



# National programme for official statistics 2021–2023

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# **National programme for official statistics 2021–2023**

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## Preface

The new Act relating to official statistics and Statistics Norway (the Statistics Act) was adopted 21 June 2019. The purpose of the Act is to promote the development, production and dissemination of official statistics with a view to increasing public knowledge and providing a basis for analysis, research, decision-making and general discussion in society. According to section 4 of the Act, a multi-year national programme for official statistics shall be devised that is suitable for fulfilling this purpose.

The first statistical programme was approved by the King in Council on 18 December 2020. The proposed statistical programme is largely based on the proposal by Statistics Norway following consultation with the Committee for Official Statistics, and shall apply to the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023.

Statistics Norway, 12 March 2021

Geir Axelsen  
General director

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## 1. Background and purpose

The new Act relating to official statistics and Statistics Norway (the Statistics Act) was adopted 21 June 2019. The purpose of the Act is to promote the development, production and dissemination of official statistics with a view to increasing public knowledge and providing a basis for analysis, research, decision-making and general discussion in society. According to section 4 of the Act, a multi-year national programme for official statistics shall be devised that is suitable for fulfilling this purpose. The programme requires the approval of the King in Council.

The statistical programme provides a framework for the national statistical system in Norway, and only statistics included in the programme are regarded as official statistics. The programme shall help ensure that user needs are met and that the production of statistics is prioritised in line with needs. It will also improve efficiency in the form of a better allocation of responsibilities and a reduced response burden. All statistics in the programme are subject to the same quality requirements. It is stipulated in the programme which statistical domains shall be covered and which public authorities are responsible for the statistics.

The programme describes the scope and some features of official Norwegian statistics produced during the programme period. The programme shall have the flexibility for the statistics to be adapted in line with changing user needs, new data sources and new technology. The individual statistics may therefore be changed during the programme period, and not all development work are specifically mentioned in the programme. The statistical programme shall be implemented through annual work programmes in the authorities that are responsible for the production of official statistics.

In a letter dated 5 November 2019, the Ministry laid out some framework conditions for the first programme, including that it must not trigger the need for extra funding. However, the programme will apply to a shorter period than is planned for in the future.

The proposed statistical programme is largely based on the proposal by Statistics Norway following consultation with the Committee for Official Statistics, and shall apply to the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023. The Committee for Official Statistics is an advisory body for official statistics that was appointed by the Ministry of Finance on 1 November 2019, and consists of public authorities that produce statistics, as well as some of the large register owners.

The programme has undergone a public consultation process. Following consultation with the Committee for Official Statistics, Statistics Norway has assessed the consultation input. This programme proposal has been adapted accordingly, and subsequently reviewed by the government.

The government has approved the programme as described in Chapter 5. The boxes listing key statistics under each sub-domain will not be included in the formal decision.

The programme provides also information on work processes, statistical development and framework conditions, and these are also not part of the decision.

## 2. Framework

### 2.1. Statistics

Section 3 of the Statistics Act defines statistics as quantitative information about a group or a phenomenon, which is obtained by aggregating and processing information about the different units of the group or a sample of these units, or through systematic observation of the phenomenon.

Statistics differ from data in that they are based on and involve a summary or aggregation of observations or data.

The statistics are the result of a production process in which data is input from individual observation units such as persons or businesses or is obtained from administrative registers. Statistics can vary in terms of level of detail, from a single table to a collection of tables and figures that describe a phenomenon. Statistics contain one or more unit types and a set of associated variables. For example, the population statistics may use a person as a unit, and include variables such as gender, age, marital status, education, place of residence and the reference period of the statistics. The statistics are characterised by frequency of release (such as annually, quarterly or monthly) and geographical breakdown or other level of detail.

Analyses can add value to the statistics and make statistics more relevant. The relevance depends not only on what the statistics cover, but also on how they are presented. Good explanations of what the statistics mean and clear presentation in tables and graphics increase the value for the users. Research and analyses that identify the causes and effects of various measures are not included in the statistical programme, but official statistics shall provide a basis for research and analyses which in turn can support the policy formulation process.

The data material that is used as a basis for official statistics represents an important resource. Statistics Norway conducts research and analyses, as do several of the other authorities responsible for official statistics. The data material collected for official statistics can, under certain conditions, also be made available to researchers and other parties outside the official statistical system. This must be done in a safe and efficient manner. Access of this nature helps to supplement and deepen the knowledge acquired through official statistics.

### 2.2. Requirements for official statistics

The description of the purpose of official statistics indicates that such statistics must be of general interest. This distinguishes them from, for example, detailed management information, even though many of the official statistics can be used for this purpose. Detailed management information will not be subject to the same requirements as official statistics. Official statistics will typically be comprehensive in terms of sectors, geographical areas, etc., and shall be based on statistical standards such as definitions and classifications. They will be part of a coherent statistical system that enables comparisons between different sectors of society, geographic areas and over time. The choice of relevant groupings and level of detail is important. One such example is geographical divisions that can be used to identify regional differences. Management information is typically adapted to meet the need to quantify results for a sector, sometimes also for the government agency that produces such information. This can present challenges in relation to the public's need for independent information. In addition, the content may vary over time depending on short-term user needs.



The requirements for official statistics are stipulated in section 5 of the Statistics Act:

- Official statistics shall be developed, produced and disseminated in a professionally independent, impartial, objective, reliable and cost-effective manner.
- The development, production and dissemination of official statistics shall be based on uniform standards and harmonised methods.
- The statistics shall be relevant, accurate, timely, punctual, accessible and clear, comparable and coherent.

The statistics shall be adapted to user needs and cover relevant societal perspectives. Different users can have different needs that must be balanced against each other, such as accuracy versus timeliness. Statistics will always entail some degree of uncertainty, which is important to bear in mind. Some requirements for official statistics are more absolute than others, such as those for professional independence, impartiality and the protection of respondents.

The requirements in the Statistics Act are in accordance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European Statistics, which includes quality requirements or a code of practice for the development, production and dissemination of European Statistics. This has been incorporated into Norwegian law through the EEA Agreement. The UN's Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the European Statistics Code of Practice in combination constitute an international framework for official statistics.

The requirements of the European Statistics Code of Practice cover the entire production chain, from the data sources to the statistics that are disseminated. Coordination of the production of statistics is also covered, and requirements are set for cost efficiency and limiting the response burden. The Norwegian programme requires collaboration in these areas and this will be emphasised in the follow-up. Sharing data between the producers of official statistics is a measure in this context.

Professional independence and impartiality are core values for producers of official statistics. Independence in relation to political and other external influences on the development, production and dissemination of statistics is statutory for Statistics Norway. For other authorities, the requirement for professional independence in this context applies to their production-related activities in relation to official statistics.

The quality frameworks also include other requirements that support professional independence and impartiality:

- Statistical release dates and times are pre-announced. All users have equal access to statistical releases at the same time. A good practice is a release calendar where the release date is planned at least three months in advance, and a fixed release time.
- Full transparency about data sources and production methods, i.e. clear and visible documentation for the users of the statistics. This includes information on sources of error and uncertainty.

Official statistics must be easy to locate and access on the websites of the authorities responsible for production. This requires the statistics to be available on different platforms, for example with user interfaces for extracting statistics with the desired level of detail. Open data standards and machine-readable formats (such as API) should be used.

Many of the statistics reported to and used by leading international organisations, such as the EU, the UN and the OECD, are official Norwegian statistics for which user needs and general interest are documented, and which are produced according to international standards and quality requirements. International statistical standards have been developed in collaboration with the international organisations and the national statistical institutes. Statistics produced in accordance with the statistical obligations in the EEA Agreement will be included in the statistical programme.

Official statistics entail a responsibility for production and for ensuring compliance with the requirements for such statistics. A public authority that is responsible for official statistics is responsible for the quality of the entire production chain and for the development of the statistics in question. Producers of official statistics should disclose the need and opportunities for statistical development in their annual work programmes. Assessments of the interaction with other producers of statistics are important in this context.

Statistics Norway shall prepare an annual public report on the quality of official statistics. This will be based on quality controls conducted by Statistics Norway of all producers of such statistics. Annual self-assessments based on the European Statistics Code of Practice will be carried out. These will be supplemented with more detailed rolling quality reviews covering the entire production process for selected statistical domains or statistics. This will include assessments of the quality of the data sources, as well as meetings with users of the statistics. Statistics Norway and other producers of official statistics will be subject to regular European peer reviews conducted in the EU and EFTA member states.

### **2.3. The national statistical system in Norway**

Norway has a centralised statistical system, where Statistics Norway pursuant to the Statistics Act is the central authority, and as such shall coordinate all development, production and dissemination of official statistics. Statistics Norway has overarching responsibility for Norway's statistical system and is the main producer of official statistics. It also has primary responsibility for international statistical cooperation.

Another feature of the Norwegian statistical system is that statistics production is largely based on administrative data systems or registers. Statistics Norway uses more than 100 such registers from just over 30 public institutions in its statistics production. Agreements exist between Statistics Norway and the register owners, and quality reports are compiled for the registers used for the production of official statistics. Many of these register owners also produce statistics for their own purposes.

New technology, digitisation, new data sources and big data, such as satellite data, financial transaction data and mobile data, will provide the capability for new and more timely and relevant statistics in the years ahead. A number of national strategies and initiatives will also serve as a guide and create new opportunities for statistical production. One such example is the National Geospatial Strategy – “everything has a location”, in which a knowledge base of geographical data will be developed to foster common solutions and technology to facilitate improved problem solving and create new applications for the Norwegian society.

