



NIDAROS PILEGRIMSGÅRD

2015 STATISTIKK



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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to give an analysis and overview of the pilgrim statistics recorded at Nidaros Pilegrimsgård (NPG) from the 2015 pilgrim season. NPG had a very successful season in 2015 and enjoyed sharing in the experiences of the pilgrims who visited from all around the world. Discussions regarding experiences of both staff and pilgrims during the season have informed the input of this report, particularly the Discussion and Reflection section. NPG would like to thank and congratulate this year's pilgrims as well as all of the volunteers and staff who helped to contribute to this season's accomplishments. NPG would also like to thank the regional pilgrim centers as well as the national pilgrim center for all of their efforts and collaboration this year. This pilgrim season NPG has been fortunate to have a great increase in the number of pilgrims from the previous year. In 2015 NPG welcomed 2,139 pilgrims in total, which is an increase of 775 total pilgrims compared to 2014 (1,364). The shared work of so many has contributed to the most successful pilgrim season yet!

1.1 Methods

The pilgrim statistics were recorded from the pilgrims by hand at the pilgrim reception office at NPG. The following thirteen categories of pilgrim data were recorded this season at NPG:

• Arrival date at NPG	• Age	• Mode of Transport	• Nationality
• Pilgrim Path	• Starting place	• Starting Date	• Starting Date (Multi-year)
• Days in Norway Before Trip	• Days in Norway After Trip	• Pilgrims Passport	• Received Diploma
• Visited Nidarosdomen	• Received Olavsletter		

The new data categories this season were 'Mode of Transport', 'Starting Place', 'Starting Date', 'Starting Date (Multi-year)' and the number of days the pilgrims spent in Norway before and after the pilgrimage. While only few pilgrims responded to the multi-year starting date, NPG expects that there may be a growing trend of more pilgrims choosing to divide the pilgrimage into two or more years. This can be an attractive option to make the pilgrimage more accessible to people with more limited vacation schedules, or family commitments. These categories allowed us to gain a better understanding of the pilgrims and provide data which is much more useful to the national and regional pilgrim centers. While it could be valuable to know how many days before and after pilgrims stayed in Norway, not many pilgrims were willing to provide this information. The handwritten statistics were then digitized in IBM SPSS 21 and analyzed.

Given the improved results of using these methods, NPG intends to continue to use and improve this system for future seasons. While the statistics are largely accurate it is expected that there is inherent error and missing data in the data recorded by hand. This is especially true for three large groups of pilgrims. The missing data for these three large groups was primarily 'Age' and 'Starting Date', because in a large group the starting date is not necessarily the same for all participants, and this information is not always able to be collected. This happened in part due to lack of information collected by the person who organized the group, and lack of personnel when registering large groups during St. Olavsfestdagene on the day of 28 July when most pilgrims were received. Lack of understanding or miscommunication during pilgrim registration could also happen since many pilgrims received at NPG have English or Norwegian as a second language. Other opportunities for introduced error will be discussed in the following sections where appropriate. It is the hope of NPG that highlighting these opportunities to improve shall lead to continued improvement in its data collection systems for next season. NPG is currently working to improve its registration forms as well as the training for pilgrim reception and data recording for the following year. NPG also aims to increase the

number of personnel available to receive pilgrims during St. Olavsfestdagene.

To better understand the pilgrims received at NPG the data and analysis presented in this 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 differences in the nature of their journeys. These analyses and differences are outlined in the following sections. The majority of this report will focus on the long-range pilgrims.



2. SHORT-RANGE PILGRIMS

(Appendix: Table 2)



2.1 Overview

NPG is glad to have a large number of people participating in short-range guided pilgrim walks with our Pilgrim's Priests, Einar Vegge and Steffen Aune. The number of pilgrims taking part in these short-range excursions has greatly increased this season to 1048, nearly half of the total pilgrims received at NPG. Short-range pilgrims were found to be larger groups with a desire to have a guided experience which provided cultural, educational, or spiritual enrichment. Participants included faith-based groups and leaders, students, volunteer groups, families with children, pilgrims walking to fight climate change, international journalists, and others.

Due to the relatively large size of the groups and time restrictions, the age of the short-term pilgrims is estimated, and their gender is not recorded. It was estimated that a majority (70.3%) of the short range pilgrims were between the ages of 40-69 and 21.2% were younger pilgrims under the age of 20. The majority of walks (80.6%) were inside Trondheim. Longer excursions outside of Trondheim took place mostly on Gudbrandsdalsleden, from Lian and on St. Olavsleden from Okkelberg kirke. The guided short-range walks are a good opportunity for NPG to better connect and share the culture, history and the experience of the pilgrims and the region with different communities. They can also serve as opportunities to educate potential long-range pilgrims about pilgrimage and pilgrim paths.

3. LONG-RANGE PILGRIMS

(Appendix: Table 3.1-Table 20)



3.1 Overview

797 long-range pilgrims, 73.1% of total long-range pilgrims, were walking 100km or more to obtain their Olavs letter in 2015. This is an increase of approximately 12% from 693 in 2014. Long-range pilgrims can also be seeking cultural or spiritual enrichment in a more independent way for a longer duration of time. While many pilgrims incorporate social elements into their journey, pilgrims have stated they are specifically drawn to the pilgrimage in Norway because it offers an opportunity for space, quiet, and introspection. Natural beauty and a desire to connect with nature was also stated to be an incentive for many pilgrims to begin their journey in Norway.

3.2 Methods

It is difficult to compare the statistics for long-range pilgrims between years 2014 and 2015 with confidence. This is due to the short-range and long-range pilgrim data for 2014 not being clearly distinguished. Data regarding age is not always specific for the larger groups. NPG received age estimates for these groups such as "40+, average 60", which is realistically the best data that could be reported at the time. Given this, potential trends in regards to age among the long-range 2015 pilgrims will be compared to the combined short-range and long-range pilgrim data available from 2014.

3.3 Olavsfestdagene

(Appendix: Table 4, Tables 19-20)

Olavsfestdagene (St. Olav festival) are typically when NPG receives the most pilgrims at once. Between July 26 and July 28 NPG received 256 long-range pilgrims with 69% of them arriving on 28 July. Pilgrims arriving during Olavsfestdagene were more likely on average to receive their Olavs letters, planning their pilgrimage to arrive in Trondheim during the festival. 218 (84.8%) of the long-range pilgrims arriving during Olavsfestdagene received their Olavs letter. The number of pilgrims who arrived during Olavsfestdagene in 2015 is lower compared to 2014 which had 310 pilgrims arrive over for all three days of the festival. However it should be noted that in 2014 over 100 pilgrims who had made a special trip traveling the Kystledens arrived for Olavsfestdagene. The Kystleden was not as well used this year, with only 9 pilgrims traveling by boat. Considering this, St. Olavs days in 2015 showed to be a continued attraction for pilgrims. This can be seen in Tables 19 and 20, where the greatest concentration of pilgrims arrived during the period of the festival.

3.4 Age

(Appendix: Table 3.1)

The overall largest number of long-range pilgrims were from the ages of 50-69 (approximately 41.7%, possibly more given the unreported age data for 2015). While this is believed to be largely continuing the trend from 2014, the data shows that there have seen some interesting changes in other age groups. For younger age groups (0-29) the statistics show that there has been a dramatic shift. While the total percentage appears to remain at the same level (~25%), there has been a shift between the different age groups. In 2015 a noticeable increase in pilgrims ages 16-20 and 21-29 has occurred. While it is beneficial to have more young pilgrims in any age group, it can be promising to see such a great increase in pilgrims aged 16-29. Pilgrims of this age group are less likely to be dependent on someone else to be responsible for starting their pilgrimage. When examining the long-range pilgrims who traveled alone (Appendix: Table 17), the best represented age group were 21-29 year olds, signaling that this could be a sign of a growing trend.

3.5 Gender

(Appendix: Table 3.1)

Overall women continue to be the largest represented group among pilgrims at 51.5%. This is 10% more than men which comprised 42.3% of the pilgrims this season. This has been shown to be trend across years. In 2014 women comprised approximately 54% of pilgrims compared to men at approximately 45%. This has been shown to vary when examining more specified subgroups such as different age groups, or pilgrims who traveled by themselves. For example, men were most likely to travel alone, while women preferred to travel in groups of two.

3.6 Mode of Transport

(Appendix: Table 3.1)

Although statistics for method of transport were not available before the 2015 pilgrim season, personal reports from staff as well as e-mail communications from previous years were able to give an understanding of which methods of transport were regularly used in previous years. The 2015 data shows that approximately 82% of the long-range pilgrims walked. This is understood to be a continuation of the trends of previous years, in which a large majority of the long-range pilgrims walked. 10.1% of pilgrims also walked part of the trail as well as took another mode of transport such as a bus, car or train. NPG receives regular groups using certain modes of transport other than walking. One example of this is pilgrims who arrive on horseback. While the numbers of pilgrims arriving on

horseback are usually small, this is seen to be a regular annual method of transport by groups of pilgrims. Swedish pilgrims on motorcycles (2% of long-range pilgrims in 2015) were also shown to be a continued annual occurrence. Bicyclists, while comprising less than 5% of 2015's long-range pilgrims, were also found to be a potential regular pilgrim group. Cyclists arriving in 2015 stated their experiences riding the pilgrims paths were highly recommended to other cyclists. There was a large group arriving by ship on the historic Kystledens in 2014. While NPG only received a group of eight pilgrims traveling on the Kystleden this year, more pilgrims will potentially travel this way in the coming seasons.

3.7 Path

(Appendix: Table 3.1)

The most well-used path was Gudbrandsdalsleden used by 67.8% of long-range pilgrims followed by St. Olavsleden being used by approximately 21.6% of long-range pilgrims. 3.4% used Østerdalsleden, and 5.6% used Romboleden. More information about who used each path will be discussed in the section 3.10 'Nationality'. Details regarding where pilgrims started on the different paths will be discussed below in section 3.8 starting locations.

3.8 Starting location (Startsted)

(Appendix: Table 3.2, Tables 5-9)

Pilgrims started from many different places on the pilgrims path. As shown in Table 5, the most popular starting places were Oslo, Hamar, Skaun, and Stiklestad. However there were 69 starting places in total utilized by pilgrims in 2015. These starting places are located throughout fifteen counties in Norway and Sweden as well as pilgrims who started their journeys in another country.

