,0	ca 3,0	ca 3,5	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,5
Den russiske føderasjon (RF)	3,6	4,1	3,8	4,9	5,5	7,0	5,5	e 5,5	e 6,0	e 6,5	e 6,5	e 6,3
Spania (Spain)	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,5	e 2,4	2,6	e 2,5	e 2,4	e 2,4	e 2,4
Storbritannia (UK)	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,5	1,6	e 1,5
Sveits (Switzerland)	1,8	1,8	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,6
Sverige (Sweden)	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,1	e 1,0	e 1,0	e 1,0
Ungarn (Hungary)	4,3	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,2	3,3	e 3,1	e 3,0	e 3,0	e 3,0
Tyskland (Germany)	2,2	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9
Østerrike (Austria)	1,5	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,5	1,5	e 1,5	e 1,4	e 1,4	e 1,4	e 1,4

Note: ca = cirka eller midlertidige tall, r = reviderte tall, e = estimerte tall.

Tallene omfatter registrert omsetning eller beskattet forbruk av alkohol i de respektive land.

Det uregistrerte forbruk i form av hjemmeproduisert alkohol, turistimport og smuglervarer omfattes ikke.

Estimater for tidligere år blir justert/rettet fortløpende når de enkelte land sender inn korrigeringer.

Dette betyr at det i denne publikasjonen kan være endringer i alle tall i perioden 1990-2001 sammenlignet med tall publisert i tidligere publikasjoner.

Note: ca = "Cirka" or "Provisional Data", r = Revised data, e = Estimated data.

The figures are based on registered sales in the respective countries.

Unregistered consumption, such as home-produced alcohol, tourist import and smuggled alcohol, is not included.

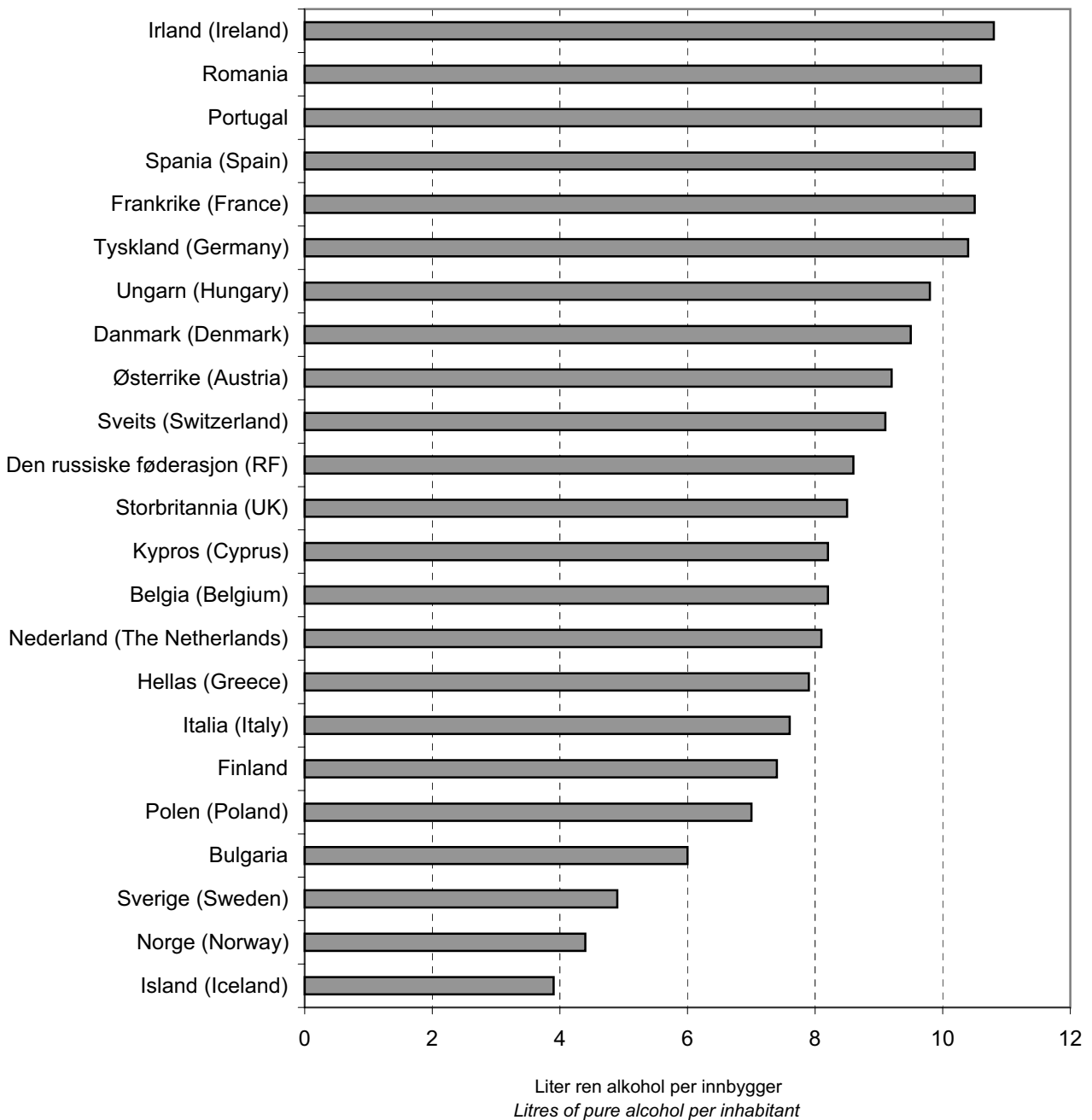
Estimates for past years are adjusted as countries provide new, amended figures. That means that in this publication, all figures for the years 1990-2001 may differ from those presented in earlier publications.

Kilde (Source): World Drink Trends 2003

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Figur 1.1a
Omsetning av alkohol i de europeiske land
Sales of alcohol in the European countries

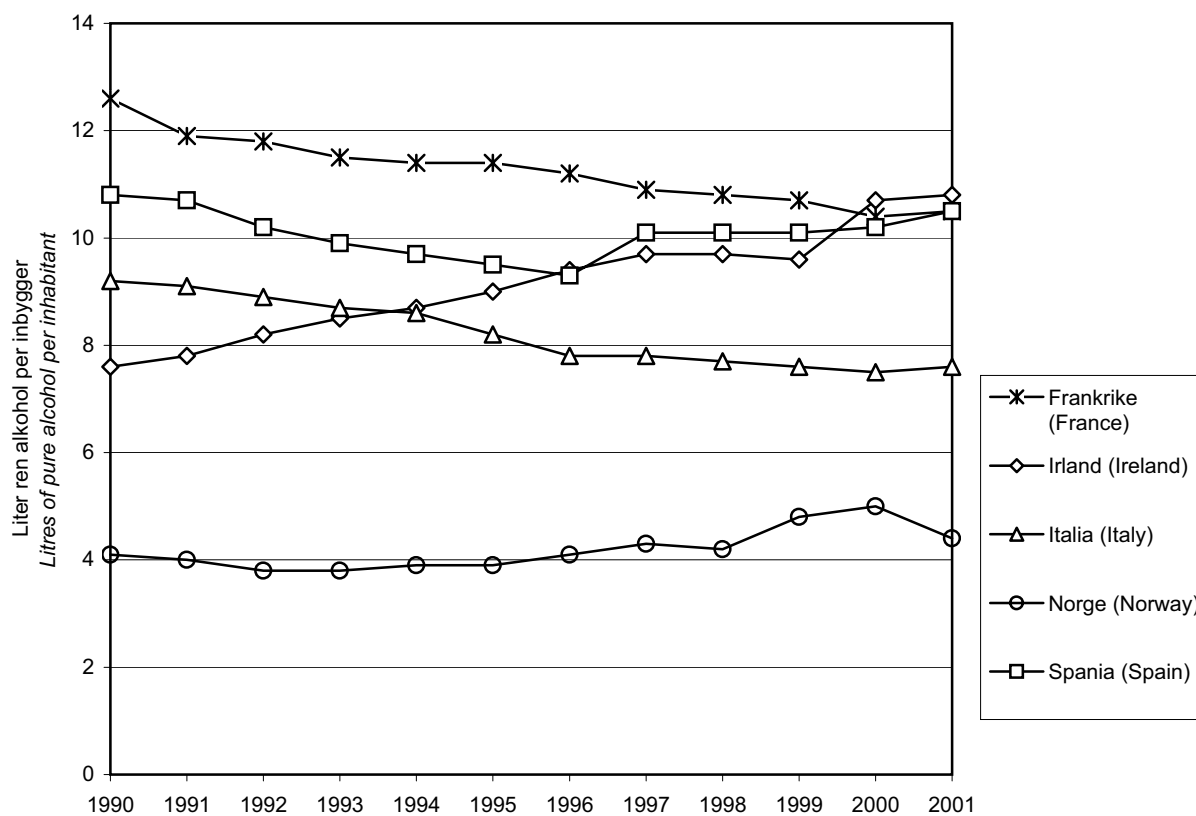
2001



Kilde (Source): World Drink Trends 2003

Figur 1.1b
Årlig omsetning av alkohol i fem europeiske land
Annual sales of alcohol in five European countries

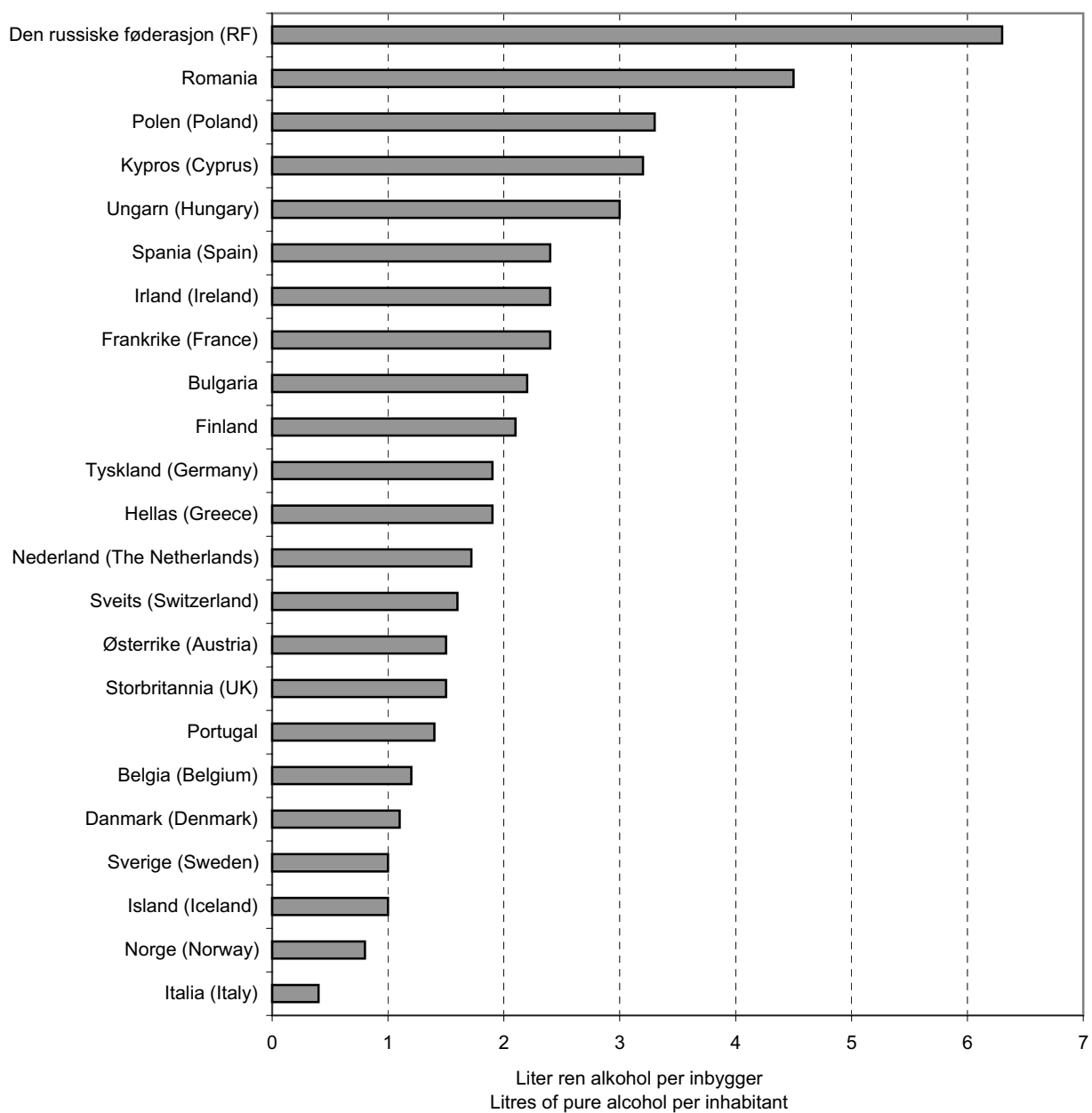
1990-2001



Kilde (Source) : World Drink Trends 2003

Figur 1.2a
Omsetning av brennevin i de europeiske land
Sales of spirits in the European countries

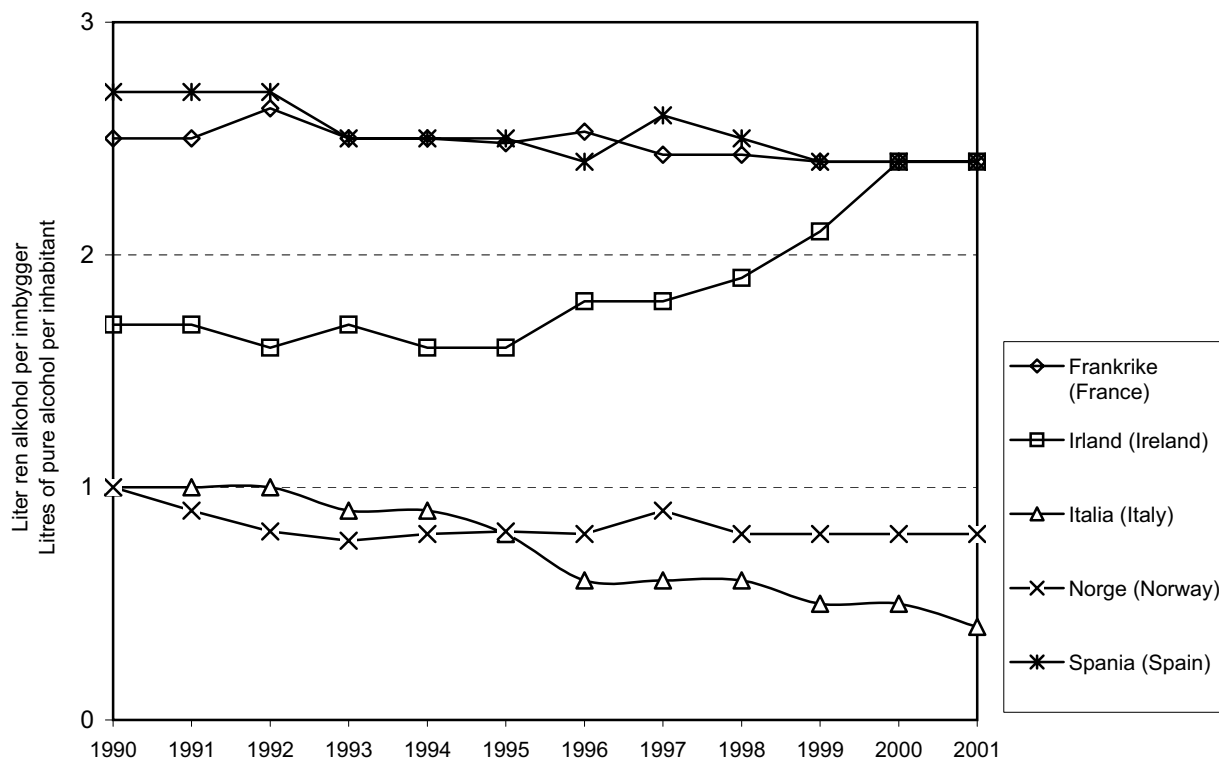
2001



Kilde (Source) : World Drink Trends 2003

Figur 1.2b
Årlig omsetning av brennevin i fem europeiske land
Annual sales of spirits in five European countries

1990-2001



Kilde (Source) : World Drink Trends 2003

Tabell 1.3

Årlig omsetning av vin i de europeiske land målt i vareliter per innbygger

Annual sales of wine in the European countries measured in litres per inhabitant

1990-2001

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Belgia (Belgium)	24,9	23,9	24,8	25,6	ca 24,0	ca 25,0	ca 25,0	ca 25,0	19,4	ca 20,0	ca 20,0	e 18,7
Bulgaria	23,4	20,4	e 22,8	e 22,1	e 22,0	e 21,8	e 21,7	e 21,6	e 22,1	e 21,4	e 21,4	e 21,4
Danmark (Denmark)	21,3	22,0	24,3	25,2	26,2	27,6	28,3	29,3	29,1	29,8	30,9	31,2
Finland	6,5	7,4	8,0	8,3	r 8,8	r 11,6	r 11,5	r 13,1	r 15,1	17,4	r 18,8	20,1
Frankrike (France)	72,7	67,0	64,5	ca 63,5	62,5	63,0	60,0	60,0	e 58,1	e 57,2	56,0	56,1
Hellas (Greece)	32,8	32,4	31,5	e 35,2	33,8	34,5	e 34,0	e 34,9	e 32,0	e 35,2	e 34,0	e 34,0
Irland (Ireland)	4,3	4,5	4,9	5,3	5,6	6,1	6,9	7,7	8,7	10,0	10,7	11,8
Island (Iceland)	4,6	4,9	4,9	4,7	4,9	5,1	5,7	6,4	7,2	e 7,2	e 7,9	e 8,0
Italia (Italy)	62,5	62,1	60,4	58,8	58,5	55,7	54,2	53,5	52,0	51,5	51,0	50,0
Kypros (Cyprus)	13,3	11,6	13,8	12,8	13,7	14,3	13,8	13,4	13,6	15,8	r 16,9	e 16,8
Nederland (The Netherlands)	14,5	15,3	15,9	15,2	15,7	16,6	17,1	17,5	18,4	18,6	18,8	18,9
Norge (Norway)	6,4	6,5	6,4	6,3	6,8	r 7,1	r 7,6	r 8,6	r 9,0	r 10,1	r 10,9	e 11,0
Polen (Poland)	7,4	8,6	7,6	7,5	6,9	6,8	ca 6,9	e 6,5	e 6,0	e 6,0	e 6,0	e 6,0
Portugal	63,3	62,8	61,4	60,0	58,9	58,1	56,6	54,5	e 53,2	e 51,7	e 51,7	e 50,0
Romania	26,0	19,0	24,8	30	32,0	35,0	34,0	34,0	35,0	32,0	31,0	30,0
Den russiske føderasjon (RF)	6,0	5,5	3,5	3,5	4,7	5,8	5,7	e 5,9	e 6,0	e 7,2	e 7,2	e 7,7
Spania (Spain)	37,4	37,3	33,3	34,1	32,2	30,6	30,3	35,1	35,6	e 35,5	e 35,5	36,2
Storbritannia (UK)	11,5	11,4	11,7	12,2	12,6	12,3	13,1	14,2	14,7	15,6	16,9	e 17,5
Sveits (Switzerland)	49,4	48,6	46,0	46,0	44,3	43,6	43,3	43,5	43,1	43,5	43,5	43,1
Sverige (Sweden)	12,3	12,3	12,6	12,70	13,1	12,6	13,3	14,5	14,6	e 14,8	e 15,3	e 15,5
Ungarn (Hungary)	27,7	28,9	29,8	31,5	29,2	26,6	30,3	29,0	e 30,0	e 30,0	e 30,0	e 31,0
Tyskland (Germany)	26,1	24,2	24,0	22,6	22,6	22,2	r 23,1	23,0	22,8	22,9	r 23,1	23,9
Østerrike (Austria)	35,0	33,7	33,1	34,3	32,8	32,0	31,5	30,0	30,9	30,6	31,8	e 31,0

Note: ca = circa eller midlertidige tall, r = reviderte tall, e = estimerte tall.

Tallene omfatter registrert omsetning eller beskattet forbruk av alkohol i de respektive land.

Det uregistrerte forbruk i form av hjemmeproduisert alkohol, turistimport og smuglervarer omfattes ikke.

Estimater for tidligere år blir justert/rettet fortløpende når de enkelte land sender inn korrigeringer.

Dette betyr at det i denne publikasjonen kan være endringer i alle tall i perioden 1990-2001 sammenlignet med tall publisert i tidligere publikasjoner.

Note: ca = "Cirka" or "Provisional Data", r = Revised data, e = Estimated data.

The figures are based on registered sales in the respective countries.

Unregistered consumption, such as home-produced alcohol, tourist import and smuggled alcohol, is not included.

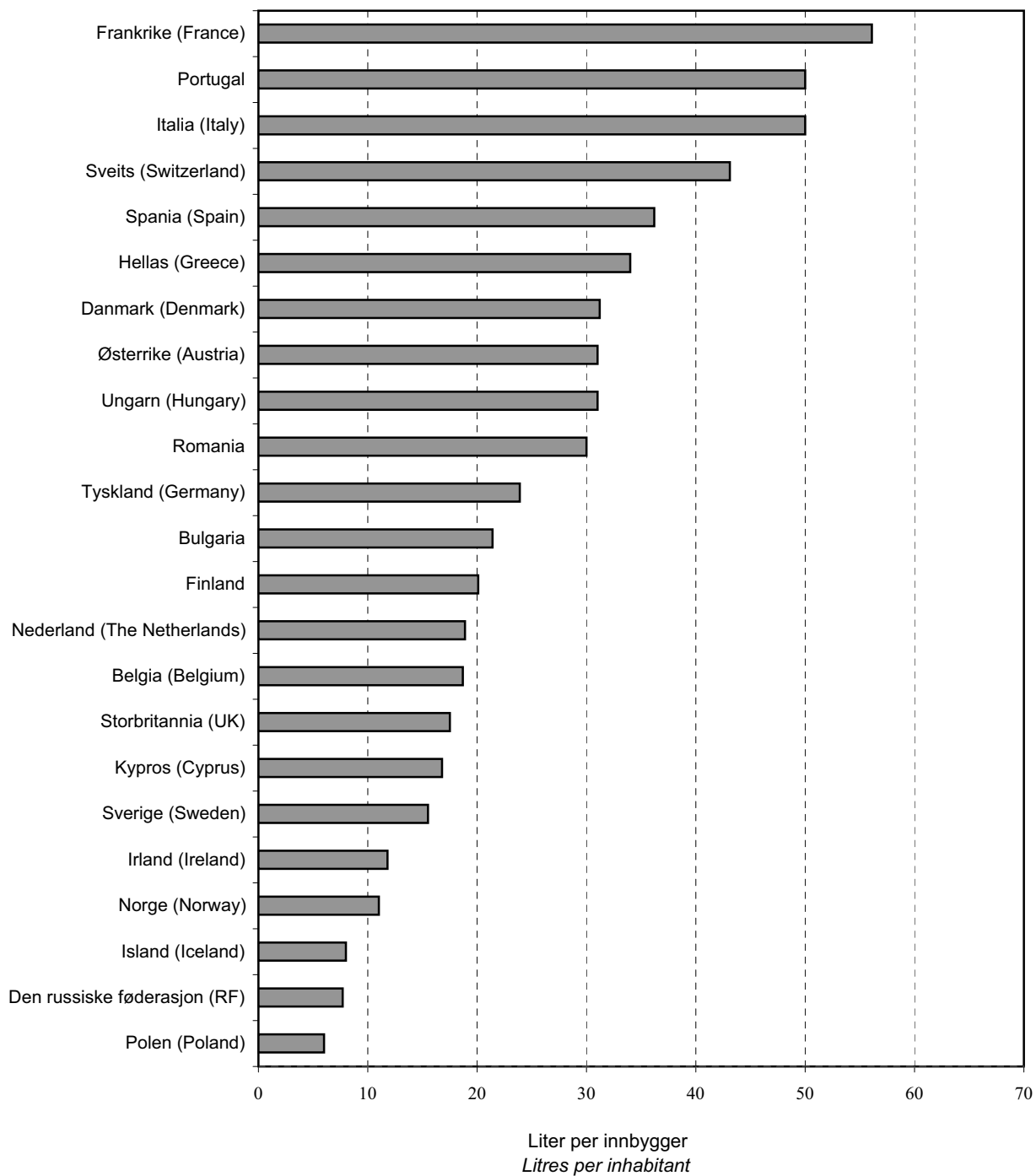
Estimates for past years are adjusted as countries provide new, amended figures. That means that in this publication, all figures for the years 1990-2001 may differ from those presented in earlier publications.

Kilde (Source): World Drink Trends 2003

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Figur 1.3a
Omsetning av vin i de europeiske land
Sales of wine in the European countries

2001

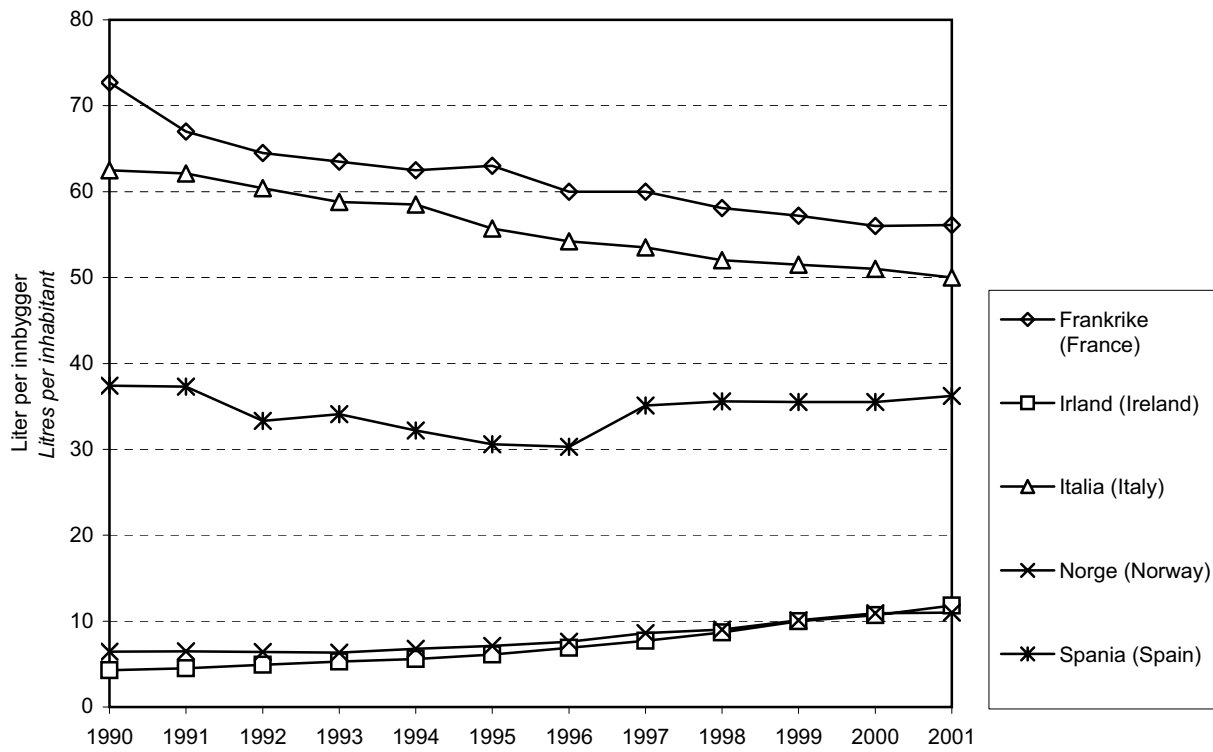


Kilde (Source) : World Drink Trends 2003

Figur 1.3b

Årlig omsetning av vin i fem europeiske land
Annual sales of wine in five European countries

1990-2001



Kilde (Source) : World Drink Trends 2003

Tabell 1.4

**Arlig omsetning av øl i de europeiske land
målt i vareliter per innbygger**

*Annual sales of beer in the European countries
measured in litres per inhabitant*

1990-2001

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Belgia (Belgium)	120,7	111,3	112,0	109,5	106,0	104,0	102,0	101,0	98,0	99,8	98,2	98,0
Bulgaria	66,8	50,3	56,2	56,8	53,2	53,2	53,3	38,3	33,2	e 33,4	e 27,4	e 25,0
Danmark (Denmark)	123,6	120,3	121,0	120,2	121,5	120,1	117,6	113,6	105,0	101,9	99,7	98,6
Finland	83,5	85,5	88,8	86,9	84,4	82,7	82,2	84,0	80,0	80,1	78,4	80,2
Frankrike (France)	41,5	40,5	40,9	39,2	39,3	39,1	39,6	37,0	38,6	38,7	36,2	35,9
Hellas (Greece)	39,8	40,0	40,0	42,0	42,0	40,0	39,0	39,0	42,0	40,3	40,0	39,0
Irland (Ireland)	122,4	123,7	130,6	r 126,2	134,9	138,6	145,6	153,4	153,9	155,0	152,9	150,8
Island (Iceland)	25,4	23,4	21,5	22,2	27,3	30,6	33,3	36,3	40,1	e 44,3	e 44,3	e 49,0
Italia (Italy)	25,1	24,9	25,9	25,1	26,2	25,4	24,0	25,4	26,9	27,1	28,1	28,9
Kypros (Cyprus)	56,3	53,2	59,2	53,8	56,5	54,1	50,8	51,5	55,0	58,2	59,4	60,3
Nederland (The Netherlands)	87,7	88,5	90,2	85,2	86,0	85,8	85,5	86,3	84,2	84,2	82,5	80,5
Norge (Norway)	52,4	53,0	50,8	49,7	51,4	r 51,2	r 52,5	r 53,9	r 50,9	r 51,7	r 51,8	50,8
Polen (Poland)	30,4	37,2	38,6	33,0	36,4	39,0	42,8	49,8	ca 52,0	e 53,1	e 53,1	e 60,5
Portugal	67,8	66,2	66,1	64,3	64,1	67,0	65,2	64,7	65,3	64,3	r 62,3	61,3
Romania	43,6	42,1	46,4	46,4	42,7	41,6	37,4	31,2	43,2	46,8	55,5	50,5
Den russiske føderasjon (RF)	22,7	22,3	18,3	17,3	15,2	24,2	24,0	e 25,0	e 26,0	e 28,4	e 28,4	e 30,0
Spania (Spain)	71,9	71,0	70,5	r 65,9	66,2	66,6	r 66,0	r 66,7	r 66,9	r 69,1	r 71,6	75,0
Storbritannia (UK)	113,2	109,0	105,1	101,7	103,7	100,9	101,8	103,6	99,3	99,0	95,4	97,1
Sveits (Switzerland)	69,8	70,0	68,6	65,0	64,3	62,2	60,3	59,2	59,6	58,6	57,8	57,1
Sverige (Sweden)	60,1	61,0	62,4	63,8	67,3	64,5	59,1	61,7	57,3	59,3	56,4	55,3
Ungarn (Hungary)	105,3	100,6	94,0	82,9	84,7	75,3	71,3	70,0	e 74,8	e 65,0	e 65,0	e 64,0
Tyskland (Germany)	142,9	141,9	142,0	135,9	138,0	135,9	131,9	131,2	127,5	127,5	125,5	123,1
Østerrike (Austria)	121,3	123,9	122,2	116,7	116,6	115,6	114,0	113,3	108,1	108,9	107,7	106,9

Note: ca = circa eller midlertidige tall, r = reviderte tall, e = estimerte tall.

Tallene omfatter registrert omsetning eller beskattet forbruk av alkohol i de respektive land.

Det uregistrerte forbruk i form av hjemmeprodusert alkohol, turistimport og smuglervarer omfattes ikke.

Estimater for tidligere år blir justert/rettet fortløpende når de enkelte land sender inn korrigeringer.

Dette betyr at det i denne publikasjonen kan være endringer i alle tall i perioden 1990-2001 sammenlignet med tall publisert i tidligere publikasjoner.

Note: ca = "Circa" or "Provisional Data", r = Revised data, e = Estimated data.

The figures are based on registered sales in the respective countries.

Unregistered consumption, such as home-produced alcohol, tourist import and smuggled alcohol, is not included.

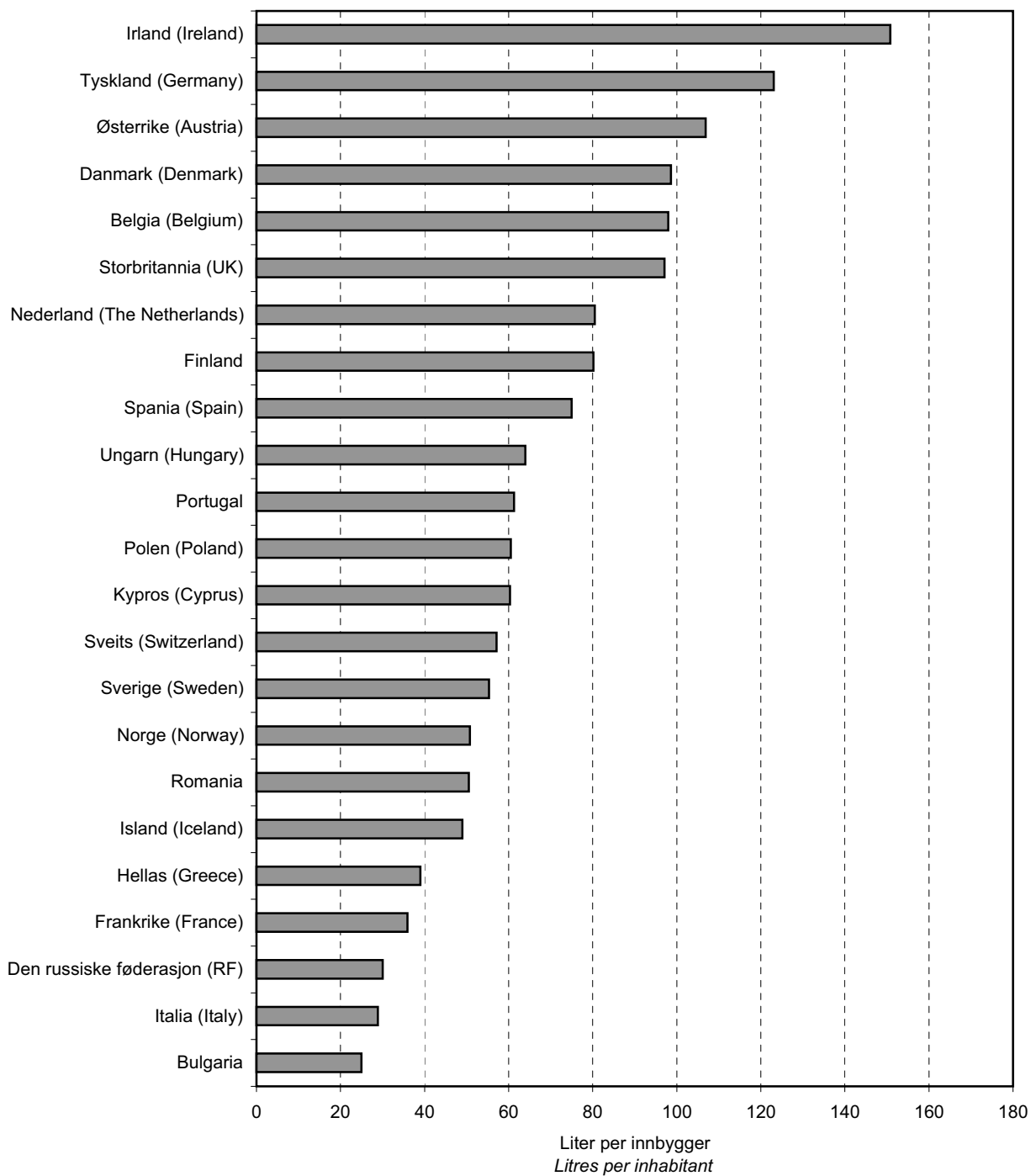
Estimates for past years are adjusted as countries provide new, amended figures. That means that in this publication, all figures for the years 1990-2001 may differ from those presented in earlier publications.

Kilde (Source): World Drink Trends 2003

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Figur 1.4a
Omsetning av øl i de europeiske land
Sales of beer in the European countries

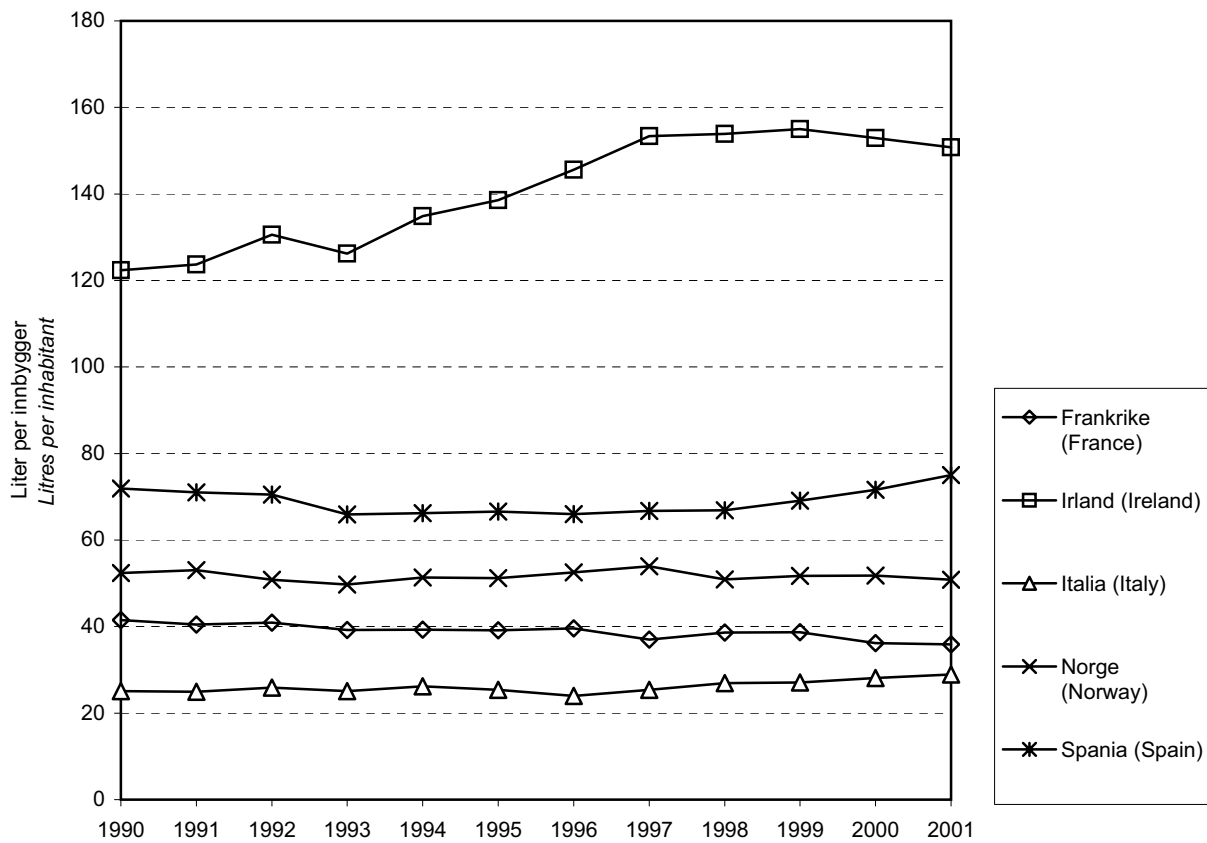
2001



Kilde (Source) : World Drink Trends 2003

Figur 1.4b
Årlig omsetning av øl i fem europeiske land
Annual sales of beer in five European countries

1990-2001



Kilde (Source) : World Drink Trends 2003

Tabell 1.5

**Årlig omsetning av alkohol i de nordiske land
målt i liter ren alkohol per innbygger 15 år og over**

Annual sales of alcohol in the Nordic countries

measured in litres of pure alcohol per inhabitant aged 15 years and over

1967-2001

	Danmark	Finland	Færøyene	Grønland	Island	Norge	Sverige
	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>Faroe Is.</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Sweden</i>
1967	7,21	3,56	..	13,92	3,55	4,00	6,36
1968	7,34	3,90	..	13,22	3,13	4,27	6,58
1969	7,94	5,69	..	14,59	3,34	4,44	7,03
1970	8,65	5,84	..	13,86	3,82	4,69	7,16
1971	9,32	6,39	..	15,08	4,08	4,88	7,01
1972	10,06	6,80	..	17,28	4,15	5,01	7,26
1973	10,90	7,38	..	18,33	4,13	5,12	7,00
1974	10,67	8,41	..	19,70	4,30	5,48	7,43
1975	11,74	8,00	..	19,15	4,04	5,54	7,61
1976	11,92	8,09	..	18,91	4,06	5,60	7,70
1977	11,48	8,15	..	19,18	4,32	5,67	7,32
1978	10,97	7,89	..	19,10	4,11	5,10	7,01
1979	11,51	7,84	..	14,14	4,46	5,63	7,10
1980	11,68	7,94	5,56	12,01	4,33	5,91	6,74
1981	12,04	8,01	5,49	13,98	4,36	5,26	6,29
1982	12,31	7,93	5,48	21,79	4,25	4,76	6,41
1983	12,78	7,94	5,92	21,29	4,39	4,80	6,10
1984	12,60	8,06	5,50	20,05	4,51	4,92	6,01
1985	12,11	8,02	7,10	18,52	4,41	5,14	6,07
1986	12,14	8,51	6,70	20,40	4,58	5,17	6,34
1987	11,68	8,75	8,10	21,99	4,73	5,32	6,21
1988	11,79	9,03	7,50	16,68	4,60	5,16	6,40
1989	11,53	9,42	6,90	17,46	5,52	4,98	6,54
1990	11,62	9,53	6,70	15,51	5,24	4,88	6,41
1991	11,53	9,22	6,68	15,01	5,13	4,80	6,28
1992	11,85	8,88	8,80	14,05	4,73	4,58	6,33
1993	11,73	8,39	6,30	12,80	4,45	4,47	6,22
1994	11,96	8,20	6,25	13,20	4,58	4,62	6,30
1995	12,10	8,30	6,30	12,60	4,80	4,80	6,20
1996	12,20	8,20	6,70	12,60	4,90	5,00	6,00
1997	12,11	8,60	6,60	12,80	5,10	5,35	5,90
1998	11,64	8,71	6,60	13,28	5,56	..	5,80
1999	11,60	8,60	6,60	13,20	5,91	5,50	6,10
2000	11,50	8,60	6,80	13,40	6,10	5,60	6,20
2001	11,60	9,00	6,90	12,50	6,30	5,50	6,50

Note: Tallene omfatter registrert omsetning av alkohol i de respektive land. Tallene inkluderer ikke lettøl, bortsett fra i Sverige. Det uregistrerte forbruk i form av hjemmeproduisert alkohol, turistimport og smuglervarer omfattes ikke. Inntil 1980 var det ingen alkoholomsetning på Færøyene. Dersom man ønsket å kjøpe alkohol måtte varene bestilles og bli tilsendt fra Danmark, og det var satt kvoter for hvor mye man kunne kjøpe

Statistisk Sentralbyrå publiserte ikke omsetningstall i 1998.