Central Norwegian statistics producers and register owners are members of the Committee for Official Statistics. As of 1 January 2021, the committee consists of 24 public authorities and is headed by Statistics Norway. All members are owners of administrative registers or other data that can be used in the production of

official statistics. Assessments in consultation with the committee concluded that 12 of the members will be responsible for the production of official statistics in the programme period 2021–2023. These are the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries, the National Institute of Public Health, the Norwegian Agriculture Agency, the Norwegian Environment Agency, the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration, the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research, the Norwegian Communications Authority, the Research Council of Norway, the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.

The programme for 2021–2023 is based on a mapping of official statistics mainly among the statistical production of the members of the Committee for Official Statistics. A lot of statistics are produced that are not included in the programme and which are not therefore regarded as official statistics. This applies to statistics produced by both committee members and non-committee members. Relevant statistics will be assessed when the statistical programme is updated for new periods.

### 3. Scope and content

The structure and scope of the programme are similar to corresponding programmes in the EU, the OECD and other countries. As indicated in the programme, the scope and content of official Norwegian statistics do not differ much from those in other Nordic countries or the aforementioned international organisations.

The programme's descriptions of the relevant statistical domains shall provide sufficient detail to delimit official statistics and clarify the distribution of responsibilities in cases where there are several producers of statistics in the same domain. However, the descriptions must not be too detailed since it is a multi-year programme and flexibility is needed during the programme period in order to meet changing user needs and technological capabilities. New statistics can therefore be added, and some may be merged or discontinued within the different domains during the programme period.

In order to provide descriptions of official statistics, the statistics are grouped thematically into main domains and sub-domains, based on the domain categories on *ssb.no*. The categories in the programme are adapted to the scope of official statistics in this programme period. The statistical programme comprises 21 main domains and 88 sub-domains. These domains are categorised in a way that is considered suitable for the programme, and they do not represent a standard statistical classification.

The descriptions of the statistical domains in Chapter 5 primarily reflect the significance of the official statistics within the domain. Some key areas of use are highlighted. The purpose of the official statistics and what they cover is stipulated for each sub-domain, and any special users and other relevant aspects, such as data sources, are stated.

Some statistics can be linked to several domains or sub-domains. In the programme, statistics are mainly described under their primary sub-domain. This means that thematic groupings that apply to special geographical areas or certain parts of the population will have statistics in several domains and sub-domains. This applies, for example, to statistics on Svalbard and on the Sami population, and some statistics on immigrants. For example, the statistics on immigrants in the labour market will be covered under the Labour market and earnings domain, while

the statistics on immigration will be covered under Population. In dissemination of statistics e.g. on ssb.no, immigration and immigrants will be dealt with under separate themes, and the statistics will be sourced from several different statistical domains in the programme.

Some statistics are interrelated, not only thematically, but also in the sense that they are collected within the same system, or disseminated collectively to the users because they are important for policy formulation across domains. Examples of such statistics include KOSTRA (the Municipality-State Reporting) and Statistics Norway's living conditions survey, in which themes are rotated. Some statistics collections and dissemination channels are discussed in Chapter 4.

As society changes, so too does the need for statistics. Such changes can be due to a variety of factors, including new technology and globalisation, and challenges related to climate, inequality and unforeseen crises, such as pandemics. Prioritised development work in the programme period is discussed in the programme proposal. This especially applies where there are already specific plans for new or amended statistics. The programme proposal as it currently stands has mainly been based on the existing budget framework. Furthermore, some themes are highlighted where the need for development shall be examined in more detail in order to delimit future official statistics at relevant producers. Development work entails quality improvement, particularly relevancy through better geographical divisions, periodicity and timeliness, utilisation of new data sources and more and new statistics that also shed light on new themes.

Plans for reviewing and developing new or improved official statistics are discussed in most of the main domains in Chapter 5. These include themes such as the working environment, gender equality and non-discrimination (reasons for discrimination other than gender), diet, diseases, infection control and immunisation, cultural heritage, climate, biodiversity and endangered species, the circular economy, ecosystem accounting, public procurement, crime, quality of life, social security and international e-commerce. Statistics in several of these themes provide a basis for the further development and follow-up of the sustainability indicators discussed in Chapter 4. Furthermore, many statistics must be changed or developed as a result of new European statistics regulations, including on social statistics and business statistics. Statistics on the Sami population and language statistics shall be reviewed with a view to further development within several statistical domains.

Statistical obligations to the EEA are discussed within the sub-domains, i.e. whether the statistics are covered by legislative acts incorporated into Annex XXI to the EEA Agreement, which deals with statistics. Only these obligations are stated with a specific reference. Other important international statistical reporting obligations to, for example, the OECD and the UN are discussed to some degree where these are more extensive than the statistical obligations in the EEA Agreement. Statistics reported to international organisations' statistical bodies are covered by a common quality framework, and are produced according to international standards. The fact that the statistics are internationally comparable also makes them more relevant for national users.

The public authority that is responsible for producing the official statistics in question is also indicated. In cases where there is more than one authority with this responsibility within a sub-domain, the areas of responsibility and the distribution of work are described in more detail.

In order to provide information on what is specifically covered by the programme, statistics that are currently included in the individual sub-domains are listed in

separate boxes following the descriptions at sub-domain level. These boxes are supplementary information to the programme proposal. The statistics may be subject to changes during the programme period. An overview of all statistics included in the programme, with information about the statistics, will be prepared and updated each year during the programme period by Statistics Norway in collaboration with the Committee for Official Statistics. About 350 official statistics are covered in this programme in total.

## 4. Dissemination channels and statistics collections

Official statistics from Statistics Norway are published on [ssb.no](http://ssb.no). In addition to statistics pages for the individual themes, the website also includes information pages that present facts on collections of statistics on a variety of themes and domains, and a statistics bank (StatBank) where users can create their own tables.

Other producers of statistics also have dissemination channels that provide a comprehensive overview of and access to official and non-official statistics. One such example is the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's public health profiles, which describe the status and development of public health and factors that can impact on this. The profiles consist of a number of variables and indicators that are taken from a variety of official and non-official statistics that are produced and published by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Statistics Norway and others.

Another collection of statistics is the Norwegian Environment Agency's website for environmental status for Norway, which is a collaboration between several public bodies, with the Norwegian Environment Agency as chief editor. The different agencies that have professional responsibility for the various environmental domains, produce and quality assure the content on the website.

A platform for all official statistics will be integrated into [ssb.no](http://ssb.no). Users of [ssb.no](http://ssb.no) will navigate their way to statistical domain pages where they can access the websites of the various statistical authorities. There will also be pages on [ssb.no](http://ssb.no) that provide information about the statistical programme.

Examples of collections of official statistics that are distributed over several domains in the statistical programme are given below.

### **KOSTRA**

KOSTRA (Municipality-State-Reporting) is a national information system that provides official statistics on local and county authority activities. It provides information on resource input, priorities and goal achievement, and can be used, for example, to compare the priorities of different local authorities, or the average for all local authorities in the country or region. KOSTRA entails the comprehensive reporting of data from municipalities and counties to the central government.

The statistics produced in KOSTRA cover many of the domains in the statistical programme. In addition to the statistics being published in the respective domains, there is a separate page for key figures in KOSTRA on [ssb.no](http://ssb.no). The figures cover areas such as finance, schools, health, culture, the environment, social services, public housing, technical services and transport and communication, which are linked to key figures in order to show the relationship between resource use, the municipal service provision and the needs of the population in the municipalities.

The datasets from KOSTRA are also used as the basis for statistics on municipal (public) finances and thus also the national accounts.

The data compiled in KOSTRA provides a basis for analyses that can be used in planning, policy assessments and decisions in local and county authorities and central government bodies. Statistics from KOSTRA also provide the media and others with easy access to information about services and resource use in the municipal sector.

KOSTRA is commissioned by the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. Statistics Norway carries out all the practical work in connection with coordinating the reporting, data collection, storage and processing of data, and is responsible for publishing the results.

### **Statistics and indicators for the UN Sustainable Development Goals**

The UN's member states have endorsed 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The key goals include eradicating extreme poverty, levelling out social inequalities and decelerating climate change. The SDGs (The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Res. 70/1, UN 2015) have 169 targets, and as of 2020, there are 231 indicators. The preparation and follow-up of the indicators is the responsibility of the United Nations Statistical Commission. Statistics Norway represents Norway in the Commission and is therefore the point of contact in the dialogue between the UN system and the Norwegian statistical system. Statistics Norway coordinates and publishes a comprehensive presentation of indicators for the SDGs, which for Norway are largely based on official Norwegian statistics. These are all shown on an information page on [ssb.no](http://ssb.no).

The SDGs encompass environmental, social and economic goals. Relevant statistics are available for calculating indicators under a number of domains in the proposed statistical programme. This applies in particular to statistics that shed light on employment, inequality, health, education, gender equality and non-discrimination, economics, innovation, nature, climate and the environment. Several of the members of the Committee for Official Statistics are responsible for the respective statistics, such as Statistics Norway, the Norwegian Institute of Public Health and the Norwegian Environment Agency.

One of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda is for information from national statistical systems to be used in the global progress reporting for the SDGs. This objective will also form the basis for the national follow-up. The reporting of statistics, which is the basis of calculation for many of the indicators in the global indicator framework, is largely ensured through the existing reporting activity for Eurostat, the OECD and various UN organisations.

## **5. Statistical domains**

### **5.1. Labour market and earnings**

Knowledge of the population's attachment to the labour market and of persons who come to Norway to work, either permanently or on short-term stays, is a prerequisite for policy formulation. Employment and unemployment are key social and economic indicators. This domain covers statistics on unemployment and job vacancies, employment, earnings and labour costs, as well as the working environment, sickness absence and work stoppage (strikes and lockouts).

## Unemployment and job vacancies

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the status and development of the labour market in Norway. Unemployment and job vacancies are indicators of the labour market situation.

