



NIDAROS PILEGRIMSGÅRD

STATISTIKK 2018





C O N T E N T S



C O N T E N T S

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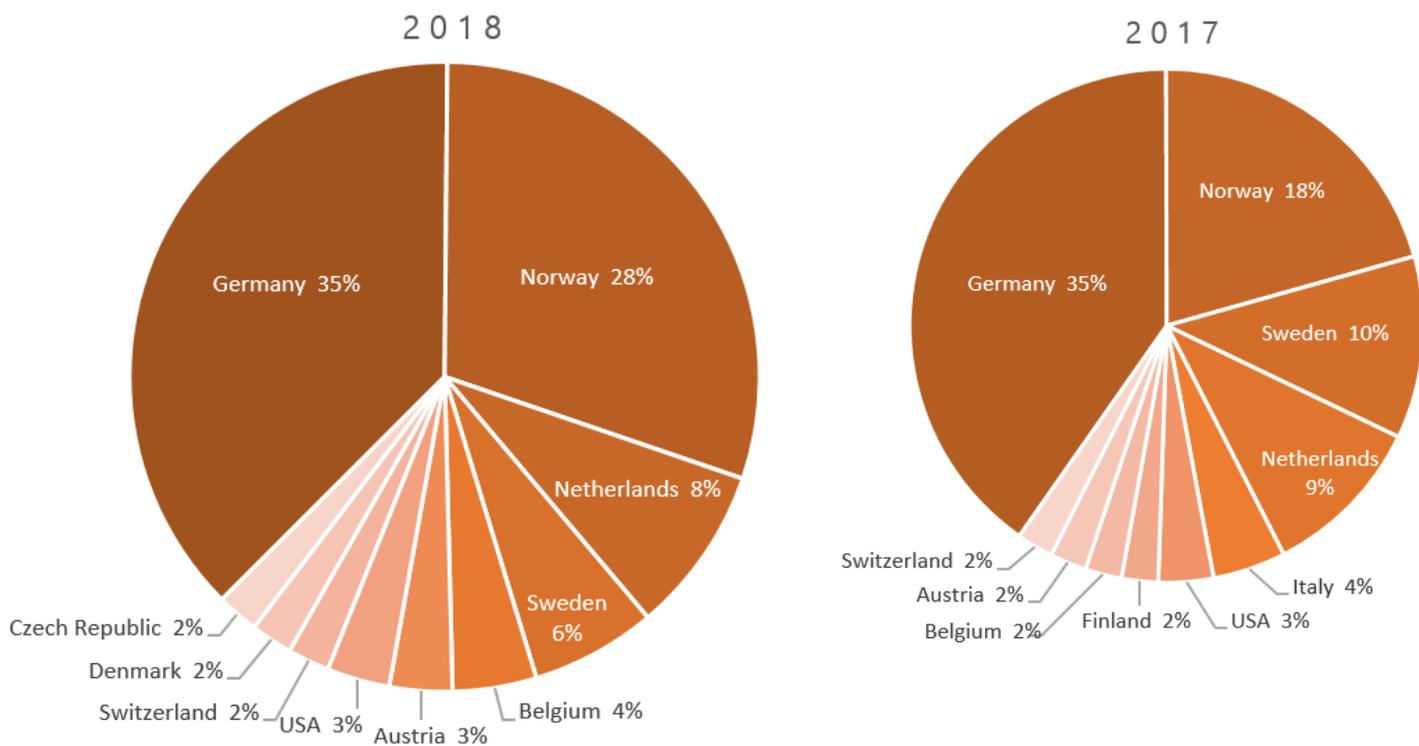




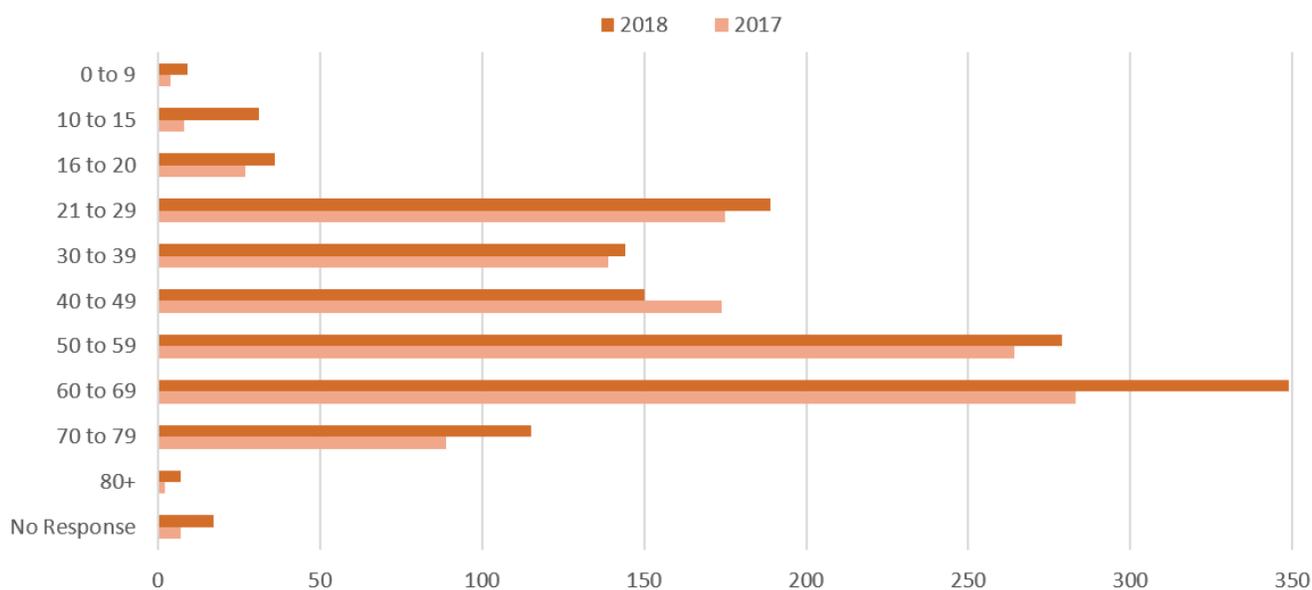
2018 OVERVIEW

The following is an overview of the trends from the data collected from long-range pilgrims received at Nidaros Pilegrimsgård in the 2018 season.

