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Are labour market structures endogenously dependent on the monetary regime? Empirical evidence from Denmark 1875-2007

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Kim Abildgren

Danmarks Nationalbank

Are Labour Market Structures Endogenously Dependent on the Monetary Regime?

– Empirical Evidence from Denmark 1875-2007

April 2008

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Are Labour Market Structures Endogenously Dependent on the Monetary Regime?

– Empirical Evidence from Denmark 1875-2007¹

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April 2008

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Abstract

The historical experience from the past 100 years or so indicates that parts of the labour-market structure in Denmark are endogenously dependent on the monetary regime. A credible monetary regime that delivers on the final target of price stability gives a basis for inflation expectations firmly anchored around price stability, which facilitate the use of multiyear nominal wage contracts and a higher degree of decentralised wage formation among forward-looking workers and employers. Lack of credibility of a monetary regime that results in high and volatile inflation makes shorter wage contracts based on centralised wage bargaining more attractive and encourages the use of inflation indexation of nominal wages. If labour-market structures to some extent are endogenously dependent on the monetary regime, results and policy conclusions from theoretical models that treats these part of the economy as exogenous might be questionable.

Key words: Wage formation, labour-market structures, monetary regimes, Danish economic history

JEL Classification: E42, J50, N13, N14, N33, N34.

Resumé (Danish summary)

Erfaringen fra de seneste hundrede år kunne tyde på, at strukturerne på arbejdsmarkedet i Danmark delvist afhænger af det monetære regime. Et troværdigt monetært regime, som leverer på endemålet om stabile priser, giver basis for en fast forankring af inflationsforventningerne omkring prisstabilitet, hvilket gør det lettere at anvende flerårige lønkontrakter og en højere grad af decentral løndannelse blandt fremadskuende lønmodtagere og arbejdsgivere. Fravær af et troværdigt monetært regime, som resulterer i høje og volatile inflationsrater, gør det mere attraktivt at anvende kortere overenskomstperioder og centraliseret løndannelse samt tilskynder til prisindeksering af lønningerne. Hvis strukturerne på arbejdsmarkedet i nogen grad er endogent afhængig af det monetære regime, kan resultater og politik konklusioner fra teoretiske modeller, som behandler disse forhold som eksogent givne, muligvis være tvivlsomme.

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1. Introduction

It is a well-established result from theoretical and empirical literature that the effects of monetary policy depend on the institutional characteristics of the wage formation regime, cf. e.g. Acocella *et al.* (2008). However, theoretically one could also imagine that the links goes the other way so that labour market structures partly reflect the monetary regime, cf. De Grauwe & Mongelli (2004) for a recent survey within the context of Optimal Currency Areas. The length of wage contracts might for example depend on the level and volatility of inflation, which again might depend on the monetary regime. Another example could be wage policies and labour market reforms, which might become more important economic-policy instruments in a monetary union or in a country with a fixed-exchange-rate peg where monetary policy is not available as an instrument for domestic stabilisation purposes.

The aim of the study at hand is to trace some possible links between the monetary regime and the institutional settings of the labour market in Denmark in a long-span perspective. A new data set on the length of collective agreements, the use of automatic inflation-indexation in wage agreements and on intervention in the renewal of collective agreements by act of Parliament 1900-2007 is presented in this paper and the links with the monetary regime are uncovered. Furthermore the relationship between the development in wages, prices and productivity and the monetary regime since the introduction of the krone as the present Danish currency unit in 1875 is explored. It is not the ambition to formally model and econometrically test these interactions but merely to uncover some stylised facts and offer some eclectic interpretations of the findings.

The analysis in the paper indicate that a credible monetary regime that delivers on the final target of price stability gives a basis for inflation expectations firmly anchored around price stability, which facilitate the use of multiyear nominal wage contracts and a higher degree of decentralised wage formation among forward-looking workers and employers. Lack of credibility of a monetary regime that results in high and volatile inflation makes shorter wage contracts based on centralised wage bargaining more attractive and encourages the use of inflation indexation of nominal wages. If labour-market structures to some extent are endogenously dependent on the monetary regime, results and policy conclusions from theoretical models that treats these part of the economy as exogenous might be questionable.

The structure of the paper is the following: After a brief review of previous research in section 2, section 3 summarises the long-run development trends in Danish labour market conditions since 1875 followed by an analysis of wage inflation in the various monetary regimes in section 4. The link between the monetary regime and the length of collective agreements, the use of automatic inflation indexation in wage contracts, governmental intervention in the bargaining process and the degree of centralisation in the collective

bargaining system are treated in section 5-8. Section 9 contains some finalising remarks. Appendix A outlines the historical development of the Danish labour-market system since the early 19th century in order to provide some background information for readers without a detailed prior knowledge of the economic history of Denmark. Sources and compilation methods used to construct the data set applied in the study is described in appendix B followed by a listing of all data series in appendix C.

2. A brief review of the literature

A number of empirical short-span studies seem to confirm that the length of wage contracts decreases with inflation uncertainty and that inflation uncertainty increases the intensity of indexation in wage contracts, cf. e.g. the survey in Christofides & Peng (2006).

However, only few empirical long-span studies have focused on how the institutional characteristics of the wage formation process and other parts of the labour-market settings might be endogenously dependent on the monetary regime. A notable exception is Fregert & Jonung (1998, 2006) who study the length of collective wage agreements and the use of inflation-indexation of wages in the industrial sector in Sweden since 1908. They find that the length of wage contracts in general decreases in step with uncertainty around the macro-economic policy regime. The longest contract lengths are found during the classical gold standard 1908-1914, towards the end of the Bretton Woods period 1966-1974 and in the recent period 1995-2005 with an inflation-targeting regime. Inflation indexation has been used most extensively during World War II and in the period 1977-1990. These two periods were characterised by high volatility in nominal wages and prices.

A couple of authors have made long-span empirical studies of the Danish labour market and the wage-formation process. Kærgård (1991) presents a detailed study of the Phillips curve relationship for the Danish economy 1904-1970. Furthermore, Pedersen (1984) offers a comprehensive study of a wide range of topics related to the Danish labour market in the twentieth century (including Phillips curve analysis) with a great deal of effort devoted to the construction of several key long-span time series on Danish labour-market conditions. However, none of these studies focus directly on the possible monetary-regime dependence of labour market structures.

3. General outline of the Danish labour market in historical perspective

The Danish labour-market system is often characterised as a system based on collective bargaining between the workers' and employers' organisations on pay and all other major issues relating to working conditions. Trade union membership is widespread and the level of

organisation among employers is also higher than in most other countries. The emphasis is on self-regulation via voluntary agreements among the labour-market parties rather than legislation².

Most of the characteristic elements of the current Danish system of labour-market regulation dates back to the last decades of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th century. During this period the main labour-market organisations, the general framework for collective agreements and the system for settlement of disputes on the labour market were established. The origin and development of the Danish labour-market institutions since the early 19th century is briefly outlined in appendix A.

Figure 1 presents a range of key figures on Danish labour market since 1875.³ The following observations and development trends can be noted:

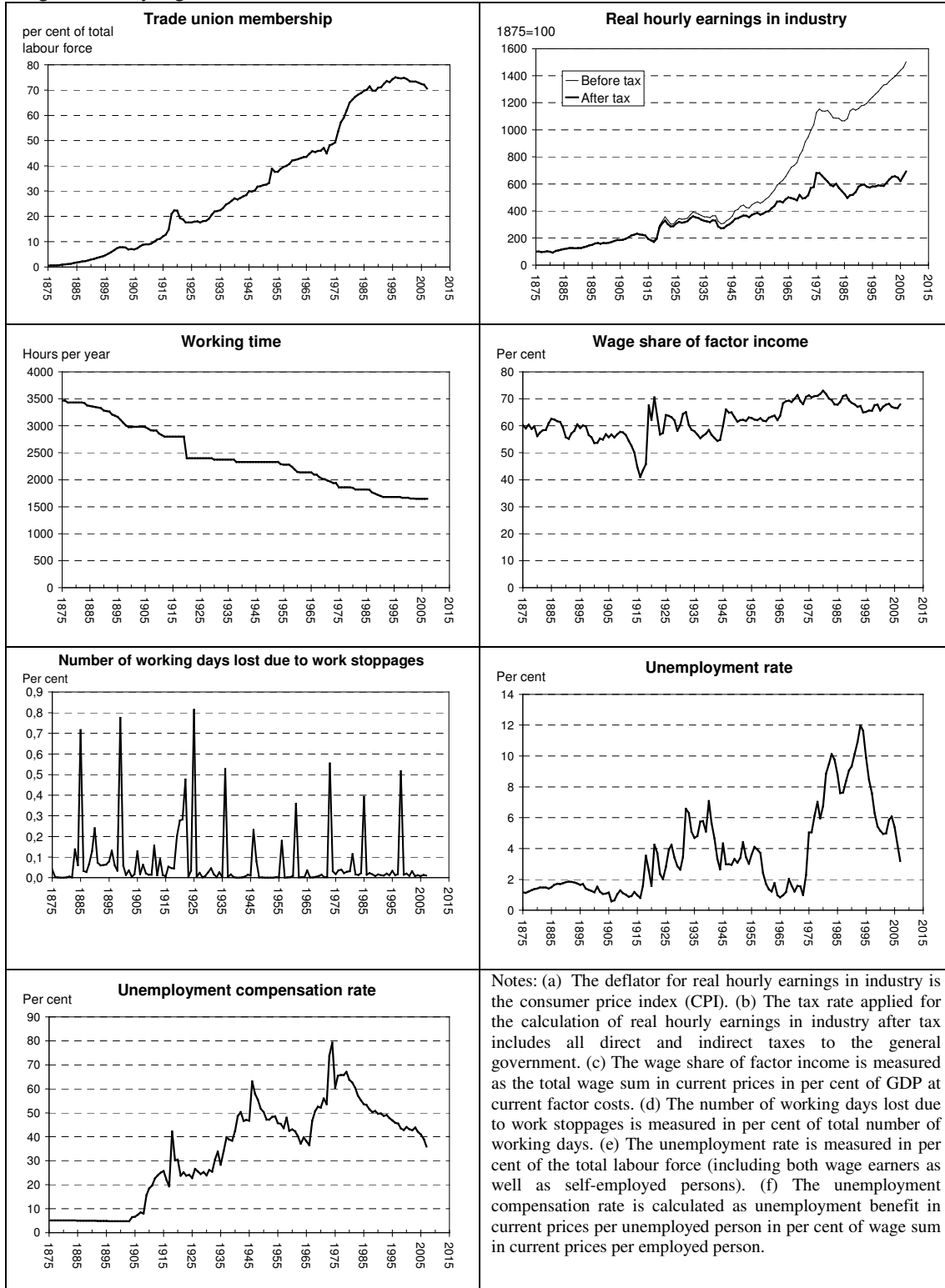
- Trade union membership has gradually increased from less than 10 per cent of the total labour force in the last quarter of the 19th century to more than 70 per cent in the early 2000s.
- The same period has witnessed a substantial increase in the level of real hourly earnings and a significant reduction in the annual working time.
- The wage share of factor income has remained roughly unchanged at a level around 60-70 per cent, although with some local upward and downward trends.
- In general the Danish labour market system has delivered a high degree of industrial peace. The number of working days lost due to work stoppages has on average amounted to less than 0.1 per cent of the total number of working days. Except for the years following immediately after the end of World War I – where syndicalism temporarily influenced the Danish labour movement⁴ – the high degree of stability in labour-market relations has characterised the whole period since 1875.
- The rate of unemployment displays a high degree of persistence with peaks around the Great Depression in the 1930s and again during the 1980s and early 1990s. An upward trend in the level of the unemployment rate over the long run appears to be present.
- Finally, there has also been an upward long-run trend in the unemployment compensation rate since the introduction of public subsidies to unemployment benefit associations in 1907. The swings in the levels of the unemployment compensation rate seem to be related to the swings in the unemployment rate.

² One exception has been the 1973 Act on Equal Pay between men and women. Most other labour market related legislation (e.g. on holidays with pay) is usually only amended by the Parliament after an agreement has been reached on the issue by the parties on the labour market and there is e.g. no legislated minimum wage.

³ As with all long-span historical statistics a word of caution is in order. Compilation methods and practices may vary over time and a number of judgements and estimations have been necessary to construct the data set applied in the paper at hand. The results and conclusions presented in the paper have therefore do some degree to be taken with “a pinch of salt”.

⁴ Cf. Stræde (1978) and Gold (1987). The government even feared that the inflow of Russian currency was used to finance the revolutionary movements in Denmark. In November 1918 the Nationalbank therefore ceased to buy Russian currency, cf. page 90 in Hansen (1996).

Figure 1: Key figures of the Danish Labour market 1875-2007



Source: See appendix B.

4. Wage inflation and labour productivity

Table 1 shows a range of summary descriptive statistics on nominal wage inflation, labour productivity and consumer price inflation since 1875 broken down by sub-periods determined by the Danish exchange-rate policy.

Table 1: Monetary regimes and wage inflation in Denmark – summary statistics 1875-2007

| | | Growth in nominal hourly earnings in industry | | | Growth in hourly labour productivity (a) | | | CPI inflation | | |
|-----------|---|---|------|-------|--|------|-------|---------------|------|-------|
| | | Mean | Max | Min | Mean | Max | Min | Mean | Max | Min |
| | | per cent per annum | | | | | | | | |
| 1875-1913 | The Classical Gold Standard | 2.2 | 6.4 | -5.0 | 2.4 | 7.1 | -2.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | -10.6 |
| 1914-1945 | World Wars and inter-war period | 5.8 | 72.9 | -21.5 | 1.4 | 17.7 | -14.0 | 3.8 | 24.4 | -15.0 |
| 1946-1971 | Bretton Woods | 8.2 | 13.7 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 11.7 | -0.7 |
| 1972-1986 | European exchange-rate co-operation - The "soft peg" period | 10.4 | 19.9 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 15.2 | 3.6 |
| 1987-2007 | European exchange-rate co-operation - The "hard peg" period | 4.0 | 9.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| 1875-2007 | Total | 5.5 | 72.9 | -21.5 | 2.6 | 17.7 | -14.0 | 3.2 | 24.4 | -15.0 |

(a) Compiled as annual growth in real total economy GDP per working hour.

Source: See appendix B.

During the Classical Gold Standard period 1875-1913 Denmark participated in the Scandinavian Currency Union based on gold together with Sweden and (from 1877) Norway. During this period all other main trading partners participated in the international fixed-exchange-rate Gold Standard system as well. The price level in Denmark was roughly unchanged in the period 1875-1913 seen as one, and the average level of nominal wage inflation was low (2.2 per cent per annum).

The period 1914-1945 saw rather frequent changes in the monetary regime. World War I *de facto* terminated the Scandinavian Currency Union and the international Classical Gold Standard. After the war Denmark and its main trading partners gradually returned to the Gold Standard, but the system collapsed again after a few years when the UK went off gold in September 1931. Denmark left the Gold Standard within the same month, and in 1932 a comprehensive exchange-control system was introduced. Apart from a major Danish devaluation in 1933, the Danish krone was pegged rather closely to the British pound most of the time until the outbreak of World War II. The average level of nominal wage inflation in

the period 1914-1945 was still moderate (5.8 per cent per annum), but the volatility was substantial.

In the period 1946-1971 Denmark participated in the Bretton Woods fixed-exchange-rate system. In the late 1940s the UK was still Denmark's largest trading partner and the devaluation of the British pound by 30.5 per cent in September 1949 was followed fully by Denmark. During the 1950s and 1960s Denmark's trade pattern gradually changed towards higher export shares to continental Europe, and the devaluation of the British pound in November 1967 by 14.3 per cent vis-à-vis the US dollar was not followed fully by Denmark (7.9 per cent). In the Bretton Woods period there was a sustained upward trend in the level of nominal wage inflation without a single year with negative wage inflation whereas nominal wage deflation frequently occurred during the classical gold standard and also occurred several times in the interwar period.