The statistics on unemployment show both unemployment as it is defined internationally (International Labour Organization – ILO) based on Statistics Norway’s Labour Force Survey (LFS), and as it is stated in administrative registers, i.e. the number of jobseekers registered with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV). The LFS is an interview survey and measures the number of people without paid work but who have indicated that they have tried to secure such work in the preceding four weeks (without necessarily being registered as unemployed with NAV). The measurement of unemployment in the survey therefore differs to NAV’s figures for registered unemployment. Statistics Norway is responsible for labour market statistics based on the LFS. NAV has the main responsibility for the statistics on registered unemployment, and will also produce figures at the regional level, broken down by education, as well as unemployment statistics for immigrants.

The statistics on job vacancies are based on a sample survey of businesses, and the definition of ‘job vacancy’ is the same as that used in EU regulations. This definition differs from the one applied to vacancies that employers report to nav.no or announce in the media.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples

Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on quarterly statistics on Community job vacancies

*Responsible:* NAV and Statistics Norway

NAV: Registered unemployed/100 per cent unemployed, Gross unemployment seasonally adjusted figures, Participants in labour market initiatives, Registered jobseekers

Statistics Norway: Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted figures, Job vacancies

## Employment, earnings and labour costs

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide information about the proportion of the population that is employed, and give an overview of wage levels and wage growth. Some of the statistics cover the resident population (e.g. the LFS), while others cover employment in domestic businesses (e.g. register-based employment). The statistics on labour costs provide an overview of the enterprises’ total costs of employing labour.

Several of the statistics on employment and earnings provide figures at the regional level and are broken down by industry and sector (private and government sector). Figures are distributed by e.g. immigration background and education, and they also show changes in the number of jobs. The statistics on job movements and the labour supply give a picture of the dynamics and mobility of the labour market.

Other statistics show, among other things, the degree of attachment to the labour market for different population groups who are outside the labour force, and what public benefits they receive.

The statistics on average labour costs per full time equivalent employees are distributed by industry and sector. Figures are also given for mean hourly labour costs on a quarterly basis, as well as statistics on employers' contributions and the basis for the employers' contributions on a monthly basis.

There are two main sources for statistics on employment in Norway: the LFS and the *a-ordningen*. The LFS provides figures that are comparable between countries. The *a-ordningen* is a coordinated service for employers to report information on income and employees to NAV, Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Tax Administration. The *a-ordningen* is a central data source in several statistical domains. In addition to many of the statistics on labour market and earnings, this applies to various business statistics, the national accounts, statistics in KOSTRA and information on employees in Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises.

*EEA obligations: Yes*

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples.

Council Regulation (EC) No 530/1999 of 9 March 1999 concerning structural statistics on earnings and on labour costs

Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 concerning the labour cost index

*Responsible: Statistics Norway*

Labour Force Survey, Persons with disabilities – Labour Force Survey, Number of jobs and earnings, Health care personnel, Earnings, Register-based employment, Employment among immigrants, Attachment to employment, education and welfare benefits, Labour costs, Index of labour costs, Basis for employers' National Insurance contributions

### **Working environment, sickness absence and labour disputes**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe aspects of the workplace, such as the working environment, trade unions and the extent of absence due to sickness and labour disputes. The statistics shed light on the extent of absence as well as other important elements of working life, and as such have both an economic and a social dimension.

The statistics on the working environment cover the psychosocial, organisational and physical working environments and form a core basis for policy formulation and efforts aimed at the working environment, and for the supervisory authorities' planning of inspections.

The sickness absence statistics show the extent of self-certified and doctor-certified sickness absence, and the extent to which the objectives of the inclusive working life agreement (IA agreement) have been achieved. This forms the basis for developing and evaluating measures to reduce sickness absence.



*Development:* One area of development for statistics on the working environment is to explore the possibility for covering several occupational groups, for example by increasing the size of the sample in the survey.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples.

*Responsible:* NAV and Statistics Norway

NAV: Doctor-certified sick leave

Statistics Norway: Working environment – survey on living conditions, Trade union members and strikes, Sickness absence

## 5.2. Banking and financial markets

The capital market plays a key role in the economy. It facilitates the conversion of savings to investments, and helps spread financial risk and mediate payments. Financial institutions such as banks, mortgage companies and insurance companies are necessary for a well-functioning capital market and financial system. For reasons of financial stability and efficiency in the economy, statistics that shed light on developments in financial enterprises and markets are needed. The domain covers statistics on financial institutions, the securities market and financial indicators.

### Financial indicators

*Purpose and content:* Financial indicators are based on short-term statistics that show developments in the debt and monetary aggregates of local government, non-financial corporations and households. The credit indicators provide early information to the public and a basis for analyses of developments in debt in these sectors. The credit indicators and monetary aggregate statistics are used by Norges Bank and the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway, among others. The credit indicator is one of the indicators used to set the banks' capital buffer. A distinction is made between debt to Norwegian creditors and total debt, which includes foreign debt.

The main focus in the monetary aggregate statistics is the twelve-month growth in the money-holding sector's stocks of money and other high-liquidity financial assets. Transaction and growth calculations are adjusted for changes due to exchange rate fluctuations and non-transaction-related disruptions.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Other important international obligations:*

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard agreement.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Credit indicator, Monetary aggregates

## Financial institutions and other financial corporations

*Purpose and content:* These statistics shed light on developments in financial enterprises. The domain covers accounting statistics for banks, mortgage companies, finance companies, insurance companies, pension funds, financial holding companies and mutual funds. Furthermore, securities, lending and deposits are distributed by statistical characteristics such as sector, industry, county and country. The accounting statistics form part of the basis for the national accounts and the international accounts, and for international reporting obligations to Eurostat and the IMF. They are also used by Norges Bank and the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway as a basis for monetary policy, financial stability and for the supervision of financial enterprises.

Interest rate statistics show developments in interest rates on deposits and loans. They give an overview of the level of lending and deposit interest rates in banks and mortgage companies, and also provide information on the distribution of lending rates over different fixed interest periods.

This domain also includes statistics on occupational pensions. The challenges associated with meeting future pension needs is the subject of much debate both in Norway and internationally. The purpose of these statistics is to provide an overview of all pension benefits outside the National Insurance Scheme, which are mainly provided by pension funds and life insurance companies. The statistics include public service pensions that are defined benefit and private occupational pensions that can be both defined benefit and defined contribution.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Banks and mortgage companies, Financial holding companies, Life and non-life insurance companies – accounts, Pension funds, Interest rates in banks and mortgage companies, Occupational pensions

## Securities market

*Purpose and content:* These statistics shed light on developments in the securities market. Mutual fund statistics present the overall balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for mutual funds in Norway. The statistics provide an overview of the funds' balance sheets, with a special focus on data on mutual fund shares by sector and the various securities owned by the funds.

The securities statistics provide information on the issue and ownership of securities registered in the central securities depository in Norway and other securities depositories. The domain also shows Norwegian entities' long-term and short-term debt securities abroad. Securities market statistics form part of the basis for the national accounts and the international accounts and for reporting obligations to the IMF.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Securities, Mutual funds, Mutual funds – quarterly figures

### 5.3. Population

Statistics on the size of the population and its changes and movements are central to social planning and form part of the basis for many other statistics. Population statistics include statistics on population size and composition, demographic changes, immigrants, gender equality and names.

The statistics mainly cover people and events that relate to them, but also groups such as families and households and applications and permits for asylum and residence in the country. A distinction is made between population statistics at specific times, such as 1 January, and periodic statistics on key demographic events such as births and deaths, migration, marital status changes and citizenship changes.

The Norwegian Tax Administration's National Population Register is the central data source for all statistics on the size and composition of the population, as well as demographic changes. From 1 January 2022, these population statistics will be based on data from the modernised population register.

Statistics on the Sami population will be reviewed further during the programme period. This will apply to several domains, such as health and social conditions. Statistics Norway will also examine what statistics and data sources are available that describe language development, and will assess the need to further develop official language statistics. This will also concern several areas, such as culture and education.

#### Size and composition of population

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the size and composition of the population and national and regional demographic changes. Population projections are also provided.

Population statistics shall also describe how the population lives; whether they live as part of a family in a large household or whether they live alone. Sources are combined in the statistics on families and households to describe the composition of the population beyond the individual level, how people live together, and what relationships are formed. The statistics also include data on marriages, cohabitations and divorces as well as adoptions.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics

Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Population, Population of Svalbard, the Sami population, Population and land area in urban settlements, Adoptions, Marriages and divorces, Families and households, Cohabitants, National population projections, Regional population projections

## Demographic changes

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe changes in the population due to internal migration within and between municipalities in Norway, immigration and emigration, in addition to births and deaths. Standard measures of fertility and life expectancy are also calculated, and figures are presented at a detailed geographical level and by socioeconomic group.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| Migration, Deaths, Births |
|---------------------------|

## Immigrants

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show changes in the part of the population who are immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, as well as the number of immigrants and the reason for immigration. The statistics distinguish between people with a refugee background and immigrants who have moved to Norway for work, education or family reasons.

An overview is also given of people applying for protection (asylum), and how many are granted a residence permit in Norway, and on what grounds. The statistics describe the number of applications and permits granted by the immigration administration and therefore differ from the immigration statistics described under demographic changes, which only cover people in the population register. An overview is given of decisions on rejected residence applications, and the number who have been supported by Norwegian authorities to leave the country.

The statistics also cover attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, and provide an overview of various aspects of the population's attitudes towards immigration and refugee policy and towards immigrants as a group.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on European demographic statistics

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI)

Statistics Norway: Attitudes towards immigrants and immigration, Immigrants by reason for immigration, Immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents, Naturalisations, Persons with refugee background

UDI: Asylum seekers, Resettlement refugees, Family immigration, Labour migration, Study permits, Visas, Numbers expelled from Norway

### **Gender equality and non-discrimination**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics shed light on the gender equality situation in Norway at municipal, county and national level. The statistics include a set of indicators, all of which are based on available register statistics at the municipal level. All social statistics in Statistics Norway are broken down by gender where possible.