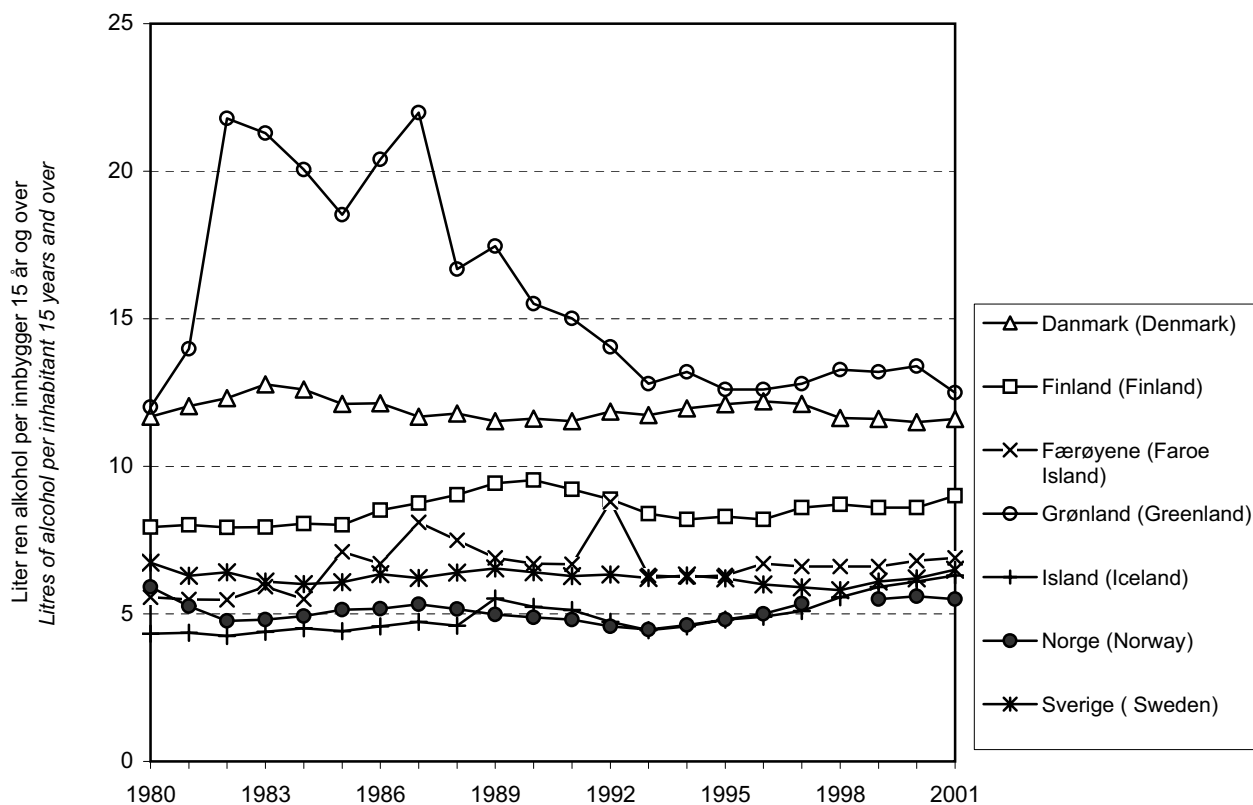
Notes: The figures are based on registered sales in the respective countries. Except from Sweden, the figures does not include not light beer. Unregistered consumption, such as home-produced alcohol, tourist import and smuggled alcohol, is not included. Until 1980 alcohol was not sold on the Faroe Islands. Those wishing to purchase alcoholic beverages had to order them from Denmark; in addition, quotas had been fixed for personal orders

The Figures from 1998 are not available from Statistics Norway

Kilde (Source): Nomesco- Yearbook of Nordic Statistics

Figur 1.5
Årlig omsetning av alkohol i de nordiske land
Annual sales of alcohol in the Nordic countries

1980 -2001



Kilde: Nomesco- Yearbook of Nordic Statistics

Omsetning av alkohol

Sales of Alcohol

Tabell 1.6

**Årlig omsetning av alkohol i Norge totalt
i 1 000 vareliter og i 1 000 liter ren alkohol**

*Annual sales of alcohol in Norway in total
in 1,000 litres and in 1,000 litres of pure alcohol*

1980-2002

	1 000 vareliter				1 000 liter ren alkohol				
	1,000 litres				1,000 litres of pure alcohol				
	Brennevin	Vin	Øl	Frukt- drikk*	I alt	Brennevin	Vin	Øl	Frukt- drikk*
	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Fruit drink*	Total	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Fruit drink
1980	18 376	17 979	196 097	.	18 944	7 791	2 373	8 780	.
1981	15 494	17 107	183 389	.	16 994	6 570	2 221	8 203	.
1982	11 926	14 174	193 328	.	15 556	5 045	1 832	8 679	.
1983	12 574	16 529	185 819	.	15 793	5 306	2 123	8 364	.
1984	12 710	18 132	193 591	.	16 332	5 325	2 321	8 686	.
1985	14 229	21 212	197 001	.	17 278	5 848	2 714	8 716	.
1986	13 021	21 541	211 593	.	17 541	5 351	2 750	9 440	.
1987	13 462	24 739	214 718	.	18 154	5 506	3 151	9 497	.
1988	12 041	26 973	220 369	.	17 839	4 925	3 284	9 630	.
1989	11 097	27 815	218 583	.	17 353	4 539	3 310	9 504	.
1990	10 384	27 231	221 753	.	17 139	4 248	3 257	9 634	.
1991	9 450	27 484	225 307	.	16 882	3 857	3 214	9 811	.
1992	8 477	27 131	217 202	.	16 163	3 465	3 162	9 536	.
1993	8 268	27 256	213 673	.	15 813	3 330	3 200	9 283	.
1994	8 678	29 315	222 083	.	16 507	3 476	3 443	9 588	.
1995	8 761	30 759	222 463	.	16 776	3 504	3 648	9 624	.
1996	8 986	33 124	229 868	1 522	17 733	3 579	3 952	10 122	80
1997	9 578	37 927	237 125	2 851	18 885	3 803	4 515	10 416	151
1998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999	9 491	44 855	230 456	4 252	19 403	3 730	5 313	10 135	225
2000	9 578	48 762	232 676	5 295	20 292	3 764	5 794	10 496	238
2001	9 132	48 579	229 730	5 556	19 762	3 589	5 778	10 146	250
2002	10 234	54 953	236 391	5 884	21 298	4 034	6 547	10 452	265

*Inkluderer rusbrus (includes alcopops)

Noter: Tallene omfatter registrert omsetning av alkohol. Omsetningstallene inkluderer lettøl.
Det uregistrerte forbruk i form av hjemmeproduert alkohol, turistimport og smuglervarer omfattes ikke.
Statistisk sentralbyrå publiserte ikke omsetningstall i 1998.

Notes: The figures are based on registered sales of alcohol. The figures includes light beer.
Unregistered consumption, such as home-produced alcohol, tourist import and smuggled alcohol, is not included.
The figures from 1998 are not available from Statistics Norway.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå
Source: Statistics Norway

Tabell 1.7

Årlig omsetning av alkohol i Norge per innbygger 15 år og over i vareliter og i liter ren alkohol

Annual sales of alcohol in Norway per inhabitant aged 15 years and over in litres and in litres of pure alcohol

1980-2002

	Vareliter				Liter ren alkohol				
	Litres				Litres of pure alcohol				
	Brennevin	Vin	Øl	Frukt-drikk*	Totalt	Brennevin	Vin	Øl	Frukt-drikk*
	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Fruit drink	Total	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Fruit drink
1980	5,80	5,68	61,93	.	5,98	2,46	0,75	2,77	.
1981	4,85	5,36	57,43	.	5,32	2,06	0,69	2,57	.
1982	3,70	4,40	59,99	.	4,83	1,57	0,57	2,69	.
1983	3,87	5,08	57,45	.	4,85	1,63	0,65	2,57	.
1984	3,87	5,53	59,01	.	4,98	1,62	0,71	2,65	.
1985	4,30	6,41	59,54	.	5,22	1,77	0,82	2,63	.
1986	3,91	6,46	63,45	.	5,27	1,61	0,83	2,83	.
1987	4,00	7,35	63,86	.	5,38	1,63	0,93	2,82	.
1988	3,55	7,95	64,92	.	5,26	1,45	0,97	2,84	.
1989	3,25	8,13	63,93	.	5,08	1,33	0,97	2,78	.
1990	3,03	7,93	64,61	.	4,99	1,24	0,95	2,81	.
1991	2,74	7,98	65,41	.	4,90	1,12	0,93	2,85	.
1992	2,45	7,84	62,78	.	4,67	1,00	0,91	2,76	.
1993	2,38	7,84	61,50	.	4,55	0,96	0,92	2,67	.
1994	2,49	8,40	63,65	.	4,74	1,00	0,99	2,75	.
1995	2,50	8,78	63,49	.	4,79	1,00	1,04	2,75	.
1996	2,56	9,42	64,27	0,43	5,04	1,02	1,12	2,88	0,02
1997	2,71	10,75	67,19	0,81	5,28	1,01	1,28	2,95	0,04
1998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999	2,66	12,59	64,68	1,19	5,45	1,05	1,49	2,84	0,06
2000	2,67	13,61	64,92	1,48	5,66	1,05	1,62	2,93	0,07
2001	2,54	13,49	63,80	1,54	5,49	1,00	1,60	2,82	0,07
2002	2,83	15,19	65,34	1,63	5,89	1,12	1,81	2,89	0,07

*Inkluderer rusbrus (includes alcopops)

Noter: Tallene omfatter registrert omsetning av alkohol.

Det uregistrerte forbruk i form av hjemmeproduert alkohol, turistimport og smuglervarer omfattes ikke.

Omsetningstallene inkluderer lettøl, slik at tallene avviker fra tall i tabell 1.5

Statistisk sentralbyrå publiserte ikke omsetningstall i 1998

Notes: The figures are based on registered sales of alcohol.

Unregistered consumption, such as home-produced alcohol, tourist import and smuggled alcohol, is not included.

The figures includes light beer, therefore the figures will differ from figures in table 1.5.

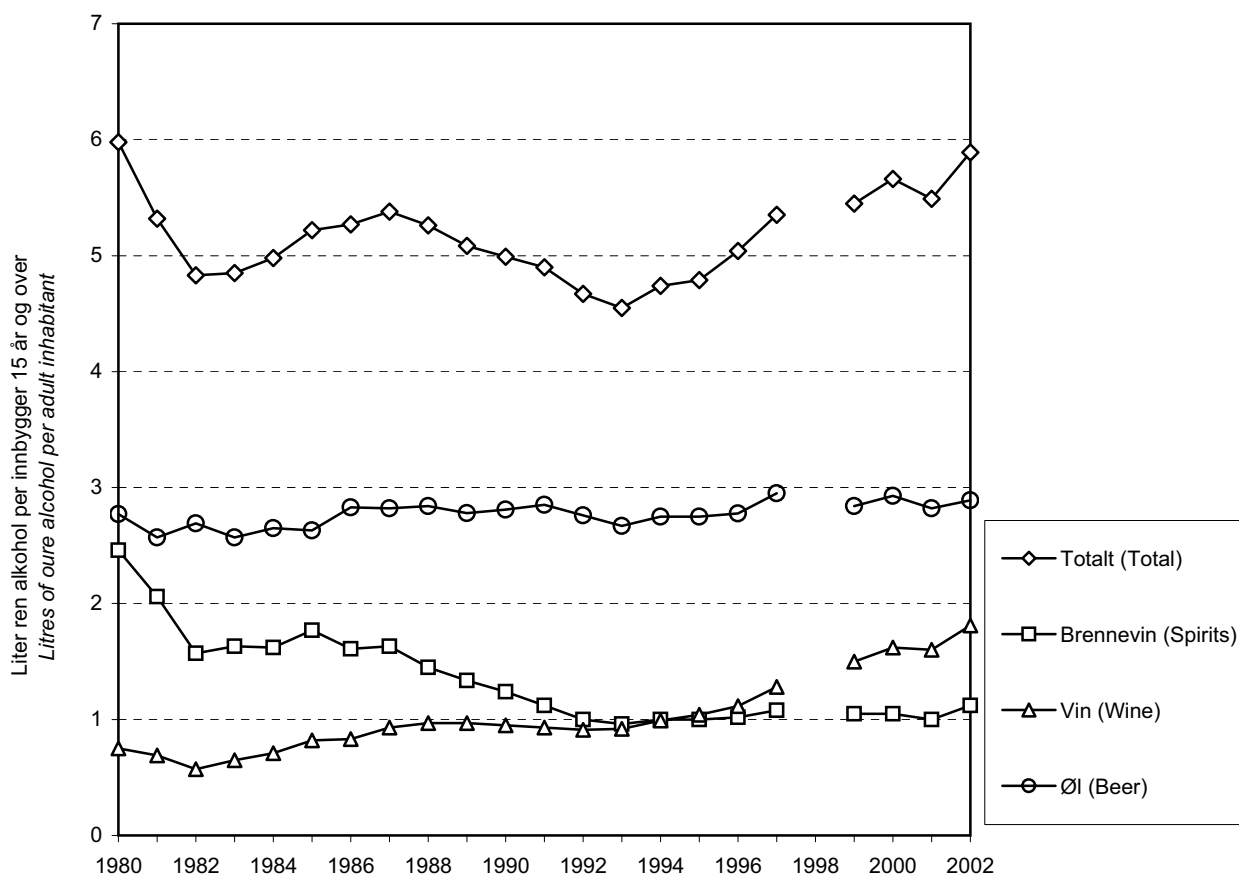
The figures from 1998 are not available from Statistics Norway

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå

Source: Statistics Norway

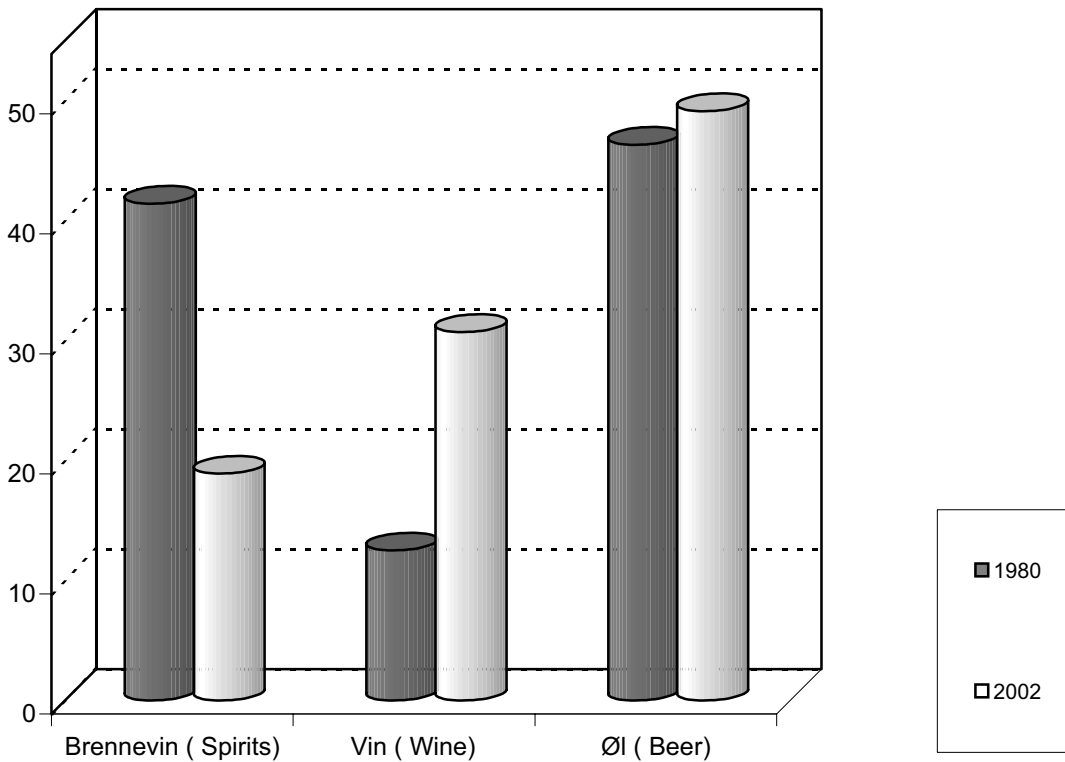
Figur 1.7a
Årlig omsetning av alkohol i Norge
Annual sales of alcohol in Norway

1980-2002



Kilde (Source): Statistisk Sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

Figur 1.7b
Prosent av omsetning for de forskjellige drikkesortene i Norge
Percentage of sales for the different types of alcohol in Norway



Kilde (Source): Statistisk Sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

Tabell 1.8

**Arlig omsetning av forskjellige typer øl i Norge
i 1 000 vareliter og i 1 000 liter ren alkohol**

*Annual sales of different types of beer in Norway
in 1,000 litres and in 1,000 litres of pure alcohol*

1975-2002

	1 000 vareliter 1,000 litres				1 000 liter ren alkohol 1,000 litres of pure alcohol			
	I alt	Sterkøl	Middels sterkt øl	Lettøl	I alt	Sterkøl	Middels sterkt øl	Lettøl
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Strong beer</i>	<i>Medium beer</i>	<i>Light beer</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Strong beer</i>	<i>Medium beer</i>	<i>Light beer</i>
1975	181 670	26 837	142 064	12 769	7 977	1 514	6 194	269
1976	179 657	25 105	143 816	10 736	8 121	1 411	6 472	238
1977	183 484	25 837	147 185	10 462	8 247	1 475	6 535	237
1978	186 529	28 304	148 573	9 652	8 189	1 678	6 300	211
1979	186 548	28 037	149 005	9 506	8 359	1 579	6 556	224
1980	196 097	27 425	158 629	10 043	8 780	1 544	6 996	240
1981	183 389	25 391	148 573	9 425	8 203	1 425	6 552	226
1982	193 328	27 793	156 042	9 493	8 679	1 556	6 897	226
1983	186 819	25 139	153 043	8 637	8 364	1 410	6 749	205
1984	193 591	22 967	162 402	8 222	8 686	1 298	7 194	194
1985	197 001	21 347	163 468	12 186	8 716	1 219	7 209	288
1986	211 593	26 064	173 513	12 016	9 440	1 486	7 669	285
1987	214 718	23 876	178 732	12 110	9 497	1 363	7 846	288
1988	220 369	21 527	185 391	13 451	9 630	1 227	8 083	320
1989	218 583	20 311	184 232	14 040	9 503	1 176	7 994	333
1990	221 753	13 988	192 237	15 528	9 634	825	8 439	370
1991	225 307	12 482	198 731	14 094	9 811	749	8 724	338
1992	217 202	9 935	194 810	12 457	9 536	604	8 630	302
1993	213 673	2 499	200 038	11 136	9 283	152	8 862	269
1994	222 083	2 211	209 306	10 566	9 588	123	9 209	256
1995	222 463	1 599	211 199	9 665	9 624	97	9 293	234
1996	229 868	1 674	218 802	9 391	10 122	99	9 802	222
1997	237 125	1 527	225 683	9 915	10 416	90	10 087	239
1998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1999	230 456	1 146	220 370	8 940	10 135	69	9 850	215
2000	232 676	1 302	223 267	8 107	10 496	82	10 218	195
2001	229 730	1 166	221 456	7 108	10 146	76	9 899	171
2002	236 391	1 373	228 305	6 713	10 452	85	10 205	162

Note: Fra 1. juli 1990 ble sterkøl bare tillatt solgt over betjent disk og fra 1. mars 1993 bare fra AS Vinmonopolet.
Statistisk sentralbyrå publiserte ikke omsetningstall i 1998

*Note: From 1 July 1990, strong beer was only available from a shop assistant over the counter
and from 1 March 1993 only from the Norwegian Wine and Spirit Monopoly.
The figures from 1998 are not available from Statistics Norway*

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå
Source: Statistics Norway

Tabell 1.9

Årlig omsetning av forskjellige typer øl i Norge per innbygger 15 år og over.

Liter ren alkohol.

Annual sales of different types of beer in Norway per inhabitant aged 15 years and over.

Litres of pure alcohol.

1975-2002

Liter ren alkohol				
<i>Litres of pure alcohol</i>				
	I alt	Sterkøl	Middels sterkt øl	Lettøl
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Strong beer</i>	<i>Medium beer</i>	<i>Light beer</i>
1975	2,62	0,50	2,04	0,09
1976	2,65	0,46	2,11	0,08
1977	2,67	0,48	2,11	0,08
1978	2,63	0,54	2,02	0,07
1979	2,66	0,50	2,09	0,07
1980	2,77	0,49	2,21	0,08
1981	2,57	0,45	2,05	0,07
1982	2,69	0,48	2,14	0,07
1983	2,57	0,43	2,08	0,06
1984	2,65	0,40	2,19	0,06
1985	2,63	0,37	2,18	0,09
1986	2,83	0,45	2,30	0,09
1987	2,82	0,41	2,33	0,09
1988	2,84	0,36	2,38	0,09
1989	2,78	0,34	2,34	0,10
1990	2,81	0,24	2,46	0,11
1991	2,85	0,22	2,53	0,10
1992	2,76	0,17	2,49	0,09
1993	2,67	0,04	2,55	0,08
1994	2,75	0,04	2,64	0,07
1995	2,75	0,03	2,65	0,07
1996	2,88	0,03	2,79	0,06
1997	2,95	0,03	2,86	0,07
1998	..	..	..	..
1999	2,84	0,02	2,76	0,06
2000	2,93	0,02	2,85	0,05
2001	2,82	0,02	2,75	0,05
2002	2,89	0,02	2,82	0,05

Kilde: Statistisk Sentralbyrå

Source: Statistics Norway

CHAPTER 2

Licences to Sell and Serve Alcohol

The sale of alcohol is regulated by the Alcohol Act of 2 June 1989, which replaced the former Alcohol Act of 5 April 1927. Both the old and the new law provide for alcohol to be sold for consumption either on or off the premises by vendors approved by the proper authorities. Exceptions exist for light beer and light wines with less than 2.5% alcohol by volume, as they are not classified in law as alcoholic beverages.

LICENCES FOR THE RETAIL SALE OF ALCOHOL

Licences to sell alcohol are granted by municipal authorities. Licences to sell spirits and wine can only be granted to Vinmonopolet and spirits and wine can only be sold in Vinmonopolet's own chain of shops. After 1 March 1993, Vinmonopolet and its shops took over the retail of strong beer, a commodity sold previously by private vendors with a proper licence. A Vinmonopol outlet may in certain cases be licensed to sell only wine and strong beer, or even just strong beer, though since 1985 this type of restricted licence has not been in use.

The number of Vinmonopol shops has increased steadily since 1980 (see Table 2.1 and 2.2), in small part because more shops have opened in municipalities which already had shops, but mainly because more municipalities are granting licenses. The Department of Health and Social

Affairs decides whether alcohol can be sold in a municipality. Many municipalities around the country would like to open a Vinmonopol outlet. The Department of Health and Social Affairs in its national plan decided that 164 outlets sufficed. That figure was raised later to 184, and by the end of 2002 it was 176 outlets in Norway.

In contrast to the provisions regulating spirits, wines and strong beer, medium strength beer sales licences can be granted to private parties – generally the proprietors of grocery stores. Prior to 2003, alcoholic fruit beverages (alcopop) were sold solely across the counter at Vinmonopol shops. From 2003 drinks containing 4.75% alcohol by volume (the same as medium strong beer) or less can be sold by shops with a licence to sell beer. A beer licence can also be granted to what is known as a *beer monopoly* which permits the licensee to serve only beer on the premises, and not in combination with other commodities (Table 2.5).

While the number of Vinmonopol shops has risen, the number of beer-only outlets has been falling steadily since 1987 (Table 2.1), not because the municipalities are less likely to grant licences, but because the number of grocers across the country has declined in the wake of structural market changes.

SERVICE LICENCES

In general, municipal councils are also responsible for granting licences for the on-premise sale and consumption of alcohol, and the majority of all such licences are indeed municipal (Table 2.6). However, central authorities can grant licences to tourist and mountain hotels, passenger ships, officers' messes, airline companies and the Norwegian State Railway (Tables 2.11).

On-licences – or service licences – can cover particular combinations of alcoholic beverages, but if the licence permits the sale of spirits, then wine and all types of beer or at least medium strength beer shall also be permitted. In a similar vein, on-licences for wine also cover either all types of beer or medium strength beer at a minimum.

The number of premises with a municipal licence and tourist and mountain hotels with a state licence to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises has expanded considerably in recent years (Table 2.6). At the same time, more premises are licensed to serve stronger types of alcohol. In 1980, 592 (24%) of all 2 439 licensed establishments could serve spirits. In 2002 there were 4 908 such premises out of a total of 6 871 (71%). Beer-only licences were common earlier, but are now a rarity.

LOCAL AVAILABILITY OF ALCOHOL

The number of licensed premises varies markedly from one county to the next. Oslo has the largest number of Vinmonopol-run off-licences and on-licensed premises, while Hordaland county has the largest number of outlets for medium strength beer (Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.7). However, when viewed in relation to the adult population (18 and over), Finnmark county leads

the statistics for both Vinmonopol shops and medium strength beer vendors, and Oppland county has the highest number of on-licensed premises (Table 2.8). Availability is another question, and depends on local geographic conditions. In counties with many licensed premises of both types per capita, distances tend to be greater, which in itself restricts availability, smaller but more densely populated counties have relatively fewer licensed premises, but they are closer at hand.

As a result of the growing number of municipalities with licensed vendors, alcohol is now available in virtually every municipality in Norway. In 2002 there was a ban on the sale of alcohol in only 2 of the country's 434 municipalities, and a ban on serving alcohol in 9 others. For the first time ever there are now no "dry" municipalities in the sense of absolutely no on or off-licensed premises (table 2.9).

WHOLESALE AND PRODUCTION LICENCES

Until January 1 1996 the Norwegian Wine and Spirits Monopoly exercised total control over the import, export and wholesale of alcoholic drinks in Norway. Norway's accession to the European Economic Agreement spelt the demise of the monopoly. Amendments were introduced to the Alcohol Act and a new licensing system came into force 1 January 1996 whereby private parties could be licensed to deal in the wholesale of alcoholic beverages. Licences can cover all or only certain categories of alcoholic drink, i.e. beer, wine and/or spirits.

A wholesale licence entitles the licensee to import *and* export alcoholic drinks and to run a wholesale business in Norway. However, alcoholic drinks can only be sold to retailers – hotels

and restaurants and the Vinmonopol with regard to spirits, wine and strong beer, and to grocery shops or beer monopolies with regard to beer.

While a wholesale licence does not automatically entitle the holder to produce alcoholic drinks, wholesale licensees may obtain a special licence to do so. A production licence is necessary to brew beer, make wine or distil spirits; a production licensee is automatically entitled to sell his goods in bulk. Thus a brewery or a wine producer has the same right to sell beer or wine as those who have a wholesale licence.

Wholesale and production licences are granted by the Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, Department for Alcohol and Drugs. After 1998 application approvals sank slightly, but have rebounded since and are now back at their old level. Of the 193 wholesale licences dispensed in 2002 26 were combined production and wholesale licences. Until recently, there has only been one spirits production licence and it was held by the company *Arcus AS* via its subsidiary *Arcus Produkter AS*. Arcus emerged when Vinmonopolet's wholesale and production divisions were split away from the parent company. It was initially state-owned but is now privately owned and run. In 2002, the single production licence limit was removed, and by the end of the year, 6 production licences had been issued.

Bevillinger for alkoholomsetning

Licences to Sell and Serve Alcohol

Tabell 2.1

Antall salgssteder for alkohol fordelt på bevillingskombinasjon

Number of establishments licenced to sell alcohol by type of licence

1980-2002

	Brennevin og vin (og sterkøl fra 1993)	Vin	Alt slags øl	Middels sterkt øl	Totalt
	<i>Spirits and wine (and strong beer from 1993)</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>All kinds of beer</i>	<i>Medium beer</i>	<i>Total</i>
1980	87	5	1 768	2 869	4 729
1981	88	5	1 721	2 768	4 582
1982	88	4	1 684	2 800	4 576
1983	88	4	1 685	2 744	4 521
1984	90	2	1 795	2 828	4 715
1985	92	1	1 877	3 128	5 098
1986	94	0	1 940	3 236	5 270
1987	98	0	1 993	3 183	5 274
1988	104	0	1 869	3 202	5 175
1989	106	0	..	..	..
1990	106	0	1 722	3 239	5 067
1991	110	0	1 837	3 123	5 070
1992	109	0	1 865	3 027	5 001
1993	110	0	.	4 775	4 885
1994	110	0	.	4 665	4 775
1995	112	0	.	4 524	4 636
1996	112	0	.	4 676	4 788
1997	114	0	.	4 565	4 679
1998	120	0	.	4 448	4 568
1999	130	0	.	4 411	4 541
2000	140	0	.	4 413	4 554
2001	156	0	.	4 430	4 586
2002	176	0	.	4 320	4 496

Note: Salgssteder for kun lettøl er ikke tatt med.

Fra 1. mars 1993 ble sterkøl bare tillatt solgt fra AS Vinmonopolet.

Statistisk sentralbyrå samlet ikke inn oppgaver over antall salgssteder for øl i 1989.

Enkelte kommuner har unnlatt å gi opplysninger om antall salgssteder for øl. Antall kommuner som ikke er inkludert i statistikken varierer noe fra år til år. Det vil derfor være en liten og varierende underrapportering i talloppgavene.

Note: Sales outlets for light beer only are not included.

Since 1 March 1993 strong beer can only be bought from the Norwegian Wine and Spirit Monopoly.

In 1989 Statistics Norway did not collect data on number of establishments licenced to sell beer.

Some municipalities have not provided information regarding the number of licenced retails for beer, and this varies from one year to another. Consequently, this will result in a minor variance regarding underrepresentation in the figures provided.

Kilder: Statistisk sentralbyrå, AS Vinmonopolet og Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Sources: Statistics Norway, Vinmonopolet and Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 2.2

Antall vinmonopolutsalg fordelt på fylke

Number of Vinmonopolet sales outlets by county

1992-2002

Fylke	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>County</i>											
Østfold	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Akershus	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	14	16	18
Oslo	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	19	19	20	20
Hedmark	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7
Oppland	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	7
Buskerud	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	8
Vestfold	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Telemark	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	8
Aust-Agder	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5
Vest-Agder	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
Rogaland	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	10
Hordaland	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	11	11	15	17
Sogn og Fjordane	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	7
Møre og Romsdal	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	7	8	9
Sør-Trøndelag	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10
Nord-Trøndelag	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Nordland	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	12
Troms	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	7	8
Finnmark	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7
Totalt (total)	109	110	110	112	112	114	120	130	140	156	176

Kilde: AS Vinmonopolet

Source: Vinmonopolet

Bevillinger for alkoholomsetning

Licences to Sell and Serve Alcohol

Tabell 2.3

Antall salgssteder for middels sterkt øl fordelt på fylke

Number of establishments licensed to sell medium beer by county

1993-2002

Fylke <i>County</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Østfold	296	285	272	265	256	244	233	224	214	220
Akershus	349	331	332	317	310	309	304	285	286	285
Oslo	523	506	479	467	472	448	408	395	424	402
Hedmark	304	292	280	263	263	242	242	228	206	214
Oppland	322	321	309	298	288	267	260	255	246	237
Buskerud	275	275	267	255	248	234	212	223	220	213
Vestfold	179	173	168	181	172	167	164	150	150	145
Telemark	204	199	183	200	190	182	179	190	185	181
Aust-Agder	146	139	142	141	136	126	130	128	128	128
Vest-Agder	146	148	153	154	149	151	156	152	156	163
Rogaland	221	227	227	291	285	285	282	302	316	308
Hordaland	500	483	463	465	463	449	439	450	436	407
Sogn og Fjordane	159	159	156	175	169	176	156	160	171	170
Møre og Romsdal	183	184	184	227	217	221	249	274	275	265
Sør-Trøndelag	307	303	277	294	282	270	277	262	258	253
Nord-Trøndelag	152	151	148	184	168	168	160	156	144	149
Nordland	288	279	280	283	283	275	287	279	303	286
Troms	120	117	112	114	108	122	162	190	192	179
Finnmark	101	93	92	102	106	112	111	110	120	115
Totalt (total)	4 775	4 665	4 524	4 676	4 565	4448	4411	4 413	4 430	4 320

Note: Enkelte kommuner har unnlatt å gi opplysninger om antall salgssteder for øl. Antall kommuner som ikke er inkludert i statistikken varierer noe fra år til år. Det vil derfor være en liten og varierende underrapportering i talloppgavene.

Note: Some municipalities have not provided information regarding the number of licenced retails for beer, and this varies from one year to another. Consequently, this will result in a minor variance regarding underrepresentation in the figures provided.

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 2.4

Antall salgssteder for middels sterkt øl fordelt på type salgssted og fylke

Number of establishments licensed to sell medium beer by type of establishment and county

2002

Fylke	Daglig- varebutikk	Kommunalt ølmonopol	Privat ølmonopol	Privat ølutsalg	Andre ordninger	Totalt
<i>County</i>	<i>Grocery shop</i>	<i>Municipal beer monopoly</i>	<i>Private beer monopoly</i>	<i>Private beer outlet</i>	<i>Other types of outlet</i>	<i>Total</i>
Østfold	206	0	1	6	4	220
Akershus	267	0	0	4	14	285
Oslo	379	0	0	2	21	402
Hedmark	212	0	0	1	1	214
Oppland	232	0	0	0	5	237
Buskerud	208	0	0	2	3	213
Vestfold	141	0	0	0	4	145
Telemark	175	0	0	4	2	181
Aust-Agder	126	0	0	1	1	128
Vest-Agder	159	1	0	0	3	163
Rogaland	302	0	1	4	1	308
Hordaland	402	0	3	0	1	407
Sogn og Fjordane	160	2	6	2	0	170
Møre og Romsdal	245	3	10	2	0	265
Sør-Trøndelag	250	0	0	1	2	253
Nord-Trøndelag	148	0	0	0	1	149
Nordland	264	1	11	5	5	286
Troms	170	0	2	2	1	179
Finnmark	112	0	1	1	1	115
Totalt (total)	4 158	7	35	37	70	4 320

Note: Enkelte kommuner har unnlatt å gi opplysninger om antall salgssteder for øl. Antall kommuner som ikke er inkludert i statistikken varierer noe fra år til år. Det vil derfor være en liten og varierende underrapportering i talloppgavene.

Note: Some municipalities have not provided information regarding the number of licenced retails for beer, and this varies from one year to another. Consequently, this will result in a minor variance regarding underrepresentation in the figures provided.

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 2.5**Prosentvis andel av kommunene med forskjellige typer ordninger for salg av middels sterkt øl**

Percentage of municipalities with different arrangements for sale of medium beer

1991-2002

	Daglig- varebutikk <i>Grocery shop</i>	Kommunalt ølmonopol <i>Municipal beer monopoly</i>	Privat ølmonopol <i>Private beer monopoly</i>	Privat ølutsalg <i>Private beer outlet</i>	Andre ordninger <i>Other types of outlet</i>
1991	71	1	13	..	8
1992	73	1	15	..	8
1993	76	2	15	..	8
1994	78	2	7	13	4
1995	78	2	7	12	2
1996	89	2	6	16	3
1997	89	2	6	15	4
1998	90	3	7	10	8
1999	88	3	7	10	8
2000	94	2	4	8	7
2001	96	0	1	1	2
2002	96	0	1	1	2

Note: Enkelte kommuner har unnlatt å gi opplysninger om antall salgssteder for øl. Antall kommuner som ikke er inkludert i statistikken varierer noe fra år til år. Det vil derfor være en liten og varierende underrapportering i talloppgavene.