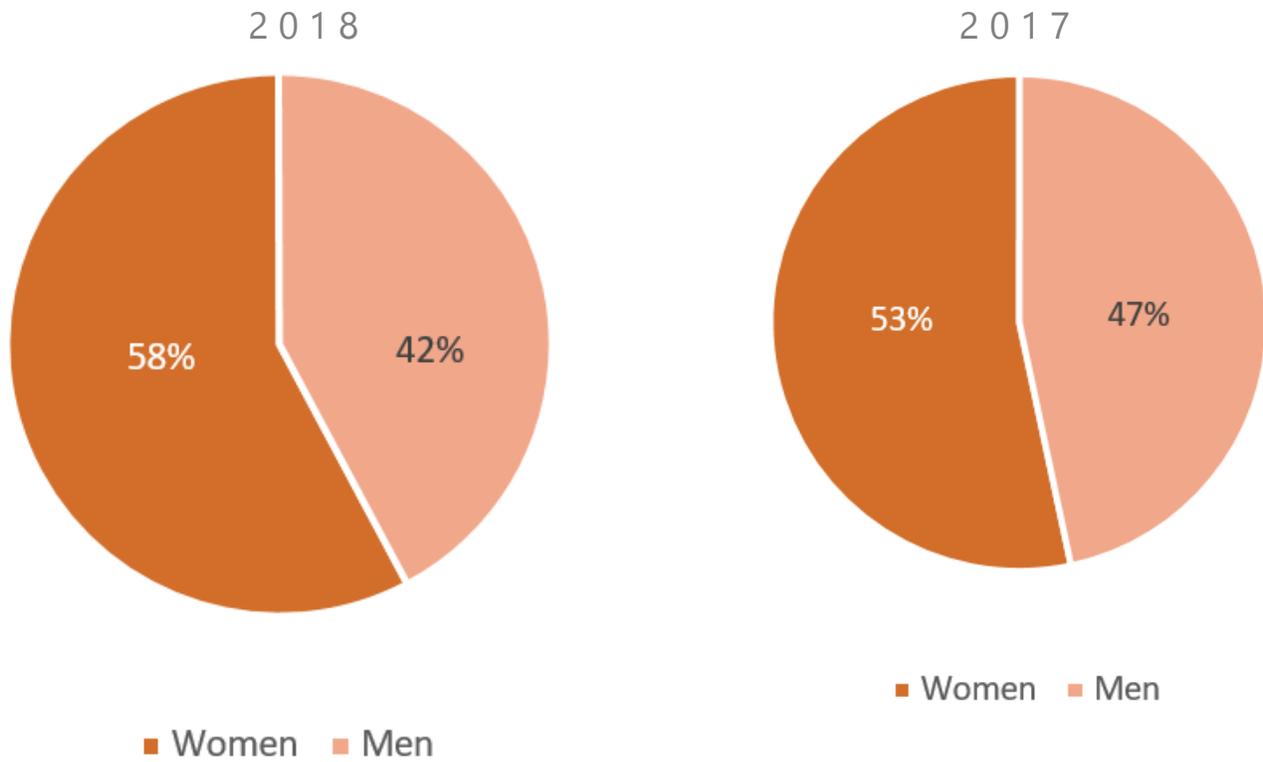
NATIONALITY



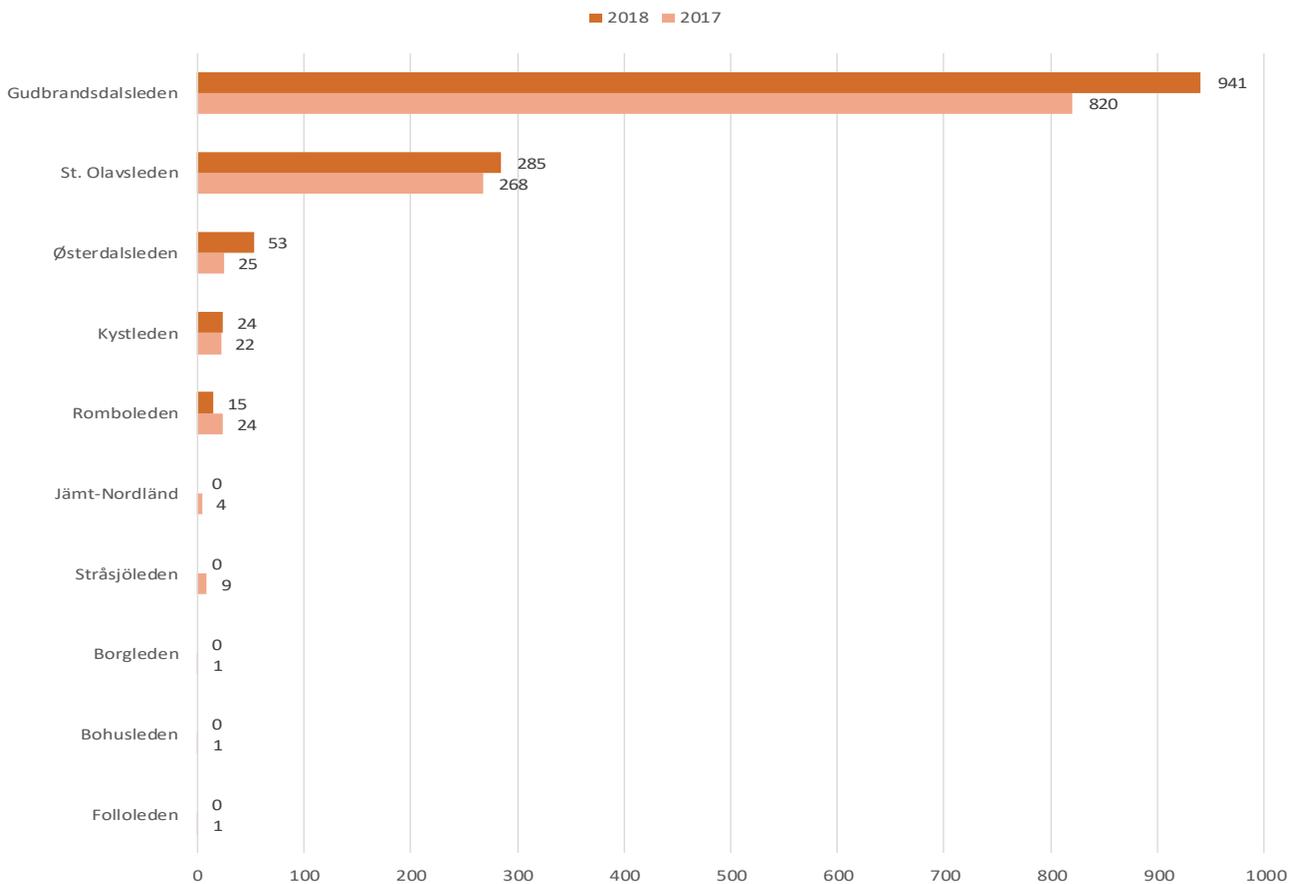
AGE



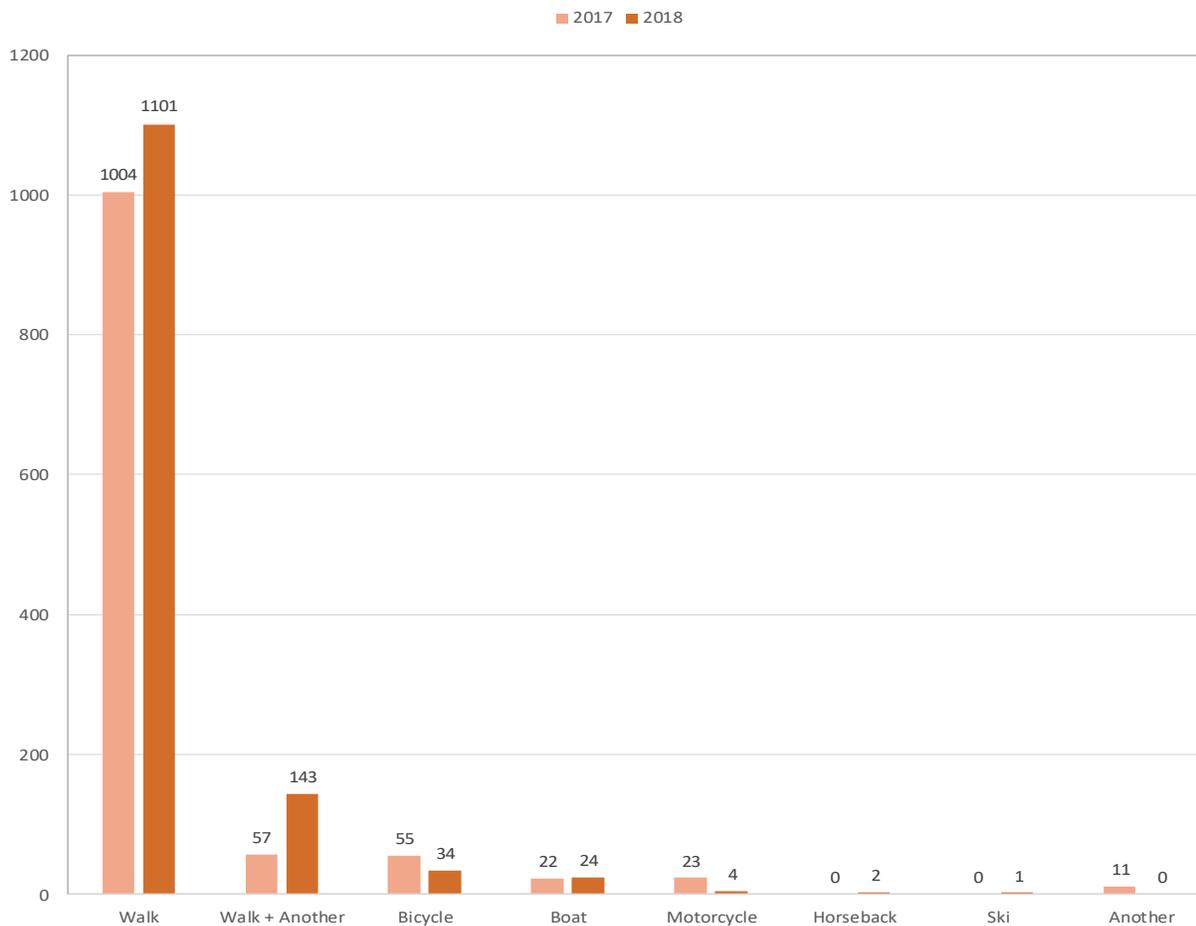
GENDER



PILGRIM PATH USED

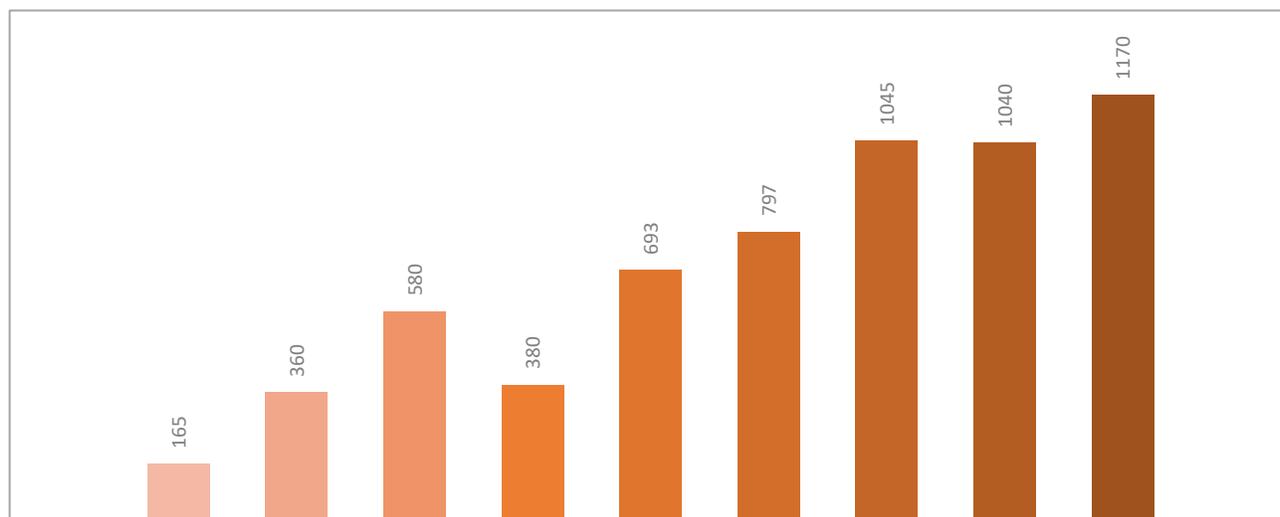


TRANSPORT METHODS

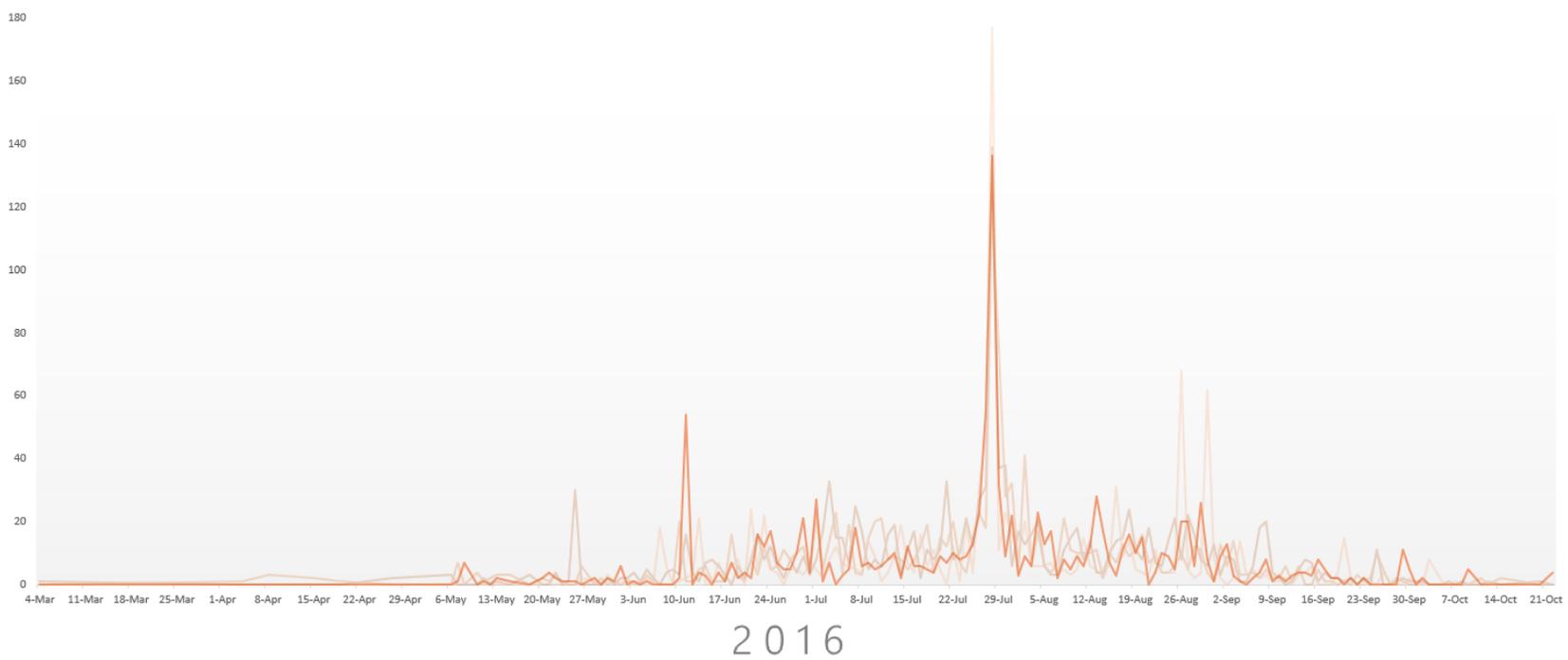
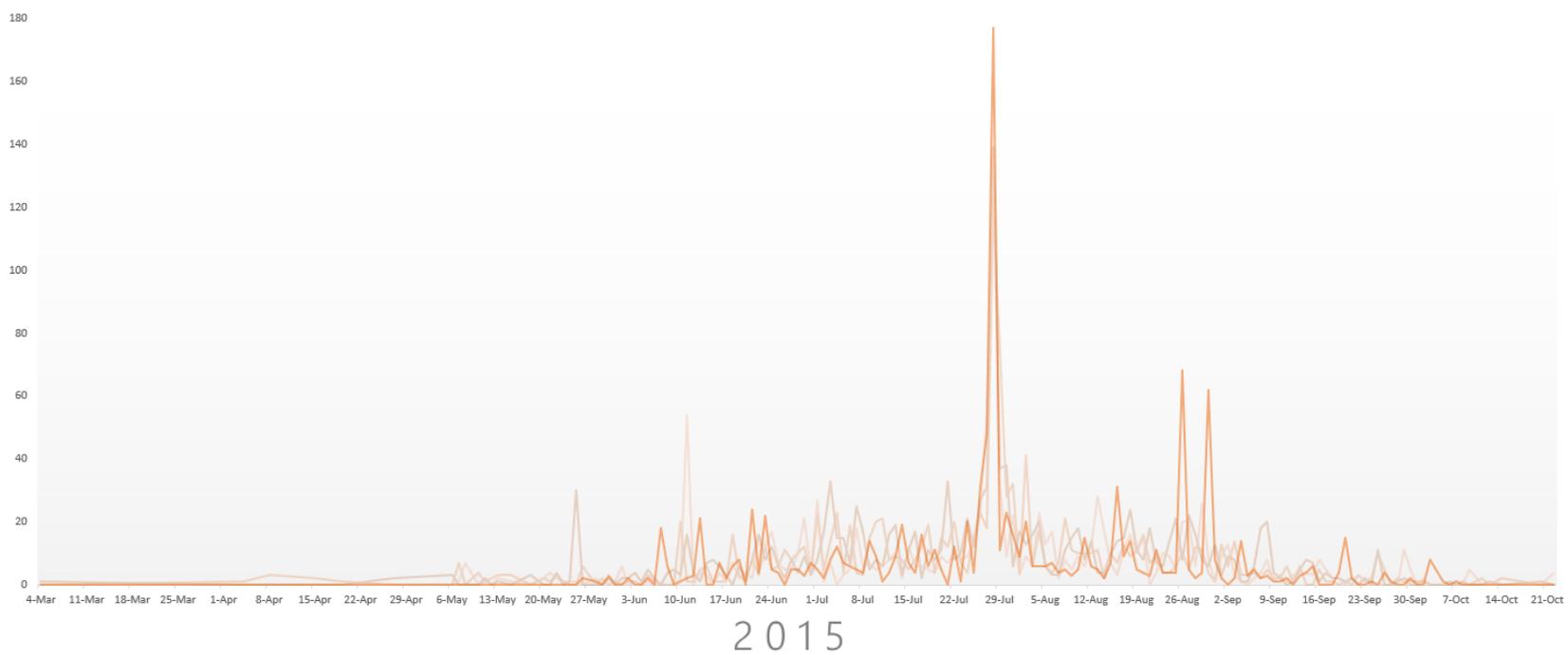