*Development:* Equality extends beyond gender equality, and efforts are being made to develop statistics in the field of equality and non-discrimination that cover reasons for discrimination other than gender (see the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act), and to utilise new data sources related to equality.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Indicators for gender equality in municipalities

### **Names**

*Purpose and content:* The name statistics are Statistics Norway's most popular statistics measured by website hits and media coverage. They provide total and annual figures on the use of names among registered residents in Norway dating back to 1880. The name statistics are mainly used by the general public and the media, both as information for parents who are deciding on names for their children and to shed light on and analyse historical trends.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Names

## **5.4. Construction, housing and property**

Knowledge of house-building activity and how we live is necessary for a functioning property market and as a basis for analysing the population's living conditions. The statistics in this domain include figures on developments in construction activity, dwelling and housing conditions and property sales.

### **Dwelling and housing conditions**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics shed light on the main features and differences in the housing stock and the population's housing conditions.

Information is also provided about social housing, fire and accident protection in the municipalities and municipal charges.

Statistics on dwellings show the housing stock by type of building, utility floor space and year of construction. The statistics also show net changes in housing stock. In addition, information is collected on various aspects of the population's housing conditions, living environment and housing costs through the triennial living conditions survey. One purpose of the statistics on the population's housing conditions is to identify developments over time, geographical differences and differences between the various population groups.

*Development:* Data from the register of dwellings and households will be linked to geographic information systems (GIS) with a view to producing statistics on distances to, for example, outdoor areas or noisy roads.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples.

Regulation (EC) 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on population and housing censuses

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Housing conditions – survey on living conditions, Housing conditions – register-based, Dwellings, Fire and accident protection, Municipal housing, Municipal charges

## **Construction**

*Purpose and content:* The building statistics show changes in the number of registered building start permits for dwellings and new dwellings stemming from the rebuilding of existing buildings, and buildings that have ceased to exist for various reasons. An overview is also given of the total building stock, i.e. the number of buildings by building type and by county/municipality.

The activity in the construction sector is shown in the production index for construction.

The short-term statistics are indicators of economic trends, and the statistics are otherwise used for planning and analysing construction activity.

*Development:* The production index for construction will be released monthly, as opposed to quarterly as at present.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Building statistics, Building stock, Production index for construction

## Property

*Purpose and content:* The purpose of the statistics is to provide a rolling overview of property transfers in Norway in general, and agricultural properties and commercial activity in particular. The statistics shall show registered transfers of all types of property, dwellings in housing cooperatives and the associated sales figures. The figures are broken down by type of property and type of transfer. For dwellings and holiday homes sold on the free market, figures are produced for the total purchase price and the average purchase price. In addition, statistics are compiled on buildings with different uses in municipalities and counties.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Transfer of properties, Property management – local government

## 5.5. Energy and manufacturing

Hydropower and hydropower-driven manufacturing plays an important role in the emergence of modern Norwegian society. Extraction of crude oil and natural gas today constitutes a central part of Norway's economic growth, and is also the foundation for extensive industrial activity.

Statistics on energy, petroleum and manufacturing provide society with knowledge about production and value creation in this domain, in addition to describing ongoing economic trends in industrial output. Energy consumption in Norway is also covered.

Investments have major repercussions for the Norwegian economy. Statistics are produced on completed and planned investments for the industries included in the domain. Information on planned investments is an important input factor in projections of the economy. Statistics are also produced on energy consumption in Norwegian industries and in households. This is necessary for analyses of energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions.

### Energy

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show changes in the supply and consumption of energy, broken down into detailed energy products, and distributed by energy carrier. They describe how energy consumption in industries and households changes over time, as well as price trends for energy products and economic key figures for industry. The resource situation for hydropower production and statistics on actors and reliability of supply within electricity supply are also covered. The statistics are used in the authorities' energy and environmental planning and for calculations of greenhouse gas emissions to air.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics

Directive 2008/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 concerning a Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users

The Norwegian Energy Regulatory Authority (NVE) reports statistics on water reservoirs to the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E).

*Responsible:* Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) and Statistics Norway

NVE: Reservoir statistics, Supplier statistics, Grid rent statistics, Interrupted supply statistics

Statistics Norway: Electricity, Electricity prices, Energy consumption in households, Energy use in the manufacturing sector, District heating and district cooling, Production and consumption of energy – energy balance and energy accounts

### **Petroleum**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the petroleum industry's economic activity and contribution to the nation's value added. They show the changes in production and value of crude oil and natural gas extraction, including transport via pipelines, as well as domestic sales of petroleum products. Figures on physical volumes of oil and gas extracted provide a basis for understanding developments in this industry. The resource accounts show both sold and assumed recoverable petroleum resources.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics

*Responsible:* The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Petroleum Directorate: Resource accounts (oil and gas resources and physical and financial extraction figures)

Statistics Norway: Extraction and related services, Sales of petroleum products

### **Manufacturing, mining and quarrying**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show changes in production volume and turnover, and shed light on the economic development in manufacturing, mining and quarrying. Data are also collected on business leaders' own assessments and expectations for future developments. Statistics are also produced that provide a detailed distribution of sold production and quantity in line with the EU's system for production statistics.



*Development:* New EEA requirements are to be imposed for reporting on subcontractors. These must be taken into account in the annual survey of the production of commodities.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Investments in oil and gas, manufacturing, mining and electricity supply, Business tendency survey for manufacturing, mining and quarrying, Turnover in oil and gas, manufacturing, mining and electricity supply, Index of industrial production, Production of commodities in manufacturing, mining and quarrying

## 5.6. R&D, technology and innovation

Developing and applying new or existing knowledge is essential for economic growth, human learning and social development. The R&D, technology and innovation domain sheds light on resource use, activity and results of research and development activities, as well as the use of information and communications technology (ICT) and other technologies in Norway, and also the impact of digitalisation on work processes in business and public services. The statistical basis is also used for research purposes and forms part of the analyses for public administration and in the OECD. The statistics form part of the basis for the authorities' evaluations of business policy.

Knowledge is not directly observable, but information about knowledge can be captured through various indicators. Research and development (R&D) are activities aimed at generating new knowledge, and innovation entails the application of new or existing knowledge. A number of technologies are developed and utilised in R&D and innovation. Technology dissemination in turn gives an indication of how different types of knowledge are applied. R&D, innovation and the use of technology can take place in all spheres of society. This statistical domain has an interface with other domains, education in particular.

### Research and development (R&D)

*Purpose and content:* The statistics describe R&D costs and changes in these over time for all sectors in Norway that perform R&D. The sectors cover the business enterprise and public sectors, including universities and colleges, research institutes and health trusts. The statistics provide an overview of resource input for R&D, including the use of R&D personnel. The statistics also show the purchase and sale of R&D between different sectors in Norway and abroad. R&D costs are distributed according to established classification systems, such as disciplines, funding, industries, geography and size.

The statistics are also used as a basis for analyses of R&D appropriations in the fiscal budget. They also form part of the basis for the production of the national accounts, and are used by Eurostat and the OECD for international comparisons.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* The Research Council of Norway and Statistics Norway

The Research Council of Norway: Research and development in the higher education sector and the institute sector, including health trusts

Statistics Norway: Research and development in the business enterprise sector, Public support for business R&D

## Innovation

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe innovation activity aimed at realising innovations in the form of new or modified goods, services or processes. The statistics show changes over time in the form of invested amounts and turnover share, consisting of various forms of innovations, distributed by characteristics of relevant units. The information includes collaborative relationships with other actors in Norway and abroad, as well as information on funding sources. The innovation statistics, which currently only cover the business enterprise sector, are used by Eurostat and the OECD for international comparisons.

The development and use of technology are also shown in statistics on patents, trademarks and designs, distributed by owner, sector and type of technology or knowledge. Patents, designs and trademarks are identified through administrative data sources.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Innovation in the business enterprise sector, Patents, design and trademarks

## The information society

*Purpose and content:* Digitalisation has a large bearing on how consumers, enterprises and the public sector communicate and perform a number of services. The statistics describe changes in the use of and investments in various types of technologies that are central in this context, such as ICT. Digitalisation impacts on work processes in business and public services. The purpose of the ICT statistics is to show ICT and e-commerce in all sectors and to provide information on access to and use of the internet in the population. The statistics cover digital service usage in households, businesses and the public sector. The statistics also show the prevalence of mobile services and other electronic communication services based on figures obtained from providers of such services.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

*Responsible:* The Norwegian Communications Authority (Nkom) and Statistics Norway

Nkom: Broadband, TV subscriptions and telephone services

Statistics Norway: ICT usage in enterprises, ICT usage in households, ICT usage in the public sector

## 5.7. Health and social care

Health and social care impacts on and involves individuals and society at local, regional and central level. This statistical domain covers everything from the health of individuals and health conditions to the cost to society of preventing and treating health problems.

The statistics describe the life cycle, from pregnancy and birth, via health conditions, lifestyles, infections, diseases, medication, use of health and care services, to death and cause of death. Health and social care is linked to many other statistical domains, including Population. Demographic changes impact public health and the use of health services.

### Health and social care conditions and living habits

*Purpose and content:* The statistics shed light on the health conditions and living habits of the population and link these to other aspects of health and living conditions. Statistics on morbidity, symptoms of health problems and use of medication help to form a picture of the population's state of health. The domain contains statistics that shed light on people with disabilities, and these are linked to other aspects of health and living conditions. The information provides a basis for assessing the status and trends among different groups in the population and makes it possible to understand social, demographic and geographical differences in the population of Norway. The statistics also cover information on health and safety in the workplace. The statistics on living habits cover alcohol consumption, smoking habits, physical activity, diet and body mass index, which are all aspects that both individually and collectively help to document how Norwegians live.

