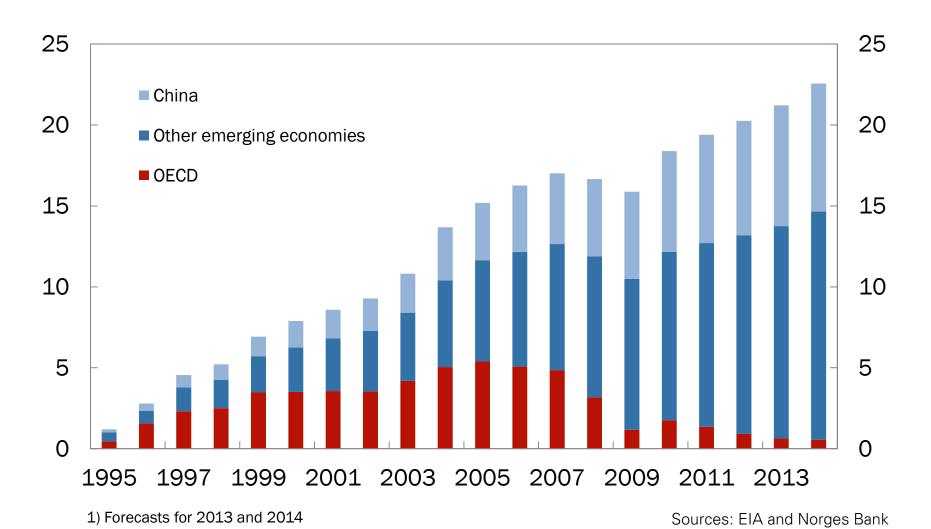
The economic outlook

Governor Øystein Olsen Norges Bank 4 April 2013



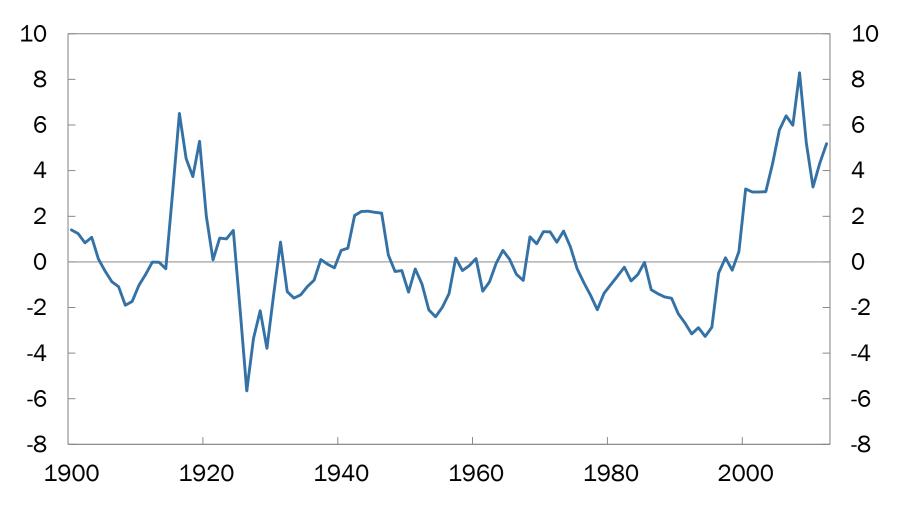
Emerging economies are driving oil demand

Cumulative growth since 1994.¹⁾ Millions of barrels per day.