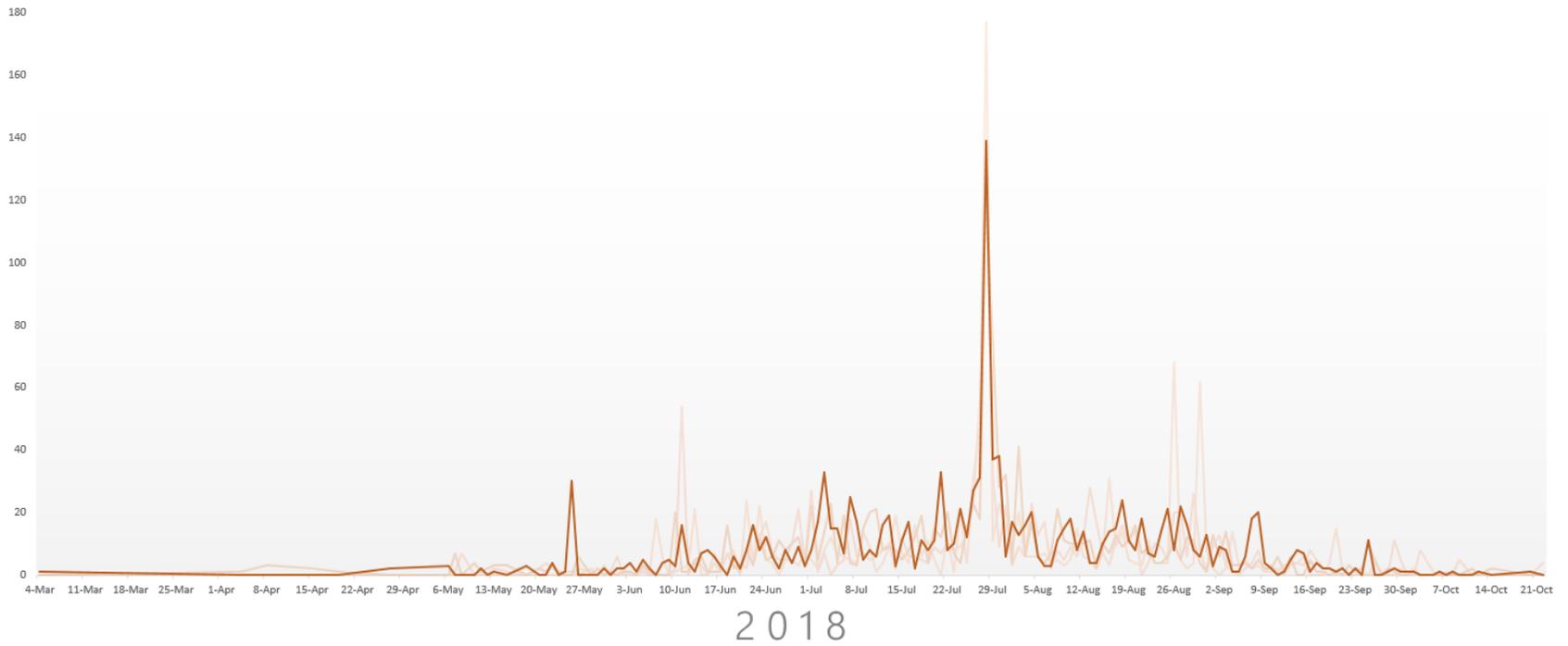
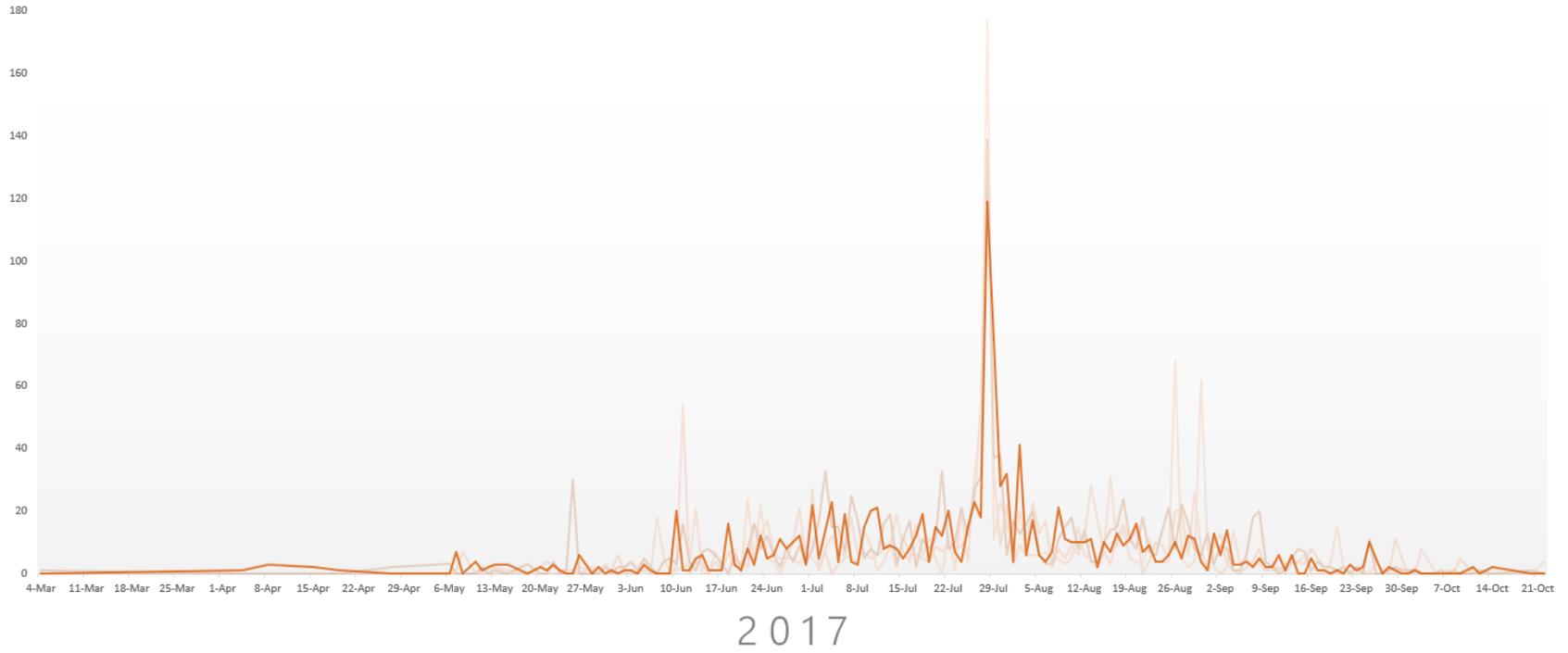
OLAV LETTERS RECEIVED

Legend: 2010 (lightest orange), 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 (darkest orange)



PILGRIM DATE OF ARRIVAL IN TRONDHEIM







INTRODUCTION & METHODS

The purpose of this report is to give an analysis and overview of statistical data recorded at Nidaros Pilegrimsgård (NPG) during the 2018 pilgrim season. This pilgrim season continues an 8 year increase in the number of pilgrims arriving to NPG. NPG registered 2971 pilgrims in 2018, an 11% increase in the overall number of pilgrims. 2018 saw a 13% increase in overall number of long-range pilgrims compared to 2017 and a 21.5% increase in the number long-range pilgrims compared to 1091 long-range pilgrims in 2015. The data collected at NPG is not representative of the St. Olav Pilgrimage as a whole especially since there are some pilgrims who did not register with NPG or who started their pilgrimage this year but did not arrive at Trondheim and will continue their journey next year.

Pilgrim statistical data was recorded from the pilgrims by hand at the pilgrim reception office at NPG. The handwritten statistics were then digitized in an ‘open-source’ version of IBM SPSS named PSPP and analyzed. PSPP in addition to being open-source software free to use and open to the public, allows NPG to have greater flexibility to analyse infinite cross-sections of data. Whereas SPSS could analyse up to 3 categories, PSPP allows for infinite cross-section analysis which could be helpful in finding information about the habits of a very specific group of pilgrims. For example, this year this technique was helpful in discerning the group sizes men and women from different nations traveled in.

Figure 1.1 - Pilgrim Data Categories

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival date at NPG • Starting Date • Starting Date (Multi-year Pilgrimage) • Starting place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilgrim Path • Age • Gender • Nationality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible for Olavs letter? • Mode of Transport • Traveled in a Group? • Number in Group
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The categories of pilgrim data above were recorded this season at NPG. The category of ‘Olavs Letter’ was changed to ‘Eligible for Olavs Letter’ in order to aid the understanding and improve accuracy during pilgrim registration, as some pilgrims are eligible for the Olavs Letter but choose not to receive one and can be marked as not receiving one. These errors were corrected but it is best to collect accurate data.

Increased experience, improved training, as well as the support of both Pilgrims Fellowship of St. Olav (PSO) and NPG have contributed to less data entry errors and increases in data quality and reliability compared to previous years. We hope this trend will continue in following years. The data and analysis presented in the report will be separated into short-range and long-range pilgrims due to the differences in data quality and availability between the two groups as well as the different nature of their journeys. The majority of this report will focus on the long-range pilgrims.



St Halvards gate

12



SHORT-RANGE PILGRIMS

Overview

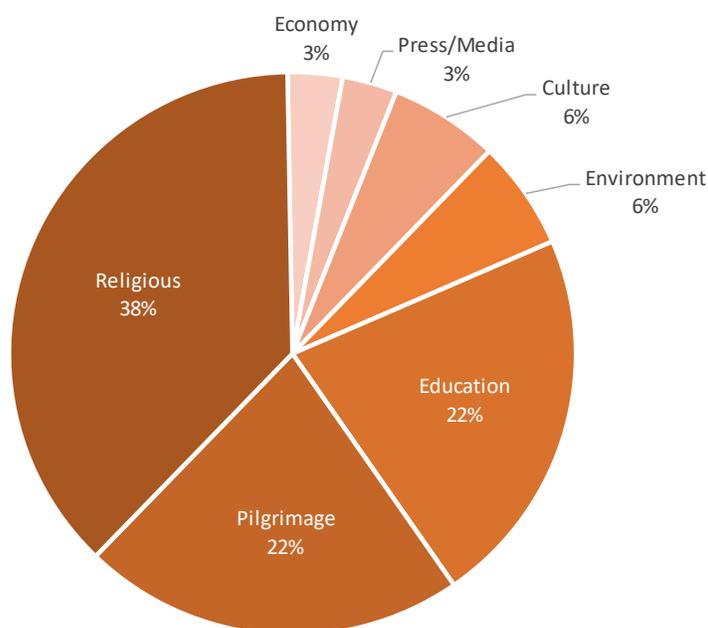
(Appendix: Table 1)

Short-range pilgrimages are guided group wanderings lasting from a few hours up to one day organized around different themes. These short-range pilgrimages continue to be a source of enrichment connected to the St. Olav Pilgrimage for the general public, schools, churches and other organizations. It has been a continuing trend since 2016 for the number of short-range pilgrims to exceed the number of long-range pilgrims. In 2017 NPG registered a record number of 1495 Short-range pilgrims participating in guided pilgrim wanderings. NPG is happy to report that in 2018 this number has received a 10% increase in the number of short-range pilgrims, for a total of 1657.

In 2018 pilgrims priest Einar Vegge led short-range pilgrim wanderings organized around a variety of themes. While the short-range pilgrimages are connected to the St. Olav Pilgrimage each focuses on a different subject. Similar to previous years the themes of pilgrim wanderings have been organized around the pilgrimage itself, religion, educational wanderings for schools, wanderings for economic leaders, cultural aspects, and wanderings centered around climate change and the environment. Short-range pilgrim wanderings centered on religious themes represented the majority (38%) of the walks followed by short-range pilgrims wanderings focused specifically around the pilgrimage and around education each comprising 22% of the walks.

The opening of the St. Olav Days festival is usually the largest short-range pilgrim wandering of the year. The short-range pilgrims wandering at the beginning of the St. Olav Days Festival had 750 pilgrims join in a guided walk from Lian to Erkebispegården resulting 45.6% of the overall short-range pilgrims in 2018. This is a 25% increase in the number of short-range pilgrims participating in the Opening Pilgrimage for the St. Olav Days Festival compared to last year.

SHORT-RANGE PILGRIM WALKS BY THEME





LONG-RANGE PILGRIM

Overview

(Appendix: Table 3)

Long-range pilgrimages are typically characterized by length of time on the trail, at least 2 days or one night's stay on the trail. Similar to pilgrims in 2017, in 2018 it was found that most long-range pilgrims spent 14 days on the path. Long-range pilgrims prefer to travel in groups, most commonly groups of two, however many pilgrims prefer to travel alone or in larger groups. While short-range pilgrims are largely organized walks with educational, cultural and spiritual motivations, long-range pilgrims travel the pilgrim paths on the way to Nidarosdomen for many reasons.

Personal conversations with pilgrims during registration revealed that pilgrims have very different reasons for their pilgrimage. Many motivations of long-term pilgrims could be categorized as personal fulfillment whether it be for personal reflection, physical health, athletic challenge, spiritual growth, or academic interest in cultural or historical aspects of the pilgrimage. Other motivations of long-term pilgrims could be categorized as seeking connection whether it is being part of an organized group having a shared experience together, or connecting with the natural beauty in Norway and Sweden. Of course for many pilgrims there is often a mixture of both internal and external motivations which draw them to walk the St. Olav Pilgrimage.

