

Statistics Norway
Department of Social Statistics

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Documents

**The Population and Housing
Census Handbook 2001**

Preface

On 3 November 2001, Statistics Norway conducted a nationwide population and housing census in Norway (Census 2001). The primary objective of the census was to obtain a picture of the population and living conditions in Norwegian society.

The statistics from Census 2001 have been published on Statistics Norway's web site (<http://www.ssb.no>), as municipal, urban district and county reports, as well as in the Official Statistics of Norway series. All statistics releases contain a section covering relevant terms and variables. Information on the content of Census 2001 *in its entirety* is presented in this handbook. The handbook is therefore a useful tool for anyone requiring an overview of all variables in the census.

The handbook has been compiled by Harald Utne, a senior adviser, and is based on information from a range of statistics systems in Statistics Norway. A number of employees, both in the Division for Population and Housing Census and other divisions, have provided useful contributions.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose and scope of handbook

The Population and Housing Census Handbook 2001 is a collective documentation of the content of Census 2001. Information on all central terms and variables in Census 2001, as well as statistical standards and classifications applied, are all included in the book. There is also a section dedicated to comparability with previous censuses and other relevant statistics.

All statistics released from Census 2001 include a section covering relevant terms and variables. Much of the information in this handbook is therefore also published elsewhere: in *About the Statistics* on the Statistics Norway web site (<http://www.ssb.no>), in the text section of the municipal, urban district and county reports, as well as in the Official Statistics of Norway series. The purpose of the handbook is to collate all this information in one place, which will be a useful aid for researchers and planners wishing to order data or statistics not included in the standard publication.

Documentation of the *data collection methods* used, particularly with regard to the housing census, will be presented in separate publications.

This handbook does not include assessments of the *data quality* in Census 2001. Separate documents and reports have been published to cover this. Brief references to quality can also be found in *About the Statistics* (at [ssb.no](http://www.ssb.no)) and in the text section of the municipal, urban district and county reports.

1.2. Population census – a brief history

The first complete population census in Norway was conducted in 1769, however the census carried out in 1801 was the first one to contain names and other details of all inhabitants in Norway. Since 1890, censuses have been conducted every ten years, with the exception of 1940 when the census was postponed until 1946.

The National Population Register was established in 1964, at which time all residents of Norway were issued with a unique personal identification number. The census in 1960 was thus the last to have all details collected from a questionnaire. Since 1970, details of sex, age, marital status, family relations, citizenship and residency have been taken from the National Population Register. In 1980, a wider range of details was also taken from registers. In the 1990 census, Statistics Norway found that it was still necessary to supplement the register information with details collected from a personal form and housing form. The questions on the form were mainly related to employment and occupation, travel to work, household composition, dwellings and housing conditions. The census in 1990 also differed from previous censuses in that the questionnaires were only sent to a representative sample of the population; approximately 28% nationwide.

1.3. Choice of data collection method in Census 2001

Figure 1 shows the register systems in use prior to the census that was planned in 2000. The quality of the relevant registers was now of a sufficient standard that all details on individuals (demography, education, labour market and income) could be retrieved from these. However, this required a number of quality improvement measures to be carried out. One of these measures was ascertaining locations of all establishments, i.e. introducing an exact (numerical) address in the Central Register of

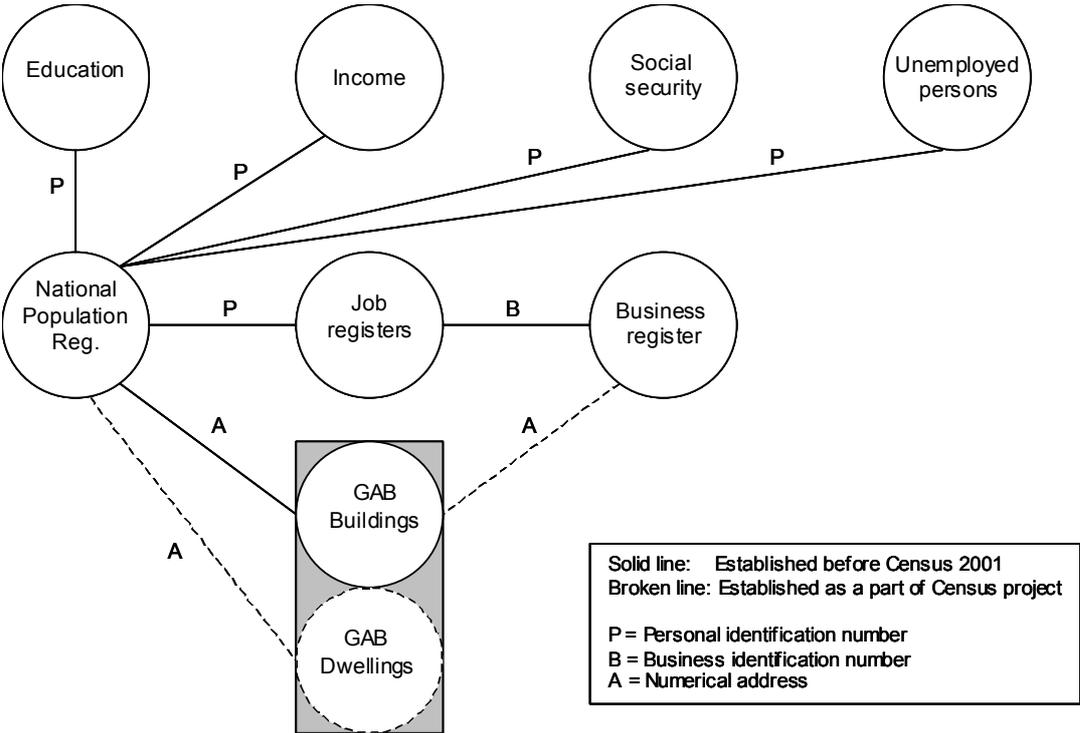
Establishments and Enterprises (business register). This made it possible to create links to details on the address from the Ground Property, Address and Building Register (GAB Register – see figure 1), and thereby classify establishments and workplaces by, for example, basic statistical unit or position them on a map with greater accuracy. Statistics Norway’s register of the population’s highest education has also been updated with details of education taken abroad. This was done by means of a separate survey in 1999. Improvements were also made to the system of register data on the labour market.

However, there was still no register covering dwellings, so it was not therefore possible via the register data to link the individuals in the National Population Register to a dwelling, only a building (see figure 1). The dwelling and household section of the census therefore had to be conducted as a completely form-based census. When working on the National Budget in 2000, the Storting decided to initiate the *Dwelling Address Project*. The aim of this project was for all dwellings to be given a unique address in the GAB Register. This entailed dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings being assigned a dwelling number in addition to their existing address. This extended address is also used in the National Population Register. Since the intention was for a co-ordinated data collection for the housing census and the Dwelling Address Project, the census had to be delayed for one year, to November 2001 (Census 2001).

Census 2001 has thus had two primary objectives:

- To produce good quality census statistics for November 2001.
- To form the basis for register-based censuses in the future via the Dwelling Address Project.

Figure 1 Register system before and after Census 2001



1.4. Selection of variables in Census 2001

A number of factors had to be taken into consideration when determining precisely which variables to include in Census 2001. One clear goal was to follow the recommendations devised by the UN and EU in order to create comparable results from the censuses in different countries. A great deal of emphasis

was also placed on achieving comparability with statistics from previous censuses and with other annual statistics. Since no person forms were to be used for Census 2001, it was a requirement that person variables could be retrieved from registers and be of a satisfactory quality. The limitations of the housing census were primarily the scope of the questionnaire. Statistics Norway sought comprehensive advice from key users on the choices that were made.

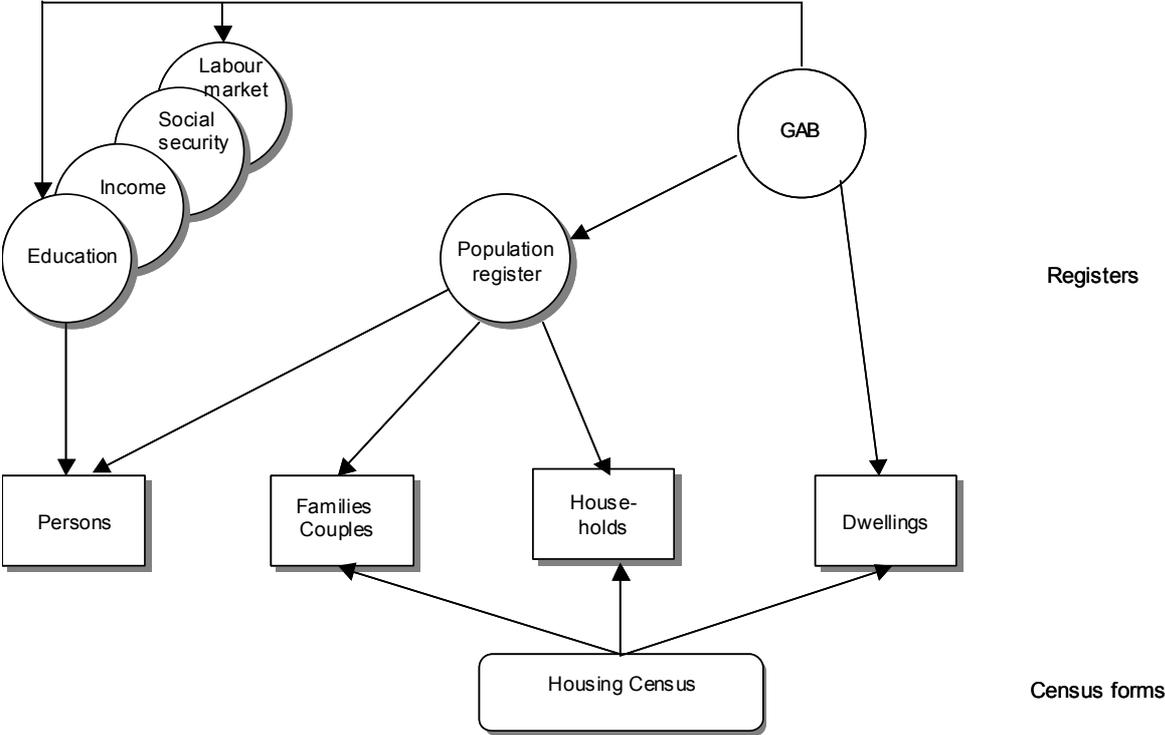
The result was a list of over 100 variables. Some of these had the proviso that they could only be included if the data quality was satisfactory. When the data was collected and evaluated, it emerged that 97 variables could be concluded (see the overview in the appendix). Further details of these are given in Sections 3 and 5. Some derived variables have also been included here which are not in the overview in the appendix.

The most important variables that were not included in Census 2001 were *occupation*, *usual activity status* and *socio-economic group*. *Vacant dwellings* and *non-conventional dwellings* were also excluded from Census 2001. Statistics Norway will endeavour to have these variables included in subsequent censuses. One of Statistics Norway's aims is to publish *occupation* in the register-based labour market statistics for 2003.

2. Data sources and data processing

The units in Census 2001 are persons, couples, families, households and dwellings. Figure 2 shows the data sources for variables linked to the different units. The person variables are based on registers, whilst variables for couples, families and households are based on a combination of register data and form data from the housing census. The dwelling variables are mainly based on data from the housing census, except in a few cases where data is collected from the GAB Register. Geographic variables for all types of units are taken from the GAB Register.

Figure 2 Data sources in Census 2001



2.1. Register data in Census 2001

The register data used in Census 2001 is the same as that used by Statistics Norway in other statistics. Statistics Norway has built up data systems, known as statistical registers, in several statistical areas (sectors). These are based on one or more administrative data systems, which are either administrative registers held by other public authorities or administrative data collected by Statistics Norway. Register-based data that is used in statistics is checked and revised in different degrees. Variables that are not directly found in the administrative sources are derived by combining data from different sources. The following is a brief description of the register systems that are used in Census 2001.

Population data

The population statistics system at Statistics Norway (Besys) is the most pivotal register in Census 2001. The most important source of data is the National Population Register. The Office of the National Registrar, under the Directorate of Taxes, is responsible for population registration. Demographic data and information on residence and immigration background are retrieved from the population register.

Education data

The source for education data is Statistics Norway's Register of the Population's Highest Level of Education (BHU). This register is based on information from individual educational institutions, as well as state and county authority data systems. The register contains information on highest completed education and education in progress (pupils and students). The data system is more closely described in NOS C 645 Education statistics.