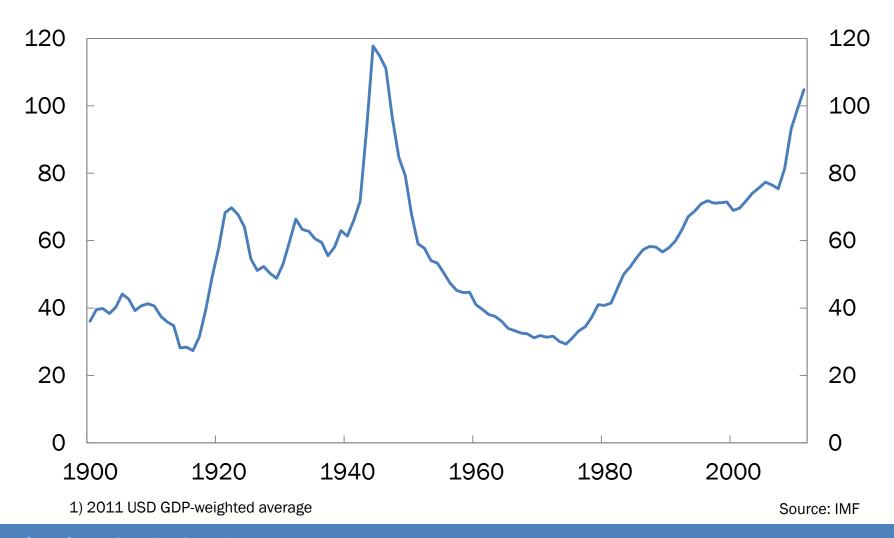
Strong improvement in terms of trade

10-year moving average. Annual change. Percent



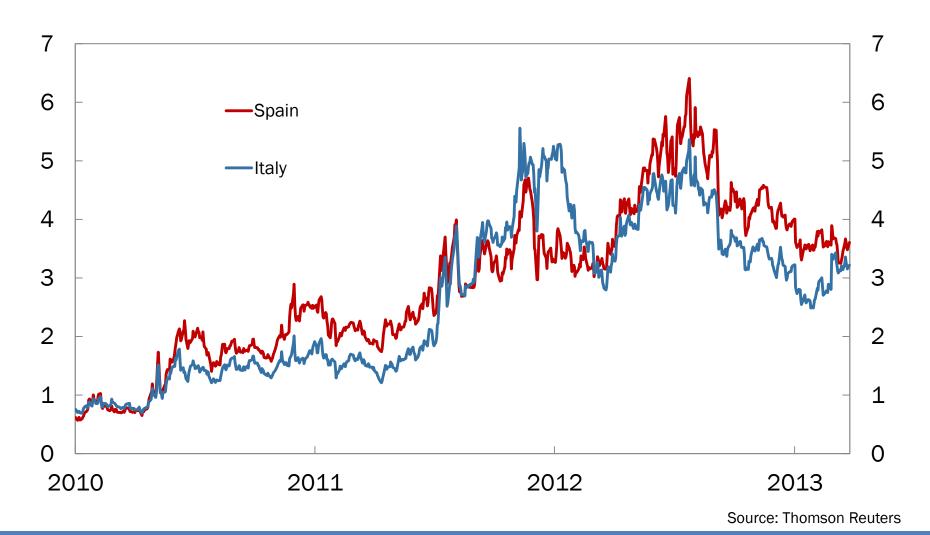
Public debt – highest since WWII

Advanced economies. Debt to GDP ratio. 1) 1900 - 2011



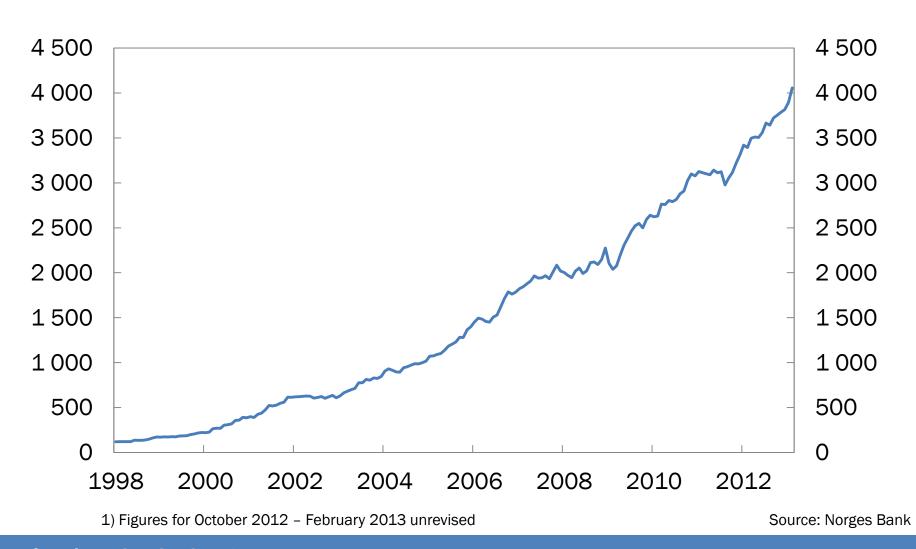