In 2018 the number of long-range pilgrims continued to increase from previous years. This year NPG registered a total of 1326 long-range pilgrims! Pilgrims used many different modes of transport: walking the entire way, walking and other modes of transport such as bus or train, horseback, bicycle, motorcycle, boat and ski. While it was found that many long-range pilgrims in 2018 started their pilgrimage closer to Trondheim or took buses or trains in addition to walking, most pilgrims walked longer than the necessary minimum length of 100 kilometers to receive the Olav Letter.

This season more pilgrims received Olav Letters than ever before with 1170 pilgrims walking far enough to receive their Olav Letter. However the overall percentage of pilgrims who received their Olav Letter was only 88.3% which is a slight decrease as approximately 89% of pilgrims received their Olav Letter in 2017. It would be interesting to see what is causing this decrease. During the 2016 season for example, 93.1% of pilgrims traveling that season traveled far enough to qualify to receive their Olav Letter. 2016 was the season with the highest percentage of pilgrims receiving their Olav Letter.

Better understanding the motivation of pilgrims to choose where to start from could be helpful for a number of factors including increasing the number of Olav Letters attained. While obtaining the Olav Letter is part of the motivation for some pilgrims the experience alone seems to be the main motivation for certain pilgrims. Other pilgrims can face certain restrictions or perhaps lack of knowledge. One pilgrim from the United States shared that they would have liked to know that they could take more than one year to complete their pilgrimage. They stated that they wanted to walk further to receive the Olav Letter but could not have enough time in one year to make this possible. However the overall positive trend in the number of pilgrims receiving Olav Letters provides a strong sense of commitment among long-range pilgrims to the tradition of the St. Olav Pilgrimage.

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LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS The St. Olav Days Festival

(Appendix: Table 2)

The St. Olav Days Festival is a seven-day celebration held in Trondheim during the last week of July to celebrate Norway's Patron Saint, St. Olav Den Hellige after whom the Pilgrimage is named. The celebration includes concerts, arts, speeches, activities and a short-range pilgrim walk. It has become an annual tradition to hold a short-range pilgrim wandering during the opening of the festival and these short-range pilgrimages are when NPG receives the largest number of short-range pilgrims.

In addition to short-range pilgrims, due to the nature of the festival, many long-range pilgrims plan to arrive while the festival is occurring. Annual statistics from NPG show that the period during the beginning of the St. Olav Days Festival is when NPG will receive the highest density of pilgrims in a short period. Anywhere from 15-23% of all pilgrims received for the year can arrive during this time. 28. July has been shown to be the day when NPG receives the most pilgrims in a single day. This date is at the beginning of the festival so it is believed that pilgrims plan to arrive so they can enjoy the festival in full.

As we have seen a gradual increase in the overall number of pilgrims arriving to NPG annually, we see a continued trend of growth in the amount of pilgrims who arrive during the the St. Olav Days Festival. In 2018 NPG received 207 long-range pilgrims (15.7% of all Pilgrims in 2018) from the period of 27. July through 29. July. This is an increase from 2017 when NPG received 191 long-range pilgrims during the same time period.

The majority of the pilgrims who arrived during this period in 2018 (56%) were Norwegian pilgrims. German pilgrims were the second largest group, comprising 23% of the pilgrims to arrive during this time. Largely absent this year were pilgrims from Sweden who were a significant percentage (31%) of the pilgrims arriving for the festival last year. In 2018 only 3 Swedish pilgrims arrived for the festival.

This is also a period where pilgrims traveling in larger organized groups of 30 or more tend to arrive. Possibly due to the more organized and purposeful intent of the pilgrims arriving during the St. Olav Days Festival, a relatively high percentage of pilgrims who arrive during this time receive their Olav Letter. For pilgrims who arrived during this period in 2018, 85% obtained their Olav Letter. This was slightly lower than the the percentage of overall pilgrims who were registered at NPG this year (88.2%), but a 32% increase in the share of pilgrims who arrived during the St. Olav Days Festival and received their Olav Letter compared to last year, which was lower than most.

Pilgrims who arrive during the St. Olav Days Festival also use a wide variety of paths. This is possibly due to the large number of Norwegian pilgrims, who tend to use the largest variety of starting places and paths, arriving during this time. In 2018, the majority of pilgrims (53%) arriving during this time used Gudbrandsdalsleden. The next most used was St. Olavsleden (22%) followed by Østerdalsleden (17%). 66.7% of pilgrims traveling on Østerdalsleden in 2018 arrived during this time. The St. Olav Days Festival is also usually when a majority of the pilgrims traveling the Kystleden by boat arrive in Trondheim. In 2018, over half (54.2%) of all pilgrims traveling on the Kystleden arrived during the St. Olav Days Festival on 28. July.



Pilgrim way
in Europe

Olavsbrev

High school
Pilgrim way in Europe
2019-2020

Olavsbrev

Olavsbrev

Olavsbrev

Olavsbrev

MONT BLANC VALLEY
EST. 1977

HIKE

LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS

Age & Gender

(Appendix: Table 3)

In 2018 there were increases in nearly all age groups with the largest increase being a 23% (+66 pilgrims) increase among pilgrims ages 60 to 69 compared to the previous year. The only age group which saw a reduction (-13.8%) compared to the previous year were pilgrims 40-49 years old. There were also significant increases in some of the oldest and youngest age groups. Pilgrims ages 10 to 15 saw an increase of 23 pilgrims and there were 26 more pilgrims ages 70-79 years old compared to last year. In 2018, the four most frequent age ranges for women were 60 to 69 (17.2%), 50 to 59 (13.8%), 21 to 29 (7.4%), 40 to 49 (5.8%) while the four most frequent age ranges for men were 60 to 69 (9.6%), 50 to 59 (7.6%), 21 to 29 (7.2%), 30 to 39 (5.8%). These similar divisions in age groups match overall trends recorded in 2018 for all long-distance pilgrims.

The trend of more women traveling the St. Olav Pilgrimage than men continued in 2018. This is a continuous trend that has been seen over the years. However in 2018 we saw an overall great difference between the number of women and men who arrived at NPG. In 2017 the difference between men and women was 6.7%. In 2018 the difference between the number of men and women increased to 15.2%. This increase in female pilgrims is evident across nationalities. In 2018 the best represented nationalities saw increases in the numbers of women compared to 2017 which were generally greater to those of men. The exceptions were Belgium which had a greater number of men than women and Sweden where there was a noticeable reduction in the numbers of both men and women.

		Men				Women	
		2017	2018			2017	2018
NATIONALITY	Germany	208	198	Germany	207	250	
	Norway	79	138	Norway	133	228	
	Netherlands	46	46	Netherlands	59	64	
	Sweden	55	36	Sweden	63	44	
	Belgium	15	27	Austria	13	30	
	USA	14	16	USA	21	28	
	Italy	24	12	Belgium	10	20	
	Denmark	6	10	Switzerland	12	20	
	Czech Republic	6	10	Denmark	11	13	
	Austria	12	9	Czech Republic	8	11	

Men		Women	
Age Range	% Total	Age Range	% Total
60 to 69	9.6%	60 to 69	17.2%
50 to 59	7.6%	50 to 59	13.8%
21 to 29	7.2%	21 to 29	7.4%
30 to 39	5.8%	40 to 49	5.8%
40 to 49	5.3%	30 to 39	5.3%



⊕ RISØR II

LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS Mode of Transport & Path *(Appendix: Table 3)*

While many diverse methods of transportation remained to be used in 2018, walking the entire way continued to be the preferred method of travel with 83% of pilgrims traveling the entire way by foot. The number of pilgrims traveling by bicycle decreased by 34% (-20 pilgrims) compared to 2017 and there was a 2% decrease in bicyclists in the overall share of transportation methods for 2018. Motorcyclists saw the large reduction of 82% less motorcyclists compared to 2017. Large Swedish motorcycle groups have been common annual arrivals at NPG. Given the decline in both Swedish pilgrims and pilgrims arriving on motorcycles perhaps these usual groups did not make their pilgrimages this season.

With the length of the pilgrimage season increasing, the season began earlier this year with a pilgrim arriving to NPG on skis in early March. The first time this was recorded as happening was in March 2016. It will be interesting to see if it is a continuing trend. 2018 also saw the return of pilgrims arriving by horseback. While they were only 2 pilgrims it is good to represent the many different methods pilgrims can travel. Pilgrims traveling by boat slightly increased this year compared to 2017 with an increase of 2 pilgrims (9.09%) for a total of 24.

One new occurrence in 2018 in regards to modes of transport seemed to be the increased use of a combination of walking and other means of transportation. The use of combined modes of transportation increased by 86 pilgrims compared to 2017 and represented a 6% increase, accounting for a total of 10.8% in the overall share of modes of transport utilized by pilgrims. In conversation with pilgrims using combined methods of transport such as train or bus and walking, some used the opportunity to take a side trip on bus part-way through their pilgrimage to visit the fjords since they did not anticipate coming back to Norway soon. Another person wanted to be able to see certain historic sites in the south and also travel north but had a limited time, so they took the train to Rennebu in order to save time yet walked the last 100 km into Trondheim. With such an increase it would be interesting to see if this trend will continue. Perhaps more information can be given to pilgrims about bus stops and train stations near to points of interest along pilgrim paths or pilgrim centers.

As every pilgrim season most pilgrims (71%) continued to travel on the Gudbrandsdalen path with the majority of pilgrims choosing to walk (85%) and 7% of pilgrims on the path cycling. St. Olavsleden is still the second most used path in 2018 with a 7.5% increase in use by pilgrims compared to 2017 and representing 21.5% of the total path use in 2018. St. Olavsleden was the only other path this season used by pilgrims on bicycle in 2018. 27 pilgrims traveled on St Olavsleden by bicycle making it the most used path by cyclists this season. In 2018 Østerdalsleden had the highest usage recorded with 53 pilgrims traveling on it by foot this year. This is over twice the number of pilgrims using it compared to 2017. This is largely due to a group of 35 Norwegian pilgrims. The rest of the travelers were small groups of Swedish, Dutch, Czech and German pilgrims. Romboleden saw a 35% decrease in the number of pilgrims using it compared to 2017. Overall Romboleden comprised 1.1% of all path use by pilgrims in 2018 and was used mostly by small groups of Swedish, Norwegian and Swiss pilgrims. Romboleden was also the only path used by pilgrims on motorcycle. Kystleden was exclusively used by Norwegian pilgrims traveling by boat.



LONG - RANGE PILGRIMS

Starting Places

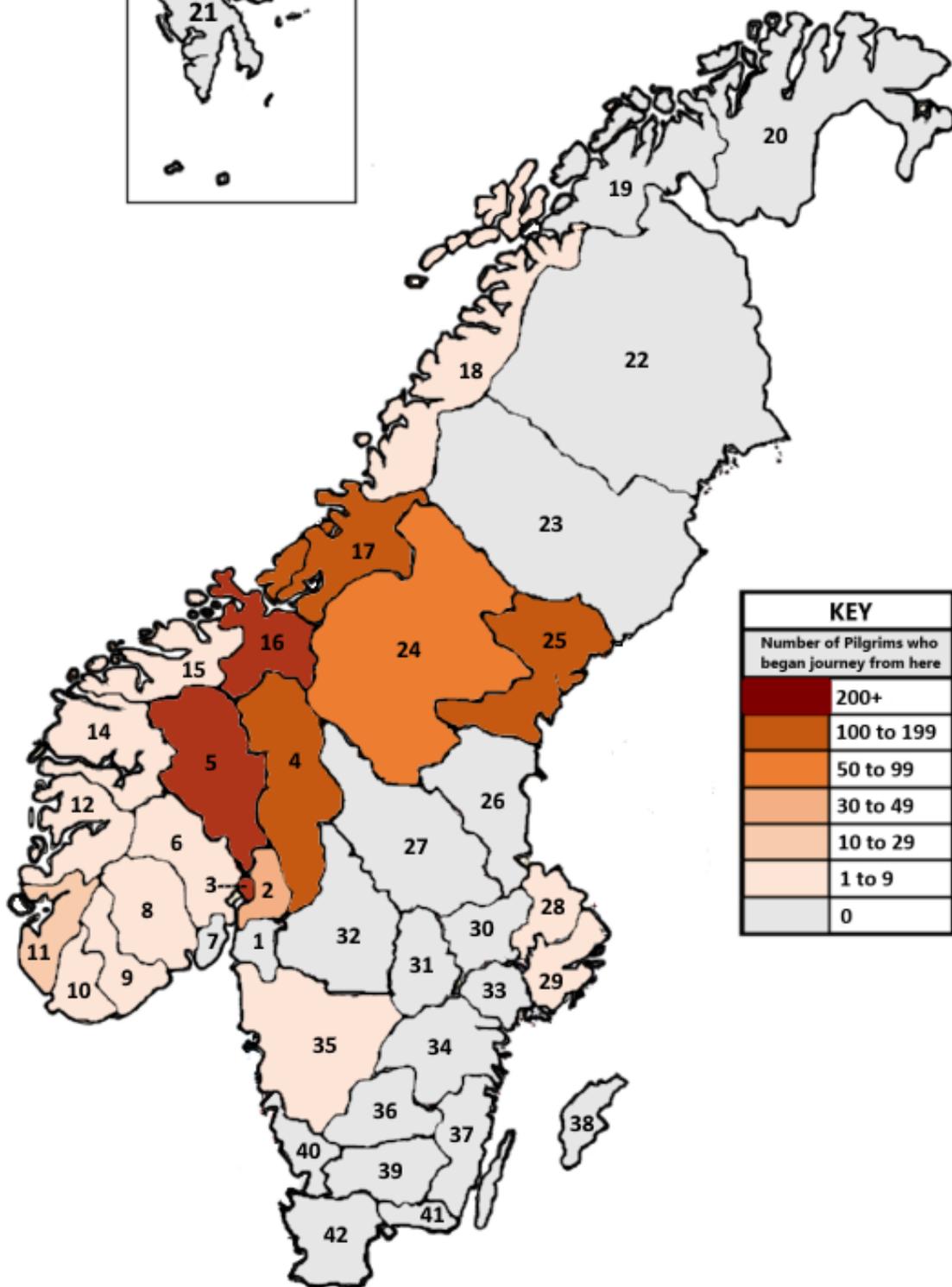
(Appendix: Tables 3-5)