While it is important to document the journey of a pilgrim who has walked all the way from another country such as Germany, Spain, or Poland, these are seen to be extraordinary efforts and cannot be reliably expected as a continuing trend. There were also large groups who decided to leave from a particular starting place that was not popular overall. In these instances it must be stated that these groups could contribute large numbers to a starting place that may not reflect long-term trends. Starting places with only one or two groups have been noted in Table 6. Further analysis was performed for Gudbrandsdalsleden, St. Olavsleden, Østerdalsleden, and Romboleden. Due to the relatively few travelers on Kystleden and Nordleden, the starting places on these paths were not analyzed further.

3.8.1 Starting locations on Gudbrandsdalsleden

Due to the fact that a majority of pilgrims walked on Gudbrandsdalsleden, the most used starting places were also found to be along the Gudbrandsdalsleden path. Analysis of counties where pilgrims started their journey shows overall that more pilgrims started from (in order) Sør Trøndelag, Oslo, Oppland, and Hedmark. These pull strongly from the Gudbrandsdalsleden path. While the Østerdalsleden path is mostly located in Hedmark County, the majority of pilgrims starting within Hedmark start from Hamar, which is located along the Gudbrandsdalsleden path. The most popular starting locations on Gudbrandsdalsleden were Oslo, Hamar, Skaun, Oppdal, Lillehammer, Hjerkin, Otta, Berkåk, Rennebu/Rennebu kirke, and Ringebru.

3.8.2 Starting locations on St. Olavsleden

The most popular starting places on St. Olavsleden overall were Stiklestad, Vuku, Selånger, and Sundsvall. For pilgrims walking on St. Olavsleden the counties most pilgrims started at were in Nord-Trøndelag, Västernorrland, and Jämtland.

3.8.3 Starting locations on Østerdalsleden

Pilgrims traveling on Østerdalsleden started mostly started in Hedmark County. A great majority of these pilgrims started at Trysil. However most of the pilgrims starting from Trysil were part of a single group of 22 German pilgrims on bicycles. Given that there were only 29 pilgrims using Østerdalsleden in total, this group contributed largely to the usage of the path this year. While this large of a group every year may not be expected every year, it is good to know that large groups have interest in the path.

3.8.4 Starting locations on Romboleden

In 2015 pilgrims traveling on Romboleden started in both Norway and Sweden. The majority of pilgrims started in Sør-Trøndelag County, Norway at Granby gård, Kirkvollen, Malvik, and Selbu. One group of 12 started from Ramundberget in Sweden near the Norwegian border, other starting locations in Sweden for pilgrims who traveled on this path included Karlstad (2 pilgrims) and Skokloster (1 pilgrim). Many of the starting locations for Romboleden were only used by 1 or 2 groups each so it is difficult to say if they will be used next year. Selbu was the only starting location which was visited by multiple individuals, indicating potential continued usage next season.

3.8.5 Potential motivations for selection of starting location

Based on the statistical data collected in 2015, it is unclear why pilgrims begin at the locations that they do. Determination of length to obtain the St. Olavs letter does not seem to be a widely determining factor when choosing a starting location. Starting from Berkåk, Rennebu, or Stiklestad would guarantee an Olavsletter as they are approximately 130 kilometers away from Trondheim, yet only a small minority of pilgrims begin their pilgrimage from these locations. Most pilgrims seem to be motivated by the journey itself. While a significant amount of pilgrims do start in Sør-Trøndelag, a great number start in Oslo, walking 643 km to Trondheim. This suggests a great range of interest among pilgrims in length of the journey, as well as points of interest along different paths. A pilgrim can have many different experiences, depending on the starting place and path chosen. Hopefully, pilgrims who have enjoyed their pilgrimage will be interested in a new experience by undertaking a future journey on another path, or starting from a different starting place on a path already traveled. The option to start from locations with train stations and bus stations can also be attractive to pilgrims, although based on the data obtained a strong preference or trend regarding this cannot be determined at this time.

3.9 Number of Days Spent in Norway and Sweden by Pilgrims

To calculate the days spent along the pilgrims path the following equation was used:

$$Total\ days\ spent\ along\ the\ pilgrims\ path = (D_A - D_{Beg}) + (T_{FT} + T_{ET})$$

D_A = Date of pilgrim arrival at NPG

D_{Beg} = Date of pilgrim departure from starting place

T_{FT} = Time (in number of days) spent by pilgrims in region before starting their trip

T_{ET} = Time (in number of days) spent by pilgrims in region after finishing their trip

Total Days Spent in Norway and Sweden for All Pilgrims	
Total	Avg/Pilegrim
13992	14
Days Spent in Norway for People Traveling from Oslo	
Total	Avg/Pil.
5018	25

Most Average Days Spent in Norway and Sweden per person		
Country	Total	Average
Tsjekkia	297	27
England	192	27
USA	631	25
Austria	133	22
Italy	491	21
Swiss	820	20
Tysk	5673	18
Poland	333	18
Denmark	341	14
Spanish	80	13
Finland	99	11
Swedish	914	10

Days Spent in Norway and Sweden by Pilgrims based on path traveled		
Led	Total	Avg/Pil.
Gudbrandsdalen	10720	16
St. Olavsleden	2448	12
Østerdalsleden	435	11
Rombolleden	259	6

For all pilgrims with sufficient data to produce this calculation a total of 13,992 days spent in Norway and Sweden were calculated as a direct result of the St. Olav Pilgrimage with an average of 14 days per pilgrim. When calculated for pilgrims based on the path they walked, pilgrims walking on Gudbrandsdalsleden had the most total days (10,720) and average days per pilgrim (16). This was followed by St. Olavsleden (Total: 2448, Average: 12), Osterdalsleden (Total: 435, Average: 11), and Rombolleden (Total: 259, Average: 6). Nordleden and Kystleden did not have enough users to give a representative sample. Since Oslo was the most popular starting point the time in Norway was calculated for pilgrims traveling from Oslo as well (Total: 5018, Average: 25). This is to be expected as it took the average pilgrim approximately 30 days to walk from Oslo to Trondheim.

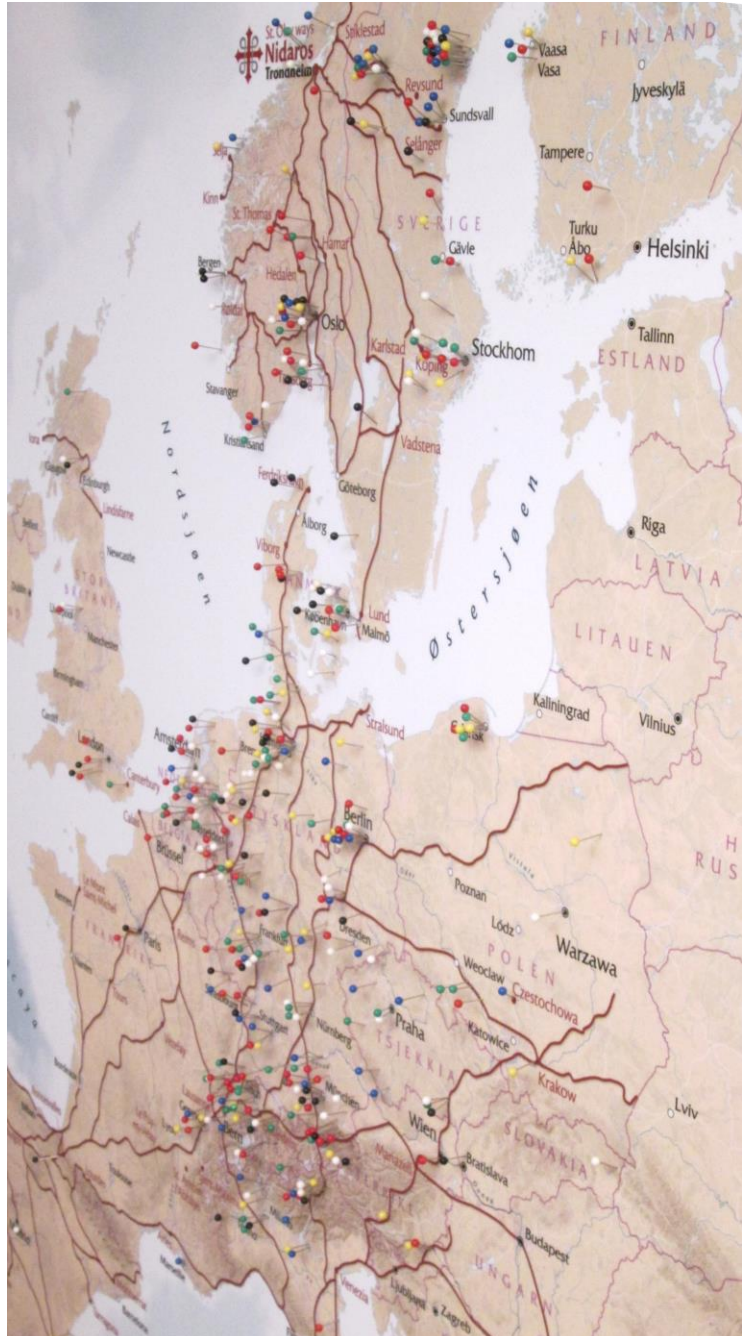
Days spent in Norway and Sweden was also calculated by nationality of pilgrims. As shown, the German pilgrims spent the most days overall followed by Swedish, Swiss, and American pilgrims. However the Czech and English Pilgrims, while representing relatively few of the overall pilgrims, have the highest average days spent in Norway per pilgrim, closely followed by the Americans, Austrians, Italians, and Swiss. It is interesting to note the high ranking of the United States in both polls as they are the only country not in continental Europe.

The accounting of days spent along the pilgrims path could help to give an idea of economic activity generated within communities along the pilgrim paths. Given many pilgrims' hesitation to share their travel information during registration at NPG, as well as the large number of Norwegian pilgrims for whom this question is irrelevant, these figures should be considered as a very conservative estimate. The days actually spent by the pilgrims is estimated to be greater than these figures, showing that the pilgrimage can potentially bring substantial economic benefit to Norway and Sweden.

3.10 Nationality

The statistics show that the three largest nationality groups of long-range pilgrims during the 2015 season have been Norwegians (37.3%), Germans (31%), and Swedish (9.5%) as seen in Table 3.1. While these trends have more or less continued from 2014 there was an increase in the diversity of the pilgrims coming from both a greater number of different countries and continents this year. New countries represented in 2015 included Bulgaria, Kosovo, Slovenia, Russia, Mexico, the Phillipines, Japan, and South Korea. Table 10 shows that while most countries saw a general increase in representation compared to 2014, there was a noticeable decrease of Swedish pilgrims (-22). The top five increases from 2014 to 2015 were from Germany (+44), Switzerland (+30), Denmark (+15), Poland (+14), and USA (+11).