Euro area crisis – less fear

Yield spreads against Germany. 10-year government bonds. Percentage points



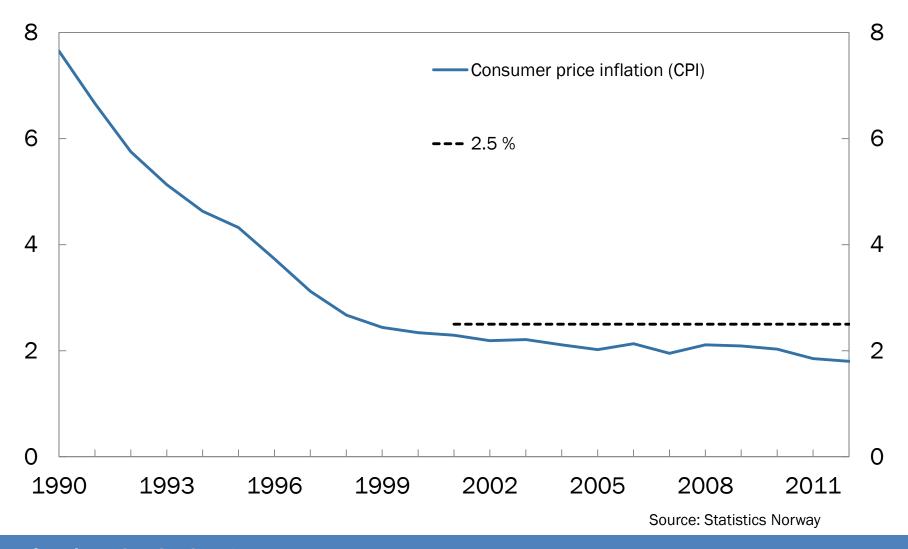
Government Pension Fund Global

Market value at end of month.¹⁾ In billions of NOK



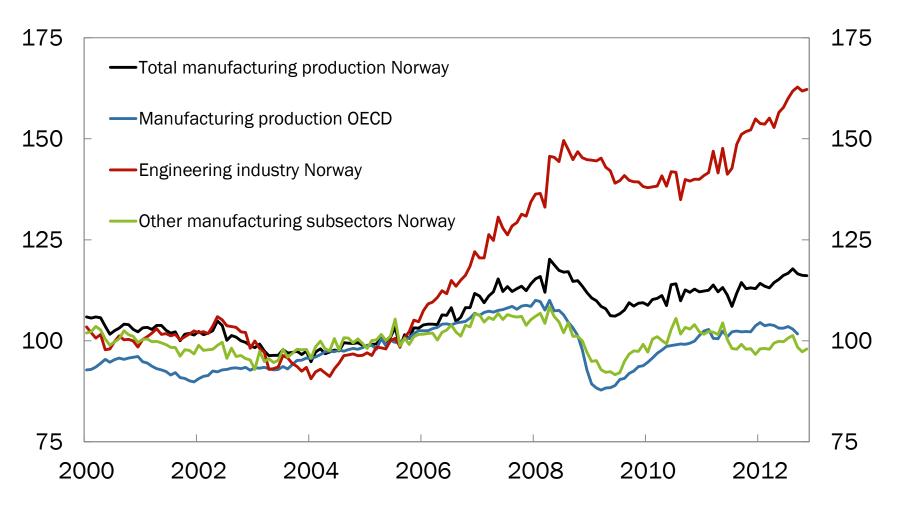