After the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system in the beginning of the 1970s, the Danish exchange-rate policy became part of the European exchange-rate co-operation. In principle, a fixed exchange-rate policy was pursued but frequent devaluations of the Danish krone occurred until the early 1980s. During the period 1972-1986 the average level of nominal wage inflation reached double-digit figures and the volatility was fairly high.

The last realignment of the central parity for Danish kroner vis-à-vis Deutsche Mark within ERM occurred at the beginning of 1987. Since then Denmark has pursued a "hard" peg against the D-mark and later the euro. The period since 1987 has seen an average level of wage inflation of 4.0 per cent – the lowest level since the classical gold standard – and volatility has been very low.

The analysis above shows that the lowest level of wage inflation has occurred in those periods where Denmark has pursued a consistent fixed-exchange-rate policy: The pre-1914 Classical Gold Standard period and the hard peg vis-à-vis D-mark (later the euro) since 1987. The latter period has also seen the lowest volatility in the level of wage inflation. It thus appears that in the case of Denmark a consistent fixed-exchange-rate policy historically has provided the best foundation for anchoring the inflation expectations.

It is furthermore worth noticing that in all the sub-periods since 1875 shown in table 1 the average annual level of consumer price inflation has approximately been equal to the average annual nominal wage inflation less the average annual growth in hourly labour productivity. The advances in real hourly earnings before taxes have approximately followed the development in labour productivity – irrespectively of the type of monetary regime. The growth in real hourly earnings seems thus in a medium-term or long-run perspective to be determined by real factors (productivity) rather than nominal factors (the size of nominal wage increases). The role played by the monetary regime seems only related to nominal

variables – the ability to create a stable nominal anchor for the economy. However, as seen in figure 1 the largest drops in the level of real hourly earnings after tax occurred around World War I and II and in the decade following the mid-1970s. Those periods were characterised by high level of CPI inflation. It thus appears that it comes with a cost when inflation expectations loose their anchor.

5. Length of collective agreements

For the period 1875-1899 only sparse and fragmented information on the length of collective agreements is available. For the earliest period – before collective agreements became common – the so-called “schedules of wages” were in some cases changed several times a year. By 1899 “... virtually every trade in Copenhagen and the more important trades in provincial cities were governed by collective agreement.”⁵ However, the duration was often not specified in the agreements. In many cases it was just stated that an agreement could only be terminated after a minimum of one year. There might have been a tendency towards somewhat longer duration than one year in the 1890s, especially in the second half of the decade.⁶

For the post-1900 period figure 2 shows the length of new collective agreements in the industrial sector. For the period 1900-1910 the information is only based on the collective agreements for the members of The Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters⁷, whereas the period since 1911 covers most of the industrial sector.

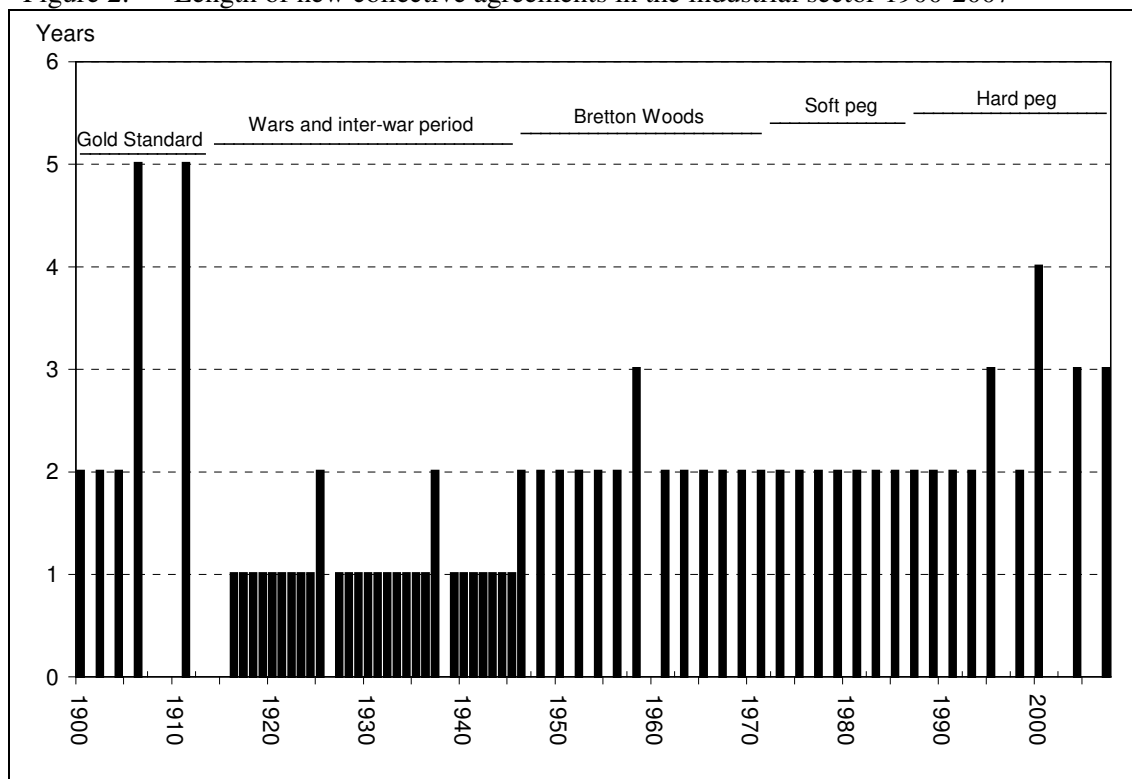
During the latter part of the Classical Gold Standard period the length of collective agreements increased from 2 to 5 years – the longest duration that has occurred during the entire post-1900 period. This might reflect the credibility of the Classical Gold Standard, which at that time had delivered on the final target of price stability for quite some time. This gave a basis for inflation expectations firmly anchored around price stability and facilitated the use of multiyear nominal wage contracts among forward-looking workers and employers.

The wartime inflation resulted in a shortening of the term to one year, which with a few exceptions was the standard length of collective agreements in the interwar period. The world wars and the interwar period were characterised by a higher and more volatile inflation than the Classical Gold Standard period, and the lack of credibility of the monetary regime might – despite negotiation costs – have made shorter wage contracts more attractive.

⁵ Quotation from page 97 in Galenson (1952).

⁶ Cf. also the descriptions on pp.427-429 in Nørregaard (1943) and on p. 105 in Galenson (1952).

Figure 2: Length of new collective agreements in the industrial sector 1900-2007



Note: The length has been rounded to a whole number of years
Sources: See appendix B.

In most of the post-World War period, the standard length of new collective agreements has been 2 years. However, the last decade or so contracts with a length of 3 or 4 years have dominated. This might reflect the increased credibility of the Danish fixed-exchange-rate peg and the international decline of inflation rates during the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s.

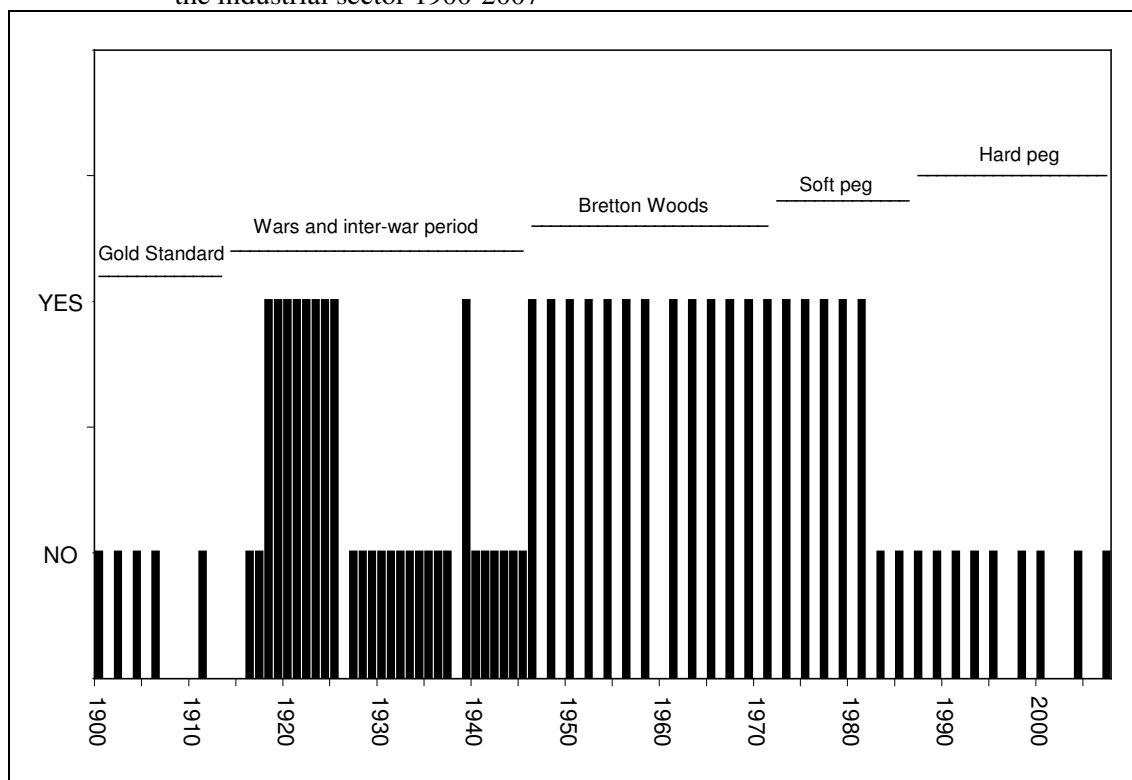
6. Use of automatic cost-of-living indexation in wage agreements

Figure 3 plots the use of automatic inflation-indexation of wages in collective agreements in the industrial sector since 1900.

Inflation indexation was first introduced in light of the rapid inflation towards the end of World War I. It was a standard element in the collective agreements during the first half of the 1920s. From 1927 automatic inflation indexation were no longer an element in the collective agreements until just before the outbreak of World War II.

⁷ In 1900 The Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters was the largest trade union for skilled workers and accounted for 9 per cent of members of the national federation of workers in Denmark at the time, cf. Jensen & Olsen (1901).

Figure 3: Use of automatic cost-of-living indexation of wages in collective agreements in the industrial sector 1900-2007



Sources: See appendix B.

After World War II automatic cost-of-living indexation returned as a standard element in collective agreements until the early 1980s. Inflation indexation was suspended by Act of Parliament as part of a set of income-policy initiatives in 1982 and abolished altogether in 1986. Since then automatic inflation indexation has not been part of the collective agreements even though no legislation prevent a reintroduction by agreement between the parties on the labour market⁸.

The Danish experience with automatic cost-of-living indexation of wages thus indicates that a monetary regime that results in high and volatile inflation encourages the use of inflation indexation of nominal wages among forward looking agents whereas a regime with low and stable inflation makes inflation indexation unnecessary.

7. Intervention in the renewal of collective agreements by Act of Parliament

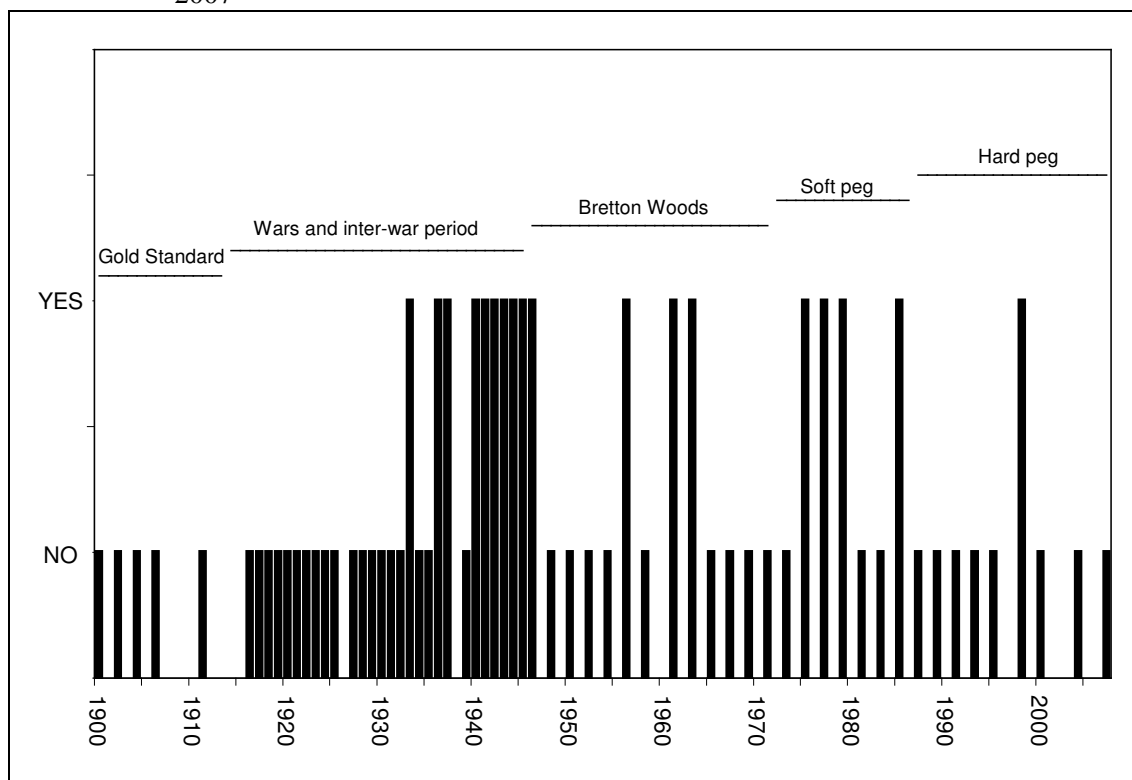
Figure 4 shows the level of intervention in the renewal of collective agreements by Act of Parliament in the period since 1900. The permanent compulsory arbitration enacted in 1940

⁸ Cf. page 230 in Hansen *et al.* (1988).

and in force during the German occupation of Denmark until 1945 has been classified as “intervention” in all the years 1940-1945.

Disregarding the World War II period, the labour-market partners have most of the time reached collective agreements without any governmental intervention. However, starting with the so-called “Kanslergade Agreement” in 1933, there have been a few cases where the partners in the labour market have failed to reach an agreement on renewal of collective agreements and where the government therefore has intervened. In case of intervention it has usually taken form of an Act by Parliament based on a compromise proposed by the Public Conciliator. The level of intervention in the renewal of collective agreements does not seem related to the type of monetary regime in any clear way. However, in the most recent period with the hard peg there has so far only been one case of intervention.

Figure 4: Intervention in the renewal of collective agreements by Act of Parliament 1900-2007



Note: The Parliament’s interventions are usually based on a compromise proposed by the Public Conciliator, which again normally builds on negotiation results reached by several of the sub-organisations on the labour market in various trades. There may thus be interventions that also cover the industrial sector, even though the worker and employer organisations within the industrial sector have managed to reach agreements prior to the involvement of the Public Conciliator and the Parliament. Such cases have also been classified as intervention. The figure therefore shows the occurrence of interventions related to a large part of the private-sector labour market rather than interventions to settle disputes solely within the industrial sector.

Sources: See appendix B.

8. Degree of centralisation in the collective bargaining system

The degree of centralisation in the collective bargaining system is difficult to measure. Intervention by the Parliament represents e.g. in a way a high degree of centralisation. However, the Parliament's interventions are usually based on a compromise proposed by the Public Conciliator, which again normally builds on negotiation results reached by several of the sub-organisations on the labour market in various trades.