Below is an examination of four nationality groups of interest for NPG. Statistics regarding pilgrims from Norway, Germany, and Sweden will be further examined as they were the nationalities with the largest amount of pilgrims. The United States will also be examined, as it is the only country outside of continental Europe showing strong growth and interest in the pilgrimage.



3.10.1 Nationality Profile: Norway

(Appendix: Table 12)

Most Common Norwegian Pilgrim

In 2015, the most common pilgrim overall was a Norwegian woman over 50 who walked on Gudbrandsdalsleden in a group of 2 people.



In addition to being the largest group of short-range walkers, Norwegians were the largest overall group for the long-range walkers as well. They were also the largest nationality for the pilgrims who walked in groups. However when analyzing data from pilgrims who traveled alone, the Norwegian pilgrims were second only to German pilgrims. 34 Norwegian pilgrims walked the pilgrimage on their own.

In terms of the composition of the age within the Norwegian pilgrims, 41.6% were over the age of 50. 37.3% of the Norwegian pilgrims were under the age of 29, with 16-20 year old pilgrims making up 19.5% of all Norwegian pilgrims. 30-49 years of age only contributing 13.7% of Norwegian pilgrims. Gender among Norwegians is a bit unclear as gender data for a large group was not recorded. This group was organized initially as short-range pilgrims and later recategorized as they had walked to Trondheim from Skaun which is a substantial length. Aside from this, the data shows that women greatly

outnumber men among Norwegian pilgrims, contributing roughly twice the amount of Norwegian pilgrims than men

A majority of Norwegians (~89%) walked as their primary method of travel. Most Norwegians walked from Skaun (21.7%), followed by Oslo (12.9%), Granåsen (11.9%) and Vuku (7.8%). Approximately 70% of Norwegians walked on Gudbrandsdalsleden. Norwegians contributed 37.5% of the total pilgrims on Gudbrandsdalsleden. 18% of Norwegians walked on St. Olavsleden, contributing 30.6% of total pilgrims on St. Olavsleden. Only 7.1% of Norwegians walked on Romboleden, however they contributed 46% of the total usage of Romboleden.

Despite their greater numbers, Norwegian pilgrims were shown to be less likely to obtain an Olavs letter. Only 51.3% of Norwegian pilgrims walked 100 km or more to obtain an Olavsletter. These accounted for 26.5% of all Olavs letters received. Most of the Norwegians walked on Gudbrandsdalsleden in groups of 2, and groups of 10-19. The shorter length walked paired with the tendency to walk in groups could suggest that Norwegians view the pilgrim's path as a more social activity.

3.10.2 Nationality Profile: Germany

(Appendix: Table 13)

Most Common German Pilgrim

The second largest nationality which participated in the pilgrimage in 2015 were from Germany. The most common German pilgrim was either a man or a woman over 50 who walked on Gudbrandsdalsleden in a group of 2 people.



The gender balance for German pilgrims was among the most equal of any nationality. The percentage of male and female German pilgrims were almost identical, only being separated by 0.3% more men. A majority of German pilgrims were over the age of 50 (49.3%). Pilgrims under the age of 29 were mostly pilgrims age 21-29 comprising 16.1% of all German pilgrims. German pilgrims age 30-49 were 18.1% of total German pilgrims.

A great majority of German pilgrims (over 80%) traveled on Gudbrandsdalsleden, amounting for ~39% of all traffic on Gudbrandsdalsleden. Germans comprised 63% of the total pilgrims traveling on Østerdalsleden and ~19% of all pilgrim traffic on St. Olavsleden. German pilgrims were found to be the nationality most determined to obtain an Olavsletter during their pilgrimage. Over 80% of Germans obtained Olavs letters. These were 37.4% of all Olav letters obtained. German pilgrims mostly started from Hamar (~24%), and Oslo (~33%), with smaller percentages starting from Lillehammer(6.3%) and Trysil (6.0%). Although the German pilgrims starting from Hamar, Lillehammer, and Trysil were smaller proportions of the overall German pilgrims, these pilgrims comprised a large proportion of the total pilgrims starting from Hamar (85.2%), Lillehammer (69.7%), and Trysil (91.7%).

While a majority of the German pilgrims walked (73% of German pilgrims, ~30% of total pilgrims), 7.4% bicycled, and 45% would take another form of transportation such as a car or bus in addition to walking. The German cyclists amounted to 54% of all pilgrim cyclists. The German pilgrims who walked and took another form of transportation comprised 66.2% of all pilgrims walking and taking other forms of transportation. Germans were likely to walk in groups of two overall. However, they also contributed to the largest nationality group of pilgrims who walked alone. German male pilgrims were found to be the largest group of pilgrims who walked by themselves.

3.10.3 Nationality Profile: Sweden

(Appendix: Table 14)

Most Common Swedish Pilgrim

The third largest nationality which participated in the pilgrimage in 2015 were from Sweden. The most common Swedish pilgrim was a woman over 40 who walked on St. Olavsleden in a group of 2 people.



A majority of Swedish pilgrims (86.6%) were found to be over the age of 40. While the recorded gender balance was quite more or less equal, there were slightly more women (48%) than men (43.3%), with the rest unreported. Overall Swedish pilgrims seemed to prefer to travel in groups ranging from 2-19 people with a fairly even distribution across all group categories.

A great majority of Swedish pilgrims (69.2%) traveled on the St. Olavsleden, they made up 29.75% of the total traffic on St. Olavsleden. The only other path used by Swedish pilgrims was Romboleden. On Romboleden, Swedish pilgrims comprised 24.38% of all pilgrims using the path. Swedish pilgrims primarily started at the starting point of St. Olavsleden, Selånger, comprising 55.2% of the total pilgrims starting from Selånger. 13.5% started at Stiklestad (25.5% of all pilgrims starting at Stiklestad). While 13.5% of Swedish pilgrims started at Ornskoldsvik, it was 100% of all pilgrims starting from this location. 11.5% of Swedish pilgrims started at Ramundberget, representing all pilgrims who started there. Over 60% of Swedish pilgrims obtained their Olavsletter, making up 8% of the total letters received. Only group to annually travel by motorcycle.

Swedish pilgrims were the most diverse in terms of their mode of travel. Under half of Swedish pilgrims (48.1%, 5.6% of all pilgrims) walked, 12.5% of Swedish pilgrims (26% of all pilgrims) cycled, and 13.5% of Swedish pilgrims traveled by car and walking. Swedish pilgrims were also the Only group to annually travel by motorcycle.

3.10.4 Nationality Profile: United States of America

(Appendix: Table 15)

Most Common Pilgrim from the USA

The most common pilgrim from the United States was found to be a woman in her 20's walking on Gudbrandalsleden from Oslo.



The United States is the country outside of continental Europe from which the most pilgrims have come. Out of the 37 pilgrims who traveled outside of continental Europe, 32 were from the United States (Table 11). Pilgrims from the United States were also the group outside of continental Europe who spent the most time in Norway (Section 3.9). This has happened independently without any concentrated marketing effort to the USA.

The pilgrims from the United States had a greater percentage of women (62.5%) to men (37.5%). They primarily walked on Gudbrandsdalsleden from Oslo. The composition based on age was 40.6% under 29, and 56.3% over the age of 50 with the largest ten year age group being ages 21-29 comprising 25% of pilgrims from the United States

4. DISCUSSION & REFLECTION

NPG can only analyse the relatively small amount of data that it has access to from pilgrims who come to register at the end of their journey to Trondheim. While NPG is just a regional center, it has the unique perspective of capturing data from a pilgrim's entire journey. With this perspective NPG has strived in this report to provide data and analysis that could not only be helpful for the operations at NPG but could also potentially help other regional centers, as well as the national pilgrims center.

Given NPG's limited scope, access to data, and stated assumptions and challenges with some categories of data, NPG cannot claim to have the authoritative statistics. Stating this, it is thought that this statistical analysis to be reflective of the 2015 pilgrims season from the perspective of NPG. NPG offers this report to add both a regional and overarching perspective which when connected to the perspectives of other centers, can gain better resolution and clarity regarding the 2015 pilgrims season as a whole. Below are reflections and potential opportunities for improvement next season. These reflections are the result of discussions with staff and pilgrims throughout the season. While many of the recommendations made in this report are specific to operations at NPG, the suggestions can involve increased communication with regional centers, the national center, and other members of the pilgrim community in Norway and abroad.

4.1 Internal operations at NPG

NPG has been fortunate to have dedicated staff and volunteers working with the increasing numbers of pilgrims each year. While increased numbers of pilgrims are highly desirable, they also present new challenges. NPG has been discussing the lessons learned from this season in regards to the pilgrims reception and accomodatoin and how it can be improved.

4.1.1 Improved training and protocol for registering large groups

The volunteers and staff at NPG do an incredible job every season. However with the arrival of larger groups on busy days only one or two people can only do so much in a short amount of time. For the benefit of the groups of pilgrims as well as staff and volunteers, it is recommended that communication with the organizer of larger groups be increased regarding the statistics for the participants. For example, this could possibly mean sending a digital copy of the pilgrim registration form used by NPG to group organizers so they can have the information filled out beforehand. If the volunteers would only have to stamp the passports, and hand out Olavsletters for large groups, this would greatly reduce the waiting time in the pilgrims reception for large groups of pilgrims when they arrive, as well as reduce the stress on NPG volunteers and staff.

4.1.2 Improved tools for registering pilgrims

NPG is fortunate to have many skilled volunteers as well as many pilgrims from around the world. Due to the fact that English or Norwegian is not everybody's first language, misunderstandings can occur during pilgrim registration. These have included the correct path taken by pilgrims or the correct starting location. While these misunderstandings were corrected in the data analysed, having tools to help clarify understanding during registration should be considered. For example, having a map present on the desk at all times so pilgrims can trace their routes, or even having a list of starting places for each pilgrim path could reduce the possibility of misunderstandings and improve the quality of data recorded during registration.

4.1.3 Collection of data on group sizes

One of the trends that has been documented this season was that a majority of long-range pilgrims (859 of 1091) of travel in groups of two or more. The most popular group size was groups of 2. However the determination of which pilgrims traveled in groups was based on examining pilgrim data after the season had ended. Better understanding the groups that pilgrims travel in could provide great insight for not only marketing, but also potentially the operation of the regional centers. It is suggested that the following categories be added to the pilgrim registration form next season:

- Did you travel in a group? (Reiste i en gruppe?)
- How many were in the group? (Nummer i gruppen?)