Note: Some municipalities have not provided information regarding the number of licenced retails for beer, and this varies from one year to another. Consequently, this will result in a minor variance regarding underrepresentation in the figures provided

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 2.6

**Antall skjenkesteder for alkohol med kommunal bevilling
fordelt på bevillingskombinasjon**

*Number of establishments with a municipal licence to serve alcohol
by type of licence*

1980-2002

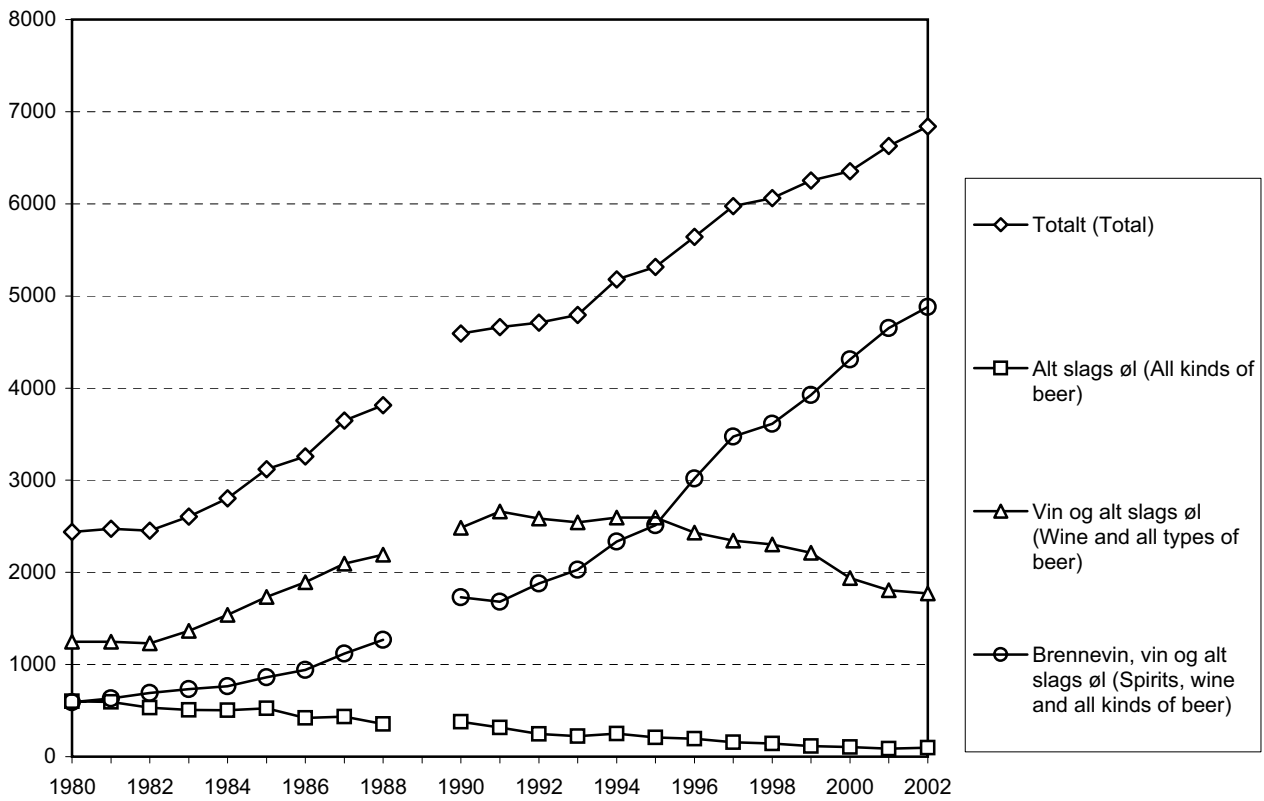
	Brennevin, vin og alt slags øl <i>Spirits, wine and all kinds of beer</i>	Brennevin, vin og mid- dels sterkt øl <i>Spirits, wine and medium beer</i>	Vin og alt slags øl <i>Wine and all types of beer</i>	Vin og middels sterkt øl <i>Wine and medium beer</i>	Alt slags øl <i>All kinds of beer</i>	Middels sterkt øl <i>Medum beer</i>	Totalt <i>Total</i>
1980	474	118	555	692	54	546	2 439
1981	502	130	510	736	59	535	2 472
1982	519	172	517	712	53	478	2 451
1983	547	186	570	795	54	454	2 606
1984	567	196	642	897	75	428	2 805
1985	630	233	771	961	88	436	3 119
1986	684	257	787	1 107	51	371	3 257
1987	736	381	937	1 158	42	392	3 646
1988	783	484	827	1 366	72	282	3 814
1989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	1 056	674	1 081	1 386	60	317	4 574
1991	1 099	584	1 276	1 368	46	271	4 644
1992	1 302	576	1 354	1 215	62	184	4 693
1993	1 354	676	1 270	1 254	63	158	4 775
1994	1 517	816	1 282	1 295	69	182	5 161
1995	1 649	863	1 315	1 274	46	161	5 308
1996	2 240	779	1 339	1 085	53	140	5 636
1997	2 676	797	1 347	992	53	105	5 970
1998	2 899	714	1 336	968	55	89	6 061
1999	3 115	810	1 318	895	46	68	6 252
2000	3 498	814	1 166	773	47	57	6 355
2001	3 872	781	1 195	613	42	44	6 629
2002	4 244	638	1 135	636	38	60	6 840

Note: Skjenkesteder for kun lettøl, kortids og ambulerende bevillinger (skjenking ved spesielle høve) er ikke tatt med. Statistisk sentralbyrå samlet ikke inn oppgaver over antall skjenkesteder for brennevin, vin og øl i 1989. Statistikken omfatter også skjenkesteder på turist-og høyfjellshoteller, som inntil 1997 hadde statlig bevilling. Enkelte kommuner har unnlatt å gi opplysninger om antall skjenkesteder. Antall kommuner som ikke er inkludert i statistikken varierer noe fra år til år. Det vil derfor være en liten og varierende underrepresentasjon i talloppgavene.

Note: Places where only light beer is served and licences for serving alcohol on special occasions are not included. In 1989 Statistics Norway did not collect data on number of establishments with licence to serve alcohol. The figures include numbers of licences to serve alcohol in tourist-mountain hotels, which had state licence until 1997. Some municipalities have not provided information regarding the number of licenced to serve alcohol, and this varies from one year to another. Consequently, this will result in a minor variance regarding underrepresentation in the figures provided.

Kilder: Statistisk sentralbyrå og Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Figur 2.6
Antall skjenkesteder for alkohol
Number of premises licensed to serve alcohol
1980-2002



Kilde (Source) : Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
(The National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research)

Tabell 2.7

**Antall skjenkesteder for alkohol med kommunal bevilling
fordelt på bevillingskombinasjon og fylke**

*Number of establishments licensed to serve alcohol
by type of licence and county*

2002

Fylke	Brennevin, vin og alt slags øl	Brennevin, vin og mid- dels sterkt øl	Vin og alt slags øl	Vin og middels sterkt øl	Alt slags øl	Middels sterkt øl	Totalt
<i>County</i>	<i>Spirits, wine and all kinds of beer</i>	<i>Spirits, wine and medium beer</i>	<i>Wine and all types of beer</i>	<i>Wine and medium beer</i>	<i>All kinds of beer</i>	<i>Medium beer</i>	<i>Total</i>
Østfold	199	62	77	19	4	4	367
Akershus	298	11	115	7	8	2	441
Oslo	855	0	92	0	0	0	947
Hedmark	167	32	53	17	3	4	276
Oppland	198	114	81	64	0	12	469
Buskerud	266	14	52	33	3	5	373
Vestfold	256	5	68	11	2	0	342
Telemark	125	37	12	47	1	3	293
Aust-Agder	67	53	9	42	0	0	171
Vest-Agder	71	23	85	14	0	0	193
Rogaland	220	21	120	26	0	0	387
Hordaland	234	35	71	131	0	0	484
Sogn og Fjordane	115	15	25	49	0	2	206
Møre og Romsdal	110	96	19	102	4	11	345
Sør-Trøndelag	269	10	97	7	2	1	386
Nord-Trøndelag	87	58	21	15	1	1	183
Nordland	371	25	45	35	9	4	489
Troms	217	18	87	9	0	4	338
Finnmark	119	9	6	8	1	7	150
Total	4244	638	1135	636	38	60	6840

Note: Statistikken omfatter skjenkesteder med kommunal skjenkebevilling.

Note: Enkelte kommuner har unnlatt å gi opplysninger om antall skjenkesteder. Antall kommuner som ikke er inkludert i statistikken varierer noe fra år til år. Det vil derfor være en liten og varierende underrapportering i talloppgavene.

Note: The data include establishments with a municipal licence.

Some municipalities have not provided information regarding the number of licenced retailers to serve alcohol, and this varies from one year to another. Consequently, this will result in a minor variance regarding underrepresentation in the figures provided

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Bevillinger for alkoholomsetning

Licences to Sell and Serve Alcohol

Tabell 2.8

**Antall salgs- og skjenkesteder for alkohol
per 10 000 innbyggere 18 år og over fordelt på fylke**

*Number of establishments licensed to sell and serve alcohol per inhabitants
aged 18 years and over by county*

2002

Fylke	Vinmonopol- utsalg	Salgssteder for middels sterkt øl	Skjenke- steder
<i>County</i>	<i>Vinmonopolet sales outlets</i>	<i>Establishments licensed to sell medium beer</i>	<i>Establishments licensed to serve alcohol</i>
Østfold	0,4	11	19
Akershus	0,5	8	12
Oslo	0,5	10	23
Hedmark	0,5	15	19
Oppland	0,5	17	33
Buskerud	0,4	11	20
Vestfold	0,4	9	21
Telemark	0,6	14	23
Aust-Agder	0,6	16	22
Vest-Agder	0,4	14	16
Rogaland	0,4	11	14
Hordaland	0,5	12	15
Sogn og Fjordane	0,9	21	26
Møre og Romsdal	0,5	14	19
Sør-Trøndelag	0,5	12	19
Nord-Trøndelag	0,5	15	19
Nordland	0,7	17	29
Troms	0,7	16	29
Finnmark	1,3	21	27
Totalt (total)	0,5	13	20

Note: Enkelte kommuner har unnlatt å gi opplysninger om antall salgs- og skjenkesteder. Antall kommuner som ikke er inkludert i statistikken varierer noe fra år til år. Det vil derfor være en liten og varierende underrapportering i talloppgavene.

Note: Some municipalities have not provided information regarding the number of licenced retails for beer or to serve alcohol, and this varies from one year to another. Consequently, this will result in a minor variance regarding underrepresentation in the figures provided.

Kilder: AS Vinmonopolet og Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
Sources: Vinmonopolet og Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 2.9

Antall kommuner uten salgs- eller skjenkesteder for alkohol
Number of municipalities without establishments licensed to sell or serve alcohol

1980-2002

	Totalt antall kommuner <i>Total number of municip.</i>	Uten salgs- steder <i>Without sale</i>	Uten skjenke- steder <i>Without serving</i>	Uten salgs- eller skjenkesteder <i>Without sale or serving</i>
1980	454	213	111	91
1981	454	210	105	86
1982	454	213	108	88
1983	454	209	99	81
1984	454	184	86	66
1985	454	142	71	43
1986	454	123	55	33
1987	454	109	53	27
1988	448	83	51	23
1989	..	..	..	..
1990	448	53	34	13
1991	448	53	26	11
1992	439	40	26	9
1993	439	26	18	5
1994	435	24	13	3
1995	435	21	12	2
1996	435	6	9	1
1997	435	6	8	1
1998	435	4	11	1
1999	435	4	8	1
2000	435	4	9	1
2001	435	2	8	1
2002	434	2	9	0

Note: Tabellen omfatter kommuner som hverken har salgs- eller skjenkesteder med kommunal bevilgning.

Statistisk sentralbyrå samlet ikke inn oppgaver over antall salgs- og skjenkesteder i 1989

Note: This table shows number of municipalities without license to sell or serve alcohol.

In 1989 Statistics Norway did not collect data on number of establishments licence to sell or serve alcohol.

Kilder: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

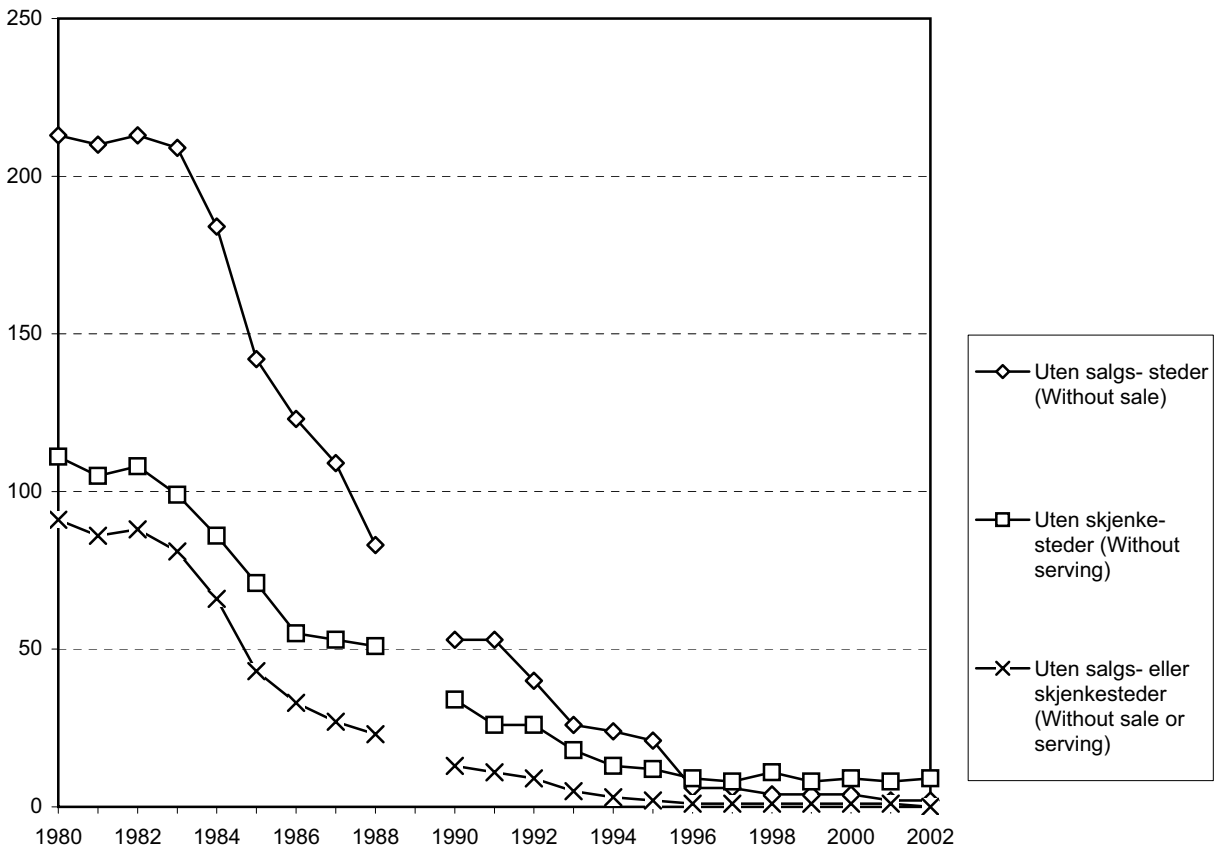
Sources: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Figur 2.9

Antall kommuner uten salgs - eller skjenkesteder for alkohol

Number of municipalities without establishment licensed to sell or serve alcohol

1980 -2002



Kilde (Source): Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
(The National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research)

Tabell 2.10

Prosentvis andel av befolkningen som bor i kommuner uten bevilling for salg eller skjenking av alkohol

Percentage of the population who live in municipalities without establishments licensed to sell or serve alcohol

1980-2002

	Uten salgs- bevilling <i>Without sale</i>	Uten skjenke- bevilling <i>Without serving</i>	Uten bevilling <i>Without sale or serving</i>
1980	20,7	10,0	8,00
1981	20,5	9,9	7,70
1982	20,7	9,5	7,60
1983	20,1	9,3	7,10
1984	18,4	8,0	5,90
1985	13,2	5,9	2,70
1986	11,0	3,9	2,00
1987	9,7	3,9	1,70
1988	7,5	3,8	0,90
1989	..	..	..
1990	5,4	2,7	0,90
1991	5,1	2,3	0,80
1992	4,6	1,7	0,50
1993	3,1	1,5	0,30
1994	3,0	1,1	0,20
1995	1,9	0,8	0,10
1996	0,6	0,7	0,04
1997	0,6	0,8	0,04
1998	0,3	1,0	0,03
1999	0,3	0,8	0,03
2000	0,2	0,8	0,03
2001	0,1	1,4	0,03
2002	0,2	1,2	0

Note: Tabellen omfatter kommuner som hverken har salgs eller skjenkesteder med kommunal bevilling. Statistisk sentralbyrå samlet ikke inn oppgaver over antall salgs og skjenkesteder i 1989.

Note: This Table shows municipalities without establishments licensed to sell or serve alcohol. In 1989 Statistics Norway did not collect data on number of establishments licenced to sell or serve alcohol.

Kilder: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
Sources: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 2.11**Antall befalsmesser og passasjerskip med statlig skjenkebevilling****fordelt på fylke***Number of military establishments and passenger ships with a state licence to serve alcohol by county*

2002

Fylke	Befalsmesser	Passasjerskip
<i>County</i>	<i>Military establishments</i>	<i>Passenger ships</i>
Østfold	3	1
Oslo og Akershus	13	5
Hedmark	5	0
Oppland	3	0
Buskerud	5	0
Vestfold	7	6
Telemark	0	4
Aust-Agder	1	0
Vest-Agder	4	4
Rogaland	5	13
Hordaland	70	25
Sogn og Fjordane	1	14
Møre og Romsdal	1	2
Sør-Trøndelag	5	7
Nord-Trøndelag	3	0
Nordland	24	16
Troms	11	10
Finnmark	7	0
Totalt (total)	168	107

Kilde: Forsvarets overkommando og Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Headquarters Defence Command Norway and Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 2.12
Antall engros- og tilvirkningsbevillinger fordelt på alkoholtype
Number of wholesale and production licences by type of alcohol

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	Engros (Wholesale)	Tilvirkning (Production licence)	Engros (Wholesale)	Tilvirkning (Production licence)	Engros (Wholesale)	Tilvirkning (Production licence)	Engros (Wholesale)	Tilvirkning (Production licence)	Engros (Wholesale)	Tilvirkning (Production licence)
Øl	67	13	49	12	40	12	43	13	24	11
Øl og vin	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	2
Vin	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7
Vin og brennevin	6	1	9	1	12	1	16	1	18	2
Øl, vin og brennevin	114	0	112	0	112	0	122	0	141	4
Total	194	22	178	23	173	22	191	24	193	26

Note: Tabellen viser til bevillingshavere som har lov til å drive tilvirkning og de som kan drive engrossalg av alkoholholdige drikker. I en tilvirkningsbevilling ligger også rett til engrossalg, dermed vil disse bevillingene også være registrert under engrosbevillingshavernes rettigheter.

Note: The table refers to licensed dealers permitted to produce and engage in wholesale of products containing alcohol. Included in the production licence is the permission to wholesale of these products. The licenses will therefore also be registered as a part of the wholesale owner's rights

Kilde: Sosial- og helsedirektoratet, avdeling rusmidler

Source: Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, Department for Alcohol and Drugs

CHAPTER 3

Economy and Alcohol

PRICE INDICES

In order to monitor price developments, Statistics Norway and AS Vinmonopolet estimate indices based on retail prices. The series of indices presented in table 3.1 are based on these indices, but have been deflated by the consumer price index to produce real price indices for spirits, wine and beer. They show how the price of certain types of alcoholic drink varies in relation to the price of goods and services generally. The table shows a continual rise in the real price index for all alcoholic drinks since 1979. The price of beer rose most, spirits least.

Other indices highlight the relationship between selected drink prices and developments in the average industry worker's salary. Table 3.2 compares prices with purchasing power. Since salaries have grown quicker than prices, alcohol has become "cheaper" relatively speaking, especially drinks with an alcoholic content of 15–22% by volume (fortified wines). This, however, is mainly due to the deep cut in excise duty that came into force in 2000, and, from 2002, in excise duty on spirits, cf. Table 3.5.

TAXES PAID BY CONSUMERS ON ALCOHOL

Statistics on revenue from the sale of alcohol are presented in tables 3.3 and 3.4. From 1988 to

2002, excise duties rose from NOK 14 to 24 billion, or just over NOK 7000 per capita aged 18 or over. *Alcohol and Drugs in Norway 1996* describes in detail the generation of these data.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Making alcohol less affordable – more expensive – is a major preventive mechanism. In Norway, alcohol is therefore heavily taxed, providing considerable revenue to the state.

Until 1994, spirits and wine (over 7% alcohol by volume) carried a basic duty which varied with the amount of alcohol by volume per litre, and a value duty, a percentage of the retail price after VAT had been deducted. Value duty was removed in 1995 and basic duty rose to make up the shortfall.

Until 1994 there were four classes of beer in Norway. Duty followed the alcohol content of each of the categories. In 1995 three more classes were introduced, making seven in all (see Table 3.4). The highest permitted alcoholic content for beer was 7 % by volume until 1 July 1999; today there is no upper limit. Duty on wine (1 January 1991) and spirits (1 July 1993) parallels the duties on beer with the same alcohol content, i.e., between 0.7% and 7 % by volume. From 2000 this duty regime was widened to include table and fortified wines. An environ-

mental tax on packaging and a tax on non-recyclable packaging is included in the price of alcohol, in addition to VAT which is levied on most other goods.

Table 3.7 presents data on government revenue from the different types of excise duty. During the period 1980–2002 revenue rose from just over NOK 3.8 billion to 12,7 billion. The figures are based on information on duties paid in the national accounts, in contrast to earlier editions of this book where revenue was calculated on the basis of alcohol sales (see *Alcohol and Drugs in Norway 1996*). However, because the national accounts do not provide information on value added tax on alcohol we have estimated VAT on the basis of consumer spending on alcohol.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information concerning the calculation of figures and a presentation of real price indices, state revenues and consumer taxes, etc. as far back as the 1960s and 1970s is presented in *Alcohol and Drugs in Norway 1995*.

Tabell 3.1

Realprisindekser for brennevin, sterkvin, svakvin og øl
Real price indices for spirits, fortified wines, table wines and beer

1979-2002 (1998=100)

	Brennevin	Sterkvin	Svakvin	Øl
	<i>Spirits</i>	<i>Fortified wines</i>	<i>Table wines</i>	<i>Beer</i>
1979	87,2	83,7	82,2	74,0
1980	80,8	78,8	76,8	69,3
1981	90,0	90,8	87,7	76,4
1982	91,6	91,4	90,7	79,1
1983	93,4	91,7	92,7	82,2
1984	88,1	88,0	88,0	85,7
1985	84,0	86,7	86,7	86,1
1986	85,1	84,9	87,3	86,9
1987	85,7	85,8	86,7	87,0
1988	87,1	87,4	83,2	87,8
1989	89,9	86,1	85,9	87,6
1990	92,7	86,6	90,1	89,2
1991	97,7	92,8	91,3	92,0
1992	101,6	100,2	93,3	96,2
1993	98,2	100,6	96,5	97,2
1994	90,2	96,9	92,9	98,4
1995	90,5	93,4	93,0	96,1
1996	91,7	94,5	92,7	96,3
1997	95,6	96,1	95,5	97,7
1998	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1999	97,1	97,9	100,5	100,1
2000	96,6	71,8	98,5	101,6
2001	96,0	71,7	97,6	100,6
2002	84,9	71,4	94,3	99,4

Note: Prisnivået i 1998 er satt lik 100. Lettvinn (under 2,5 prosent alkohol) er ikke inkludert. Realprisindeksene viser hvordan prisene for de ulike drikkesortene har utviklet seg i forhold til det generelle konsumprisnivået.

Note: The level of prices is set at 100 in 1998. Low alcohol wine (less than 2.5% alcohol) is not included. Real price indices show how prices for different types of alcoholic drink have changed in relation to the consumer price index.

Kilder: Statistisk sentralbyrå og AS Vinmonopolet
Sources: Statistics Norway and Vinmonopolet

Tabell 3.2

**Indekser for forholdet mellom
nominelle prisindekser for ulike drikkesorter
og indeks for lønn**

*Indices for the relationship between
nominal price indices for different types of alcoholic drink
and the index for salary*

1979 -2002

	Brennevin <i>Spirits</i>	Sterkvin <i>Fortified wines</i>	Svakvin <i>Table wines</i>	Øl <i>Beer</i>
1979	104,5	100,4	98,5	88,7
1980	98,1	95,7	93,3	84,2
1981	110,7	111,6	107,8	93,9
1982	112,7	112,4	111,6	97,3
1983	114,4	112,2	113,6	100,6
1984	106,7	106,6	106,5	103,7
1985	99,8	103,0	103,0	102,3
1986	99,3	99,2	101,9	101,4
1987	100,0	100,1	101,2	101,5
1988	102,4	102,8	97,8	103,2
1989	105,8	101,4	101,2	103,1
1990	108,5	101,4	105,5	104,5
1991	112,3	106,7	105,0	105,9
1992	115,1	113,7	105,9	109,1
1993	110,2	112,8	108,2	109,0
1994	99,5	107,0	102,6	108,6
1995	99,1	102,2	101,8	107,0
1996	97,5	100,4	98,5	103,4
1997	99,4	100,0	99,3	101,4
1998	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1999	94,4	95,1	97,6	97,2
2000	93,4	69,0	94,6	97,6
2001	92,9	67,4	91,8	94,6
2002	76,8	64,6	85,3	89,8

Note: Indeksene viser hvordan prisene for de ulike drikkesortene har utviklet seg i forhold til det gjennomsnittlige lønnsnivået. Jo høyere indekstallene er jo større del av lønnen må man benytte - eller sagt på en annen måte, jo lengre må man arbeide - for å kunne kjøpe en bestemt mengde av de ulike drikkesortene. Det er imidlertid her ikke tatt hensyn til endringer i skatteregler, gjeldsbyrde, rentenivå o.l. som har betydning for folks disponible inntekter.

Note: The indices show how prices for different types of alcoholic drink have changed in relation to the average wage level. The higher the level of the index, the more salary one must use - or to put it a different way, the longer one must work - in order to be able to buy a certain amount of the different types of alcoholic drink. No account is taken of changes in factors such as taxation, debt, interest levels etc. which affect disposable income.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå

Source: Statistics Norway

Tabell 3.3

**Forbrukernes utgifter til brennevin, vin og øl.
Totale utgifter i millioner kroner og alkoholutgiftenes
andel av konsum i husholdninger (prosent)**

Consumers' expenditure on spirits, wine and beer.

*Total expenditure in millions of Norwegian kroner and expenditure
on alcohol as a percentage of household consumption*

1988-2002

	Totale utgifter (millioner kroner)				Prosentandel av konsum i husholdninger
	Total expenditure (millions of NOK)				
	Brennevin	Vin	Øl	I alt	
	<i>Spirits</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of household consumption</i>
1988	3 684	2 858	7 590	14 132	4,6
1989	3 665	3 062	7 896	14 623	4,6
1990	3 888	3 175	8 442	15 504	4,6
1991	3 843	3 270	9 315	16 429	4,6
1992	3 619	3 305	9 457	16 380	4,4
1993	3 513	3 549	9 463	16 525	4,2
1994	3 484	3 680	10 070	17 233	4,2
1995	3 629	4 029	10 161	17 819	4,1
1996	3 771	4 390	10 521	18 682	4,0
1997	4 191	5 132	11 011	20 334	4,1
1998	4 364	5 804	11 112	21 280	4,1
1999	4 218	6 366	10 964	21 548	3,9
2000	4 234	6 935	11 237	22 407	3,9
2001	4 011	6 881	10 979	21 871	3,5
2002	3 978	7 538	12 291	23 808	3,6

Note: Tabellen angir de nominelle utgiftene.

Nedgangen i kjøpekraft som følge av inflasjon og andre faktorer er ikke tatt hensyn til.

Note: The table shows nominal expenditure.

Reduction in purchasing power due to inflation and other factors is not taken into account.

Kilder: AS Vinmonopolet og Statistisk sentralbyrå

Sources: Vinmonopolet and Statistics Norway

Tabell 3.4

**Forbrukernes utgifter til brennevin, vin og øl
per innbygger 18 år og over i kroner**

*Consumers' expenditure on spirits, wine and beer
per inhabitant aged 18 years and over
in Norwegian kroner*

1988-2002

Forbrukernes utgifter				
per innbygger 18 år og over (kroner)				
<i>Consumer's expenditure</i>				
<i>per inhabitant aged 18 and over (NOK)</i>				
	Brennevin	Vin	Øl	I alt
	<i>Spirits</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988	1 152	893	2 373	4 418
1989	1 136	949	2 448	4 533
1990	1 198	979	2 602	4 779
1991	1 177	1 002	2 854	5 033
1992	1 101	1 005	2 877	4 983
1993	1 061	1 072	2 859	4 992
1994	1 047	1 105	3 025	5 177
1995	1 085	1 204	3 037	5 327
1996	1 124	1 298	3 158	5 579
1997	1 244	1 515	3 250	6 008
1998	1 295	1 722	3 322	6 339
1999	1 238	1 868	3 242	6 349
2000	1 236	2 023	3 303	6 561
2001	1 165	1 999	3 189	6 353
2002	1 151	2 181	3 556	6 888

Note: Tabellen angir de nominelle utgiftene.

Nedgangen i kjøpekraft som følge av inflasjon og andre faktorer er ikke tatt hensyn til.

Note: The table shows nominal expenditure.

Reduction in purchasing power due to inflation and other factors is not taken into account.

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 3.5

Avgift på brennevin og vin.

Grunnavgift i øre per volumprosent alkohol per vareliter og verdiavgift i prosent av utsalgspris eksklusiv merverdiavgift

Excise duty on spirits and wine.

Basic duty in Norwegian øre (100 øre = 1 krone) per percent alcohol by volume per litre and value duty as a percentage of retail price excluding value added tax

1982-2003

	Grunnavgift i øre			Verdiavgift i %		
	Basic duty in øre			Value duty in %		
	Drikk med alkoholstyrke:			Drikk med alkoholstyrke:		
	Drinks with an alcoholic strength of:			Drinks with an alcoholic strength of:		
	>22 vol%	15-22 vol%	>7-<15 vol%	>22 vol%	15-22 vol%	>7-<15 vol%
1982	47	47	47	72	57	30
1983	52	52	52	72	57	30
1984	53	53	53	72	57	30
1985	53	53	53	72	57	30
1986	58	58	58	72	57	30
1987	68	68	68	72	57	30
1988	78	78	78	72	57	30
1989	84	81	81	72	57	30
1990	94	91	88	72	57	30
1991	118	114	111	70	55	31
1992	242	142	142	55	55	31
1993	445	395	160	25	25	25
1994	459	435	195	19	19	19
1995	603	595	313	..	..	..
1996	615	607	319	..	..	..
1997	652	644	338	..	..	..
1998	703	695	365	..	..	..
1999	690	682	358	..	..	..
2000	704	365	365	..	..	..
2001	704	365	365	..	..	..
2002	598	347	347	..	..	..
2003	544	355	355	..	..	..

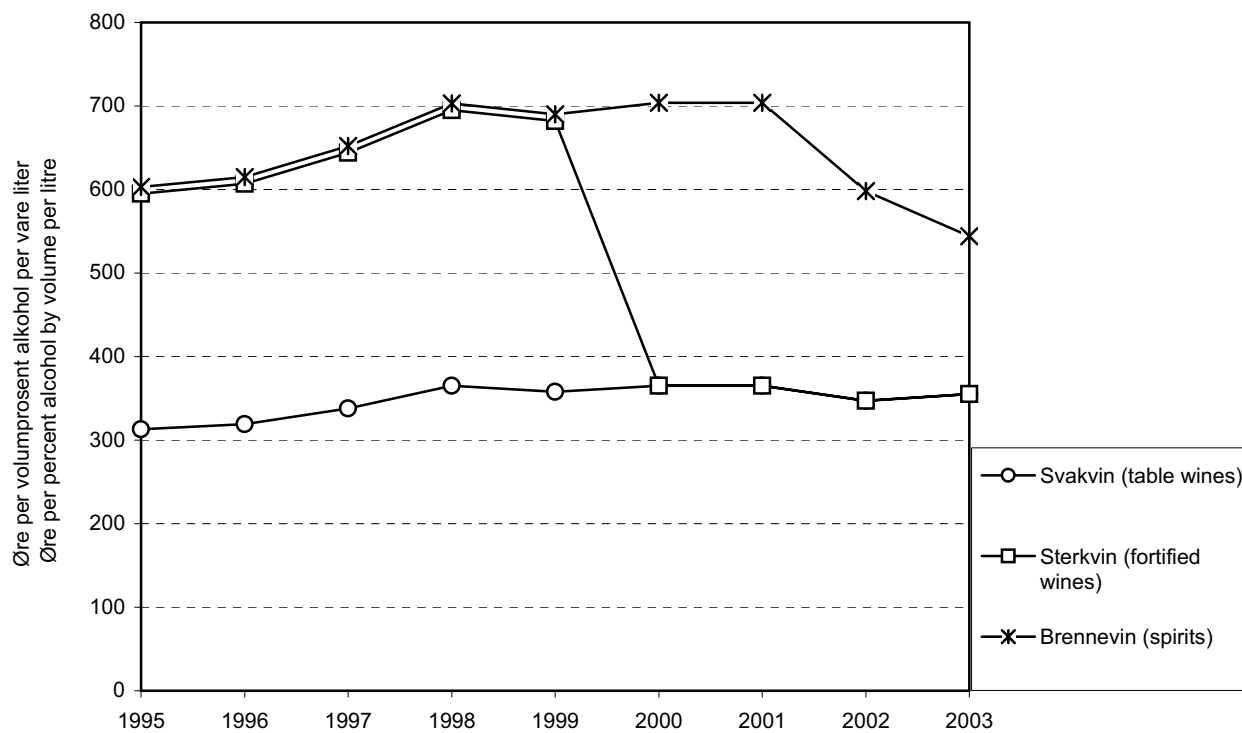
Note: Drikk med alkoholstyrke over 0,7 til og med 7 volumprosent alkohol, avgiftsbelegges etter satsene som gjelder for øl med tilsvarende alkoholstyrke. Sterkvin er fra 1.1.2000 avgiftsmessig likestilt ved svakvin. Fra 1995 ble verdiavgiften opphevet, og grunnavgiften i stedet forhøyet tilsvarende

Note: Duty on drinks with an alcoholic strength of over 0.7 and up to 7 % by volume is the same as for beer of the same alcoholic strength. From 1.1.2000 fortified wines is the same as for table wines. Value duty was rescinded from 1995 and basic duty was raised accordingly

Kilde: Toll- og avgiftsdirektoratet
Source: Directorate of Customs and Excise

Figur 3.5
Grunnavgift på brennevin og vin
Basic duty on spirits and wine

1995-2003



Kilde (Source) : Toll - og avgiftsdirektorat
Directorate of Customs and Exise

Tabell 3.6

**Avgift på øl i kroner per liter
og klasseinndeling for øl før og etter 1.1.1995**

*Excise duty on beer in Norwegian kroner per litre
and classification of beer before and after 1.1.1995*

1975-2003

	Øl klasse: Beer class:			
	0	1	2	3
1975	0,40	0,50	1,95	2,80
1980	0,40	0,80	3,20	4,50
1981	0,50	1,00	4,25	6,05
1982	0,60	1,15	4,90	6,95
1983	0,65	1,25	5,40	8,00
1984	0,65	1,25	6,15	9,70
1985	0,65	1,25	6,55	10,35
1986	0,65	1,30	7,00	11,20
1987	0,69	1,42	7,89	12,67
1988	0,72	1,49	8,45	13,57
1989	0,72	1,52	8,79	14,38
1990	0,83	1,58	9,49	16,39
1991	0,86	1,64	10,44	18,05
1992	1,00	1,75	11,45	19,80
1993	1,02	1,85	12,10	20,90
1994	1,06	1,93	12,62	21,80

	Øl klasse: Beer class:						
	a	b	c	d	e*	f*	g*
1995	1,08	1,96	7,36	12,76	18,16	23,56	24,64
1996	1,10	2,00	7,51	13,02	18,52	24,03	25,13
1997	1,17	2,12	7,97	13,82	19,64	25,49	26,66
1998	1,50	2,38	8,96	15,54	22,09	28,67	29,99
1999	1,68	2,58	9,68	16,08	24,74	32,11	33,59
2000	1,58	2,51	9,45	16,37			
2001	1,58	2,51	9,45	16,37			
2002	1,52	2,38	8,98	15,55			
2003	1,55	2,75	9,18	15,89			

Alkoholstyrke (volumprosent)	Klasseinndeling før 1995	Klasseinndeling fra 1.1.1995	Beskrivende navn
Alcoholic strength (per cent by vol)	Classification before 1995	Classification from 1.1.1995	Descriptive name
<= 0,7	0	a	Alkoholfritt øl (<i>alcohol-free beer</i>)
> 0,7 - 2,75	1	b	Lettøl (<i>light beer</i>)
> 2,75 - 3,75	2	c	Middels sterkt øl (<i>medium beer</i>)
> 3,75 - 4,75	2	d	Middels sterkt øl (<i>medium beer</i>)
> 4,75 - 5,75	3	e	Sterkøl (<i>strong beer</i>)
> 5,75 - 6,75	3	f	Sterkøl (<i>strong beer</i>)
> 6,75 - 7,0	3	g	Sterkøl (<i>strong beer</i>)

*: Fra 1.1. 2000 regnes avgiften per volumprosent og liter, som for svakvin

*: From 1.1.2000 the excise duty is estimated per volume percent and per litre, like table wines

Kilde: Toll- og avgiftsdirektoratet
Source: The Directorate of Customs and Excise

Tabell 3.7

Statens inntekter på omsetningen av alkohol i millioner kroner

Government revenue from the sale of alcohol in millions of Norwegian kroner

1980-2002

	Alkohol- avgifter	Emballasje- avgifter	Merverdi- avgift	AS Vin- monopolet	Avgifter av salgs- og skjenke- bevillinger	Totalt
	<i>Taxes on alcohol</i>	<i>Duty on disposable packing materials</i>	<i>Value added tax</i>	<i>Vin- monopolet</i>	<i>Excise from licences to sell and serve alcohol</i>	<i>Total</i>
1980	2 618	-	1 160	30	7	3 815
1981	3 193	-	1 294	30	7	4 524
1982	2 817	-	1 355	30	8	4 211
1983	3 301	-	1 545	-	9	4 855
1984	3 614	-	1 688	60	11	5 373
1985	4 016	-	1 889	30	12	5 947
1986	4 226	-	2 122	30	13	6 391
1987	5 035	-	2 397	50	14	7 497
1988	5 116	-	2 548	70	17	7 751
1989	5 224	68	2 637	70	2	8 000
1990	5 580	70	2 796	106	1	8 553
1991	5 681	54	2 963	118	2	8 818
1992	5 822	63	2 954	122	2	8 963
1993	5 590	59	3 090	126	1	8 866
1994	5 876	190	3 223	213	1	9 502
1995	6 028	165	3 332	326	0	9 851
1996	6 539	194	3 502	154	0	10 390
1997	7 106	245	3 787	53	1	11 192
1998	7 433	232	4 135	22	1	11 823
1999	8 251	356	4 045	27	1	12 680
2000	8 493	177	4 205	41	1	12 917
2001	8 471	-	4 090	19	1	12 581
2002	8 199	-	4 452	31	1	12 683

Note: Emballasjeavgift innført fra 1989. I 2000 ble avgiften lagt om slik at man i St.meld. Nr. 3 ikke lenger kan skille mellom avgifter for drikker med og uten alkohol.

Note: The 1989 packaging duty was amended in 2000. One consequence was that it was no longer possible to distinguish between duties on alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages in the Reports to the Storting (see Report to the Storting no 3).

Kilder: St. meld. nr. 3. Statsregnskap og Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
Sources: Report to the Storting no. 3. National Accounts and Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

CHAPTER 4

Deaths caused by alcohol consumption

The data on deaths related to alcohol consumption presented in this chapter are based on Statistics Norway's statistics on causes of death. A common factor in all these tables is that the data are based on doctors' diagnoses, which in some cases can be uncertain. Another important factor is that the figures do not provide a complete picture of all deaths resulting from the use of alcohol. Alcohol may trigger suicides and accidental deaths; such deaths are, however, not registered as deaths resulting from the use of alcohol (cf. comments in Chapter 6).

Table 4.1 provides information on incidences of death for which alcohol and alcohol-related harm are regarded as the underlying cause – what can also be termed the primary cause of death. During the four years that are covered in the table, such cases of death have seen a weak tendency towards decline. Table 4.2 shows that these types of deaths are approximately four times as common among men as among women, and that the majority of these types of death occur after 45 years of age.

Table 4.4 provides data on deaths from liver cirrhosis from 1971. The table shows that these deaths from liver cirrhosis peaked in the mid-1980s then started to decline. From 1996 and onwards, the figures are lower than for any other period. As indicated in Table 4.4, the difference in mortality rates for liver cirrhosis between men and women is smaller than that for alcohol in general.

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av alkohol

Deaths caused by alcohol consumption

Tabell 4.1

Antall dødsfall som skyldes alkohol fordelt på diagnose og kjønn (underliggende årsak)

Number of deaths caused by alcohol by diagnosis and gender (underlying cause of death)

1998 - 2001

ICD 10	Underliggende dødsårsak	Kjønn	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Underlying cause of death	Sex				
	Alkohol i alt	m (m)	323	329	303	304
	Total deaths from alcohol	k (f)	85	84	98	74
F 100	Psykisk lidelse og atferdsforstyrrelse av alkohol, akutt intoksikasjon	m (m)	12	19	24	20
	<i>Alcohol-related psychosis</i>	k(f)	2	5	4	1
F 102	Psykisk lidelse og atferdsforstyrrelse av alkohol, avhengighetssyndrom	m (m)	126	146	132	146
	<i>Alcohol-related psychosis</i>	k (f)	23	21	22	27
F 104	Psykisk lidelse og atferdsforstyrrelse av alkohol, absitnenstilstand med delirum	m (m)	4	3	2	2
	<i>Alcohol-related psychosis</i>	k (f)	0	0	1	0
F 107	Psykisk lidelse og atferdsforstyrrelse av alkohol, residual tilstand	m(m)	6	3	3	6
	<i>Alcohol-related psychosis</i>	k(f)	3	2	1	3
G 312	Degenerasjon av sentralnervesystemet som skyldes alkohol	m (m)	5	8	4	8
		k (f)	0	1	1	0
I 426	Alkoholisk kardiomyopati	m (m)	9	11	6	4
	<i>Alcoholic cardiomyopathy</i>	k (f)	2	3	2	0
K 292	Alkoholisk gastritt	m (m)	2	1	0	2
	<i>Alcoholic gastritis</i>	k (f)	0	0	0	0
K 700	Alkoholisk fettlever	m (m)	24	20	14	15
	<i>Alcoholic liver disease</i>	k (f)	13	7	10	2
K 701	Alkoholisk hepatitt	m (m)	12	7	8	9
		k (f)	4	2	10	6
k 702	Alkoholisk fibrose og sklerose i lever	m (m)	0	2	3	0
		k (f)	0	1	1	1
K 703	Alkoholisk cirrhose i lever	m (m)	83	70	78	60
	<i>Alcoholic poisoning</i>	k (f)	31	29	40	22
K 704	Alkoholisk leversvikt	m (m)	13	14	14	17
	<i>Alcoholic liver disease</i>	k (f)	4	10	0	6
K 709	Uspesifisert alkoholisk leversykdom	m (m)	5	7	5	9
	<i>Alcoholic liverdisease</i>	k (f)	0	3	2	2
K 860	Alkoholutløst kronisk pankreatitt	m (m)	3	4	2	0
		k (f)	0	0	0	0
X 45	Forgiftning av alkohol	m (m)	18	11	8	5
	<i>Alcoholic poisoning</i>	k (f)	2	0	3	4
X 65	Selvmord med alkohol	m (m)	1	3	0	1
		k (f)	1	0	1	0

Note: Dødsårsaksstatistikken er fra 1996 klassifisert og kodet etter ICD 10. Revisjon av Verdens helseorganisasjons internasjonale sykdomsklassifikasjon (ICD), International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision.