Statistics that describe health changes in certain population and patient groups will be considered in the further work of delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers of such statistics.

Further development of statistics on accidents at work is being considered in collaboration with the relevant authorities.

*Development:* Statistics on diet are currently being developed in a collaboration between Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Directorate of Health. The first statistics are scheduled for release in 2021.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples.

Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Commission Regulation (EU) No 141/2013 of 19 February 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics based on the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)

Commission Regulation (EU) No 349/2011 of 11 April 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics on accidents at work

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway is working with the Norwegian Institute of Public Health on the production and further development of statistics on tobacco, alcohol and other drugs.

Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions, Accidents at work, Tobacco, alcohol and other drugs, Living conditions of disabled people

### **Health and care services**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show the development and status of the supply and use of health and social care services in Norway. This includes describing service users (patients), accounts (revenues and expenditure), personnel (employees and full-time equivalents) and capacity (number of places and beds). An overall picture is also given of these aspects. The statistics cover municipal health and social care services, specialist health service and dental health care.

The statistics on the population's use of health and social care services are an important basis for calculations of future needs for health and social care personnel. The statistics present information about the service users and how, for example, demographic changes impact on the scope and type of services. The statistics also provide an overview of who provides health and social care services at the different levels. With regard to the expenditure and financing of the provision of health and social care services, this is covered in the health accounts, which are discussed under the main domain National Accounts.

*Development:* Consideration will be given to how to collect more information and create statistics about private dental health services.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/359 of 4 March 2015 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards statistics on healthcare expenditure and financing

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway is working with local, regional and central authorities on the production and further development of the statistics.

GPs and emergency primary health care, Municipal health care service, Patient statistics, Care services, Specialist health service, Dental health care, Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions, Unpaid welfare work – survey on living conditions

### Diseases

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the status and developments in communicable and non-communicable diseases in the population. This knowledge is important for being able to implement the measures needed, and for equipping society to meet the demand for relevant health and social care services and provide relevant competence at various levels in the health service. The statistics that follow changes in the incidence of cardiovascular disorders in the population are based on the Cardiovascular Disease Registry, which is regulated by law and includes data about individuals who have a cardiovascular-related diagnosis that requires treatment in the specialist health service. Statistics on diagnoses for all patients in hospitals are covered under the sub-domain Health and care services.

Statistics describing developments in several disease groups within non-communicable diseases, such as cancer, diabetes, chronic lung disease and mental disorders, will be considered in the further work of delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers of such statistics.

*Development:* Statistics on occupational diseases are currently being developed in a collaboration between Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV).

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples.

Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Commission Regulation (EU) No 141/2013 of 19 February 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics based on the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)

*Responsible:* Norwegian Institute of Public Health and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Institute of Public Health: Cardiovascular diseases

Statistics Norway: Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions

## Infection control and immunisation

*Purpose and content:* These statistics shall shed light on infection control. It is essential to have a good knowledge base about the measures that have been and will be implemented to prevent the outbreak of diseases and pandemics. This helps to strengthen international preparedness in the event of an outbreak of communicable diseases. Statistics on influenza immunisation in the Norwegian population are partly based on data from the six-yearly European Health Interview Survey (EHIS).

Statistics that describe changes in infection control and immunisation will be considered in the further work to delimit official statistics by relevant producers of such statistics.

*Development:* There are plans to use data on influenza immunisation as a basis for new statistics in the infection control and immunisation domain. The Norwegian Immunisation Registry SYSVAK will also form part of this.

Statistics Norway is working with the Norwegian Institute of Public Health on the production and further development of these statistics.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Norwegian Institute of Public Health and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Institute of Public Health: Vaccination and vaccination coverage

Statistics Norway: Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions

## Medication

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe changes in the population's use of medication. They will provide information that can be used in addiction prevention, and in addition give knowledge about how healthcare personnel prescribe medication. The statistics are partly based on the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD), which is regulated by law and contains data on all prescription drugs dispensed from pharmacies in Norway.

*Development:* Statistics on the use of medicines in nursing homes and hospitals will be developed. These will be based on a new individual-based register of medication that is being established. This will include the content from NorPD, and use of medications at the individual level in institutions (hospitals and nursing homes, etc.) will be added over time.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Norwegian Institute of Public Health and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Institute of Public Health: Drug consumption statistics

Statistics Norway: Health, care and social relations – survey on living conditions

### **Pregnancy and childbirth**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show changes in reproduction and reproductive health in Norway. They will help to shed light on the causes and consequences of health problems related to pregnancy and childbirth, as well as monitor the occurrence of congenital malformations. The statistics are based on the Medical Birth Registry of Norway and the Registry of Pregnancy Termination, which are regulated by law.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Abortions, Pregnancy and childbirth

### **Causes of death**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe changes in mortality for various causes of death. The purpose is to be able to monitor changes in causes of death over time. The statistics are based on data from the Cause of Death Registry, which is regulated by law and contains data on all individuals who die in Norway, as well as Norwegian residents who die abroad.

Consideration is being given to how the data source for statistics on causes of death can be further developed to improve the data on work-related deaths due to accidents or illness.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Commission Regulation (EU) No 328/2011 of 5 April 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics on causes of death

*Responsible:* Norwegian Institute of Public Health

Cause of death

## **5.8. Income and consumption**

Knowledge of income and consumption provides a basis for key indicators describing the access to and distribution of financial resources and welfare benefits. The statistics in this domain include figures on income, wealth, taxes and consumption for individuals and households, and provide a basis for analyses of household savings and consumption.

### **Consumption**

*Purpose and content:* The Survey of consumer expenditure maps the consumption patterns of Norwegian households. The survey was first conducted in 1958 and most recently in 2012. The main purpose of the survey is to provide a detailed overview of the monetary value and quantities of households' consumption of

different goods and services. The statistics help to measure the economic living conditions and allow comparisons of the relative composition of consumption from one period to another. The statistics also enable identification of vulnerable groups in society.

*Development:* The Survey of consumer expenditure 2022 will be conducted in the period 2020–2023 based on a combination of several methods and data sources. Transaction data for groceries are combined with existing register data, online forms and digital registration of non-food purchases. Access to new data sources such as transaction data enables further development of new statistics, also in combination with income and wealth statistics.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

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|--------------------------------|
| Survey of consumer expenditure |
|--------------------------------|

### **Income and wealth**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe changes in the income and wealth of persons and households in Norway. They encompass all cash income, both taxable and tax-free, as well as assets and debt. The statistics show general income and wealth developments, income levels, the distribution among different household types and groups, and provide key measurements of economic vulnerability and inequality.

*Development:* During the period, the measurement of various income and wealth components will be improved, and new data sources will be introduced. This applies to the specification of different types of debt, the calculation of income from own housing and private transfers between households etc. Data shall be obtained on municipal property tax and municipal housing benefit, and a separate system for calculating inherited assets is currently being developed. Methods will be developed to shed light on more aspects than currently covered in the statistics, such as the significance of pension assets, extended income and indirect taxes. This will give a more precise and comprehensive picture of the access to and distribution of economic resources.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

|                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Income – self-employed, Income and wealth statistics for households |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|



## Personal tax

*Purpose and content:* The tax statistics shall provide a knowledge base for policy development and discussions on the tax system, both from a revenue and distribution perspective. This applies both directly and via financial models and simulations performed by others. The statistics provide an independent overview of how the tax system works. They include taxable income, income deductions and taxable assets, as well as taxes and tax deductions for those with a tax obligation in Norway. The statistics also shed light on developments in income, wealth, debt and recipients of specific deductions, as well as the financial and regional distribution of these.

*Development:* The statistics will be adapted to changes in the tax system. The production process is being modernised as a result of the Norwegian Tax Administration's project for standardised digital tax return for businesses (SIRIUS) and the associated new data format.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Tax for personal tax payers

## 5.9. Culture and recreation

Cultural and leisure activities add meaning to everyday life. The culture statistics cover both cultural facilities and the population's use of these in addition to public expenditure in the cultural sector. Recreation or leisure time can be defined as the time people spend outside of work, excluding time spent on housework and attending to basic needs such as eating and sleeping. Statistics on recreation cover time use, physical activity, sports and outdoor recreation, organisational membership, media habits and religion. The statistics show changes in cultural and leisure habits over time, and can reveal any socioeconomic differences between groups of the population in this domain.

### Physical activity, sports and outdoor recreation

*Purpose and content:* Physical activity, sports and outdoor recreation are important for health, quality of life and living conditions. The statistics shall provide knowledge about the population's activities in this domain. They map the extent and types of physical activity and outdoor recreation that are most common, trends over time, and how the level of activity is distributed among the population. They also provide figures on participation in organised sports, on the use of gyms and on outdoor recreation habits. In addition, expenditure associated with physical activity and sports are mapped. One important aspect of the statistics is that they capture socioeconomic differences between groups in the population that carry out different activities. The statistics provide a basis for analyses of these factors in the population.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Sports and outdoor activities – survey on living conditions

### **Culture**

*Purpose and content:* The cultural statistics describe the cultural facilities available and the population's use of such. These include leisure activities, sports, museums and collections, libraries, film and cinema, music and performing arts. The statistics also shed light on public expenditure in the cultural sector.