Due *et al.* (1994) contains an analysis of the degree of centralisation in the Danish system of collective bargaining in the time-span from 1934 to 1993. They use a classification system with 7 centralisation degrees. Degree 1 represents the most decentralised type of bargaining where the sub-organisations on the labour market obtain the negotiation results, while degree 7 represents situations with political interventions. Degree 2 to 6 depend on the scale of involvement of the main labour market organisations (DA⁹ and DsF/LO¹⁰) and the Public Conciliator. The analysis indicates that the period 1934-1993 can be divided into three phases characterised by their own form of collective bargaining, although the authors underline that each phase contains atypical bargaining situations. The first phase 1934-1950 and the third phase 1981-1993 were characterised by bargaining where the main focus is on the sub-organisations whereas the main organisation played a larger role in the second phase 1951-1979. Furthermore, in the first phase DA maintained a high degree of control of the bargaining conducted by its members compared to the third phase. The most decentralised collective bargaining with the largest involvement of the sub-organisations has thus occurred in the post 1980 period. Due *et al.*, *op.cit.*, furthermore notes that the negotiations since 1991 might even be seen as the beginning of a new fourth decentralised phase where the details are filled in at a firm level.

The Danish Economic Council has also emphasised the trend towards decentralisation in collective bargaining in the most recent decades, cf. Det Økonomiske Råd. Formandskabet (2007). Since the late 1980s the wage systems have changed towards more flexible pay systems (minimum-wage agreements, minimum-pay agreements and agreements without minimum rate), where the actual pay is fixed at the firm level. In 2004 these flexible wage systems covered 84 per cent of the LO/DA area compared to 66 per cent in 1989. The normal-wage agreements, in which pay is mainly determined at a central level by the main organisations, has declined correspondingly from 34 per cent in 1989 to 16 per cent in 2004.

Prior to World War I, the main organisations played only a limited role in the collective agreements. There might therefore be a tendency towards a higher degree of decentralisation in periods where the monetary regime has delivered on the final target of price stability, i.e.

⁹ The main private employer organisation, cf. appendix A.

¹⁰ The main national federation of workers, cf. appendix A.

the pre-1914 Classical Gold Standard period and the hard peg period since 1987. An environment with low (and stable) inflation eases the formation of inflation expectations, which might promote decentralised wage negotiations. With a higher level of inflation and inflation volatility larger amounts of resources are required in order to forecast inflation and form inflation expectations. This might give a larger role to play for centralised labour-market organisations that can allocate the necessary professional resources to make inflation forecasts in relation to collective nominal wage bargaining.

9. Some finalising remarks

Based on the historical evidence for Denmark during the past century or so it seems that parts of the labour-market structure are at least to some degree endogenously dependent on the monetary regime. A credible monetary regime that delivers on the final target of price stability provides a basis for inflation expectations firmly anchored around price stability, which facilitate the use of multiyear nominal wage contracts and decentralised wage formation among forward-looking workers and employers. Lack of credibility of a monetary regime that results in high and volatile inflation makes shorter wage contracts based on centralised wage bargaining more attractive and encourages the use of inflation indexation of nominal wages.

Not only labour-market structures but also the fiscal policy regime might be endogenously dependent on the monetary regime. One could e.g. imagine that a monetary regime characterised by fixed exchange rates and free cross-border movement of capital foster fiscal prudence by imposing a potential mechanism of market discipline. In a fixed-exchange-rate regime with free capital movements a lack of fiscal prudence might quickly be “punished” by pressure on the exchange rate and higher domestic long-term interest rates. In a panel-data study of the OECD countries in the period 1970-2005 Christensen & Hansen (2007) find that both shifts to a fixed-exchange-rate policy (including participation in a monetary union) and to inflation targeting have led to a decline in inflation beyond the global trend in the years following the regime switch. However, they also find a significant reduction in the volatilities in both inflation and output-gap, beyond the global trend, after the adoption of a consistent fixed-exchange-rate policy, while no such effect can be found from a move to inflation targeting. They indicate that fiscal policy might play a role for these results.

A final question one could consider is whether the monetary regime in itself is exogenous or not. One could e.g. imagine that a prudent fiscal policy and a flexible labour market where wage formation is in line with productivity and the level of competitiveness result in a monetary regime with price stability and stable nominal exchange rates. Based on annual trade-weighted nominal and real effective exchange-rate indices for Denmark 1875-2002,

Abildgren (2005) finds the strongest tendency towards long-run relative PPP convergence in those periods (the pre-1913 Classical Gold Standard and the post-1987 hard peg period) with the lowest volatility in the nominal effective krone rate.

If both labour-market structures and the fiscal policy regime to some extent are endogenously dependent on the monetary regime – and if even the monetary regime in itself is to some degree endogenous – results and policy conclusions from theoretical models that treats these parts of the economy as exogenous might be invalid or at least questionable. This certainly leaves plenty of scope for future research at both the theoretical and empirical level.

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Appendix A: The historical origin and development of the Danish labour-market system¹¹

The Danish system of labour-market regulation has deep roots in the past and its origin and development since the last quarter of the 19th century will be briefly outlined in this appendix.

The guild system and the first steps towards labour-market organisation

The modern Danish labour market system emerged in the first five decades following the abolition of the medieval guild system in the middle of the nineteenth century. Under the guilds system both output prices and wages were originally determined by the master guilds, so wages were almost uniform among employers. Foreign and non-guild competition was limited, so the guilds could act as monopolies both on the output side and on the factor demand side.

In 1800 the guild system in Copenhagen was amended by regulation. The regulation stated the right of journeymen to conduct individual wage negotiations with their master. Furthermore, journeymen with four years' experience got permission to establish themselves as freemasters without completing the traditional masterwork. The result was an increased competitive pressure on the guilds. The suspension from performing the masterwork was abolished again in 1822, but a practice of homework developed and spread among the journeymen. An increasing ratio of journeymen to masters reduced the probability that all journeymen could become masters. The result was an increased focus on higher wages and better working conditions among the journeymen.

On the background of a strike among building timbres in Copenhagen in 1794, which spread to other trades, strikes were also forbidden by the guild reform of 1800. However, in the middle of the nineteenth century strikes were not uncommon in Copenhagen. In 1851 the masons' guild in Copenhagen made an attempt to get the ban on strikes confirmed by the court of justice, but no verdict was passed, and strikes were thereby *de facto* recognised as legal actions.¹²

In 1857 an Act on freedom of trade was implemented in Denmark which included an abolition of the guild system with effect from 1862. After the abolition of the guild system many of the master's guilds carried on as voluntary organisations. Some of these transformed into employer organisations, while other newer industries formed separate employer organisations. In the mid-1880s the first major employer association was established.¹³

¹¹ The long-span historical development of the Danish labour market system is covered by e.g. Due *et al.* (1994), Finansministeriet (1999), Galenson (1952), Ibsen & Scheuer (2000) and chapter IV in Olsen (1962).

¹² Cf. also Dübeck (1979).

¹³ The Federation of Metal Trade Manufactures in Copenhagen (in Danish: "Foreningen af Fabrikanter i Jernindustrien i København") was established in 1885. Schiott (1960) covers the history of the federation.

The journeymen guilds can only in a very general sense be seen as the antecedents of the trade unions. After the Freedom of Trade Act in 1862 most of the journeyman guilds continued as voluntary sick and burial societies, although some took an interest in the more general working conditions of their members and also concluded written collective agreements with their former masters.¹⁴ However, a number of actual local trade unions were established during the 1860s and 1870s and worker unionisation gained pace during the 1880s with the formation of local joint organisations covering all trade unions within a local area.¹⁵ During the late 1880s national trade unions also emerged.¹⁶ The organisational tradition might be seen as the most direct heritage from the guild system. Around 80 per cent of the 65 local trade unions established in Copenhagen from 1870 to 1880 were in trades where the guild system previously had dominated, although at most 65 per cent of the workers in Copenhagen were employed within those trades.¹⁷ Another legacy from the guild system might be the tendency to establish separate trade unions for skilled blue-collar workers, unskilled blue-collar workers and white-collar workers and a certain degree of conflict of interest between the groups.¹⁸ The majority of the early trade unions required journeyman status as a condition for membership. Trade unions for unskilled blue-collar workers¹⁹ and white-collar workers²⁰ therefore developed relatively late.

The many scattered and short strikes of the 1860s and 1870s were in the 1880s replaced by a higher degree of co-ordination. The main strategy of the trade unions was to fight for better

¹⁴ Cf. page 97 in Galenson (1952).

¹⁵ The Federation of Trade Unions in Copenhagen (In Danish: "De samvirkende Fagforeninger i København") was e.g. established in 1886, cf. Markvad (1986).

¹⁶ Two of the "classic" examples (both among the "founding fathers" of the main national federation of workers, the Co-operating National Trade Unions in Denmark, DsF, cf. below) were the following:

- The Danish National Union of Masons (in Danish: Murerforbundet i Danmark) was established in 1887. The Danish National Union of Masons was temporary outside DsF during the years 1912-1935. The history of the trade union is covered by Murerforbundet i Danmark (1987).
- The Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters (in Danish: Dansk Smede- og Maskinarbejder Forbund) was established as a national trade union in 1888. The name was later changed to the National Union of Metalworkers (in Danish: "Dansk Metal"). The history of the trade union is covered by Hansen (1913), Andersen (1938), Bengtsson (1988) and Maigaard (ed.) (1999).

In 1900 the Danish National Union of Masons and the Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters were the two largest trade unions for skilled workers and accounted for respectively 7 and 9 per cent of DsF's members, cf. Jensen & Olsen (1901).

¹⁷ Cf. page 17 in Galenson (1952).

¹⁸ Cf. page 18 and 22 in Galenson (1952).

¹⁹ The Danish General Worker's Union (in Danish: Dansk Arbejdsmandsforbund) was established in 1897. The union organised unskilled workers from a variety of industries, including longshoremen and heavy construction, shipyard, diary and cement workers. The Danish General Worker's Union was in 1959 renamed to "Dansk Arbejdsmands- og Specialarbejderforbund" and in 1974 to "Specialarbejderforbundet i Danmark" (SiD). The union was among the "founding fathers" of DsF in 1898. Hansen (1997) covers the history of the SiD.

The Women's Labour Union in Denmark (in Danish: Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund i Danmark, KAD) was founded in 1901 as an organisation for unskilled women workers in a broad range of industries. The history of KAD is covered by Christensen & Hansen (1951).

In 2005 SiD and KAD merged into The United Federation of Danish Workers (in Danish: Fagligt Fælles Forbund, 3F).

²⁰ The Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees (in Danish: Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund, HK) was founded in 1900. The union became member of DsF in 1932. Christensen & Federspiel (2000) covers the history of the union.

working conditions by challenging the employers one by one via a range of successive strikes at selected firms, often small and non-affiliated employers (so-called leap frogging²¹). The employers responded by joining forces and made use of lockout of all workers in the entire local area where the strikebound firms were located.

A major conflict – the so-called Metal Trades Lockout – took place in Copenhagen in 1885. The lockout lasted for five months and was initiated when the employers refused to accept collective agreements with the skilled smiths. As a precondition for letting the smiths back on work the employers demanded that the workers should leave their union. However, in the end the employers had to accept an agreement, which recognised the workers' right to organise.

Although the second half of the 19th century witnessed an increased migration of farm labour to the urban areas, agriculture still accounted for more than 40 per cent of the labour force around 1900²². However, trade unions for agricultural workers developed relatively late. In 1906 the Association of Servants²³ was established and in 1915 it was restructured into The Agricultural Workers' Union in Denmark²⁴. Also the employers in the agricultural sector became organised rather late. The Danish Confederation of Employers' Associations in Agriculture²⁵ was established in 1947 as the main organisation for employers in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry.

The founding of the main labour-market organisations

During the last decade up to the turn of the century collective bargaining became more widespread, and the two main labour market organisations were established towards the end of the 1890s.

The Employers' Confederation of 1896²⁶ was originally established as an employer organisation for building trades in Copenhagen. In 1897 the Metal Industry Employers' Associations²⁷ was included as member and in 1898 the Employers' Confederation of 1896 merged with the Industry Employers' Association²⁸ into the Danish Employers' Confederation (DA)²⁹, which since has been the main private employer organisation on the Danish labour market.

²¹ In Danish: Omgangsskruen.

²² Cf. page 231 in Hansen (1983).

²³ In Danish: Tjenestefolkernes Forening.

²⁴ In Danish: Landarbejderforbundet i Danmark. The union became member of DsF in 1917. Grelle (1982) covers the early history of Landarbejderforbundet.

²⁵ In Danish: Sammenslutningen af Landbrugets Arbejdsgiverforeninger, SALA. SALA is not a member of DA.

²⁶ In Danish: "Arbejdsgiverforeningen af 1896".

²⁷ In Danish: "Jernindustriens Arbejdsgiverorganisationer, JA".

²⁸ In Danish: "Industriens Arbejdsgiverforening".

²⁹ In Danish: "Dansk Arbejdsgiver- og Mesterforening", later renamed to "Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening". The history of DA is covered by Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (1946, 2007) and Fink (1996).

Right from the beginning DA was granted centralised competence in cases where its member organisations failed to achieve results by collective bargaining, and from 1907 a practice was established after which all collective agreements concluded by the member organisations of DA were to be approved by DA.

In 1898 the main national federation of workers, the Co-operating National Trade Unions in Denmark (DsF)³⁰, was founded as a federation of 38 national trade unions and 25 separate local trade unions. DsF was formally established as a relatively loose coalition of national trade unions. DsF set up a common strike fund covering all the national trade unions, but the national trade unions still had their own strike funds. Collective agreements were in principle to be concluded by the trade unions at the regional or national level with the corresponding branch organisation of employers, but the strong element of centralisation on the employer side forced the labour movement to centralise competence as well.

More recently two other main organisations outside LO for respectively salaried employees and graduates has been established on the Danish labour market. The Confederation of Salaried Employees and Civil Servants³¹ was established in 1952 and covers mainly employees with medium-cycle higher education within the public or financial sector. The main organisation for university graduates - The Danish Confederation of Professional Associations³² - was established in 1972 by a merger of two older organisations³³ for university graduates.

The September 1899 Compromise

In 1899 a minor strike among carpenters in Jutland escalated into a nation-wide lockout covering a large part of the building sector and the iron industry. The nation-wide lockout lasted for three months. On the 5th September 1899 the two main organisations, DA and DsF, concluded the so-called “September Compromise”.

The main elements of the September Compromise were the following³⁴:

- Mutual recognition by the workers and employers of the right to form organisations.
- Recognition of both parties’ right to effect work stoppages through strikes and lockout subject to the observance of certain rules (14 days’ notice to the other party and approval of the work stoppage by a majority of three-fourth in a competent assembly).
- Fulfilment of collective agreements concluded by the two parties.
- Recognition of the employers’ right to manage and allocate work and employ the amount of labour deemed necessary (the so-called “managerial prerogative” of the employers).

³⁰ In Danish: “De samvirkende Fagforbund i Danmark”. Later, in 1967, DsF changed its name to the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (in Danish: Landsorganisationen i Danmark, LO). The history of LO is covered by Koch-Olsen (edt.) (1973), Tjørnehøj (edt.) (1998) and Grelle (edt.) (1998).

³¹ Funktionærernes og Tjenestemændenes Fællesråd, FTF.

³² In Danish: Akademikernes Centralorganisation, AC.

³³ Statsembedsmændenes Samraad founded in 1919 and Akademikernes Samarbejdsudvalg established in 1950.

³⁴ The September Compromise is reprinted on page 4-6 in Finansministeriet (1999).

- Collective agreements can only be cancelled by a three months notice.
- Work supervisors are allowed not to be member of the workers' organisations.
- Neither of the two parties is allowed to support industrial actions violating the rules of the game stated in the September compromise.
- The occurrence of breaches of collective agreements is first to be handled by the competent assembly of the parties' organisations. If agreement can not be reached the issue is to be presented for the court of justice.