In 2018 pilgrims chose to start their journey from many different locations in Norway and Sweden. As in past years the majority of pilgrims started in Norway. In 2018 Norway saw a 17.5% increase in the number of people starting their pilgrimage from various locations within the country. The most drastic increase (41.4%) from 2017 was seen in the number of pilgrims starting their journey within Trøndelag. This suggests that while many pilgrims start their journeys as far away as Oslo and Hamar, there are approximately 25% of pilgrims who chose to start their pilgrimage in the same county as their destination. This is a 5% increase in the overall share of pilgrims starting in Trøndelag compared to 2017, while the percentage share for Oslo and Oppland counties decreased by 3% and 4% respectively. The most popular starting places in Trøndelag in 2018 include Berkåk (56 pilgrims), Oppdal (42 pilgrims), Budal (35 pilgrims), Vuku (33 pilgrims), Rennebu (28 pilgrims). Markabyda (28 pilgrims), and Stiklestad (26 pilgrims).

Sweden saw a decrease of 12.3% overall in pilgrims starting from locations in their land. Even so, a trend of starting closer to Trondheim might also be seen in Sweden as well as Jämtland had its largest ever amount of pilgrims using starting places within the county while pilgrims who started from Västernorrland decreased compared to 2017. The most popular starting places in Jämtland in 2018 include Duved (17 pilgrims), Östersund (14 pilgrims), and Åre (13 pilgrims).

Overall Oslo, Hamar, Dovre, Sundsvall, Lillehammer, and Berkåk remain the top starting places in 2018. The number of pilgrims starting from these six starting places account for over half (50.4%) of all pilgrims who traveled to Nidarosdomen in 2018. Hamar, Budsjord, Oppdal, Markabygda and Rennebu were among the starting places experienced some of the largest increases in usage.

- 1 Østfold
- 2 Akershus
- 3 Oslo
- 4 Hedmark
- 5 Oppland
- 6 Buskerud
- 7 Vestfold
- 8 Telemark
- 9 Aust-Agder
- 10 Vest-Agder
- 11 Rogaland
- 12 Hordaland
- 14 Sogn og Fjordane
- 15 Møre og Romsdal
- 16 Sør-Trøndelag
- 17 Nord-Trøndelag
- 18 Nordland
- 19 Troms
- 20 Finnmark
- (21)(Svalbard)
- 22 Norbotten
- 23 Västerbotten
- 24 Jämtland
- 25 Västernorrland
- 26 Gävleborg
- 27 Dalarna
- 28 Uppsala
- 29 Stockholm
- 30 Vastmanland
- 31 Örebro
- 32 Värmland
- 33 Södermanland
- 34 Östergötland
- 35 Västra Götaland
- 36 Jönköping
- 37 Kalmar
- 38 Gotland
- 39 Kronoberg
- 40 Halland
- 41 Blekinge
- 42 Skåne



KEY	
Number of Pilgrims who began journey from here	
	200+
	100 to 199
	50 to 99
	30 to 49
	10 to 29
	1 to 9
	0



LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS

Nationality & Number of Days Spent on Pilgrimage

(Appendix: Table 3, Table 6)

The most represented nations in the St. Olav Pilgrimage continue to be Germany and Norway. While Germany has retained its share of 35% of the overall number of pilgrims as in 2017, Norway has actually seen a 10% increase in its representation of overall pilgrims from 18% in 2017 to 28% in 2018. This has been caused by an increase of 154 Norwegian pilgrims (+72.6%) in 2018. Dutch pilgrims were the third most represented nationality in 2018 with only 3 less pilgrims than the year before. Despite a 32.2% reduction in the number of Swedish pilgrims from 2017 to 2018, Sweden is the fourth most represented nation in the St. Olav Pilgrimage in 2018.

Aside from Sweden, other notable decreases in the number of pilgrims from 2017 to 2018 include Italy (-26 pilgrims, -60.5%), Finland (-24 pilgrims, -85.7%), Russia (-11 pilgrims, -84.6%), and Poland (-10 pilgrims, -83.3%). In addition to Norway, some of the nations with the largest increases from 2017 to 2018 include Germany (+44 pilgrims, +10.6%), Belgium (+22 pilgrims, +88%), Austria (+17 pilgrims, +68%) and Spain (+8 pilgrims, +100%)

In 2018, a total of 20746 days were spent in Norway and Sweden as a direct result of the St. Olav Pilgrimage. This is a 19.4% increase in total number of days spent compared to last year. As in years past the most days were spent on Gudbrandsdalsleden (15365 total days, 18 average days per pilgrim), followed by St. Olavsleden (4342 total days, 16 average days spent per pilgrim) with both paths obtaining increases in total number of days spent. Østerdalsleden (451 total days, 9 average days per pilgrims) also had an increase in the number of days due to its unprecedented increase in usage in 2018. Romboleden (179 total days, 12 average days per pilgrim) on the other hand actually saw a decrease in the total number of days pilgrims traveled on it, due to its decrease in use compared to last year. While seeing an increase in the total number of days compared to 2017, slightly less time was spent on Kystleden (139 total days, average 13 days per pilgrim) than Romboleden.

The ranking of the total days spent by Nationality has not changed much since 2017 but the total number of days have increased. Germany (8361 total days) is still spending the most days on the pilgrimage. Norwegian pilgrims (3291 total days) have greatly increased their total number of days thanks to the increase in the number of Norwegian pilgrims in 2018. Dutch pilgrims (2177 total days) continue to spend more time on the paths this season despite only a modest increase in their numbers. Despite Sweden's decline in overall numbers they have also increased their total days on the pilgrim paths. This could be due to longer journeys or more journeys by foot than bicycle or motorcycle.

As seen in previous years, pilgrims who have had to travel farther or who may not get to travel to Norway or Sweden that often seem to spend more average days per pilgrim compared to those who are closer to home. For example, Norwegian pilgrims were only found to spend 11 days on average while pilgrims from Taiwan, Australia, and Russia spent 30 or more days on their pilgrimage. This could be in part to make the most of their experience here but also it could very well be an issue of familiarity with the area. The data shows that Norwegian pilgrims are the most diverse users of both paths and starting places. They tend to walk shorter distances but from more diverse locations. Taiwanese and German pilgrims still prefer to begin from Oslo or Hamar and this is a large difference in both the experiences the different nationalities of pilgrims have as well as the length of time overall they will spend on their pilgrimage.

While data recorded for time spent on the pilgrim paths in Sweden and Norway has improved from 2016, this information was not counted for every pilgrim and numbers are to be seen as a conservative estimate.



LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS Nationality Profile : Germany

(Appendix: Table 7)

Most Common German Pilgrim

For the third consecutive year, German pilgrims were the largest number of pilgrims of the St. Olav Pilgrimage in 2018. While 21-29 was the largest age group for Germans this year, the most common German pilgrim would be a woman over the age of 50 walking in a group of 2 on Gudbrandsdalsleden, likely starting in Oslo or Hamar and would have obtained her Olavs Letter.

Olav Letters Awarded to German Pilgrims

91% of German pilgrims obtained Olav's letters in this year. In total, the number of German pilgrims receiving Olav's letters (418 pilgrims) has increased when compared to 2017 (398 pilgrims).

Gender & Age Among German Pilgrims

In past seasons, German men and women have been almost equal in number on the pilgrim paths. This year however, the number of German men fell and the number of women rose greatly. At the same time the top three age groups among German pilgrims were those age 21-29 (101 pilgrims, 22%), 50-59 (99 pilgrims, 22%) and 60-69 (89 pilgrims, 19%). While age groups 10-15 and from 21 to 69 saw increases, the youngest and oldest age groups for German pilgrims decreased.

Traveling Preferences of German Pilgrims & Group sizes of German Pilgrims

While Germans remain the most likely of any group to walk alone they still largely prefer to walk in groups with 71% of German pilgrims traveling in a group of two or more in 2018. The majority of German pilgrims traveling in groups (58%) preferred to travel in groups of two.

Modes of Transport of German Pilgrims

As in years past Germans pilgrims in 2018 showed a strong preference for walking (87%), followed by walking combined with bus or train (10%) and 4 rode a bicycle.

Pilgrim Paths Used by German Pilgrims

As in years past a strong majority (92%) of German pilgrims preferred to travel on Gudbrandsdalsleden. German pilgrims accounted for approximately 31.8% of all pilgrims who walked on Gudbrandsdalsleden. Only 6% of German pilgrims traveled on St. Olavsleden, 2% on Østerdalsleden and one German pilgrim traveled Romboleden.

Starting Places Used by German Pilgrims

The top five most popular starting places for German pilgrims in 2018 were Oslo (124 pilgrims), Hamar (87 pilgrims), Lillehammer (27 pilgrims), Dovre (30 pilgrims), and Oppdal (17 pilgrims). German pilgrims accounted for 44% of all pilgrims who started from Oslo, 67% of all pilgrims starting from Hamar, and 44% of pilgrims starting from Lillehammer.



LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS Nationality Profile : Norway

(Appendix: Table 8)

Most Common Norwegian Pilgrim

Norwegian pilgrims were the second most common nationality in 2017. The most common Norwegian pilgrim in 2017 was a female pilgrim between age 60-69 who walked in a group of over 10 people on Gudbrandsdalsleden.

Olav Letters Awarded to Norwegian Pilgrims

In 2018 320 (87%) Norwegian pilgrims received their Olav's letters. This is nearly the same percentage of overall Norwegian pilgrims to receive Olavs letters in 2017.

Gender & Age Among Norwegian Pilgrims

Norwegian women greatly increased their numbers in 2018 to 228 while Norwegian men numbered 138. The top five age groups for Norwegian pilgrims were ages 60-69 (115 pilgrims), 50-59 (90 pilgrims), 70-79 (44 pilgrims), 40-49 (26 pilgrims), 10-15 (22 pilgrims) and 30-39 (22 pilgrims). 2018 brought great increases in Norwegian pilgrims ages 10-15, 16-20, and 70-79 compared from 2017.

Traveling Preferences of Norwegian Pilgrims & Group sizes of Norwegian Pilgrims

Norwegian pilgrims are the most likely to travel in the widest breadth of group sizes. In 2018 207 Norwegian pilgrims preferred to travel in groups of larger than 10 people, accounting for 57% of all Norwegian pilgrims and 62.9% of Norwegian pilgrims who traveled in groups of 2 or more in 2018.

Modes of Transport of Norwegian Pilgrims

In 2018 Norwegian pilgrims also continued to show the strongest preference for walking with 322 Norwegian pilgrims (88%) traveling this way. 88% of Norwegian pilgrims in 2017 also walked. Norwegian pilgrims were the nationality which had the most diverse methods of transportation, being the only nationality of pilgrim to travel by boat, by horseback and by skis.

Pilgrim Paths Used by Norwegian Pilgrims

Norwegian pilgrims were the only nationality of pilgrim to use the most paths in 2018. As in previous years, a majority of Norwegian pilgrims (58%) chose to walk on Gudbrandsdalsleden. In addition to being the only pilgrims who used the Kystleden in 2018, Norwegian pilgrims comprised 67.9% of the pilgrims who traveled on Østerdalsleden as well 26.7% of the pilgrims who walked on Romboleden.