*Development:* During the programme period, research and development work will be carried out in connection with statistics in the field of cultural heritage, where the cultural environment is one of the central components. Statistics in this field can also be part of the domain Nature, climate and environment.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Academic and special libraries, Cultural facilities, Museums and collections, Norwegian cultural barometer

### **Organisations and memberships**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide knowledge about the population's participation in organisations over time, and how participation is distributed among the population. They include organisational membership, political engagement and participation in various forms of social networks. The statistics show the population's social capital and the individual's opportunities for participating in and influencing the society we live in. The statistics also cover the work of various types of voluntary organisations and religious affiliations, as well as participation in religious events.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Activity in organisations, political participation and social networks – survey on living conditions

### **Religion and life stance**

*Purpose and content:* Religion and life stance are very important to many people, and are also part of the cultural heritage of all societies. The purpose of the statistics on religion and life stance is to describe membership and religious activities in the Church of Norway and religious and life stance communities outside the Church of Norway. The statistics relating to the Church of Norway are the most extensive, and cover several aspects of church activities, including services, christenings/baptisms, church funerals etc. Statistics on religious and life stance communities provide data on the number of members in such communities outside the Church of Norway that apply for and receive state support.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Church of Norway, Religious and life stance communities outside the Church of Norway

### **Time and media use**

*Purpose and content:* The statistics provide knowledge on how the population spends time on different activities, as well as on the population's media habits. The former is based on data from the time use survey, while media habits are captured through the survey on the use of media.

The time use survey shows how the population devotes its time to different activity areas. The survey maps time use throughout the day over an entire year and provides information on the population's pattern of activity at various times of the day and night, days of the week and months of the year. The time use survey is a key source of knowledge about changes in the amount of time spent on housework, unpaid care work and other activities. It is normally conducted every ten years.

The media use survey provides detailed information on the population's use of various mass media, such as TV, radio, newspapers, weekly publications, comic strips, books, the internet, various streaming services and access to these. The survey is conducted annually.

*Development:* A new time use survey will be planned and developed and is scheduled to be conducted during the programme period. The data collection method will be modernised, and technological solutions will be developed to make the data capture more efficient and enhance the quality of the survey.

*EEA obligations:* No

The time use survey is regulated by Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples, but conducting the survey is voluntary.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Norwegian media barometer, Time use survey

## **5.10. Agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture**

The primary industries agriculture, hunting and fishing, and increasingly also aquaculture, have long traditions in Norway. These industries contribute to value creation in the regions and to sustaining activity and communities all over the country, and they are based on utilisation of renewable resources. Sustainable use of these resources will ensure an economic base for future generations. Norway is a major exporter of seafood from aquaculture and fisheries. The agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture statistics document the resource base, production and economy in this area. The statistics are used to design and verify industrial policy goals and adapt the public policy instruments that are used to achieve these goals.

This domain includes statistics on agriculture and forestry, reindeer husbandry, hunting, aquaculture and fisheries.

### **Aquaculture**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide a picture of Norwegian aquaculture production for consumption, as well as production of early life stages such as roe, spawn and fingerlings. They show the development in production volume and first-hand value, fish stocks and production loss. They also show employment in production and the profitability of the production of the main species, salmon and rainbow trout.

These statistics are a key information base in research and analysis of the aquaculture industry. Some of the statistics are also used by Eurostat, FAO and the OECD for international comparisons.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture

*Responsible:* Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries

Aquaculture production of fish for food (salmon, rainbow trout and sea trout), other fish species, molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms and algae, Profitability study of the production of salmon and rainbow trout for food and fingerlings

### **Fisheries and catches**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the development of Norwegian fisheries. The statistics show catches made at sea by Norwegian vessels and catches landed in Norway by foreign vessels. The statistics also provide an overview of fishing vessels, fishermen and fishing permits. This domain also includes statistics that elucidate the profitability of the fishing fleet.

The statistics also include figures for the angling of salmon, sea trout, Arctic char, rainbow trout and humpback salmon at sea and in rivers, distributed by fish killed for consumption and fish that are released back into the water.

These statistics are a key information base for research and analysis of the fishery industry, and form part of the basis for the national accounts system. They are also used by FAO, Eurostat, the OECD and a number of international fishery organisations for international comparisons.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on the submission of statistical data on landings of fishery products in Member States.

Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic (recast).

Regulation (EC) No 217/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in the north-west Atlantic (recast).

Regulation (EC) No 218/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the north-east Atlantic (recast)

*Responsible:* Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries: Statistics on fishing vessels, Catch statistics of all fishing and catches at sea by fishing vessels registered in Norway, as well as catches made by foreign vessels and landed in Norway, Profitability survey of the fishing fleet

Statistics Norway: River catch, Sea catches of salmon and sea trout

## Hunting

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide information on hunting and hunting practices in Norway by giving an overview of registered and active hunters, yield from small game and roe deer hunting and an overview of quotas of elks, red deer and wild reindeer. The statistics also show the registered non-harvest mortality of cervids and the registered mortality of large predators. The statistics on registered hunters are based on figures from the Register of Hunters in the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

The statistics on hunting is a key information source for game management, both locally and nationally. Public agencies, such as ministries, county administrations and local councils, as well as research institutions are users of these statistics.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Active hunters, Moose hunting, Red deer hunting, Non-harvest mortality of cervids, Registered mortality of large carnivores, Registered hunters, Small game and roe deer hunting, Wild reindeer hunting

## Agriculture

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide a basis for governance and policy design in this area, including for the Budget Committee for Agriculture. The agricultural statistics provide an overview of the number of agricultural enterprises, the size of the units, labour input, investments, energy consumption, income, farming system, production basis and crops. Furthermore, the statistics also show environmentally related aspects of agricultural production, such as soil treatment, handling of manure from livestock and the use of synthetic fertiliser and pesticides.

*Development:* The crop statistics will be expanded to help estimate food waste.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics

Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 concerning crop statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 concerning statistics on pesticides

Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community

Council Directive 96/16/EC of 19 March 1996 on statistical surveys of milk and milk products

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Holdings, agricultural area and livestock, Horticultural production, Livestock husbandry, Meat production, Cereals and oilseeds, areas and yields, Sample survey of agriculture and forestry, Pesticide use, Production of potatoes and forage plants

### **Agricultural properties**

*Purpose and content:* Large parts of the land area in Norway belong to agricultural properties, and statistics of such holdings are required for resource management. The statistics give an overview of the number of agricultural holdings, settlement, area resources, some information on the owner and information on reallocated cultivated and cultivable area, as well as land reclamation. They include registered transfers, sales value, purpose of the sale (for agriculture, housing or recreation) and whether the sale is an open sale, gift, settlement of an estate or something else.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Local administration of agricultural areas, Agricultural properties, Transfers of agricultural properties

### **Agricultural censuses**

*Purpose and content:* The purpose of these statistics is to provide a detailed overview of developments in agriculture, in terms of resources as well as environmental and operational aspects. Agricultural censuses are conducted every ten years; first in 1907 and most recently in 2020. They provide more detailed figures for a larger selection of areas than those published annually. The results from the censuses are published at the municipal level.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Agricultural census

## Forestry

*Purpose and content:* The forest provides a basis for industrial activity and is also important for the climate and environment. The National Forest Inventory describes the condition and development of Norway's forest resources. Furthermore, these statistics provide an overview of the activity in the forest industry, its economic importance, growing stock, logging and rejuvenation. Statistics on forest roads are also produced.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Other important international obligations:*

Statistics Norway reports forestry statistics to Eurostat on the basis of a 'gentleman's agreement', in addition to reporting to UNECE and FAO.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway collaborates with the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO), which conducts the National Forest Inventory.

National Forest Inventory, Commercial roundwood removals, Forest properties, Forest owners' income, Silviculture, Forest roads

## Agricultural economics

*Purpose and content:* Information on agricultural economics is a basis for economic and political decisions that have a bearing on production and sales of agricultural produce, the food processing industry and markets for food products, production associated with agriculture and the role of agriculture in rural communities.

Agricultural economics surveys are included in the sectoral accounts, the Total Accounts for Agriculture, which show the total value created in Norwegian agriculture through utilisation of agricultural production factors. These statistics provide an annual status for incomes, costs, investments and labour input in agriculture. This gives a basis for assessing the effects of policy decisions and other framework conditions in the agricultural sector. The Total Accounts for Agriculture is the main source for the reporting to Eurostat's Economic Accounts for Agriculture.

Reviews of activities in farming and forestry are the main source for assessments of effects of policy decisions and other framework conditions at the farm level for various farming systems in agriculture. The purpose of these accounting statistics is to show the economic status and developments in agriculture on farms where a significant part of the income is derived from farming and forestry. The statistics show results in agriculture, including supplementary activities, in various farming systems, size groups and geographical areas. These statistics include all the farm's resources, use of labour input and crops, as well as assets and debt.

Based on the statistics for personal tax, statistics that show the farmers' various types of income, debt, interest payments etc. are made for all persons engaged in agriculture, irrespective of the importance of the farming activity as a source of income.

Furthermore, statistics are produced on prices in the agricultural sector.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community

The Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO) reports on sectoral accounts for agriculture, and the Norwegian Directorate of Agriculture reports on prices.

*Responsible:* Norwegian Directorate of Agriculture, NIBIO and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Directorate of Agriculture: Agricultural prices  
 NIBIO: Total Accounts for Agriculture, Activity reviews in farming and forestry  
 Statistics Norway: Farmers' income and debt

### **Reindeer husbandry**

*Purpose and content:* The Sámi reindeer grazing areas cover a considerable proportion of Norway's total land area. Statistics intended to illustrate this topic provide an information base for the development of economically and environmentally sustainable reindeer husbandry. These statistics provide an overview of the number of reindeer, reported losses to predators and production in Norwegian reindeer husbandry, as well as developments in the reindeer farmers' economic situation. The statistics are distributed by reindeer grazing area.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Norwegian Directorate of Agriculture

Number of reindeer, Average carcass weights for reindeer, Loss to predators as reported by reindeer owners, Remuneration for labour and equity to reindeer owners

## **5.11. National accounts**

The national accounts statistics are designed to provide a reconciled and comprehensive overview of the Norwegian economy. The national accounts give both a summarised description of the economy as a whole and a detailed description of transactions between different sectors of the Norwegian economy, as well as between Norway and the rest of the world. Large parts of the industry statistics were originally established as a basis for the national accounts.