The September Compromise – with subsequent amendments – still serve as the “constitution of the Danish labour market”. Some of the main developments have been the following:

- In 1947 DA and DsF concluded the so-called Co-operation Agreement regarding the establishment of information and consultation committees at the firm level.
- In 1960 the September Compromise was replaced by the so-called General Agreement between DA and DSF.
- In 1973 the General Agreement was amended. It was stated that the employers should conduct their managerial right in co-operation with the employees.
- In 1981 the parties on the labour market concluded a so-called Technology Agreement as an annex to the Co-operation Agreement.

The “norm”, the Labour Court and the Public Conciliator

After a major conflict in 1898 DA and DSF agreed to establish a joint body, the Joint Commission of 1898³⁵, to interpret and deal with breaches of collective agreements. As a result of the September compromise of 1899, the Permanent Arbitration Board³⁶ replaced the Joint Commission in 1900. The purpose of the Permanent Arbitration Board was to handle breaches of the September 1899 compromise. It consisted of 7 members: 3 appointed by DA, 3 by DsF and a chairman jointly elected by the two parties.

After a major work stoppages the government took the initiative to set up a Commission in 1908 with participants from DA and DsF. The aim was to review the existing collective bargaining system and make suggestions for improvements. An impartial chairman appointed by the government headed the work in Commission, which resulted in three main outcomes:

- In 1910 DA and DSF agreed on the so-called “Norm for dealing with industrial strife”³⁷. The norm set up some standard rules for dealing with disputes of rights. Issues regarding interpretation of existing collective agreements should be handled via arbitration boards at a local or centralised level whereas breaches of existing collective agreements should be handled by legal proceedings. Furthermore the norm emphasised the obligation to maintain industrial peace outside the periods where collective agreements were due for renewal. The only exceptions from the peace obligation were areas not covered by collective agreements, matter of “life, honour and welfare” or cases where wages were withheld.

³⁵ In Danish: Fællesudvalget af 1898.

³⁶ In Danish: Den permanente Voldgiftsret.

³⁷ In Danish: Norm for behandling af faglig strid.

- On the basis of the report from the Commission, the Labour Court Act of 1910 was implemented. The Labour Court³⁸ replaced the Permanent Arbitration Court from 1900 and had jurisdiction to deal with breaches of all collective agreements (not only violations of the September 1899 compromise). The Labour Court should consist of 7 members: 3 appointed by DA, 3 by DsF and a presiding judge nominated jointly by the partisan members and formally appointed by the government. The decisions of the Labour Court were to be final and legally binding, and the Court should have the power to impose fines.
- Finally a temporary Act on a Public Conciliator³⁹ of 1910 was also implemented as a result of the work in the Commission. The Public Conciliator should act as mediator in case of disputes between the parties in connection with the conclusion of collective agreements. The Public Conciliator was appointed on a two-year basis by the government after recommendation of the members of the Labour Court.

The initiatives of 1910 have – with few deviations⁴⁰ – constituted the framework for the settlement of disputes on the Danish labour market ever since. Some of the main amendments have been the following:

- In 1921 Act on a Public Conciliator was made permanent, the number of Public Conciliators were increased from one to three and the term of office was expanded from two to three years.
- In 1934 the Act on a Public Conciliator was amended. The rules regarding acceptance or rejection of mediation proposals were formalised. A mediation proposal could only be rejected by a simple majority of those voting if the participation ratio was at least 75 per cent. Furthermore, the Public Conciliator was empowered to chain together negotiation results from various trades and put a joint proposal up for a vote.
- In 1945 the Act on a Public Conciliator was amended again. A panel of 12 submediators⁴¹ was added to the mediation institution in order to assist in the early stages of collective bargaining if requested by either of the two parties.

³⁸ In Danish: Den faste Voldgiftsret. Later (in 1964) renamed to “Arbejdsretten”.

³⁹ In Danish: Forligsmand.

⁴⁰ During the German occupation of Denmark 1940-1945 any disputes in relation to collective bargaining were compulsory settled by arbitration. Cf. also the section below on “Governmental interventions in collective bargaining”.

⁴¹ In Danish: Mæglingmænd.

Appendix B: Data sources and calculation methods

Annual growth in nominal hourly earnings in industry

Sources:

Various issues of Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening, Statistik-Nyt. Other sources: Christensen (1975) and Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (1946, 2007).

Comments:

(1) 1876-1896: Covers only male workers in urban areas. (2) Prior to 1960: Covers only blue-collar workers.

Annual growth in consumer prices

Sources:

For the period 1876-2002: Abildgren (2005). The data set has been expanded with observations from 1875 and 2003-2007 from the same sources as stated in Abildgren, *op.cit.*

Comments:

Annual increase in consumption deflator before 1915.

Labour force, 1000 persons

Sources:

For the period 1875-1989: Abildgren (2006). The data set has been expanded with observations from 1874 and 1990-2007 from the same sources as stated in Abildgren, *op.cit.*

Comments:

(1) In the period since 1903 calculated as employment plus unemployment. (2) Adjusted for break in series in 1903.

Employment, 1000 persons

Sources:

For the period 1875-1989: Abildgren (2006). The data set has been expanded with observations from 1874 and 1990-2007 from the same sources as stated in Abildgren, *op.cit.*

Comments:

(1) Includes both wage earners as well as self-employed persons. (2) In the period 1875-1902 calculated as labour force less unemployment. (3) Since 1921: Including Sønderjylland (the northern part of the old Duchy of Schleswig). (4) Adjusted for break in series in 1948 and 1990.

Unemployment, 1000 persons

Sources:

For the period 1875-1989: Abildgren (2006). The data set has been expanded with observations from 1874 and 1990-2007 from the same sources as stated in Abildgren, *op.cit.*

Comments:

(1) For the period 1875-1899 interpolated from the number of unemployed persons in 1900 and the development in the number of persons receiving social security benefits from the local authorities in Copenhagen. (2) In the period 1900-1902 interpolated on the basis of the unemployment among labour union members in November of the year concerned and seasonal factors based on the period 1906-1910. (3) 1903-1910 average number of insured unemployed persons multiplied by the ratio between the total number of unemployed (insured and non-insured) and the number of insured unemployed in 1911. (4) Since 1911 average annual number of insured and non-insured unemployed persons.

Unemployment, per cent

Comments:

Calculated as unemployment in per cent of the total labour force.

Working time

Sources:

Various issues of: Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*. Other sources: Christensen (1975); Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (2007); Nørregaard (1943); and Schmidt-Sørensen (1985).

Comments:

(1) For the whole period based on an assumption of 52 weeks per year of which public holidays constitutes 1.5 weeks. (2) 1875-1919: Covers skilled urban male blue-collar workers. (3) For the period since 1920: Covers the agreed working hour on the private manual labour market. (4) Work on Sundays was quite common around 1875, but had almost disappeared around 1900. The calculations of working days per years in the period 1875-1909 include an estimate for work on Sundays.

Gross domestic product (GDP), current prices

Sources:

For the period 1875-2002: Abildgren (2006). The data set has been updated to 2007 from the same sources as stated in Abildgren, *op.cit.*

Comments:

Since 1921: Including Sønderjylland (the northern part of the old Duchy of Schleswig).

Total wage sum, current prices

Sources:

Statistics Denmark, *StatBank Denmark*, Statistics Denmark's website; and Pedersen (1978).

Comments:

(1) Includes an imputed compensation per self-employed person corresponding to the average wage sum for wage earners. (2) For the years 1875-1920, 1922, 1937 and 1944 the total wage sum has been estimated on the basis of the development in hourly earnings in industry, the total employment (wage earners and self-employed) and the yearly working time. (3) Adjusted for several breaks in series.

Wage share of factor income

Comments:

Calculated as total wage sum in current prices in per cent of GDP at current factor costs.

Annual growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor costs

Sources:

Hansen (1983); Statistics Denmark (1995); and Statistics Denmark, *StatBank Denmark*, Statistics Denmark's website.

Comments:

(1) 1876-1948: Annual growth in real GDP from national-account figures in constant 1929-prices. (2) 1949-1966: Annual growth in real GDP from national-account figures in constant 1980-prices. (3) Since 1967: Based on annual growth in real gross value added from national-account figures in constant chain-weighted 2000-prices. (4) Since 1922: Annual growth in real GDP including the northern part of the old Duchy of Schleswig.

Annual growth in hourly labour productivity

Comments:

Compiled as annual growth in real total economy GDP per working hour. The annual working time per employee used in the calculations is based on the agreed working time on the private manual labour market. For the period since 1966 figures for the actual working time in hours per year for the total economy are available from Statistics Denmark. However, application of figures for the actual working time does not materially change the long-run picture. With

index 1966=100.0 the level of hourly labour productivity was 283.2 in 2007 using the agreed working time on the private manual labour market. Using the actual working time for the total economy the corresponding figure in 2007 was 284.2.

Total taxes to general government, current prices

Sources:

For the period 1875-2005: Abildgren (2006). The data set has been updated to 2007 from the same sources as stated in Abildgren, *op.cit.* and Finansministeriet (2008).

Comments:

(1) Total direct and indirect taxes. (2) Includes social security contributions (including membership contributions to unemployment benefit associations).

Tax-rate

Comments:

Calculated as total direct and indirect taxes to general government in current prices in per cent of GDP at factor costs in current prices.

Unemployment benefits

Sources:

Various issues of: Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*. Other sources: Kærgård (1991); Statistics Denmark (2001); Finansministeriet (2008) and Statistics Denmark, *StatBank Denmark*, Statistics Denmark's website.

Comments:

(1) For the period 1875-1962 the general government expenditures on unemployment benefits have been calculated as the number of unemployed persons multiplied by the daily unemployment related government expenditures per unemployed person and the number of working days per year. (2) For the period 1875-1902 the daily unemployment related government expenditures per unemployed person has been interpolated from the level in 1903 and the development in nominal wage sum per employed person.

Unemployment compensation rate

Comments:

Calculated as unemployment benefit in current prices per unemployed person in per cent of the wage sum in current prices per employed person.

Work stoppages

Sources:

Various issues of: Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening, *KonfliktStatistik*; Statistics Denmark, *Nyt fra Danmarks Statistik*; Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*; and Statistics Denmark, *Statistical Yearbook*. Other sources: Bruun (1938); Statistics Denmark (1995); Jensen & Olsen (1901); Johansen (1985); Mikkelsen (1992); Nørregaard (1943); and Schovelin (1883).

Comments:

(1) Since 1948: Comprises only work stoppages with more than 100 working days lost. (2) The number of working days lost during the period 1875-1896 has been estimated on the basis of the amounts paid out from the trade union's strike funds, the number of conflicts and the development in nominal wages. (3) The figures for 2007 comprise only the LO/DA area.

Trade union membership

Sources:

Various issues of: Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*; and Statistics Denmark, *Statistical Yearbook*. Other sources: Galenson (1952); Jensen & Olsen (1901); Statistics Denmark (1995); and Johansen (1985).

Comments:

For period 1875-1897 the number of workers with trade union membership has been estimated on the basis of trade union membership for each trade union in 1900 and the number of members in the years of establishment for each trade union established in the period prior to 1900.

Remaining time of collective agreement

Sources:

Various issues of: Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*. Other sources: Andersen (1938); Due et al. (1994); Galenson (1952); Kærgård (1991); Scheuer (1990); and Tjørnehøj (edt.) (1998).

Comments:

(1) Covers collective agreements in most of the industrial sector. (2) For the period 1900-1910 only based on the collective agreements for members of The Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters.⁴² (3) Remaining time has been rounded to a whole number of years.

⁴² In 1900 The Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters was the largest trade union for skilled workers and accounted for 9 per cent of DsF's members, cf. Jensen & Olsen (1901).

Renewal of collective agreements

Sources:

Various issues of: Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*. Other sources: Andersen (1938); Due et al. (1994); Galenson (1952); Kærgård (1991); Scheuer (1990); and Tjørnehøj (edt.) (1998).

Comments:

(1) Covers collective agreements in most of the industrial sector. (2) For the period 1900-1910 only based on the collective agreements for members of The Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters.⁴³

Intervention in the renewal of collective agreements by Act of Parliament

Sources:

Various issues of: Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*. Other sources: Due et al. (1994), Galenson (1952); Scheuer, S. (1990); and Tjørnehøj (edt.) (1998).

Comments:

(1) The Parliament's interventions are usually based on a compromise proposed by the Public Conciliator, which again normally builds on negotiation results reached by several of the sub-organisations on the labour market in various trades. There may thus be interventions that also cover the industrial sector even though the worker and employer organisations within the industrial sector have managed to reach agreements prior to the involvement of the Public Conciliator and the Parliament. Such cases have also been classified as intervention. The data therefore shows the occurrence of interventions related to a large part of the private-sector labour market rather than interventions to settle disputes solely within the industrial sector. (2) The permanent compulsory arbitration enacted in 1940 and in force during the German occupation of Denmark until 1945 has been classified as "intervention" in all the years 1940-1945.

Automatic cost-of-living indexation of wages

Sources:

Various issues of: Statistics Denmark, *Statistical ten-year review*. Other sources: and Tjørnehøj (edt.) (1998).

⁴³ In 1900 The Danish National Union of Smiths and Fitters was the largest trade union for skilled workers and accounted for 9 per cent of DsF's members, cf. Jensen & Olsen (1901).

Comments:

Covers collective agreements in most of the industrial sector.