Starting Places Used by Norwegian Pilgrims

Norwegians were shown to spend 11 days on their pilgrimage on average. Part of the reason for this may be that 4 out of the top 5 starting places for Norwegian pilgrims (Berkåk, Budal, Vuku, and Markabygd) were in Trøndelag. Norwegian pilgrims also use the most diverse range of starting places in many different counties in Norway.

In 2017, the five most popular starting places for Norwegian pilgrims were Vuku (25 pilgrims), Dovre (24 pilgrims), Oslo (20 pilgrims), Berkåk (17 pilgrims), and Kittelsrud (16 pilgrims). This was different than in 2015 and 2016, and indicates that Norwegian pilgrims have a tendency to favor different starting places from year-to-year. This could be in part due to more familiarity with the landscape as well as Norwegian pilgrims' use of the Kystleden. Still, use of Vuku as a starting place continues to support



LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS Nationality Profile : Netherlands

(Appendix: Table 9)

Most Common Dutch Pilgrim

The most common Dutch pilgrim in 2018 was a woman 60-69 years old who walks on Gudbrandsdalsleden to receive her Olav Letter.

Olav Letters Awarded to Dutch Pilgrims

96% of Dutch pilgrims received their Olav Letters in 2018. This overall percentage is a reduction of 4% as 100% of Dutch pilgrims received their Olav Letters in 2017.

Gender & Age Among Dutch Pilgrims

In 2018 there continues to be more women than men Dutch pilgrims. The difference between genders in 2018 is nearly identical to 2017. The five most common age groups for Dutch pilgrims in 2018 were 60-69 (42, 38%), 50-59 (38, 34%), 21-29 (13, 12%), 70-79 (13, 12%), and 40-49 (10, 9%).

Traveling Preferences of Dutch Pilgrims & Group sizes of Dutch Pilgrims

Dutch pilgrims showed strong preferences for walking in groups of 2 (62%). Dutch pilgrims were one of the few nationalities of pilgrims to travel by bicycle pilgrims showed an equal preference for walking in groups of 2 (37 pilgrims, 31%) and walking in groups of 3-9 (37 pilgrims, 31%). Walking in groups of 10-19 (30 pilgrims, 25%) was the third most popular group size.

Modes of Transport of Dutch Pilgrims

Most Dutch pilgrims (84%) preferred to walk. However 3 Dutch pilgrims also traveled by bicycle.

Pilgrim Paths Used by Dutch Pilgrims

62% of Dutch pilgrims preferred to travel on Gudbrandsdalsleden while 34% traveled on St. Olavsleden, and 2 Dutch pilgrims were among the few who traveled on Romboleden in 2018.

Starting Places Used by Dutch Pilgrims

The most popular starting places for Dutch pilgrims were Oslo (31%), Sundsvall (16%), and Dovre (14%). Other less popular starting places tended to be closer to Trondheim, including Oppdal, Åre, and Rennebu.



DISCUSSION & REFLECTION

On the 21st anniversary of the St. Olav Pilgrimage, NPG is thankful to all who have helped the St. Olav Pilgrimage continue to grow year by year. Since 2015 when more detailed statistics began to be collected, NPG has been able to better understand the pilgrims who arrive to them and the journeys they have undertaken. It is the hope of NPG that the trends recorded in these reports could be used to plan for future seasons and better interact with the pilgrims who arrive after their journey.

While the statistics collected this year could signal potential shifts or trends this will have to remain seen as more data is collected in following seasons. The goal of documenting the journeys of the pilgrims who are registered at NPG through this statistical data so that they and their journeys can not only be recorded but be better understood in hopes that the data can be utilized to better serve pilgrims in future seasons. If possible, better understanding motivations for starting place selection or the potential increase in mixed modes of transportation could be interesting and helpful to explore.

It is fitting on this anniversary that this season all transport modes were utilized as well as all paths. It is exciting to see that the 2018 pilgrim season has been the most successful as well as one of the most representative of what the pilgrimage can be. By foot, by horseback, by bicycle, by boat, by motorcycle by ski, pilgrims will continue to travel and historic paths to Nidarosdomen for years to come.

Happy trails! (God tur!)

Jason Hvammen-del Arroz,

Linje Consulting on behalf of Nidaros Pilegrimsgård

APPENDIX

Table 1: Statistics for Short-range Pilgrims

NUMBER IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
20+	1327	89%	1515	92%
10 til 19	1116	8%	85	4%
5 til 9	48	2%	43	3%
1 til 4	7	1%	14	1%
TOTAL	1498	100%	1657	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value

Table 2: Long-range Pilgrim Statistics during the St. Olav Days Festival

OLAVS LETTER	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	107	56%	175	85%	19	100%	22	71%	63	63%	136	98%	25	35%	17	46%
No	84	44%	32	15%	0	0%	9	29%	37	37%	3	2%	47	65%	20	54%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%

GENDER	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Women	100	52%	136	66%	12	63%	17	55%	59	59%	93	67%	29	40%	26	70%
Men	82	43%	71	34%	6	32%	14	45%	41	41%	46	33%	35	49%	11	30%
No Reply	9	5%	0	0%	1	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	11%	0	0%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%

AGE	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
0 to 9	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
10 to 15	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
16 to 20	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
21 to 29	14	7%	10	5%	1	5%	1	3%	9	9%	6	4%	4	6%	3	8%
30 to 39	18	9%	9	4%	1	5%	1	3%	7	7%	5	4%	10	14%	3	8%
40 to 49	19	10%	15	7%	2	11%	3	10%	9	9%	7	5%	8	11%	5	14%
50 to 59	47	25%	56	27%	3	16%	7	23%	30	30%	35	25%	14	19%	14	38%
60 to 69	62	32%	81	39%	8	42%	11	35%	32	32%	62	45%	22	31%	8	22%
70 to 79	20	10%	30	14%	4	21%	6	19%	10	10%	21	15%	6	8%	3	8%
80+	1	1%	4	2%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	2	1%	1	1%	1	3%
No Reply	5	3%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	5	7%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%



Table 2: Long-range Pilgrim Statistics during the St. Olav Days Festival (continued)

TRAVELED IN GROUP	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	178	93%	191	92%	18	95%	27	87%	94	94%	134	96%	66	92%	30	81%
No	13	7%	16	8%	1	5%	4	13%	6	6%	5	4%	6	8%	7	19%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%

NUMBER IN GROUP	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	13	7%	16	8%	1	5%	4	13%	6	6%	5	4%	6	8%	7	19%
2	34	18%	44	21%	6	32%	14	45%	16	16%	26	19%	12	17%	4	11%
3	6	3%	13	6%	0	0%	3	10%	3	3%	3	2%	3	4%	7	19%
4	20	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	16	16%	0	0%	4	6%	0	0%
6	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7	0	0%	7	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	5%	0	0%	0	0%
9	18	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	18	25%	0	0%
10	0	0%	9	4%	0	0%	9	29%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
11	11	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	15%	0	0%
12	24	13%	0	0%	12	63%	0	0%	12	12%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13	0	0%	13	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	13	9%	0	0%	0	0%
16	16	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	16	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
18	0	0%	19	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19	51%
19	18	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	18	25%	0	0%
20	0	0%	17	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	17	12%	0	0%	0	0%
21	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
25	25	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	25	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
34	0	0%	33	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	33	24%	0	0%	0	0%
35	0	0%	35	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	25%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%

Table 2: Long-range Pilgrim Statistics during the St. Olav Days Festival (continued)

TRANSPORT MODE	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Walked	127	66%	186	90%	19	100%	26	84%	78	78%	125	90%	30	42%	35	95%
Bicycled	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Motorcycle	18	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	18	25%	0	0%
Boat	22	12%	13	6%	0	0%	0	0%	22	22%	13	9%	0	0%	0	0%
Walk/Other	10	5%	6	3%	0	0%	3	10%	0	0%	1	1%	10	14%	2	5%
Other	14	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	19%	0	0%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%

PATH	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Gudbrandsdalsled	59	31%	110	53%	6	32%	22	71%	33	33%	56	40%	20	28%	32	86%
St. Olavsled	70	37%	45	22%	1	5%	6	19%	38	38%	34	24%	31	43%	5	14%
Romboled	21	11%	3	1%	12	63%	3	10%	0	0%	36	26%	9	13%	0	0%
Østerdalsled	10	5%	36	17%	0	0%	0	0%	7	7%	0	0%	3	4%	0	0%
Kystleden	22	12%	13	6%	0	0%	0	0%	22	22%	13	9%	0	0%	0	0%
Stråsjøleden	9	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	13%	0	0%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%



Table 2: Long-range Pilgrim Statistics during the St. Olav Days Festival (continued)

NATIONALITY	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Norge	82	43%	115	56%	14	74%	4	13%	57	57%	110	79%	11	15%	1	3%
Tyskland	15	8%	47	23%	4	21%	9	29%	10	10%	15	11%	1	1%	23	62%
USA	3	2%	10	5%	0	0%	8	26%	0	0%	0	0%	3	4%	2	5%
Nederlands	3	2%	6	3%	0	0%	2	6%	3	3%	2	1%	0	0%	2	5%
Tsjekkia	2	1%	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	2	1%	0	0%	4	11%
Danmark	8	4%	4	2%	0	0%	1	3%	8	8%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Spania	1	1%	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	3	8%
Sveits	1	1%	3	1%	0	0%	2	6%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Sverige	61	32%	3	1%	0	0%	3	10%	12	12%	0	0%	49	68%	0	0%
Australia	3	2%	2	1%	1	5%	0	0%	2	2%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Canada	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%
Italia	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	3%	0	0%
Polen	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Portugal	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ukraina	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Argentina	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Brasil	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%
Slovakia	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Ungarn	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%
No Reply	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%

Table 2: Long-range Pilgrim Statistics during the St. Olav Days Festival

STARTING PLACE	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Budal	0	0%	35	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	35	25%	0	0%	0	0%
Oslo	22	12%	34	16%	4	21%	12	39%	12	12%	17	12%	6	8%	5	14%
Vuku	25	13%	33	16%	0	0%	0	0%	25	25%	33	24%	0	0%	0	0%
Stavanger	0	0%	13	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	13	9%	0	0%	0	0%
Oppdal	4	2%	11	5%	0	0%	2	6%	4	4%	9	6%	0	0%	0	0%
Berkåk	7	4%	9	4%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	9	6%	4	6%	0	0%
Hamar	0	0%	6	3%	0	0%	2	6%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	1	3%
Otta	2	1%	6	3%	2	11%	3	10%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	1	3%
Dovre	6	3%	5	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	5	4%	4	6%	0	0%
Sundsvall	3	2%	5	2%	0	0%	1	3%	1	1%	1	1%	2	3%	3	8%
Buvika	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Eidsvoll	2	1%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	3	8%
Hjerkinn	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	1	3%
Lillehammer	3	2%	3	1%	0	0%	1	3%	3	3%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Selånger	12	6%	3	1%	1	5%	3	10%	0	0%	0	0%	11	15%	0	0%
Sylsjøen	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	3	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Rennebu	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sjoa	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Östersund	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	2	6%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Bräcke	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Fransdal	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Hønefoss	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Jessheim	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Kongsvold	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Rena	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Ringebu	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Bodø	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Enånger	11	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	15%	0	0%
Koppang	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Kristiansund	16	8%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	16	16%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ler	5	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	3	4%	0	0%

Table 2: Long-range Pilgrim Statistics during the St. Olav Days Festival (continued)

STARTING PLACE (cont.)	TOTAL				27.juli				28.juli				29.juli			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Meldal	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%
Melhus	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Munktorp	9	5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	13%	0	0%
Skogn	7	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Stiklestad	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Svorkmo	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%
Tangen	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Tydal	12	6%	0	0%	12	63%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Örnsköldsvik	18	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	18	25%	0	0%
No Reply	0	0%	19	9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19	51%
TOTAL	191	100%	207	100%	19	100%	31	100%	100	100%	139	100%	72	100%	37	100%

Table 3: Statistics for Long-range Pilgrims

OLAV LETTER	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Yes	1040	89%	1170	88%
No	132	11%	144	11%
No Reply	0	0%	12	1%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

TRAVELED IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Yes	903	77%	1020	77%
No	268	23%	306	23%
No Reply	1	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

NUMBER IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
1	268	23%	306	23%
2	409	35%	452	34%
3-9	312	27%	244	18%
10-19	157	13%	207	16%
20+	25	2%	117	9%
No Reply	1	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

TRANSPORT MODE	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Walk	1004	86%	1101	83%
Walk/Other	57	5%	143	11%
Bicycle	55	5%	34	5%
Boat	22	2%	24	3%
Motorcycle	23	2%	4	2%
Horse	0	0%	2	0%
Ski	0	0%	1	0%
Other	11	0%	0	0%
No Reply	0	0%	17	1%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

GENDER	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Women	621	53%	755	57%
Men	543	46%	553	42%
No Reply	8	1%	18	1%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