Key figures from the national accounts provide the basis for the public debate on Norway's economy. The gross domestic product (GDP) is used as a basis for comparisons in a range of contexts, and the growth rate of this indicator is subject of much debate. In addition, the national accounts are used by a number of specialised users and form the basis for analyses of business cycles and structural trends. These are therefore a key element in the design of economic policy.

### **National accounts**

*Purpose and content:* The national accounts describe economic actors, as enterprises, households, public administration; economic events or processes, for example employment, production, use, investment and capital accumulation; and transactions between different actors and between Norway and the rest of the world.



The national accounts describe the real economy, i.e. how labour and capital are deployed in the production of goods and services, how this production is used by various actors for consumption, investments or sales to other countries, how the earnings are distributed between labour and capital, and how all this contributes to the GDP and the nation's total income (gross national income). Furthermore, they describe the redistribution of income between different sectors, for example how government tax revenues are redistributed to the households in the form of pensions and social benefits. The net income that is distributed among the sectors in turn provides a basis for analysing the allocation of this income on consumption or savings. The key figures from the annual national accounts are broken down by county.

In the national accounts, rest of the world is a separate sector. Figures for the rest of the world are identical to the figures in the balance of payments. The balance of payments is described below under International economic relationships.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union

*Other important international obligations:*

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard agreement.

Obligation to submit data to the OECD.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

National accounts (monthly, quarterly and annual), National accounts – non-financial sector accounts, Regional accounts

### **Financial accounts**

*Purpose and content:* The financial accounts provide a reconciled and comprehensive overview of the sectors' financial assets and mutual liabilities, as well as changes in these in the form of transactions, gains and losses incurred in the securities and currency markets, and other revaluations. Each sector includes institutional units, i.e. actors, with the same main economic function. The rest of the world accounts is a separate sector. The financial accounts are part of the national accounts system and reflect, for example, whether the savings in one sector exceed its non-financial investments, which may increase its net liabilities in other sectors. This will be recorded as procurements/sales of financial assets, as repayment of debt or borrowing.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union

*Other important international obligations:*

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard agreement.

Obligation to submit data to the OECD.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

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| Financial accounts |
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### **Satellite accounts**

A satellite account uses information from various sources that supplement the national accounts with the purpose of splitting or aggregating national accounts variable in other ways to elucidate particular topics. The figures in a satellite account are consistent with estimates in the national accounts, but can be expanded to encompass variables that are not included in the main framework for the national accounts. All satellite accounts are based on international guidelines.

The following satellite accounts are produced:

**System of health accounts** describe Norway's expenditure on health. They show expenditure distributed by type of health service, funding source and provider. The main objective is to describe the country's healthcare system seen from the expenditure side, and thus trace trends and driving forces behind prioritisations and allocations of funds.

**Satellite accounts for non-profit institutions** show how much the so-called 'voluntary sector' or non-profit sector contributes to the gross domestic product, how this sector is financed and how much labour input in the form of paid and unpaid FTEs lies behind this contribution. The production boundaries of national accounts do not include the value added from unpaid labour; this is calculated separately and added to the other data from the national accounts.

**Tourism satellite accounts** provide an overview of production in what is defined as the tourism industries and their importance for domestic employment. One purpose is to describe the significance of tourism for the Norwegian economy. Furthermore, the accounts show how much Norwegian and foreign tourists spend when travelling in Norway.

**Satellite accounts for education and training** describe the total expenditure associated with education and vocational training. The expenditure is broken down by type of formal training, such as primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and higher education, informal training (various training courses) and in-house training in enterprises. The training providers and the funding sources are described. One of the main purposes of the education accounts is to provide knowledge on human capital in society.

**Satellite accounts for unpaid household work** are produced every ten years and are intended to show how much it would cost if the households were to pay someone to do the cooking, cleaning, childcare, gardening etc. Value added from unpaid household work is not included in the GDP. Parts of the economic growth can reflect a shift in production from household to market, and the value of market production alone can give a skewed picture of the household's living standard.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/359 of 4 March 2015 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards statistics on healthcare expenditure and financing

*Other important international obligations:*

Data from the health accounts are reported in a common reporting system to the EU, OECD and WHO.

The satellite accounts for tourism are reported to the EU, UN and OECD on the basis of a ‘gentleman’s agreement’.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Health accounts, Satellite accounts for non-profit institutions, Tourism satellite accounts, Education accounts, Satellite accounts for unpaid household work

## 5.12. Nature, climate and environment

The statistics on the environment and climate provide a basis for monitoring developments in this domain and for the design and follow-up of policies with regard to climate change and the sustainable development of nature and society. Land management is important for this development, and a clean and diverse environment is a precondition for being able to use nature, harvest natural resources and protect human health. Statistics on national emissions of greenhouse gases, for which there are both national and international targets, attract particular interest.

Statistics in this domain include figures on land and land use, natural diversity, waste, climate and air pollution, as well as water and sewerage. Environmental accounts that show economic activities associated with environmental protection and resource management are also included.

In the programme period, development work will be undertaken with regard to statistics in the domain of the cultural environment (see details under Culture and recreation) and in the domain of natural diversity, where few statistics are currently available. There is also a need to develop more climate-related statistics.

### Land use

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the status and development of land use for various purposes. This includes land use and land resources, including planned land use, on land and in coastal maritime areas. More detailed statistics are produced for urban areas and urban centres, the population’s access to recreation areas, holiday house areas, construction activity in the coastal zone and in the mountains. These statistics also include the processing of planning and building applications, as well as environmental management by the municipalities and counties. The statistics also cover Svalbard.

Land use is included in the “official source of map data” at [geonorge.no](http://geonorge.no), which is available for use in public land use and social planning. A key register in this context is the Cadastre, which is Norway’s official register of real property, with buildings, dwellings and addresses, and thereby also a main source for official statistics in a number of domains. The statistics also make use of detailed land resource maps from the official source of map data. The Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO) and the local councils cooperate on these.

Land use change can have a major impact on the access to land for various purposes, emissions of greenhouse gases, loss of natural diversity and the population's opportunities for leisure activities. The land use statistics help elucidate and quantify such changes.

Ecosystem accounts as described under the Environmental Accounts may have a bearing on the development of land use statistics in the longer term. The area covered by various nature types could be included in such accounts.

Land use statistics on cultivation, reforestation and deforestation in addition to use for construction purposes will be considered. The same applies to further statistics on construction in the coastal zone and into the sea.

*Development:* More statistics will be developed on planned land use, based on data from the national planning database, as well as on land use and land resources in coastal maritime areas.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Activity in centre zones, Area of land and freshwater, Land use in urban settlements, Land use and land cover, Construction in the coastal zone, Holiday house areas, Municipal environmental management, Municipal management of planning and building applications, Recreational areas and areas for recreational walking

### **Natural diversity**

*Purpose and content:* The statistics shows the status and development of natural diversity in Norway. They provide information on the status and development of threatened species and nature types in Norway, and changes in the presence of alien species in Norwegian nature. The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre is a key source in this regard. Protected areas of land and sea, including Svalbard and Jan Mayen, are also included in this sub-domain.

Data from various monitoring programmes for natural diversity will be considered in the further work on delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers of such statistics. The ecosystem accounts described under Environmental Accounts could be important for the development of statistics on natural diversity in the longer term.

*Development:* Statistics on species by category of threat (the Red List) are being developed by the Norwegian Environment Agency.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Other important international obligations:*

Statistics on natural diversity provide the basis for reporting on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the reporting to the European Environment Agency and the OECD.

*Responsible:* Norwegian Environment Agency and Statistics Norway

Norwegian Environment Agency: Alien species, Wilderness areas

Statistics Norway: Protected areas

## Waste

*Purpose and content:* Statistics on waste provide a basis for better resource utilisation and thereby for positive effects on the environment and climate. These statistics describe developments in the generation and processing of various types of waste from different sectors. This includes the waste accounts, household waste, hazardous waste, construction waste, industrial waste, food waste, waste from service industries and waste treatment in waste treatment plants.

These statistics are used by public authorities, interest groups and actors in the waste processing industry, and are reported to international organisations.

*Development:* Development work in the period will include implementation of the effects of the EU's newly revised regulatory framework for waste statistics. The regulations include a new definition of 'municipal waste', stricter requirements for recycling and reuse of materials from various types of waste, and more stringent requirements for calculating and reporting several types of waste, such as household waste and similar industrial waste, waste oil, plastic products and food waste.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2002 on waste statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Environment Agency report waste statistics to Eurostat. The waste statistics provide a basis for reporting on the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Waste from building and construction, Waste from manufacturing industries, Waste from service industries, Waste from households, Waste treatment in waste treatment plants, Waste accounts, Hazardous waste

## Climate and air pollution

*Purpose and content:* The statistics provide information on climate and air pollution. As yet, there are only statistics on emissions to air of greenhouse gases and polluting substances such as environmental toxins and suspended particulate matter. The statistics show the activity from which the emissions stem and are linked to energy consumption. The statistics encompass both emissions on the territory of Norway and emissions from Norwegian economic activity.

Statistics on emissions of greenhouse gases are crucial for developing climate policy and for monitoring and following up the national emission targets. These statistics are of interest to many groups of users, ranging from the authorities to researchers and the general public.

Statistics on noise and noise pollution have been developed in a separate project, but are not produced on a regular basis. Statistics on emissions to water are found under the sub-domain of water and wastewater.

Statistics that describe the anthropogenic effects on the climate and natural environment, for example statistics on temperature and sea level, will be considered in the further work on delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers of such statistics.

*Development:* Statistics Norway will work to harmonise the classification of industries in the emissions accounts with the national accounts and the energy accounts.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts.

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for reporting emissions of greenhouse gases by activity to the European Commission.