Appendix C: Data

Table A.1: Annual growth in nominal hourly earnings in industry 1875-2007

| Year | per cent | Year | per cent |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1875 | 6.4 | 1945 | 7.7 |
| 1876 | 0.0 | 1946 | 10.1 |
| 1877 | -4.8 | 1947 | 5.7 |
| 1878 | -5.0 | 1948 | 8.2 |
| 1879 | 1.3 | 1949 | 4.2 |
| 1880 | 3.5 | 1950 | 4.7 |
| 1881 | 1.7 | 1951 | 10.7 |
| 1882 | 2.1 | 1952 | 7.9 |
| 1883 | 2.0 | 1953 | 2.7 |
| 1884 | 1.6 | 1954 | 3.5 |
| 1885 | 0.0 | 1955 | 4.6 |
| 1886 | -0.8 | 1956 | 7.6 |
| 1887 | 0.0 | 1957 | 5.5 |
| 1888 | 0.8 | 1958 | 3.9 |
| 1889 | 2.4 | 1959 | 7.7 |
| 1890 | 2.7 | 1960 | 7.0 |
| 1891 | 3.0 | 1961 | 11.2 |
| 1892 | 2.9 | 1962 | 10.2 |
| 1893 | 1.8 | 1963 | 8.1 |
| 1894 | 2.1 | 1964 | 7.9 |
| 1895 | 2.4 | 1965 | 11.9 |
| 1896 | 4.3 | 1966 | 12.3 |
| 1897 | 3.6 | 1967 | 9.2 |
| 1898 | 0.0 | 1968 | 11.1 |
| 1899 | 3.4 | 1969 | 11.2 |
| 1900 | 3.3 | 1970 | 11.3 |
| 1901 | 3.2 | 1971 | 13.7 |
| 1902 | 3.1 | 1972 | 10.6 |
| 1903 | 3.0 | 1973 | 15.1 |
| 1904 | 2.9 | 1974 | 19.9 |
| 1905 | 2.9 | 1975 | 19.2 |
| 1906 | 2.8 | 1976 | 11.6 |
| 1907 | 5.4 | 1977 | 9.8 |
| 1908 | 5.1 | 1978 | 9.8 |
| 1909 | 4.9 | 1979 | 10.2 |
| 1910 | 4.7 | 1980 | 9.7 |
| 1911 | 4.4 | 1981 | 8.8 |
| 1912 | 2.1 | 1982 | 10.0 |
| 1913 | 2.1 | 1983 | 6.6 |
| 1914 | 2.4 | 1984 | 4.7 |
| 1915 | 1.6 | 1985 | 4.6 |
| 1916 | 13.7 | 1986 | 5.3 |
| 1917 | 13.8 | 1987 | 9.4 |
| 1918 | 28.8 | 1988 | 6.1 |
| 1919 | 72.9 | 1989 | 3.8 |
| 1920 | 31.3 | 1990 | 3.7 |
| 1921 | -6.2 | 1991 | 4.1 |
| 1922 | -21.5 | 1992 | 2.7 |
| 1923 | -4.2 | 1993 | 2.4 |
| 1924 | 5.7 | 1994 | 4.2 |
| 1925 | 5.0 | 1995 | 3.7 |
| 1926 | -10.6 | 1996 | 3.9 |
| 1927 | -5.2 | 1997 | 3.7 |
| 1928 | 0.0 | 1998 | 3.9 |
| 1929 | 1.0 | 1999 | 4.2 |
| 1930 | 2.1 | 2000 | 3.4 |
| 1931 | 0.0 | 2001 | 4.0 |
| 1932 | -2.3 | 2002 | 4.0 |
| 1933 | 0.0 | 2003 | 3.3 |
| 1934 | 1.2 | 2004 | 2.8 |
| 1935 | 1.1 | 2005 | 3.4 |
| 1936 | 0.8 | 2006 | 3.5 |
| 1937 | 2.3 | 2007 | 4.6 |
| 1938 | 5.2 | | |
| 1939 | 2.7 | | |
| 1940 | 10.5 | | |
| 1941 | 8.3 | | |
| 1942 | 4.8 | | |
| 1943 | 6.9 | | |
| 1944 | 5.8 | | |

Table A.2: Annual growth in consumer prices 1875-2007

| Year | per cent | Year | per cent |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1875 | -0.8 | 1945 | 1.1 |
| 1876 | 0.3 | 1946 | -0.7 |
| 1877 | -3.3 | 1947 | 2.9 |
| 1878 | -6.6 | 1948 | 2.5 |
| 1879 | -2.3 | 1949 | 2.4 |
| 1880 | 8.5 | 1950 | 9.1 |
| 1881 | 8.0 | 1951 | 11.7 |
| 1882 | -10.6 | 1952 | 2.2 |
| 1883 | -1.2 | 1953 | -0.5 |
| 1884 | -3.8 | 1954 | 1.9 |
| 1885 | -3.3 | 1955 | 6.7 |
| 1886 | -4.5 | 1956 | 5.0 |
| 1887 | -2.7 | 1957 | 1.2 |
| 1888 | 0.8 | 1958 | 0.9 |
| 1889 | 3.4 | 1959 | 2.1 |
| 1890 | 2.3 | 1960 | 2.3 |
| 1891 | 3.8 | 1961 | 4.5 |
| 1892 | -3.3 | 1962 | 6.6 |
| 1893 | -2.6 | 1963 | 5.2 |
| 1894 | -3.1 | 1964 | 3.6 |
| 1895 | -0.4 | 1965 | 6.4 |
| 1896 | -2.6 | 1966 | 6.7 |
| 1897 | 2.1 | 1967 | 7.4 |
| 1898 | 2.8 | 1968 | 8.0 |
| 1899 | -0.4 | 1969 | 3.5 |
| 1900 | 5.7 | 1970 | 6.6 |
| 1901 | 1.3 | 1971 | 5.8 |
| 1902 | -0.7 | 1972 | 6.6 |
| 1903 | -1.7 | 1973 | 9.3 |
| 1904 | -1.3 | 1974 | 15.2 |
| 1905 | 4.2 | 1975 | 9.6 |
| 1906 | 0.9 | 1976 | 9.0 |
| 1907 | 2.0 | 1977 | 11.2 |
| 1908 | -0.4 | 1978 | 10.0 |
| 1909 | -1.6 | 1979 | 9.6 |
| 1910 | 2.4 | 1980 | 12.3 |
| 1911 | 0.5 | 1981 | 11.7 |
| 1912 | 4.8 | 1982 | 10.1 |
| 1913 | 3.0 | 1983 | 6.9 |
| 1914 | 5.1 | 1984 | 6.3 |
| 1915 | 15.8 | 1985 | 4.7 |
| 1916 | 17.8 | 1986 | 3.6 |
| 1917 | 15.8 | 1987 | 4.0 |
| 1918 | 16.8 | 1988 | 4.6 |
| 1919 | 18.6 | 1989 | 4.8 |
| 1920 | 19.3 | 1990 | 2.6 |
| 1921 | -15.0 | 1991 | 2.4 |
| 1922 | -15.0 | 1992 | 2.1 |
| 1923 | 4.2 | 1993 | 1.3 |
| 1924 | 6.0 | 1994 | 2.0 |
| 1925 | -2.8 | 1995 | 2.1 |
| 1926 | -15.0 | 1996 | 2.1 |
| 1927 | -3.4 | 1997 | 2.2 |
| 1928 | -0.6 | 1998 | 1.8 |
| 1929 | -0.6 | 1999 | 2.5 |
| 1930 | -4.8 | 2000 | 2.9 |
| 1931 | -5.7 | 2001 | 2.3 |
| 1932 | -0.7 | 2002 | 2.5 |
| 1933 | 2.7 | 2003 | 2.1 |
| 1934 | 3.9 | 2004 | 1.2 |
| 1935 | 3.8 | 2005 | 1.8 |
| 1936 | 1.2 | 2006 | 1.9 |
| 1937 | 3.6 | 2007 | 1.7 |
| 1938 | 1.2 | | |
| 1939 | 2.9 | | |
| 1940 | 24.4 | | |
| 1941 | 14.7 | | |
| 1942 | 3.5 | | |
| 1943 | 0.8 | | |
| 1944 | 2.2 | | |

Table A.3: Labour force, employment and unemployment 1874-2007

| Year | Labour force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment rate |
|------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | 1000 persons | | | per cent |
| 1874 | 1004 | 992 | 13 | 1.3 |
| 1875 | 1013 | 1001 | 12 | 1.2 |
| 1876 | 1020 | 1009 | 11 | 1.1 |
| 1877 | 1029 | 1017 | 12 | 1.2 |
| 1878 | 1035 | 1022 | 13 | 1.3 |
| 1879 | 1042 | 1027 | 14 | 1.4 |
| 1880 | 1047 | 1032 | 15 | 1.4 |
| 1881 | 1052 | 1037 | 15 | 1.5 |
| 1882 | 1059 | 1044 | 15 | 1.5 |
| 1883 | 1066 | 1051 | 16 | 1.5 |
| 1884 | 1073 | 1058 | 15 | 1.4 |
| 1885 | 1078 | 1062 | 16 | 1.5 |
| 1886 | 1085 | 1067 | 18 | 1.6 |
| 1887 | 1090 | 1072 | 19 | 1.7 |
| 1888 | 1097 | 1079 | 19 | 1.7 |
| 1889 | 1105 | 1085 | 19 | 1.7 |
| 1890 | 1108 | 1088 | 20 | 1.8 |
| 1891 | 1115 | 1094 | 21 | 1.9 |
| 1892 | 1123 | 1103 | 21 | 1.8 |
| 1893 | 1135 | 1114 | 20 | 1.8 |
| 1894 | 1152 | 1132 | 20 | 1.7 |
| 1895 | 1162 | 1142 | 19 | 1.6 |
| 1896 | 1174 | 1154 | 20 | 1.7 |
| 1897 | 1186 | 1170 | 17 | 1.4 |
| 1898 | 1201 | 1185 | 16 | 1.3 |
| 1899 | 1215 | 1200 | 15 | 1.2 |
| 1900 | 1228 | 1213 | 14 | 1.2 |
| 1901 | 1240 | 1221 | 19 | 1.5 |
| 1902 | 1255 | 1240 | 15 | 1.2 |
| 1903 | 1266 | 1253 | 13 | 1.1 |
| 1904 | 1287 | 1274 | 14 | 1.1 |
| 1905 | 1294 | 1280 | 15 | 1.1 |
| 1906 | 1345 | 1338 | 8 | 0.6 |
| 1907 | 1354 | 1346 | 9 | 0.6 |
| 1908 | 1347 | 1333 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 1909 | 1350 | 1333 | 17 | 1.3 |
| 1910 | 1374 | 1359 | 15 | 1.1 |
| 1911 | 1394 | 1380 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 1912 | 1393 | 1381 | 12 | 0.9 |
| 1913 | 1409 | 1396 | 13 | 0.9 |
| 1914 | 1443 | 1426 | 17 | 1.2 |
| 1915 | 1444 | 1430 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 1916 | 1517 | 1505 | 12 | 0.8 |
| 1917 | 1515 | 1491 | 24 | 1.6 |
| 1918 | 1504 | 1451 | 53 | 3.5 |
| 1919 | 1553 | 1513 | 40 | 2.6 |
| 1920 | 1596 | 1571 | 25 | 1.6 |
| 1921 | 1625 | 1556 | 69 | 4.2 |
| 1922 | 1650 | 1589 | 61 | 3.7 |
| 1923 | 1705 | 1665 | 40 | 2.3 |
| 1924 | 1740 | 1705 | 35 | 2.0 |
| 1925 | 1745 | 1696 | 49 | 2.8 |
| 1926 | 1735 | 1667 | 68 | 3.9 |
| 1927 | 1747 | 1673 | 74 | 4.2 |
| 1928 | 1788 | 1727 | 61 | 3.4 |
| 1929 | 1816 | 1764 | 52 | 2.9 |
| 1930 | 1856 | 1807 | 49 | 2.6 |
| 1931 | 1853 | 1789 | 64 | 3.5 |
| 1932 | 1793 | 1675 | 118 | 6.6 |
| 1933 | 1842 | 1726 | 116 | 6.3 |
| 1934 | 1908 | 1811 | 97 | 5.1 |
| 1935 | 1944 | 1853 | 91 | 4.7 |
| 1936 | 1977 | 1882 | 95 | 4.8 |
| 1937 | 1984 | 1870 | 114 | 5.7 |
| 1938 | 2010 | 1894 | 116 | 5.8 |
| 1939 | 2041 | 1937 | 104 | 5.1 |
| 1940 | 2006 | 1864 | 142 | 7.1 |
| 1941 | 2070 | 1953 | 117 | 5.7 |
| 1942 | 2085 | 1988 | 97 | 4.7 |
| 1943 | 2103 | 2033 | 70 | 3.3 |

Table A.3 (continued): Labour force, employment and unemployment 1874-2007

| Year | Labour force | Employment | Unemployment | Unemployment rate |
|------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | 1000 persons | | | per cent |
| 1944 | 2118 | 2062 | 56 | 2.6 |
| 1945 | 2104 | 2013 | 91 | 4.3 |
| 1946 | 2116 | 2053 | 63 | 3.0 |
| 1947 | 2113 | 2050 | 63 | 3.0 |
| 1948 | 2135 | 2072 | 63 | 3.0 |
| 1949 | 2163 | 2091 | 72 | 3.3 |
| 1950 | 2209 | 2141 | 68 | 3.1 |
| 1951 | 2213 | 2138 | 75 | 3.4 |
| 1952 | 2200 | 2103 | 97 | 4.4 |
| 1953 | 2208 | 2132 | 76 | 3.4 |
| 1954 | 2229 | 2162 | 67 | 3.0 |
| 1955 | 2225 | 2145 | 80 | 3.6 |
| 1956 | 2221 | 2130 | 91 | 4.1 |
| 1957 | 2218 | 2131 | 87 | 3.9 |
| 1958 | 2213 | 2131 | 82 | 3.7 |
| 1959 | 2238 | 2184 | 54 | 2.4 |
| 1960 | 2272 | 2233 | 39 | 1.7 |
| 1961 | 2291 | 2260 | 31 | 1.4 |
| 1962 | 2321 | 2293 | 28 | 1.2 |
| 1963 | 2346 | 2305 | 41 | 1.7 |
| 1964 | 2377 | 2354 | 23 | 1.0 |
| 1965 | 2409 | 2389 | 20 | 0.8 |
| 1966 | 2371 | 2348 | 23 | 1.0 |
| 1967 | 2376 | 2348 | 28 | 1.2 |
| 1968 | 2415 | 2366 | 49 | 2.0 |
| 1969 | 2451 | 2412 | 39 | 1.6 |
| 1970 | 2474 | 2444 | 30 | 1.2 |
| 1971 | 2480 | 2441 | 39 | 1.6 |
| 1972 | 2531 | 2492 | 39 | 1.5 |
| 1973 | 2549 | 2524 | 25 | 1.0 |
| 1974 | 2563 | 2505 | 58 | 2.3 |
| 1975 | 2604 | 2473 | 131 | 5.0 |
| 1976 | 2651 | 2517 | 134 | 5.1 |
| 1977 | 2676 | 2512 | 164 | 6.1 |
| 1978 | 2722 | 2531 | 191 | 7.0 |
| 1979 | 2719 | 2557 | 162 | 6.0 |
| 1980 | 2723 | 2539 | 184 | 6.8 |
| 1981 | 2743 | 2500 | 243 | 8.9 |
| 1982 | 2772 | 2509 | 263 | 9.5 |
| 1983 | 2794 | 2511 | 283 | 10.1 |
| 1984 | 2826 | 2550 | 276 | 9.8 |
| 1985 | 2863 | 2611 | 252 | 8.8 |
| 1986 | 2895 | 2675 | 220 | 7.6 |
| 1987 | 2911 | 2689 | 222 | 7.6 |
| 1988 | 2913 | 2669 | 244 | 8.4 |
| 1989 | 2923 | 2658 | 265 | 9.1 |
| 1990 | 2917 | 2645 | 272 | 9.3 |
| 1991 | 2925 | 2629 | 296 | 10.1 |
| 1992 | 2918 | 2600 | 318 | 10.9 |
| 1993 | 2911 | 2562 | 349 | 12.0 |
| 1994 | 2947 | 2604 | 343 | 11.6 |
| 1995 | 2912 | 2624 | 288 | 9.9 |
| 1996 | 2893 | 2648 | 245 | 8.5 |
| 1997 | 2904 | 2684 | 220 | 7.6 |
| 1998 | 2906 | 2723 | 183 | 6.3 |
| 1999 | 2904 | 2746 | 158 | 5.4 |
| 2000 | 2910 | 2760 | 150 | 5.2 |
| 2001 | 2930 | 2785 | 145 | 4.9 |
| 2002 | 2933 | 2787 | 146 | 5.0 |
| 2003 | 2927 | 2756 | 171 | 5.8 |
| 2004 | 2916 | 2739 | 177 | 6.1 |
| 2005 | 2920 | 2763 | 157 | 5.4 |
| 2006 | 2932 | 2808 | 124 | 4.2 |
| 2007 | 2945 | 2851 | 94 | 3.2 |