4.1.4 Improve distinction between short range and long range pilgrim data

As stated in the report, it is important to better distinguish between the short-range and long-range pilgrims. This will be attempted in the following season through separate, yet more compatible means of data recording and record keeping.

4.1.5 Unfinished pilgrimages

Through communication with other regional centers, it has been brought to the attention of NPG that there is a discrepancy between how many pilgrims begin their pilgrimage, and how many pilgrims NPG received in Trondheim. NPG would like to work with other regional centers more to better document this and understand why pilgrimages are not being completed.

4.1.6 Helping pilgrims to locate Nidaros Pilegrimsgård

It has also come to our attention that some pilgrims are not finding their way to NPG to be registered. NPG is continuing to work on becoming better known to the pilgrims as a place all pilgrims should visit upon completion of their pilgrimage.

4.1.7 Reverse Pilgrims

The category of long-range ‘Reverse Pilgrims’ who start in Trondheim and walk to their desired destination was included in the statistics this year. In the future NPG is also planning to put in more effort regarding “reverse pilgrims” who travel 100km but start from Trondheim. This will require increased communication between NPG and other regional centers, however it can be an attractive, more accessible option for potential pilgrims.

4.1.8 Transition for Pilgrim Accomodations at NPG

Hopefully NPG can look to statistics from 2015 and future years to better transition the long-range pilgrim accomodations. It can be seen for 2015 when the long-range pilgrims began their journeys, and when they arrived at NPG (Tables 19-20). Improved communication with other regional pilgrim centers can assist in this endeavor as well.

4.2 Marketing and Outreach

While great efforts toward marketing have been made to promote the St. Olav pilgrimage. The statistics as well as discussion have highlighted some ideas from NPG concerning possible future marketing and outreach campaigns.

4.2.1 Marketing to Bicyclists

The pilgrims who arrived on bicycle this season really enjoyed their trip and stated that it was highly recommended for cyclists. This could be an opportunity to reach out and grow this community of pilgrims. The largest number of cyclists traveled on Østerdalsleden, which is a path that is generally less used. Hopefully the current efforts to provide better information about cycling routes along the pilgrim paths will encourage more cyclists to become pilgrims.

4.2.2 Attracting Younger pilgrims

Given the growth shown in the statistics for the demographic of 16-29 year old pilgrims, communicating the potential benefits of the pilgrimage for people in this age range could be a way to further increase this growing interest in the pilgrimage among this demographic. Due to increased utilization of networks on social media as an inherent part of the lifestyle of this age group, every younger pilgrim reached will likely introduce the St. Olav pilgrimage to more people with no extra effort on the part of pilgrim centers. One great example are the creative, engaging promotional videos created by Guro and Alberto which can help with reaching a younger demographic.

4.2.3 Repeated Pilgrimage as Tradition

Increasing the likelihood of repeat pilgrimages, especially among Norwegian pilgrims should be considered. The statistics showing that Norwegian pilgrims were the largest pilgrim group, taking walks of all lengths suggests that the pilgrimage is not just for tourists. The physical and mental benefits of the pilgrimage, in addition to having a structured, yet customizable way to reconnect with the landscape and Nordic heritage and culture could be something that is further encouraged.

4.3 Thank you



NPG is thankful to everyone who has contributed to a busy and rewarding pilgrims season in 2015. We are looking forward to a new season and meeting next year's pilgrims!

Happy trails! (God tur!)

Jason Hvammen del Arroz, MSc. candidate in Industrial Ecology, NTNU on behalf of Nidaros Pilegrimsgård

Appendix

Table 1.1: Statistics for All Pilgrims

ALDER		
<i>Alder</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
0 til 9	4	.2
10 til 15	281	13.0
16 til 20	100	4.7
21 til 29	168	7.9
30 til 39	112	5.2
40 til 49	110	5.1
50 til 59	222	10.4
60 til 69	216	10.1
70 til 79	104	4.9
80+	2	.1
40+, average 60	352	16.5
50+, average 60	70	3.3
40+, average 50	356	16.6
40+, average 40	24	1.1
No Response	18	.8
Total	2139	100.0

KJØNN		
<i>Kjønn</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Kvinner	562	26.3
Menn	461	21.6
No Response	1116	52.2
Total	2139	100.0

OLAVSBREVET		
<i>Mottat?</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	797	37.3
No Response	1342	62.7
Final Total	2139	100.0

LED		
<i>Led</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Byvandring	494	22.6
Gudbrandsdalsled	1244	56.9
Kystleden	8	.4
Nordleden	9	.4
Romboled	81	3.7
St. Olavsled	293	13.4
Østerdalsled	58	2.7
No Response	1	.0
Total	2188	100.0

NASJONALITET		
<i>Nasjonalitet</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Australia	1	.0
Belgia	1	.0
Bulgaria	1	.0
Danmark	28	1.3
England	7	.3
Filippinene	1	.0
Finland	9	.4
Frankrike	3	.1
Hellas	1	.0
Island	2	.1
Italia	23	1.1
Japan	1	.0
Kosovo	1	.0
Mexico	1	.0
Nederland	36	1.7
New Zealand	1	.0
Norge	407	19.0
Polen	19	.9

NASJONALITET		
<i>Nasjonalitet</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Russland	1	.0
Scotland	3	.1
Slovenia	2	.1
South Korea	1	.0
Spania	6	.3
Sveits	41	1.9
Sverige	104	4.9
Tsjekkia	12	.5
Tyskland	339	15.9
USA	32	1.5
Østerrike	6	.3
(Dagstur) England	2	.1
(Dagstur) England/Norge	23	1.1
(Dagstur) Frankrike	3	.1
(Dagstur) International	9	.4
(Dagstur) Nederland	3	.1
(Dagstur) Norge	1007	47.1
(Dagstur) Tyskland	1	.0
No Response	1	.0
Total	2139	100.0

TRANSPORT MÅTE		
<i>TM</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Annet	6	.3
Båt	8	.4
Gått	1941	90.7
Gått og Annet	68	3.2
Gått og Bil	42	2.0
MC	22	1.0
Ridd	2	.1
Syklet	50	2.3
Total	2139	100.0

Table 1.2: Starting Locations for All Pilgrims

STARTSTED		
Startsted	Freq	%
Asker	1	.0
Berkåk	19	.9
Borås	1	.0
Budsjord	2	.1
Częstochowa, Polen	1	.0
Dale	5	.2
Dovre	44	2.1
Duved	10	.5
Eidsvoll	6	.3
Fåvang	2	.1
Fokstugu	1	.0
Granåsen	49	2.3
Granavold	1	.0
Granby gård	18	.8
Hamar	102	4.8
Havdal	3	.1
Hjerkinn	29	1.4
Hole kirke	1	.0
Hundorp	2	.1
Järpen	2	.1
Jessheim	2	.1
Karlstad, Sweden	2	.1
Kirkvollen	7	.3
Kongsvold	6	.3
Kvam	2	.1
Lian	118	5.5
Lillehammer	33	1.5
Lommedalen	2	.1
Malvik	9	.4
Meldal	3	.1
Meldal kirke	13	.6

STARTSTED		
Startsted	Freq	%
Moelv	1	.0
Neustadt	2	.1
Okkelberg kirke	33	1.5
Oppdal	36	1.7
Os	1	.0
Oslo	205	9.6
Otta	26	1.2
Perth, Scotland	2	.1
Ramundberget	12	.6
Rena	2	.1
Rennebu	6	.3
Rennebu kirke	8	.4
Ringebu	11	.5
Saksvik	10	.5
Selbu	8	.4
Selånger	29	1.4
Singsås	1	.0
Skalstugan	12	.6
Skaun	92	4.3
Skaun kirke	2	.1
Skedsmo	1	.0
Skokloster	1	.0
Stavanger	8	.4
Steinkjer	2	.1
Stiklestad	55	2.6
Stockholm	1	.0
Sundet	1	.0
Sundsvall	26	1.2
Svorkmo	2	.1
Sylsjøen	8	.4
Tanta, Spania	1	.0

STARTSTED		
Startsted	Freq	%
Tautra	5	.2
Trondheim	861	40.3
Trondheim (Reverse Pilegim)	3	.1
Trysil	24	1.1
Tynset	1	.0
Uppsala	8	.4
Vinstra	2	.1
Vuku	32	1.5
Warendorf, Tyskland	1	.0
Åre	8	.4
Örnsköldsvik	14	.7
Östersund	1	.0
No Response	78	3.6
Final Total	2139	100.0

Table 2: Statistics for Short-range Pilgrims

ALDER			NASJONALITET			LED			STARTSTED		
<i>Alder</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Nasjonalitet</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Led</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
0 til 20	226	21.2	(Dagstur) Norge	1007	94.5	Gudbrandsdalsleden	483	45.3	Trondheim	859	80.6
21 til 39	67	6.3	(Dagstur) International	9	.8	St. Olavsled	51	4.8	Malvik	8	.8
40 til 69	749	70.3	(Dagstur) England	2	.2	Romboled	18	1.7	Lian	118	11.1
70+	6	.6	(Dagstur) England og Norge	23	2.2	Østerdalsled	20	1.9	Okkelberg kirke	33	3.1
Total	1048	100.0	(Dagstur) Nederland	3	.3	Byvandring	494	46.3	No Response	30	2.8
			(Dagstur) Frankrike	3	.3	Total	1066	100.0	Total	1048	100.0
			(Dagstur) Tyskland	1	.1						
			Total	1048	100.0						

Table 3.1: Statistics for Long-range Pilgrims

OLAVSBREVET		
Mottat?	Freq	%
Yes	797	73.1
No Response	294	26.9
Total	1091	100.0

ALDER		
Alder	Freq	%
0 til 9	4	.4
10 til 15	55	4.9
16 til 20	100	8.9
21 til 29	130	11.6
30 til 39	83	7.4
40 til 49	108	9.6
50 til 59	222	19.8
60 til 69	216	19.3
70 til 79	98	8.7
80+	2	.2
40+, average 60	39	3.5
50+, average 60	16	1.4
No Response	18	1.6
Total	1091	100.0

KJØNN		
Kjønn	Freq	%
Kvinner	562	51.5
Menn	461	42.3
No Response	68	6.2
Total	1091	100.0

TRANSPORT MÅTE		
TM	Freq	%
Annet	6	.5
Båt	8	.7
Gått	893	81.9
Gått og Annet	68	6.2
Gått og Bil	42	3.9
MC	22	2.0
Ridd	2	.2
Syklet	50	4.6
Total	1091	100.0

NASJONALITET		
Nasjonalitet	Freq	%
Australia	1	.1
Belgia	1	.1
Bulgaria	1	.1
Danmark	28	2.6
England	7	.6
Filippinene	1	.1
Finland	9	.8
Frankrike	3	.3
Hellas	1	.1
Island	2	.2
Italia	23	2.1
Japan	1	.1
Kosovo	1	.1
Mexico	1	.1
Nederland	36	3.3
New Zealand	1	.1
Norge	407	37.3
Polen	19	1.7

NASJONALITET		
Nasjonalitet	Freq	%
Russland	1	.1
Scotland	3	.3
Slovenia	2	.2
South Korea	1	.1
Spania	6	.5
Sveits	41	3.8
Sverige	104	9.5
Tsjekkia	12	1.1
Tyskland	339	31.0
USA	32	2.9
Østerrike	6	.5
No Response	1	.1
Total	1091	100.0

LED		
Led	Freq	%
Gudbrandsdalsled	761	67.8
Kystleden	8	.7
Nordleden	9	.8
Romboled	63	5.6
St. Olavsled	242	21.6
Østerdalsled	38	3.4
No Response	1	.1
Total	1122	100.0

Table 3.2: Starting Places for Long-Range Pilgrims

STARTSTED		
Startsted	Freq	%
Asker	1	.1
Berkåk	19	1.7
Borås	1	.1
Budsjord	2	.2
Częstochowa, Polen	1	.1
Dale	5	.4
Dovre	44	4.0
Duved	10	.9
Eidsvoll	6	.5
Fåvang	2	.2
Fokstugu	1	.1
Granåsen	49	4.5
Granavold	1	.1
Granby gård	18	1.6
Hamar	102	9.3
Havdal	3	.3
Hjerkinn	29	2.7
Hole kirke	1	.1
Hundorp	2	.2
Järpen	2	.2
Jessheim	2	.2
Karlstad, Sweden	2	.2
Kirkvollen	7	.6
Kongsvold	6	.5
Kvam	2	.2
Lillehammer	33	3.0
Lommedalen	2	.2
Malvik	1	.1
Meldal	3	.3
Meldal kirke	13	1.2

STARTSTED		
Startsted	Freq	%
Moelv	1	.1
Neustadt	2	.2
Oppdal	36	3.3
Os	1	.1
Oslo	205	18.8
Otta	26	2.4
Perth, Scotland	2	.2
Ramundberget	12	1.1
Rena	2	.2
Rennebu	6	.5
Rennebu kirke	8	.7
Ringebu	11	1.0
Saksvik	10	.9
Selbu	8	.7
Selånger	29	2.7
Singsås	1	.1
Skalstugan	12	1.1
Skaun	92	8.4
Skaun kirke	2	.2
Skedsmo	1	.1
Skokloster	1	.1
Stavanger	8	.7
Steinkjer	2	.2
Stiklestad	55	5.0
Stockholm	1	.1
Sundet	1	.1
Sundsvall	26	2.4
Svorkmo	2	.2
Sylsjøen	8	.7
Tanta, Spania	1	.1

STARTSTED		
Startsted	Freq	%
Tautra	5	.4
Trondheim	2	.2
Trondheim (Reverse Pilegim)	3	.3
Trysil	24	2.2
Tynset	1	.1
Uppsala	8	.7
Vinstra	2	.2
Vuku	32	2.9
Warendorf, Tyskland	1	.1
Åre	8	.7
Örnsköldsvik	14	1.2
Östersund	1	.1
No Response	48	4.4
Total	1091	100.0

Table 4: Statistics for Pilgrims Arriving during Olavsfestdagene (26-28, July) 2015

ALDER (Olavsfestdagene 2015 Total)		
<i>Age</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
16 til 20	19	7.4
21 til 29	22	8.6
30 til 39	13	5.1
40 til 49	12	4.7
50 til 59	32	12.5
60 til 69	45	17.6
70 til 79	35	13.7
80+	1	0.4
40+, average 60	51	19.9
50+, average 60	16	6.3
Total	246	96.1
No Response	10	0
Final Total	256	100.0

KJØNN (Olavsfestdagene 2015 Total)		
<i>Kjønn</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
Menn	88	34.4
Kvinner	167	65.2
Final Total	256	100.0

LED (Olavsfestdagene 2015 Total)		
<i>Led</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
Gudbrandsdalsled	168	65.6
St. Olavsled	47	18.4
Kystleden	8	3.1
Romboled	32	12.5
Østerdalsled	1	0.4
Total	256	100.0

TRANSPORT MÅTE (Olavsfestdagene 2015 Total)		
<i>TM</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
Gått	228	89.1
Syklet	2	0.8
Annet	2	0.8
Båt	8	3.1
Gått og Annet	2	0.8
Gått og Bil	14	5.5
Total	256	100.0

NASJONALITET (Olavsfestdagene 2015 Total)		
<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
Danmark	5	2.0
Frankrike	1	.4
Hellas	1	.4
Italia	1	.4
Nederland	3	1.2
Norge	167	65.2
Sveits	22	8.6
Sverige	14	5.5
Tyskland	23	9.0
USA	11	4.3
Filippinene	1	.4
Mexico	1	.4
Finland	2	0.8
Østerrike	1	0.4
Scotland	2	0.8
No Response	1	0.4
Total	256	100.0

STARTSTED.2015 (Olavsfestdagene 2015 Total)		
<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
Oslo	47	18.4
Hamar	16	6.3
Stiklestad	42	16.4
Duved	3	1.2
Lillehammer	4	1.6
Oppdal	8	3.1
Meldal	3	1.2
Sundsvall	2	0.8
Hjerkin	16	6.3
Granby gård	18	7.0
Hundorp	1	.4
Granavold	1	.4
Skaun kirke	2	0.8
Stavanger	8	3.1
Sylsjøen	7	2.7
Kirkvollen	7	2.7
Rennebu kirke	8	3.1
Meldal kirke	13	5.1
Dovre	21	8.2
Perth, Scotland	2	0.8
Total	229	89.5
No Response	26	10.2
System	1	.4
Total	27	10.5
Final Total	256	100.0

OLAVSBREVET (Olavsfestdagene 2015 Total)		
<i>Response</i>	<i>Freq.</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	218	84.8
No Response	39	15.2
Final Total	257	100.0

Table 5: Starting Places Ranked by Use

STARTSTED			
<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>
Oslo † Δ <i>i</i>	205	Trondheim (Reverse Pilegim)*	3
Hamar Δ <i>i</i>	102	Budsjord*	2
Skaun	92	Fåvang*	2
Stiklestad Δ <i>i</i>	55	Hundorp* Δ <i>i</i>	2
Granåsen*	49	Järpen*	2
Dovre	44	Jessheim* Δ	2
Oppdal Δ	36	Karlstad, Sweden* †	2
Lillehammer Δ	33	Kvam*	2
Vuku*	32	Lommedalen*	2
Hjerkinn Δ <i>i</i>	29	Neustadt, Tyskland*	2
Selånger †	29	Perth, Scotland*	2
Otta Δ	26	Rena* †	2
Sundsvall †	26	Skaun kirke*	2
Trysil* †	24	Steinkjer*	2
Berkåk Δ	19	Svorkmo*	2
Granby gård*	18	Trondheim*	2
Örnsköldsvik*	14	Vinstra* Δ	2
Meldal kirke*	13	Asker*	1
Ramundberget*	12	Borås*	1
Skalstugan*	12	Częstochowa, Polen*	1
Ringebu Δ	11	Fokstugu*	1
Duved	10	Granavold*	1
Saksvik*	10	Hole kirke*	1
Rennebu kirke* Δ	8	Malvik*	1
Selbu	8	Moelv*	1
Stavanger*	8	Os*	1
Uppsala*	8	Singsås*	1
Åre	8	Skedsmo*	1
Kirkvollen*	7	Skokloster*	1
Eidsvoll Δ	6	Stockholm*	1
Kongsvold	6	Sundet*	1
Rennebu Δ	6	Tanta, Spania*	1
Dale	5	Tynset*	1
Tautra*	5	Warendorf, Tyskland*	1
Havdal*	3	Östersund*	1
Meldal*	3	SUM	1035

KEY	
Nr. Pilgrims	
100+	
50 to 99	
0 to 50	
10 to 29	
0 to 9	

† - Beginning of path

* - A majority of the pilgrims at this starting place came from one or two large groups and cannot be considered representative of long-term trends.

Δ - Train station near location

i - Pilgrim Centre at location

Table 6: Starting Places with a Majority of Usage from only 1 or 2 Groups

Startsted	Pilegrims at startsted	# of Groups / Group size
Budsjord	2	1 Group of 2
Dale	5	1 group of 5
Eidsvoll	2	1 Group of 2
Fåvang	2	1 Group of 2
Granåsen	49	1 group of 49
Granby gård	18	1 group of 18
Havdal	3	1 group of 3
Järpen	2	1 Group of 2
Jessheim	2	1 Group of 2
Karlstad, Sweden	2	1 Group of 2
Kvam	2	1 Group of 2
Lommedalen	2	1 Group of 2
Meldal	2	1 Group of 2
Meldal kirke	13	1 group of 13
Neustadt	2	1 Group of 2
Perth, Scotland	2	1 Group of 2
Ramundberget	12	1 group of 12
Rena	2	1 Group of 2
Rennebu	4	1 group of 4
Rennebu kirke	8	1 group of 8
Saksvik	10	1 group of 10
Skalstugan	12	1 group of 4 1 group of 8
Skaun kirke	2	1 Group of 2
Stavanger	8	1 group of 8
Steinkjer	2	1 Group of 2
Svorkmo	2	1 Group of 2
Sylsjøen/Kirkvollen	14	1 group of 14, started 2 different places
Tautra	5	1 group of 5
Trondheim	2	1 Group of 2
Trondheim (Reverse Pilegim)	3	1 group of 3
Trysil	24	1 group of 2 1 group of 22
Uppsala	8	1 group of 8
Vinstra	2	1 Group of 2
Vuku	32	1 group of 32
Örnsköldsvik	14	1 Group of 14

Table 7: Starting places by path-Gudbrandsdalsleden

Startsted by Use

Startsted	# Pilegrimer
Oslo	205
Hamar	102
Skaun	92
Granåsen*	49
Dovre	44
Oppdal	36
Lillehammer	33
Hjerkinn	29
Otta	26
Berkåk	19
Meldal kirke	13
Ringebu	11
Rennebu kirke	8
Eidsvoll	6
Kongsvold	6
Rennebu	6
Dale*	5
Havdal	3
Meldal	3
Budsjord	2
Fåvang*	2
Hundorp	2
Jessheim	2
Kvam	2
Lommedalen	2
Skaun kirke	2
Svorkmo	2
Vinstra	2
Asker	1
Fokstugu	1
Granavold	1
Hole kirke	1
Moelv	1
Skedsmo	1
Sundet	1
SUM	721

Startsted by Counties

Startsted	# Pilegrimer	Fylkeskommune	Total # Pilegrimer per Fylkeskommune
Berkåk	19	Sør-Trøndelag	239
Granåsen*	49		
Havdal	3		
Kongsvold	6		
Meldal	3		
Meldal kirke	13		
Oppdal	36		
Rennebu	6		
Rennebu kirke	8		
Skaun	92		
Skaun kirke	2		
Svorkmo	2		
Oslo[†]	205		
Budsjord	2	Oppland	155
Dovre	44		
Fokstugu	1		
Fåvang*	2		
Granavold*	1		
Kvam	2		
Hjerkinn	29		
Hundorp	2		
Lillehammer	33		
Otta	26		
Ringebu	11		
Vinstra	2		
Hamar	102	Hedmark	103
Moelv	1	Akershus	13
Asker	1		
Eidsvoll	6		
Jessheim	2		
Lommedalen	2		
Skedsmo	1		
Sundet	1		
Dale	5	Hordaland	5
Hole kirke	1	Buskerud	1
SUM	721		

KEY	
# Pilgrims	
100+	
50 to 99	
0 to 50	
10 to 29	
0 to 9	
Notes	
† Beginning of path	
*Majority of usage from one or two large groups	

Table 8: Starting places by path-St. Olavsleden-Romboleden-Østerdalsleden

Startsted by Use

Startsted	# Pilegrimer
Stiklestad	55
Vuku*	32
Selånger†	29
Sundsvall †	26
Örnsköldsvik*	14
Skalstugan*	12
Duved	10
Saksvik	10
Uppsala	8
Åre	8
Järpen*	2
Steinkjer*	2
Borås*	1
Stockholm*	1
Skokloster	1
Östersund	1
SUM	212

Startsted by Counties

Startsted	# Pilegrimer	Fylkeskommune	Pilegrimer per Fylke
Stiklestad	55	Nord-Trøndelag	89
Vuku*	32		
Steinkjer*	2		
Selånger†	29	Västernorrland	69
Sundsvall†	26		
Örnsköldsvik*	14		
Duved	10	Jämtland	33
Järpen*	2		
Skalstugan*	12		
Åre	8		
Östersund*	1		
Saksvik*	10	Sør-Trøndelag	10
Uppsala*	8	Uppland	9
Skokloster*	1		
Borås*	1	Västergötland	1
Stockholm*	1	Södermanland	1
SUM	212		

KEY	
# Pilgrims	
	100+
	50 to 99
	0 to 50
	10 to 29
	0 to 9
Notes	
† Beginning of path	
*Majority of usage from one or two large groups	

Startsted by Use

Startsted	Pilgrimer
Granby gård*	18
Ramundberget*	12
Selbu	8
Kirkvollen*	7
Karlstad, Sweden*†	2
Malvik*	1
Skokloster*	1
SUM	49

Romboleden

Startsted by Counties

Startsted	# Pilegrimer	Fylkeskommune	Pilegrimer per Fylke
Granby gård*	18	Sør-Trøndelag	34
Kirkvollen*	7		
Malvik*	1		
Selbu	8		
Ramundberget*	12	Härjedalen	12
Karlstad*†	2	Värmlands	2
Skokloster*	1	Uppland	1
SUM	49		

Startsted by Use

Startsted	Pilegrimer
Trysil*†	24
Rena*†	2
Os*	1
Singsås*	1
Tynset*	1
SUM	29

Østerdalsleden

Startsted by Counties

Startsted	# Pilegrimer	Fylkeskommune	Pilegrimer per Fylke
Os*	1	Hedmark	28
Rena*†	2		
Trysil*†	24		
Tynset*	1		
Singsås*	1	Sør-Trøndelag	1
SUM	29		

Table 9: Counties pilgrims started from by Country and Use

Land	Fylkeskommune	Nr. pilgrims starting from Fylkeskomune	Fylkeskommune	# Pilgrims	KEY
Norway	Sør-Trøndelag, Norge	284	Sør-Trøndelag, Norge	284	Nr. Pilgrims
	Oslo, Norge	205	Oslo, Norge	205	100+
	Oppland, Norge	155	Oppland, Norge	155	50 to 99
	Hedmark, Norge	131	Hedmark, Norge	131	0 to 50
	Nord-Trøndelag, Norge	89	Nord-Trøndelag, Norge	89	10 to 29
	Akershus, Norge	13	Västernorrland, Sverige	69	0 to 9
	Hordaland, Norge	8	Jämtland, Sverige	33	
	Buskerud, Norge	1	Akershus, Norge	13	
	SUM	883	Härjedalen, Sverige	12	
			Uppland, Sverige	10	
Sweden			Hordaland, Norge	5	
	Västernorrland, Sverige	69	Värmlands, Sverige	2	
	Jämtland, Sverige	33	Buskerud, Norge	1	
	Härjedalen, Sverige	12	Västergötland, Sverige	1	
	Uppland, Sverige	10	Södermanland, Sverige	1	
	Värmlands, Sverige	2	SUM	1011	
	Västergötland, Sverige	1			
	Södermanland, Sverige	1			
	SUM	128			

Table 10: Changes in Nationality between 2014 and 2015 (excluding Norwegians)

Frequency Pilgrims by Nationality 2014		Frequency Pilgrims by Nationality 2015		Difference from 2014 to 2015	Difference from 2014 to 2015
Country	Freq.	Country	Freq.	Number	%
Tyskland	296	Tyskland	340	(+)44	(+)15%
Sveits	11	Sveits	41	(+)30	(+)273%
Danmark	13	Danmark	28	(+)15	(+)115%
Polen	5	Polen	19	(+)14	(+)280%
USA	21	USA	32	(+)11	(+)52%
Nederland	30	Nederland	36	(+)6	(+)20%
Finland	4	Finland	9	(+)5	(+)125%
Italia	18	Italia	23	(+)5	(+)28%
Tsjekkia	7	Tsjekkia	12	(+)5	(+)71%
England	4	England	7	(+)3	(+)75%
Scotland	0	Scotland	3	(+)3	(+)300%
Island	0	Island	2	(+)2	(+)200%
Slovenia	0	Slovenia	2	(+)2	(+)200%
Bulgaria	0	Bulgaria	1	(+)1	(+)100%
Filippinene	0	Filippinene	1	(+)1	(+)100%
Frankrike	5	Frankrike	6	(+)1	(+)20%
Japan	0	Japan	1	(+)1	(+)100%
Kosovo	0	Kosovo	1	(+)1	(+)100%
Mexico	0	Mexico	1	(+)1	(+)100%
New Zealand	0	New Zealand	1	(+)1	(+)100%
Russland	0	Russland	1	(+)1	(+)100%
South Korea	0	South Korea	1	(+)1	(+)100%
Hellas	1	Hellas	1	0	0
Spania	6	Spania	6	0	0
Costa Rica	1	Costa Rica	0	-1	-100%
Portugal	1	Portugal	0	-1	-100%
Thailand	1	Thailand	0	-1	-100%
Australia	4	Australia	1	-3	-75%
Canada	3	Canada	0	-3	-100%
Holland	3	Holland	0	-3	-100%
Belgia	5	Belgia	1	-4	-80%
Østerrike	11	Østerrike	6	-5	-45%
Sverige	126	Sverige	104	-22	-17%

Table 11: Statistics for Long-range pilgrims coming from outside of continental Europe

ALDER		
<i>Alder</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
0 til 9	1	2.7
10 til 15	1	2.7
16 til 20	3	8.1
21 til 29	10	27.0
30 til 39	1	2.7
40 til 49	3	8.1
50 til 59	8	21.6
60 til 69	7	18.9
70 til 79	3	8.1
Total	37	100.0

KJØNN		
<i>Kjønn</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Menn	12	32.4
Kvinner	25	67.6
Total	37	100.0

TM		
<i>TM</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gått	35	94.6
Annet	2	5.4
Total	37	100.0

STARTSTED.2015		
<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Oslo	14	42.5
Selånger	2	5.0
Stiklestad	3	7.5
Oppdal	1	2.5
Selbu	1	2.5
Kongsvold	3	7.5
Meldal	1	2.5
Rennebu	4	10.0
Sundsvall	2	5.0
Fåvang	2	5.0
No Response	4	10.0
Total	37	100.0

NASJONALITET		
<i>Nasjonalitet</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
USA	32	86.5
Filippinene	1	2.7
Mexico	1	2.7
Japan	1	2.7
New Zealand	1	2.7
South Korea	1	2.7
Total	37	100.0

OLAVSBREVET		
<i>Mottat?</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	35	94.6
No Response	2	5.4
Total	37	100.0

LED		
<i>Led</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gudbrandsdalsled	26	72.5
St. Olavsled	7	17.5
Romboled	3	7.5
Østerdalsled	1	2.5
Total	37	100.0

Table 12: Statistics for Long-range Norwegian pilgrims

ALDER		
<i>Alder</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
0 til 9	1	.2
10 til 15	50	12.2
16 til 20	80	19.5
21 til 29	23	5.6
30 til 39	22	5.4
40 til 49	34	8.3
50 til 59	67	16.3
60 til 69	65	15.8
70 til 79	39	9.5
40+, average 60	3	.7
50+, average 60	16	3.9
No Response	7	1.7
Total	407	100.0

KJØNN		
<i>Kjønn</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Menn	123	29.9
Kvinner	230	56.0
No Response	54	13.1
Total	411	100.0

TRANSPORT MÅTE		
<i>TM</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gått	367	89.3
Båt	8	1.9
Ridd	2	.5
Annet	2	.5
Gått og Annet	9	2.2
Gått og Bil	19	4.6
Total	407	100.0

STARTSTED		
<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Oslo	53	12.9
Selånger	1	.2
Rena	2	.5
Hamar	3	.7
Stiklestad	17	4.1
Lillehammer	2	.5
Oppdal	13	3.2
Dovre	2	.5
Saksvik	10	2.4
Skaun	89	21.7
Berkåk	6	1.5
Eidsvoll	3	.7
Selbu	2	.5
Malvik	1	.2
Kongsvold	1	.2
Singsås	1	.2
Meldal	1	.2
Rennebu	1	.2
Otta	2	.5
Sundet	1	.2
Ringebu	5	1.2
Steinkjer	2	.5
Tautra	5	1.2
Fokstugu	1	.2
Trysil	2	.5
Asker	1	.2
Hjerkinn	17	4.1
Os	1	.2
Tynset	1	.2
Sylsjøen	3	.7
Kirkvollen	1	.2
Rennebu kirke	8	1.9

STARTSTED		
<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Meldal kirke	13	3.2
Granby gård	18	4.4
Hundorp	2	.5
Granavold	1	.2
Skaun kirke	2	.5
Stavanger	8	1.9
Granåsen	49	11.9
Skalstugan	7	1.7
Svorkmo	2	.5
Vuku	32	7.8
No Response	15	3.6
Total	407	100.0

LED		
<i>Led</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gudbrandsdalsled	286	69.6
St. Olavsled	74	18.0
Kystled	8	1.9
Romboled	29	7.1
Østerdalsled	7	1.7
Nordled	7	1.7
Total	411	100.0

OLAVSBREVET		
<i>Mottat?</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	206	50.6
No Response	201	49.4
Total	407	100.0

Table 13: Statistics for Long-range German Pilgrims

ALDER		
<i>Alder</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
0 til 9	2	0.6
10 til 15	1	0.3
16 til 20	8	2.4
21 til 29	59	17.4
30 til 39	31	9.1
40 til 49	35	10.3
50 til 59	83	24.5
60 til 69	69	20.4
70 til 79	28	8.3
80+	1	0.3
40+, average 60	16	4.7
No Response	6	1.8
Total	339	100.0

KJØNN		
<i>Kjønn</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Menn	168	49.6
Kvinner	167	49.3
No Response	4	1.2
Total	339	100.0

TRANSPORT MÅTE		
<i>TM</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gått	267	78.8
Syklet	27	8.0
Gått og Annet	45	13.3
Total	339	100.0

LED		
<i>Led</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gudbrandsdalsleden	294	80.3
St. Olavsled	45	12.3
Østerdalsled	24	6.6
Nordleden	3	.8
Total	366	100.0

STARTSTED.2015		
<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Oslo	67	19.8
Selånger	6	1.8
Hamar	87	25.7
Stiklestad	3	.9
Lillehammer	23	6.8
Trondheim	2	.6
Oppdal	18	5.3
Neustadt	2	.6
Dovre	17	5.0
Kvam	2	.6
Skaun	2	.6
Warendorf, Tyskland	1	.3
Berkåk	7	2.1
Eidsvoll	2	.6
Kongsvold	2	.6
Rennebu	1	.3
Sundsvall	6	1.8
Otta	20	5.9
Dale	5	1.5
Ringebu	3	.9
Åre	2	.6
Trysil	22	6.5
Hjerkinn	2	.6
Budsjord	2	.6
Jessheim	2	.6
Skedsmo	1	.3
Vinstra	2	.6
Moelv	1	.3
Östersund	1	.3
No Response	28	8.3
Total	339	100.0

OLAVSBREVET		
<i>Mottat?</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	298	87.9
No Response	41	12.1
Total	339	100.0

Table 14: Statistics for Long-range Swedish pilgrims

ALDER			STARTSTED.2015			TM		
Alder	Freq	%	Startsted	Freq	%	TM	Freq	%
10 til 15	1	1.0	Oslo	4	3.8	Gått	50	48.1
16 til 20	2	1.9	Selånger	16	15.4	Syklet	13	12.5
21 til 29	6	5.8	Stiklestad	14	13.5	MC	22	21.2
30 til 39	2	1.9	Duved	6	5.8	Annet	2	1.9
40 til 49	9	8.7	Skaun	1	1.0	Gått og Annet	3	2.9
50 til 59	24	23.1	Berkåk	3	2.9	Gått og Bil	14	13.5
60 til 69	32	30.8	Selbu	2	1.9	Total	104	100.0
70 til 79	5	4.8	Uppsala	8	7.7			
40+, average 60	20	19.2	Sundsvall	5	4.8			
No Response	3	2.9	Stockholm	1	1.0			
Total	104	100.0	Borås	1	1.0			

KJØNN			LED		
Kjønn	Freq	%	Led	Freq	%
Menn	45	43.3	Gudbrandsdalsled	8	7.7
Kvinner	50	48.1	St. Olavsled	72	69.2
No Response	9	8.7	Romboled	24	23.1
Total	104	100.0	Total	104	100.0

OLAVSBREVET		
Mottat?	Freq	%
Yes	68	65.4
No Response	36	34.6
Total	104	100.0

Table 15: Statistics for Long-range USA pilgrims

ALDER		
<i>Alder</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
0 til 9	1	3.1
10 til 15	1	3.1
16 til 20	3	9.4
21 til 29	8	25.0
30 til 39	1	3.1
50 til 59	7	21.9
60 til 69	7	21.9
70 til 79	4	12.5
Total	32	100.0

KJØNN		
<i>Kjønn</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Menn	12	37.5
Kvinner	20	62.5
Total	32	100.0

STARTSTED.2015		
<i>Startsted</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Oslo	13	40.6
Selånger	1	3.1
Stiklestad	3	9.4
Oppdal	1	3.1
Kongsvold	2	6.3
Meldal	1	3.1
Rennebu	4	12.5
Sundsvall	1	3.1
Fåvang	2	6.3
No Response	4	12.5
Total	32	100.0

TRANSPORT MÅTE		
<i>TM</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gått	30	93.8
Annet	2	6.3
Total	32	100.0

OLAVSBREVET		
<i>Mottat?</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	28	87.5
No Response	4	12.5
Total	32	100.0

LED		
<i>Led</i>	<i>Freq</i>	<i>%</i>
Gudbrandsdalsled	24	75.0
St. Olavsled	5	15.6
Romboled	2	6.3
Østerdalsled	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table 16: Statistics for cyclists traveling in groups

Bicycle Pilgrims in Groups cross analysis						
NASJONALITET * ALDER * LED Crosstabulation						
LED			ALDER			Total
			40 til 49	50 til 59	60 til 69	
Gudbrandsdalsled	NASJONALITET	Danmark		1	1	2
		Tyskland		1	1	2
		Scotland		2	0	2
	Total			4	2	6
St. Olavsled	NASJONALITET	Danmark	0	1	1	2
		Sverige	2	4	2	8
		Tyskland	2	0	0	2
	Total		4	5	3	12
Romboled	NASJONALITET	Island		1	1	2
	Total			1	1	2
Østerdalsled	NASJONALITET	England	2	0	0	2
		Tyskland	5	8	9	22
	Total		7	8	9	24
Total	NASJONALITET	Danmark	0	2	2	4
		England	2	0	0	2
		Sverige	2	4	2	8
		Tyskland	7	9	10	26
		Scotland	0	2	0	2
	Island	0	1	1	2	
Total		11	18	15	44	

Table 17: Statistics for single long-range pilgrims

ALDER		
Alder	Frequency	Percent
10 til 15	1	.6
16 til 20	3	1.7
21 til 29	35	19.7
30 til 39	26	14.6
40 til 49	33	18.5
50 til 59	33	18.5
60 til 69	33	18.5
70 til 79	12	6.7
No Response	2	1.1
Total	178	100.0

KJØNN		
Kjønn	Frequency	Percent
Menn	108	60.7
Kvinner	70	39.3
Total	178	100.0

TRANSPORT MÅTE		
TM	Frequency	Percent
Gått	164	92.1
Syklet	7	3.9
Gått og Annet	7	3.9
Total	178	100.0

STARTSTED.2015		
Startsted	Frequency	Percent
Oslo	60	33.7
Hamar	16	9.0
Sundsvall	12	6.7
Selånger	11	6.2
Lillehammer	9	5.1
Oppdal	6	3.4
Dovre	6	3.4
Stiklestad	5	2.8
Berkåk	5	2.8
Eidsvoll	4	2.2
Otta	4	2.2
Hjerkinn	4	2.2
Ringebu	3	1.7
Total	3	1.7
Kongsvold	2	1.1

OLAVSBREVET		
Mottat?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	166	93.3
No Response	12	6.7
Total	178	100.0

LED		
Led	Frequency	Percent
Gudbrandsdalsleden	134	75.3
St. Olavsled	35	19.7
Romboled	4	2.2
Østerdalsled	4	2.2
No Response	1	.6
Total	178	100.0

NASJONALITET		
Nasjonalitet	Frequency	Percent
Australia	1	.6
Belgia	1	.6
Danmark	4	2.2
England	3	1.7
Finland	1	.6
Frankrike	3	1.7
Italia	5	2.8
Nederland	7	3.9
Norge	34	19.1
Østerrike	2	1.1
Polen	5	2.8
Spania	3	1.7
Sveits	6	3.4
Sverige	12	6.7
Tsjekkia	3	1.7
Tyskland	73	41.0
USA	8	4.5
Scotland	1	.6
Filippinene	1	.6
Bulgaria	1	.6
Russland	1	.6
Japan	1	.6
New Zealand	1	.6
South Korea	1	.6
Total	178	100.0

STARTSTED.2015		
Startsted	Frequency	Percent
Rennebu	2	1.1
Åre	2	1.1
Hundorp	2	1.1
No Response	3	1.7
Tanta, Spania	1	.6
Duved	1	.6
Warendorf, Tyskland	1	.6
Selbu	1	.6
Malvik	1	.6
Singsås	1	.6
Meldal	1	.6
Sundet	1	.6
Stockholm	1	.6
Borås	1	.6

STARTSTED.2015		
Startsted	Frequency	Percent
Skokloster	1	.6
Fokstugu	1	.6
Asker	1	.6
Os	1	.6
Tynset	1	.6
Sylsjøen	1	.6
Granavold	1	.6
Hole kirke	1	.6
Częstochowa, Polen	1	.6
Skedsmo	1	.6
Moelv	1	.6
Östersund	1	.6
Total	178	100.0