Rise in consumer prices

10-year moving average. Percent. 1990 - 2012



Divergence in manufacturing

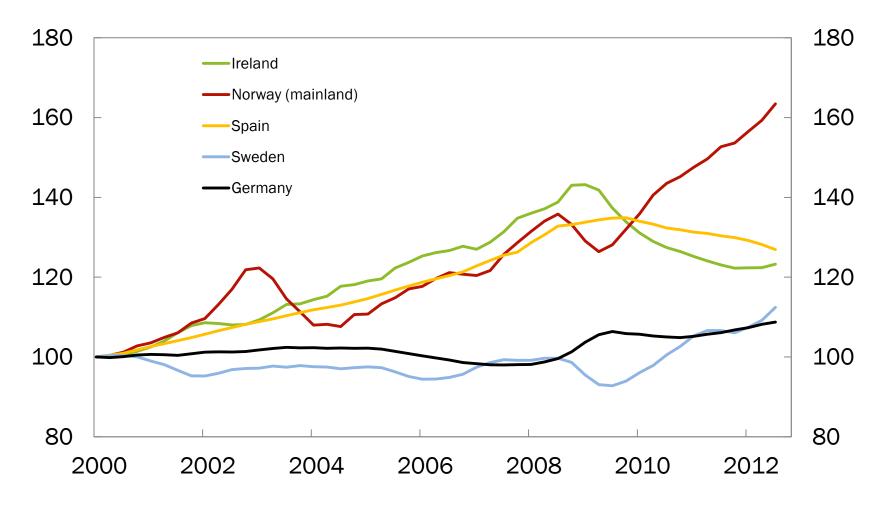
Production. 2005 = 100



Sources: Statistics Norway and OECD

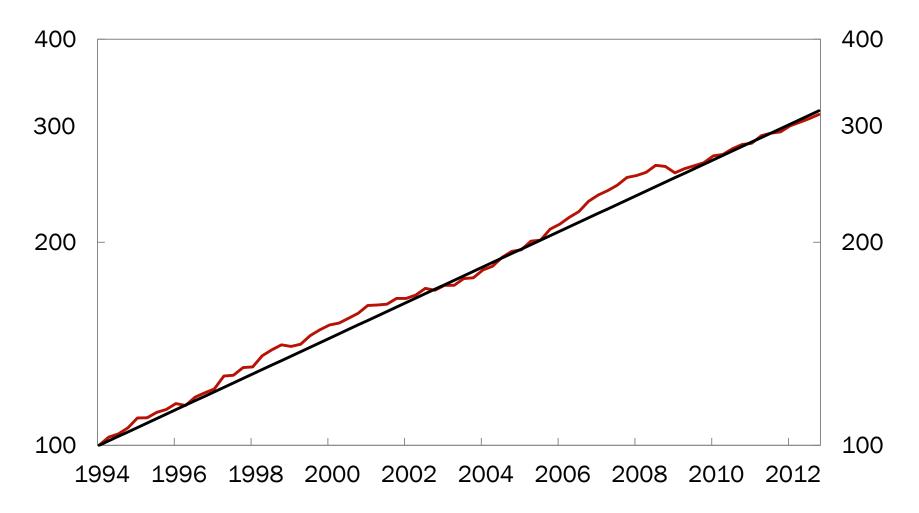
Norwegian labour is expensive

Unit labour costs in a common currency. 2000 Q1 = 100



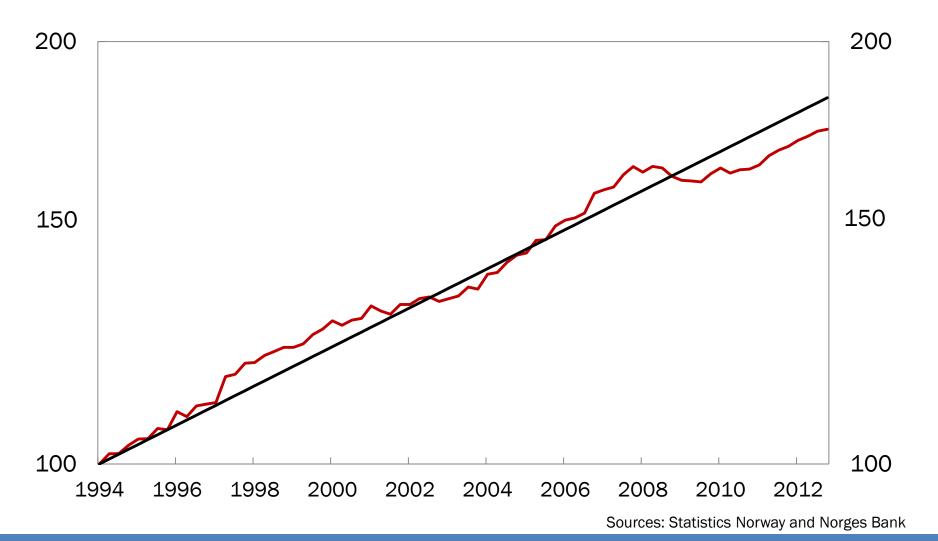
Mainland GDP – stable nominal growth

1994 = 100. Linear trend 1990 – 2006. Logarithmic scale



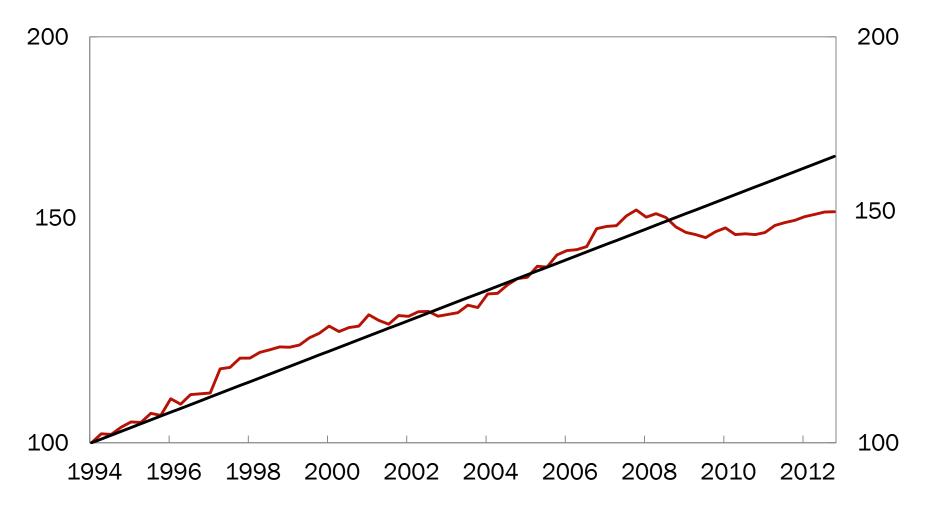
Mainland GDP – slump in economic activity

Volume. 1994=100. Linear trend 1990-2006. Logarithmic scale



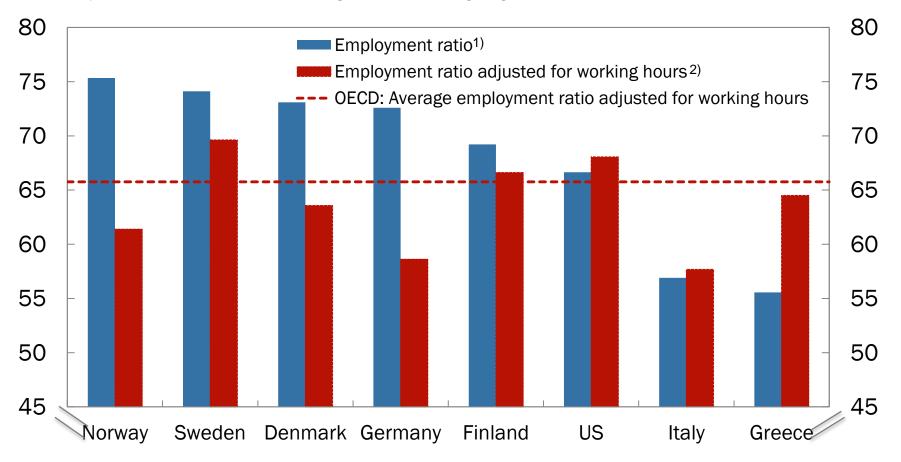
Mainland GDP – per capita

Volume. 1994=100. Linear trend 1990-2006. Logarithmic scale



Employment ratio is high, but hours worked are low

Employment rate as percentage of working-age population. Percent. 2011



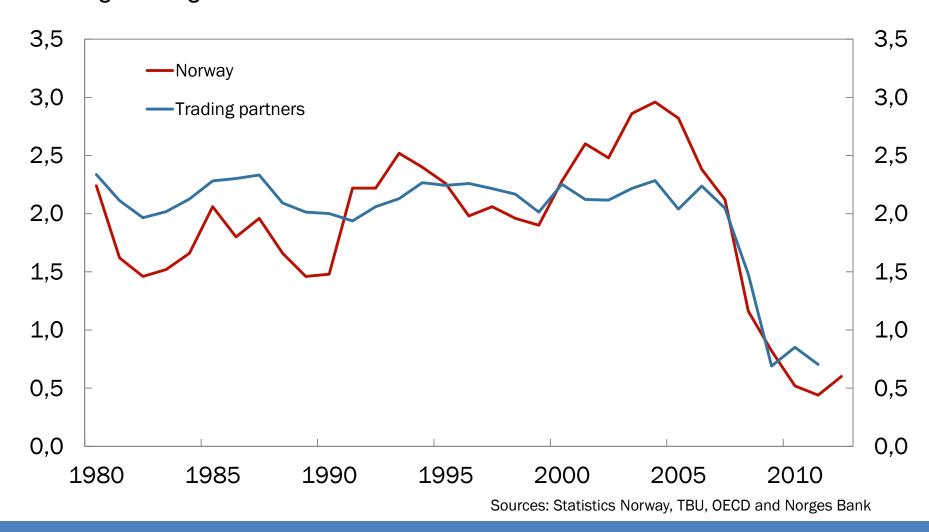
¹⁾ Proportion of working-age population (15-64 years) that is employed

Sources: OECD and Norges Bank

²⁾ Hours worked per person (15-64 years), as share of normal working year of 1750 hours Similar analysis has also been done by Hilde C. Bjørnland

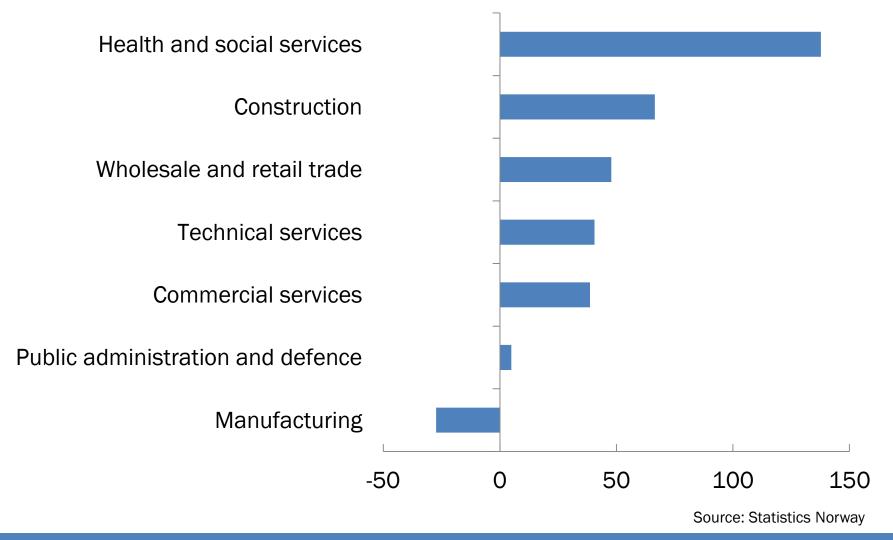
Productivity growth has declined

Change in gross value added per unit of labour. Constant prices. 5-year moving average



High employment growth in labour-intensive sectors

Growth. 1000s person years. 2000 - 2012



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