Table A.4: Working time 1874-2007

| Year | Working time, hours per week | Number of working weeks per year | Number of working days per year | Working time, hours per year |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1874 | 69.7 | 50.2 | 327 | 3497 |
| 1875 | 69.1 | 50.2 | 327 | 3464 |
| 1876 | 69.1 | 50.2 | 327 | 3464 |
| 1877 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 327 | 3431 |
| 1878 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 327 | 3431 |
| 1879 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 327 | 3431 |
| 1880 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 327 | 3431 |
| 1881 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 327 | 3431 |
| 1882 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 327 | 3431 |
| 1883 | 68.2 | 50.2 | 326 | 3421 |
| 1884 | 67.3 | 50.2 | 325 | 3378 |
| 1885 | 67.1 | 50.2 | 324 | 3368 |
| 1886 | 66.9 | 50.2 | 323 | 3357 |
| 1887 | 66.7 | 50.2 | 322 | 3347 |
| 1888 | 66.5 | 50.2 | 321 | 3336 |
| 1889 | 66.3 | 50.2 | 320 | 3326 |
| 1890 | 65.5 | 50.2 | 319 | 3284 |
| 1891 | 65.3 | 50.2 | 318 | 3273 |
| 1892 | 65.0 | 50.2 | 317 | 3263 |
| 1893 | 64.0 | 50.2 | 315 | 3209 |
| 1894 | 63.5 | 50.2 | 313 | 3188 |
| 1895 | 63.1 | 50.2 | 310 | 3166 |
| 1896 | 62.0 | 50.2 | 308 | 3113 |
| 1897 | 61.0 | 50.2 | 306 | 3060 |
| 1898 | 60.0 | 50.2 | 304 | 3008 |
| 1899 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 304 | 2978 |
| 1900 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 304 | 2979 |
| 1901 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 304 | 2979 |
| 1902 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 304 | 2980 |
| 1903 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 304 | 2980 |
| 1904 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 304 | 2980 |
| 1905 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 304 | 2979 |
| 1906 | 58.7 | 50.2 | 304 | 2947 |
| 1907 | 58.1 | 50.2 | 304 | 2915 |
| 1908 | 58.1 | 50.2 | 304 | 2914 |
| 1909 | 58.1 | 50.2 | 303 | 2913 |
| 1910 | 57.0 | 50.2 | 301 | 2860 |
| 1911 | 56.4 | 50.2 | 301 | 2829 |
| 1912 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1913 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1914 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1915 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1916 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1917 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1918 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1919 | 55.8 | 50.2 | 301 | 2799 |
| 1920 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1921 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1922 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1923 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1924 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1925 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1926 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1927 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1928 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1929 | 48.0 | 50.0 | 300 | 2400 |
| 1930 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1931 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1932 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1933 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1934 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1935 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1936 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1937 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 297 | 2376 |
| 1938 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1939 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1940 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1941 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1942 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1943 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |

Table A.4 (continued): Working time 1874-2007

| Year | Working time, hours per week | Number of working weeks per year | Number of working days per year | Working time, hours per year |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1944 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1945 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1946 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1947 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1948 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1949 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1950 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1951 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1952 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1953 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 291 | 2328 |
| 1954 | 48.0 | 47.7 | 286 | 2288 |
| 1955 | 48.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2280 |
| 1956 | 48.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2280 |
| 1957 | 48.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2280 |
| 1958 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 285 | 2240 |
| 1959 | 46.2 | 47.5 | 285 | 2193 |
| 1960 | 45.2 | 47.5 | 285 | 2145 |
| 1961 | 45.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2138 |
| 1962 | 45.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2138 |
| 1963 | 45.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2138 |
| 1964 | 45.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2138 |
| 1965 | 45.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2138 |
| 1966 | 44.2 | 47.5 | 285 | 2098 |
| 1967 | 44.0 | 47.5 | 285 | 2090 |
| 1968 | 43.1 | 47.5 | 285 | 2048 |
| 1969 | 42.5 | 47.5 | 285 | 2019 |
| 1970 | 42.3 | 47.5 | 285 | 2007 |
| 1971 | 41.8 | 47.5 | 285 | 1983 |
| 1972 | 41.8 | 47.0 | 282 | 1962 |
| 1973 | 41.8 | 46.5 | 279 | 1941 |
| 1974 | 41.7 | 46.5 | 233 | 1937 |
| 1975 | 40.0 | 46.5 | 233 | 1860 |
| 1976 | 40.0 | 46.5 | 233 | 1860 |
| 1977 | 40.0 | 46.5 | 233 | 1860 |
| 1978 | 40.0 | 46.5 | 233 | 1860 |
| 1979 | 40.0 | 46.5 | 233 | 1860 |
| 1980 | 40.0 | 46.2 | 231 | 1847 |
| 1981 | 40.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1820 |
| 1982 | 40.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1820 |
| 1983 | 40.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1820 |
| 1984 | 40.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1820 |
| 1985 | 40.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1820 |
| 1986 | 39.9 | 45.5 | 228 | 1816 |
| 1987 | 38.8 | 45.5 | 228 | 1767 |
| 1988 | 38.3 | 45.5 | 228 | 1744 |
| 1989 | 37.8 | 45.5 | 228 | 1721 |
| 1990 | 37.3 | 45.5 | 228 | 1699 |
| 1991 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1684 |
| 1992 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1684 |
| 1993 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1684 |
| 1994 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1684 |
| 1995 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1684 |
| 1996 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1684 |
| 1997 | 37.0 | 45.5 | 228 | 1684 |
| 1998 | 37.0 | 45.1 | 226 | 1669 |
| 1999 | 37.0 | 45.1 | 226 | 1669 |
| 2000 | 37.0 | 45.1 | 226 | 1669 |
| 2001 | 37.0 | 44.7 | 224 | 1654 |
| 2002 | 37.0 | 44.7 | 224 | 1654 |
| 2003 | 37.0 | 44.5 | 223 | 1647 |
| 2004 | 37.0 | 44.5 | 223 | 1647 |
| 2005 | 37.0 | 44.5 | 223 | 1647 |
| 2006 | 37.0 | 44.5 | 223 | 1647 |
| 2007 | 37.0 | 44.5 | 223 | 1647 |

Table A.5: Total wage sum and GDP 1875-2007

| Year | Total wage sum in current prices | GDP at current factor costs | | Wage share |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------------|
| | | Million kroner | | Per cent |
| 1875 | 488 | | 808 | 60 |
| 1876 | 491 | | 832 | 59 |
| 1877 | 467 | | 773 | 60 |
| 1878 | 446 | | 758 | 59 |
| 1879 | 454 | | 759 | 60 |
| 1880 | 472 | | 840 | 56 |
| 1881 | 482 | | 839 | 57 |
| 1882 | 496 | | 850 | 58 |
| 1883 | 507 | | 868 | 58 |
| 1884 | 512 | | 839 | 61 |
| 1885 | 513 | | 820 | 63 |
| 1886 | 510 | | 819 | 62 |
| 1887 | 510 | | 827 | 62 |
| 1888 | 516 | | 841 | 61 |
| 1889 | 530 | | 892 | 59 |
| 1890 | 538 | | 965 | 56 |
| 1891 | 556 | | 1008 | 55 |
| 1892 | 575 | | 1005 | 57 |
| 1893 | 581 | | 1000 | 58 |
| 1894 | 599 | | 990 | 60 |
| 1895 | 614 | | 1039 | 59 |
| 1896 | 636 | | 1059 | 60 |
| 1897 | 657 | | 1097 | 60 |
| 1898 | 654 | | 1157 | 57 |
| 1899 | 679 | | 1217 | 56 |
| 1900 | 709 | | 1322 | 54 |
| 1901 | 737 | | 1372 | 54 |
| 1902 | 771 | | 1396 | 55 |
| 1903 | 803 | | 1462 | 55 |
| 1904 | 841 | | 1479 | 57 |
| 1905 | 868 | | 1558 | 56 |
| 1906 | 923 | | 1627 | 57 |
| 1907 | 968 | | 1739 | 56 |
| 1908 | 1007 | | 1773 | 57 |
| 1909 | 1056 | | 1828 | 58 |
| 1910 | 1107 | | 1922 | 58 |
| 1911 | 1161 | | 2051 | 57 |
| 1912 | 1173 | | 2159 | 54 |
| 1913 | 1211 | | 2301 | 53 |
| 1914 | 1267 | | 2529 | 50 |
| 1915 | 1291 | | 2887 | 45 |
| 1916 | 1545 | | 3767 | 41 |
| 1917 | 1741 | | 4003 | 44 |
| 1918 | 2183 | | 4766 | 46 |
| 1919 | 3935 | | 5821 | 68 |
| 1920 | 4600 | | 7396 | 62 |
| 1921 | 4273 | | 6057 | 71 |
| 1922 | 3418 | | 5406 | 63 |
| 1923 | 3422 | | 6030 | 57 |
| 1924 | 3767 | | 6566 | 57 |
| 1925 | 3937 | | 6153 | 64 |
| 1926 | 3521 | | 5529 | 64 |
| 1927 | 3359 | | 5318 | 63 |
| 1928 | 3373 | | 5437 | 62 |
| 1929 | 3376 | | 5802 | 58 |
| 1930 | 3440 | | 5705 | 60 |
| 1931 | 3455 | | 5369 | 64 |
| 1932 | 3327 | | 5112 | 65 |
| 1933 | 3314 | | 5506 | 60 |
| 1934 | 3494 | | 5967 | 59 |
| 1935 | 3696 | | 6380 | 58 |
| 1936 | 3799 | | 6690 | 57 |
| 1937 | 3958 | | 7141 | 55 |
| 1938 | 4226 | | 7514 | 56 |
| 1939 | 4635 | | 8127 | 57 |
| 1940 | 5040 | | 8620 | 58 |
| 1941 | 5547 | | 9790 | 57 |
| 1942 | 6119 | | 11020 | 56 |
| 1943 | 6785 | | 12480 | 54 |
| 1944 | 7586 | | 13850 | 55 |

Table A.5 (continued): Total wage sum and GDP 1875-2007

| Year | Total wage sum in current prices | GDP at current factor costs | Wage share |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Million kroner | | Per cent |
| 1945 | 8361 | 13960 | 60 |
| 1946 | 9754 | 14770 | 66 |
| 1947 | 10558 | 16274 | 65 |
| 1948 | 11476 | 17662 | 65 |
| 1949 | 11937 | 18895 | 63 |
| 1950 | 13292 | 21618 | 61 |
| 1951 | 14527 | 23403 | 62 |
| 1952 | 15544 | 24985 | 62 |
| 1953 | 16389 | 26536 | 62 |
| 1954 | 17441 | 27618 | 63 |
| 1955 | 18066 | 28707 | 63 |
| 1956 | 19078 | 30643 | 62 |
| 1957 | 20281 | 32668 | 62 |
| 1958 | 21333 | 33981 | 63 |
| 1959 | 23182 | 37435 | 62 |
| 1960 | 24997 | 40523 | 62 |
| 1961 | 28570 | 45375 | 63 |
| 1962 | 32174 | 50768 | 63 |
| 1963 | 34126 | 53476 | 64 |
| 1964 | 37896 | 61071 | 62 |
| 1965 | 43506 | 68291 | 64 |
| 1966 | 48113 | 70394 | 68 |
| 1967 | 53282 | 77050 | 69 |
| 1968 | 58923 | 84973 | 69 |
| 1969 | 66646 | 96754 | 69 |
| 1970 | 74915 | 106946 | 70 |
| 1971 | 84533 | 118476 | 71 |
| 1972 | 93475 | 135126 | 69 |
| 1973 | 107308 | 157657 | 68 |
| 1974 | 126860 | 179484 | 71 |
| 1975 | 143002 | 200427 | 71 |
| 1976 | 163161 | 231306 | 71 |
| 1977 | 180933 | 254836 | 71 |
| 1978 | 200112 | 281384 | 71 |
| 1979 | 222649 | 309914 | 72 |
| 1980 | 244839 | 335531 | 73 |
| 1981 | 264195 | 368076 | 72 |
| 1982 | 298056 | 424879 | 70 |
| 1983 | 325057 | 467634 | 70 |
| 1984 | 350150 | 515226 | 68 |
| 1985 | 377151 | 555579 | 68 |
| 1986 | 405105 | 588479 | 69 |
| 1987 | 441560 | 622104 | 71 |
| 1988 | 463062 | 648999 | 71 |
| 1989 | 480330 | 691997 | 69 |
| 1990 | 498531 | 727665 | 69 |
| 1991 | 515307 | 758706 | 68 |
| 1992 | 531595 | 793284 | 67 |
| 1993 | 535632 | 795099 | 67 |
| 1994 | 551085 | 847850 | 65 |
| 1995 | 576259 | 884237 | 65 |
| 1996 | 606311 | 923502 | 66 |
| 1997 | 633794 | 966539 | 66 |
| 1998 | 669291 | 988812 | 68 |
| 1999 | 701181 | 1032880 | 68 |
| 2000 | 729698 | 1111428 | 66 |
| 2001 | 767485 | 1144437 | 67 |
| 2002 | 796485 | 1174977 | 68 |
| 2003 | 817378 | 1199771 | 68 |
| 2004 | 839260 | 1250792 | 67 |
| 2005 | 876638 | 1314447 | 67 |
| 2006 | 925680 | 1391247 | 67 |
| 2007 | 978428 | 1439668 | 68 |

Table A.6: Annual growth in real GDP and hourly labour productivity, per cent, 1875-2007

| Year | Real GDP | Hourly labour productivity | Year | Real GDP | Hourly labour productivity | | |
|------|----------|----------------------------|------|----------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 1875 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1945 | -7.5 | -5.2 | | |
| 1876 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1946 | 15.6 | 13.4 | | |
| 1877 | -2.8 | -2.7 | 1947 | 5.6 | 5.7 | | |
| 1878 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 1948 | 3.3 | 2.2 | | |
| 1879 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 1949 | 6.1 | 5.1 | | |
| 1880 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1950 | 5.8 | 3.3 | | |
| 1881 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1951 | 2.4 | 2.6 | | |
| 1882 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1952 | 1.0 | 2.7 | | |
| 1883 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1953 | 5.7 | 4.2 | | |
| 1884 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1954 | 3.3 | 3.7 | | |
| 1885 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1955 | 1.6 | 2.8 | | |
| 1886 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 1956 | 0.8 | 1.5 | | |
| 1887 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 1957 | 5.6 | 5.6 | | |
| 1888 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1958 | 2.6 | 4.4 | | |
| 1889 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1959 | 7.8 | 7.5 | | |
| 1890 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 1960 | 6.2 | 6.1 | | |
| 1891 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1961 | 7.9 | 7.0 | | |
| 1892 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1962 | 6.2 | 4.7 | | |
| 1893 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1963 | 2.1 | 1.6 | | |
| 1894 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1964 | 9.3 | 7.1 | | |
| 1895 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 1965 | 5.3 | 3.7 | | |
| 1896 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 1966 | 2.4 | 6.2 | | |
| 1897 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1967 | 4.2 | 4.6 | | |
| 1898 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1968 | 5.2 | 6.5 | | |
| 1899 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 1969 | 6.5 | 6.0 | | |
| 1900 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1970 | 1.4 | 0.6 | | |
| 1901 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 1971 | 3.7 | 5.0 | | |
| 1902 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1972 | 4.2 | 3.2 | | |
| 1903 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 1973 | 4.0 | 3.7 | | |
| 1904 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1974 | 0.0 | 1.0 | | |
| 1905 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1975 | -1.4 | 4.0 | | |
| 1906 | 2.8 | -0.6 | 1976 | 5.1 | 3.3 | | |
| 1907 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 1977 | 2.1 | 2.3 | | |
| 1908 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 1978 | 2.3 | 1.5 | | |
| 1909 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 1979 | 4.3 | 3.2 | | |
| 1910 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1980 | 0.5 | 2.0 | | |
| 1911 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 1981 | -0.4 | 2.7 | | |
| 1912 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1982 | 3.9 | 3.5 | | |
| 1913 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1983 | 2.4 | 2.3 | | |
| 1914 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 1984 | 4.2 | 2.7 | | |
| 1915 | -6.9 | -7.2 | 1985 | 3.7 | 1.3 | | |
| 1916 | 4.2 | -1.0 | 1986 | 3.4 | 1.2 | | |
| 1917 | -5.9 | -5.0 | 1987 | 1.1 | 3.4 | | |
| 1918 | -3.3 | -0.6 | 1988 | 1.0 | 3.1 | | |
| 1919 | 12.9 | 8.2 | 1989 | 1.1 | 2.9 | | |
| 1920 | 4.7 | 17.7 | 1990 | 2.0 | 3.9 | | |
| 1921 | -2.9 | -1.9 | 1991 | 1.2 | 2.8 | | |
| 1922 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 1992 | 1.8 | 2.9 | | |
| 1923 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 1993 | 0.6 | 2.1 | | |
| 1924 | 0.3 | -2.0 | 1994 | 4.8 | 3.1 | | |
| 1925 | -2.3 | -1.8 | 1995 | 3.2 | 2.4 | | |
| 1926 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 1996 | 2.4 | 1.5 | | |
| 1927 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1997 | 3.0 | 1.6 | | |
| 1928 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 1998 | 1.9 | 1.3 | | |
| 1929 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 1999 | 2.9 | 2.0 | | |
| 1930 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 2000 | 4.4 | 3.9 | | |
| 1931 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2001 | 0.7 | 0.7 | | |
| 1932 | -2.6 | 4.0 | 2002 | 0.3 | 0.3 | | |
| 1933 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 2003 | 0.4 | 1.9 | | |
| 1934 | 3.0 | -1.8 | 2004 | 1.5 | 2.2 | | |
| 1935 | 2.3 | -0.1 | 2005 | 1.7 | 0.8 | | |
| 1936 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 2006 | 3.9 | 2.2 | | |
| 1937 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2007 | 1.9 | 0.4 | | |
| 1938 | 2.4 | 3.2 | | | | | |
| 1939 | 4.8 | 2.4 | | | | | |
| 1940 | -14.0 | -10.7 | | | | | |
| 1941 | -9.9 | -14.0 | | | | | |
| 1942 | 2.3 | 0.5 | | | | | |
| 1943 | 11.1 | 8.6 | | | | | |
| 1944 | 10.4 | 8.9 | | | | | |