Table 18: Statistics for long-range pilgrims traveling in groups

ALDER		
Alder	Freq	%
0 til 9	4	0.5%
10 til 15	9	1.0%
16 til 20	97	11.3%
21 til 29	95	11.1%
30 til 39	57	6.6%
40 til 49	75	8.7%
50 til 59	180	21.0%
60 til 69	183	21.3%
70 til 79	86	10.0%
80+	2	0.2%
40+, average 60	39	4.5%
50+, average 60	16	1.9%
No Response	16	1.9%
Total	859	100.0%

KJØNN		
Kjønn	Freq	%
Menn	353	41.1%
Kvinner	492	57.3%
No Response	14	1.6%
Total	859	100.0%

OLAVSBREVET		
Mottat?	Freq	%
Yes	631	73.5%
No Response	228	26.5%
Total	859	100.0%

LED		
Led	Freq	%
Gudbrandsdalsleden	573	64.4%
St. Olavsled	207	23.3%
Kystleden	8	0.9%
Romboled	59	6.6%
Østerdalsled	34	3.8%
Nordleden	9	1.0%
Total	890	100.0%

NUMMER.I.GRUPPEN		
# Pilgrims traveling in	Freq	%
Group of 2	306	35.6%
Group of 3-9	173	20.1%
Group of 10-19	230	26.8%
Group of 20+	150	17.5%
Total	859	100.0%

TRANSPORT MÅTE		
TM	Freq	%
Gått	674	78.5%
Syklet	44	5.1%
MC	22	2.6%
Båt	8	0.9%
Ridd	2	0.2%
Annet	6	0.7%
Gått og Annet	61	7.1%
Gått og Bil	42	4.9%
Total	859	100.0%

NASJONALITET		
Nasjonalitet	Freq	%
Danmark	24	2.8%
England	4	0.5%
Finland	8	0.9%
Hellas	1	0.1%
Italia	18	2.1%
Nederland	29	3.4%
Norge	319	37.1%
Østerrike	4	0.5%
Polen	14	1.6%
Spania	3	0.3%
Sveits	35	4.1%
Sverige	92	10.7%
Tsjekkia	9	1.0%
Tyskland	266	31.0%
USA	24	2.8%
Kosovo	1	0.1%
Slovenia	2	0.2%
Scotland	2	0.2%
Mexico	1	0.1%
Island	2	0.2%
No Response	1	0.1%
Total	859	100.0%

STARTSTED.2015		
Startsted	Freq	%
Oslo	145	16.9%
Hamar	86	10.0%
Stiklestad	50	5.8%
Granåsen	49	5.7%
Dovre	38	4.4%
Skaun	38	4.4%
Vuku	32	3.7%
Oppdal	30	3.5%
Hjerkinn	25	2.9%
Lillehammer	24	2.8%
Trysil	24	2.8%
Otta	22	2.6%
Selånger	18	2.1%
Granby gård	18	2.1%
Berkåk	14	1.6%
Sundsvall	14	1.6%
Örnsköldsvik	14	1.6%

STARTSTED.2015		
Startsted	Freq	%
Meldal kirke	13	1.5%
Ramundberget	12	1.4%
Skalstugan	12	1.4%
Saksvik	10	1.2%
Duved	9	1.0%
Uppsala	8	0.9%
Ringebu	8	0.9%
Rennebu kirke	8	0.9%
Stavanger	8	0.9%
Selbu	7	0.8%
Sylsjøen	7	0.8%
Kirkvollen	7	0.8%
Åre	6	0.7%
Dale	5	0.6%
Tautra	5	0.6%
Kongsvold	4	0.5%
Rennebu	4	0.5%
Havdal	3	0.3%
Trondheim (Reverse Pilgrim)	3	0.3%

STARTSTED.2015		
Startsted	Freq	%
Rena	2	0.2%
Trondheim	2	0.2%
Neustadt	2	0.2%
Kvam	2	0.2%
Eidsvoll	2	0.2%
Meldal	2	0.2%
Fåvang	2	0.2%
Steinkjer	2	0.2%
Järpen	2	0.2%
Perth, Scotland	2	0.2%
Budsjord	2	0.2%
Skaun kirke	2	0.2%
Svorkmo	2	0.2%
Jessheim	2	0.2%
Karlstad, Sweden	2	0.2%
Vinstra	2	0.2%
Lommedalen	2	0.2%
No Response	45	5.2%
Total	859	100.0%

Table 19: Chart for arrival of long-range pilgrims traveling in groups at NPG

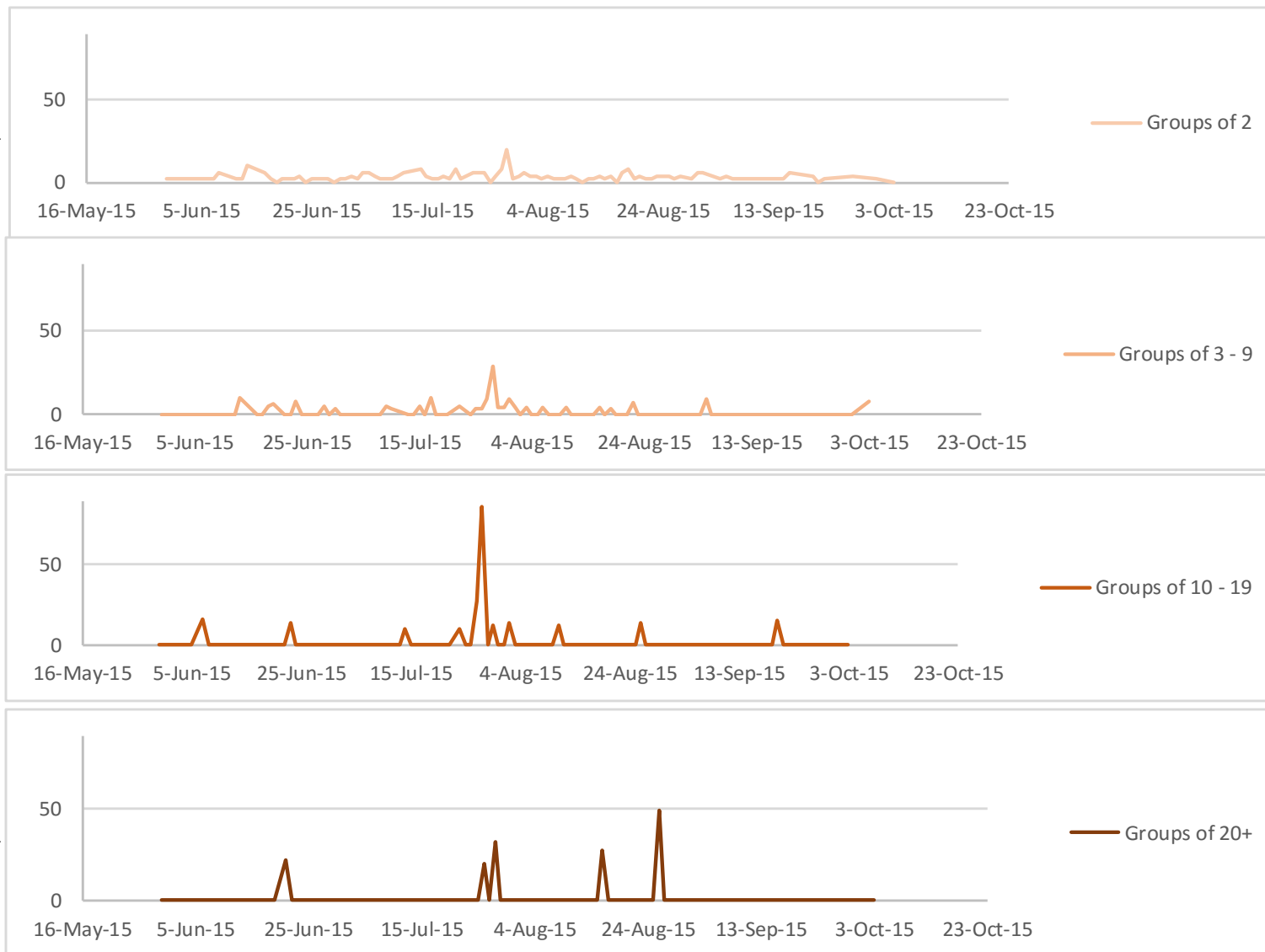
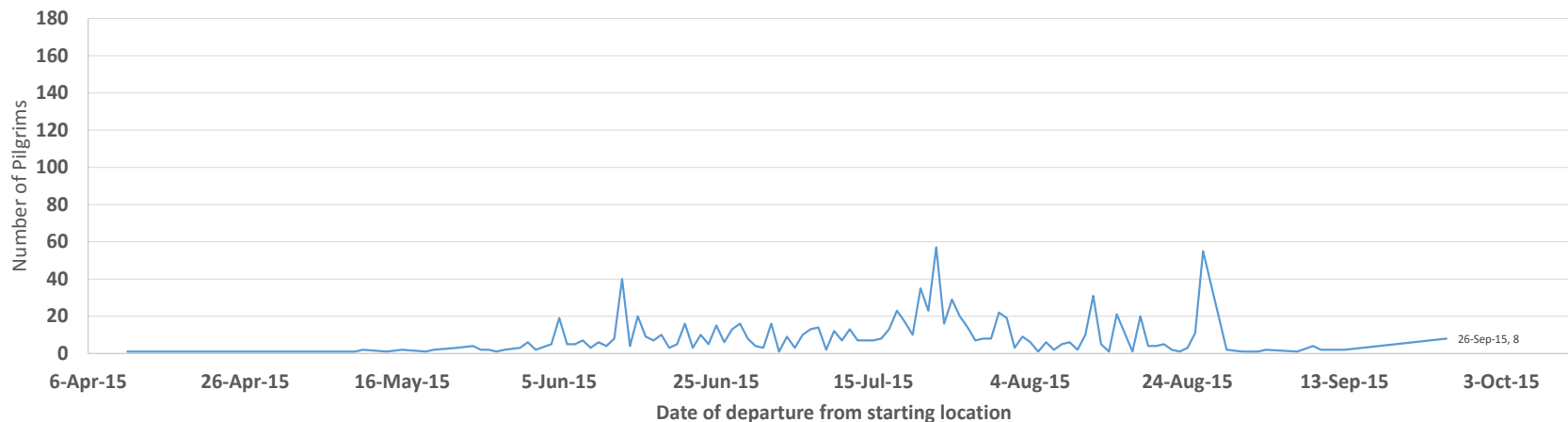


Table 20: Charts for departure and arrival of long-range pilgrims

Pilgrim Departure Schedule from starting location



Pilgrim Arrival Schedule

