CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY
The consumption of electric power in Bergen was 3,824,842,000 kWh (approx. 3,824,842 GW/h) in 2018.

ROAD MAINTENANCE
The municipality is responsible for maintaining 631 km. of roads, 262 km. of sidewalks, 20 km. cobblestone roads, 110 km. of pedestrian and cycling paths. More than 9000 public steps, more than 9000 traffic signs, more than 12 000 drain holes, more than 2 700 speed bumps, 173 bridges, 23 quays and 31 000 streetlights also fall under the municipality’s care.

LIVESTOCK
The municipality of Bergen is the 10th largest agricultural municipality in the county of Hordaland. Within the city limits, there are 180 dairy cows, 633 cattle, 2 597 sheep and 1 571 hens as of 1 January 2018.

CLIMATE
Average temperature in 2017 8.7ºC
Maximum temperature 2017 (20 July) 32.2ºC
Minimum temperature 2017 (9 February) -1.9ºC
Average temperature 1981-2018 8.4ºC
Number of days with precipitation in 2018 (>1 mm) 190
Total precipitation in 2018 3,398.8 mm
Greatest rainfall in one day (23 December) 79.5 mm
Average annual precipitation 1981-2018 2,511 mm

INSTITUTIONS
The city of Bergen has a total of 37 institutions for the elderly, with a total of 2 596 beds.

CHURCH
Bergen’s churches held 1 764 Sunday services and 842 other services in 2018. 276 marriage ceremonies, 1 396 child baptisms, and 1 740 youth confirmations were carried out in the city’s churches.

CULTURE
The municipality of Bergen supports a broad range of cultural institutions, from amateures to internationally active institutions, as well as running the libraries and a number of its own cultural institutions.

PARKS
The municipality is responsible for 17 300 da. parks and greens, of which approx. 1 800 da. are cultivated public parks. The municipality plants and maintains approx. 13 000 sq meters of summer flowers and approx 15 000 sq meters of rose beds. 1 550 park benches, 131 playgrounds and 91 km. of recreational roads and walking paths are taken care of.

SPORT
There are approx. 608 sports facilities in Bergen. There is a total of 120 495 registered members of sports clubs, 101 490 ordinary and 19 005 business members.

WATER
In 2018, the amount of water used in Bergen amounted to 33.3 million cubic metres. There are five water filtration facilities, 940 km. of water pipes and 90 pumping stations within the municipality.

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THE ORIGINS OF BERGEN
Bergen was founded by King Olav Kyrre in 1070 and soon developed into an international trading centre. Bergen was the capital of Norway until Oslo took over in 1299. Still, Bergen remained a clerical and commercial centre. The German Hanseatic League had one of their main offices in the city and controlled most of the trade from the late Middle Ages until the middle of the 16th century. By 1600, Bergen was the largest city in Scandinavia with a population of around 15,000.

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CITY OF EXPANSION
Bergen has expanded several times by incorporating neighbouring municipalities and districts. In 1877, the county parishes belonging to the Cathedral and Korskirken (Sandvik, Møhlenpris, Nygård, Lungegården and Kalfaret) were incorporated. Astral was incorporated in 1915 and Gyldenpris was transferred to Bergen from Laksevåg in 1921. Fyllingsdalen was transferred to Bergen from Fana in 1955. In 1972 the following municipalities were merged to form a single large municipality called Bergen: Arna, Bergen, Fana, Laksevåg and Åsane. At the same time, Bergen ceased to be a separate county.

SIZE AND GEOGRAPHY
Bergen lies on latitude 60°E 23' 36'' and eastern longitude 5E 20' 6'' (measured from the Cathedral spire). The city’s total area is 465.3 km², and the land area is 445.1 km². The population density per km² (land) is 625. The municipality has four deaneries with 21 parishes.

MAIN BUSINESS
The leading business and industry clusters are: Energy (oil, gas and renewable energy) – Maritime industries – Tourism – Creative (media, design film and music) – Marine sector.

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