Table A.7: Total taxes to the general government, current prices, 1875-2007

| Year | million kroner | Year | million kroner |
|------|----------------|------|----------------|
| 1875 | 57 | 1945 | 2544 |
| 1876 | 59 | 1946 | 3084 |
| 1877 | 59 | 1947 | 3553 |
| 1878 | 59 | 1948 | 4195 |
| 1879 | 60 | 1949 | 4330 |
| 1880 | 62 | 1950 | 4430 |
| 1881 | 64 | 1951 | 5071 |
| 1882 | 67 | 1952 | 5637 |
| 1883 | 69 | 1953 | 6093 |
| 1884 | 71 | 1954 | 6371 |
| 1885 | 70 | 1955 | 7045 |
| 1886 | 68 | 1956 | 7513 |
| 1887 | 70 | 1957 | 8169 |
| 1888 | 72 | 1958 | 8939 |
| 1889 | 74 | 1959 | 9942 |
| 1890 | 74 | 1960 | 10852 |
| 1891 | 76 | 1961 | 11925 |
| 1892 | 78 | 1962 | 14443 |
| 1893 | 82 | 1963 | 16729 |
| 1894 | 83 | 1964 | 18726 |
| 1895 | 85 | 1965 | 22003 |
| 1896 | 88 | 1966 | 25652 |
| 1897 | 92 | 1967 | 29323 |
| 1898 | 96 | 1968 | 35000 |
| 1899 | 99 | 1969 | 39434 |
| 1900 | 102 | 1970 | 49105 |
| 1901 | 104 | 1971 | 58454 |
| 1902 | 109 | 1972 | 66685 |
| 1903 | 118 | 1973 | 73764 |
| 1904 | 120 | 1974 | 86488 |
| 1905 | 122 | 1975 | 88153 |
| 1906 | 129 | 1976 | 104853 |
| 1907 | 137 | 1977 | 117661 |
| 1908 | 142 | 1978 | 135226 |
| 1909 | 137 | 1979 | 154273 |
| 1910 | 146 | 1980 | 170141 |
| 1911 | 160 | 1981 | 184935 |
| 1912 | 173 | 1982 | 206846 |
| 1913 | 186 | 1983 | 238231 |
| 1914 | 191 | 1984 | 269210 |
| 1915 | 214 | 1985 | 300930 |
| 1916 | 323 | 1986 | 338149 |
| 1917 | 505 | 1987 | 360056 |
| 1918 | 532 | 1988 | 377250 |
| 1919 | 704 | 1989 | 388719 |
| 1920 | 875 | 1990 | 388942 |
| 1921 | 866 | 1991 | 403589 |
| 1922 | 785 | 1992 | 422185 |
| 1923 | 752 | 1993 | 437236 |
| 1924 | 765 | 1994 | 478452 |
| 1925 | 791 | 1995 | 500194 |
| 1926 | 778 | 1996 | 528208 |
| 1927 | 752 | 1997 | 553204 |
| 1928 | 718 | 1998 | 575627 |
| 1929 | 741 | 1999 | 609825 |
| 1930 | 772 | 2000 | 640557 |
| 1931 | 784 | 2001 | 648945 |
| 1932 | 783 | 2002 | 658510 |
| 1933 | 804 | 2003 | 674355 |
| 1934 | 889 | 2004 | 720700 |
| 1935 | 950 | 2005 | 787400 |
| 1936 | 1033 | 2006 | 808700 |
| 1937 | 1133 | 2007 | 824300 |
| 1938 | 1208 | | |
| 1939 | 1300 | | |
| 1940 | 1570 | | |
| 1941 | 1711 | | |
| 1942 | 1931 | | |
| 1943 | 2154 | | |
| 1944 | 2413 | | |

Table A.8: Tax-rate, 1875-2007

| Year | per cent | Year | per cent |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1875 | 7.1 | 1945 | 18.2 |
| 1876 | 7.1 | 1946 | 20.9 |
| 1877 | 7.6 | 1947 | 21.8 |
| 1878 | 7.8 | 1948 | 23.8 |
| 1879 | 7.9 | 1949 | 22.9 |
| 1880 | 7.3 | 1950 | 20.5 |
| 1881 | 7.7 | 1951 | 21.7 |
| 1882 | 7.8 | 1952 | 22.6 |
| 1883 | 8.0 | 1953 | 23.0 |
| 1884 | 8.4 | 1954 | 23.1 |
| 1885 | 8.5 | 1955 | 24.5 |
| 1886 | 8.3 | 1956 | 24.5 |
| 1887 | 8.4 | 1957 | 25.0 |
| 1888 | 8.5 | 1958 | 26.3 |
| 1889 | 8.2 | 1959 | 26.6 |
| 1890 | 7.7 | 1960 | 26.8 |
| 1891 | 7.6 | 1961 | 26.3 |
| 1892 | 7.7 | 1962 | 28.4 |
| 1893 | 8.2 | 1963 | 31.3 |
| 1894 | 8.4 | 1964 | 30.7 |
| 1895 | 8.2 | 1965 | 32.2 |
| 1896 | 8.3 | 1966 | 36.4 |
| 1897 | 8.4 | 1967 | 38.1 |
| 1898 | 8.3 | 1968 | 41.2 |
| 1899 | 8.2 | 1969 | 40.8 |
| 1900 | 7.7 | 1970 | 45.9 |
| 1901 | 7.5 | 1971 | 49.3 |
| 1902 | 7.8 | 1972 | 49.4 |
| 1903 | 8.1 | 1973 | 46.8 |
| 1904 | 8.1 | 1974 | 48.2 |
| 1905 | 7.8 | 1975 | 44.0 |
| 1906 | 7.9 | 1976 | 45.3 |
| 1907 | 7.9 | 1977 | 46.2 |
| 1908 | 8.0 | 1978 | 48.1 |
| 1909 | 7.5 | 1979 | 49.8 |
| 1910 | 7.6 | 1980 | 50.7 |
| 1911 | 7.8 | 1981 | 50.2 |
| 1912 | 8.0 | 1982 | 48.7 |
| 1913 | 8.1 | 1983 | 50.9 |
| 1914 | 7.5 | 1984 | 52.3 |
| 1915 | 7.4 | 1985 | 54.2 |
| 1916 | 8.6 | 1986 | 57.5 |
| 1917 | 12.6 | 1987 | 57.9 |
| 1918 | 11.2 | 1988 | 58.1 |
| 1919 | 12.1 | 1989 | 56.2 |
| 1920 | 11.8 | 1990 | 53.5 |
| 1921 | 14.3 | 1991 | 53.2 |
| 1922 | 14.5 | 1992 | 53.2 |
| 1923 | 12.5 | 1993 | 55.0 |
| 1924 | 11.6 | 1994 | 56.4 |
| 1925 | 12.9 | 1995 | 56.6 |
| 1926 | 14.1 | 1996 | 57.2 |
| 1927 | 14.1 | 1997 | 57.2 |
| 1928 | 13.2 | 1998 | 58.2 |
| 1929 | 12.8 | 1999 | 59.0 |
| 1930 | 13.5 | 2000 | 57.6 |
| 1931 | 14.6 | 2001 | 56.7 |
| 1932 | 15.3 | 2002 | 56.0 |
| 1933 | 14.6 | 2003 | 56.2 |
| 1934 | 14.9 | 2004 | 57.6 |
| 1935 | 14.9 | 2005 | 59.9 |
| 1936 | 15.4 | 2006 | 58.1 |
| 1937 | 15.9 | 2007 | 57.3 |
| 1938 | 16.1 | | |
| 1939 | 16.0 | | |
| 1940 | 18.2 | | |
| 1941 | 17.5 | | |
| 1942 | 17.5 | | |
| 1943 | 17.3 | | |
| 1944 | 17.4 | | |

Table A.9: Unemployment benefits, current prices, 1875-2007

| Year | million kroner | Year | million kroner |
|------|----------------|------|----------------|
| 1875 | 0.3 | 1945 | 176.6 |
| 1876 | 0.3 | 1946 | 189.0 |
| 1877 | 0.3 | 1947 | 187.7 |
| 1878 | 0.3 | 1948 | 193.8 |
| 1879 | 0.3 | 1949 | 212.9 |
| 1880 | 0.3 | 1950 | 212.3 |
| 1881 | 0.4 | 1951 | 240.5 |
| 1882 | 0.4 | 1952 | 337.9 |
| 1883 | 0.4 | 1953 | 282.2 |
| 1884 | 0.4 | 1954 | 262.1 |
| 1885 | 0.4 | 1955 | 308.3 |
| 1886 | 0.4 | 1956 | 370.4 |
| 1887 | 0.4 | 1957 | 360.8 |
| 1888 | 0.4 | 1958 | 393.3 |
| 1889 | 0.5 | 1959 | 243.6 |
| 1890 | 0.5 | 1960 | 188.3 |
| 1891 | 0.5 | 1961 | 165.8 |
| 1892 | 0.5 | 1962 | 158.1 |
| 1893 | 0.5 | 1963 | 226 |
| 1894 | 0.5 | 1964 | 147 |
| 1895 | 0.5 | 1965 | 139 |
| 1896 | 0.5 | 1966 | 172 |
| 1897 | 0.4 | 1967 | 297 |
| 1898 | 0.4 | 1968 | 619 |
| 1899 | 0.4 | 1969 | 566 |
| 1900 | 0.4 | 1970 | 480 |
| 1901 | 0.5 | 1971 | 756 |
| 1902 | 0.4 | 1972 | 784 |
| 1903 | 0.4 | 1973 | 784 |
| 1904 | 0.6 | 1974 | 2325 |
| 1905 | 0.7 | 1975 | 4573 |
| 1906 | 0.4 | 1976 | 5682 |
| 1907 | 0.5 | 1977 | 7774 |
| 1908 | 0.8 | 1978 | 9930 |
| 1909 | 2.1 | 1979 | 9460 |
| 1910 | 2.3 | 1980 | 11319 |
| 1911 | 2.3 | 1981 | 16078 |
| 1912 | 2.3 | 1982 | 18863 |
| 1913 | 2.7 | 1983 | 20952 |
| 1914 | 3.8 | 1984 | 20940 |
| 1915 | 3.2 | 1985 | 19509 |
| 1916 | 2.7 | 1986 | 17740 |
| 1917 | 5.4 | 1987 | 18792 |
| 1918 | 33.7 | 1988 | 21270 |
| 1919 | 31.4 | 1989 | 24290 |
| 1920 | 22.4 | 1990 | 25453 |
| 1921 | 45.1 | 1991 | 28872 |
| 1922 | 32.9 | 1992 | 31706 |
| 1923 | 19.6 | 1993 | 35819 |
| 1924 | 18.7 | 1994 | 34720 |
| 1925 | 26.0 | 1995 | 29648 |
| 1926 | 38.1 | 1996 | 25741 |
| 1927 | 38.0 | 1997 | 23660 |
| 1928 | 29.1 | 1998 | 19547 |
| 1929 | 25.1 | 1999 | 17284 |
| 1930 | 22.3 | 2000 | 17490 |
| 1931 | 32.3 | 2001 | 17254 |
| 1932 | 59.6 | 2002 | 17854 |
| 1933 | 68.2 | 2003 | 22206 |
| 1934 | 63.4 | 2004 | 22793 |
| 1935 | 51.6 | 2005 | 20405 |
| 1936 | 65.2 | 2006 | 15955 |
| 1937 | 96.2 | 2007 | 11600 |
| 1938 | 100.6 | | |
| 1939 | 95.6 | | |
| 1940 | 163.2 | | |
| 1941 | 161.4 | | |
| 1942 | 150.2 | | |
| 1943 | 109.0 | | |
| 1944 | 97.0 | | |

Table A.10: Unemployment compensation rate, 1875-2007

| Year | per cent | Year | per cent |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1875 | 5 | 1945 | 47 |
| 1876 | 5 | 1946 | 63 |
| 1877 | 5 | 1947 | 58 |
| 1878 | 5 | 1948 | 56 |
| 1879 | 5 | 1949 | 52 |
| 1880 | 5 | 1950 | 50 |
| 1881 | 5 | 1951 | 47 |
| 1882 | 5 | 1952 | 47 |
| 1883 | 5 | 1953 | 48 |
| 1884 | 5 | 1954 | 48 |
| 1885 | 5 | 1955 | 46 |
| 1886 | 5 | 1956 | 45 |
| 1887 | 5 | 1957 | 44 |
| 1888 | 5 | 1958 | 48 |
| 1889 | 5 | 1959 | 42 |
| 1890 | 5 | 1960 | 43 |
| 1891 | 5 | 1961 | 42 |
| 1892 | 5 | 1962 | 40 |
| 1893 | 5 | 1963 | 37 |
| 1894 | 5 | 1964 | 40 |
| 1895 | 5 | 1965 | 38 |
| 1896 | 5 | 1966 | 36 |
| 1897 | 5 | 1967 | 47 |
| 1898 | 5 | 1968 | 51 |
| 1899 | 5 | 1969 | 53 |
| 1900 | 5 | 1970 | 52 |
| 1901 | 5 | 1971 | 56 |
| 1902 | 5 | 1972 | 54 |
| 1903 | 5 | 1973 | 74 |
| 1904 | 6 | 1974 | 79 |
| 1905 | 7 | 1975 | 60 |
| 1906 | 7 | 1976 | 65 |
| 1907 | 8 | 1977 | 66 |
| 1908 | 8 | 1978 | 66 |
| 1909 | 16 | 1979 | 67 |
| 1910 | 18 | 1980 | 64 |
| 1911 | 20 | 1981 | 63 |
| 1912 | 23 | 1982 | 60 |
| 1913 | 24 | 1983 | 57 |
| 1914 | 25 | 1984 | 55 |
| 1915 | 26 | 1985 | 54 |
| 1916 | 22 | 1986 | 53 |
| 1917 | 19 | 1987 | 52 |
| 1918 | 42 | 1988 | 50 |
| 1919 | 30 | 1989 | 51 |
| 1920 | 31 | 1990 | 50 |
| 1921 | 24 | 1991 | 50 |
| 1922 | 25 | 1992 | 49 |
| 1923 | 24 | 1993 | 49 |
| 1924 | 24 | 1994 | 48 |
| 1925 | 23 | 1995 | 47 |
| 1926 | 27 | 1996 | 46 |
| 1927 | 26 | 1997 | 46 |
| 1928 | 24 | 1998 | 44 |
| 1929 | 25 | 1999 | 43 |
| 1930 | 24 | 2000 | 44 |
| 1931 | 26 | 2001 | 43 |
| 1932 | 25 | 2002 | 43 |
| 1933 | 31 | 2003 | 44 |
| 1934 | 34 | 2004 | 42 |
| 1935 | 28 | 2005 | 41 |
| 1936 | 34 | 2006 | 39 |
| 1937 | 40 | 2007 | 36 |
| 1938 | 39 | | |
| 1939 | 38 | | |
| 1940 | 43 | | |
| 1941 | 49 | | |
| 1942 | 50 | | |
| 1943 | 47 | | |
| 1944 | 47 | | |