Note: The causes of death statistics are from WHO' international Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health problems, (ICD), International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Dødsårsaker
Source: Statistics Norway. Causes of death

Tabell 4.2

**Antall dødsfall som skyldes alkohol fordelt på alder og kjønn
(underliggende årsak)**

*Number of deaths caused by alcohol by age and gender
(underlying cause of death)*

1999 - 2001

Alder Age	1999			2000			2001		
	Menn Men	Kvinner Women	Totalt Total	Menn Men	Kvinner Women	Totalt Total	Menn Men	Kvinner Women	Totalt Total
<15	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25-29	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	2
35-39	6	3	9	10	0	10	6	0	6
40-44	20	4	24	16	6	22	21	3	24
45-49	45	7	52	42	8	50	38	9	47
50-54	59	14	73	59	21	80	58	15	73
55-59	50	12	62	49	18	67	44	15	59
60-64	44	16	60	36	18	54	44	13	57
65-69	28	8	36	33	5	38	30	7	37
70-74	31	9	40	23	11	34	26	7	33
75-79	26	4	30	20	5	25	18	1	19
80-84	13	6	19	7	5	12	13	2	15
85-89	3	1	4	4	0	4	3	1	4
90+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totalt	329	84	413	303	98	401	304	74	378

Note: Inkluderer diagnoser kodet etter 10 Revisjon av Verdens helseorganisasjons internasjonale sykdomsklassifikasjon (ICD). Jfr tab. 4.1

Note: International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems Tenth Revision

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Dødsårsaker
Source: Statistics Norway. Causes of death

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av alkohol

Deaths caused by alcohol consumption

Tabell 4.3

Antall dødsfall som skyldes alkohol fordelt på alder og kjønn
(totalt antall dødsfall over en trettenårs periode, 1988-2001)

Number of deaths caused by alcohol by age and gender

(total number of deaths over a period of thirteen years, 1988-2001)

Alder	Menn	Kvinner	Total
Age	Men	Women	Total
15-19	8	3	11
20-24	12	4	16
25-29	44	8	52
30-34	85	24	109
35-39	225	52	277
40-44	444	107	551
45-49	615	145	760
50-54	666	198	864
55-59	636	166	802
60-64	642	189	831
65-69	623	158	781
70-74	473	114	587
75-79	302	60	362
80-84	153	37	190
85-89	72	15	87
90+	8	2	10
Totalt	5008	1282	6290

Note: Inkluderer diagnoser kodet etter 10 Revisjon av Verdens helseorganisasjons internasjonale sykdomsklassifikasjon (ICD). Jfr tab. 4.1

Note: International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related health Problems Tenth Revision

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Dødsårsaker

Source: Statistics Norway. Causes of death

Tabell 4.4

**Antall dødsfall som skyldes levercirrhose
totalt og per 100 000 innbyggere fordelt på kjønn**

*Number of deaths caused by cirrhosis of the liver
in total and per 100,000 inhabitants by gender*

1971-2001

	Levercirrhose, antall dødsfall			Levercirrhose, dødsfall per 100 000 innbyggere	
	Menn <i>Men</i>	Kvinner <i>Women</i>	Total <i>Total</i>	Menn <i>Men</i>	Kvinner <i>Women</i>
	<i>Total number of deaths from cirrhosis of the liver</i>			<i>Deaths per 100,000 inhabitants from cirrhosis of the liver</i>	
1971	96	61	157	5,0	3,1
1972	103	78	181	5,3	3,9
1973	104	53	157	5,3	2,7
1974	108	55	163	5,5	2,7
1975	126	73	199	6,3	3,6
1976	136	83	219	6,8	4,1
1977	97	73	170	4,8	3,6
1978	132	73	205	6,6	3,6
1979	132	80	212	6,5	3,9
1980	162	86	248	8,0	4,2
1981	140	65	205	6,9	3,1
1982	132	59	191	6,5	2,8
1983	155	85	240	7,6	4,1
1984	153	99	252	7,5	4,7
1985	200	95	295	9,7	4,5
1986	163	74	237	7,9	3,5
1987	203	115	318	9,8	5,4
1988	184	96	280	8,8	4,5
1989	176	76	252	8,4	3,6
1990	160	80	240	7,6	3,7
1991	118	73	191	5,6	3,4
1992	127	78	205	6,0	3,6
1993	136	70	206	6,4	3,2
1994	126	91	217	5,9	4,2
1995	130	74	204	6,1	3,4
1996	150	34	184	6,9	1,5
1997	137	52	189	6,3	2,3
1998	137	52	189	6,3	2,3
1999	120	52	172	5,5	2,3
2000	122	63	185	5,5	2,8
2001	110	39	149	5,0	1,7

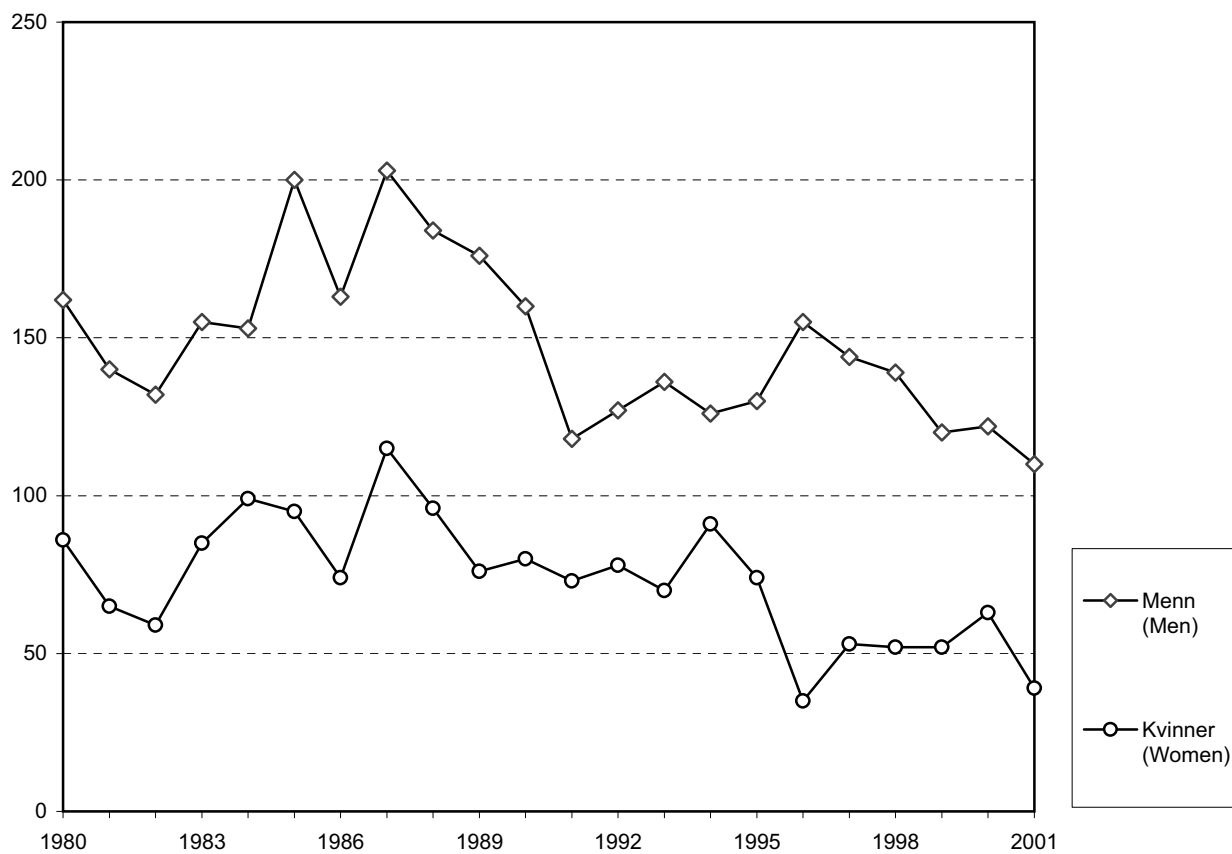
Note: Tallene for levercirrhose omfatter alle tilfeller av levercirrhose, både alkoholisk levercirrhose og levercirrhose uten opplysning om alkohol. En del av de sistnevnte vil ha sin årsak i alkoholmisbruk, uten at dette er kjent for den som har utstedt dødsattesten. ICD 10 koder som er inkludert: K700, K701, K702, K703, K704 og K709

Note: The figures for cirrhosis of the liver include all cases of cirrhosis, both alcoholic cirrhosis and cirrhosis of the liver where alcohol is not mentioned. Some of the latter deaths will have been caused by misuse of alcohol, without this being known to the person who issued the death certificate. ICD 10 codes included: K700, K701, K702, K703, K704 og K709

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Dødsårsaker
Source: Statistics Norway. Causes of death

Figur 4.4
Antall dødsfall som skyldes levercirrhose fordelt på kjønn
Number of deaths caused by cirrhosis of the liver by gender

1980-2001



Kilde (Source): Statistisk sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

CHAPTER 5

Alcohol-related crime

The tables in this chapter give an overview of the legal sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, drunk and disorderly conduct and violation of the Alcohol Act and the Customs Act. The figures are based on crime statistics produced by Statistics Norway. There are many other forms of crime that are associated with alcohol, such as violence, sexual crimes and theft as a means to buy alcohol. However, such data are not available for Norway. Legal sanctions applied to driving under the influence, including both alcohol and/or drugs is covered in Chapter 6.

Table 5.1 presents the number of convictions for vagrancy, including begging and disorderly conduct while under the influence. Most convictions are handed down for the latter offence, disorderly conduct. As the table shows, convictions fell prior to 1999, but rose again thereafter. Table 5.2 lists convictions for offences under the Alcohol Act or Customs Act. Throughout much of the Nineties there was a rising conviction rate for illicit distilling, but it fell sharply again towards 2000. Convictions for smuggling rose sharply between 1983 and 1984. After that date, the customs authorities were given powers to issue fines for smuggling. The presentation of crime statistics underwent changes in 1992. One of them involved merging information on smuggling convictions with convictions for other offences under the Customs Act. Separate data were therefore no longer available.

When interpreting the tables, one must take into account that these crimes are so-called “crimes without victims”, and that outsiders seldom report them. It is therefore largely the efforts of the police and customs authorities that determine how many crimes are prosecuted and lead to sanctions. Year on year fluctuations and differences between areas (Table 5.3) may therefore be partly or wholly the result of differences in the intensity of control, without this indicating a true difference in the actual number of crimes committed.

Kriminalitet knyttet til bruk av alkohol

Alcohol-related crime

Tabell 5.1

**Antall reaksjoner for overtredelse av løsgjengerloven
fordelt på fylke.**

*Number of sanctions for misdemeanour according to the Act of vagrancy
conduct by county*

1995-2002

Fylke County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Østfold	446	344	277	200	211	246	274	302
Akershus	123	76	36	65	69	106	104	126
Oslo	343	163	425	361	528	502	641	669
Hedmark	191	162	107	92	127	160	148	132
Oppland	71	36	33	37	38	51	51	60
Buskerud	75	104	162	72	85	96	97	105
Vestfold	261	217	95	119	122	179	191	142
Telemark	228	208	122	109	99	107	163	107
Aust-Agder	123	40	86	61	44	45	81	69
Vest-Agder	121	94	100	84	66	89	82	119
Rogaland	288	202	168	181	257	271	269	298
Hordaland	249	282	200	153	183	173	176	179
Sogn og Fjordane	90	79	59	54	58	87	64	64
Møre og Romsdal	263	192	134	164	115	156	177	144
Sør-Trøndelag	211	114	97	128	94	97	91	96
Nord-Trøndelag	97	103	85	89	79	87	79	61
Nordland	172	145	129	139	134	173	173	158
Troms	100	66	47	108	158	177	170	138
Finnmark	110	55	54	54	47	62	63	32
Totalt (total)	3562	2682	2416	2270	2514	2864	3 094	3 001

Note: De fleste reaksjoner gjelder ordensforstyrrelse i beruset tilstand, men annen forseelse mot lov om løsgjengeri, betleri og drukkenskap kommer også inn i statistikken

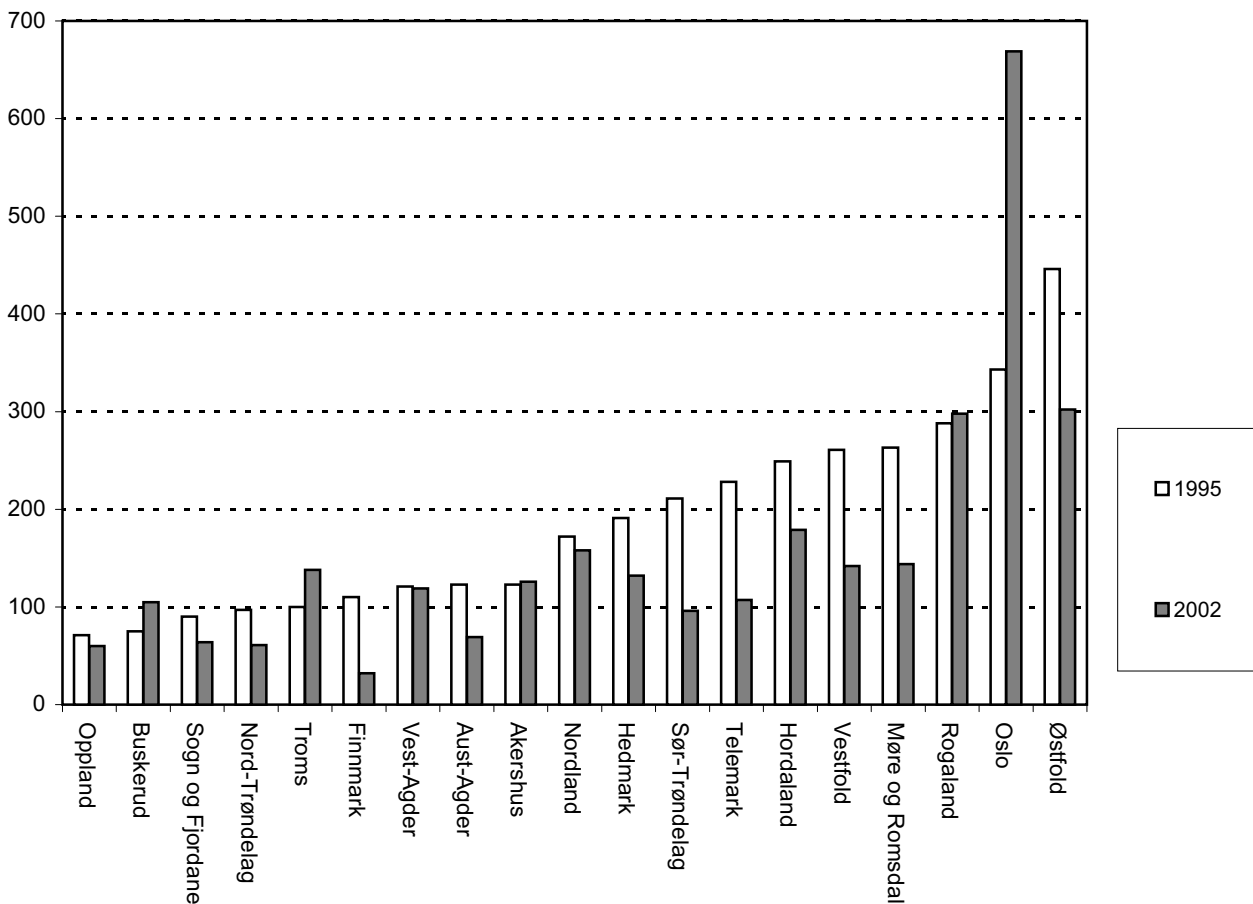
Note: The figures are number of sanctions for drunk and disorderly conduct, but the figures can also include misdemeanour according to the Act of vagrancy and begging and drunkenness conduct by county

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk
Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

Figur 5.1

**Antall reaksjoner for overtredelse av løsgjengerloven
fordelt på fylke**

*Number of sanctions for misdemeanour according to the Act of vagrancy
conduct by county*



Kilde (Source): Statistisk Sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

Kriminalitet knyttet til bruk av alkohol

Alcohol-related crime

Tabell 5.2

Antall reaksjoner som følge av forseelser mot alkoholloven eller tolloven fordelt på lovbruddets art

Number of sanctions in cases involving misdemeanours against Act no. 27 on the sale of alcoholic beverages or against the Customs Act by type of misdemeanour

1975-2002

	Alkoholloven			Tolloven	
	Hjemme- brenning	Andre lovbrudd	I alt	Smugling av alkohol	I alt
	<i>Illicit distilling</i>	<i>Other mis- demeanours</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Smuggling of alcohol</i>	<i>Total</i>
1975	198	1 753	1 951	1 103	..
1976	125	1 552	1 677	905	..
1977	142	1 035	1 177	1 002	..
1978	166	1 051	1 217	1 325	..
1979	232	866	1 098	1 215	..
1980	159	1 528	1 687	1 210	..
1981	149	1 536	1 685	1 031	..
1982	158	1 419	1 577	1 500	..
1983	183	1 527	1 710	1 416	..
1984	144	1 091	1 235	7 655	8 370
1985	168	1 016	1 184	8 077	8 905
1986	137	1 513	1 650	6 138	7 477
1987	128	1 867	1 995	4 466	6 069
1988	115	1 444	1 559	4 652	5 540
1989	200	1 283	1 483	4 396	5 855
1990	344	1 188	1 532	4 457	5 361
1991	..	..	..	..	7 171
1992	420	510	930	..	7 684
1993	497	580	1 077	..	6 811
1994	544	558	1 102	..	6 165
1995	478	614	1 092	..	5 734
1996	399	532	931	..	6 195
1997	263	814	1 077	..	6 593
1998	268	1 097	1 365	..	7 123
1999	215	1 196	1 411	..	7 807
2000	174	1 399	1 573	..	11 604
2001	125	1 427	1 552	..	11 718
2002	81	954	1 035	..	9 867

Note: Økningen fra 1983 til 1984 har sammenheng med at tollvesenet fra januar 1984 kunne illegge forenklede forelegg for mindre tollovertredelser.

Fra 1991 gis ikke særskilte opplysninger om smugling av alkohol, men det er grunn til å tro at dette fremdeles utgjør den vesentligste del av forseelsene mot tolloven

Noite: The increase froms 1983 to 1984 is explained by the fact that Customs service from January 1984 were authorized to impose ticket fines for some misdemeanours against the Duty Act.

From 1991 it is not provided any specific information regarding smuggling of alcohol, however, there is reason to believe that smuggling constitutes the essential part of the offences against the Customs Act.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk

Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

Tabell 5.3

Antall reaksjoner på hjemmebrenning fordelt på fylke

Number of sanctions for illicit distilling by county

1989-2002

Fylke	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>County</i>														
Østfold	10	10	..	29	18	34	25	15	7	9	3	6	5	2
Akershus	9	10	..	8	22	20	14	11	8	9	8	8	4	7
Oslo	2	6	..	5	11	11	11	8	5	5	6	3	3	2
Hedmark	8	15	..	23	31	15	22	26	14	11	13	16	8	3
Oppland	13	10	..	9	31	20	14	8	7	6	7	6	3	2
Buskerud	8	23	..	25	30	19	13	20	15	18	9	5	2	2
Vestfold	3	16	..	19	20	33	14	19	9	13	6	2	4	1
Telemark	4	7	..	15	21	18	13	24	12	3	6	4	5	2
Aust-Agder	2	3	..	5	7	3	9	4	4	5	5	4	3	1
Vest-Agder	6	5	..	13	18	15	11	4	6	10	1	5	0	0
Rogaland	2	10	..	20	30	46	30	11	10	22	6	7	5	6
Hordaland	6	14	..	31	27	36	30	31	14	10	9	8	3	4
Sogn og Fjordane	1	10	..	8	4	15	10	4	1	0	0	1	1	1
Møre og Romsdal	28	33	..	26	56	26	30	24	11	9	7	14	5	2
Sør-Trøndelag	41	76	..	62	48	97	55	46	42	30	19	9	14	6
Nord-Trøndelag	9	35	..	19	21	23	41	32	4	24	18	12	12	9
Nordland	28	22	..	50	50	55	64	51	58	49	36	31	27	19
Troms	7	18	..	31	34	33	34	25	16	18	29	13	13	4
Finnmark	13	21	..	22	18	25	38	36	20	17	27	20	8	8
Totalt (total)	200	344	..	420	497	544	478	399	263	268	215	174	125	81

Note: Omfatter etter 1991 ikke reaksjoner på hjemmebrenning som gjelder "et betydelig kvantum" og som ved endringen av alkoholloven i 1991 ble omgjort fra forseelser til forbrytelser.

Note: After 1991, sanctions for cases involving "a significant amount" are not included. Such cases were reclassified from being a misdemeanour to being a crime, after a change in Act no. 27 on the sale of alcoholic beverages in 1991.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk

Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

CHAPTER 6

Driving Under the Influence

There are several laws that make it punishable to drive or work in motor driven vehicles or other means of transport while in an intoxicated state. The law regulating air travel makes it illegal for those operating or working in an aircraft to be intoxicated, the penal code mandates that officers and crew on board ships must be sober, and for the operation of smaller boats, prohibitions are outlined in the *Law on leisure and small boats (Lov om fritids- og småbåter)*, which also applies to sailboats. By far the most important law is the traffic law that prohibits drivers from operating motor vehicles while intoxicated. In the context of these laws, alcohol and drug intoxication are given equal treatment. However, with respect to alcohol, upper limits have been established for determining when a person shall be considered under the influence or intoxicated. Originally the traffic law stated that an individual with an alcohol blood level of more than 0.5 was to be regarded as under the influence, but this limit was revised in 2000 and limited to an alcohol blood level of 0.2. Breath analyser tests are treated equally with blood tests as evidence, and a similar limit is applied to these. With respect to drugs, one has thus far been unable to establish values for a maximum limit. The determination of whether one is under the influence must therefore be based on subjective criteria and if necessary supplemented with an expert opinion.

Table 6.1 shows the number of tests sent to the National Institute of Forensic Toxicology for analysis, taken on the basis of a suspicion that

somebody is driving under the influence. Similar data is not available for operators of other means of transportation, but there is reason to believe that this would be quite limited. Until the mid 1990s the number of tests conducted declined, but the number rose again towards the end of the 1990s. The most noteworthy change is that the number of tests taken on suspicion of driving under the influence of substances other than alcohol rose sharply year on year, apart from 2000, and that it is nearly at the same level as the number of tests for those suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol. Table 6.2 breaks the data down by the sex of the suspects. Table 6.3 shows which narcotic substances were detected in the tests. Cannabis and amphetamine have remained high consistently; on the other hand, benzodiazepines, particularly flunitrazepam, an active compound of Rohypnol, rose sharply from 2000.

Tables 6.4 and 6.6 show the number of convictions for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or other intoxicating substances. The number of convictions has clearly gone down from a peak in 1990. Towards the end of 1988 a legislative change was introduced whereby the sanctions for driving under the influence were revised, but to what extent this has had an impact on the reduction in convictions is unclear. At the same time, the results of breath analyser tests became admissible as evidence in such cases, although it was not until 1995 that these tests were submitted in practice.

Tabell 6.1

Antall prøver fra bilførere fordelt på mistanke om påvirkning av alkohol og/eller andre rusmidler

Number of tests from drivers by type of suspicion of alcohol and/or drugs

1989-2002

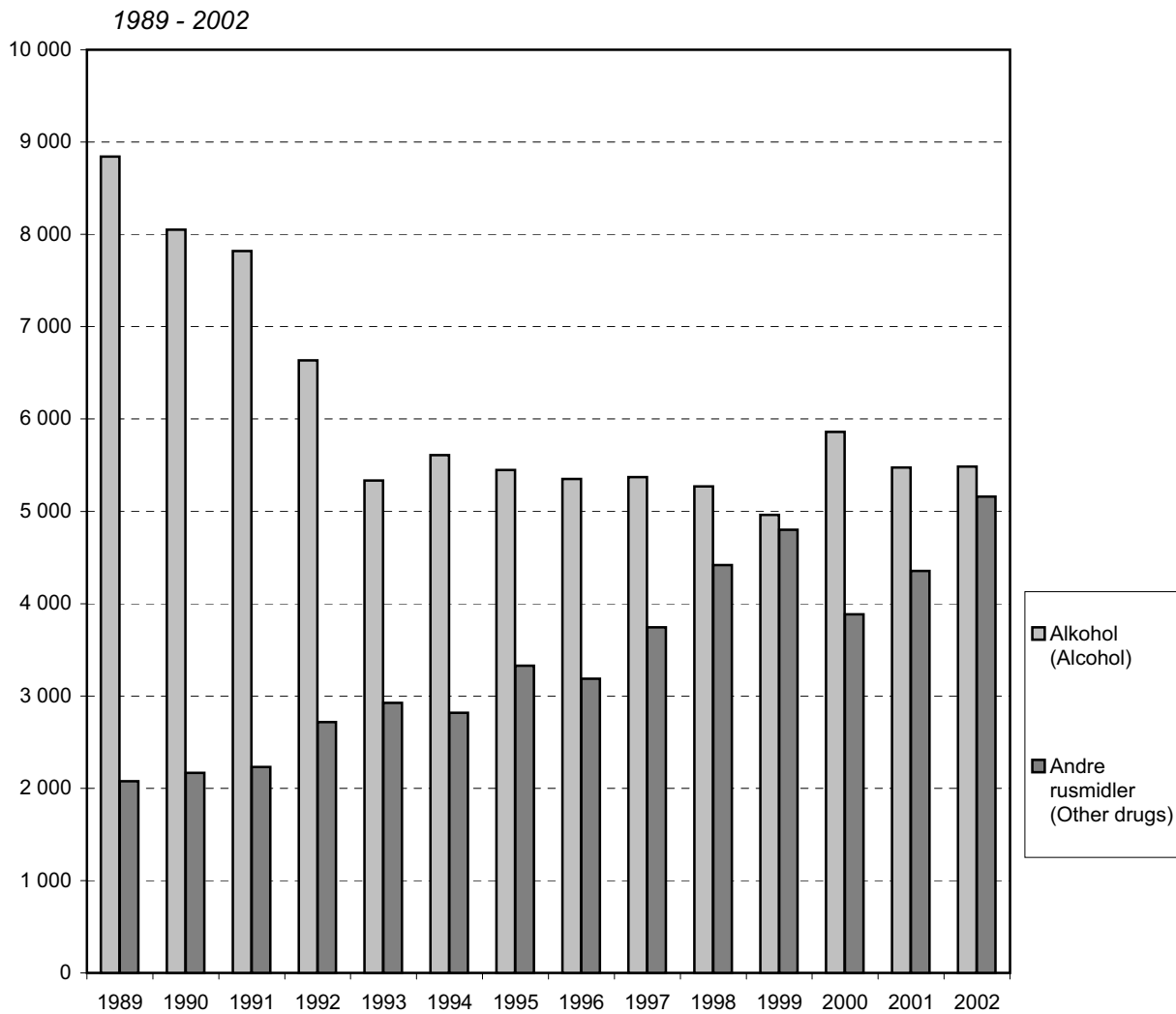
	Mistanke om påvirkning av alkohol			Mistanke om påvirkning andre rusmidler		Totalt
	Luft (air)	Blod (blood)	Total (total)	Suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol	Suspicion of driving under the influence of drugs	
1989	0	8 842	8 842	2 076	10 918	
1990	0	8 052	8 052	2 166	10 218	
1991	0	7 818	7 818	2 230	10 048	
1992	0	6 637	6 637	2 718	9 355	
1993	0	5 333	5 333	2 924	8 257	
1994	0	5 610	5 610	2 819	8 429	
1995	0	5 448	5 448	3 329	8 777	
1996	1 200	4 150	5 350	3 188	8 538	
1997	2 050	3 320	5 370	3 743	9 113	
1998	2 477	2 793	5 270	4 417	9 687	
1999	2 557	2 403	4 960	4 800	9 760	
2000	2 400	3 462	5 862	3 883	9 745	
2001	2 400	3 075	5 475	4 354	9 829	
2002	2 404	3 082	5 486	5 161	10 647	

Note: Fra år 2000 måtte politikammerne selv betale for utvidete prøver (dette ble før dekket av Justisdepartementet), noe som førte til færre rekvireringer av utvidede blodprøver.

Note: From 2000 the Police Stations had to pay for extended tests (this was previously paid for by the Department of Justice), something which led to a decline in the number of blood samples.

Kilde: Nasjonalt Folkehelseinstitutt
Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Figur 6.1
Antall prøver fra bilførere fordelt på mistanke om påvirkning av alkohol eller andre rusmidler
Number of tests from drivers by type of suspicion for alcohol or other drugs



Kilde (Source): Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt
(Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

Tabell 6.2

Antall prøver fra bilførere fordelt på type mistanke og kjønn (alkohol og/eller andre rusmidler)

Number of tests from drivers by type of suspicion and gender (alcohol and/or drugs)

1989-2002

	Mistanke om påvirkning av alkohol <i>Suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol</i>				Mistanke om påvirkning av andre rusmidler enn alkohol <i>Suspicion of driving under the influence of drugs</i>			
	Kvinner <i>Women</i>		Menn <i>Men</i>		Kvinner <i>Women</i>		Menn <i>Men</i>	
	Antall <i>No.</i>	%	Antall <i>No.</i>	%	Antall <i>No.</i>	%	Antall <i>No.</i>	%
1989	619	7,0	8 223	93,0	219	10,5	1 857	89,5
1990	518	6,4	7 534	93,6	234	10,8	1 932	89,2
1991	588	7,5	7 230	92,5	233	10,4	1 997	89,6
1992	489	7,4	6 148	92,6	290	10,7	2 428	89,3
1993	422	7,9	4 911	92,1	323	11,0	2 601	89,0
1994	459	8,2	5 151	91,8	299	10,6	2 520	89,4
1995	424	7,8	5 021	92,2	375	11,3	2 954	88,7
1996	359	8,5	3 824	91,5	430	13,5	2 758	86,5
1997	277	8,5	2 981	91,5	505	13,5	3 238	86,5
1998	468	8,9	4 802	91,2	510	11,5	3 907	88,5
1999	466	9,4	4 494	90,6	585	12,2	4 215	87,8
2000	608	10,4	5 254	89,6	484	12,5	3 399	87,5
2001	558	10,2	4 917	89,8	536	12,3	3 818	87,7
2002*	306*	9,9	2 776*	90,1	648	12,5	4 523	87,5

*Kun blodprøver/Only blood samples

Kilde: Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt, divisjon for retts toksikologi og rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian institute of public health, division of Forensic Toxicology and Drug Abuse

Tabell 6.3

Antall prøver fra bilførere som er testet positive for narkotiske stoffer

Number of tests from drivers which are tested positive for drugs

1989-2002

Antall positive prøver på:									
<i>Number of positive tests for:</i>									
	Tetrahydro- cannabinol	Diazepam	Flunitrazepam	Amfetamin <i>Amphetamine</i>	Morfin <i>Morphine</i>	6-Monocetyl - morfin	Kokain	Ecstasy <i>Ecstasy</i>	Metadon
1989	605	423	187	156	-	-	-	-	-
1990	564	430	235	235	72	-	-	-	-
1991	627	475	255	216	108	6	-	-	-
1992	842	676	212	391	107	29	-	-	-
1993	741	541	221	475	142	64	-	-	-
1994	660	577	198	533	193	92	-	-	-
1995	995	712	270	937	261	179	9	6	-
1996	708	741	320	897	313	189	6	23	-
1997	1 165	914	455	1 079	390	263	19	27	-
1998	1 502	1 004	540	1 327	476	317	40	67	-
1999	1 504	860	603	1 274	533	318	80	123	-
2000	1 686	808	656	1 312	601	307	118	194	22
2001	1 732	1 050	1 252	1 587	539	295	135	194	64
2002	1 886	1 113	2 107	1 972	452	219	166	180	102

Note: 6- monoacetyl morfin er et omdannelsesprodukt av heroin.

Note: 6- monoacetyl morphine is a metabolic product of heroin.

Kilde: Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt, divisjon for retts toksikologi og rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian institute of public health, division of Forensic Toxicology and Drug Abuse

Tabell 6.4

Antall reaksjoner på kjøring under påvirkning av alkohol og/eller andre rusmidler

som prosent av alle reaksjoner på veitrafikkforseelser

Number of sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs as a percentage of all sanctions for traffic misdemeanours

1977-2002

	Veitrafikk- forseelser <i>Traffic misdemeanours</i>	Promille- kjøring <i>Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs</i>	Prosent <i>Percent</i>
1977	84 414	7 294	8,6
1978	96 905	7 177	7,4
1979	102 692	6 811	6,6
1980	102 741	6 372	6,2
1981	95 286	6 088	6,4
1982	105 025	6 333	6,0
1983	112 454	6 808	6,1
1984	107 870	6 980	6,5
1985	102 718	6 816	6,6
1986	126 086	7 146	5,7
1987	132 247	6 378	4,8
1988	145 927	6 875	4,7
1989	145 336	6 614	4,6
1990	152 433	7 402	4,9
1991	164 807	6 860	4,2
1992	173 491	6 583	3,8
1993	181 937	6 144	3,4
1994	169 070	5 760	3,4
1995	166 416	5 614	3,4
1996	163 156	5 435	3,3
1997	177 550	4 340	2,4
1998	175 978	4 416	2,5
1999	170 382	4 525	2,7
2000	156 795	3 901	2,5
2001	175 558	4 821	2,7
2002	154 458	4 162	2,7

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk
Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

Tabell 6.5
Antall reaksjoner på kjøring under påvirkning av alkohol og/eller andre rusmidler
fordelt på fylke
Number of sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs
by county

1985-2002	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fylke																		
County																		
Østfold	404	349	402	376	389	421	412	379	327	337	387	329	330	283	273	289	374	293
Akershus	661	771	593	705	665	627	607	601	605	604	448	473	409	421	372	379	486	441
Oslo	945	1 041	888	827	818	826	749	563	593	553	442	564	441	432	503	399	432	525
Hedmark	328	288	256	271	249	380	323	337	297	270	243	264	167	185	169	188	195	186
Oppland	226	275	270	298	252	310	252	267	198	242	208	197	192	187	188	127	181	181
Buskerud	373	428	357	444	385	412	408	502	383	373	359	323	255	278	299	254	316	257
Vestfold	377	346	292	325	401	415	370	392	332	327	315	281	219	227	223	207	253	197
Telemark	411	436	324	378	369	335	302	276	303	254	237	281	205	225	191	157	206	133
Aust-Agder	171	188	201	204	149	135	168	158	121	119	182	163	126	138	132	88	112	92
Vest-Agder	247	211	219	220	228	275	249	230	228	199	212	194	189	183	116	135	155	146
Rogaland	508	494	435	465	471	552	497	584	554	481	484	403	244	331	359	288	359	317
Hordaland	467	513	501	685	654	652	556	491	481	422	473	446	311	336	365	296	387	267
Sogn og Fjordane	125	113	114	134	123	132	112	112	121	110	121	86	96	93	87	101	101	102
Møre og Romsdal	291	324	306	333	312	369	316	306	318	257	292	218	196	236	242	210	279	207
Sør-Trøndelag	360	418	328	286	185	417	429	348	322	352	311	242	192	202	226	203	274	207
Nord-Trøndelag	276	158	131	197	213	236	217	172	185	151	182	190	136	124	155	123	138	128
Nordland	277	432	332	297	420	379	384	420	332	296	334	289	263	239	292	214	275	234
Troms	205	224	255	263	119	272	274	270	259	230	206	188	180	156	172	124	154	141
Finnmark	162	132	166	167	212	257	181	175	185	183	178	149	113	117	146	104	129	74
Svalbard	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	0
Uoppgitt	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	154	10	23	0	15	15	34
Totalt (total)	6 816	7 146	6 378	6 875	6 614	7 402	6 860	6 583	6 144	5 760	5 614	5 435	4 274	4 416	4 525	3 901	4 821	4 162

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk
Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

Tabell 6.6

Antall reaksjoner på kjøring under påvirkning av alkohol og/eller andre rusmidler per 10 000 innbyggere 18 år og over fordelt på fylke

Number of sanctions for driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs per 10,000 inhabitants aged 18 years and over by county

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fylke	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
County																		
Østfold	23	20	22	21	21	23	22	20	17	18	21	17	17	15	14	15	19	15
Akershus	23	26	20	23	21	20	19	19	19	18	14	14	12	12	11	11	14	12
Oslo	26	28	24	22	22	22	20	15	15	14	11	14	11	11	12	10	10	13
Hedmark	23	20	18	19	17	26	22	23	20	18	16	18	11	13	12	13	13	13
Oppland	16	20	19	21	18	22	18	19	14	17	14	14	13	13	13	9	13	13
Buskerud	22	26	21	26	22	24	23	29	22	21	20	18	14	15	16	14	17	14
Vestfold	26	24	20	22	27	27	24	25	21	21	20	17	14	14	14	13	15	12
Telemark	34	35	26	30	29	27	24	22	24	20	19	13	16	18	15	12	16	10
Aust-Agder	25	27	29	29	21	19	23	22	16	16	24	21	16	18	17	11	14	12
Vest-Agder	24	21	21	21	22	26	23	21	21	18	19	17	17	16	10	12	13	12
Rogaland	22	21	18	19	19	23	20	23	22	19	19	15	9	12	13	11	13	11
Hordaland	16	17	17	23	21	21	18	16	15	13	15	14	10	10	11	9	12	8
Sogn og Fjordane	16	14	15	17	15	17	14	14	15	14	15	11	12	12	11	13	13	13
Møre og Romsdal	17	19	17	19	18	21	18	17	18	14	16	12	11	13	13	11	15	11
Sør-Trøndelag	20	22	17	15	10	22	22	18	16	18	16	12	10	10	11	10	13	10
Nord-Trøndelag	30	17	14	21	23	25	23	18	19	16	19	20	14	13	16	13	14	13
Nordland	15	24	18	16	23	21	21	23	18	16	18	16	14	13	16	12	15	13
Troms	19	21	23	24	11	24	25	24	23	20	18	16	16	14	15	11	13	12
Finnmark	29	24	30	30	38	46	32	31	32	31	31	26	20	21	26	19	23	13
Totalt (total)	22	23	20	21	21	23	21	20	19	17	17	16	13	13	13	11	14	12

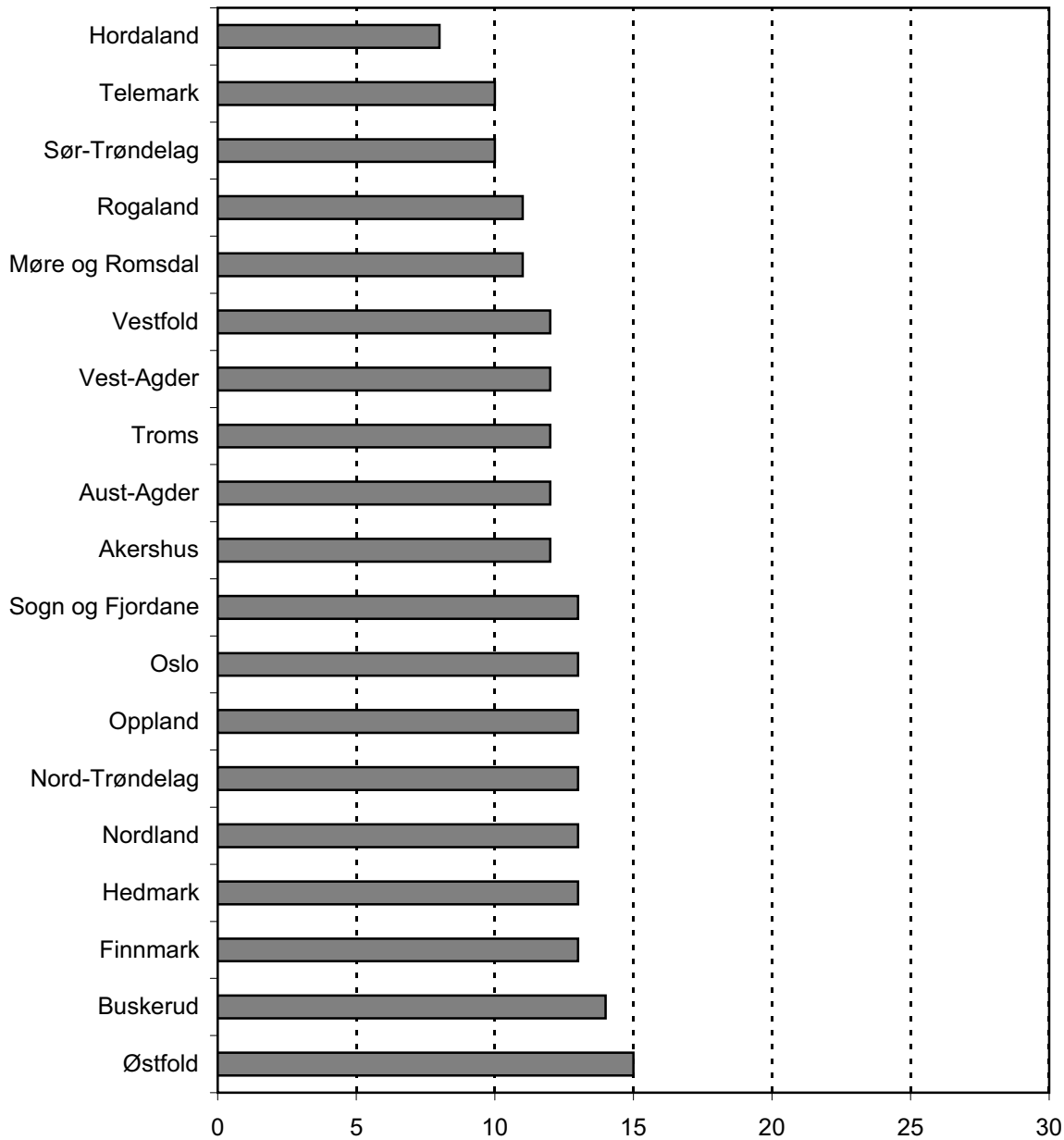
Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk
Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

Figur 6.6

Antall reaksjoner på kjøring under påvirkning per 10000 innbyggere over 18 år fordelt på fylke

Number of sanctions for driving under the influence per 10,000 inhabitants aged 18 years and over by county

2002



Kilde (Source) : Statistisk sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

CHAPTER 7

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

This chapter presents statistics covering drug-related mortality, i.e. deaths associated with use of illegal substances, tables showing the number of drug users who have contracted hepatitis A and B, as well as an overview of cases of HIV diagnoses and AIDS cases in the country.

Additionally, there are a number of conditions and injuries that are induced by narcotics use, which affect the user him- or herself and his or her surroundings, but for which we do not have statistics or an overview of. The chapter also contains tables on methadone-assisted treatment and a comparison of methadone sales figures and mortality data where traces of methadone have been detected.

Table 7.1 presents data on mortality resulting from drug use. The table is based on statistics collated by Statistics Norway (SSB) on causes of death and data from the National Criminal Investigation Service (KRIPOS).

SSB's statistics are based on coroners' autopsy reports and doctors' reports on deaths. Statistics covering cause of death use the terms underlying and contributing cause of death as a means of classification, where the underlying cause of

death is regarded as the primary basis for death. By contributing cause, one refers to a condition which may have contributed to the advancement of death, but which does not have a direct causal relationship to the illness or condition that has induced death. In some cases the doctors' reports on death can be somewhat uncertain. Generally, cases of death that are categorised in these statistics as drug-related are those cases in which substance dependence was reported as the underlying cause. In principle, the division between underlying and contributing cause is clear, but in some instances a rough evaluation is necessary and registration practices can vary over time and in different parts of the country. Mortality statistics are based on the WHO's international classification of illnesses (ICD) from 1951. The coding system has been revised on several occasions. The present revision (ICD-10) was introduced in Norway in 1996, making it difficult to compare directly pre- and post-1996 statistics. A result of Norway's statistics harmonisation with the practices of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction – EMCDDA – was that data on suicide by the ingestion of narcotic substances became merged in 1996 with data on narcotics-related death.

KRIPOS bases its data on reported cases of death by police stations around the country. The police have traditionally used a broader definition of drug-related death than SSB, and this explains why the figures from SSB and KRIPOS vary somewhat. The discrepancy is amplified as a consequence of the changes introduced in 1996.

Table 7.1 does not give a complete picture of all the deaths that result from drug use. In the case of many murders, suicides and deaths resulting from accidents, the influence of drugs can be a contributory factor, without the death being categorised as drug-related. A number of illnesses resulting in death can also be directly or indirectly related to abuse and use of illegal substances. Cases of death due to drugs in Norway are largely related to heroine use and situations in which the drug is injected intravenously (smoking heroine involves a substantially lower risk of death). As the table shows, the drugs-related mortality rate rose sharply, particularly in the later Nineties. While reports of drugs-related deaths handed into the National Criminal Investigation Service in 2002 reveal a clear decline, it is too early of course to conclude that this may be the start of a declining trend. We have seen a slight growth among the youngest age-groups (tables 7.2 and 7.3) and slightly more males die narcotics-related deaths than females. The assumption regarding the male-female ratio among injection abusers is roughly that a third is female, but in relation to the male-female drugs mortality, females make up about 20%. Tables 7.4 and 7.5 show that drugs deaths are not restricted to Norway's capital either. While 42% of drugs deaths in 1996 were registered as having taken place in Oslo, by 2001 the percentage had fallen to 26. Increasing numbers of the district police authorities are reporting drug-related deaths in their areas of jurisdiction.

Hepatitis A and B are diseases that are often spread through needle sharing or other risk behaviour. As tables 7.6 and 7.7 show, these diseases mushroomed among drug users in the late Nineties. Figures from the National Institute of Public Health show a doubling of the number of registered cases of both hepatitis A and B, and the vast majority of these newly registered cases were drug users or persons within the drug user environment. After 2000, however, the hepatitis A epidemic seems to be under control and the number of newly infected hepatitis B patients has fallen also. This drop in cases is probably due to the fact that there are few susceptible users, both because many users have already been infected and are thereby immune, and due to the availability of free vaccinations. Information and access to clean needles has likely also had a positive influence on this.

Tables 7.8 and 7.9 provide information on the number of persons in Norway who are HIV-infected, how many have developed AIDS and the number of deaths resulting from AIDS based on reports from the National Institute of Public Health. The tables present the assumed source of infection, where one of the contributing sources can be the transmittance of the virus through the sharing of needles among drug users. The number of newly registered cases of HIV infection has been stable and, relatively speaking, at a low level throughout the 1990s, but the National Institute of Public Health reports a small increase over the last couple of years. This rise is due to a greater number of HIV diagnoses among foreign persons who have been exposed to HIV in their home country before coming to Norway. The figures for 2000 show that 57% of foreign persons who were newly infected with HIV, were infected before they came to Norway. The proportion of injecting addicts among newly infected is relatively small, counting only about 8% in 2002. Figure 7.9 shows the sharp decline

in AIDS deaths from the mid 1990s on.

In June 1997 the parliament mandated the initiation of a trial project with methadone-assisted treatment that was to be available throughout the country. Regional centres were therefore established during 1998. Tables 7.10 and 7.11 indicate that today, this alternative is available in all health regions and that it has seen a dramatic expansion. About 2000 persons were under methadone-assisted treatment at the turn of the year, and the waiting lists remain long (471 registered applications for treatment). An undesired corollary of methadone treatment is the leakage/sale of methadone on the illegal market. Methadone clients may also continue to use other drugs, which represent a continued mortality risk. One indication of this would be if mortalities from drugs ingestion also showed traces of methadone in the blood of the victim. Figure 7.12 compares data on legally sold methadone with mortality data where autopsies revealed traces of methadone. We are unable here to separate registered methadone patients from illegal users, but the figure shows a positive and increasing correlation between amounts sold and recorded methadone traces in drugs-related deaths.

Dødsfall og sykdom knyttet til bruk av narkotika samt legemiddelassistert behandling

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

Tabell 7.1

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av narkotika fordelt på kjønn

ifølge Kriminalpolitisen (KRIPOS) og Statistisk sentralbyrå (underliggende årsak)

Deaths caused by use of drugs by gender according to the National Bureau of Crime

Investigation (KRIPOS) and Statistics Norway (underlying cause of death)

1977-2002

	Antall døde ifølge KRIPOS			Antall døde ifølge Statistisk sentralbyrå *		
	Number of deaths according to KRIPOS			Number of deaths according to Statistics Norway		
	Menn	Kvinner	Totalt	Menn	Kvinner	Totalt
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1977	..	..	..	5	0	5
1978	..	..	..	19	5	24
1979	..	..	..	25	10	35
1980	..	..	..	23	9	32
1981	..	..	..	14	6	20
1982	..	..	25	20	4	24
1983	..	..	31	29	4	33
1984	..	..	40	22	8	30
1985	..	..	53	35	10	45
1986	..	..	55	..	5	44
1987	..	..	60	33	10	43
1988	..	..	63	37	11	48
1989	..	..	64	36	9	45
1990	..	..	75	52	18	70
1991	74	22	96	66	22	88
1992	78	19	97	81	23	104
1993	77	18	95	76	17	93
1994	102	22	124	105	19	124
1995	108	24	132	114	29	143
1996	159	26	185	173	31	204
1997	149	28	177	160	34	194
1998	226	44	270	228	54	282
1999	181	39	220	191	65	256
2000	264	63	327	302	72	374
2001	286	52	338	327	78	405
2002	166	44	210	..	..	..

Note*: Dødsårsaksstatistikken bygger på WHO's internasjonale sykdomsklassifikasjoner (ICD) fra 1951. Kodesystemet har blitt revidert flere ganger og tallene fra 1996 og utover er klassifisert og kodet etter 10. revisjon. Dette gjør at tallene før og etter 1996 ikke er direkte sammenlignbare. Inklusjonskriteriene er i tillegg endret ved at selvmord der narkotiske stoffer er benyttet er inkludert fra og med 1996, noe som medfører ytterligere diskrepans i forhold til KRIPOS tallene.

Note*: The causes of death statistics are from WHO's international Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health problems from 1951. The codesystem has been revised several times and the numbers from 1996 are classified after the 10. Revision. The numbers from before and after 1996 are therefore not comparable.

Inclusion criteria have been amended for cases of suicide from 1996. Divergence from KRIPOS figures is thus widened further.

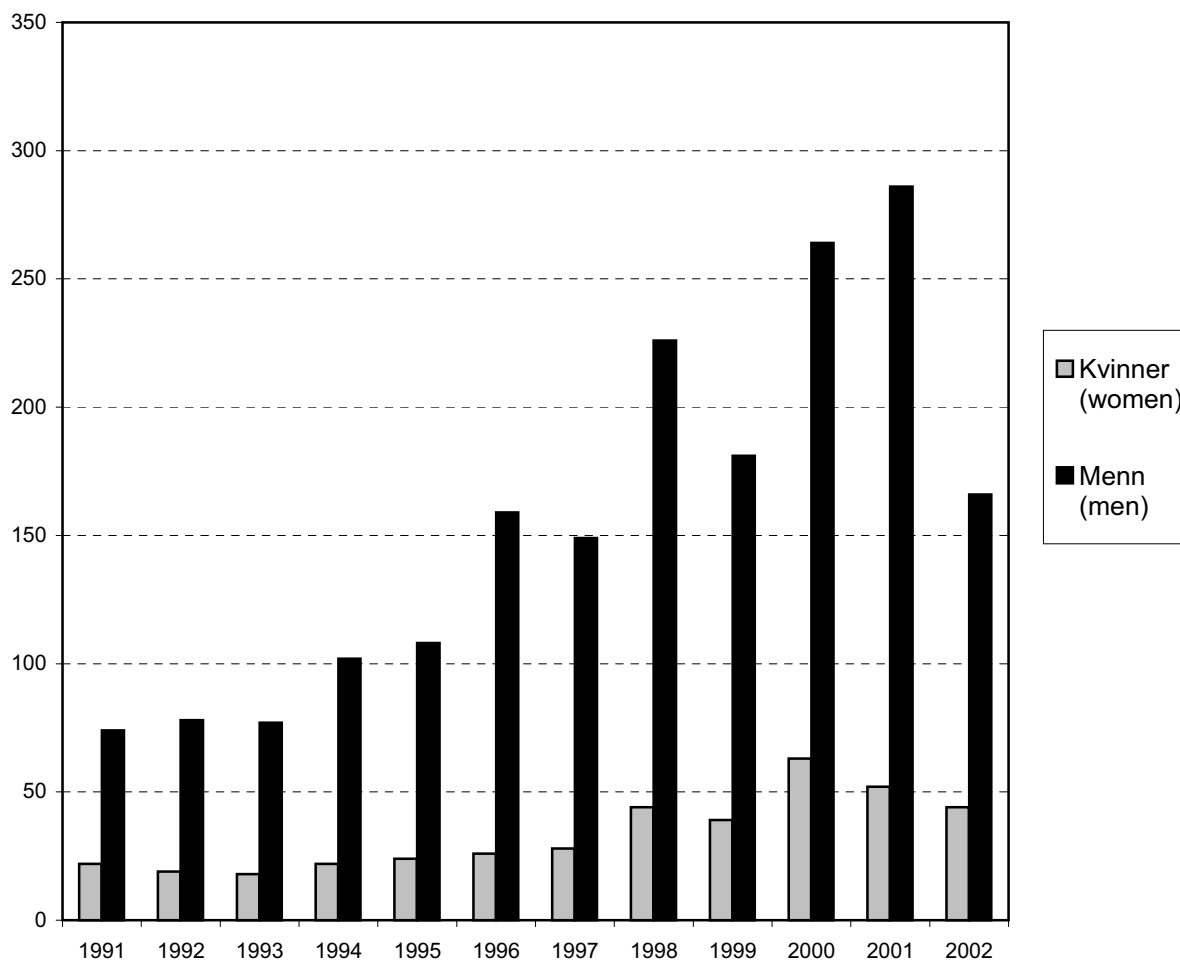
Kilder: Kriminalpolitisen og Statistisk sentralbyrå
Sources: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation and Statistics Norway

Figur 7.1a

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av narkotika fordelt på kjønn ifølge KRIPOS

Deaths caused by use of drugs by gender according to KRIPOS

1991-2002



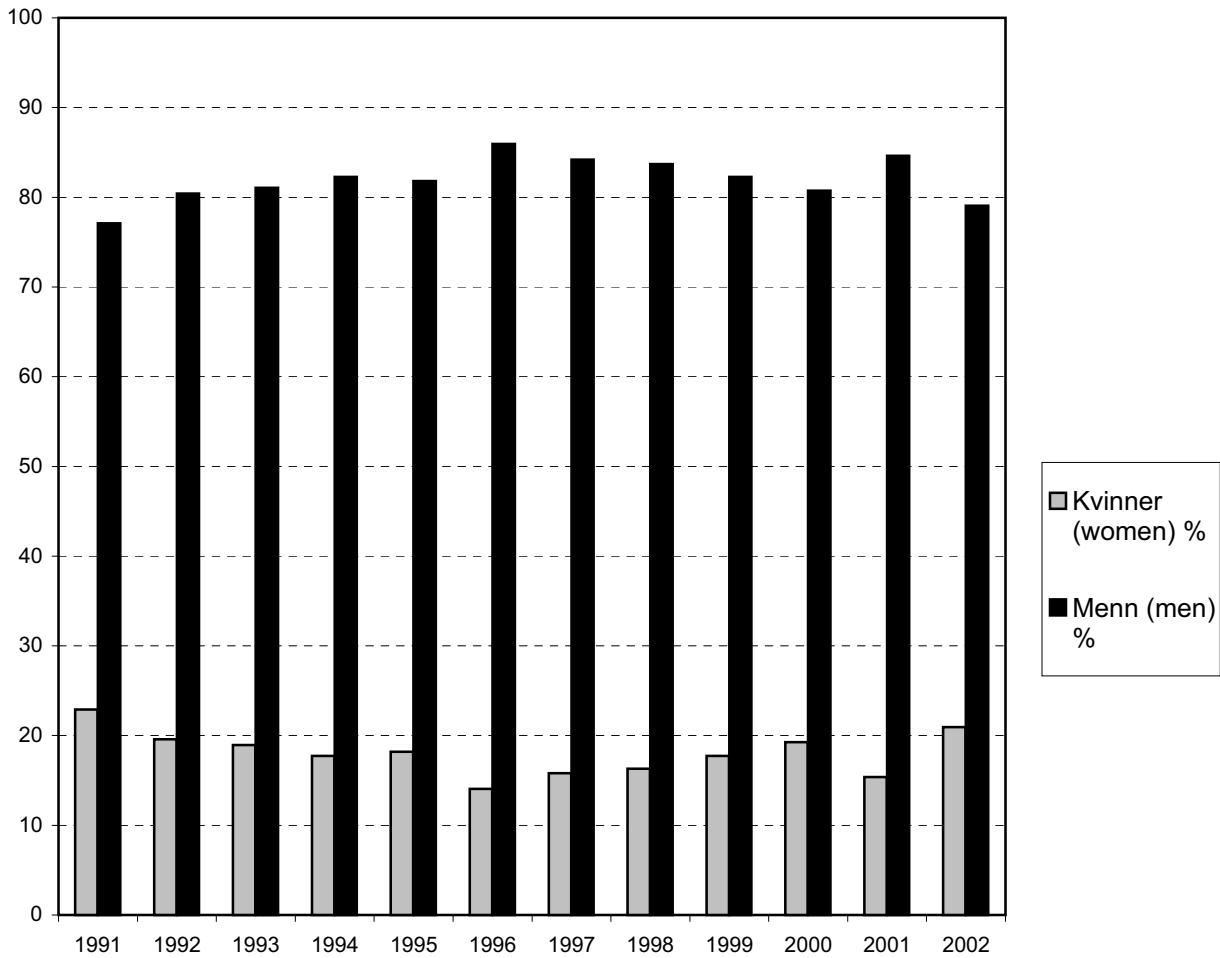
Kilde (Sources): Kriminapolitisenralen
(The National Bureau of Crime Investigation)

Figur 7.1b

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av narkotika ifølge KRIPOS, prosentandel menn og kvinner

Percentages of deaths for men and women caused by use of drugs according to KRIPOS

1991-2002



Kilde (Sources): Kriminapolitisentralen
(The National Bureau of Crime Investigation)

Tabell 7.2

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av narkotika fordelt på kjønn og alder ifølge Statistisk sentralbyrå (underliggende årsak)

Deaths caused by use of drugs by gender and age according to Statistics Norway (underlying cause of death)

1999-2001

Alder	1999			2000			2001		
	Menn <i>Men</i>	Kvinner <i>Women</i>	Totalt <i>Totalt</i>	Menn <i>Men</i>	Kvinner <i>Women</i>	Totalt <i>Totalt</i>	Menn <i>Men</i>	Kvinner <i>Women</i>	Totalt <i>Totalt</i>
15-24	22	9	31	37	17	54	59	14	73
25-34	83	24	107	130	20	150	119	25	144
35-44	66	15	81	105	23	128	104	18	122
45-54	17	9	26	29	7	36	39	15	54
55-59	2	2	4	1	5	6	4	1	5
60+	1	6	7	0	0	0	2	5	7
Totalt	191	65	256	302	72	374	327	78	405

Note: Dødsårsaksstatistikken bygger på WHO's internasjonale sykdomsklassifikasjoner (ICD-10).
Selvmord der narkotiske stoffer er benyttet er inkludert i statistikken.

*Note: The causes of death statistics are from WHO' international Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health problems (ICD-10).
Cases of suicides involving drugs is included.*

Kilder: Kriminalpolitisen og Statistisk sentralbyrå
Sources: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation and Statistics Norway

Dødsfall og sykdom knyttet til bruk av narkotika samt legemiddelassistert behandling

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

Tabell 7.3

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av narkotika fordelt på alder ifølge KRIPOS

Deaths caused by use of drugs by age according to KRIPOS

1995-2002

	15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-60	60+	Totalt <i>Totalt</i>
1995	4	16	20	39	38	11	3	1	0	132
1996	1	15	45	48	41	18	7	7	2	184
1997	1	23	37	48	28	23	13	4	0	177
1998	4	27	47	70	59	39	14	7	3	270
1999	9	21	55	45	38	28	14	10	0	220
2000	29	45	67	77	61	31	8	8	1	327
2001	20	54	60	68	58	42	31	4	1	338
2002	11	41	45	45	35	15	11	7	0	210

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisen

Source: *The National Bureau of Investigation*

Tabell 7.4

Dødsfall som skyldes bruk av narkotika fordelt på fylke ifølge Statistisk sentralbyrå (underliggende årsak)

Deaths caused by use of drugs by county, Statistics Norway (underlying cause of death)

1996-2001

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Østfold	6	11	12	14	27	30
Akershus	21	31	41	31	28	26
Oslo	85	73	112	83	105	107
Hedmark	1	6	5	5	9	16
Oppland	1	2	5	5	14	5
Buskerud	17	16	17	20	28	38
Vestfold	13	5	7	17	20	24
Telemark	5	12	11	11	13	16
Aust-Agder	2	2	3	4	4	8
Vest-Agder	5	4	5	5	17	9
Rogaland	11	7	20	16	27	44
Hordaland	16	10	22	24	43	28
Sogn og Fjordane	0	1	0	1	0	5
Møre og Romsdal	2	1	3		10	9
Sør-Trøndelag	11	6	9	7	13	9
Nord-Trøndelag	0	0	2	3	3	5
Nordland	3	5	5	5	8	13
Troms	3	2	3	1	4	7
Finnmark	2	0	0	0	1	6
Hele landet	204	194	282	252	374	405

Note: Dødsårsaksstatistikken bygger på WHO's internasjonale sykdomsklassifikasjoner (ICD-10). Selvmord der narkotiske stoffer er benyttet er inkludert i statistikken.

Note: The causes of death statistics are from WHO' international Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health problems (ICD-10). Cases of suicides involving drugs is included.

Kilder: Kriminalpolitisen og Statistisk sentralbyrå
 Sources: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation and Statistics Norway

Dødsfall og sykdom knyttet til bruk av narkotika samt legemiddelassistert behandling

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

Tabell 7.5

Narkotikadødsfall i Oslo og resten av landet, antall og prosent

Deaths caused by use of drugs in Oslo and the rest of the country, number and percent

1986-2002

	Oslo politidistrikt (antall)	Oslo politidistrikt (%)	Andre politidistrikt (antall)	Andre politidistrikt (%)	Totalt antall narkotika- dødsfall	Antall politidistrikt med narkotika- dødsfall*	Prosent av politidistrikt med narkotikadødsfall
	<i>Oslo police district (number)</i>	<i>Oslo police district (%)</i>	<i>Other police district (number)</i>	<i>Other police district (%)</i>	<i>Number of drug deaths</i>	<i>Number of police districts with drug deaths</i>	<i>Percent of police districts with drug deaths</i>
1986	..		..		55	12	22
1987	25	42	35	58	60	15	28
1988	30	48	33	52	63	12	22
1989	24	38	40	63	64	16	30
1990	43	57	32	43	75	14	26
1991	55	57	41	43	96	16	30
1992	73	75	24	25	97	14	26
1993	48	51	47	49	95	15	28
1994	81	65	43	35	124	22	41
1995	79	60	53	40	132	19	35
1996	104	56	81	44	185	29	54
1997	95	54	82	46	177	26	48
1998	134	50	136	50	270	29	54
1999	104	47	116	53	220	37	69
2000	131	40	196	60	327	36	67
2001	109	32	229	68	338	41	76
2002	79	38	131	62	210	23	85

Note: T.o.m 2001 er tallene innrapportert etter tidligere politidistriktsinndelinger (54 distrikter). Tallene for 2002 er basert på ny inndeling i 27 politidistrikter.

*Pre-2001 data were reported on the basis of the 54 former police authority districts.
Data for 2002 are based on the 27 new, larger police authority districts

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisenralen

Source: The National Bureau of Investigation

Tabell 7.6

Hepatitt A smittede etter antatt smittemåte og diagnoseår

*Number of hepatitis A infections by infection source
and year of diagnoses*

1995-2002

	Sprøyte- misbruk	Smittede i stoff- misbrukeres nærmiljø	Andre	Totalt	Prosent stoff- misbrukere
	<i>Drug</i>	<i>Persons who caught the infection in the drugabusers</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent drug abusers</i>
1995	110	10	130	250	48
1996	273	82	166	521	68
1997	150	25	159	344	51
1998	278	14	214	505	58
1999	532	60	406	998	59
2000	17	0	137	154	11
2001	4	0	82	86	5
2002	2	0	73	75	3

Note: De høye tallene i perioden 1996 - 1999 skyldes et epidemiutbrudd blant sprøytemisbrukere

Note: The high numbers in 1996-1999 is caused by an epidemi outbreak among drug abusers

Kilde: Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt

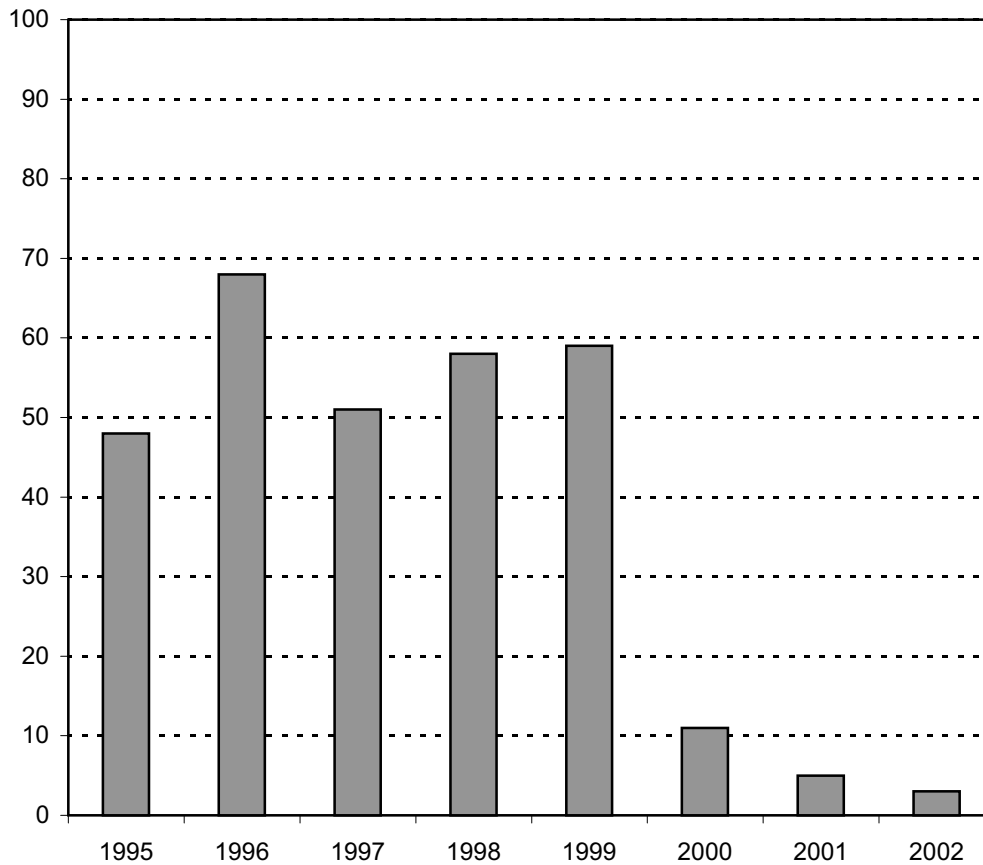
Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Figur 7.6

Prosent av hepatitt A smittede som er sprøytemisbrukere

Percentage of hepatitis A infected who are injecting drug abusers

1995-2002



Kilde (Source): Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt
(Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

Tabell 7.7

Akutt hepatitt B smittede etter antatt smittemåte og diagnoseår

*Number of acute hepatitis B infections by infection source
and year of diagnoses*

1992-2002

	Sprøytemisbruk	Andre smittemåter	Total	Prosent sprøytemisbrukere
	<i>Drug abusers</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent drug abusers</i>
1992	2	30	32	6
1993	10	44	54	19
1994	10	31	41	24
1995	39	60	99	39
1996	55	41	96	57
1997	132	50	182	73
1998	385	84	469	82
1999	375	98	473	79
2000	176	86	262	67
2001	134	68	202	66
2002	120	63	183	66

Kilde: Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt

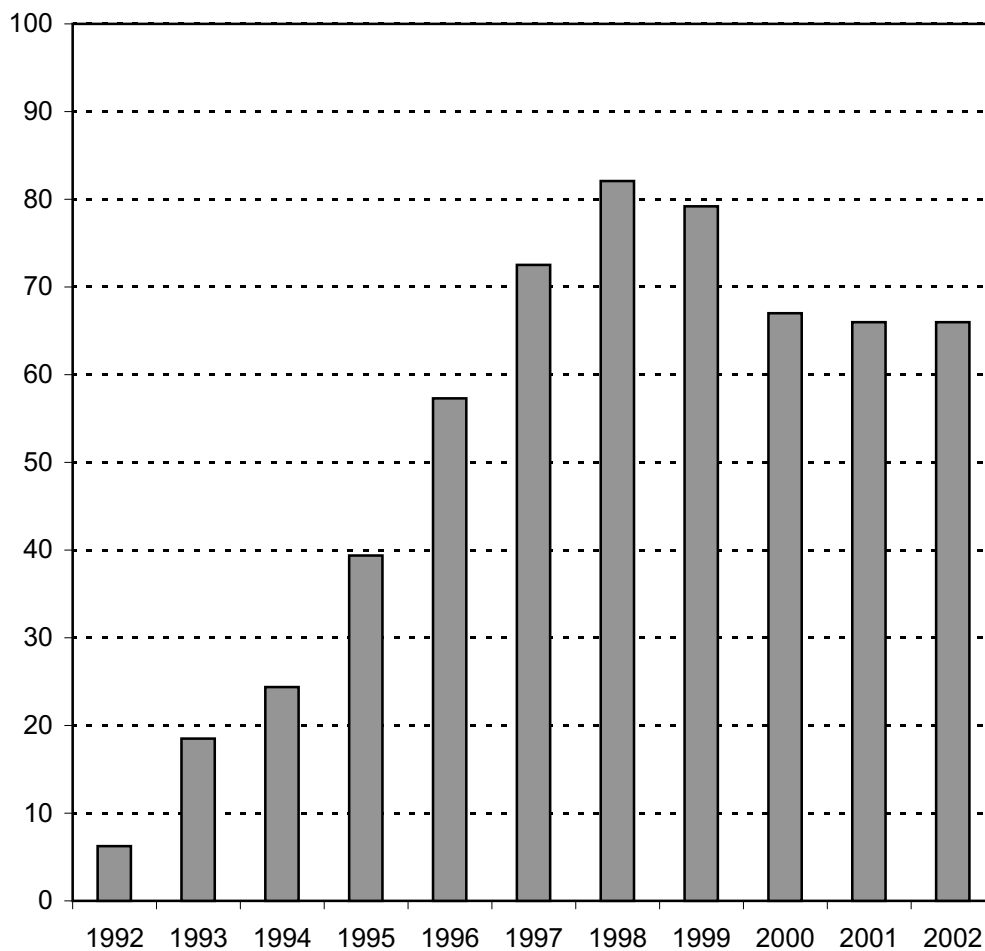
Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Figur 7.7

Prosent av hepatitt B smittede som er sprøytemisbrukere

Percentage of hepatitis B infected who are injecting drug abusers

1992-2002



Kilde (Source): Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt
(Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

Dødsfall og sykdom knyttet til bruk av narkotika samt legemiddelassistert behandling

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

Tabell 7.8

Antall registrerte personer med HIV-infeksjon fordelt på risikofaktor og diagnoseår

Number of persons registered as HIV- positive by risk factor and year of diagnosis

1984-2002

	Heteroseksuell		Homo-/biseksuell		Sprøytemisbruk		Andre risikofaktorer		Totalt
	<i>Heterosexual</i>		<i>Homo-/bisexual</i>		<i>Intravenous drug use</i>		<i>Other risk factors</i>		
	Antall	%	Antall	%	Antall	%	Antall	%	
	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>			<i>No.</i>			
1984-90	205	20,8	388	39,4	337	34,2	54	5,5	984
1991	59	41,5	59	41,5	16	11,3	8	5,6	142
1992	57	54,3	28	26,7	12	11,4	8	7,6	105
1993	53	46,9	44	38,9	13	11,5	3	2,7	113
1994	33	35,1	37	39,4	12	12,8	12	12,8	94
1995	47	44,8	45	42,9	11	10,5	2	1,9	105
1996	63	54,3	35	30,2	9	7,8	9	7,8	116
1997	67	59,3	30	26,5	11	9,7	5	4,4	113
1998	58	59,2	30	30,6	8	8,2	2	2,0	98
1999	92	62,6	36	24,5	12	8,2	7	4,8	147
2000	131	74,9	32	18,3	7	4,0	5	2,9	175
2001	106	67,1	39	24,7	8	5,1	5	3,2	158
2002	150	73,2	30	14,6	16	7,8	9	4,4	205

Totalt og prosent (total and percent)

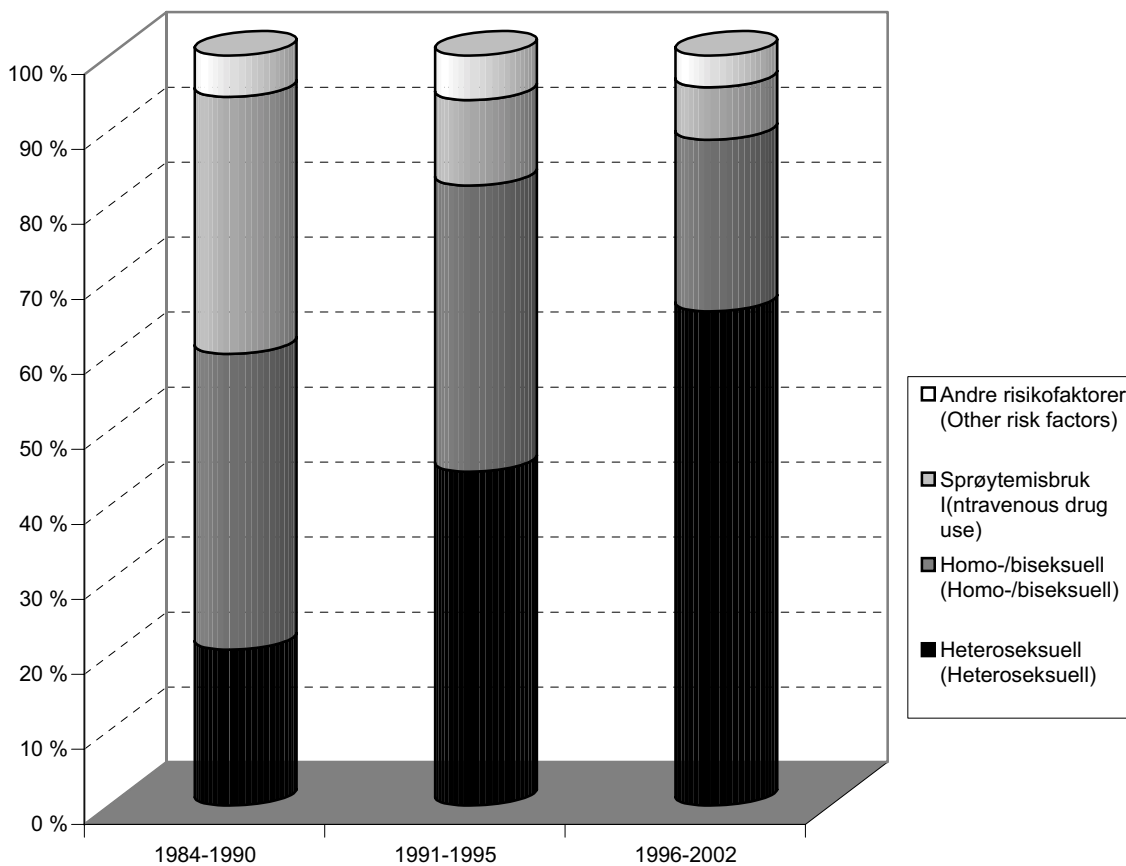
	Heteroseksuell		Homo-/biseksuell		Sprøytemisbruk		Andre risikofaktorer	
	<i>Heterosexual</i>		<i>Homo-/bisexual</i>		<i>Intravenous drug use</i>		<i>Other risk factors</i>	
	Totalt	%	Totalt	%	Totalt	%	Totalt	%
1984-1990	205	21	388	39	337	34	54	5,5
1991-1995	249	45	213	38	64	11	33	5,9
1996-2000	411	66	163	25	47	7	28	4,3
2001-2002	256	71	69	19	24	7	14	3,9

Kilde: Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt

Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Figur 7.8

Prosent registrerte personer med HIV-infeksjon fordelt på risikofaktor
Percentage of persons registered as HIV-positive by risk factors



Kilde (Source): Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt
(Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

Dødsfall og sykdom knyttet til bruk av narkotika samt legemiddelassistert behandling

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

Tabell 7.9

Antall nye AIDS diagnostiserte tilfeller fordelt på risikofaktor, meldeår og antall døde av AIDS

Number of new cases of AIDS diagnosed by risk factor, year of notification and number of deaths from AIDS

1983-2002

	Heteroseksuell <i>Heterosexual</i>	Homo-/biseksuell <i>Homo-/bisexual</i>	Sprøytemisbruk <i>Intravenous drug use</i>	Andre risikofaktorer <i>Other risk factor</i>	Nye tilfeller i alt <i>New cases Total</i>	Døde av AIDS <i>Deaths of AIDS</i>
1983	0	2	0	0	2	2
1984	0	4	0	0	4	0
1985	0	11	1	3	15	9
1986	2	14	0	4	20	12
1987	3	27	2	3	35	22
1988	3	17	1	4	25	23
1989	3	32	4	4	43	28
1990	12	30	13	4	59	38
1991	7	32	16	4	59	39
1992	14	22	8	6	50	57
1993	11	38	13	2	64	72
1994	16	33	19	6	74	54
1995	22	35	8	2	67	58
1996	15	24	12	5	56	47
1997	14	11	8	1	34	23
1998	17	13	5	4	39	26
1999	10	12	7	0	29	13
2000	22	9	6	1	38	18
2001	14	8	5	0	27	11
2002	25	5	3	0	33	11
Totalt	210	379	131	53	773	563
%	27	49	17	7	100	

Kilde: Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt

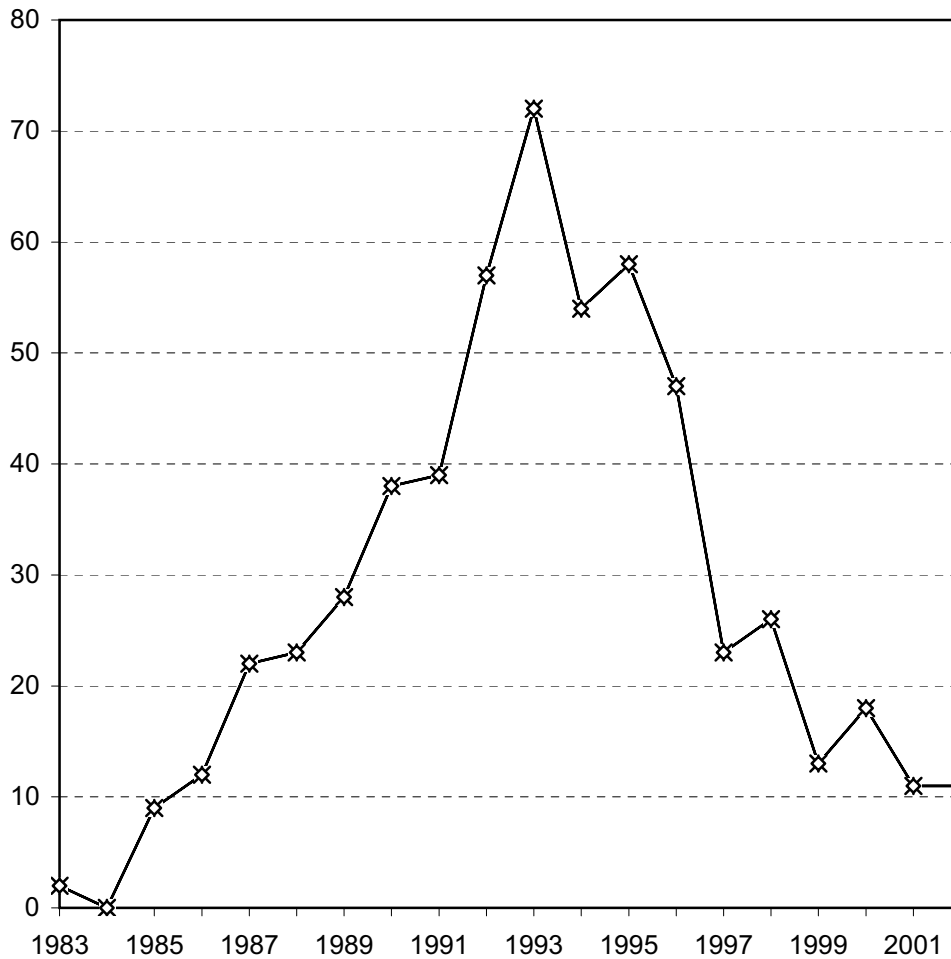
Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Figur 7.9

Antall personer døde av AIDS

Number of people dead from AIDS

1983 - 2002



Kilde (Source): Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt
(Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

Dødsfall og sykdom knyttet til bruk av narkotika samt legemiddelassistert behandling

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

Tabell 7.10
Antall opiatmisbrukere i legemiddelassistert rehabilitering
fordelt på helseregioner
Number of opiate abusers in medicine assisted rehabilitation by health region

	Nye pasienter New patients			Avsluttet* Finished			I behandling In treatment			Søknader/venteliste Applications/waiting list										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002					
Øst (East)	92	348	282	343	447	21	71	91	118	202	173	445	636	861	1 106	400	431	448	254	130
Sør (South)	8	163	130	185	184	0	5	47	78	100	8	166	249	356	440	13	133	182	124	92
Vest (West)	24	53	77	96	154	1	11	22	30	55	23	65	120	186	285	50	84	108	149	128
Midt- og Nord-Norge (Middle- and North Norway)	0	44	35	58	68	0	1	9	25	15	0	43	69	100	153	1	65	90	122	121
Hele landet (The whole country)	124	608	524	682	853	22	88	169	251	372	204	719	1 074	1 503	1 984	464	713	828	649	471

*Avsluttet behandling betyr ikke nødvendigvis at personen er helbredet. Tallet inkluderer også avbrutt behandling (frivillig/ufrivillig/død).

*Finished treatment doesn't necessarily mean that the person is rehabilitated. The number also includes abrupted treatment (voluntary/involuntary/death).

Kilde: Senter for medikamentassistert rehabilitering i Oslo

Source: The National Center for Methadone Assisted Rehabilitation in Oslo

Dødsfall og sykdom knyttet til bruk av narkotika samt legemiddelassistert behandling

Deaths and illnesses associated with use of narcotics, and medicine assisted rehabilitation

Tabell 7.11

Antall opiatmisbrukere i legemiddelassistert rehabilitering fordelt på fylke

Number of opiate abusers in medicine assisted rehabilitation by county

2002

	Nye pasienter <i>New patients</i>	Avsluttet behandling* <i>Finished treatment</i>	I behandling <i>In treatment</i>	Søknader/venteliste <i>Applications/waiting list</i>
Akershus	57	20	231	12
Østfold	28	6	105	14
Hedmark	26	9	97	6
Oppland	21	6	75	8
Oslo	315	161	598	90
Hordaland	97	37	182	100
Rogaland	57	17	98	27
Sogn og Fjordane	0	1	5	1
Aust-Agder	22	12	65	6
Vest-Agder	65	48	143	7
Buskerud	34	15	77	28
Telemark	40	12	101	34
Vestfold	23	13	54	
Møre- og Romsdal	4	2	19	10
Sør- Trøndelag	38	6	74	66
Nord-Trøndelag	7	1	16	12
Nordland	13	3	32	24
Troms	5	2	10	8
Finmark	1	1	2	1
Hele landet	853	372	1984	454

*Avsluttet behandling betyr ikke nødvendigvis at personen er helbredet. Tallet inkluderer også avbrutt behandling (frivillig/ufrivillig/død).

**Finished treatment doesn't necessarily mean that the person is rehabilitated. The number also includes abrupted treatment (voluntary/involuntary/death)*

Kilde: Senter for medikamentassistert rehabilitering i Oslo

Source: *The National Center for Methadone Assisted Rehabilitation in Oslo*

Tabell 7.12

Forgiftningsdødsfall hvor det er gjort funn av metadon relatert til metadonomsetning.

Deaths by poisoning where methadone is detected relative to methadone sale.

1991-2002

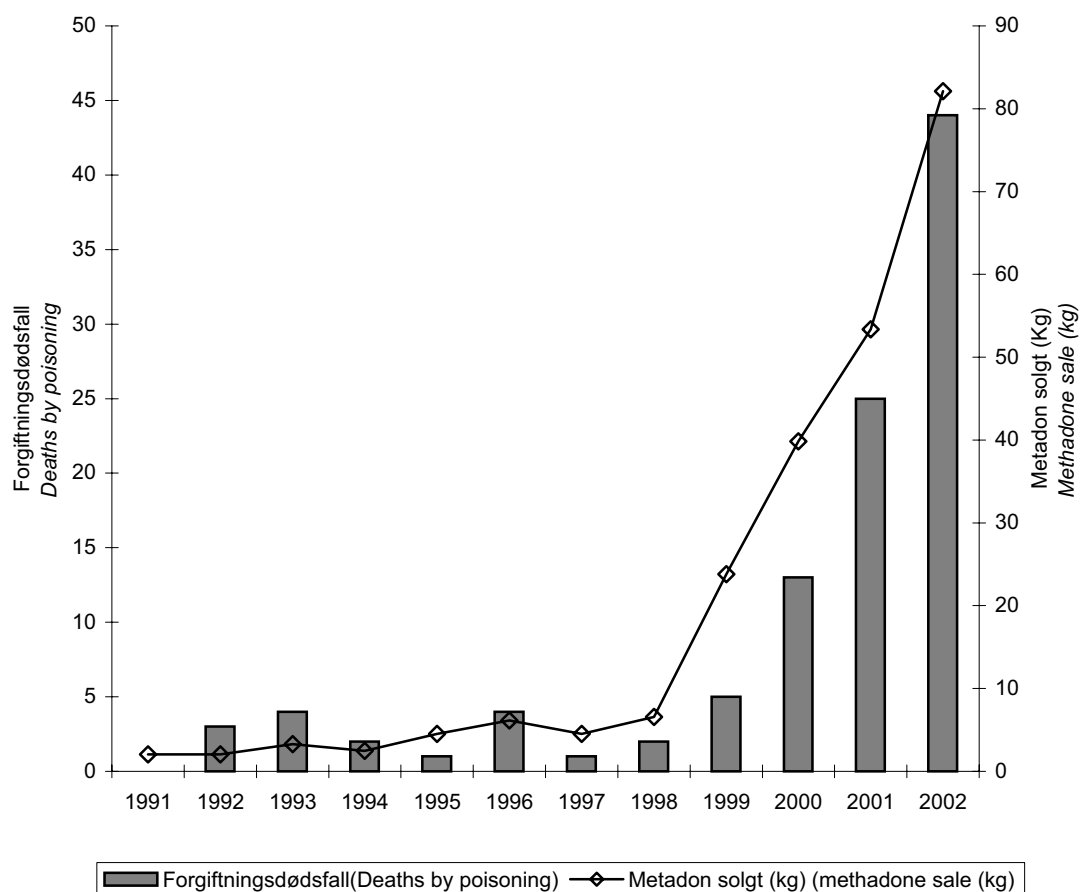
	Forgiftnings- dødsfall	Metadon solgt (kg)
	Deaths by poisoning	Methadone sale (kg)
1991	0	2,1
1992	3	2,1
1993	4	3,3
1994	2	2,5
1995	1	4,5
1996	4	6,2
1997	1	4,5
1998	2	6,6
1999	5	23,8
2000	13	39,8
2001	25	53,4
2002	44	82,1

Kilde: Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt

Source: Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Figur 7.12
Forgiftningsdødsfall relatert til metadonomsetning
Deaths by poisoning relative to methadone sale

1991 - 2002



Kilde (Source): Nasjonalt folkehelseinstitutt
(National Institute of Public Health)

CHAPTER 8

Seizures of Drugs

The tables in this chapter provide an overview over the number of seizures of different illegal substances and the volume of narcotics seized in Norway over time and by police district. The tables are based on information from the National Criminal Investigation Department.

When interpreting these tables, one must bear in mind that these crimes are so-called “crimes without victims”, and therefore they are rarely reported by outsiders. Therefore, it is largely the efforts of the police and customs authorities that determine how many crimes are disclosed and prosecuted. Changes in these figures from one year to the next or the differences between different districts, are therefore completely or partly dependent upon differences in the intensity of control, without this reflecting true differences in the actual number of crimes committed.

Among the changes in control that can be assumed to have influenced the figures are an increased use of dogs and better technical equipment for investigating crimes and new investigative methods that have been introduced.

Table 8.1 shows that the number of seizures of heroine, amphetamines and cocaine increased substantially during the 1990s and that seizures of cannabis have increased substantially over the last six years, after having held a relatively constant level over several years. There were far fewer seizures of heroin in 2002. The volume of drugs seized shows large percentage variations

from one year to the next, but the trend for heroin, cocaine, amphetamines and cannabis over the last few years is an increase. Seizures of ecstasy, khat, benzodiazepines and opioid medication have risen quite sharply in recent years. Table 8.2 also shows that GHB is confiscated in Norway. GHB was defined as a narcotic substance in 1999. The amounts seized of ecstasy and benzodiazepines in particular rose sharply, while LSD and khat have declined. Cannabis and amphetamine have been seized in every police authority district in the country, and the other substances are being confiscated by more police authorities, cf. table 8.6.

Tabell 8.1

Antall beslag av heroin, cannabis, amfetamin og kokain

Number of seizures of heroin, cannabis, amphetamines and cocaine

1974-2002

	Antall narkotikabeslag			
	<i>Number of seizures</i>			
	Heroin	Cannabis	Amfetamin	Kokain
	<i>Heroin</i>	<i>Cannabis</i>	<i>Amphetamine</i>	<i>Cocaine</i>
1974	59	727	80	0
1975	57	521	87	0
1976	77	726	134	1
1977	53	636	62	1
1978	106	1 154	71	4
1979	157	1 313	77	14
1980	214	1 742	79	22
1981	202	1 911	127	7
1982	174	2 002	262	14
1983	..	..	..	..
1984	..	..	..	..
1985	256	2 478	282	11
1986	348	2 744	423	11
1987	452	2 747	534	13
1988	607	3 478	554	29
1989	691	4 252	514	14
1990	822	4 274	671	26
1991	979	4 811	621	25
1992	1 045	4 273	627	19
1993	1 193	4 708	983	36
1994	1 389	4 065	784	41
1995	1 923	4 941	1 650	58
1996	2 340	4 296	1 781	75
1997	2 485	5 712	2 441	144
1998	2 675	7 461	2 889	206
1999	2 390	8 485	3 089	309
2000	2 314	9 224	3 077	390
2001	2 501	10 844	4 596	496
2002	1 902	10 931	5 077	574

Note: Tall for 1983 og 1984 mangler fordi det ikke finnes tall fra Oslo politidistrikt for denne perioden.

Note: Figures for the years 1983-84 is missing because there is no figures available from Oslo Police District for this period.

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisen

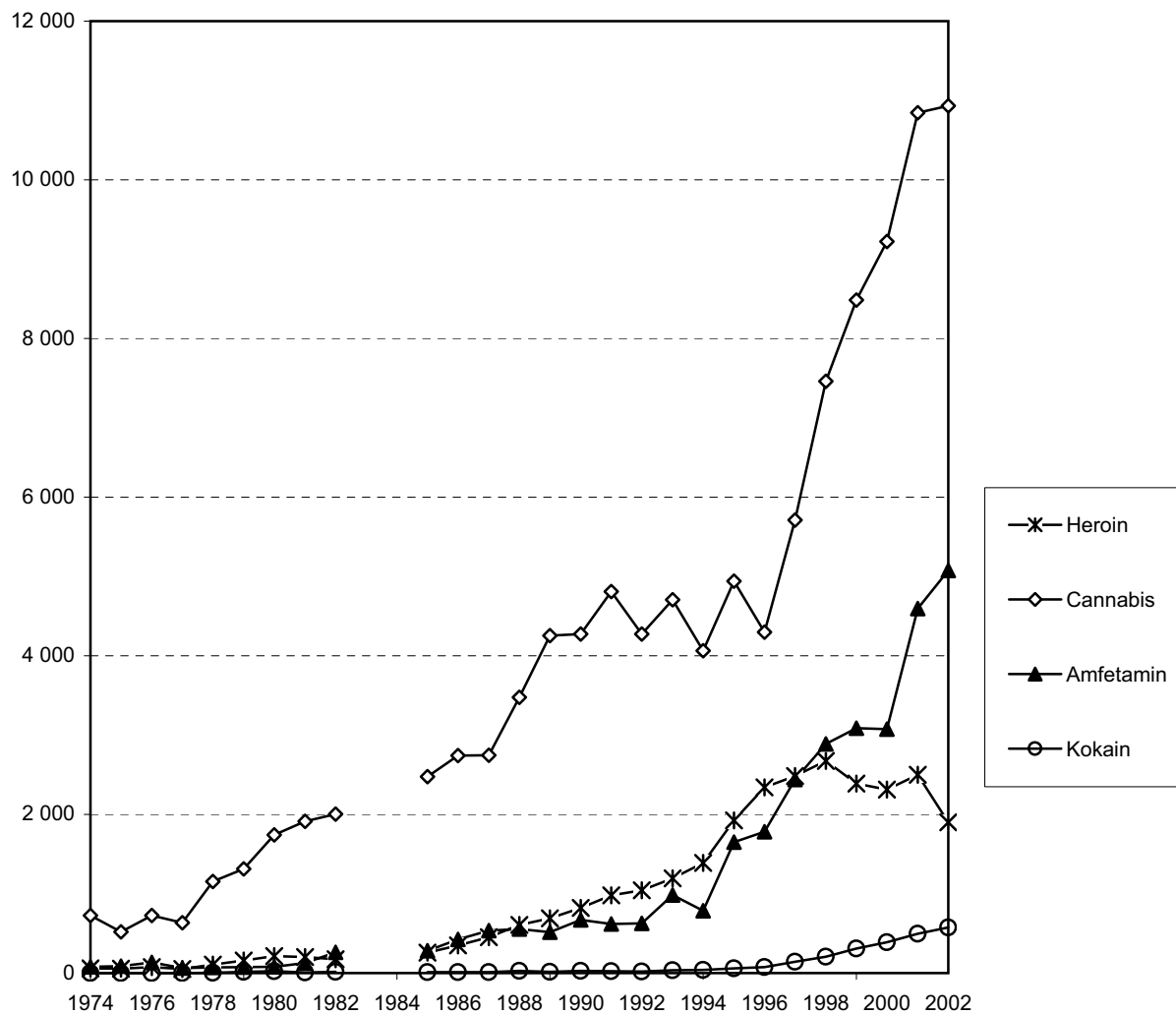
Source: *The National Bureau of Crime Investigation*

Figur 8.1

Antall beslag av cannabis, heroin , kokain og amfetamin

Number of seizures of cannabis, heroin , cocain and ampetamin

1974-2002



Kilde(Source): Kriminalpolitisen
(The National Bureau of Crime Investigation)

Tabell 8.2

Antall beslag av ecstasy, LSD, khat, spiss fleinsopp, GHB og medikamenter

Number of seizures of ecstasy, LSD, khat, magic mushrooms, GHB and tranquillisers

1989-2002

	Antall narkotikabeslag						
	<i>Number of seizures</i>						
	Ecstasy o.l.	LSD	Khat	Spiss fleinsopp	GHB	Benzo- diazepiner	Opioidholdige medikamenter
<i>Ecstasy etc</i>	<i>LSD</i>	<i>Khat</i>	<i>Magic mushrooms</i>	<i>GHB</i>	<i>Benzo- diazepines</i>	<i>Medicaments containing opioides</i>	
1989	0	3	20	18	.	855	.
1990	1	6	19	25	.	1 142	.
1991	3	6	15	34	.	1 189	.
1992	14	20	14	36	.	1 573	.
1993	9	17	16	5	.	947	.
1994	39	11	30	28	.	1 344	646
1995	160	35	74	31	.	1 640	782
1996	198	36	102	26	.	1 887	804
1997	242	106	112	44	3	2 523	705
1998	174	63	164	37	2	2 988	889
1999	507	59	296	47	45	3 469	884
2000	827	87	259	54	82	4 265	860
2001	837	52	198	41	81	6 024	1 009
2002	714	16	240	..	83	8 017	1 204

Note: Kriminalpolitisen foretok i 2002 en gjennomgang av tallene for benzodiazepiner, og tall for perioden 1994-2001 ble revidert. Tallene for Benzodiazepiner i denne publikasjonen avviker derfor fra tallene i tidligere publikasjoner.

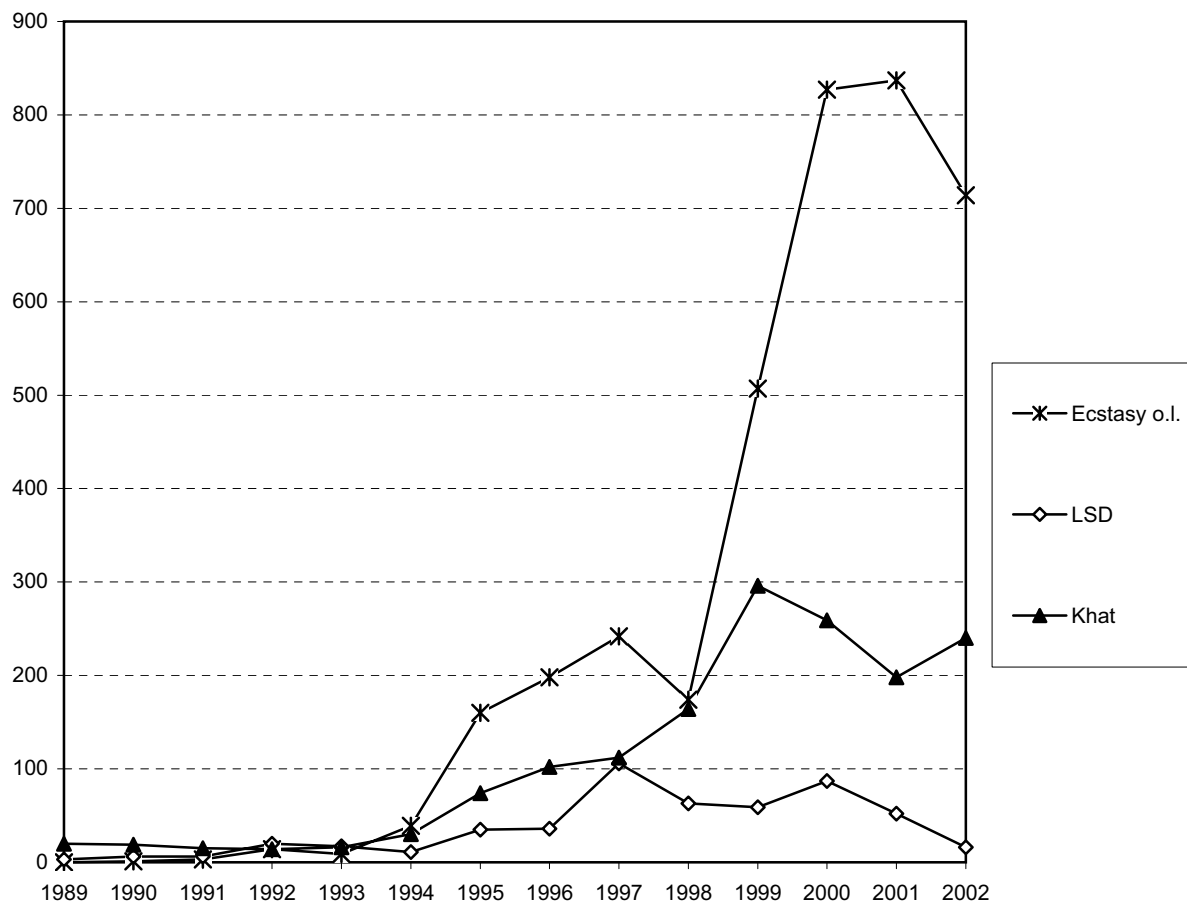
Note: In 2002 the National Bureau of Crime Investigation revised the figures for benzodiazepines for the period 1994-2001. That means that in this publication, the figures for benzodiazepines differ from those presented in earlier publications.

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisen

Source: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation

Figur 8.2
Antall beslag av ecstasy, LSD og khat
Number of seizures of ecstasy, LSD and khat

1989-2002



Kilde (Source): Kriminalpolitisen
(The National Bureau of Crime Investigation)

Tabell 8.3

Beslaglagt mengde heroin, kokain, cannabis og amfetamin i kilogram

Amount of confiscated opiates, cocaine, cannabis and amphetamines in kilogrammes

1974-2002

	Beslaglagt mengde			
	<i>Amount confiscated</i>			
	Heroin	Kokain	Cannabis	Amfetamin
	<i>Heroin</i>	<i>Cocaine</i>	<i>Cannabis</i>	<i>Amphetamines</i>
1974	5,4	0,0	38	0,0
1975	0,3	0,0	20	0,0
1976	17,2	0,0	29	3,2
1977	0,4	0,0	54	8,4
1978	0,3	0,0	80	1,4
1979	0,6	0,2	105	0,7
1980	4,9	0,2	114	0,8
1981	0,6	0,0	114	2,8
1982	0,8	0,3	127	5,2
1983	4,9	0,2	345	13,5
1984	2,5	0,2	295	9,5
1985	5,0	1,0	190	13,4
1986	5,8	0,3	206	19,7
1987	4,0	5,9	125	7,8
1988	12,0	2,2	144	13,1
1989	5,3	0,3	372	13,8
1990	3,2	0,9	230	25,1
1991	9,9	3,9	393	18,9
1992	10,8	2,4	177	11,7
1993	18,0	8,2	207	25,6
1994	26,9	5,1	480	16,0
1995	48,8	3,8	19 959	53,2
1996	74,1	24,1	711	30,3
1997	55,5	4,6	978	93,2
1998	37,4	92,7	1 992	208,0
1999	45,8	60,2	1 255	52,3
2000	51,5	12,2	664	93,0
2001	67,8	20,7	861	93,2
2002	59,1	35,7	1211	209,0

Note: Vektmengdene angir vekten på selve beslaget, og ikke vekten av det aktive stoffet. Mengden av aktivt stoff vil kunne variere sterkt.

Note: The weight represents the weight of the actual amount confiscated, not the weight of the active drug. The weight of the active drug can vary greatly.

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisen

Source: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation

Tabell 8.4

Beslaglagt mengde ecstasy, LSD, khat, spissfleinsopp og medikamenter

Amount of confiscated ecstasy, LSD, khat, magic mushrooms and tranquillisers

1989-2002

Ecstasy o.l.	LSD	Khat	Spiss - fleinsopp	Benzo- diazepiner	Opioidholdige medikamenter	
<i>Ecstasy etc</i>	<i>LSD</i>	<i>Khat</i>	<i>Magic mushrooms</i>	<i>Benzo- diazepines</i>	<i>Medicaments containing opioides</i>	
Tabletter <i>Tablets</i>	Doser <i>Doses</i>	kg	Gram <i>Grammes</i>	Tabletter <i>Tablets</i>	Tabletter <i>Tablets</i>	
1989	0	73	189	121	36 218	
1990	1	613	201	148	18 841	
1991	15	194	205	141	17 666	
1992	196	3 397	267	187	50 674	
1993	325	243	246	8	15 780	
1994	969	4 758	721	106	41 100	12 253
1995	9 965	1 325	1 330	164	27 000	11 325
1996	12 866	551	1 544	138	58 400	14 431
1997	13 182	6 888	1 720	433	153 100	16 076
1998	15 542	2 757	2 839	326	101 700	15 072
1999	24 664	483	4 761	560	183 000	19 800
2000	49 390	1 430	4 251	612	431 000	15 050
2001	61 575	417	2 296	205	847 000	18 800
2002	102 217	169	1 674	..	1 254 000	70 000 *

*Ett beslag var på hele 50 000 tabletter

*One seizure was comprised of 50 000 tablets.

1989 er det første året hvor kun innsendt materiale til analyse og/eller destruksjon ved Kriminalpolitisen er lagt til grunn for denne statistikken. I 1989 ble khat oppført på narkotikalistene i Norge.

Kriminalpolitisen foretok i 2002 en gjennomgang av tallene for benzodiazepiner, og tall for perioden 1994-2001 ble revidert. Tallene for benzodiazepiner i denne publikasjonen avviker derfor fra tallene i tidligere publikasjoner.

1989 was the first year when only material sent for analysis and/or destruction to the National Bureau of Crime Investigation was used as the basis for these statistics. Khat was added to the list of narcotic substances in Norway in 1989. In 2002 the National Bureau of Crime Investigation revised the figures for benzodiazepines for the period 1994-2001. That means that in this publication, the figures for benzodiazepines differ from those presented in earlier publications.

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisen

Source: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation

Tabell 8.5
Antall narkotikabeslag fordelt på stofftype og politidistrikt
Number of seizures of drugs by type of drug and police district

2002

Politidistrikt <i>Police district</i>	Cannabis <i>Cannabis</i>	Amfetamin <i>Amphetamine</i>	Kokain <i>Cocaine</i>	Heroin <i>Heroin</i>	LSD <i>LSD</i>	Ecstasy <i>Ecstasy</i>
Oslo	2 423	1 376	271	868	6	188
Østfold	715	316	21	75	0	55
Follo	351	163	15	21	0	12
Romerike	548	273	29	35	0	36
Hedmark	211	134	13	19	0	12
Gudbrandsdal	60	16	1	10	1	2
Vestoppland	85	31	4	33	0	4
Nordre Buskerud	101	72	5	21	0	12
Asker og Bærum	381	261	27	53	0	36
Søndre Buskerud	331	258	26	97	1	28
Vestfold	581	342	22	68	0	29
Telemark	359	227	12	77	1	23
Agder	756	366	22	52	0	45
Rogaland	797	406	18	104	2	59
Haugaland og Sunnhordaland	211	111	2	35	0	9
Hordaland	1045	489	33	211	2	62
Sogn og Fjordane	147	39	2	8	0	8
Sunnmøre	261	136	16	10	0	38
Nordmøre og Romsdal	113	48	3	14	1	12
Sør-Trøndelag	603	253	7	29	1	16
Nord-Trøndelag	131	74	4	4	0	1
Helgeland	83	38	3	2	0	0
Salten	210	56	5	23	0	9
Midtre Hålogaland	111	43	5	2	0	2
Troms	188	119	6	27	0	9
Vestfinnmark	57	36	3	3	0	2
Østfinnmark	37	7	1	1	0	1
Total	10 896	5 690	576	1 902	15	710

Note: I 2002 ble antall politidistrikt redusert fra 54 til 27.

Note: From 2002 the number of Police Districts was reduced from 54 to 27.

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisenralen

Source: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation

Tabell 8.6

Antall politidistrikt som har hatt beslag av ulike narkotiske stoffer

Number of police districts that have had seizures of different drugs

1991-2002

Antall politidistrikt som har hatt beslag av:							
<i>Number of police districts which have had seizures of:</i>							
	Heroin	Kokain	Cannabis	Amfetamin	Ecstasy	LSD	GHB
	<i>Heroin</i>	<i>Cocaine</i>	<i>Cannabis</i>	<i>Amphetamines</i>	<i>Ecstasy etc.</i>	<i>LSD</i>	<i>GHB</i>
1991	35	7	54	42	0	6	0
1992	26	6	54	41	0	8	0
1993	34	14	54	43	0	5	0
1994	39	11	54	45	0	4	0
1995	41	14	54	52	27	12	0
1996	43	16	54	49	26	15	0
1997	48	17	54	53	26	22	3
1998	46	33	54	52	26	17	2
1999	52	33	54	54	38	21	19
2000	50	35	54	54	47	24	19
2001	27	26	27	27	27	14	18
2002	25	25	27	27	25	8	12

Note: Tallene for 2001 og 2002 er basert på den nye inndelingen i 27 politidistrikter som trådte i kraft januar 2002. Før denne endringen var det 54 politidistrikter i Norge.

Note: The figures for 2001 and 2002 is based on the new division into 27 police districts which became operative from January 2002. There were 54 police districts until 2002.

Kilde: Kriminalpolitisen

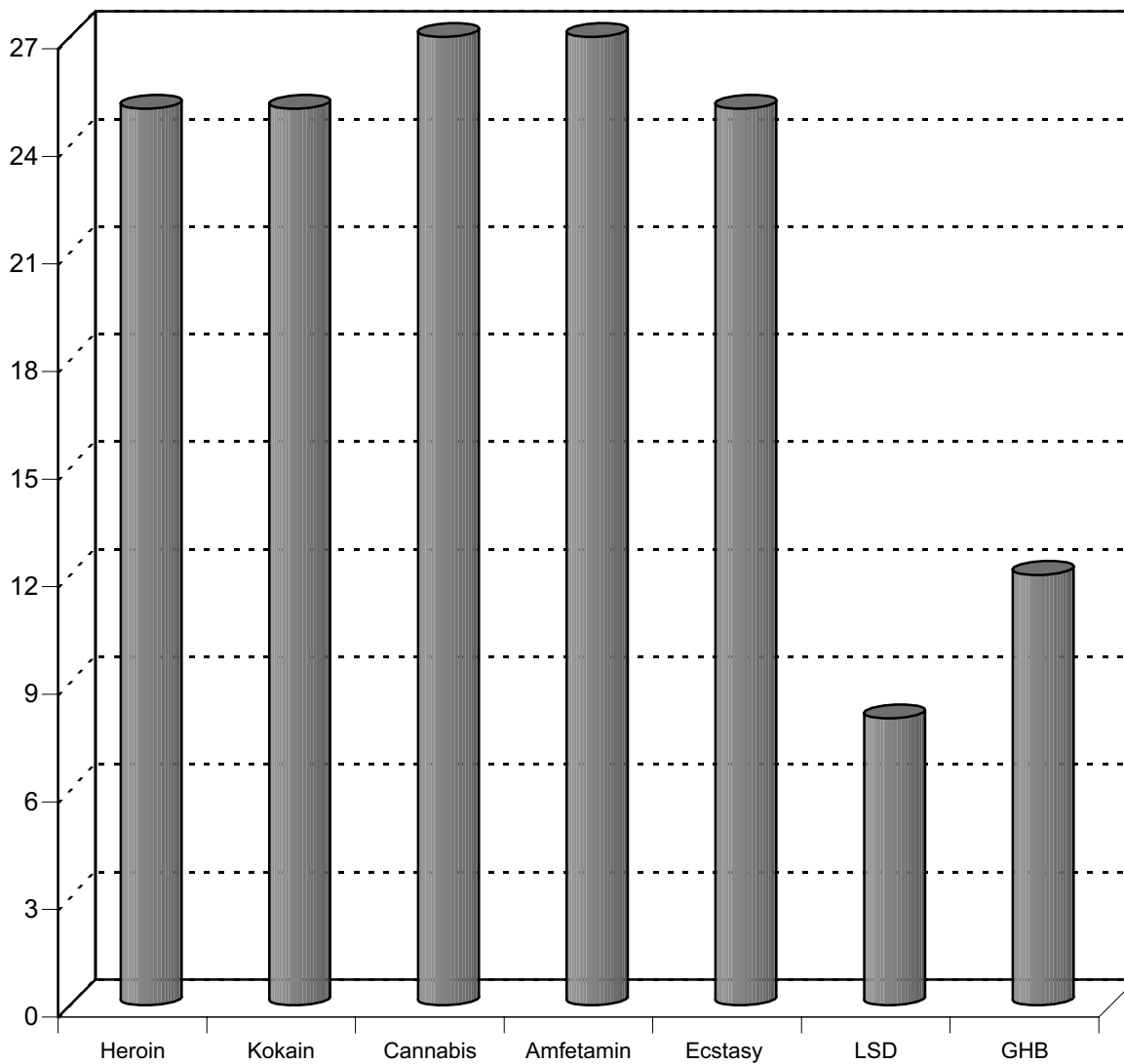
Source: The National Bureau of Crime Investigation

Figur 8.6

Antall politidistrikt (totalt 27) hvor det er beslaglagt ulike stoffer

Number of policedistricts (27 total) that have had seizures of different drugs

2002



Kilde (Source): Kriminalpolitisen
(The National Bureau of Crime Investigation)

CHAPTER 9

Drug-related Criminality

This chapter provides information on investigated criminal cases and persons charged with narcotics-related crimes, as well as sanctions. The figures presented in the tables are based on the criminal statistics registered with Statistics Norway (SSB). The last table in this chapter shows data from the prison authority covering the number of drug seizures, seizures of paraphernalia, as well as for body cavity searches and drugs found in Norwegian prisons during the 1990s.

In addition to the reported drug crimes there are a number of other forms of criminality that are associated with drugs, including violence or sexual crimes, committed while under the influence, or theft committed in order to obtain money to buy drugs. However, there are no statistics that cover these crimes on a continuous basis in Norway.

Also when interpreting these tables one must take into account the fact that outsiders seldom report such crimes. It is largely the activities of the police and customs authorities own activities that determine how many crimes are reported and lead to sanctions. Changes in the figures from one year to the next or between different districts will therefore be partly or entirely due to differences in the intensity of control, without there necessarily being any difference in the actual number of crimes committed. One example of this is seen in the decline in reported offences

in 2002. The reason for the decline may be connected with the wide-ranging organisational changes the police have undergone this year, with the merging of many police districts. Resources may in consequence have been allocated differently this year in relation to previous years. Among the changes in control that can be assumed to have influenced the figures given, are an increased use of drug dogs, the introduction of better technical equipment for investigative work and new investigative methods.

Changes in legislation can also influence the figures. In 1984 use and possession of small amounts of drugs was redefined from a misdemeanour to a crime, such that drug misdemeanours no longer exist. At the same time, a number of conditions that had earlier been crimes against the Medicinal Drugs Act were now related to penal legislation. Statistics covering drug crimes are divided into breaches of the Medicinal Drugs Act and paragraph 162 of the penal code. With respect to the use of drugs or possession of small amounts for personal use, this is generally regulated according to the former, which imposes fines or incarceration for up to 6 months. When a crime involves housing a larger volume of drugs – even if the intent is for personal use – or if the crime relates to production, import or sales, paragraph 162 of the penal code is applied, and with it a maximum sentence of 21 years' prison.

With the exception of 2002, table 9.1 shows a sharp rise in reported drugs offences, and table 9.2 echoes these developments in the numbers of investigated cases and charges brought for drugs-related offences. The number of convictions has risen as rapidly (table 9.4). Table 9.3 shows that a significant number of children and young people under 20 were charged for offences under Penal Code and the Medicinal Drugs Act. The youngest were less than 14 years old.

Data from Norwegian prisons set out in table 9.5 show that drugs seizures rose by 300% from 1990, and that seizures of user equipment have also risen. Drugs positive urine samples also rose comparatively. These statistics were amended in 2002, cf. footnote to table 9.5.

Tabell 9.1

Antall anmeldte narkotikalovbrudd

Number of drug offences reported to the police

1991-2002

	Straffeloven §162	Legemiddel- loven	Totalt
	<i>Penal Code §162</i>	<i>Act Relating to Medicinal Goods</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991	7 377	5 711	13 088
1992	7 692	6 328	14 020
1993	7 640	6 432	14 072
1994	8 005	6 759	14 764
1995	11 911	11 420	23 331
1996	13 669	13 786	27 455
1997	16 169	18 376	34 545
1998	17 276	21 498	38 774
1999	17 820	23 167	40 987
2000	19 302	24 726	44 028
2001	21 411	27 548	48 959
2002	20 600	26 410	47 010

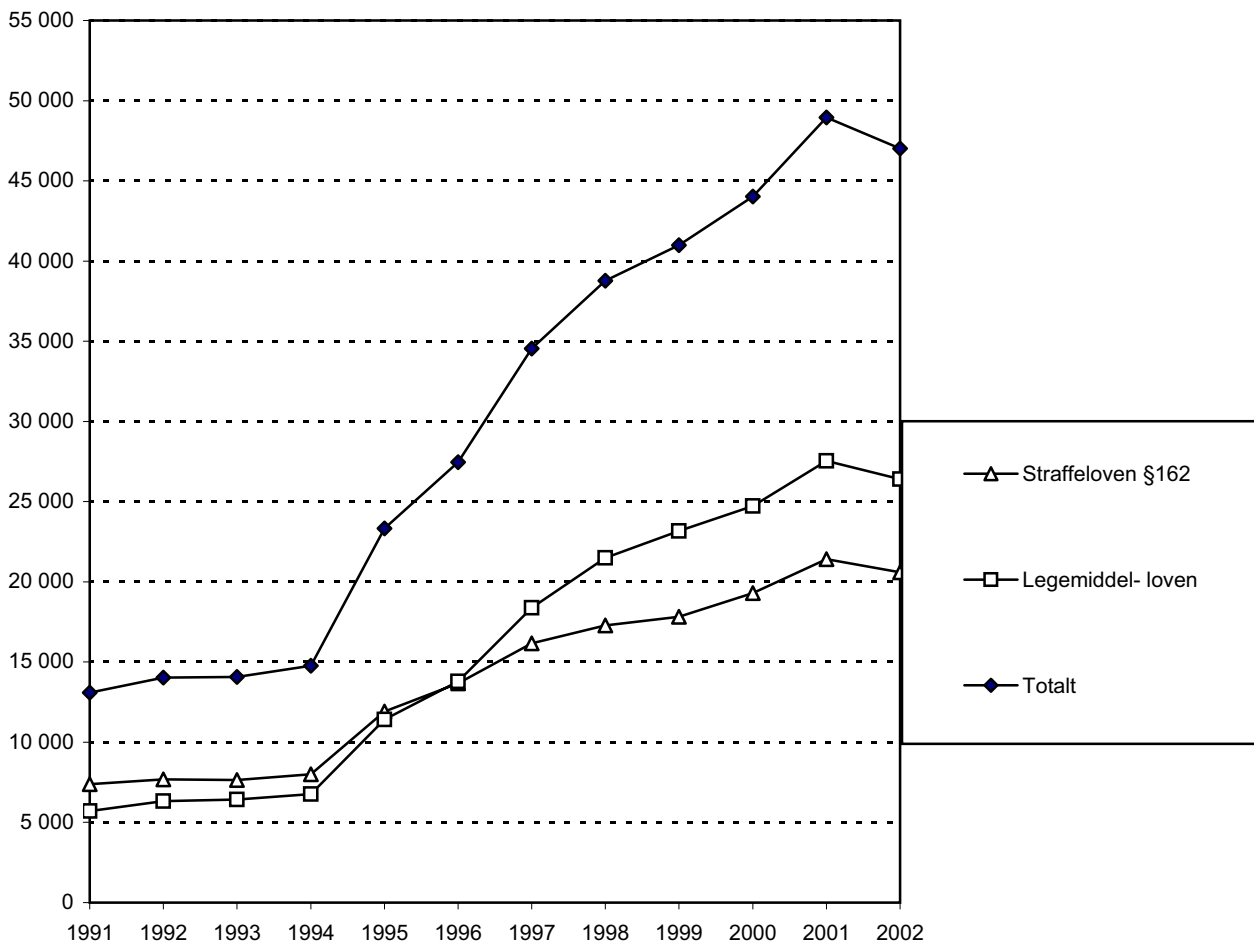
Note: 1991 er det første året at statistikken over anmeldte lovbrudd ble utarbeidet.

Note: The statistics on offences reported to the police were prepared for the first time in 1991.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå
Source: Statistics Norway

Figur 9.1
Antall anmeldte narkotikalovbrudd
Number of drug offences reported to the police

1991 - 2002



Kilde (Source) : Statistisk sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

Tabell 9.2

Antall etterforskede lovbrudd og personer siktet for narkotikaforbrytelser

Number of cases investigated and persons charged with drug crimes

1976 -2001

	Straffeloven §162 <i>Penal Code §162</i>		Legemiddeloven <i>Act Relating to Medicinal Goods</i>		Totalt <i>Total</i>	
	Saker <i>Cases</i>	Siktede <i>Persons charged</i>	Saker <i>Cases</i>	Siktede <i>Persons charged</i>	Saker <i>Cases</i>	Siktede <i>Persons charged</i>
1976	46	49	1 087	653	1 133	702
1977	55	71	1 365	747	1 420	818
1978	63	72	1 554	823	1 617	895
1979	67	88	1 639	865	1 706	953
1980	56	57	1 994	1 131	2 050	1 188
1981	52	60	2 942	1 401	2 994	1 461
1982	81	98	2 853	1 299	2 934	1 397
1983	156	123	3 637	1 762	3 793	1 885
1984	293	247	4 115	1 736	4 408	1 983
1985	1 137	609	3 666	1 332	4 803	1 941
1986	1 794	825	2 789	1 150	4 583	1 975
1987	2 364	915	2 244	1 021	4 608	1 936
1988	3 624	1 260	2 605	1 064	6 229	2 324
1989	4 266	1 367	3 837	1 690	8 103	3 057
1990	4 697	1 511	4 394	1 821	9 091	3 332
1991	5 328	1 584	4 621	1 993	9 949	3 577
1992	6 250	1 974	5 059	1 929	11 309	3 903
1993	6 458	2 282	5 281	1 508	11 739	3 790
1994	6 458	2 143	5 384	1 303	11 842	3 446
1995	8 044	2 496	7 629	1 442	15 673	3 938
1996	10 310	2 878	10 442	1 577	20 752	4 455
1997	11 639	3 424	12 360	1 764	23 999	5 188
1998	13 809	4 056	16 489	2 430	30 298	6 486
1999	16 040	4 891	20 135	3 111	36 175	8 002
2000	16 718	5 539	21 574	3 651	38 292	9 190
2001	18 667	6 287	25 073	4 459	43 740	10 746

Note: På grunn av endringer i lov og praksis er tallene fra før og etter 1985 ikke helt sammenlignbare.

Note: Due to changes in law and practice, figures before and after 1985 are not completely comparable.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk

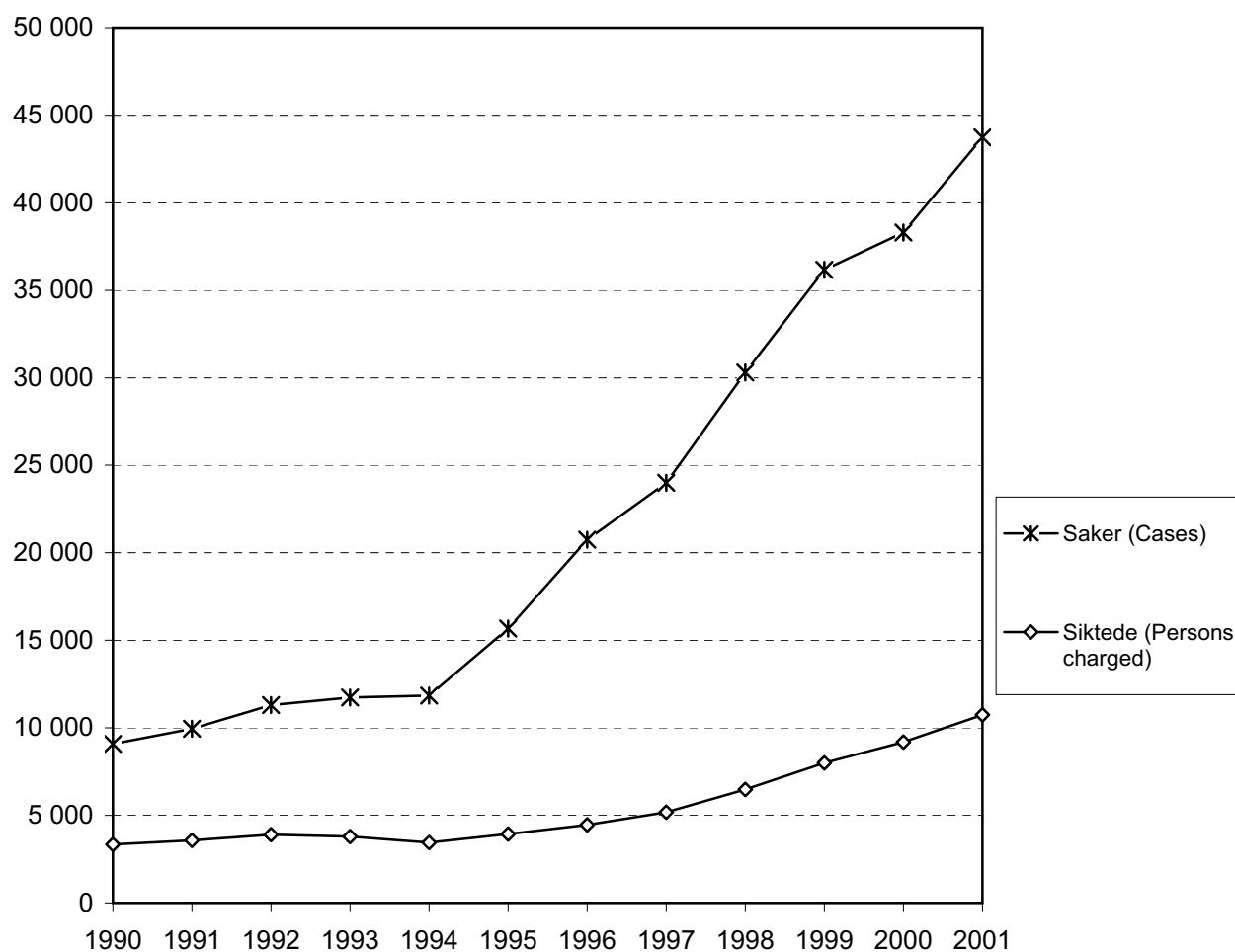
Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

Figur 9.2

Antall etterforskede lovbrudd og personer siktet for narkotikaforbrytelser

*Number of cases investigated and persons charged
with drug crimes*

1990-2001



Kilde(Source) : Statistisk sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

Tabell 9.3

Antall personer siktet for narkotikaforbrytelser fordelt på kjønn og alder

Number of persons charged with drug crimes by gender and age

2001

	Straffeloven §162 <i>Penal Code §162</i>	Prosent <i>Percentage</i>	Legemiddeloven <i>Act Relating to Medicinal Goods</i>	Prosent <i>Percentage</i>
Kjønn <i>Gender</i>				
Menn <i>Men</i>	5 216	83,0	3 429	76,9
Kvinner <i>Women</i>	1 068	17,0	1 030	23,1
Alder <i>age</i>				
-14	13	0,2	41	0,9
15 - 17	434	6,9	481	10,8
18 - 20	1 229	19,5	1 158	26,0
21 - 24	1 257	20,0	965	21,6
25 - 29	1 102	17,5	692	15,5
30 - 39	1 458	23,2	774	17,4
40 - 59	780	12,4	347	7,8
60 +	14	0,2	1	0,0
Totalt <i>Total</i>	6 287	100	4 459	100,0

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå. Kriminalstatistikk

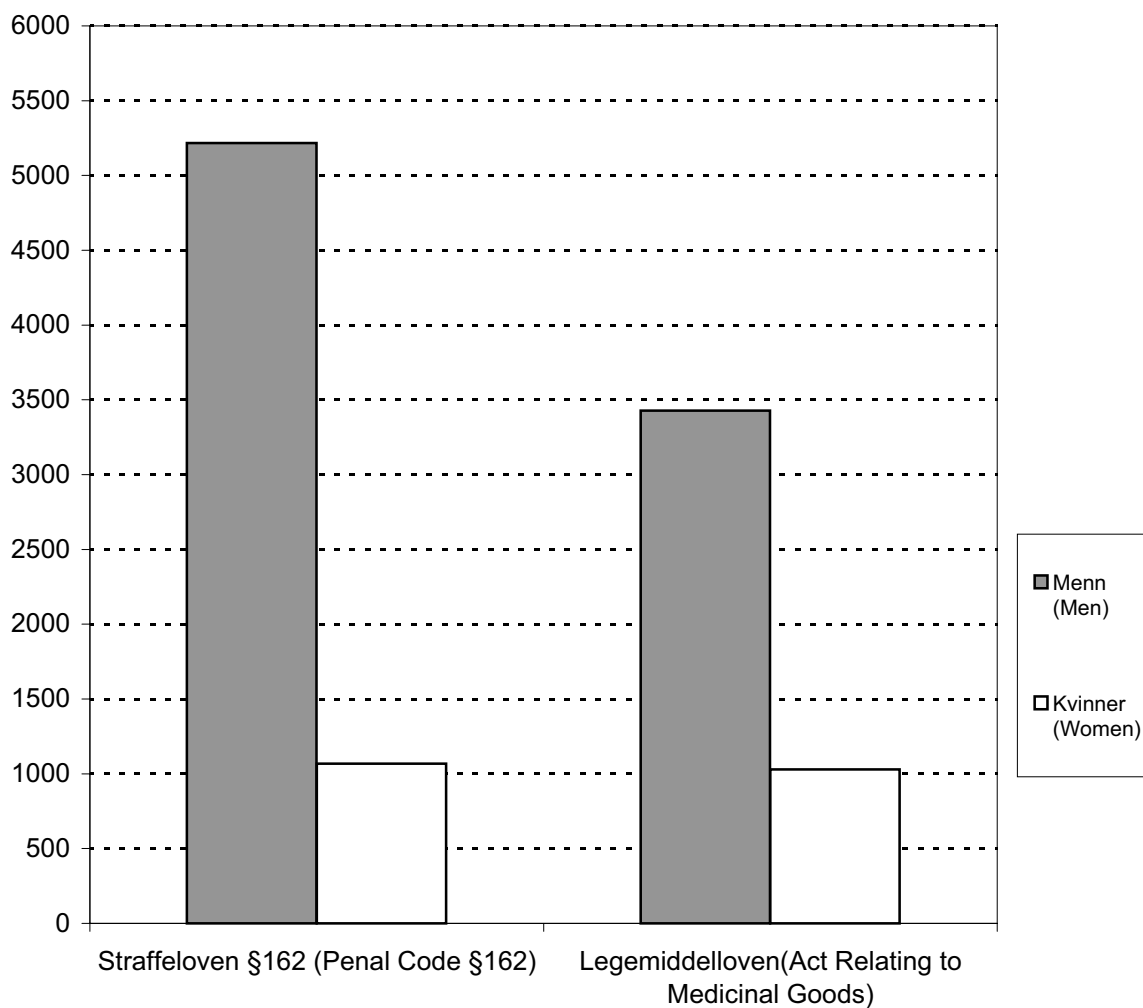
Source: Statistics Norway. Crime statistics

Figur 9.3

Antall personer siktet for narkotikaforbrytelser fordelt på kjønn

Number of persons charged with drug crimes by gender

2001



Kilde (Source) : Statistisk sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

Tabell 9.4
Antall reaksjoner for narkotikaforbrytelser
Number of sanctions in cases involving drug crimes

1969-2002

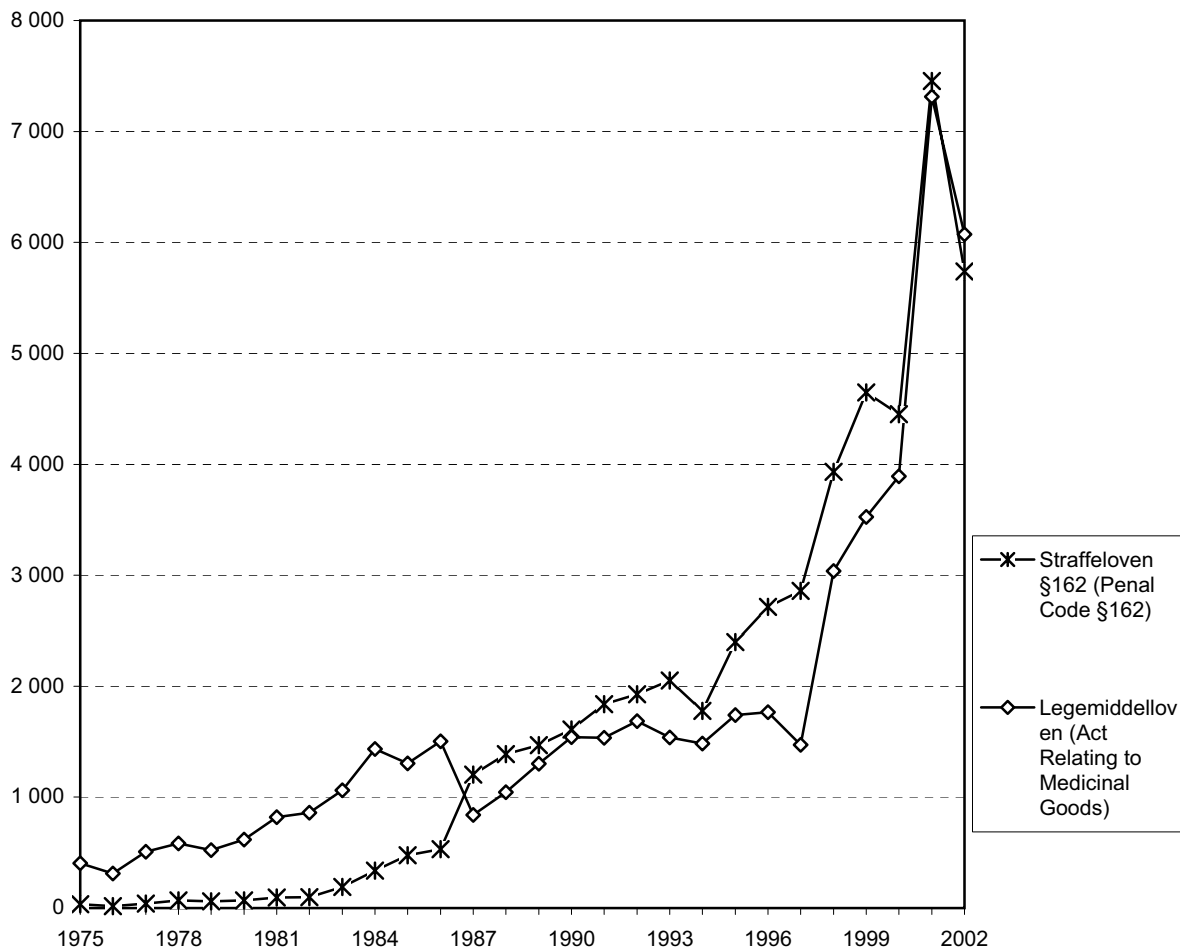
	Straffeloven §162 <i>Penal Code §162</i>	Legemiddel- loven <i>Act Relating to Medicinal Goods</i>	Totalt <i>Total</i>
1969	..	..	170
1970	..	..	289
1971	..	..	478
1972	..	..	344
1973	..	..	582
1974	..	..	648
1975	35	403	438
1976	16	313	329
1977	40	509	549
1978	69	582	651
1979	61	522	583
1980	70	617	687
1981	95	820	915
1982	97	859	956
1983	191	1 063	1 254
1984	337	1 433	1 770
1985	477	1 303	1 780
1986	531	1 504	2 035
1987	1 203	840	2 043
1988	1 389	1 043	2 432
1989	1 469	1 301	2 770
1990	1 610	1 542	3 152
1991	1 839	1 536	3 375
1992	1 928	1 686	3 614
1993	2 050	1 537	3 587
1994	1 777	1 483	3 260
1995	2 397	1 741	4 138
1996	2 716	1 765	4 481
1997	2 858	1 472	4 330
1998	3 932	3 039	6 971
1999	4 648	3 525	8 173
2000	4 451	3 893	8 344
2001	7 456	7 314	14 770
2002	5 738	6 072	11 810

Note: På grunn av endringer i lov og praksis er tallene før og etter 1985 ikke helt sammenliknbare.

Note: Due to changes in law and practice, figures before and after 1985 are not completely comparable.

Kilde: Statistisk sentralbyrå: Kriminalstatistikk.
Source: Statistics Norway: Crime statistics.

Figur 9.4
Antall reaksjoner for narkotikaforbrytelser
Number of sanctions in cases involving drug crimes
1975-2002



Kilde(Source) : Statistisk sentralbyrå
(Statistics Norway)

Tabell 9.5
Narkotika i norske fengsler
Drugs in Norwegian prison

1990-2002

Antall narkotikabeslag	Beslag av brukerstyr	Antall kroppsundersøkelser	Antall funn under kroppsundersøkelser	Antall urinprøver	Antall positive urinprøver, illegalt inntak (1)	Antall positive urinprøver, legalt inntak (1)	Antall positive urinprøver totalt	Andel positive urinprøver, illegalt/nekt, %	Antal positive urinprøver, %	Number of seizures	Number of seizures from body searches	Number of urine samples	Number of positive urine samples, illegalt inntak (1)	Number of positive urine samples, legalt inntak (1)	Number of positive urine samples totalt	Number of positive urine samples, percent	Number of positive urine samples, percent
236	638	148	18	11124	..	..	1 079	9,7	..						
215	638	308	66	16659	..	..	1 349	8,1	..						
216	632	155	32	17588	..	..	1 267	7,2	..						
252	541	28	8	20106	..	..	1 535	7,6	..						
267	740	41	22	17908	..	..	1 541	8,6	..						
275	873	33	13	17133	..	..	1 782	10,4	..						
236	825	26	18	18355	..	..	1 814	9,9	..						
284	1 194	36	6	18900	..	..	2 150	11,4	..						
325	1 090	27	5	16306	..	..	1 921	11,8	..						
391	1 128	21	10	17152	..	..	2 328	13,6	..						
494	1 097	23	14	18603	..	..	2 412	13,0	..						
523	882	61	23	20995	..	..	2 538	12,1	..						
651	1 008	23	4	21663	1999	1 195	3 194	14,7	9,2								

(1) : Statistikken ble lagt om i 2002 ved at man nå skiller mellom positive urinprøver som skyldes legalt- og illegalt inntak. Legalt inntak består av medisiner inneholdende narkotiske stoffer utdelt av fengselsheiselsen, prøver som inneholder metadon/subutex pga behandling, og prøver hvor det påviste stoffet sannsynligvis er inntatt utenfor fengselet (før innsettelse/permisjon). Illegalt inntak består av illegalt inntak i fengsel og nekt.

(1): As from 2002, statistical data no longer distinguish between positive urine tests caused by legal or illegal intake. Legal intake covers medicines containing narcotic substances and distributed by the prison health service, tests containing methadone/subutex for treatment purposes, and tests where the traced compound was probably consumed outside prison (before admittance/on leave). Illegal intake covers illegal intake within the prison and refusal to provide a urine sample.

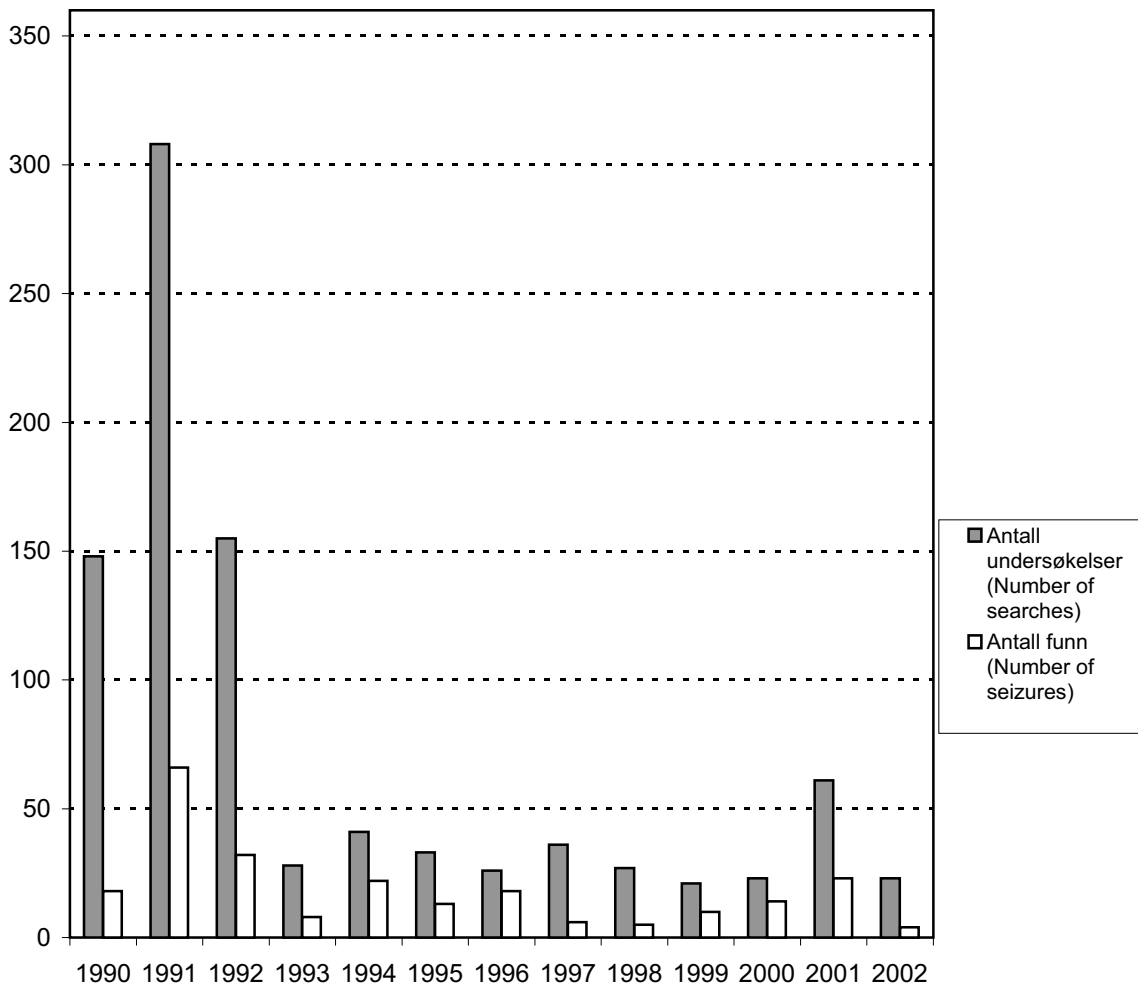
Kilde: Kriminalomsorgens sentrale forvaltning
Source: The Norwegian Correctional Services

Figur 9.5

Antall kroppsundersøkelser i fengsler og antall funn under kroppsundersøkelser

Number of body searches in prison and number of seizures from body searches

1990 - 2002



Kilde(Source): Kriminalomsorgens sentrale forvaltning
(The Norwegian Correctional Services)

CHAPTER 10

Sales of Dependence Inducing Substances

The three tables in this chapter cover only the most important groups of dependence inducing pharmaceuticals. Medicines other than those presented in the tables can also lead to dependence – including medicines taken for allergies, psychotic illnesses, etc. However these medicines are seldom an object of drug abuse in Norway. The figures are based on information from the Norwegian Medical Depot.

Common for all the medicines treated in the tables is that they are legally available narcotic substances. This means that the use of such medicines, without a prescription from a physician is punishable, and that it is illegal to sell such substances outside a pharmacy and without a prescription from a medical doctor. Illegal use, import or sales are punishable according to the narcotics law, and as is shown in Tables 8.2 and 8.4 in Chapter 8, large quantities are seized each year, particularly of benzodiazepines.

Medicines are divided into dependence inducing medicines usually in the form of weaker tranquillisers and anxiety-depressing medication (anxiolytics), sleeping tablets (hypnotics) and stronger tranquillisers (sedatives). Previously the active agent in these medicines were barbiturates, but from the beginning of the 1960s these have largely been replaced by benzodiazepines, which are often less harmful. In addition to these suppressive medicines, there are also opiate-based medicines, which in medical terms are re-

ferred to as opiates. Common for these is that they contain morphine or morphine-like substances that are used as pain-killers for severe pain. Foremost these medicines are used in hospitals, but they can also be an active agent in medicines that are sold as prescription drugs to patients. Methadone is one such morphine-like drug, which is used in methadone-assisted treatment of long-term heroine users.

Strict guidelines regulate the prescription of medicines that contain barbiturates or opiates, with the exception of only the weakest of these. It is therefore difficult for drug users to obtain substances through a physician. The guidelines for prescribing medicines containing benzodiazepine are substantially less restrictive, and many users are capable of attaining from a doctor, in some cases by visiting several different physicians. It is hoped that this latter problem can be resolved with the introduction of a 'personal physician' system, which limits the opportunity to visit other doctors.

The usual unit of measure for dependence inducing substances is a defined daily dose (DDD). A defined daily dose is equal to the assumed average dose per day, used for the main indication of the preparation.

Generally speaking, there has been a decline in the sale of practically all dependency creating drugs in Norway, though we have seen a sharp

rise in the case of morphine and methadone since the 1970s (cf. table 10.1). The rising number of patients in methadone-assisted treatment from 1998 – cf. table 7.10 – is reflected in the rise in methadone sales over the past 4 years. Tables 10.2 and 10.3 show that while the sales figures for anxiolytics, hypnotics and sedatives have declined in several counties, there are still large variations among counties with respect to the daily dose sold.

Salg av avhengighetsskapende legemidler

Sales of Dependence Inducing Substances

Tabell 10.1

Salg av avhengighetsskapende legemidler angitt i definerte døgndoser (DDD) per 1000 innbyggere per døgn

Sale of addictive medication given in defined daily doses per 1000 inhabitants per day

1975-2002

	Anxiolytika		Hypnotika og sedativa		Opioider			
	Benzo-diazepiner	Øvrige preparater (<i>other</i>)	Benzo-diazepin-derivater	Øvrige preparater (<i>other</i>)	Morfin	Petidin	Metadon	Kodein
1975	24,0	1,5	17,3	12,8	0,04	0,12	0,10	..
1976	23,7	1,4	19,6	11,0	0,05	0,13	0,05	..
1977	24,3	1,0	22,3	10,2	0,05	0,07	0,02	..
1978	25,9	0,9	27,8	9,8	0,07	0,07	0,03	..
1979	25,7	0,9	32,5	9,0	0,07	0,07	0,04	..
1980	22,0	0,7	33,6	7,2	0,07	0,07	0,05	..
1981	21,7	0,60	32,5	6,4	0,11	0,07	0,09	..
1982	22,5	0,59	30,4	5,8	0,12	0,07	0,09	..
1983	22,2	0,56	31,1	5,3	0,16	0,07	0,12	..
1984	22,0	0,55	30,7	4,6	0,27	0,07	0,14	..
1985	23,0	0,57	31,4	4,0	0,44	0,07	0,13	..
1986	23,5	0,55	37,8	3,5	0,49	0,07	0,08	10,50
1987	24,3	0,51	40,6	3,0	0,59	0,07	0,05	11,00
1988	24,4	0,48	42,3	2,7	0,67	0,06	0,05	11,20
1989	23,7	0,47	42,7	2,3	0,80	0,06	0,04	10,90
1990	23,3	0,48	39,9	2,1	0,87	0,06	0,05	11,10
1991	22,3	0,33	35,2	0,5	0,90	0,06	0,05	..
1992	21,4	0,36	29,7	0,0	1,00	0,06	0,05	11,40
1993	19,7	0,41	27,4	0,0	1,06	0,06	0,08	11,30
1994	19,1	0,44	25,4	0,8	1,04	0,05	0,06	11,30
1995	18,3	0,64	21,7	4,2	1,10	0,05	0,11	11,10
1996	17,5	0,45	19,9	7,0	1,10	0,05	0,15	11,20
1997	17,4	0,61	18,4	9,9	1,10	0,05	0,11	11,50
1998	17,7	0,72	17,0	12,5	1,30	0,04	0,16	11,70
1999	17,9	0,85	15,1	15,2	1,40	0,05	0,58	11,80
2000	18,0	0,97	13,7	18,1	1,40	0,04	0,97	11,90
2001	18,3	1,03	13,1	20,9	1,40	0,05	1,30	12,50
2002	18,8	1,08	12,3	23,5	1,50	0,05	1,70	12,90

Note: En definert døgndose tilsvarer den mengden av legemiddelet som normalt anvendes i løpet av et døgn ved den type lidelse legemiddelet vanligvis anvendes mot.

Note: A defined daily dose is defined as the assumed average dose per day, used for the main indication of the preparation

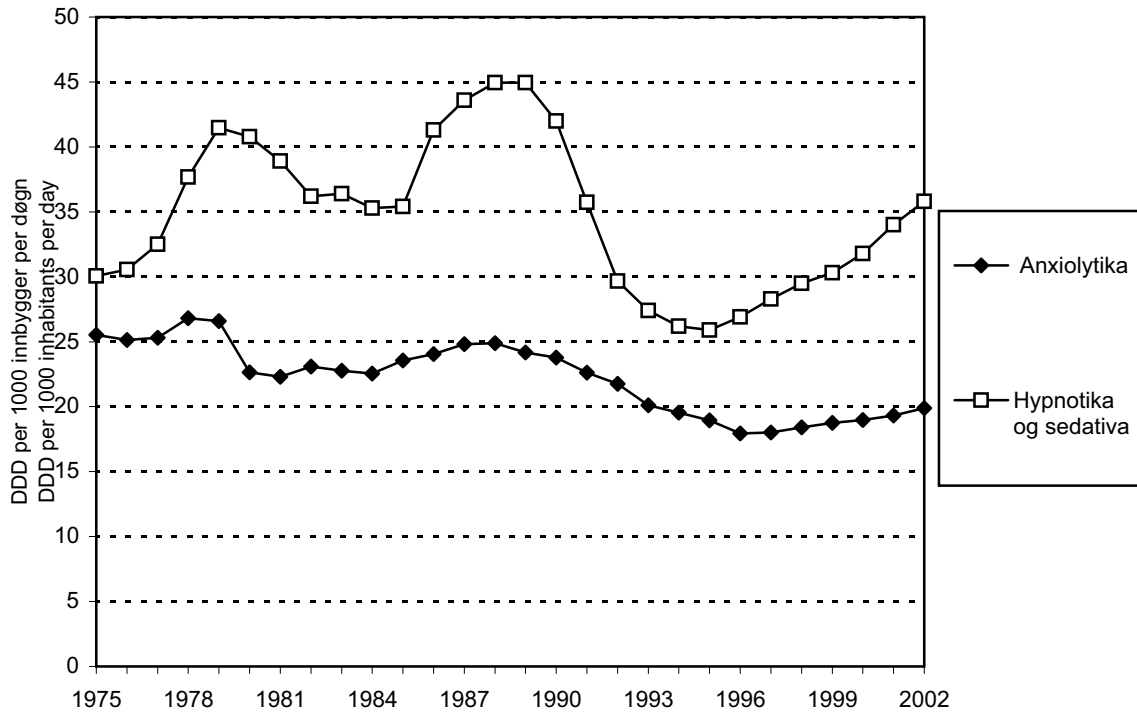
Kilde: Norsk medisinaldepot. Legemiddelforbruket i Norge.

Source: The Norwegian Medical Depot. Use of medication in Norway.

Figur 10.1

Salg av benzodiazepiner og benzodiazepinderivater
Sales of benzodiazepines and benzodiazepine derivatives

1975-2002



Kilde (Source): Norsk Medisinaldepot
The Norwegian Medical Depot

Tabell 10.2
Salg av anxiolytika (benzodiazepiner og øvrige preparater)
fordelt på fylke, angitt i definerte døgndoser per 1000 innbyggere per døgn
Sale of tranquillizers (benzodiazepines and similar substances) by county
given in defined daily doses per 1000 inhabitants per day

1987-2002

Fylke	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<i>County</i>																
Østfold	42,3	39,5	37,6	36,3	34,2	31,8	30,9	30,3	28,7	28,3	28,3	28,7	28,5	28,7	28,3	28,6
Akershus	17,5	17,6	17,5	17,6	18,0	17,7	16,5	16,2	15,6	14,8	14,8	15,1	15,3	15,1	15,5	15,8
Oslo	32,2	32,5	32,3	30,4	27,6	27,2	24,1	24,1	24,9	21,8	21,9	22	22,2	21,7	21,7	22
Hedmark	24,1	23,8	24,4	24,7	22,6	21,6	20,7	19,8	18,7	17,2	17,0	17,5	18,2	17,8	17,7	18,3
Oppland	24,3	24,2	24,2	24,1	23,1	21,3	20,3	20,1	20,2	18,6	19,8	19,9	20,3	20,5	21,1	22,2
Buskerud	27,6	26,6	25,6	25,9	25,2	23,8	22,0	21,3	20,6	21,4	20,6	21,1	21,2	21,5	22,2	23,2
Vestfold	31,8	32,6	30,1	29,0	26,6	23,7	22,7	22,4	21,7	20,7	20,2	20,2	20,5	21,2	22,1	22,7
Telemark	27,7	26,5	25,7	26,8	25,9	24,5	23,0	23,0	23,0	22,8	23,7	25,6	27,4	28,7	29	30,1
Aust-Agder	30,0	30,7	30,5	30,9	30,7	30,0	27,7	24,7	23,8	23,1	23,2	24	24,6	24,2	24,2	25,6
Vest-Agder	35,0	35,7	34,2	32,8	32,1	32,2	29,2	27,7	25,3	23,5	22,9	23,5	23,2	23,3	24,1	25,6
Rogaland	27,1	27,6	26,9	26,5	25,2	24,7	22,1	21,0	20,2	19,6	19,4	19,7	19,8	19,6	19,9	20,1
Hordaland	21,0	21,5	20,7	19,4	17,6	16,9	16,4	15,8	15,1	14,5	14,6	15	15,6	16,1	16,9	17,6
Sogn og Fjordane	15,0	14,6	14,9	14,8	14,4	13,8	12,7	11,9	10,9	10,5	10,4	10,7	11,1	11,2	11,2	11,6
Møre og Romsdal	17,8	17,9	17,4	17,4	17,5	17,0	15,8	15,3	14,9	13,8	14,2	14,3	14,5	14,7	15,4	16,1
Sør-Trøndelag	21,5	22,3	21,9	21,8	21,6	20,9	18,8	17,7	16,5	15,4	15,9	16,8	16,4	17,1	18,1	17,7
Nord-Trøndelag	19,7	20,3	20,6	20,2	19,0	18,0	16,0	15,2	14,6	13,3	13,4	13,7	14	14,4	14,8	15,2
Nordland	18,4	18,3	17,9	18,0	17,8	16,9	15,6	14,6	13,7	13,4	13,6	14	14,8	15,7	16,3	16,7
Troms	16,1	16,0	15,3	15,3	14,7	14,7	13,5	13,4	13,3	12,5	12,5	12,9	13,7	13,7	14,2	15,3
Finnmark	13,6	13,2	11,2	11,4	11,1	11,2	9,9	9,1	8,9	9,3	9,9	10,9	12	12,6	12,7	13,7
Hele landet	24,8	24,8	24,2	23,7	22,7	21,8	20,1	19,5	18,9	17,9	18,0	18,4	18,8	19	19,4	19,9

Note: En definert døgndose tilsvarer den mengden av legemiddelet som normalt anvendes i løpet av et døgn ved den type lidelse legemiddelet vanligvis anvendes mot.

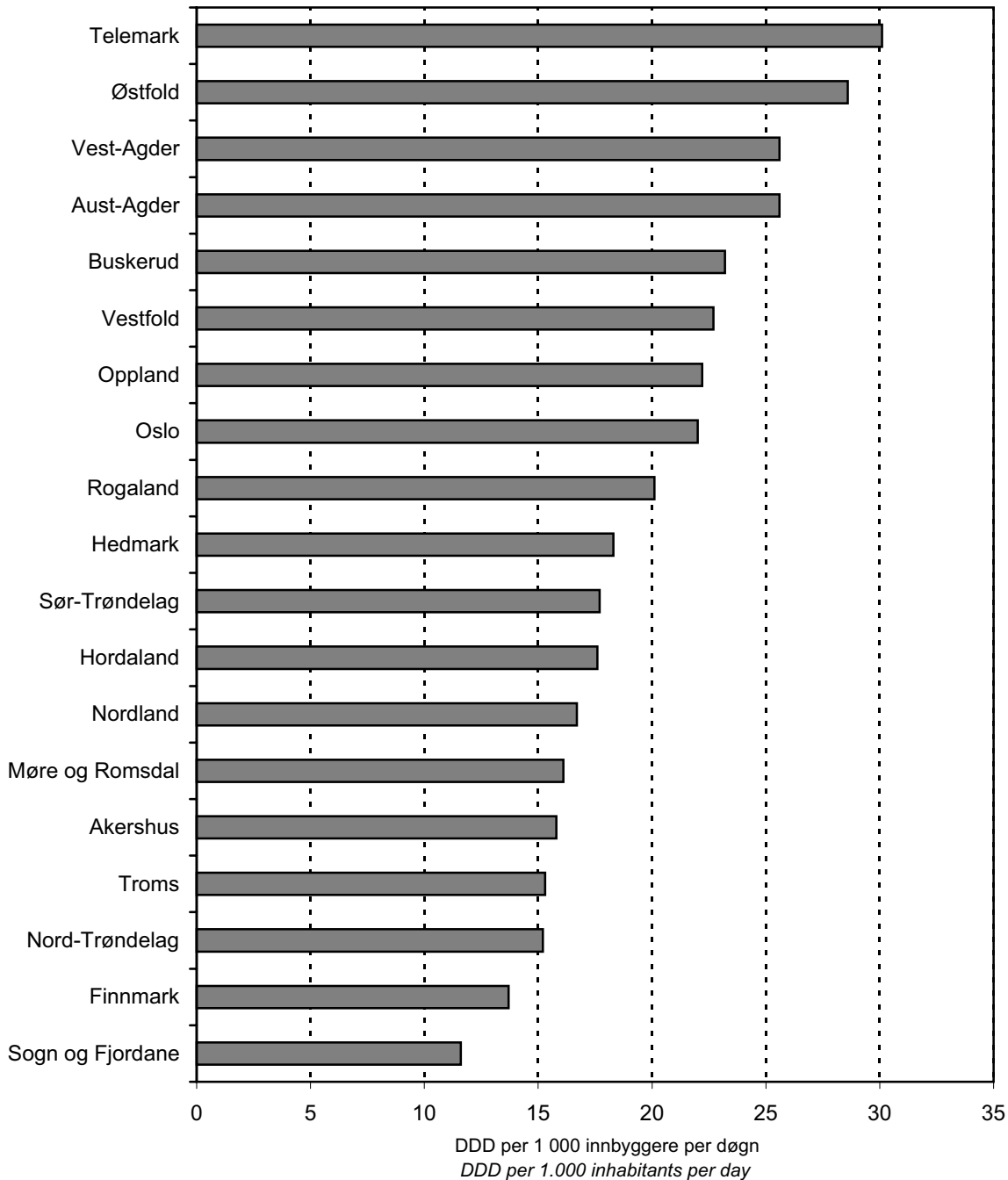
Note: A defined daily dose is defined as the assumed average dose per day, used for the main indication of the preparation

Kilde: Norsk Medisinaldepot. Legemiddelforbruket i Norge.

Source: The Norwegian Medical Depot. Use of medication in Norway

Figur 10.2
Salg av anxiolytika fordelt på fylke
Sale of tranquillisers by county

2002



Tabell 10.3

Salg av hypnotika og sedativa (benzodiazepinderivater og øvrige preparater) fordelt på fylke, angitt i definerte døgndoser per 1000 innbyggere per døgn

Sale of hypnotics and sedatives (benzodiazepine derivatives and similar substances) by county given in defined daily doses per 1000 inhabitants per day

1987-2002

Fylke County	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Østfold	50,0	49,6	49,6	46,7	39,3	31,8	30,1	28,8	29,5	32,3	34,5	36,0	36,0	36,8	39,0	41,7
Akershus	30,2	31,4	31,8	29,4	26,3	21,7	20,7	20,2	20,8	22,4	23,4	24,4	25,5	26,5	29,0	30,7
Oslo	67,9	69,4	68,9	59,2	49,1	40,2	36,5	36,2	35,3	36,4	38,4	40,1	41,1	41,1	43,9	45,7
Hedmark	38,2	39,3	40,8	39,1	32,5	26,9	25,6	24,4	24,2	24,6	25,7	26,6	27,8	28,8	31,2	34
Oppland	42,4	42,3	43,8	41,8	36,5	29,5	27,4	26,3	27,4	27,4	32,1	31,9	33,5	35,2	38,1	40,5
Buskerud	43,3	45,2	44,9	42,2	37,1	31,1	28,6	27,4	27,5	30,2	30,5	32,2	32,7	34,3	37,0	39,5
Vestfold	46,1	49,2	47,1	42,5	35,6	29,0	27,5	27,3	28,3	29,7	30,8	31,2	32,4	33,6	36,5	37,6
Telemark	46,9	47,3	45,7	45,0	39,1	33,1	30,7	30,2	30,0	31,0	32,7	34,7	37,4	38,8	42,2	44,8
Aust-Agder	51,5	53,0	53,0	50,3	43,4	39,4	35,2	31,0	32,5	34,5	36,3	38,1	39,3	38,9	41,2	44,4
Vest-Agder	61,0	62,8	60,1	58,1	50,1	46,2	41,2	38,3	35,8	36,6	36,4	37,8	37,3	37,0	40,4	42,3
Rogaland	53,3	54,8	53,9	50,6	42,0	34,6	30,8	29,2	27,7	28,0	28,7	29,2	29,4	30,2	32,3	33,5
Hordaland	40,1	42,2	42,3	39,9	31,5	25,6	24,5	23,0	22,2	22,8	24,0	25	26,3	27,9	30,2	31,8
Sogn og Fjordane	28,0	28,8	30,3	30,5	25,9	20,9	19,4	18,6	17,3	17,4	18,2	18,8	19,6	19,8	21,8	23,4
Møre og Romsdal	33,7	36,0	36,2	35,7	31,4	26,0	24,4	23,3	23,4	24,2	26,4	27,1	28,1	29,5	32,6	34,9
Sør-Trøndelag	38,8	40,9	42,1	39,1	35,3	28,9	26,3	23,8	23,0	23,3	25,1	26,5	27,2	29,3	32,2	32,4
Nord-Trøndelag	37,0	39,5	39,8	38,4	32,2	27,4	25,0	23,8	23,2	23,4	24,9	25,7	27,4	29,5	31,6	33,8
Nordland	34,7	35,6	36,7	36,5	31,8	26,4	25,0	23,2	22,2	22,9	24,6	25	26,4	28,2	30,5	31,5
Troms	27,5	28,0	28,0	27,5	23,0	19,8	19,0	17,8	17,1	17,0	17,6	18,5	20,2	20,8	22,7	24,5
Finnmark	23,1	23,8	22,3	20,1	17,1	14,1	12,6	11,3	11,5	12,1	13,4	14,9	16,5	17,1	18,4	19,6
Hele landet	43,5	45,0	44,9	42,0	35,7	29,7	27,5	26,2	25,9	26,9	28,3	29,4	30,4	31,8	34,0	35,8

Note: Barbiturater er inkludert til og med 1987. En definert døgndose tilsvarer den mengden av legemiddelet som normalt anvendes i løpet av et døgn ved den type lidelse legemiddelet vanligvis anvendes mot.

Note : Barbiturates are included up to and including 1987. A defined daily dose is defined as the assumed average dose per day, used for the main indication of the preparation

Kilde: Norsk Medisinaldepot. Legemiddelforbruket i Norge.

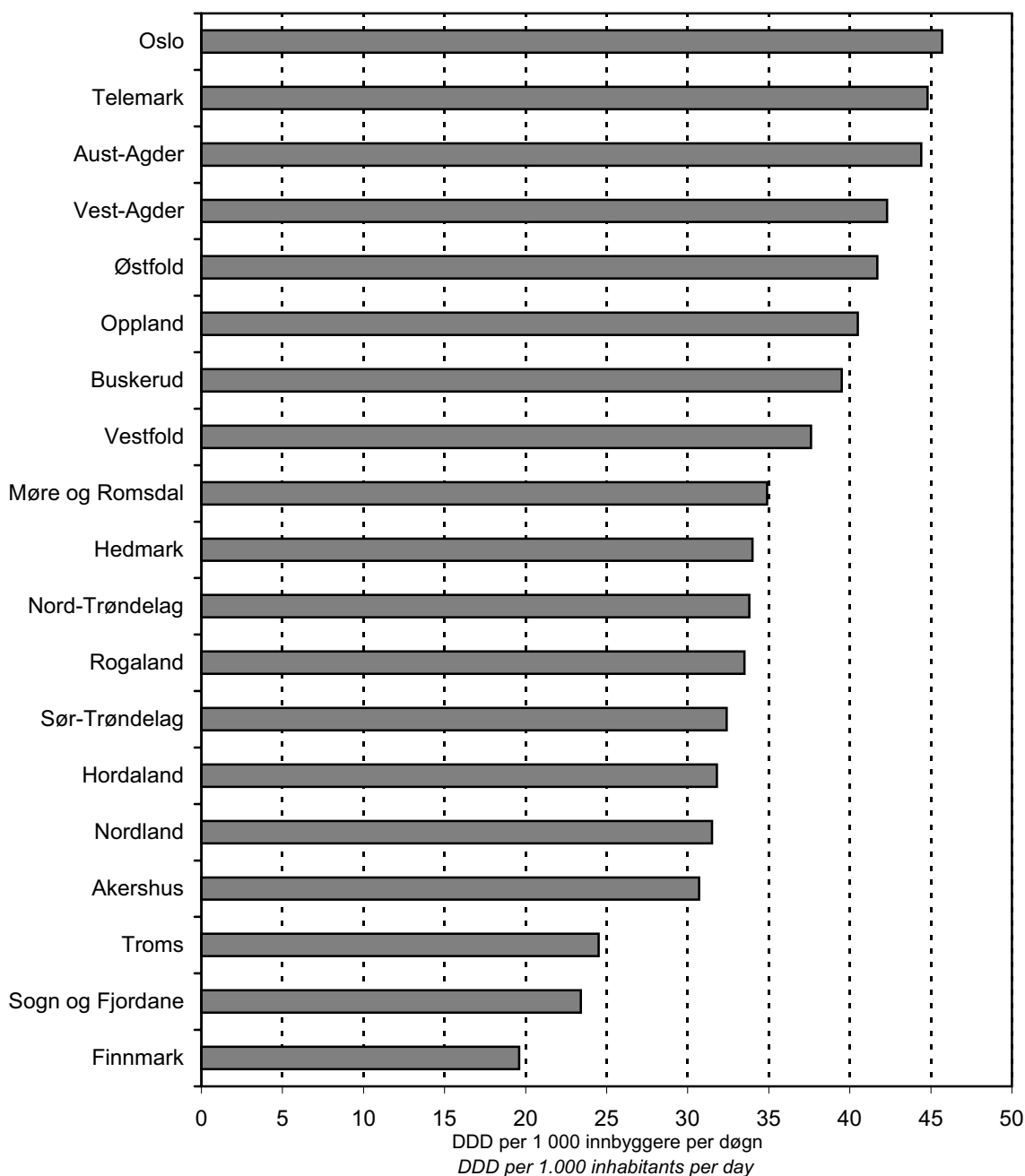
Source: The Norwegian Medical Depot. Use of medication in Norway.

Figur 10.3

Salg av hypnotika og sedativa fordelt på fylke

Sale of hypnotics and sedatives by county

2002



CHAPTER 11

Studies on the Use of Alcohol and Drugs by Young People

The tables in this chapter are based on studies conducted by the National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS, previously SIFA), using a representative sample of young people in Oslo and the rest of the country. These studies clearly have limitations as many of the young people do not respond to the survey, and because one cannot control for how honestly they reply. Therefore it does not provide an entirely reliable resource for determining the extent of the use of different drugs among young people. However, because these limitations are largely the same year after year, there are good reasons to believe that the picture the study gives of the development trends over time is more or less correct. Nonetheless, one should not over emphasise the small differences from one year to the next.

During the period 1971–1985 information on alcohol use was collected every other year by a postal survey, which was sent to 2 000 young people throughout the country between the ages of 15–20 years old. In 1986 and in and from 1990 information has been collected yearly from approximately 3 000 young people ranging from 15–20 years old. This information provides the basis for tables 11.1, 11.3 and 11.4. During the study from 1986 and in and from 1990, information has also been gathered concerning young people's use of other substances, which provides the basis for tables 11.6 and 11.8.

The figures indicate that the estimated average level of alcohol consumption has risen substantially during recent years from an average of 3.04 litres pure alcohol in 1994 to 5.55 litres in 2003. This rise is alarmingly high, even if alcohol consumption among the adult population has also risen during the same period. The sharp 2002–2003 rise may be a measurement error phenomenon. "Alcopop" could be purchased in high street grocery stores from 1 January 2003, and may have caused a temporary hike for this type of beverage. The questionnaire survey is conducted annually in February and March. Alcohol consumption figures registered in 2003 may be higher than would have been the case six months or so down the line. That said, we can not discount that the rise in alcohol consumption may not continue and register in next year's survey as a further increase. The percentage rise in average alcohol consumption among girls is slightly higher, but boys of the same age continue to drink more than girls. The highest rise in average consumption is among the youngest cohorts. Nevertheless, average debut age has stood still in recent years (cf. table 11.5).

Looking at the national figures, table 11.6 shows that the percentage of people who say they have tried cannabis at some time or other has doubled since 1990, but has remained stable in recent years. The proportion of amphetamine users rose from 1.2 % in 1990 to 4.6 % in 2003, and cocaine use has also grown. We have seen, on the

other hand, a decline in sniffing. Other substances show little change. There has been no rise recently in the number of young people who support the free sale of cannabis or would try it if there was no danger of being arrested (table 11.8).

In and from 1968 the institute has conducted yearly studies of drug use among young people in Oslo from 15-20 years old. Information from these surveys provides the bases for Tables 11.2 and 11.7. A comparison of drug use by young people shows that young people in Oslo are more likely to report trying different narcotic substances; see figure 11.7b.

Tabell 11.1

Prosent av ungdom i Norge som har drukket alkohol noen gang fordelt på kjønn og alder

Percentage of young people in Norway who have at some time drunk alcohol by gender and age

1971-2003

	Gutter	Jenter	15	16-17	18-19	Alle
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>				<i>All</i>
1971	79	74	62	79	85	77
1973	82	77	60	81	90	79
1975	82	78	63	81	91	80
1977	83	80	65	81	92	81
1979	81	81	64	81	92	81
1981	82	79	63	83	89	80
1983	80	79	60	83	89	80
1985	82	79	62	81	92	80

	Gutter	Jenter	15-16	17-18	19-20	Alle
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>				<i>All</i>
1986	86	84	73	88	93	85
1990	85	85	73	89	93	85
1991	86	85	73	89	93	85
1992	83	85	70	89	92	84
1993	81	84	66	88	93	83
1994	80	85	65	87	93	83
1995	82	85	69	87	95	84
1996	81	85	70	88	91	83
1997	81	85	73	87	94	84
1998	83	85	72	86	92	84
1999	80	84	71	86	93	82
2000	83	88	74	87	94	86
2001	78	86	69	87	92	83
2002	79	83	67	87	94	82
2003	84	85	72	88	93	85

Note: Undersøkelsene fra og med 1986 er utført på et noe eldre utvalg enn tidligere år, og har en annen aldersinndeling. Tallene fra de to undersøkelsesseriene er derfor ikke helt sammenliknbare.

Note: The studies after 1985 were carried out on a slightly older sample than in previous years, and the age groups are different. Figures from the two series are therefore not completely comparable.

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 11.2

Prosent av ungdom i Oslo i alderen 15-20 år som har drukket alkohol noen gang fordelt på kjønn og alder

Percentage of young people in Oslo aged 15-20 years who have at some time drunk alcohol by gender and age

1972-2003

	Gutter	Jenter	15-16	17-18	19-20	Alle
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>				<i>All</i>
1972	92	89	80	95	93	91
1973	92	89	81	94	96	91
1974	86	92	76	92	92	87
1975	90	92	86	93	94	91
1976	88	90	82	93	93	90
1977	92	93	81	92	99	91
1978	92	94	85	95	95	92
1979	91	94	82	95	98	93
1980	92	91	86	94	93	91
1981	92	91	83	94	98	92
1982	86	90	80	92	92	88
1983	93	88	81	93	95	90
1984	88	86	75	88	97	87
1985	85	90	75	91	95	88
1986	87	92	84	91	96	90
1987	86	88	79	89	95	87
1988	88	89	79	91	95	88
1989	88	88	78	90	94	88
1990	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991	80	85	69	88	89	83
1992	84	86	71	89	94	85
1993	82	89	71	95	91	86
1994	79	85	70	85	91	82
1995	79	85	67	88	91	82
1996	86	85	76	88	92	85
1997	84	83	72	89	91	84
1998	81	82	67	85	92	81
1999	80	83	73	83	90	82
2000	79	84	72	81	92	82
2001	76	79	68	82	86	78
2002	77	82	64	85	91	80
2003	75	79	65	83	83	77

Note: Utvalget i Oslo i 1990 ble, ved en feil, for lite til å kunne regnes som representativt, og data for 1990 er derfor utelatt i tabellen.

Note: Due to an error, the sample for Oslo in 1990 was too small to be representative, so data for 1990 are not presented in the table.

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 11.3

Beregnet gjennomsnittlig årlig alkoholforbruk målt i liter ren alkohol fordelt på ulike drikkesorter for ungdom i Norge i alderen 15-20 år

Estimated annual consumption measured in litres of pure alcohol by type of beverage among young people in Norway aged 15-20 years

1986-2003

	Øl	Vin	Brennevin	Rusbrus*	Totalt
	<i>Beer</i>	<i>Wine</i>	<i>Liquor</i>	<i>Alcopops*</i>	<i>Total</i>
1986	1,79	0,40	1,08		3,27
1990	1,74	0,34	0,83		2,91
1991	1,77	0,33	0,82		2,92
1992	1,89	0,34	0,89		3,12
1993	1,71	0,32	0,86		2,89
1994	1,75	0,31	0,94		3,00
1995	1,63	0,26	0,88		2,77
1996	1,79	0,31	0,94		3,04
1997	1,73	0,39	0,88		3,00
1998	2,55	0,52	1,20	0,31	4,58
1999	1,87	0,52	1,26	0,35	4,00
2000	2,21	0,60	1,63	0,42	4,86
2001	2,33	0,62	1,83	0,39	5,17
2002	1,99	0,50	1,49	0,37	4,35
2003	2,20	0,53	1,41	1,41	5,55

Note*: Rusbrus kom ikke på markedet før 1996.

Note*: Alcopops was not sold before 1996.

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 11.4

Beregnet gjennomsnittlig årlig alkoholforbruk målt i liter ren alkohol for ungdom i Norge i alderen 15-20 år, fordelt på kjønn og alder

Estimated annual consumption measured in litres of pure alcohol for young people in Norway aged 15-20 years

1971-2003

	Gutter	Jenter	15	16-17	18-19	Alle
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>				<i>All</i>
1971	3,37	1,14	1,21	2,14	3,27	2,30
1973	4,08	1,65	1,24	2,77	3,98	2,86
1975	4,29	1,68	1,34	2,88	4,18	2,99
1977	4,18	2,03	1,64	3,16	3,95	3,07
1979	3,92	2,06	1,20	2,81	4,16	2,94
1981	4,42	2,25	1,35	3,26	4,60	3,30
1983	4,37	2,06	1,51	3,04	4,58	3,23
1985	4,38	2,23	1,53	3,02	4,75	3,28

	Gutter	Jenter	15-16	17-18	19-20	Alle
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>				<i>All</i>
1986	4,81	1,95	2,35	3,37	4,19	3,30
1990	4,02	2,08	1,63	3,14	4,27	2,97
1991	4,13	1,90	1,63	3,25	3,90	2,95
1992	4,27	2,09	1,48	3,29	4,44	3,14
1993	3,69	2,19	1,41	3,41	3,79	2,92
1994	3,95	2,24	1,44	3,43	3,98	3,04
1995	3,68	2,08	1,51	3,03	3,94	2,80
1996	3,87	2,39	1,71	3,23	4,23	3,08
1997	3,79	2,38	1,78	3,06	4,53	3,03
1998	5,58	3,56	2,79	4,52	6,06	4,49
1999	5,00	3,11	2,44	4,61	5,08	3,96
2000	5,99	3,88	2,63	5,12	6,49	4,80
2001	6,64	4,02	3,21	5,31	7,11	5,18
2002	5,28	3,69	2,53	4,63	6,31	4,36
2003	7,12	4,36	3,56	5,53	7,42	5,55

Note: Undersøkelsene fra og med 1986 er utført på et noe eldre utvalg enn tidligere år, og har en annen aldersinndeling. Tallene fra de to undersøkelsesseriene er derfor ikke helt sammenliknbare.

Note: The studies after 1985 were carried out on a slightly older sample than in previous years, and the age groups are different. Figures from the two series are therefore not completely comparable.

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 11.5

Gjennomsnittsalder for første gangs bruk av så mye som en flaske øl, en desiliter vin eller en kvart desiliter brennevin i Oslo og i landet som helhet

Mean age of drinking as much as one bottle of beer, one decilitre of wine or 0.25 decilitre of spirits in Oslo and Norway

1986-2003

	Oslo			Landet som helhet (Norway)		
	Øl <i>Beer</i>	Vin <i>Wine</i>	Brennevin <i>Spirits</i>	Øl <i>Beer</i>	Vin <i>Wine</i>	Brennevin <i>Spirits</i>
1986	14,2	14,4	15,1	..	..	..
1987	14,1	14,3	14,9	..	..	..
1988	14,2	14,5	15,0	..	..	..
1989	14,3	14,6	15,1	..	..	..
1990	..	..	..	14,5	14,9	15,1
1991	14,6	14,8	15,2	14,4	14,9	15,1
1992	14,3	14,6	15,2	14,6	15,0	15,2
1993	14,4	14,8	15,2	14,7	15,1	15,2
1994	14,5	14,7	15,4	14,7	15,1	15,3
1995	14,5	14,8	15,2	14,8	15,1	15,3
1996	14,5	14,7	15,2	14,8	15,2	15,4
1997	14,5	14,8	15,1	14,8	15,2	15,2
1998	14,4	14,9	15,1	14,8	15,3	15,3
1999	14,4	14,8	15,0	14,6	15,1	15,1
2000	14,3	14,8	15,0	14,6	15,1	15,1
2001	14,2	14,8	15,0	14,6	15,1	15,1
2002	14,4	14,9	15,1	14,5	15,1	15,0
2003	14,3	14,9	14,9	14,5	15,1	15,0

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 11.6

Prosent av ungdom i Norge i alderen 15-20 år som oppgir at de noen gang har brukt forskjellige stoffer
Percentage of young people in Norway aged 15-20 years who say that they have at some time used different drugs

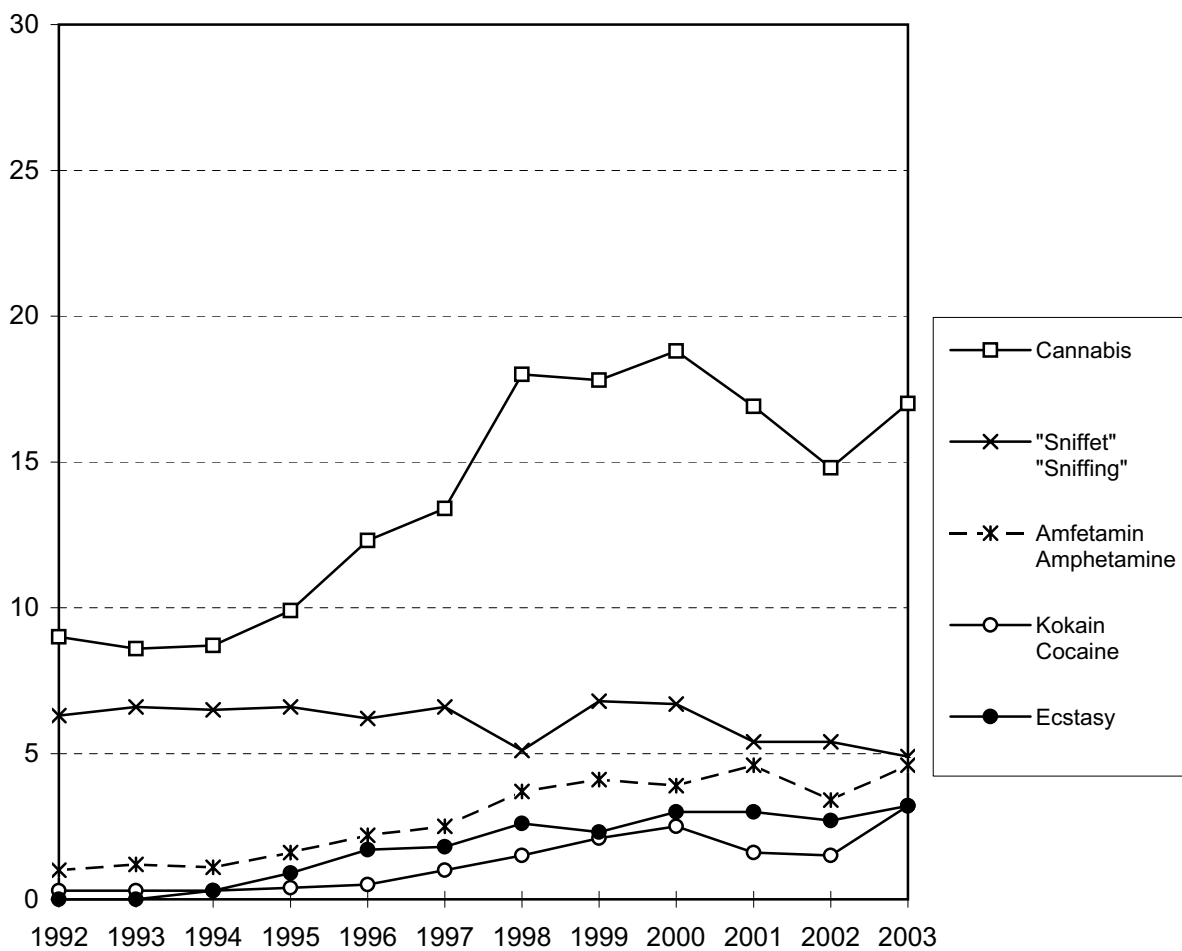
1990-2003

	Cannabis	"Sniffet"	Amfetamin o.l. stoffer Amphetamine and similar substances	Kokain eller "crack"	LSD	Ecstasy	GHB	Heroin o.l. stoffer Heroin and similar substances	Tatt stoff med sprøyte Injected drugs	Antall i alt Total number
1990	8,0	8,3	1,2	0,5	..	..	..	0,5	0,3	2 901
1991	8,3	7,6	0,9	0,3	..	..	..	0,5	0,2	3 105
1992	9,0	6,3	1,0	0,3	..	..	..	0,9	0,4	2 897
1993	8,6	6,6	1,2	0,3	..	..	..	0,8	0,6	2 658
1994	8,7	6,5	1,1	0,3	0,4	0,3	..	0,6	0,3	2 469
1995	9,9	6,6	1,6	0,4	0,3	0,9	..	0,8	0,4	2 263
1996	12,3	6,2	2,2	0,5	0,8	1,7	..	0,6	0,3	2 043
1997	13,4	6,6	2,5	1,0	0,9	1,8	..	0,7	0,3	1 971
1998	18,0	5,1	3,7	1,5	1,6	2,6	..	0,7	1,4	1 636
1999	17,8	6,8	4,1	2,1	1,6	2,3	..	1,5	1,1	1 771
2000	18,8	6,7	3,9	2,5	1,8	3,0	..	0,6	1,6	1 706
2001	16,9	5,4	4,6	1,6	1,1	3,0	1,1	0,8	1,0	1 727
2002	14,8	5,4	3,4	1,5	0,8	2,7	0,6	0,4	0,7	1 636
2003	17,0	4,9	4,6	3,2	0,8	3,2	0,8	0,9	0,8	1 789

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Figur 11.6
Prosent av ungdom i Norge
som oppgir at de noen gang har brukt forskjellige stoffer
Percentage of young people in Norway
who say that they have at some time used different drugs

1992-2003



Kilde (Source): Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
 (Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research)

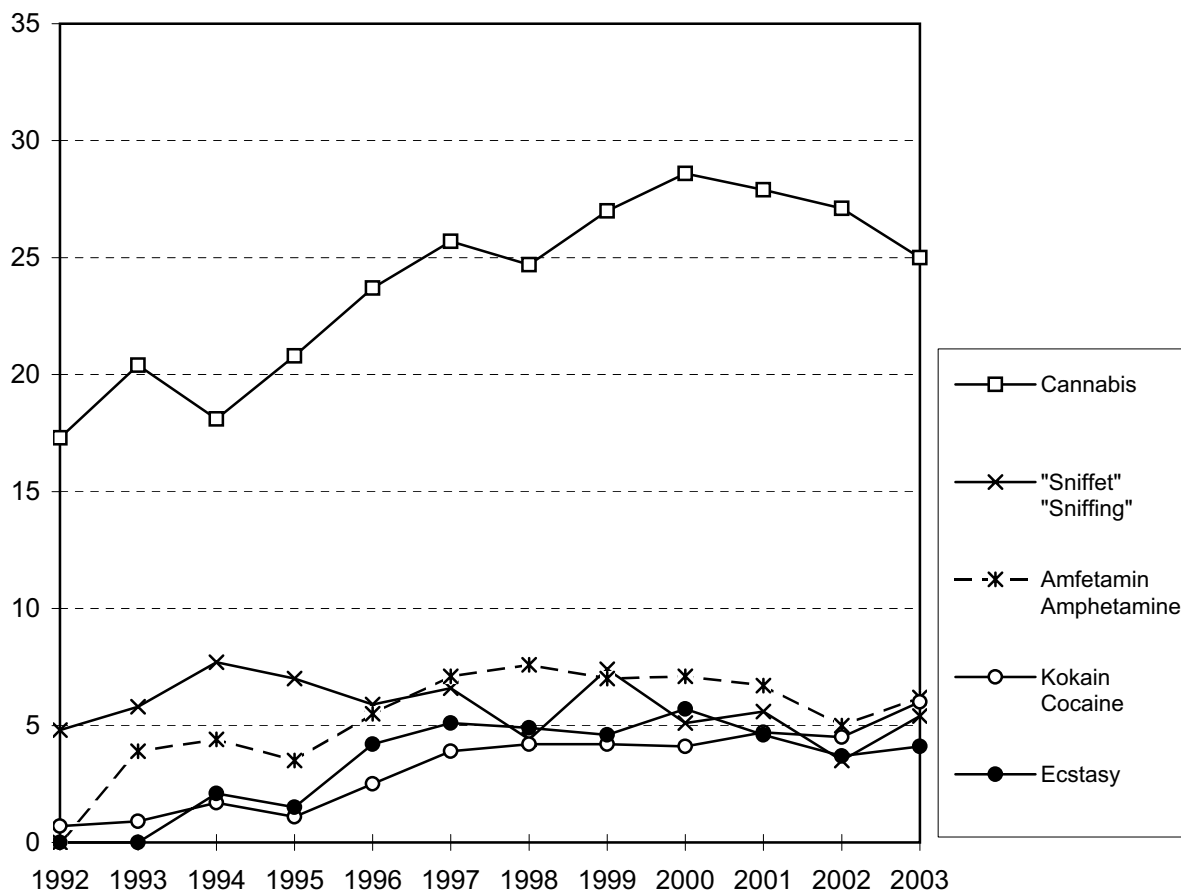
Tabell 11.7
Prosent av ungdom i Oslo i alderen 15-20 år som oppgir at de noen gang har brukt forskjellige stoffer
Percentage of young people in Oslo aged 15-20 years who say that they have at some time used different drugs

1975-2003	Cannabis	"Sniffet" "Sniffing"	Amfetamin o.l. stoffer Amphetamine and similar substances	Kokain eller "crack" Cocaine or "crack"	LSD	Ecstasy	GHB	Heroin o.l. stoffer med sprøyte Heroin and similar substances	Tatt stoff Injerted drugs	Antall i alt Total number
1975	18,7	8,0	5,9	..	3,4	..	..	..	1,9	785
1976	16,5	6,4	4,8	..	2,2	..	..	..	1,5	775
1977	18,1	10,3	3,9	..	1,2	..	..	1,4	0,6	771
1978	17,5	9,3	3,2	..	1,6	..	..	1,2	0,4	739
1979	22,5	12,8	4,1	..	2,3	..	..	2,2	1,8	729
1980	19,5	12,4	3,1	..	0,6	..	..	1,7	0,7	707
1981	22,5	9,9	3,0	..	1,2	..	..	1,2	0,8	770
1982	21,5	10,9	3,4	..	1,4	..	..	1,3	1,1	743
1983	19,8	9,7	2,4	..	0,9	..	..	1,6	0,9	681
1984	21,8	13,2	4,0	..	0,6	..	..	1,4	0,7	695
1985	19,5	10,3	1,8	..	0,7	..	..	1,3	1,2	678
1986	16,5	9,8	2,2	..	0,6	..	..	0,5	0,5	623
1987	17,3	11,2	3,3	..	0,7	..	..	1,6	0,9	578
1988	16,0	9,8	2,5	1,5	0,5	..	..	1,0	0,7	1 257
1989	18,1	8,0	2,3	1,5	0,3	..	..	1,4	0,6	1 260
1990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991	16,6	5,8	2,3	0,8	..	..	..	0,6	0,7	829
1992	17,3	4,8	2,2	0,7	..	..	..	1,4	0,9	765
1993	20,4	5,8	3,9	0,9	..	..	..	2,5	1,0	686
1994	18,1	7,7	4,4	1,7	1,9	2,1	..	1,3	0,6	481
1995	20,8	7,0	3,5	1,1	1,3	1,5	..	0,9	0,0	457
1996	23,7	5,9	5,5	2,5	1,7	4,2	..	0,9	0,1	768
1997	25,7	6,6	7,1	3,9	2,8	5,1	..	1,2	0,4	808
1998	24,7	4,4	7,6	4,2	2,8	4,9	..	1,2	1,3	822
1999	27,0	7,4	7,0	4,2	2,8	4,6	..	1,2	1,3	1 146
2000	28,6	5,1	7,1	4,1	2,5	5,7	..	0,9	1,6	1 180
2001	27,9	5,6	6,7	4,7	1,6	4,6	1,3	1,1	1,7	1 204
2002	27,1	3,5	5,0	4,5	1,4	3,7	0,5	1,0	0,6	1 153
2003	25,0	5,4	6,2	6,0	1,2	4,1	0,9	1,1	1,0	1 381

Kilde: Statens institutt for alkohol- og narkotikaforskning
Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Figur 11.7a
Prosent av ungdom i Oslo
som oppgir at de noen gang har brukt forskjellige stoffer
Percentage of young people in Oslo
who say that they have at some time used different drugs

1992-2003



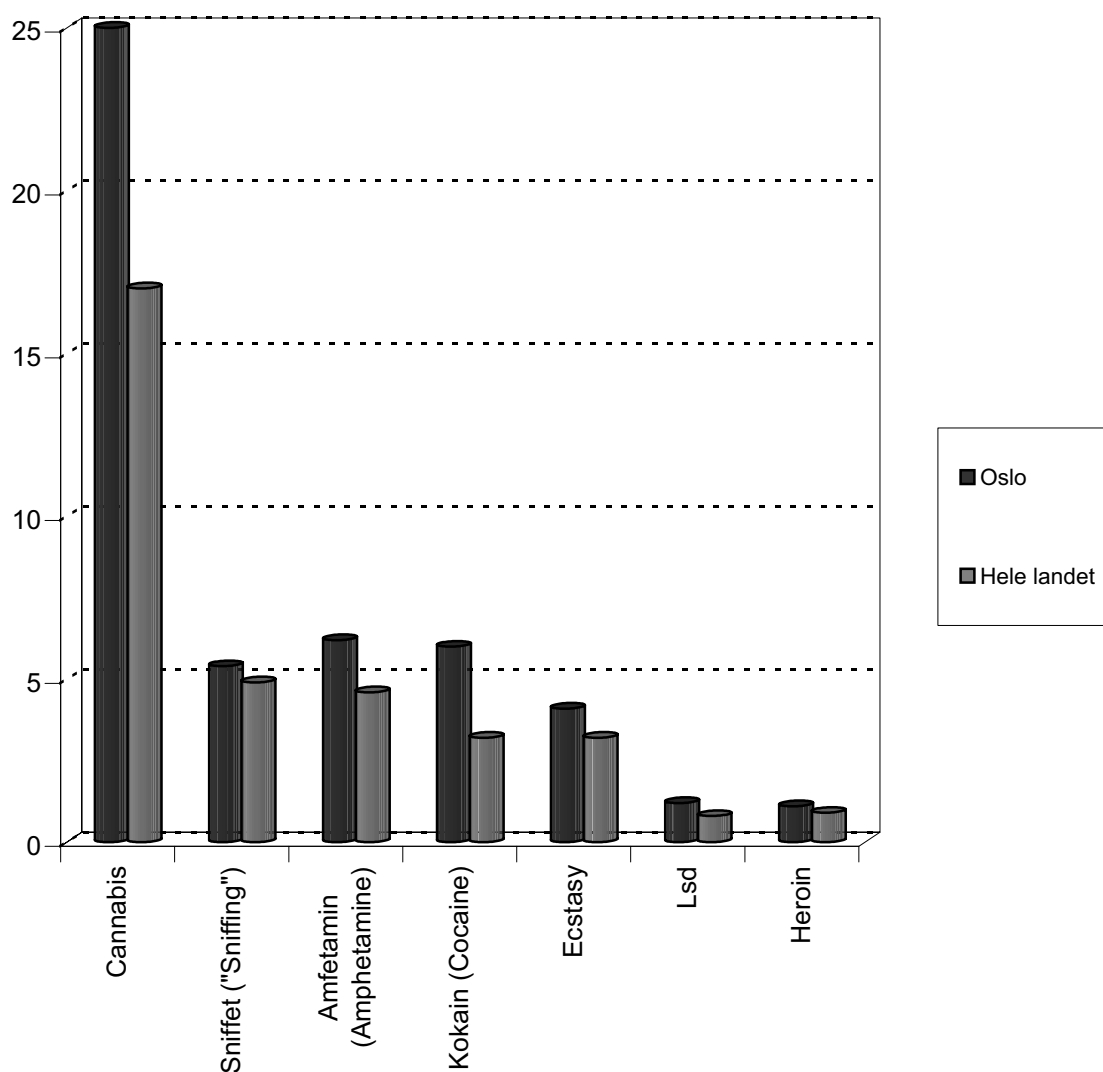
Kilde (Source): Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
(Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research)

Figur 11.7b

Prosent av ungdom i Oslo og hele landet som oppgir at de noen gang har brukt forskjellige stoffer

Percentage of young people in Oslo and Norway who say that they have at some time used different drugs

2003



Kilde (Source): Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
(Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research)

Tabell 11.8

Prosent av ungdom i Norge i alderen 15-20 år som sier at cannabis bør kunne selges fritt og som kunne tenke seg å prøve hvis det ikke var fare for å bli arrestert
Percentage of young people in Norway aged 15-20 years who mean that cannabis should be sold freely and who would try it if there were no danger of being arrested

1990-2003

	Selges fritt <i>Sold freely</i>	Ville prøve <i>Would try</i>
1990	2,4	4,7
1991	2,6	5,5
1992	3,3	5,7
1993	3,8	6,7
1994	5,0	7,2
1995	5,5	8,3
1996	9,0	11,3
1997	10,8	12,1
1998	12,1	14,5
1999	11,9	13,2,
2000	9,9	13,1
2001	10,8	13,1
2002	10,3	11,1
2003	9,6	11,3

Kilde: Statens Institutt for rusmiddelforskning

Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Tabell 11.9

Prosent av ungdom i Oslo i alderen 15-20 år som sier at cannabis bør kunne selges fritt og som kunne tenke seg å prøve hvis det ikke var fare for å bli arrestert

Percentage of young people in Oslo aged 15-20 years who mean that cannabis should be sold freely and who would try it if there were no danger of being arrested

1968-2003

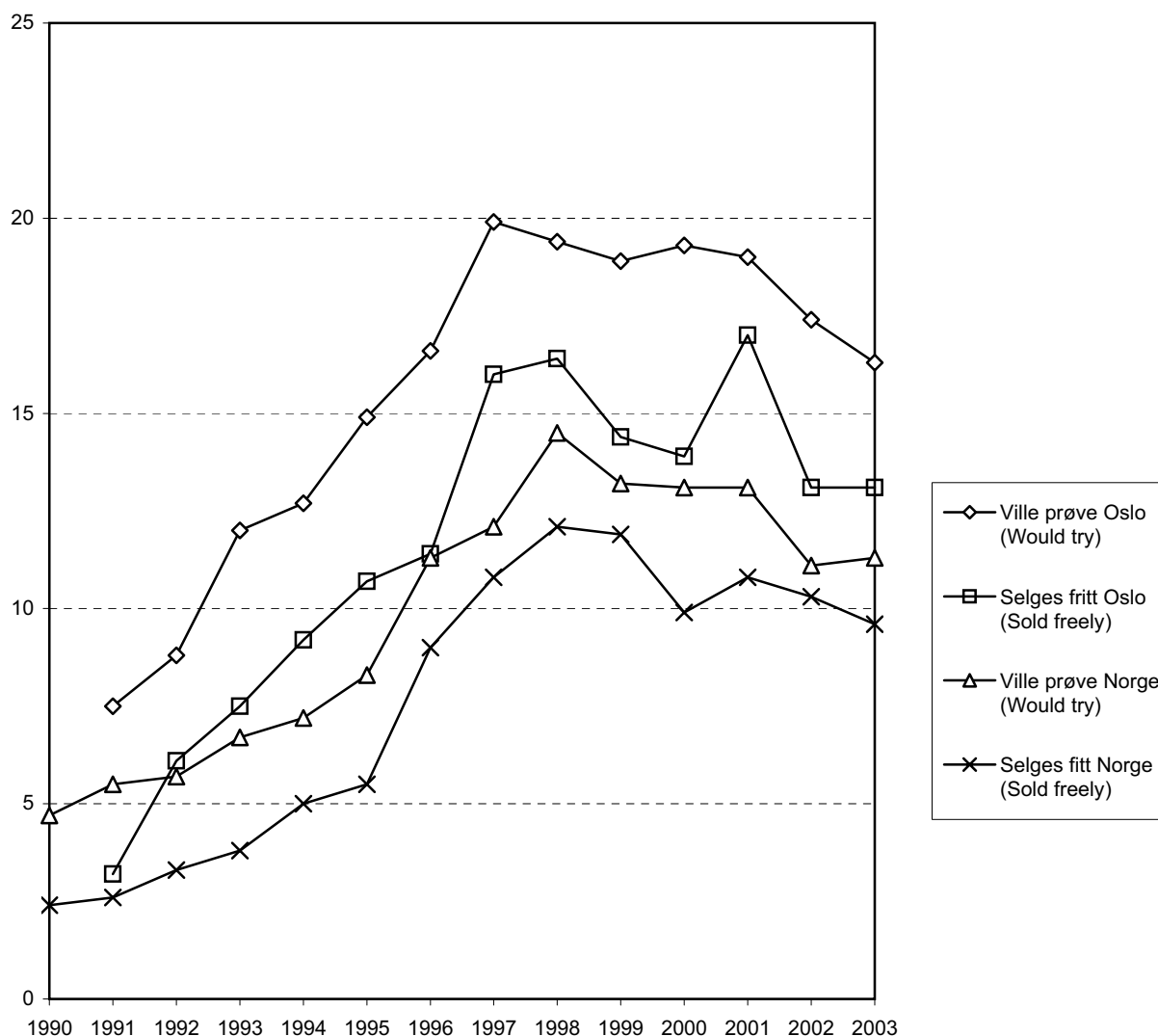
	Selges fritt <i>Sold freely</i>	Ville prøve <i>Would try</i>
1968	3,2	7,3
1969	3,1	5,3
1970	2,9	8,4
1971	6,4	12,1
1972	8,2	14,2
1973	3,8	11,5
1974	5,7	11,5
1975	4,2	9,9
1976	4,3	8,6
1977	4,6	8,9
1978	6,4	8,9
1979	6,8	13,3
1980	8,6	13,7
1981	7,4	14,8
1982	4,6	13,1
1983	4,3	10,6
1984	5,4	11,3
1985	3,2	8,9
1986	4,0	9,8
1987	5,2	8,7
1988	3,5	9,0
1989	4,1	9,5
1990	-	-
1991	3,2	7,5
1992	6,1	8,8
1993	7,5	12,0
1994	9,2	12,7
1995	10,7	14,9
1996	11,4	16,6
1997	16,0	19,9
1998	16,4	19,4
1999	14,4	18,9
2000	13,9	19,3
2001	17,0	19,0
2002	13,1	17,4
2003	13,1	16,3

Kilde: Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
Source: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research

Figur 11.9

Prosent som sier at cannabis bør kunne selges fritt og som kunne tenke seg å prøve hvis det ikke var fare for å bli arrestert

Percentage who mean that cannabis should be sold freely and who would try if there was no danger of being arrested



Kilde (Source): Statens institutt for rusmiddelforskning
(Norwegian Institute for alcohol and Drug Research)



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