Labour market data

Labour market data is based on several registers and data systems. The most important of these are:

- The Register of Employees. Responsible: National Insurance Administration
- The Register of Wage Sums. Responsible: Directorate of Taxes
- The Tax Return Statistics. Mainly based on data from Directorate of Taxes
- The Register of Unemployed. Responsible: The Norwegian Public Employment Service (Aetat)
- The Central Coordinating Register of Legal Entities and the Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises (business registers). Responsible: The Brønnøysund Register Centre and Statistics Norway

The Register of Employees is the main source of data for salaried employees, but the Register of Wage Sums provides an important supplement. These are both job registers. The Tax Return Statistics is the main source of data on self-employed persons. The business registers contain information on establishments (places of work) and the Register of Unemployed provides information on the unemployed and persons taking part in labour market measures. Several registers provide additional information: register of conscripts, registers of employees in central and local government, wage statistics for private sector employees, sick leave registers etc.

Labour market variables are based on several different sources. Statistics Norway has devised a system to jointly utilise these. The system comprises modules for consistency management between various data sources, the classification of employed in the reference week, a calculation of working hours per year and selection of the main job. A further description of the system is provided in Notater 1998/64¹.

Income data

Data is collected from Statistics Norway's system for Income statistics for persons and families (IPF). In addition to the population register, this system is based on the following registers and statistical sources:

- The Tax Return Statistics (income). Mainly based on data from the Directorate of Taxes
- Tax Register for Personal Taxpayers (income). Responsible: Directorate of Taxes
- The Register of Wage Sums (income). Responsible: Directorate of Taxes
- National Insurance Administration (various benefits)
- Register of social assistance. Statistics Norway obtains data from the individual municipalities.

¹ The system has been reviewed and expanded since this note was written. A new documentation note is being compiled.

- The State Educational Loan Fund (grants)
- The Norwegian State Housing Bank (housing allowances)
- The Register of Inheritance Tax. Responsible: Ministry of Finance.

Data from these sources are collated to create income accounts for persons and households. Further details of this can be found in Notater 2001/61. The most important variable for Census 2001 is *After-tax Income*. Other variables for income and property are also included.

Data on national insurance and social assistance

Data for social security benefits is obtained from FD-Trygd, Statistics Norway's longitudinal database. In addition to data from the National Insurance Administration, the database also contains data from a number of other sources. Census 2001 uses the pension data (long-term benefits), which is obtained from monthly files from the National Insurance Administration.

Data for social assistance is obtained from annual files in Statistics Norway, which are based on reports from the individual municipalities.

Information relating to pensions and social assistance is not published in Census 2001 as separate variables but as part of the variables describing persons' activity status and income.

Data on private cars and driving licences

Data is primarily retrieved from the Register of Motor Vehicles and the Driving Licence Register. The Directorate of Public Roads in Norway is responsible for both registers. Data is also retrieved from the Register of Wage Sums for persons with the use of a company car.

Geographic variables

Information on addresses for residents, dwellings, workplaces and schools/educational institutions is retrieved from the address section of the GAB Register (responsibility of the Norwegian Mapping Authority). This information relates to the basic statistical unit, municipality, etc., to which the address belongs and whether the address is located in a densely or sparsely populated area.

Register data for dwellings

Information is retrieved from the buildings section of the GAB Register, which includes details of the building to which the dwelling belongs.

2.2. The housing census

Collection of data

The housing section of the census was conducted by means of a questionnaire. The questionnaire was sent to all families who were resident in Norway according to the National Population Register, and was addressed to the oldest family member. A separate questionnaire was also sent to students who had applied for grants for students living away from home in 2001 according to the State Educational Loan Fund. The purpose of sending the questionnaire to students living away from home was to obtain information on their dwellings at their place of study (actual place of residence).

Names and addresses from the National Population Register were pre-printed on the questionnaire and the contact persons were required to state whether the address given corresponded to where they were living on the day of the census, 3 November 2001. A number of questions followed relating to the dwelling and the composition of the household. The questionnaire contained a list of people who were registered as part of the family in question according to the National Population Register. The contact

person was required to indicate which of these lived in the dwelling, and also supply a list of names and dates of birth of any other household members. The questionnaire was to be returned in the reply envelope supplied or via the Internet. Anyone not returning the housing census questionnaire within the due date, received up to two reminders.

Separate forms were also sent to all homes for the elderly and nursing homes in Norway. The managers were asked to provide the names and dates of birth of all residents at their institution. No further details on dwellings were collected for these residents. Persons listed on the institution's questionnaire were exempt from filling in the separate housing questionnaire.

Control and editing of data

The incoming questionnaires were scanned, and marked entries were read optically. Figures that were written in clear text were processed by computer. Personal identification numbers for persons registered as resident in the household were retrieved manually from the National Population Register.

Statistics Norway did not contact respondents where forms were found to contain errors or were inadequately filled in. However, in order to achieve the goal of complete data, a system was set up to identify and rectify errors. Modifications were made for unanswered questions (item non-response), questions with too many ticks, and where values for questions that should be seen in context did not correspond. Modifications consisted of either finding information on the dwelling in the GAB Register, retrieving information on other dwellings in the same area, or estimating values based on the other information given in the questionnaire.

About 7% of households did not return the questionnaire or returned it without completing it (unit non-response). In these cases, the information on the family in the National Population Register was used as household information. A system was also established to estimate dwelling information for these households. The system was based on random selection of another household in the same basic (geographical) statistical unit. This household had to live in the same type of building and have the same type of family. Additionally, non-western immigrants were treated as a separate group in the estimations. The information for the dwelling selected was then used as the household's estimated housing information.

3. Definitions of units and variables

3.1. Units

Person

The census covers all persons considered resident in Norway, according to the National Population Register, on 3 November 2001. The Population Registration Act of 16 January 1970 (with later amendments) and its provisions from 1994, define persons that are considered resident in Norway and how their address is determined. The total number of persons resident in an area is known as *the total population*.

Couple

Two persons are considered a couple when they are registered as resident in the same household and are married to each other, registered partners or cohabitants, i.e. living together without being married or having a registered partnership. To be considered cohabitants, the couple must belong to the same household, and in addition have children in common or indicate in the questionnaire that they are cohabiting. Separated couples registered as resident in the same dwelling are not considered a couple unless they have indicated in the questionnaire that they are cohabitants.

Family

A family consists of persons resident in the same dwelling and related to each other as spouse, registered partner, cohabitant, and/or parent and child (regardless of the child's age). At most, a family may consist of two subsequent generations and one couple only. This means that persons that are married or cohabiting and/or living with their own children, do not belong to their parents' family. Where persons that have previously been married are living with their parents, this is regarded as two families. Single persons are also considered a family, whereby all persons are part of a family, either together with others or on their own. A family that consists of two or more persons is known as a *family nucleus*.

It should be noted that this definition differs slightly from the one used in Statistics Norway's current statistics on families, in that the data basis for the latter makes it impossible to identify cohabitants if they do not have children in common. These persons are therefore not considered as belonging to the same family.

Household

A household consists of persons that are permanently resident in the same private dwelling or institution. These households are known as *dwelling households*. Census 2001 does not include any information on *housekeeping units*, i.e. persons living in the same dwelling with joint board.

A *private household* comprises persons resident in the same dwelling, where this dwelling is not an institution. An *institutional household* comprises persons who have board, lodgings, care or nursing at an institution. Employees that are resident in an institution are always considered resident in a private household. Census 2001 does not provide any statistics for institutional households; however the number of persons not living in private households is given. This group is referred to as resident in *other households* and comprises persons resident in institutional households as well as persons of no fixed abode.

In Census 2001, most statistics that are produced are based on legal residence (i.e. address according to the National Population Register). However, information is also collected on actual place of residence.

Households according to legal address

The composition of households according to legal address is based on information given in the dwelling form and information on addresses retrieved from the National Population Register. Households can consist of one or more families. Persons belonging to the same family also belong to the same household. If persons who do not belong to the same family are to be considered a household, they have to be registered at the same address in the National Population Register and they need to have confirmed in the questionnaire that they live together. This means that unmarried students living away from home but registered at their parents' address are considered part of their parents' household. Only persons that are registered in the National Population Register as resident at an institution are regarded as belonging to an institutional household. Many persons who live in institutions, e.g., homes for the elderly and nursing homes, are registered as resident in a private dwelling (together with their spouse).

Households by actual place of residence

In Census 2001, information was gathered on actual address at the place of study for students living away from home, and institution address for persons actually residing at homes for the elderly and nursing homes (no corresponding information was collected on persons residing in other types of institutions). When compiling *households by actual place of residence*, the place of study/institution address is used for these persons. This means that students are considered belonging to a household at the place of study (alone or with others according to the answer given in the questionnaire). This also affects the composition of the parents' household. Everyone permanently residing at a home for the elderly or nursing home is counted in institutional households, regardless of whether they have a spouse residing in a private household or not.

Dwelling

A dwelling is defined as one or more rooms that have been built or rebuilt as an all-year dwelling for one or more persons. It must be possible to access the room(s) without having to go through another dwelling. Therefore, a dwelling can be, for example, a detached house, terraced house, semi-detached house, a flat in a block or a bedsitter.

Bedsitters in private houses are considered dwellings as long as they have independent access. In a block of bedsits, every bedsitter is considered a separate dwelling even though the kitchen and bathroom may be shared. Flats and bedsitters that are used by private households in hospitals, institutions, military quarters etc. are always considered independent dwellings.

Because the term *dwelling household* is used, the number of dwellings is equivalent to the number of private households in the census. Most of the tables relate to households by legal address. Here, information has only been gathered for dwellings where at least one person is registered as resident. For tables on households by actual place of residence, dwellings inhabited by students have also been included even though no one was registered as resident in these dwellings.

Building

A building is not a separate unit in the collection of data or the statistics, however the statistics include some variables that apply to the building in which the dwelling is located. A building in this context is defined as a permanent detached construction with one or more dwellings. A building must have a roof and surrounding walls.

3.2. Person variables

3.2.1. Demographic variables

Date of birth

Dates of birth are retrieved from the National Population Register and used to calculate a person's age.

Age at end of year

A person's age on 31 December 2001 (age = 2001 minus year of birth). This is the main variable for age in Census 2001. When *age* is given in tables, this is defined as the person's age at the end of the year unless otherwise specified.

Age on census date

This is defined as a person's age on the census date and also denotes a person's age on their last birthday. This variable is mainly used for reporting to international organisations.

Sex

A person's sex is derived from personal identification numbers.

Marital status

Marital status is defined as the formal situation (legal marital status) and not the actual living situation (see *Actual marital status*). The values are: never married, married, widow/widower, divorced, separated, registered partner, separated partner, divorced partner and surviving partner. Classification into three groups is also used in the statistics: never married, married (married and registered partners) and previously married (all the other categories).

Actual marital status

This variable, also denoted de facto marital status, distinguishes between persons living as a couple and persons not living as a couple (see definition of *couple* in Section 3.1). Persons living as a couple are grouped according to whether they are married, registered partners or cohabiters. Married and registered partners are normally grouped together in tables.

Number of children borne alive

This variable only applies to women, and identifies the total number of children that a woman has given birth to. Only children registered in the National Population Register on 3 November 2001 are included. Children born abroad, who have never moved to Norway, are therefore not included.

This variable is not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but statistics based on this variable can be supplied on request.

3.2.2. Residence variables

Place of residence

Legal residence

This is the place of residence where a person was registered as resident on 3 November 2001. The main rule in population registration is that a person is registered as resident at the address where they spend the majority of their daily night-rest. However there are some exceptions, the most important being that unmarried pupils and students are registered as resident at the address at which they were living before moving to their place of study², and that married persons living at homes for the elderly and nursing homes are normally registered together with their spouse when the spouse lives in a private dwelling. Married persons and persons with their own children in the same household are

² Refer to the regulations for population registration that applied up to 1 November 2001.

registered as living with their spouse and/or children even though they might be, for example, weekly commuters.

A number of persons have no fixed abode, i.e. they cannot be linked to a defined residence. This could refer to persons living on boats or caravans, or living temporarily with friends or family, or those without anywhere to live at all. These persons are regarded as resident in the municipality of their last fixed abode. In classifications according to basic statistical unit, statistical tract and densely/sparsely populated area, these persons are included in the *Unknown* group.

Actual residence for students living away from home

In Census 2001, information was gathered on actual address at the place of study for students living away from home. All students and pupils who applied for an educational grant with the State Educational Loan Fund (grant for students living away from home) in spring or autumn 2001 were sent a questionnaire. Not everyone that applied for a grant was registered as a pupil/student at a place of study in Norway on the census date, and these are not regarded as students for the purposes of the census. Information on dwellings is available for all students living away from home who responded to the housing questionnaire. This group of students must not be confused with the total group of pupils/students, which comprises everyone that was a pupil/student at a Norwegian educational institution on 1 October 2001 (see *Pupil/student on census date* in Section 3.2.5).

Actual residence for residents of homes for the elderly and nursing homes

Information was also gathered on the institution address of persons actually residing at homes for the elderly and nursing homes. No corresponding information was gathered for persons living in other types of institutions.

This variable is not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but statistics based on this variable can be supplied on request.

Municipality of residence

This variable is derived from the place of residence. Unless otherwise specified, it is the legal address that is used.

Residence one year prior to the census

The variable identifies whether all persons born on 4 November 2000 or earlier had the same address as on the census date or not. For persons who have moved from another address, it states whether they have moved within the same municipality, economic region, county or region, or whether they have immigrated from abroad.

Total population

The total number of people that are registered as resident in an area.

3.2.3. Variables relating to immigration

Immigrant category

A distinction is made between persons with and without immigrant backgrounds. The following categories are used for persons with an immigrant background.

- First generation immigrants without Norwegian background
- Persons born in Norway with two parents born abroad
- Adopted from a foreign country
- Born abroad with one Norwegian-born parent
- Born in Norway with one parent born abroad
- Born abroad with Norwegian-born parents

First generation immigrants without a Norwegian background are persons born abroad with two parents born abroad. These are persons who have immigrated to Norway. *Persons born in Norway with two parents born abroad* are themselves born in Norway, but both parents and all four grandparents are born abroad.

Persons of immigrant background

This group comprises first generation immigrants without a Norwegian background and persons born in Norway with two parents born abroad. This group is also known as *the immigrant population*.

Country of birth

This variable refers to the country where a person was born, i.e. the mother's country of residence at the time of birth.

Country background

For persons born abroad, country background refers to their own country of birth. For persons born in Norway, this is their parents' country of birth. If the mother and father have different countries of birth, the mother's country of birth is used. For persons with a non-immigrant background, *Norway* is always their country background.

Persons with an immigrant background are classified by country background. *Western countries* refer to the Nordic countries, Western Europe (excluding Turkey), North America and Oceania. *Non-western countries* refer to Eastern Europe, Turkey, Asia, Africa, and South and Central America.

Country background of spouse

This refers to the country background of the spouse/registered partner of persons who are married/registered partners on the census date.

This variable is not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but statistics based on this variable can be supplied on request.

Citizenship

Only one citizenship can be registered. In cases where a person has both Norwegian and foreign citizenship, the Norwegian is used.

Date of first stay in Norway

For persons born abroad, this is the date when they first immigrated to Norway. The earliest date that is registered is 1 October 1964. For persons who immigrated before this, the date is set to 30 September 1964. This date is used to calculate the length of stay in Norway.

Length of stay in Norway

The length of stay in Norway in whole years on the census date is calculated from the date of a person's first stay in Norway.

Age at immigration

This variable refers to the age of persons when they first immigrated to Norway. This is only registered for persons who immigrated on 1 October 1964 or later.

This variable is not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but statistics based on this variable can be supplied on request.

Reason for immigration

This variable identifies whether a person immigrated as a refugee (directly or as a family member of a refugee) or for other reasons (work, education, family reunion).

This variable is not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but statistics based on this variable can be supplied on request.

3.2.4. Education variables – highest completed education

Information on highest completed education is given for all residents that are 16 years old and over, as well as for 15 year-olds who have completed compulsory schooling or are taking further education beyond compulsory schooling. Information on education is valid as at 1 October 2001. For persons with more than one completed education, only the highest level is given.

Type of education (NUS2000)

Type of education is based on the Norwegian Standard Classification of Education (NUS2000) and is a 6-digit code giving level, field of study, subject group, educational group and individual educational programme. The tables in Census 2001 mainly use the two first digits: level and field of study.

Level

The standard contains 8 levels³. These are often grouped into three in the tables: *below upper secondary education*, *upper secondary education* and *tertiary level*.

Field of study

This variable gives the least detailed classification of the academic content of educational activities. There are 9 codes (and *unknown* in addition), which are specified in Section 8. See Norwegian Standard Classification of Education. Revised 2000 (NOS C751) for further information.

A so-called *re-coded* version is used in Census 2001, i.e. the previous seven-year elementary schooling is placed at the same level as the current compulsory schooling. There is also a *non re-coded* version that can be used for special assignments.

Type of education (ISCED97)

ISCED97 is the international standard for education on which NUS2000 is based. When creating statistics for international comparisons, the codes from ISCED97 must be used. A key has been created between the codes in NUS2000 and ISCED97.

Statistics based on ISCED97 are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.

Completed studies in applied pedagogics

This variable identifies whether a person has completed this type of education.

Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.

3.2.5. Education variables – currently in education

Pupil/student on census date

This variable shows who is currently in education, and comprises all pupils/students who have completed their compulsory education. The information is valid as at 1 October 2001.

Pupils

This group comprises pupils attending folk high schools and in upper secondary education. Persons on employment training are also included. Upper secondary education comprises pupils participating in education which normally has at least 300 teaching hours per year, irrespective of whether the education is officially approved or receives public funding. *Apprentices* are not regarded as pupils in the Census 2001 tables. Statistics that include this group can be produced on request.

³ No education and pre-school education and *Unknown* are also included in the standard.

Students

This group comprises persons in higher education, i.e. students at university colleges and universities approved by the Ministry of Education and Research.

Complete data is available on pupils and students registered at educational institutions in Norway. Furthermore, information is available on students studying abroad and their country of study. In the standard publication, only pupils and students in Norway are included.

Type of education – currently in education

This variable identifies the type of education of pupils and students. For *type of education*, see highest completed education.

Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.

Type of school

In classifying type of school, the grouping of educational institutions based on the 1994 Standard Industrial Classifications is used:

- Folk high schools
- Upper secondary schools (including participants in employment training , excluding apprentices)⁴
- University colleges (state, military and others)
- Universities (universities and scientific colleges)

Full-time/part-time

For university students, part-time is defined as students with less than 70% study progression. For university colleges and upper secondary schools, part-time is associated with education/courses that are organised as part-time studies.

Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.

Municipality of school

This variable identifies the municipality of the school/educational institution for pupils and students. The municipality of the school is not given for military university colleges.

3.2.6. Labour market variables for census week

The census week is 29 October to 4 November 2001.

Labour force participation

The population is divided into three groups: employed, unemployed and persons not in the labour force. Based on the available data and the method that is used, only persons aged between 16 and 74 can be classified as employed or unemployed. Persons under 16 or over 74 are classified as persons not in the labour force in the census.

Employed persons

Statistics Norway's Labour Force Survey (LFS) defines employed persons as persons who performed work for pay or profit for at least one hour in the reference week, or who were temporarily absent from work due to sickness, holidays, paid leave etc.⁵ Conscripts are also classified as employed persons.

⁴ Apprentices are included in the *Upper secondary schools* classification in the standard.

⁵ This definition is based on the recommendations issued by the International Labour Organisation for producing labour market statistics.

Persons engaged in job training schemes and receiving pay from employers are also classified as employed.

In Census 2001 and other register-based statistics, the objective is to use available data to produce a classification of employed persons that is as close as possible to this definition. The most important register for identifying employed persons is the Register of Employees, which holds information on the duration of jobs, which in turn shows what jobs were active during census week. The other main data sources, the Register of Wage Sums and the Tax Return Statistics, do not have information on the duration of jobs. In these cases, information on wages and income from self-employment as well as supplementary information from other registers and statistical systems is used to classify persons as employed. This method gives a total figure of employed persons which tallies with the corresponding figure from LFS.

For employed persons with more than one job in the census week, one is selected as the main job. Information on place of work (establishment), working hours and status in employment also refers to the main job.

Unemployed persons

Unemployed persons are those registered as seeking work at job centres (Aetat), who are employable and available for the work they are seeking, and who have not been employed in the preceding two weeks. Persons engaged in labour market measures are not regarded as unemployed. In the basis data for Census 2001, information from Aetat concerning unemployed persons is harmonised with register data on employment. The figures that are published can therefore have minor discrepancies compared to the official unemployment figures from Aetat at the end of October 2001.

Persons not in the labour force

This group comprises persons who are neither employed nor unemployed in the census week.

Status in employment

This variable distinguishes between salaried employees and the self-employed and refers to the main job. *Salaried employees* also comprise joint owners of limited companies and other companies with limited liability. *Self-employed* are persons running a business on their own account (alone or with others).

According to the international recommendations for population and housing censuses, a third group should also be distinguished: *family workers* (family members with no fixed salary in a family-owned enterprise). It is not possible to identify this group in Census 2001 and other register-based statistics.

Weekly working hours

For salaried employees, this refers to the settled weekly working hours in the main job, i.e. the number of working hours per week as stated in the employment contract. For self-employed persons, the usual weekly working hours are estimated on the basis of available data.

Industry

Industry describes the type of production or activity at the workplace (establishment). Industry is coded according to the 1994 Standard Industrial Classifications (NACE), see NOS C182. For further information on the classification by of industry, refer to Section 8.

Type of sector

This variable is based on the *Institutional Sector Classification*, which is a statistical standard based on international recommendations of the System of National Accounts 1992-1999 (NOS C 614) issued by the UN (SNA 93). In the statistics, enterprises/legal entities are grouped initially by socio-economic

function, but also by organisational form and ownership. In Census 2001, the following four main groups are used:

- Central government
- Local government, counties
- Local government, municipalities
- Private sector and government enterprises

The last group comprises corporations, the household sector, non-profit organisations as well as employed persons with sector unspecified.

Number of persons working in the establishment

The size of the establishment is measured by the number of persons working in the establishment in the census week. All employed persons are counted, including those who have their main job elsewhere.

Place of work

This variable identifies the address of the establishment where the employed person works (main job). Most establishments have a precise location and it is therefore possible, in principle, to give figures for small areas such as basic statistical units. However, the quality of data is uncertain. The main publication of workplaces in Census 2001 is therefore at municipal/urban district level. Statistics for other geographical classifications can be supplied on request.

The number of *workplaces* in a region is defined as the number of employed persons who have their place of work in the region.

Municipality of work

This variable specifies the municipality in which an establishment is located and corresponds to the location of the establishment. For employed persons for whom there is no information on municipality of work, or where the data available does not give valid information on the individual's place of work, the municipality of residence is registered for municipality of work. This mainly applies to seamen, armed forces personnel, conscripts and some self-employed persons. Places of work on Svalbard and Jan Mayen and the continental shelf are specified separately.

Commuting

In Census 2001, no information was gathered on travel to work, however, statistics comparing place of residence and place of work have been produced. In the published tables, legal residence is used, but tables can also be provided on request where the actual place of residence is used for employed students living away from home.

By comparing the individual's place of residence with place of work, the scope of travel to/from work or commuting between regions can be established. The statistics are published at municipal/urban district level. For some employed persons, the location of the establishment will not be the same as the place of reporting for work. Commuting is not necessarily the same as daily travel to/from work. Some people will be weekly commuters, others might be part-time employees and some are working wholly or partly at home.

In-commuters to a municipality refer to persons who have their place of work in the municipality but are resident in another municipality. *Out-commuters* refer to persons living in the municipality but with their place of work in another municipality.

Current activity status

This variable is based on *labour force participation*.

Persons in the labour force

Persons in the labour force (employed and unemployed) are defined as above. Persons that are both unemployed and employed during the course of a week are always regarded as employed.

Persons not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force in receipt of one of the following national insurance benefits in November 2001 are classified as *pensioners*: retirement pension, invalidity pension, widow/widower's pension or a contractual pension (voluntary early retirement scheme).

Persons that are not classified as pensioners are classified as *in education* if they were pupils/students on 1 October 2001. Persons studying abroad are also included here. Persons engaged in job training schemes according to the Register of Unemployed, are also counted in this group.

Persons that are not pensioners or in education belong to the group *Others*. This group includes persons whose main activity is housework.

Mother/father's employment (for children aged 0-17)

For the definition of child, see *Number of children in household*. Children are classified by family type (married couples/registered partners with children, cohabitees with children and mothers/fathers with children). They are then subdivided according to whether one or both adults are employed. Employed persons are classified according to their working hours.

Couple's employment

See Section 3.3 *Variables for couples and families*.

3.2.7. Labour market variables for census year

The census year is the calendar year 2001.

Persons employed 100 hours or more per year

In Census 90, employed in the year was defined as persons performing work for pay or profit for at least 100 hours per year. All jobs, not only the main job, were counted. Sick leave, holidays, paid leave etc. were included.

In Census 2001, the objective is to use available register data to produce a classification of employed persons in the census year that is as close as possible to this definition. Using information on wages for the year, duration of jobs and weekly working hours, the number of working hours per year is calculated for all employees. For self-employed persons, information on income and working hours from the LFS is used. Total working hours is the sum of the working hours of all jobs; however some adjustments are made for the number of jobs allowed at the same time for each person. Calculations are only carried out for persons aged 16-74 years.

Persons employed 100 hours or more per year are classified by total working hours per year. For employed persons with more than one job during the year, the job with the highest number of working hours is selected as the main job. Information on place of work (establishment) and status in employment refers to the main job.

Working hours per year

Working hours per year is calculated as described above. The accuracy of the calculations is limited by the quality of input data. Therefore working hours per year is only given for intervals: 100-499 hours, 500-999 hours, 1 000-1 299 hours and 1 300 hours or more.

Other variables

The other variables for the census year correspond to the variables in the census week, except for the fact that they relate to the main job in the year. The variables are Status in employment, Industry, Type of sector, Number of persons working in the establishment, Place of work and Municipality of work. Variables describing the establishment relate to the situation in the census week.

3.2.8. Income variables

All income variables refer to year 2001.

The standard publication of Census 2001 only includes after-tax income for households. Statistics based on other income variables can be supplied on request.

Employment income

Employment income is the sum of wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.

Wages and salaries

This amount comprises wages and salaries, fees, other remuneration, value of free car etc., profit on expenditure payments, income from other work and sick pay. Earned income of children below 13 years is also included.

Net entrepreneurial income

This amount comprises entrepreneurial income from agriculture and forestry, fishing and hunting and other industries and taxable sick pay related to entrepreneurial activity. The year's loss from the business is deducted. Entrepreneurial income earned in municipalities other than the municipality of residence is regarded as *property income*.

Property income

This amount comprises income from interest on bank deposits, accounts receivable, debt instruments etc., dividends on shares, holding gains, net income from lets on non-commercial property, yields from life insurance, income from abroad and all entries in the *Other income* item in the tax return. Tax-deductible losses on the sale of housing and other property, and tax deductible losses on the sale of shares etc. are deducted from the amount.

Transfers

Transfers are the sum of taxable and tax-free transfers.

Taxable transfers

This amount comprises various national insurance benefits (retirement pension, invalidity pension, rehabilitation allowance, widow/widower's pension, transitional benefits, child's pension, married couple's allowance etc.), occupational pensions, unemployment benefit, maintenance payments received, annuity not related to employment, pension derived from a surrendered property where this does not relate to agriculture and forestry etc.

Tax-free transfers

This amount comprises, housing benefit, study grants, family allowance, social assistance, basic and attendance benefits for disabled, cash-for-care, lump sum in connection with giving birth, tax-free benefit for child care, tax-free war risk bonus, tax-free part of redundancy pay, tax-free death benefit, tax-free subsistence allowance for seamen etc.

Gross wealth

Gross wealth is the sum of real capital and gross financial capital. *Real capital* comprises properties, factories, forests, operating equipment and other business assets, as well as movables. *Gross financial capital* comprises bank deposits, unit trusts, bond funds, money market funds, taxable wealth abroad, other securities, as well as other receivables and wealth. All values linked to wealth are fiscal values.

Surtax basis

The surtax basis (total personal income) is a term used in connection with gross income, and comprises employment income (personal income from salaries and estimated personal income from business) and taxable pensions for individual taxpayers. Property income is not included in the surtax basis. State surtax is calculated accordingly.

After-tax income

See Section 3.4 *Household variables*.

3.2.9. Variables relating to private cars and driving licences

Driving licence

This variable identifies whether a person holds a valid driving licence for a private car (class B). *Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.*

Number of private cars owned

This variable identifies how many private cars a person owns, i.e. for which the person is the registered owner. As well as private cars, small combi vans, small vans and minibuses are also included.

Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.

Number of private cars available

This is based on the number of cars that are owned by the individual person. Persons with the free use of a company car are regarded as having one additional car.

3.2.10. Family and household variables for persons

In general terms, variables for families and households (see Sections 3.3 and 3.4), such as type of family and type of household, can be used to characterise an individual in a family or household. All persons in the same family or household are given the same value. Family and household variables for *persons* also describe the individual's position within the family or household.

The *family status* and *household status* variables were primarily created for international reporting and are therefore based on the family terms used in the UN and EU's recommendations on population and housing censuses. *Family nucleus* is defined here as a family with at least two persons, i.e. all family types except for one-person families. Additionally, the limit for "adult children" is 25 years and not 18 years as otherwise used in Census 2001.

Family status

Family status is a variable that identifies the status of an individual within a family. This variable is only required for persons belonging to a family nucleus, and only for persons resident in private households. The classifications used are as follows:

- Husband/man in registered partnership
- Wife/woman in registered partnership
- Male partner in consensual union
- Female partner in consensual union
- Lone father
- Lone mother
- Child under 25 years
- Son/daughter aged 25 years and older

Household status

Household status is a variable that identifies the status of an individual within a household. This variable is based on households according to their legal address.

The main division is between persons resident in private households and persons resident in other households. Persons resident in private households are classified according to whether the household is made up of at least one family nucleus or not. Households with a family nucleus are classified in the same way as for family status. Another group is also included: Other persons in the household not belonging to the family nucleus. Persons in households that are not made up of a family core are classified according to whether they live alone or together with others.

Living in a bedsitter

This variable identifies whether a person lives in a bedsitter. Bedsitters with and without their own entrance are included. Housing units with a separate kitchen are not considered to be bedsitters. *Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.*

3.3. Variables for couples and families

These variables are based on the family terms defined in Section 3.1. For international reporting, the term family nucleus is used, i.e. families with at least two persons.

Type of couple

Couples are characterised by whether they are married couples, registered partners or cohabiting, and whether there are children in the family. Children under 18 years belonging to the family of at least one of the parents are included. (See *Number of children in family*).

Type of family

The classification of family types is based on the Standard for the Classification of Families and Households (NOS C 677). In Census 2001, the family type is only given for persons resident in private households. The aggregated classification is most commonly used in tables:

- One-person family
- Couple without resident children
- Couple with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
- Couple with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
- Couple with adult children (youngest child 18 years and older)
- Lone mother/father with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
- Lone mother/father with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
- Lone mother/father with adult children (youngest child 18 years and older)
- Other families

The detailed classification of the standard is expanded as follows:

For one-person families with *age*

For couples whether they are married, registered partners or cohabiters

For couples without children with *age of oldest person*

Distinction between lone mother with children and lone father with children

The group *Other families* mainly consists of families for whom the information is incomplete.

Number of persons in family

This variable is also known as *size of family*.

Number of children in family

This variable comprises persons below 18 years who are registered as resident with the family of at least one of the parents. For the definition of *family*, refer to Section 3.1. Information is also given on the number of adult children in the family (children 18 years and older).⁶

Age of youngest child in family

For the definition of child, see *Number of children in family*.

Number of employed persons in family

This variable comprises the number of employed persons in the census week.

Couple's employment

This variable identifies whether neither, one (man or woman) or both parties of the couple are employed in the census week. A classification is also given for weekly working hours for employed persons.

Mother/father's employment

See *Labour market variables for the census week* in Section 3.2.6.

3.4. Household variables

Number of families in household

All households contain at least one family. This variable is used to distinguish between one-family households and two or more-family households.

Number of family nuclei in household

This variable is used for international reporting. Households that consist of only one-person families are not regarded as having a family nucleus (non-family households).

Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.

Type of household⁷

The unit *household* is defined in Section 3.1. The household type for private households is defined according to the Standard for the Classification of Families and Households (NOS C 677). A distinction is made between one-family and two or more-family households, as is also the case for households with children and those without. For the definition of child, see *Number of children in household*.

One-family households are classified in the same way as family types. Households that consist of a one-person family are referred to as “living alone”.

Two or more-family households are classified as follows:

- Households with two or more one-person families
- Other households without children aged 0-17 years
- Households with children aged 0-17 years

The first two classifications are often grouped together as *two or more family households without children aged 0-17 years*.

⁶ For international reporting, the limit for adult children is 25 years.

⁷ This is the main classification by type of household in Census 2001. A different classification system is used for international reporting, see Section 8.5.

Number of persons in household

This variable is also known as *size of household*.

Number of children in household

This variable comprises persons below 18 years who are registered as resident with the family of at least one of the parents. Persons younger than 18 years who are registered as resident with adults other than their parents, e.g. foster children, are not regarded as children in the household in this context. Information is also given on the number of adult children in the family (children 18 years and older).⁸

Age of youngest child in household

This variable identifies the household by the age of the youngest child in the household. For the definition of child, see *Number of children in household*.

Age of oldest person in household

This variable identifies the household by the age of the oldest person in the household. The person's age on 31 December 2001 is used here.

Number of employed persons in household

The number of employed persons in the census week is specified here. A classification is also given by weekly working hours.

After-tax income

After-tax income is the total of employment income, property income and transfers (see Section 3.2.8 *Income variables*) with deductions for assessed taxes and negative transfers. *Assessed taxes* comprises income tax and property tax to municipalities, the central government and county, employees' national insurance contributions, tax on individual pension schemes, penalties for late filing and additional taxes. All relief and tax reductions are deducted. *Negative transfers* comprises premiums and contributions to employee pension schemes, obligatory maintenance payments, benefits derived from a surrendered property not related to agriculture and forestry etc.

A figure is first calculated for each person in the household, and these are subsequently added together to arrive at the household's total income.

Number of driving licence holders in household

This variable identifies the number of persons holding a driving licence for a private car (class B). *Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.*

Number of private cars owned by household

This variable identifies how many private cars are owned by the members of the household. As well as private cars, small combi vans, small vans and minibuses are also included. *Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.*

Number of private cars available for household

This variable identifies how many private cars the members of the household have at their disposal. A figure is calculated for each person based on the number of cars that are registered in the individual's name. Persons with the free use of a company car are regarded as having one car in addition. The number of cars is then added up for all persons in the household. Refer to Section 6.5.

⁸ For international reporting, the limit for adult children is 25 years.

Tenure status

This variable refers to the household's type of ownership/tenancy of the dwelling. *Owner* is defined as owner-occupiers and owners through housing co-operatives or limited companies. Persons who are owners of bonds in a bond company are regarded as being tenants of the dwelling. Where households rent the dwelling, the type of lease is specified (rented from a private individual, rental housing company, municipality, staff dwelling etc).

The household is regarded as the owner of the dwelling where at least one of the persons in the household is registered as owner.

3.5. Dwelling variables

Number of occupants in dwelling

This variable refers to the number of persons that are registered as resident in the dwelling on the census date. The legal address is used unless otherwise specified. The number of occupants in the dwelling is the same as the *number of persons in the household*.

Note that in housing tables, "total number of occupants" only comprises persons living in private dwellings. This is somewhat less than the total population, which also comprises persons who do not live in private households (institutional households etc.).

Utility floor space

Utility floor space is a standard of measure referring to the area within the surrounding walls of the dwelling. All types of rooms (including storage rooms) within the walls of the dwelling are included. Excluded from the utility floor space are areas of bedsitters and small flats that are rented out, rooms that can only be accessed by leaving the dwelling and lofts that are accessed by ladder. Utility floor space is not directly comparable with *useful floor space*, which has been used in previous population and housing censuses, see Section 6.6.

Number of rooms in dwelling

Number of rooms refers to living rooms of at least 6 m² that can be used all year round. Kitchens, bathrooms, WCs, utility rooms, halls etc. are not included, nor are rooms that are only used for business purposes.

Kitchen

The kitchen is the part of the dwelling where cooking equipment is installed. The kitchen can be a separate room; however open plan kitchens are also considered kitchens. Where more than one dwelling shares a kitchen, e.g. in bedsitters in a block of bedsitters, none of the dwellings are regarded as having a kitchen. Information is available on whether such dwellings have access to a *shared kitchen*.

Number of bathrooms

Bathroom refers to rooms in which a bathtub and/or shower are installed.

Number of WCs

This variable refers to the number of WCs that are actually within the dwelling. WCs outside the dwelling or which are shared by several dwellings are not included.

Accessibility for wheelchair users

Can get into dwelling without help

For a wheelchair user to be able to enter the dwelling without help, certain requirements should be met. Among others, there should not be stairs hindering entrance into the dwelling and the front door should be at least 80 cm wide.

Can use all important rooms in dwelling

This variable shows whether a wheelchair user can use the bath, toilet, at least one bedroom, kitchen and living room in the dwelling without help. This is evaluated irrespective of whether the person concerned needs help to get into the dwelling or not.

Systems for heating

This variable identifies the types of heaters or heating systems that exist in the dwelling, irrespective of whether these are actually in use. In the statistics, dwellings are also classified according to combinations of heating systems.

Sources of energy for heating

This variable refers to the energy sources that are actually used to heat the dwelling.

Central heating and district heating plant

This variable identifies whether the dwelling has central heating and/or is linked to a district heating plant.

Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.

Sewers

A distinction is made between dwellings that are connected to the public sewers, dwellings with a private sewer system, and dwellings that are not connected to any type of sewer system. Dwellings with a private sewer system are subdivided into groups depending on whether they have a private system for their own dwelling or whether they have a shared sewer system for more than one dwelling.

Garage/carport/parking space

This variable shows whether the dwelling has its own garage/carport and/or dedicated parking space. Where occupants rent a garage/carport/parking space that does not belong to the dwelling, this is not included.

Garden

This variable provides information on whether the occupants have access to their own garden or has a shared garden with neighbours.

Balcony/veranda/terrace

This variable provides information on whether the dwelling has a balcony, veranda or terrace.

Renovation/improvements

Extensive improvements and renovation are defined as major work that has been carried out to raise the standard of the dwelling. The year that renovation/improvements were carried out is specified. Where renovation/improvements have been carried out in several rounds, the last round is specified. *Statistics based on this variable are not included in the standard publication of Census 2001, but data can be supplied on request.*

3.6. Building variables

Type of building

This variable shows the type of building in which the dwelling is located. The following categories are used:

1. Detached house or farmhouse
2. Linked house, row house, terraced house or vertically divided two-dwelling building
3. Horizontally divided two-dwelling building or other house with less than three floors
4. Block of flats or similar
5. Commercial building, residential building for institutional households or similar

Small house is a generic term which comprises groups 2 and 3 above.

The source for this variable is the GAB Register, and it is therefore not directly comparable with the corresponding variables from Census 90 in which information was gathered from questionnaires (refer to Section 6.6).

Year of construction

Year of construction is the year the building was ready to be occupied. In buildings with several dwellings in which occupation was gradual, year of construction is the year in which at least half of the dwellings in the building were ready to be occupied. For houses that have been reconstructed, the original year of construction is given.

Basement

This variable shows whether the building has a basement.

Lower ground floor

This variable shows whether the building has a lower ground floor.

Number of floors

This variable identifies the total number of floors in the building in which the dwelling is located, irrespective of the floor on which the dwelling is located. Basement and lower ground floor are not included in the number of floors. Loft is only included if it is fitted out for accommodation purposes.

Lift

This variable provides information on whether a lift has been installed in the building. Lift here is defined as passenger lift, not a goods lift or stairway elevator installed in a detached house.

3.7. Geographic variables

The Standard for Regional Classifications (REGIN) is a hierarchical system made up of five levels: country (REGIN 1), regions (REGIN 2), counties (REGIN 3), economic regions (REGIN 4) and municipalities (REGIN 5). For more information, refer to the Standard for Regional Classifications (NOS C513).

Region

Region is a level between counties and country. The regions consist of a whole number of counties. Norway is divided into 7 regions: Oslo and Akershus, Hedmark and Oppland, South Eastern Norway, Agder and Rogaland, Western Norway, Trøndelag and Northern Norway (refer to the Standard for

Regional Classifications NOS C 513). The first three given here are collectively known as Eastern Norway.

County

The county classification as at 1 January 2002 applies here.

Economic region

The classification of economic regions is a regional division between the county and municipal levels. This classification supersedes Statistics Norway's grouping of trade regions and forecast regions. The country is divided into 89 economic regions. The term "economic region" is used because the criteria for defining the regions are related to economic conditions (labour market, retail trade). For more information, see the Classification of Economic Regions (NOS C 634). The classification used in Census 2001 has been revised in accordance with the county-municipal classification as at 1 January 2002.

Municipality

The municipality classification as at 1 January 2002 applies here. Våle and Ramnes municipalities in Vestfold were merged on 1 January 2002, and named Re municipality. Ølen municipality was moved from Hordaland county to the county of Rogaland.

Urban district

Urban districts constitute geographic areas in an urban municipality. Administrative and political urban districts are geographic areas with a local government, separate administration and political committees. In the Official Statistics of Norway, the term "urban district" is related to the four largest urban municipalities: Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Stavanger. The urban districts are made up of whole basic statistical units, but not always of whole statistical tracts. For more information, refer to the Standard for Regional Classifications (NOS C 513).

Statistical tract

A statistical tract is an intermediate level between municipalities and basic statistical units. A statistical tract is thus a collection of a whole number of basic units, and a municipality consists of a whole number of statistical tracts. There are approximately 1 550 statistical tracts in Norway. For more information, refer to the Standard for Regional Classifications (NOS C 513).

Basic statistical unit

The purpose of dividing municipalities into basic statistical units is to create small, stable geographic units that are suitable for the presentation of regional statistics. Basic units are organised so as to be stable over a reasonable period of time and to make a coherent geographic area. Their demarcation is not connected to the demarcation of urban settlements. A basic unit may therefore contain both densely and sparsely populated areas. Basic units are not required to coincide with parish, school or constituency boundaries. There are approximately 13 700 basic units in Norway. For more information, refer to the Standard for Regional Classifications (NOS C 513).

Urban settlement

An urban settlement is defined as a collection of houses, housing a minimum of 200 persons, where the distance between the houses does not normally exceed 50 metres. Estimated deviations exceeding 50 metres between the houses is permitted in areas that will not, or cannot, be built up, e.g. parks, sports centres, industrial areas and natural obstructions such as rivers or arable land. House clusters that form a natural part of an urban settlement are included up to a distance of 400 metres from the core of the settlement.

Urban settlements are geographic areas with a dynamic demarcation, and the number of urban settlements and their boundaries will change over time depending on building activity and demographic trends.

The urban settlement classification is a completely different type of classification from the administrative classification in municipalities and basic units. The urban settlement demarcation is completely independent of the basic unit classification, and can also cross municipal and county boundaries. Automatic demarcation of urban settlements has taken place since 1999. In Census 2001, the boundaries as at 1 January 2002 were used. For more information, refer to the Standard for Regional Classifications (NOS C 513).

Densely/sparsely populated area

This variable provides a classification for densely and sparsely populated areas. Densely populated areas are areas located within an urban settlement, and sparsely populated areas are all areas that are not densely populated.

Co-ordinates

Addresses are located using co-ordinates. The co-ordinate system is UTM zone 33, datum EUREF89. By using the co-ordinates, data from Census 2001 can be presented on areas that are independent of the fixed geographic classifications, e.g. on the grid system. The potential for providing data from small geographic areas is limited due to the protection of personal privacy.

4. Overview of standards

The following is an overview of the standards that are used in Census 2001 and a note of where they are published.

Standard Industrial Classification. NOS C 182

Regional Classifications. An Overview of Standards in Norwegian Official Statistics. NOS C 513

Classification of Economic Regions. NOS C 634

Norwegian Standard Classification of Education. Revised 2000. NOS C 751

National Accounts 1992-1999. Institutional Sector Accounts. NOS C 614

Standard for the Classification of Families and Households. NOS C 677

5. Variable values

This section presents the values of the individual variables. These values are either listed or reference is made to where they can be found.

5.1. Person variables

5.1.1. Demographic variables

Date of birth

Age at end of year

Whole years.

Age on census date

Whole years.

Sex

- Male
- Female

Marital status

- Never married
- Married
- Widow/widower
- Divorced
- Separated
- Registered partner
- Separated partner
- Divorced partner
- Surviving partner

Actual marital status

- Living in couple
 - Married
 - Registered partners
 - Cohabiting
- Not living in a couple

Number of children borne alive

5.1.2. Residence variables

Place of residence

For street addresses:

- Municipality number
- Street name code
- House number
- Letter

For cadastral addresses:

- Municipality number

- Cadastral unit number
- Property unit number
- Leasehold unit number

Municipality of residence

Standard municipality numbers, see Regional Classifications. An overview of standards in the Official Statistics of Norway (NOS C 513) and the List of Municipalities appendix dated 1 June 2002 (ssb.no, Regional Classifications).

Residence one year prior to the census

- Persons under 1 year of age (not born one year prior to census date)
- Same address as on the census date
- Have moved within the same municipality
- Have moved from another municipality within the same economic region
- Have moved from another economic region within the same county
- Have moved from another county within the same region
- Have moved from another region
- Have immigrated from an EU country
- Have immigrated from a country outside the EU

Total population

Number of persons.

5.1.3. Variables relating to immigration

Immigrant category

- First generation immigrants without Norwegian background
- Persons born in Norway with two parents born abroad
- Adopted from a foreign country
- Born abroad with one Norwegian-born parent
- Born in Norway with one parent born abroad
- Born abroad with Norwegian-born parents
- No immigrant background

Persons of immigrant background

Yes/no

Country of birth

Standard country code, see Regional Classifications. An overview of standards in the Official Statistics of Norway, NOS C 513 (code list for countries used in social statistics).

Country background

Standard country code, see Regional Classifications. An overview of standards in the Official Statistics of Norway, NOS C 513 (code list for countries used in social statistics).

Country background of spouse

See *Country background* .

Citizenship

Standard country code, see Regional Classifications. An overview of standards in the Official Statistics of Norway, NOS C 513 (code list for countries used in social statistics).

Date of first stay in Norway

Length of stay in Norway

Whole years.

Age at immigration

Whole years.

Reason for immigration

- Refugee
- Other

5.1.4. Education variables – highest completed education

Type of education (NUS2000)

See the Norwegian Standard Classification of Education. Revised 2000 (NOS C 751). For the classification of levels and fields of study in Census 2001 refer to Section 8.2.

Type of education (ISCED97)

See the Norwegian Standard Classification of Education. Revised 2000 (NOS C 751).

Completed studies in applied pedagogics

Yes/no.

5.1.5. Education variables – currently in education

Pupil/student on census date

- Pupil in Norway
- Student in Norway
- Pupil/student abroad

Type of education – currently in education

See the Norwegian Standard Classification of Education. Revised 2000 (NOS C 751). For the classification of levels and fields of study in Census 2001 refer to Section 8.

Type of school

- Folk high school
- Upper secondary education⁹
 - Upper secondary schools
 - Employment training
 - Other upper secondary education
- University colleges
 - State university colleges
 - Military university colleges
 - Other university colleges
- Universities and scientific colleges

Full-time/part-time

- Full-time
- Part-time

⁹ Does not include apprentices.

Municipality of school

Standard municipality number, see Regional Classifications. An overview of standards in the Official Statistics of Norway, (NOS C 513), and the List of Municipalities appendix dated 1 June 2002. *County* is specified by means of a county number + 00 (e.g. 0400 is Hedmark county).

5.1.6. Labour market variables for census week

Labour force participation

- In the labour force
 - Employed
 - Unemployed
- Not in the labour force

Status in employment

- Salaried employee
- Self-employed

Weekly working hours

- 1-19 hours
- 20-29 hours
- 30 hours and more

Industry

Refer to Standard Industrial Classifications from 1994 (NACE), NOS C 182 and Section 8.1.

Type of sector

- Central government
- Local government, counties
- Local government, municipalities
- Private sector and government enterprises

Number of persons working in the establishment

Place of work

Basic statistical unit number and/or co-ordinates.

Municipality of work

Standard municipality number, refer to Regional Classifications. An overview of standards in the Official Statistics of Norway NOS C 513, and the List of Municipalities appendix dated 1 June 2002. Codes for *Other Norwegian areas* (Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the continental shelf) are used.

Commuting

Combination of *municipality of residence* and *municipality of work*.

Current activity status

- In the labour force
 - Employed
 - Unemployed
- Not in the labour force
 - In education
 - Pensioners
 - Others

Mother/father's employment (for children aged 0-17)

- Married couple with children
 - Neither adult employed
 - One adult employed
 - 30 hours or more a week
 - Less than 30 hours a week
 - Both adults employed
 - Both 30 hours or more a week
 - One 30 hours or more a week
 - Both less than 30 hours a week
- Cohabitees with children
 - Neither adult employed
 - One adult employed
 - 30 hours or more a week
 - Less than 30 hours a week
 - Both adults employed
 - Both 30 hours or more a week
 - One 30 hours or more a week
 - Both less than 30 hours a week
- Lone mother/father with children
 - Neither adult employed
 - One adult employed
 - 30 hours or more a week
 - Less than 30 hours a week

5.1.7. Labour market variables for census year

Employed 100 hours or more per year

Yes/no

Working hours per year

- 100-499 hours
- 500-999 hours
- 1 000-1 299 hours
- 1 300 hours and over

Other variables

Status in employment, Industry, Type of sector, Number of persons working in the establishment, Place of work and Municipality of work: See corresponding variables in *Labour market variables for census week*.

5.1.8. Income variables

Employment income

Norwegian kroner

Property income

Norwegian kroner

Transfers

Norwegian kroner

Gross wealth

Norwegian kroner

Surtax basis

Norwegian kroner

5.1.9. Variables relating to private cars and driving licences

Driving licence

Yes/no

Number of private cars owned

Number of private cars available

5.1.10. Family and household variables for persons

Family status

- Husband/man in registered partnership
- Wife/woman in registered partnership
- Male partner in consensual union
- Female partner in consensual union
- Lone father
- Lone mother
- Child under 25 years of age
- Son/daughter aged 25 years or older

Household status

- Person in a private household
 - Person in a nuclear family household
 - Husband/man in registered partnership
 - Wife/woman in registered partnership
 - Male partner in consensual union
 - Female partner in consensual union
 - Lone father
 - Lone mother
 - Child under 25 years of age
 - Son/daughter aged 25 years or older
 - Other person in nuclear family household (but not a member of the family nucleus)
 - Person in other private households
 - Living alone
 - Living with others
- Person not in a private household

Living in a bedsitter

Yes/no

5.2. Variables for couples and families

Type of couple

- Married couple with children
- Married couple without children
- Cohabiting couple with children
- Cohabiting couple without children

Registered partners with/without children are included in the groups married couple with/without children.

Type of family

Aggregated classification:

- One-person family
- Couple without resident children
- Couple with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
- Couple with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
- Couple with adult children (youngest child 18 years and older)
- Lone mother/father with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
- Lone mother/father with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
- Lone mother/father with adult children (youngest child 18 years and older)
- Other families

For the *detailed classification*, see Section 8.3.

Number of persons in family

Number of children in family

Age of youngest child in family

Whole years.

Number of employed persons in family

Couple's employment

- Neither employed
- One employed
 - Man
 - Woman
- Both employed

5.3. Household variables

Number of families in household

Number of family nuclei in household

Type of household

Aggregated classification:

- One-family households
 - Living alone
 - Couple with no resident children

- Couple with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
- Couple with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
- Lone mother/father with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
- Lone mother/father with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
- One-family households with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
- Two or more -family households
 - With children 0-17 years
 - With no children 0-17 years

For the detailed classification and classification used for international reporting, refer to Sections 8.4 and 8.5.

Number of persons in household

Number of children in household

Age of youngest child in household

Whole years.

Age of oldest person in household

Whole years.

Number of employed persons in household

- Working hours 1-19 hours a week
- Working hours 20-29 hours a week
- Working hours 30 hours or more a week

After-tax income

Norwegian kroner

Number of driving licence holders in household

Number of private cars owned by household

Number of private cars available for household

Tenure status

- Owns the dwelling
 - Owner-occupier
 - Owner through housing co-operative or limited company
- Rents the dwelling
 - From a private person
 - From a rental housing company
 - From the municipality
 - As a staff dwelling
 - Other arrangement

5.4. Dwelling variables

Number of occupants in dwelling

Utility floor space

- Less than 30 m²
- 30-39 m²
- 40-49 m²
- 50-59 m²
- 60-79 m²
- 80-99 m²
- 100-119 m²
- 120-139 m²
- 140-159 m²
- 160-199 m²
- 200-249 m²
- 250-299 m²
- 300-349 m²
- 350 m² or more

Number of rooms in dwelling

Kitchen

- Kitchen
- No kitchen
 - Access to a shared kitchen
 - No access to a shared kitchen

Number of bathrooms

Number of WCs

Accessibility for wheelchair users

Can get into dwelling without help

Yes/no

Can use all important rooms in dwelling

Yes/no

Systems for heating

Identifies whether the dwelling has one or more of the following systems:

- Panel heaters, heating cables, other electric heaters
- Radiators or hot-water heating in floors
- Open fireplace
- Enclosed fireplace or other ovens that burn wood, coal, or other kinds of solid fuel
- Stove or other ovens that burn kerosene, oil or other type of liquid fuel
- Heat pump
- Other systems

Sources of energy for heating

Identifies whether the dwelling uses one or more of the following energy sources:

- Electricity
- Wood, wood chips, coal or other type of solid fuel
- Kerosene, Paraffin, oil or other type of liquid fuel
- Gas
- Solar energy
- Other sources of energy

Central heating

Yes/no

District heating plant

Yes/no

Sewers

- Public sewer system
- Private sewer system only for one dwelling
- Private sewer system for more than one dwelling
- Not connected to any type of sewer system

Garage/carport/parking space

- Garage/carport
- No garage/carport
 - Dedicated parking space
 - No dedicated parking space

Garden

- Own garden
- Shared garden with neighbours
- No garden

Balcony/veranda/terrace

Yes/no

Renovation/improvements

- No
- Yes
 - 1970 or earlier
 - 1971-1980
 - 1981 or later

5.5. Building variables

Type of building

- Detached house or farmhouse
- Linked house, row house, terraced house or vertically divided two-dwelling building
- Horizontally divided two-dwelling building or other house with less than three floors
- Block of flats or other building with three or more floors
- Commercial building, residential building for institutional households or similar

Year of construction

- 1900 or earlier

- 1901-1920
- 1921-1940
- 1941-1945
- 1946-1960
- 1961-1970
- 1971-1980
- 1981-1990
- 1991 or later

Basement

Yes/no

Lower ground floor

Yes/no

Number of floors

Lift

Yes/no

5.6. Geographic variables

Region

- Oslo and Akershus
- Hedmark and Oppland
- South Eastern Norway
- Agder and Rogaland
- Western Norway
- Trøndelag
- Northern Norway

County

Refer to ssb.no, Regional Classifications.

Economic region

Refer to ssb.no, Standard for Economic Regions.

Municipality

Refer to ssb.no, Regional Classifications.

Urban district

Refer to ssb.no, Regional Classifications.

Statistical tract

Refer to the municipal reports from Census 2001.

Basic statistical unit

Refer to ssb.no, Regional Classifications.

Urban settlement

Refer to ssb.no, Population Statistics. Population and size of urban settlements, 1 January 2002.

Densely/sparsely populated area

- Densely populated
- Sparsely populated

Co-ordinates

6. Comparability with previous censuses and other statistics

As far as the possibility to follow the long-term development is concerned, the censuses represent unique basis data. Consideration to long-term comparability was therefore important when determining the content of Census 2001, as was comparability with current (annual) sector statistics (see Section 1). This section examines each sector's comparability with previous censuses and other statistics. As regards comparability with previous censuses, the main emphasis is on comparability with Census 90.

6.1. Variables relating to demography, residence and immigration

Comparability with other statistics

All data in Census 2001 fully corresponds with the current population and immigration statistics. However, there is also some information in Census 2001 that can only be produced in connection with the census. This mainly relates to family and household variables based on data from the housing census (see Section 6.5).

Comparability with previous censuses

The most important changes since 1990 are:

- Due to the legislation on registered partnerships that was introduced on 1 August 1993, the variable *marital status* was changed to include four new values (relating to registered partners).
- In 1990, asylum seekers who had not yet received a residence permit could be registered as residents in Norway. This is no longer the case in Census 2001.
- The figure for persons born abroad has been reviewed considerably since new data sources came into use in 1995. However, new data has been produced for Censuses 60, 70 and 80, and for 1 January 1986 and subsequent years, in which the country of birth has been updated.
- Information was gathered on actual place of residence for students and residents of homes for the elderly and nursing homes in Census 2001, which was not the case for Census 90.

6.2. Education variables

Comparability with other statistics

All data in Census 2001 fully corresponds with the current education statistics, with one exception: apprentices are not regarded as pupils in Census 2001.

Comparability with previous censuses

Since 1987, all education statistics in Statistics Norway have been based on a six-digit education code. Extra releases of BHU were produced for previous years in order to ensure long-term comparability. The main difference between Census 90 and Census 2001 is the addition of new variables. Where real changes have been made, methods are applied to take these into account.

In Census 2001, education is coded based on the most recent edition of the Norwegian Standard Classification of Education (NUS2000). In Census 90, the previous version of the standard was used (NUS89).

6.3. Labour market variables

Comparability with other statistics

As the labour market section of Census 2001 is completely register based, the information contained in the census will correspond well with the register-based labour market statistics. However, these statistics only comprise variables that refer to a short reference period (week). No current labour market statistics with a long reference period (year) are available. The total figure for employed persons in the register statistics is the same as in the labour force survey. This also applies to the status of employment classification. However, broken down by other variables such as sex, age, industry, place of work and working hours, there will be differences due to different data sources and methods being used (see Notater 2004/4).

Comparability with previous censuses

Labour market data in Census 90 was gathered by means of a questionnaire, whilst register data was used for Census 2001. Although the definitions used are the same, changing the data collection method could nevertheless lead to a number of changes in the statistics. Some special circumstances are discussed below.

Employed

In Census 90, only persons that stated they were employed in the census year were given questions on employment in the census week. Variables such as occupation and industry etc. were then linked to their main job in the year. In Census 2001, employment in the census week is determined irrespective of whether the person has been employed for 100 hours or more in the year.

In Census 90, the term *economically active* was used, which was replaced by *employed persons* in Census 2001.

Weekly working hours

For persons employed according to the Register of Employees, a classification in three hourly intervals is given for the settled weekly working hours. For other groups of employed persons, the working hours are calculated for the same intervals based on salary or income and duration of employment spells (where this exists). In Census 90, the usual/settled weekly working hours were subdivided into six hourly intervals. According to the guidelines, respondents were required to specify the settled working hours where an employment contract existed. With regard to the variable *settled/usual weekly working hours*, Census 90 and Census 2001 are quite consistent. In Census 90, *actual hours worked in the week* was also included. This variable is not included in Census 2001.

Working hours per year

Census 80 included a question on hours worked per year, divided into four intervals. Census 90 asked about the number of months in full-time and part-time work. Full-time work was defined as 30 hours or more per week. Based on this, a method was also established, which calculated two intervals for working hours per year (less than 1 000 hours and 1 000 hours or more), in order to make the figures comparable with previous censuses. In Census 2001, working hours are calculated for the same hourly intervals as Census 80. Since employment not included in the Register of Employees has limited information on employment spells, it is not possible to calculate the duration of full-time and part-time work in the year in Census 2001. Because the methods used in Censuses 80, 90 and 2001 are rather different, comparisons can be difficult.

Industry

In Census 2001, Industry is coded based on the most recent edition of Standard Industrial Classifications (SN94), also known as NACE (based on the UN's standard ISIC, Rev. 3). In Census 90, the previous version of the standard was used (based on the UN's standard ISIC, Rev. 2).

Occupation

Attempts were made in Census 2001 to obtain *occupation* by means of register data. The data basis for 2001 was not satisfactory and this variable has not therefore been included in Census 2001. However, the register-based labour market statistics for 2003 are expected to cover information on occupation.

Place of work

In Census 90, a question was asked about place of reporting for work. One alternative answer was *no fixed place of work*, and furthermore *place of work* was not given by relatively many respondents. As a result, information on place of work was lacking for about 16% of all employed persons during census week. In Census 2001, information is given on place of work for all employed persons. However this refers to the location of the establishment, which is not necessarily the same as the place of reporting for work for the individual person.

Travel to work

In addition to information on commuting, Census 90 includes three variables related to travel to work: *travelling time*, *number of journeys per week* and *means of travel to work*. Since there is no register data for these variables, they have not been included in Census 2001.

6.4. Income variables

Comparability with other statistics

All income variables in Census 2001 fully correspond with the Income Distribution Survey (IF). It is generally the case that these variables will be available at a more disaggregated level in the sector statistics than in Census 2001. The difference between Census 2001 and IF is in the household composition (see *Households* in Section 6.5). Since Census 2001 has relatively more large households than IF, the average income for all households is somewhat higher in Census 2001 than IF.

Comparability with previous censuses

There will always be changes to income registers over a ten-year period as a result of administrative regulations. Although the income terms remain unchanged, the content can vary from one year to the next. With regard to taxable income, the tax reform in 1992 led to some new income items being introduced and to changes being made to the content of existing terms. The sector statistics will be able to quantify the effects of such changes from year to year, but when comparing the population censuses such changes must be regarded as a condition that affects the comparability generally.

Census 90 included the variable *earned income* (another term is *pensionable earnings*). Earned income comprises wages and salaries and entrepreneurial income. The data basis for pensionable earnings is the Tax Register for Personal Taxpayers. In Census 2001, the data basis for income from employment is the Tax Return Statistics, and the variable *employment income* replaces *earned income*. This means that the income concept used in Census 2001 is somewhat more comprehensive than in Census 90 as non-pensionable income from employment is also regarded part of employment income. With regard to entrepreneurial income, *pensionable income from self-employment* will be replaced with *net entrepreneurial income*. The net entrepreneurial income provides a more accurate picture of the tax result of entrepreneurial activity than pensionable income from self-employment. Whichever data basis is applied, a break with the situation that existed before the tax reform with regard to entrepreneurial income, will occur.

Disposable income was included in Census 90, but there were discrepancies between the definition of *disposable income* in the population census and sector statistics. The main difference was that property income included in the sector statistics but not the population census. In 1997, Statistics Norway revised the term *disposable income*. It was decided to replace *disposable income* with *after-tax income* from 1996. *After tax income* has therefore been included in Census 2001.

As well as the two aforementioned income variables, Census 2001 includes three variables that are new to the population census: *property income*, *gross wealth* and *transfers* (taxable and non-taxable).

6.5. Variables for couples, families and households

Comparability with other statistics

Families

The current family statistics are based on register data and do not therefore identify cohabitees without children in common. These are thus regarded as separate families and classified under *Other family type*. In Census 2001, cohabitees without children in common are identified from data in the housing form. Cohabitees are therefore regarded as one family as long as they are registered as resident in the same dwelling.

Households

The annual household statistics are published as part of the income and wealth survey for households (IF) and are based on interviews conducted on a sample of the population. Households according to their actual place of residence are used here, and not their legal address, as is the case in Census 2001. The most important difference is that unmarried students living away from home in IF are regarded as resident at place of study, whilst in Census 2001 this group is regarded as resident in the household of the parents. This means that the proportion of households with adult children is higher in Census 2001 than IF, whilst the proportion of household types *living alone* and *couples without resident children* is lower. Another difference is that Census 2001 uses *dwelling household* and not *housekeeping unit*, as is the case in IF.

Comparability with previous censuses

Families and households

In comparison with Census 90, it is the definition of family that has particularly changed. In Census 90, cohabitees were regarded as belonging to their own separate family, which also applied to cohabitees with children in common. This means that the number of families in Census 90 was higher than it would have been if the method in Census 2001 had been used.

This also affects the classification of households, particularly with regard to one-family and two or more-family households. Statistics Norway's Standard for the Classification of Households and Families is from 2001, and differs somewhat from the classification of families and households in Census 90.

Number of private cars available for household

In Census 90, information on this variable was gathered from questionnaires. In Census 2001, this variable is based on the Register of Motor Vehicles and the Register of Wage Sums. The data sources used in Census 2001 will intercept most, but not all, households with the use of a private car. This is because a number of households have the use of cars which are owned by (registered in the name of) persons that belong to other households or are leased. There is also reason to expect that some people may use company cars to such an extent that they would respond in a questionnaire that they have the use of a car, but without this applying to the regulations on employee benefits taxation.

As a result, figures from Census 2001 are not directly comparable with the Census 90 figures. The published figures show a decrease in the percentage of households with the use of a car from 1990 to 2001, which is probably not realistic. The Survey of Consumer Expenditure shows a moderate increase in the number of households with the use of a car for this period.

6.6. Variables for dwellings and housing conditions

Comparability with other statistics

The housing census intersects with several sector statistics, the most important being the building statistics, the house price index and the survey of living conditions. In the GAB Register, *utility floor space* is the standard used to measure the size of dwellings. The housing census is to be used to upgrade the GAB Register with information on utility floor space of dwellings located in multiple-dwelling buildings. Furthermore, future housing censuses will be based on the GAB Register. Consequently, Statistics Norway chose to ask questions on utility floor space in the housing census in 2001. This deviates from the surveys of living conditions, which use useful floor space. There is therefore good comparability with the building statistics and other statistics that are based on information from the GAB Register. Comparability with future housing censuses will also be good.

Comparability with previous censuses

In Census 90 (and in previous censuses), *useful floor space* was used as a measurement of the size of the dwelling. Useful floor space was specified in the form as the area of all rooms used for living purposes. In Census 2001, *utility floor space* is used. Utility floor space is specified in the forms as the area of all types of rooms including storage rooms within the walls of the house or flat. The difference between useful floor space in Census 90 and utility floor space in Census 2001 is that store rooms, utility rooms, boiler rooms, etc. were not included in Census 90. Thus the variable used in Census 2001 gives most dwellings a greater area than that of Census 90.

In Census 2001, *type of building* is retrieved from the GAB Register. If type of building was not specified in the GAB Register, this information was gathered from the housing form. The transition to using the GAB Register as the main source complicates the comparability with previous censuses because a change observed might be due to the transition to a new data source rather than real changes over time. At national level, the figures show a relatively strong increase in the number of dwellings in the group *Commercial buildings, residential buildings for institutional households or similar* from Census 90 to Census 2001 (about 60 000 dwellings). This is partly because this group comprises approximately 15 000 bedsitters in 2001 for which type of building was not specified in the GAB Register. The increase is also probably partly due to the transition to a new data source.

In Census 2001, no distinction is made between large and small kitchens (over/below 6m²), as was the case in all censuses dating back to Census 60. In Census 2001, anyone without a kitchen was asked if they have access to a shared kitchen. The last time this question was included was in Census 70.

The 1980 and 1990 housing censuses only provided figures for dwellings where persons were registered as resident according to the National Population Register. In Census 2001, information was also collected on dwellings of unmarried students living in a dwelling other than the one they are registered resident.

6.7. Regional classifications and variables

The regional classifications and variables are the same as those used in the sector statistics. However, Census 2001 publishes more types of data at a detailed level than the sector statistics.

The regional classifications and variables correspond to Census 90. In Census 2001 *place of work* is registered with a numerical address. This allows a more detailed specification of the place of work than in previous censuses, where *place of work* was only identified by municipality.

7. Products and services

Statistics from Census 2001 are mainly published electronically on Statistic Norway's web site, ssb.no. However, some statistics is published on paper: municipal, urban district and county reports, summaries of electronic publications and a publication of the main results. The majority of the statistics are available as figures for the country, counties, municipalities and urban districts (the four largest cities). The most demanded statistics are also published at basic unit level.

Today's statistics

All releases of statistics from Census 2001 are marked by a presentation in "Today's statistics" on Statistics Norway's web site. This consists of an article and a set of tables. The tables provide the key figures for the country and some provide figures for individual municipalities. The tables are published in html format and can be saved in Excel on the user's PC.

StatBank Norway

When new statistics are released, these are also published on the web site under StatBank Norway. StatBank Norway is a software system with access to a database, which enables users to compile and export their own tables. These tables can be saved on the user's PC in a number of formats for further processing.

The tables can be saved as PC Axis files. The PC Axis software can be downloaded free from Statistics Norway's web site. This software allows the user to further process the statistics in a very flexible way. The statistics can also be presented on maps using software known as PX Map, or stored in the desired format.

StatBank Norway allows users to create both simple and more complex tables, but is primarily intended as a tool for users who require more than the simplest tables. The system is basically very flexible with regard to the tables that can be stored. However, it is also necessary to protect personal privacy, so Statistics Norway cannot therefore enable the export of information that can be traced to individuals.

Municipal, urban district and county reports

Since all the main results from Census 2001 are published on the Internet, the municipality reports have a different role in this census than in the previous censuses when these reports were the first and most important publication. Completeness is therefore given a higher priority than timeliness. The reports can be retrieved from the Internet as pdf files, or ordered from Statistics Norway. Urban district reports are published for Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim.

Publication of main results

The publication appears in the Official Statistics of Norway series and provides information on the statistics and some main results, mainly for the country as a whole.

Special assignments

Some users will require data and statistics from Census 2001 in addition to the information that is provided in the standard publication. In these cases, Statistics Norway can provide data as special assignments under the terms of prevailing legislation and regulations on the supply of data. Costs are payable by the user. For questions and orders, you should contact the Division for Population Statistics, oppdragbefolkning@ssb.no.

8. Classifications

8.1. Industry

All classifications are based on the Standard Industrial Classifications.

Main classifications with two levels

01-05	<i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>
01-02	Agriculture and forestry
05	Fishing, hunting and fish farming
11	<i>Oil and gas extraction</i>
10, 12-37	<i>Manufacturing and mining</i>
10, 12-14	Mining and quarrying
15-16	Food products, beverages and tobacco
17-19	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather
20	Wood and wood products
21	Pulp, paper and paper products
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
23-25	Oil refining, chemicals, rubbers and plastics
26	Other non-metallic mineral products
27-28	Basic metals and fabricated metal products
29	Machinery and equipment N.E.C.
30-33	Electrical and optical equipment
34-35	Transport equipment
36-37	Furniture and other manufacturing
40-41	<i>Electricity, gas and water supply</i>
45	<i>Construction</i>
50-55	<i>Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants</i>
50	Motor vehicle services
51	Wholesale trade and commissions trade
52	Retail trade and repair of personal goods
55	Hotels and restaurants
60-64	<i>Transport and communication</i>
60	Land transport and pipeline transport
61	Water transport
62	Air transport
63	Supporting transport activities
64	Post and telecommunications
65-67	<i>Financial intermediation and insurance</i>
70-74	<i>Real estate, renting and business activities</i>
70	Real estate activities
71	Renting of machinery and equipment
72	Computer and related activities
73	Research and development
74	Other business activities
75-99	<i>Public administration and other services</i>
75	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
80	Education
85	Health and social services
91	Membership organisations N.E.C
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
90, 93, 95, 99	Other service activities

Aggregated classifications

The following classifications are based on level 1 of the main classification, but the classification 75-99 *Public administration and other services* is subdivided.

01-05	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
11	Oil and gas extraction
10, 12-37	Manufacturing and mining
40-41	Electricity, gas and water supply
45	Construction
50-55	Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants
60-64	Transport and communication
65-67	Financial intermediation and insurance
70-74	<i>Real estate, renting and business activities</i>
75	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
80	Education
85	Health and social services
90-99	Other social and personal activities

Classification in three main categories

01-05	Primary industries
10-45	Secondary industries
50-99	Service industries

8.2. Education level and field of study

Norwegian Standard Classification of Education.

Level

- 0 No education and pre-primary education
- 1 Primary education
- 2 Lower secondary education
- 3 Upper secondary, basic education
- 4 Upper secondary, final year
- 5 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 6 First stage of tertiary education, undergraduate level
- 7 First stage of tertiary education, graduate level
- 8 Second stage of tertiary education (postgraduate education)
- 9 Unspecified

Aggregated classification of level

Below upper secondary education (1-2)

Upper secondary education (3-5)

Tertiary education, short(6)

Tertiary education, long(7-8)

Plus *Unspecified or no education* (0 and 9).

Below upper secondary education is subdivided as follows:

Lower secondary education, 7 years

Lower secondary education, 9 years

Other

Other levels are subdivided according to field of education.

Field of study

Broad field of education:

- 0 General programmes
- 1 Humanities and arts
- 2 Teacher training and pedagogy
- 3 Social science and law
- 4 Business and administration
- 5 Natural sciences, vocational and technical subjects
- 6 Health, welfare and sport
- 7 Primary industries
- 8 Transport and communication, safety and security and other services
- 9 Unspecified broad field of study

8.3. Type of family

Detailed classification according to the Standard for the Classification of Families and Households (NOS C 677):

1. One-person family, person under 30 years
2. One-person family, person 30-44 years
3. One-person family, person 45-66 years
4. One-person family, person 67 years and over
5. Married couple without resident children, oldest person below 30 years
6. Married couple without resident children, oldest person 30-44 years
7. Married couple without resident children, oldest person 45-66 years
8. Married couple without resident children, oldest person 67 years and over
9. Married couple with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
10. Married couple with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
11. Married couple with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
12. Cohabiting couple without resident children, oldest person under 30 years
13. Cohabiting couple without resident children, oldest person 30-44 years
14. Cohabiting couple without resident children, oldest person 45-66 years
15. Cohabiting couple without resident children, oldest person 67 years and over
16. Cohabiting couple with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
17. Cohabiting couple with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
18. Cohabiting couple with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
19. Lone mother with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
20. Lone mother with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
21. Lone mother with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
22. Lone father with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
23. Lone father with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
24. Lone father with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
25. Other families

Aggregated classifications are often used in tables, see Section 5.2.

8.4. Type of household

Detailed classification according to the Standard for the Classification of Families and Households (NOS C 677):

One-family households

1. Living alone, person under 30 years
2. Living alone, person 30-44 years
3. Living alone, person 45-66 years
4. Living alone, person 67 years and over
5. Couple without resident children, oldest person under 30 years
6. Couple without resident children, oldest person 30-44 years
7. Couple without resident children, oldest person 45-66 years
8. Couple without resident children, oldest person 67 years and over
9. Married couple with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
10. Married couple with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
11. Married couple with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
12. Cohabiting couple with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
13. Cohabiting couple with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
14. Cohabiting couple with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
15. Lone mother with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
16. Lone mother with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
17. Lone mother with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)
18. Lone father with small children (youngest child 0-5 years)
19. Lone father with older children (youngest child 6-17 years)
20. Lone father with adult children (youngest child 18 years and over)

Two or more -family households

21. Households with two or more one-person families
22. Other households without resident children 0-17 years
23. Households with children 0-17 years

Aggregated classifications are often used in tables, see Section 5.3. The following classifications are also used:

- One-person households (types 1-4)
- Multi-person households without resident children 0-17 years (types 5-8, 21 and 22)
- Multi-person households with children 0-17 years (types 9-20 and 23)

This classification is also combined with *Number of persons in household* and *Number of children in household* (0-17 years) in the following classifications:

- One-person households
- Multi-person households with two persons without children
- Multi-person households with three or more persons without children
- Multi-person households with one child
- Multi-person households with two children
- Multi-person households with three or more children

8.5. Type of household in international reporting

This classification is based on the UN and EU's international recommendations:

- Household with no family nucleus
 - One-person household
 - Man
 - Woman
 - Multi-person household
- Household with one family nucleus
 - Couple without resident children
 - Married/registered partners
 - Cohabitees
 - Couple with children
 - Married/registered partners
 - Cohabitees
 - Lone mother/father with children
 - Lone mother with children
 - Lone father with children
- Household with two or more family nuclei

9. Alphabetical overview of variables

This section provides an alphabetical overview of the variables used in Census 2001, with reference to the section containing the definition of the relevant variable (Section 3) and the variable values (Section 5).

Variable	Definition (section)	Variable values (section)
Accessibility for wheelchair users	3.5	5.4
After-tax income	3.4	5.3
Age at end of year	3.2.1	5.1.1
Age at immigration	3.2.3	5.1.3
Age of oldest person in household	3.4	5.3
Age of youngest child in family	3.3	5.2
Age of youngest child in household	3.4	5.3
Age on census date	3.2.1	5.1.1
Balcony/veranda/terrace	3.5	5.4
Basement	3.6	5.5
Basic statistical unit	3.7	5.6
Bathrooms (number)	3.5	5.4
Bedsitter (living in)	3.2.10	5.1.10
Central heating	3.5	5.4
Children borne alive (number)	3.2.1	5.1.1
Children in family (number)	3.3	5.2
Children in household (number)	3.4	5.3
Citizenship	3.2.3	5.1.3
Commuting	3.2.6	5.1.6
Co-ordinates	3.7	5.6
Country background	3.2.3	5.1.3
Country background of spouse	3.2.3	5.1.3
Country of birth	3.2.3	5.1.3
County	3.7	5.6
Couple, type	3.3	5.2
Couple's employment status	3.3	5.2
Current activity status	3.2.6	5.1.6
Date of birth	3.2.1	5.1.1
Densely/sparsely populated area	3.7	5.6
District heating plant	3.5	5.4
Driving licence (number of holders in household)	3.4	5.3
Economic region	3.7	5.6
Employed persons in census week	3.2.6	5.1.6
Employed persons in family (number)	3.3	5.2
Employed persons in household (number)	3.4	5.3
Employment income	3.2.8	5.1.8
Families in household (number)	3.4	5.3
Family nuclei in household (number)	3.4	5.3
Family size (number of persons in family)	3.3	5.2
Family status	3.2.10	5.1.10

Variable	Definition (section)	Variable values (section)
First stay in Norway (date)	3.2.3	5.1.3
Floors in building (number)	3.6	5.5
Full-time/part-time (studies)	3.2.5	5.1.5
Garage/carport/parking space	3.5	5.4
Garden	3.5	5.4
Heating, source of energy	3.5	5.4
Heating, systems for	3.5	5.4
Household size (number of persons in household)	3.4	5.3
Household status	3.2.10	5.1.10
Immigrant background (persons of)	3.2.3	5.1.3
Immigrant category	3.2.3	5.1.3
Industry	3.2.6	5.1.6
Kitchen	3.5	5.4
Labour force participation	3.2.6	5.1.6
Length of stay in Norway	3.2.3	5.1.3
Lift	3.6	5.5
Lower ground floor	3.6	5.5
Marital status	3.2.1	5.1.1
Marital status, actual	3.2.1	5.1.1
Mother/father's employment (for children 0-17 years)	3.2.6	5.1.6
Municipality	3.7	5.6
Municipality of residence	3.2.2	5.1.2
Municipality of school	3.2.5	5.1.5
Municipality of work	3.2.6	5.1.6
Not in the labour force	3.2.6	5.1.6
Occupants in dwelling (number)	3.5	5.4
Persons in family (number)	3.3	5.2
Persons in household (number)	3.4	5.3
Persons working in the establishment (number)	3.2.6	5.1.6
Place of residence, actual, for residents of homes for the elderly and nursing homes	3.2.2	5.1.2
Place of residence, actual, for students living away from home	3.2.2	5.1.2
Place of residence, legal	3.2.2	5.1.2
Place of work	3.2.6	5.1.6
Private cars available (number)	3.2.9	5.1.9
Private cars available for household (number)	3.4	5.3
Private cars owned (number)	3.2.9	5.1.9
Private cars owned by household (number)	3.4	5.3
Property income	3.2.8	5.1.8
Pupil on census date	3.2.5	5.1.5
Reason for immigration	3.2.3	5.1.3
Region	3.7	5.6
Renovation/improvements	3.5	5.4
Residence one year prior to the census	3.2.2	5.1.2
Rooms in dwelling (number)	3.5	5.4
Sector, type of	3.2.6	5.1.6
Sewers	3.5	5.4
Sex	3.2.1	5.1.1
Statistical tract	3.7	5.6

Variable	Definition (section)	Variable values (section)
Status in employment	3.2.6	5.1.6
Student on census date	3.2.5	5.1.5
Studies in applied pedagogics (completed)	3.2.4	5.1.4
Surtax basis	3.2.8	5.1.8
Tenure status	3.4	5.3
Total population	3.2.2	5.1.2
Transfers	3.2.8	5.1.8
Type of building	3.6	5.5
Type of education (ISCED97), highest completed education	3.2.4	5.1.4
Type of education (NUS2000), highest completed education	3.2.4	5.1.4
Type of education, currently in education	3.2.5	5.1.5
Type of family	3.3	5.2
Type of household	3.4	5.3
Type of school	3.2.5	5.1.5
Unemployed person	3.2.6	5.1.6
Urban district	3.7	5.6
Urban settlement	3.7	5.6
Utility floor space	3.5	5.4
WCs (number)	3.5	5.4
Wealth, gross	3.2.8	5.1.8
Weekly working hours	3.2.6	5.1.6
Working hours per year	3.2.7	5.1.7
Year of construction	3.6	5.5

Appendix: Overview of variables in Census 2001

Introduction

Data sources

The variables in Census 2001 can be divided into three groups according to the data source:

- Register variables
- Form variables
- Combined register and form variables

The person variables are mostly register-based, variables that apply to couples, families and households are combined and housing and building variables are form-based. There are some exceptions, and in particular a few dwelling and building variables are based on the GAB Register. The source for the variables is given in the table. The following abbreviations have been used:

BESYS	The population statistics system at Statistics Norway (updated with notifications from the National Population Register)
BHU	Register of the Population's Highest Level of Education (in Statistics Norway)
IGANG	Register of Current Education (same data system as BHU)
AMR	System for register-based labour market data (based on several administrative registers)
FDT	FD-Trygd – Statistics Norway's longitudinal database for social security
GAB	Ground Property, Address and Building Register
LTO	Register of Wage Sums
IPF	Income statistics for persons and families (based on several administrative registers)
SA	Tax Return Statistics
FØRERK	Driving Licence Register
KJTØY	Register of Motor Vehicles
BT	Housing Census (housing form)

Census 90

Variables that were included in Census 90 have been marked with an x. Variables that were included in Census 90 but are not directly comparable with Census 2001, are indicated by (x).

International recommendations

Variables that are included in the international recommendations are indicated as

- | | |
|----|-----------------|
| C | Core topics |
| NC | Non-core topics |

Person variables

Variables relating to demography, residence and immigration

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Date of birth	BESYS	x	C
Age at end of year	BESYS	x	C
Age on census date	BESYS	x	C
Sex	BESYS	x	C
Marital status	BESYS	x	C
Actual marital status	BESYS, BT	x	NC
Number of children borne alive	BESYS		NC
Legal address	BESYS	x	C
Actual residence, unmarried students living away from home	BESYS, BT		C
Actual residence, residents of homes for the elderly and nursing homes	BESYS, BT		C
Municipality of residence	BESYS	x	C
Residence one year prior to the census	BESYS		C
Immigrant category	BESYS		
Country of birth	BESYS	x	C
Country background	BESYS		
Country background of spouse	BESYS		
Citizenship	BESYS	x	C
Date of first stay in Norway	BESYS		NC
Length of stay in Norway	BESYS		NC
Age at immigration	BESYS		
Reason for immigration	BESYS		

Education variables

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Highest completed education			
Type of education (NUS2000)	BHU	x	C
Type of education (ISCED97)	BHU		C
Completed studies in applied pedagogics	BHU		
Currently in education			
Pupil/student on census date	IGANG	x	NC
Type of education (NUS2000) current	IGANG		NC
Type of school	IGANG		
Full-time/part-time education	IGANG	x	NC
Municipality of school	IGANG	x	NC

Labour market variables

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
For census week			
Labour force participation	AMR	x	C
Status in employment	AMR	x	C
Weekly working hours (settled/usual)	AMR	x	C
Industry	AMR	x	C
Type of sector	AMR		NC
Number of persons working in the establishment	AMR		NC
Place of work	AMR, GAB	x	C
Travel to work – commuting	AMR, BESYS	(x)	C
Current activity status	AMR, FDT, IGANG		
For census year			
Employed 100 hours or more per year	AMR	x	NC
Working hours per year	AMR	(x)	NC
Status in employment	AMR	x	NC
Industry	AMR	x	NC
Type of sector	AMR		NC
Number of persons working in the establishment	AMR		NC
Place of work	AMR	x	NC

Income variables

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Employment income	IPF	(x)	NC
Transfers	IPF		NC
Property income	IPF		NC
Gross wealth	SA		
Surtax basis	IPF	x	

For After-tax income, refer to family and household variables.

Other variables

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Driving licence	FØRERK	x	
Number of private cars owned	KJTØY		
Number of private cars available	KJTØY, LTO	(x)	NC

Household and family variables for persons

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Family status	BESYS, BT		C
Household status	BESYS, BT		C

Variables for couples, families and households

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Type of couple	BESYS, BT	x	
Type of family	BESYS, BT	(x)	C
Number of persons in family	BESYS, BT	(x)	C
Number of children in family	BESYS, BT	x	C
Number of employed persons in family	AMR, BT	x	C
Type of household	BESYS, BT	(x)	C
Number of persons in household	BESYS, BT	x	C
Number of children in household	BESYS, BT	x	C
Number of employed persons in household	AMR, BT	x	C
After-tax income	IPF, BT	(x)	NC
Number of private cars available for household	KJTØY, LTO, BT	(x)	NC
Tenure status	BT	x	C

Dwelling and building variables

Dwelling variables

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Number of occupants in dwelling	BESYS, BT	x	C
Utility floor space	BT	(x)	NC
Number of rooms in dwelling	BT	x	C
Kitchen	BT	x	C
Number of bathrooms	BT	(x)	C
Number of WCs	BT	(x)	C
Wheelchair users can get into dwelling without help	BT		
Wheelchair users can use all important rooms	BT		
Systems for heating	BT	x	C
Sources of energy for heating	BT		NC
Central heating/district heating	BT		C
Sewers	BT		NC
Garage/carport/parking space	BT		
Garden	BT		
Balcony/veranda/terrace	BT		
Renovation/improvements	BT		

Building variables

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Type of building	GAB	x	C
Year of construction	BT	x	C
Number of floors	BT		NC
Lift	BT	x	NC

Geographic variables

Variable	Data source	In Census 90	International recommendations
Region	BESYS	x	C
County	BESYS	x	C
Economic region	BESYS		C
Municipality	BESYS	x	C
Urban district	GAB	x	C
Statistical tract	GAB	x	C
Basic statistical unit	GAB	x	C
Urban settlement number	GAB	x	C
Densely/sparsely populated area	GAB	x	C
Co-ordinates/grid system	GAB		

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