Table A.11: Work stoppages 1875-2007

| Year | Number of work stoppages | Number of working days lost | |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Thousand days | Per cent of total number of working days |
| 1875 | 53 | 130 | 0.040 |
| 1876 | 27 | 10 | 0.003 |
| 1877 | 15 | 6 | 0.002 |
| 1878 | 9 | 4 | 0.001 |
| 1879 | 8 | 3 | 0.001 |
| 1880 | 11 | 4 | 0.001 |
| 1881 | 18 | 18 | 0.005 |
| 1882 | 21 | 7 | 0.002 |
| 1883 | 39 | 473 | 0.138 |
| 1884 | 76 | 209 | 0.061 |
| 1885 | 107 | 2460 | 0.716 |
| 1886 | 71 | 115 | 0.033 |
| 1887 | 59 | 94 | 0.027 |
| 1888 | 88 | 230 | 0.067 |
| 1889 | 77 | 446 | 0.128 |
| 1890 | 100 | 834 | 0.240 |
| 1891 | 111 | 254 | 0.073 |
| 1892 | 94 | 209 | 0.060 |
| 1893 | 98 | 214 | 0.061 |
| 1894 | 105 | 225 | 0.064 |
| 1895 | 134 | 280 | 0.079 |
| 1896 | 232 | 465 | 0.131 |
| 1897 | 111 | 215 | 0.060 |
| 1898 | 147 | 123 | 0.034 |
| 1899 | 98 | 2828 | 0.775 |
| 1900 | 82 | 218 | 0.059 |
| 1901 | 57 | 52 | 0.014 |
| 1902 | 68 | 133 | 0.035 |
| 1903 | 61 | 19 | 0.005 |
| 1904 | 86 | 69 | 0.018 |
| 1905 | 75 | 499 | 0.128 |
| 1906 | 90 | 68 | 0.017 |
| 1907 | 105 | 255 | 0.062 |
| 1908 | 122 | 85 | 0.021 |
| 1909 | 65 | 58 | 0.014 |
| 1910 | 71 | 61 | 0.015 |
| 1911 | 51 | 648 | 0.156 |
| 1912 | 60 | 50 | 0.012 |
| 1913 | 76 | 382 | 0.091 |
| 1914 | 44 | 56 | 0.013 |
| 1915 | 43 | 32 | 0.007 |
| 1916 | 66 | 241 | 0.053 |
| 1917 | 215 | 214 | 0.048 |
| 1918 | 253 | 194 | 0.044 |
| 1919 | 472 | 916 | 0.201 |
| 1920 | 243 | 1306 | 0.277 |
| 1921 | 110 | 1321 | 0.283 |
| 1922 | 31 | 2272 | 0.477 |
| 1923 | 58 | 20 | 0.004 |
| 1924 | 71 | 175 | 0.034 |
| 1925 | 49 | 4139 | 0.814 |
| 1926 | 32 | 23 | 0.005 |
| 1927 | 17 | 119 | 0.024 |
| 1928 | 11 | 11 | 0.002 |
| 1929 | 22 | 41 | 0.008 |
| 1930 | 37 | 144 | 0.027 |
| 1931 | 16 | 246 | 0.046 |
| 1932 | 18 | 87 | 0.017 |
| 1933 | 26 | 18 | 0.004 |
| 1934 | 38 | 146 | 0.027 |
| 1935 | 14 | 14 | 0.003 |
| 1936 | 12 | 2946 | 0.527 |
| 1937 | 22 | 21 | 0.004 |
| 1938 | 22 | 90 | 0.016 |
| 1939 | 19 | 16 | 0.003 |
| 1940 | 9 | 5 | 0.001 |
| 1941 | 2 | 3 | 0.001 |
| 1942 | 7 | 11 | 0.002 |
| 1943 | 91 | 31 | 0.005 |
| 1944 | 62 | 89 | 0.015 |

Table A.11 (continued): Work stoppages 1875-2007

| Year | Number of work stoppages | Number of working days lost | |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Thousand days | Per cent of total number of working days |
| 1945 | 85 | 66 | 0,011 |
| 1946 | 108 | 1386 | 0,232 |
| 1947 | 116 | 473 | 0,079 |
| 1948 | 24 | 8 | 0,001 |
| 1949 | 17 | 10 | 0,002 |
| 1950 | 18 | 4 | 0,001 |
| 1951 | 12 | 4 | 0,001 |
| 1952 | 9 | 4 | 0,001 |
| 1953 | 8 | 2 | 0,000 |
| 1954 | 20 | 23 | 0,004 |
| 1955 | 13 | 10 | 0,002 |
| 1956 | 98 | 1087 | 0,179 |
| 1957 | 14 | 7 | 0,001 |
| 1958 | 15 | 9 | 0,001 |
| 1959 | 23 | 18 | 0,003 |
| 1960 | 82 | 61 | 0,010 |
| 1961 | 34 | 2308 | 0,358 |
| 1962 | 26 | 15 | 0,002 |
| 1963 | 19 | 24 | 0,004 |
| 1964 | 40 | 17 | 0,003 |
| 1965 | 37 | 242 | 0,036 |
| 1966 | 22 | 15 | 0,002 |
| 1967 | 22 | 10 | 0,001 |
| 1968 | 17 | 34 | 0,005 |
| 1969 | 48 | 56 | 0,008 |
| 1970 | 77 | 102 | 0,015 |
| 1971 | 31 | 21 | 0,003 |
| 1972 | 35 | 22 | 0,003 |
| 1973 | 205 | 3901 | 0,554 |
| 1974 | 134 | 184 | 0,032 |
| 1975 | 147 | 100 | 0,017 |
| 1976 | 204 | 210 | 0,036 |
| 1977 | 228 | 230 | 0,039 |
| 1978 | 314 | 129 | 0,022 |
| 1979 | 218 | 173 | 0,029 |
| 1980 | 225 | 187 | 0,032 |
| 1981 | 94 | 652 | 0,115 |
| 1982 | 180 | 93 | 0,016 |
| 1983 | 161 | 79 | 0,014 |
| 1984 | 157 | 132 | 0,023 |
| 1985 | 820 | 2333 | 0,393 |
| 1986 | 215 | 93 | 0,015 |
| 1987 | 202 | 137 | 0,022 |
| 1988 | 157 | 97 | 0,016 |
| 1989 | 132 | 53 | 0,009 |
| 1990 | 232 | 98 | 0,016 |
| 1991 | 203 | 70 | 0,012 |
| 1992 | 151 | 63 | 0,011 |
| 1993 | 218 | 114 | 0,020 |
| 1994 | 240 | 75 | 0,013 |
| 1995 | 424 | 197 | 0,033 |
| 1996 | 930 | 76 | 0,013 |
| 1997 | 1023 | 102 | 0,017 |
| 1998 | 1257 | 3173 | 0,516 |
| 1999 | 1079 | 92 | 0,015 |
| 2000 | 1081 | 125 | 0,020 |
| 2001 | 954 | 60 | 0,010 |
| 2002 | 1349 | 194 | 0,031 |
| 2003 | 681 | 55 | 0,009 |
| 2004 | 804 | 76 | 0,012 |
| 2005 | 534 | 51 | 0,008 |
| 2006 | 476 | 86 | 0,014 |
| 2007 | 768 | 70 | 0,011 |

Table A.12: Trade union membership 1875-2007

| Year | Number of workers | Per cent of total labour force | Year | Number of workers | Per cent of total labour force | | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | Thousand persons | | | Thousand persons | | | |
| 1875 | 5 | 0.5 | 1945 | 631 | 30.0 | | |
| 1876 | 5 | 0.5 | 1946 | 630 | 29.8 | | |
| 1877 | 6 | 0.6 | 1947 | 640 | 30.3 | | |
| 1878 | 6 | 0.6 | 1948 | 678 | 31.8 | | |
| 1879 | 7 | 0.7 | 1949 | 691 | 32.0 | | |
| 1880 | 10 | 0.9 | 1950 | 715 | 32.4 | | |
| 1881 | 11 | 1.0 | 1951 | 721 | 32.6 | | |
| 1882 | 12 | 1.1 | 1952 | 732 | 33.3 | | |
| 1883 | 13 | 1.2 | 1953 | 857 | 38.8 | | |
| 1884 | 17 | 1.6 | 1954 | 840 | 37.7 | | |
| 1885 | 19 | 1.8 | 1955 | 839 | 37.7 | | |
| 1886 | 21 | 1.9 | 1956 | 861 | 38.8 | | |
| 1887 | 23 | 2.1 | 1957 | 876 | 39.5 | | |
| 1888 | 25 | 2.3 | 1958 | 885 | 40.0 | | |
| 1889 | 28 | 2.6 | 1959 | 912 | 40.8 | | |
| 1890 | 32 | 2.9 | 1960 | 955 | 42.0 | | |
| 1891 | 35 | 3.2 | 1961 | 969 | 42.3 | | |
| 1892 | 40 | 3.6 | 1962 | 989 | 42.6 | | |
| 1893 | 44 | 3.9 | 1963 | 1009 | 43.0 | | |
| 1894 | 48 | 4.2 | 1964 | 1033 | 43.5 | | |
| 1895 | 54 | 4.6 | 1965 | 1049 | 43.6 | | |
| 1896 | 61 | 5.2 | 1966 | 1061 | 44.8 | | |
| 1897 | 69 | 5.8 | 1967 | 1087 | 45.8 | | |
| 1898 | 79 | 6.6 | 1968 | 1098 | 45.5 | | |
| 1899 | 89 | 7.3 | 1969 | 1124 | 45.9 | | |
| 1900 | 96 | 7.8 | 1970 | 1137 | 46.0 | | |
| 1901 | 96 | 7.7 | 1971 | 1166 | 47.0 | | |
| 1902 | 96 | 7.7 | 1972 | 1137 | 44.9 | | |
| 1903 | 88 | 7.0 | 1973 | 1226 | 48.1 | | |
| 1904 | 91 | 7.1 | 1974 | 1245 | 48.6 | | |
| 1905 | 90 | 7.0 | 1975 | 1283 | 49.3 | | |
| 1906 | 99 | 7.4 | 1976 | 1421 | 53.6 | | |
| 1907 | 110 | 8.1 | 1977 | 1530 | 57.2 | | |
| 1908 | 118 | 8.8 | 1978 | 1606 | 59.0 | | |
| 1909 | 121 | 9.0 | 1979 | 1686 | 62.0 | | |
| 1910 | 123 | 9.0 | 1980 | 1769 | 65.0 | | |
| 1911 | 128 | 9.2 | 1981 | 1815 | 66.2 | | |
| 1912 | 139 | 10.0 | 1982 | 1866 | 67.3 | | |
| 1913 | 153 | 10.9 | 1983 | 1905 | 68.2 | | |
| 1914 | 161 | 11.2 | 1984 | 1945 | 68.8 | | |
| 1915 | 175 | 12.1 | 1985 | 1999 | 69.8 | | |
| 1916 | 193 | 12.7 | 1986 | 2028 | 70.0 | | |
| 1917 | 224 | 14.8 | 1987 | 2079 | 71.4 | | |
| 1918 | 315 | 20.9 | 1988 | 2032 | 69.8 | | |
| 1919 | 346 | 22.3 | 1989 | 2039 | 69.7 | | |
| 1920 | 355 | 22.2 | 1990 | 2068 | 70.9 | | |
| 1921 | 314 | 19.3 | 1991 | 2082 | 71.2 | | |
| 1922 | 309 | 18.7 | 1992 | 2115 | 72.5 | | |
| 1923 | 299 | 17.5 | 1993 | 2141 | 73.6 | | |
| 1924 | 305 | 17.5 | 1994 | 2156 | 73.1 | | |
| 1925 | 307 | 17.6 | 1995 | 2163 | 74.2 | | |
| 1926 | 311 | 17.9 | 1996 | 2170 | 74.8 | | |
| 1927 | 314 | 18.0 | 1997 | 2171 | 74.7 | | |
| 1928 | 314 | 17.6 | 1998 | 2167 | 74.5 | | |
| 1929 | 328 | 18.1 | 1999 | 2172 | 74.6 | | |
| 1930 | 339 | 18.3 | 2000 | 2162 | 74.2 | | |
| 1931 | 354 | 19.1 | 2001 | 2154 | 73.5 | | |
| 1932 | 369 | 20.6 | 2002 | 2151 | 73.4 | | |
| 1933 | 404 | 21.9 | 2003 | 2147 | 73.6 | | |
| 1934 | 422 | 22.1 | 2004 | 2127 | 72.7 | | |
| 1935 | 437 | 22.5 | 2005 | 2114 | 72.3 | | |
| 1936 | 460 | 23.3 | 2006 | 2114 | 71.8 | | |
| 1937 | 490 | 24.7 | 2007 | 2078 | 70.6 | | |
| 1938 | 508 | 25.3 | | | | | |
| 1939 | 536 | 26.3 | | | | | |
| 1940 | 543 | 27.1 | | | | | |
| 1941 | 552 | 26.7 | | | | | |
| 1942 | 569 | 27.3 | | | | | |
| 1943 | 588 | 28.0 | | | | | |
| 1944 | 604 | 28.5 | | | | | |

Table A.13: Collective agreements in the industrial sector 1900-2007

| Year | Remaining time of collective agreement | Renewal of collective agreements | Intervention in the renewal of collective agreements by Act of Parliament | Automatic cost-of-living indexation of wages |
|------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Years | 1 = YES; 0 = NO | 1 = YES; 0 = NO | 1 = YES; 0 = NO |
| 1900 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1901 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1902 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1903 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1904 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1905 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1906 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1907 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1908 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1909 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1910 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1911 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1912 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1913 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1914 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1915 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1916 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1917 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1918 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1919 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1920 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1921 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1922 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1923 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1924 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1925 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1926 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1927 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1928 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1929 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1930 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1931 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1932 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1933 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1934 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1935 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1936 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1937 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1938 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1939 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1940 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1941 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1942 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1943 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1944 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1945 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1946 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1947 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1948 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1949 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1950 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1951 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1952 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1953 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1954 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1955 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1956 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1957 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1958 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1959 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1960 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1961 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1962 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1963 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1964 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1965 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1966 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1967 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1968 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1969 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

Table A.13 (continued): Collective agreements in the industrial sector 1900-2007

| Year | Remaining time of collective agreement | Renewal of collective agreements | Intervention in the renewal of collective agreements by Act of Parliament | Automatic cost-of-living indexation of wages |
|------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| | Years | 1 = YES; 0 = NO | 1 = YES; 0 = NO | 1 = YES; 0 = NO |
| 1970 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1971 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1972 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1973 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1974 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1975 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1976 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1977 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1978 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1979 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1980 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1981 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1982 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1983 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1984 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1985 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1986 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1987 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1988 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1989 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1990 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1991 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1992 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1996 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1997 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1998 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1999 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2000 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2001 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2002 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2006 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |