

Family and household structure in Norway in the period of 2005–2016

Abstract

The main aim of the bachelor work is to describe the structure of families and households in Norway in the period 2005–2016 regard to the population development in Norway and data from the Norwegian Statistical Office related to families and households. The partial aim of the thesis is to compare the structure of families and households in Norway with selected European countries in 2001 and 2011 based on the values of the standardized index of household heads, calculated from the Demographic Yearbook's data. The analysis shows that the structure of families and households in Norway differs significantly from the structure of families and households in the countries of southern and eastern Europe. A more similar structure of families and households to the structure of Norway have some countries of central Europe, and the most similar is structure of countries in northern Europe. The propensity to found own household for Norwegian men and women is one of the highest among the surveyed countries, but the value of the standardized index of household heads for women in Norway related to the standard is higher than for men as in most of the analyzed states. The results of analysis suggest that there is an intensive spread of cohabitation through all selected countries, the weakening of the marriage and the intensive gaining independence by women due to the high level of divorcement and the women's emancipation. The bachelor thesis provides a view into the structure of families and households, population development, attitude to family and current views on reproductive behavior in a demographically and economically developed country that is important in the conditions of the aging population.

Keywords: Norway, family, household, population development, standardized index of household heads