AGE	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
60 to 69	283	24%	349	26%
50 to 59	264	23%	279	21%
21 to 29	175	15%	189	14%
40 to 49	174	15%	150	11%
30 to 39	139	12%	144	11%
70 to 79	89	8%	115	9%
16 to 20	27	2%	36	3%
10 to 15	8	1%	31	2%
0 to 9	4	0%	9	1%
80+	2	0%	7	0%
No Reply	7	1%	17	1%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
200+	200+
100 - 199	100 - 199
50 - 99	50 - 99
30 - 49	30 - 49
10-29	10-29
1-9	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value



Table 3: Statistics for Long-range Pilgrims (continued)

NATIONALITY	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Germany	415	35%	459	35%
Norway	212	18%	366	28%
Netherlands	108	9%	111	8%
Sweden	118	10%	80	6%
Belgium	25	2%	47	4%
Austria	25	2%	42	3%
USA	35	3%	44	3%
Switzerland	24	2%	29	2%
Denmark	17	1%	23	2%
Czech Republic	14	1%	21	2%
Italy	43	4%	17	1%
Spain	8	1%	16	1%
Canada	8	1%	9	1%
England	13	1%	8	1%
France	6	1%	7	1%
Australia	11	1%	6	0%
Finland	28	2%	4	0%
Slovakia	2	0%	4	0%
New Zealand	0	0%	3	0%
South Korea	1	0%	3	0%
Japan	0	0%	2	0%
Poland	12	1%	2	0%
Russia	13	1%	2	0%
Scotland	0	0%	2	0%
Slovenia	1	0%	2	0%
Taiwan	0	0%	2	0%
Croatia	1	0%	1	0%
Ireland	3	0%	1	0%
Portugal	0	0%	1	0%
Romania	0	0%	1	0%
Ukraine	4	0%	1	0%
Argentina	2	0%	0	0%
Brasil	3	0%	0	0%
Chile	2	0%	0	0%
Iceland	1	0%	0	0%
Israel	2	0%	0	0%
Lebanon	1	0%	0	0%
Lithuania	1	0%	0	0%
Luxemburg	2	0%	0	0%
Namibia	2	0%	0	0%
Puerto Rico	2	0%	0	0%
Turkey	1	0%	0	0%
Hungary	5	0%	0	0%
Wales	1	0%	0	0%
No Reply	0	0%	10	1%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

PATH	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Gudbrandsdalsleden	820	70%	941	71%
St. Olavsleden	268	23%	285	22%
Østerdalsleden	25	2%	53	4%
Kystleden	22	2%	24	2%
Romboleden	24	2%	15	1%
Stråsjöleden	9	1%	0	0%
Bohusleden	1	0%	0	0%
Borgleden	3	0%	0	0%
Jämt-Nordlän	4	0%	0	0%
No Reply	1	0%	8	1%
TOTAL*	1176	100%	1326	100%

*Pilgrims used more than one path.

STARTING PLACE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Oslo	276	24%	280	21%
Hamar	78	7%	129	10%
Dovre	106	9%	73	6%
Sundsvall	70	6%	68	5%
Lillehammer	77	7%	62	5%
Berkåk	56	5%	56	4%
Budsjord	22	2%	50	4%
Oppdal	28	2%	42	3%
Budal	0	0%	35	3%
Vuku	25	2%	33	2%
Selånger	38	3%	33	2%
Otta	22	2%	30	2%
Markabygda	2	0%	28	2%
Rennebu	15	1%	28	2%
Stiklestad	38	3%	26	2%
Eidsvoll	12	1%	23	2%
Hjerkinn	11	1%	21	2%
Duved	0	0%	17	1%
Fokstugu	5	0%	15	1%
Stavanger	0	0%	14	1%
Östersund	23	2%	14	1%
Meldal	4	0%	13	1%
Åre	9	1%	13	1%
Kongsvold	3	0%	12	1%
Svorkmo	8	1%	12	1%
Jessheim	1	0%	9	1%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value

Table 3: Statistics for Long-range Pilgrims (continued)

STARTING PLACE (cont.)	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Ringebu	15	1%	9	1%
Levanger	8	1%	7	1%
Munkeby	2	0%	7	1%
Dombås	2	0%	6	0%
Risør	0	0%	6	0%
Järpen	0	0%	5	0%
Moelv	0	0%	5	0%
Os	0	0%	4	0%
Rena	1	0%	4	0%
Skalstugan	7	1%	4	0%
Skardorsfjell	0	0%	4	0%
Skaun	16	1%	4	0%
Tautra	0	0%	4	0%
Tolkmoen	0	0%	4	0%
Borås	0	0%	3	0%
Buvika	0	0%	3	0%
Fransdal	0	0%	3	0%
Havdal	4	0%	3	0%
Kvam	3	0%	3	0%
Lutnes	0	0%	3	0%
Molde	0	0%	3	0%
Sylsjøen	0	0%	3	0%
Stjørdal	0	0%	3	0%
Sørum	0	0%	3	0%
Tynset	6	1%	3	0%
Uppsala	5	0%	3	0%
Vinstra	2	0%	3	0%
Auesøya	0	0%	2	0%
Bräcke	0	0%	2	0%
Göteborg	0	0%	2	0%
Kløfta	0	0%	2	0%
Leinstrand	0	0%	2	0%
Meslo	0	0%	2	0%
Mörsil	0	0%	2	0%
Reinsvoll	0	0%	2	0%
Rise bru	0	0%	2	0%
Rödån	0	0%	2	0%
Sjoa	0	0%	2	0%
Stockholm	0	0%	2	0%
Verdal	0	0%	2	0%
Vikhammer	0	0%	2	0%
Brekken	0	0%	1	0%
Efteløt	0	0%	1	0%
Heimdalen	0	0%	1	0%
Hommelvik	0	0%	1	0%
Kinn	0	0%	1	0%
Kongstuen	0	0%	1	0%
Langsund	0	0%	1	0%
Lindesnes	1	0%	1	0%

STARTING PLACE (cont.)	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Lånke	0	0%	1	0%
Rørros	0	0%	1	0%
Segard Hoel	1	0%	1	0%
Skjetten	1	0%	1	0%
Steinkjer	0	0%	1	0%
Storlien	1	0%	1	0%
Tretten	1	0%	1	0%
Trysil	0	0%	1	0%
Veldre	0	0%	1	0%
Ånge	0	0%	1	0%
Älvdalen	1	0%	0	0%
Örnsköldsvik	19	2%	0	0%
Bergen	1	0%	0	0%
Bodø	7	1%	0	0%
Dale	1	0%	0	0%
Enånger	9	1%	0	0%
Ersgard	2	0%	0	0%
Fåvang	4	0%	0	0%
Folden gård	1	0%	0	0%
Gjøvik	4	0%	0	0%
Granavollen	2	0%	0	0%
Grisslehamn	1	0%	0	0%
Grong	1	0%	0	0%
Haslum Kirke	1	0%	0	0%
Inderøy	2	0%	0	0%
Karlstad	4	0%	0	0%
Kittelsrud	18	2%	0	0%
Koppang	14	1%	0	0%
Kristiansund	16	1%	0	0%
Lade	2	0%	0	0%
Ler	5	0%	0	0%
Mattås	4	0%	0	0%
Melhus	3	0%	0	0%
Moss	1	0%	0	0%
Munktorp	9	1%	0	0%
Oddheim	1	0%	0	0%
Skedsmo	1	0.1%	0	0%
Skogn	9	0.8%	0	0%
Sul	2	0.2%	0	0%
Trelleborg	1	0.1%	0	0%
No Reply	3	0%	10	1%
TOTAL	1172	100%	1326	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value



Table 4: Starting Places Ranked by County

STARTPLACE	Frequency	Path	County Total	%	County	KEY
Oslo	280	Gudbrandsdalsleden	280	21%	Oslo	Number of Pilgrims
Lillehammer	62	Gudbrandsdalsleden	276	21%	Oppland	200+
Dovre	73	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Budsjord	50	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Otta	30	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Hjerkinn	21	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Fokstugu	15	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Ringebu	9	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Dombås	6	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Vinstra	3	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Reinsvoll	2	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Rise bru	2	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Sjoa	2	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Tretten	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Berkåk	56	Gudbrandsdalsleden	223	17%	Sør-Trøndelag	100 to 199
Oppdal	42	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Budal	35	Østerdalsleden				
Rennebu	28	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Meldal	13	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Svorkmo	12	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Kongsvoll	12	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Skardorsfjell	4	Romboleden				
Skaun	4	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Buvika	3	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Havdal	3	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Leinstrand	2	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Meslo	2	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Vikhammer	2	St. Olavsleden				
Brekken	1	Romboleden				
Heimdal	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Hommelvik	1	St. Olavsleden				
Røros	1	Østerdalsleden				
Segard Hoel	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Sundsvall	68	St. Olavsleden	105	8%	Västernorrland	50 to 99
Selånger	33	St. Olavsleden				
Ånge	4	St. Olavsleden				
Hamar	129	Gudbrandsdalsleden	161	12%	Hedmark	30 to 49
Tangen	11	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Tynset	3	Østerdalsleden				
Moelv	5	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Os	4	Østerdalsleden				
Rena	4	Østerdalsleden				
Lutnes	3	Østerdalsleden				
Trysil	1	Østerdalsleden				
Veldre	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden				
Vuku	33	St. Olavsleden				
Markabygd	28	St. Olavsleden				
Stiklestad	26	St. Olavsleden	112	8%	Nord-Trøndelag	10 to 29
Levanger	7	St. Olavsleden				
Munkeby	7	St. Olavsleden				
Tautra	4	St. Olavsleden				
Stjørdal	3	St. Olavsleden				
Verdal	2	St. Olavsleden				
Lånke	1	St. Olavsleden				
Steinkjer	1	St. Olavsleden	1 to 9			

Table 4: Starting Places Ranked by County (continued)

STARTPLACE	Frequency	Path	Total per County	Percent Overall Total	County
Duved	17	St. Olavsleden	62	5%	Jämtland
Östersund	14	St. Olavsleden			
Åre	13	St. Olavsleden			
Järpen	5	St. Olavsleden			
Skalstugan	4	St. Olavsleden			
Sylsjøen	3	St. Olavsleden			
Bräcke	2	St. Olavsleden			
Mörsil	2	St. Olavsleden			
Kongstuen	1	St. Olavsleden			
Storlien	1	St. Olavsleden			
Eidsvoll	23	Gudbrandsdalsleden	48	4%	Akershus
Gardermoen	10	Gudbrandsdalsleden			
Jessheim	9	Gudbrandsdalsleden			
Sørums	3	Gudbrandsdalsleden			
Kløfta	2	Gudbrandsdalsleden			
Skjetten	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden			
Stavanger	14	Kystleden	14	1%	Rogaland
Risør	6	Kystleden	8	0,6%	Aust-Agder
Auesøya	2	Kystleden			
Borås	3	St. Olavsleden	7	0,5%	Västra Götaland
Rödån	2	St. Olavsleden			
Göteborg	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden			
Göteborg	1	Romboleden			
Tolkmoen	4	Gudbrandsdalsleden	4	0,3%	Nordland
Kvam	3	Gudbrandsdalsleden	3	0,2%	Hordaland
Molde	3	Kystleden	3	0,2%	Møre og Romsdal
Uppsala	3	St. Olavsleden	3	0,2%	Uppsala
Stockholm	2	Romboleden	2	0,2%	Stockholm
Efteløt	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden	2	0,2%	Buskerud
Hønefoss	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden			
Kinn	1	Kystleden	1	0,1%	Sogn og Fjordane
Langesund	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden	1	0,1%	Telemark
Lindesnes	1	Gudbrandsdalsleden	1	0,1%	Vest-Agder
No Reply	10		10	0,8%	
TOTAL	1326		1326	100,0%	

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 to 199
	50 to 99
	30 to 49
	10 to 29
	1 to 9



Table 5: Counties pilgrims started from sorted by Country and Use

Nation	County	Number of Pilgrims starting from each County			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Norway	<i>Oslo</i>	205	252	276	280
	<i>Oppland</i>	155	232	291	276
	<i>Sør-Trøndelag</i>	284	155	146	223
	<i>Hedmark</i>	131	125	111	161
	<i>Nord-Trøndelag</i>	89	119	91	112
	<i>Akershus</i>	13	27	22	48
	<i>Rogaland</i>	0	1	0	14
	<i>Aust-Agder</i>	0	0	0	8
	<i>Nordland</i>	0	24	7	4
	<i>Møre og Romsdal</i>	0	10	16	3
	<i>Hordaland</i>	8	0	5	3
	<i>Buskerud</i>	1	0	1	2
	<i>Vest-Agder</i>	0	1	1	1
	<i>Sogn og Fjordane</i>	0	5	0	1
	<i>Telemark</i>	0	1	0	1
	<i>Østfold</i>	0	3	1	0
	<i>Troms</i>	0	1	0	0
	Norway TOTAL	886	956	968	1137

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 to 199
	50 to 99
	30 to 49
	10 to 29
	1 to 9

Nation	County	Number of Pilgrims starting from each County			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Sweden	<i>Västernorrland</i>	69	91	127	105
	<i>Jämtland</i>	33	55	40	62
	<i>Västergötland</i>	1	0	0	7
	<i>Uppland</i>	10	6	5	3
	<i>Stockholm</i>	0	0	1	2
	<i>Gävleborg</i>	0	1	9	0
	<i>Västmanland</i>	0	0	9	0
	<i>Östergötlands</i>	0	0	4	0
	<i>Värmlands</i>	2	0	4	0
	<i>Dalarna</i>	0	0	1	0
	<i>Skåne</i>	0	0	1	0
	<i>Härjedalen</i>	12	0	0	0
	<i>Södermanland</i>	1	0	0	0
	Sweden TOTAL	128	153	201	179

Table 6: Statistics for Days Spent on Pilgrimage

Days Spent on Pilgrimage by Path		
Path	Total Days on Path	Avg Days / Pilgrim
Gudbrandsdalsleden	15635	18
St. Olavsleden	4342	16
Østerdalsleden	451	9
Romboleden	179	12
Kystleden	139	13
All Paths	20746	13.6

Total Days on Pilgrimage by Nationality		
Top 10 Nationalities	Total Days on Path	Avg Days / Pilgrim
Germany	8361	19
Norway	3291	11
Netherlands	2177	20
Sweden	1275	16
Belgia	986	21
USA	784	19
Switzerland	670	23
Austria	624	15
Czech Republic	522	25
Denmark	424	19

Average Days on Pilgrimage by Nationality		
Nationality	Avg Days / Pilgrim	Total Days on Path
Taiwan	41	41
Australia	30	181
Russland	30	59
Czech Republic	25	522
Switzerland	23	670
Kroatia	22	22
Belgia	21	986
Spain	21	341
Canada	21	191
Slovakia	21	82
Polen	21	41
Netherlands	20	2177
Scotland	20	20
Slovenia	20	20
Germany	19	8361
USA	19	784
Denmark	19	424
Finland	19	76
Romania	19	19
New Zealand	17	51
Sweden	16	1275
Austria	15	624
France	15	108
Irland	14	14
South Korea	13	39
Italy	12	206
Norway	11	3291
England	10	48
Japan	8	8
Portugal	7	7
Ukraina	5	5



Table 7: Statistics for Long-range German Pilgrims

OLAV LETTER	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Yes	398	96%	418	91%
No	17	4%	41	9%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

GENDER	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Women	207	50%	250	54%
Men	208	50%	198	43%
No Reply	0	0%	11	2%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

ALDER	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
21 to 29	83	20%	101	22%
50 to 59	97	23%	99	22%
60 to 69	81	20%	89	19%
40 to 49	54	13%	62	14%
30 to 39	51	12%	59	13%
70 to 79	30	7%	26	6%
16 to 20	17	4%	12	3%
10 to 15	1	0%	6	1%
80+	1	0%	0	0%
No Reply	0	0%	5	1%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

PATH	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Gudbrandsdalsleden	382	92%	422	92%
St. Olavsleden	20	5%	28	6%
Østerdalsleden	12	3%	8	2%
Romboleden	1	0%	1	0%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

TRAVELED IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Yes	290	70%	326	71%
No	125	30%	133	29%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

NUMBER IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
1	125	30%	133	29%
2	140	54%	169	58%
3-9	34	13%	90	31%
10-19	82	32%	31	12%
20+	3	1%	0	0%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

TRANSPORT MODE	2017		2018	
	<i>Freq</i>	%	<i>Freq</i>	%
Walk	379	91%	399	87%
Walk/Other	24	5%	45	10%
Bicycle	12	3%	4	1%
No Reply	0	0%	11	2%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value

Table 7: Statistics for Long-range German Pilgrims (continued)

STARTING PLACE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Oslo	135	33%	124	27%
Hamar	61	15%	87	19%
Dovre	30	7%	30	7%
Lillehammer	51	12%	27	6%
Oppdal	13	3%	17	4%
Otta	11	3%	17	4%
Eidsvoll	8	2%	15	3%
Fokstugu	2	0%	14	3%
Budsjord	22	5%	13	3%
Kongsvold	2	0%	11	2%
Sundsvall	6	1%	11	2%
Berkåk	8	2%	8	2%
Hjerkinn	3	1%	7	2%
Jessheim	0	0%	7	2%
Rennebu	4	1%	7	2%
Gardemoen	5	1%	5	1%
Moelv	0	0%	5	1%
Ringebu	12	3%	5	1%
Stiklestad	4	1%	5	1%
Östersund	3	1%	5	1%
Dombås	0	0%	4	1%
Tolkmoen	0	0%	4	1%
Kvam	2	0%	3	1%
Lutnes	0	0%	3	1%
Selånger	2	0%	3	1%
Tynset	3	1%	3	1%
Duved	0	0%	2	0%
Meslo	0	0%	2	0%
Rise bru	0	0%	2	0%
Tangen	4	1%	2	0%
Hønefoss	0	0%	1	0%
Göteborg	0	0%	1	0%
Langsund	0	0%	1	0%
Skardorsfjell	0	0%	1	0%
Skjetten	1	0%	1	0%
Steinkjer	0	0%	1	0%
Storlien	0	0%	1	0%
Tretten	1	0%	1	0%
Vinstra	2	0%	1	0%
Fåvang	2	0%	0	0%
Gjøvik	2	0%	0	0%

STARTING PLACE (con.)	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Granavollen	1	0%	0	0%
Karlstad	3	1%	0	0%
Koppang	2	0%	0	0%
Levanger	2	0%	0	0%
Lindesnes	1	0%	0	0%
Oddheim	1	0%	0	0%
Trelleborg	1	0%	0	0%
Åre	2	0%	0	0%
No Reply	3	1%	2	0%
TOTAL	415	100%	459	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value



Table 8: Statistics for Long-range Norwegian Pilgrims

OLAV LETTER	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	179	84%	320	87%
No	33	16%	46	13%
TOTAL	212	100%	366	100%

GENDER	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Women	133	63%	228	62%
Men	79	37%	138	38%
TOTAL	212	100%	366	100%

AGE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
60 to 69	62	29%	115	31%
50 to 59	43	20%	90	25%
70 to 79	26	12%	44	12%
40 to 49	37	17%	26	7%
10 to 15	3	1%	22	6%
30 to 39	20	9%	22	6%
21 to 29	18	8%	20	5%
16 to 20	0	0%	16	4%
0 to 9	3	1%	5	1%
80+	0	0%	3	1%
No Reply	0	0%	3	1%
TOTAL	212	100%	366	100%

PATH	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Gudbrandsdalsleden	127	59%	212	58%
St. Olavsleden	42	19%	88	24%
Østerdalsleden	10	5%	36	10%
Kystleden	22	10%	24	7%
Romboleden	12	6%	4	1%
No Reply	4	2%	2	1%
TOTAL*	217	100%	366	100%

*Pilgrims used more than one path.

TRAVELED IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	195	92%	329	90%
No	17	8%	37	10%
TOTAL	212	100%	366	100%

NUMBER IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	17	8%	37	10%
2	51	24%	50	14%
3-9	73	34%	72	20%
10-19	46	22%	98	27%
20+	25	12%	109	30%
TOTAL	212	100%	366	100%

TRANSPORT MODE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Walked	187	88%	322	88%
Boat	22	10%	24	7%
Walked & Other	1	0%	17	5%
Horseback	0	0%	2	1%
Ski	0	0%	1	0%
Bicycle	2	1%	0	0%
TOTAL	212	100%	366	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value

Table 8: Statistics for Long-range Norwegian Pilgrims (continued)

STARTING PLACE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Berkåk	17	8%	47	13%
Budal	0	0%	34	9%
Vuku	25	12%	33	9%
Budsjord	0	0%	31	8%
Markabygd	0	0%	28	8%
Oslo	20	9%	26	7%
Dovre	24	11%	14	4%
Stavanger	0	0%	14	4%
Lillehammer	12	6%	13	4%
Meldal	4	2%	13	4%
Rennebu	4	2%	13	4%
Svorkmo	2	1%	11	3%
Oppdal	4	2%	10	3%
Hjerkin	4	2%	8	2%
Stiklestad	11	5%	7	2%
Falstad	0	0%	6	2%
Risør	0	0%	6	2%
Tautra	0	0%	4	1%
Buvika	0	0%	3	1%
Molde	0	0%	3	1%
Stjørdal	0	0%	3	1%
Sørum	0	0%	3	1%
Tangen	2	1%	3	1%
Hamar	1	0%	2	1%
Auesøya	0	0%	2	1%
Leinstrand	0	0%	2	1%
Sjoa	0	0%	2	1%
Vikhammer	0	0%	2	1%
Vinstra	0	0%	2	1%
Brekken	0	0%	1	0%
Efteløt	0	0%	1	0%
Fokstugu	4	2%	1	0%
Göteborg	0	0%	1	0%
Heimdal	0	0%	1	0%
Hommelvik	0	0%	1	0%
Kinn	0	0%	1	0%
Kongsvold	0	0%	1	0%
Lindesnes	0	0%	1	0%
Munkeby	0	0%	1	0%
Rena	1	0%	1	0%
Ringebu	0	0%	1	0%
Segard Hoel	1	0%	1	0%
Selånger	0	0%	1	0%
Skardorsfjell	0	0%	1	0%

STARTING PLACE (con.)	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Skaun	5	2%	1	0%
Sundsvall	0	0%	1	0%
Sylsjøen	0	0%	1	0%
Trysil	0	0%	1	0%
Bodø	6	3%	0	0%
Dombås	2	1%	0	0%
Enånger	2	1%	0	0%
Foldengård	1	0%	0	0%
Haslum Kirke	1	0%	0	0%
Jessheim	1	0%	0	0%
Kittilsrud	16	8%	0	0%
Koppang	12	6%	0	0%
Kristiansund	16	8%	0	0%
Ler	5	2%	0	0%
Melhus	3	1%	0	0%
Otta	3	1%	0	0%
Skogn	1	0%	0	0%
No Reply	2	1%	2	1%
TOTAL	212	100%	366	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value



Table 9: Statistics for Long-range Dutch Pilgrims

OLAV LETTER	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	108	100%	107	96%
No	0	0%	4	4%
TOTAL	108	100%	111	100%

STARTING PLACE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Oslo	37	34%	31	28%
Sundsvall	15	14%	18	16%
Dovre	15	14%	16	14%
Selånger	2	2%	8	7%
Oppdal	3	3%	6	5%
Åre	3	3%	6	5%
Rennebu	4	4%	5	5%
Hjerkinn	0	0%	3	3%
Otta	5	5%	3	3%
Dombås	0	0%	2	2%
Duved	0	0%	2	2%
Lillehammer	6	6%	2	2%
Östersund	1	1%	2	2%
Budal	0	0%	1	1%
Munkeby	0	0%	1	1%
Røros	0	0%	1	1%
Stiklestad	4	4%	1	1%
Svorkmo	0	0%	1	1%
Bergen	1	1%	0	0%
Dale	1	1%	0	0%
Eidsvoll	2	2%	0	0%
Hamar	5	5%	0	0%
Havdal	2	2%	0	0%
Kongsvold	1	1%	0	0%
Kvam	1	1%	0	0%
No Reply	0	0%	2	2%
TOTAL	108	100%	111	100%

GENDER	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Women	63	58%	64	58%
Men	45	42%	46	41%
No Reply	0	0%	1	1%
TOTAL	108	100%	111	100%

TRAVELED IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	Freq
Yes	77	71%	81	73%
No	31	29%	30	27%
TOTAL	108	100%	111	100%

NUMBER IN GROUP	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	31	29%	30	27%
2	41	38%	62	56%
3-9	36	33%	18	16%
10-19	0	0%	0	0%
20+	0	0%	1	1%
TOTAL	108	100%	111	100%

TRANSPORT MODE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Walk	103	95%	94	85%
Walk/Other	0	0%	12	11%
Bicycle	5	5%	3	3%
No Reply	0	0%	2	2%
TOTAL	108	100%	111	100%

PATH	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Gudbrandsdalsleden	83	77%	69	62%
St. Olavsleden	25	23%	38	34%
Østerdalsleden	0	0%	2	2%
No Response	0	0%	2	2%
TOTAL	108	100%	111	100%

AGE	2017		2018	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
60 to 69	29	27%	42	38%
50 to 59	37	34%	26	23%
21 to 29	10	9%	13	12%
70 to 79	7	6%	13	12%
40 to 49	13	12%	10	9%
30 to 39	8	7%	5	5%
16 to 20	4	4%	0	0%
No Response	0	0%	2	2%
TOTAL	104	96%	111	100%

KEY	
Number of Pilgrims	
	200+
	100 - 199
	50 - 99
	30 - 49
	10-29
	1-9
No Reply	No data
Bold	Higher value