*Other important international obligations:*

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for reporting emissions of greenhouse gases by activity to the UNFCCC, as well as for reporting long-range transport of air pollutants to the UNECE.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Environment Agency collaborate on the development and reporting of statistics.

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| Emissions to air |
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## **Water and wastewater**

*Purpose and content:* Clean drinking water and a good wastewater system are necessary for life and health. The statistics on water supply and wastewater provide detailed information on activities in the sector, including water supply and contingency plans, drinking water quality, leakages, the distribution network and renewal of it, discharges and treatment of wastewater, compliance with treatment requirements, disposal of sludge, full-cost accounts and changes in fees etc.

*EEA obligations:* No

Statistics Norway reports wastewater statistics to Eurostat on the basis of a ‘gentleman’s agreement’. The Norwegian Environment Agency reports data on emissions from wastewater treatment facilities to the European Commission from its own database.

*Other important international obligations:*

Statistics on water and wastewater are used for parts of the reporting on the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Protocol for Water and Health, in addition to reporting to OSPAR and the OECD.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Environment Agency collaborate on the production and development of statistics on water and wastewater.

Municipal water supply, Municipal wastewater, Discharges and treatment of municipal wastewater

### Environmental accounts

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the development in various economic activities related to environmental protection and resource management. They link the environmental statistics to the national accounts, thereby providing a basis for analyses and assessments of how future economic developments will affect the environment. The statistics that are included in the environmental accounts are adapted for this purpose, but are otherwise based on and overlap with statistics from many of the other sub-domains within the main domain of Nature, Climate and Environment.

The materials flow accounts show the flows of natural resources and waste through society. Other statistics describe the expenditures on measures and activities whose main purpose is to prevent, reduce or remedy pollution or other forms of environmental degradation. The scope of environmental fees and subsidies, as well as other instruments used to counteract the negative effects on the environment are also described. The environmental accounts also show emissions from Norwegian economic activity in relation to value creation (emission intensities).

The different statistics that are included in this sub-domain have been developed in line with an international framework for systematising data on the environment, energy and the economy in a way that facilitates comparisons (System of Environmental Economic Accounting, SEEA). This system includes more statistics than those currently encompassed by official statistics. For example, ecosystem accounts are currently being developed, and these will be adopted by the UN in 2021. This may have a bearing on the statistics on land use and natural diversity in the longer term.

*Development:* Statistics on the circular economy, where resources are reused, and on green products and services that are crucial for reducing the consumption of non-renewable resources and for protecting the environment are under development.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Economy-wide material flow accounts, Environmental protection expenditure, Environmental economic instruments, Emissions from Norwegian economic activity

### 5.13. Public finance

The public sector is responsible for activities that are of major societal importance, require considerable resources and contribute significantly to the nation's total value added. The authorities have targets for resource use and distribution of public

goods, and both central and local government need statistics for purposes of governance, policy design and evaluation of the sector. Statistics in this area provide information on the public sector's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditure over time. The statistics also cover business accounting information on publicly owned enterprises.

Statistics that describe trends in public procurement will be considered in the further work on delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers.

### **General government finance**

*Purpose and content:* The purpose of this sub-domain of public finance is to provide information on the distribution of expenditure in central and local government by category of expenditure and purpose. These statistics also show the generation of revenues, for example from taxes, user payments (out of pocket payments), interests and dividends received. Furthermore, these statistics provide information on the central and local government assets and liabilities and how these are distributed over different financial objects. Thereby, based on central and local government accounts, the statistics among other things show information on the size and composition of general government. The statistics provide access to long time series and allow for analysing trends in the government accounts.

These statistics are fully integrated in the national accounts system and are based on international guidelines as the System of National Accounts and the Government Finance Statistics.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union.

*Other important international obligations:*

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard agreement.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

General government revenue and expenditure, General government, financial assets and liabilities, Central government revenue and expenditure, Public corporations – accounts, Public sector on Svalbard, Attitudes towards and knowledge about Norwegian development aid

### **Local government finance**

*Purpose and content:* The municipalities and counties are given important societal responsibilities related to provision of welfare services, governance and planning in Norway, and thus, provide welfare services for the inhabitants of Norway from the cradle to the grave. These statistics are used for evaluating the economic condition for a municipality, a county as well as the total local government sector, both over time, and allowing for comparisons between municipalities. Information on priorities between various service areas within a municipality or a county is also provided. The statistics include accounting information associated with the joint parish councils.

*EEA obligations:* No



*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Municipal accounts, County authority accounts, Joint parish councils – accounts

### **Tax accounts**

*Purpose and content:* The tax accounts provide information on taxes paid at the national, county and municipal levels, by different tax creditors and tax schemes. The tax accounts are i.a. used as input in income redistribution between municipalities, calculation of block grants and management of the local authority finances.

These statistics also show the municipal revenues arriving from property tax and how the local authorities have structured the property tax over time.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Tax accounts, Property tax

## **5.14. Prices and price indices**

Prices and price growth have a bearing on consumption, incomes and wages, and wealth distribution. The different price statistics are key performance indicators for the authorities, industry and households, and they are used by some actors in association with price adjustments in contracts. Moreover, they are included in macroeconomic analysis and provide a basis for assessments of social development. Statistics in this domain include consumer prices and purchasing power parities, producer and wholesale prices, house prices and house price indices, as well as construction cost indices.

### **Consumer prices**

*Purpose and content:* Consumer prices are key figures for the authorities, industry and households, as well as a key indicator of business cycles. The purpose of statistics in this domain is to measure price developments for goods and services used by private households. The main statistic is the consumer price index, which is also used as a general measure of inflation in society. Within EU, the harmonised consumer price index is used to compare price development in different countries.

These statistics also indicate the relative price level between different countries (Purchasing Power Parities, PPP). They are used to convert i.a. the gross domestic product (GDP) from NOK to PPP Euros in order to enable international comparisons of GDP and facilitate analyses of the expenditure level. Statistics Norway is responsible for collecting Norwegian source data and weights and reporting it to Eurostat. Eurostat is responsible for the coordination, calculation and publication of results for the European countries that are part of the PPP collaboration.

*Development:* The consumer price statistics, including purchasing power parities, will be adapted to the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, COICOP 2018, during the programme period.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2016/792 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on harmonised indices of consumer prices and the house price index

Regulation (EC) No 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 establishing common rules for the provision of basic information on Purchasing Power Parities and for their calculation and dissemination

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Consumer price index, Harmonized index of consumer prices, Comparison of price levels in Europe

### **Producer and wholesale price indices**

*Purpose and content:* The producer price statistics describe price developments at the start of the distribution chain for goods produced in Norway for the domestic market and for export, for goods imported to Norway, and for wholesale trade in general. These statistics also include price indices for a range of services aimed at businesses and households. The statistics provide key indicators for monitoring the Norwegian economy and are included in the national accounts.

*Development:* These statistics will be expanded with more services to comply with EEA obligations.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Producer price index, Price index of first-hand domestic sales, Producer price indices for services, Price index for wholesale trade

### **House prices and house price indices**

*Purpose and content:* A dwelling purchase is often the largest investment a person ever makes. An overview of price increase in housing is therefore an important indicator to analyse developments in the economy at individual, industry and society level. These statistics show price increase/decrease for dwellings sold, as well as rental prices for i.a. apartments and commercial properties. The dwelling price indices include both new and existing dwellings, and encompass both owner-occupiers and housing cooperatives. Multi-dwelling units and detached houses are included as housing types.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Commission Regulation (EU) No 93/2013 of 1 February 2013 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 concerning harmonised indices of consumer prices, as regards establishing owner-occupied housing price indices

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Price index for existing dwellings, Price index for new dwellings, Prices per square metre of detached houses, Rental market survey, Rental price index for commercial properties

### Construction cost indices

*Purpose and content:* These statistics are intended to measure cost increase in the production of housing and the main input factors used for housing and road construction. The construction cost indices are used to adjust construction contracts and in analyses of price increase in the construction industry.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some parts of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Construction cost index for road construction, Construction cost index for residential buildings, Construction cost index for plumbing works in offices and commercial buildings

## 5.15. Social conditions and crime

Information on the population's living conditions is the key to understanding Norwegian society and designing welfare policy. The statistics under this domain cover living conditions in general, child and family welfare, crime and the judicial system, as well as social security and welfare benefits.

### Child and family welfare

*Purpose and content:* The statistics on child and family welfare elucidate services that have a bearing on the family as a social institution. Child welfare statistics are intended to provide an overview of reports, investigations, children and adolescents with measures, categories of measures, and personnel and accounts in the municipal child welfare services. Statistics on child welfare institutions include care centres for unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and centres for parents and children.

Statistics on family welfare and counselling include the clinical activities and casework of the family counselling services, as well as preventive activities and mediation in separations/divorces. Statistics on family shelters provide an overview of the number of day-time users, accommodation days and costs.

*Development:* The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) is developing a new reporting solution (*DigiBarnevern*) to replace the current local authority reporting through KOSTRA to Statistics Norway. Statistics Norway provides information to *DigiBarnevern* to ensure relevant basic data for use in official child welfare statistics. The objective is to develop longitudinal statistics for child welfare.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Child welfare, Children’s institutions, Family counselling services

### **Crime and the judicial system**

*Purpose and content:* The statistics on crime and the judicial system describe crimes and the sanctions imposed by the authorities on offenders. The crime statistics as a whole provide a comprehensive and quality-assured evidence base for an informed description of the society and open debate.

Statistics on crimes are intended to elucidate unlawful acts and the parties involved, primarily the victims and the perpetrators. Statistics on government sanctions must include the most prominent decisions in the penal sanctions chain, from the report to the police and the decision to prosecute, to sentencing and the serving of sentences, especially the use of imprisonment and similar coercive means.

Surveys and the criminal records system are sources for the description of offences, and the criminal records system serves as a comprehensive source for the descriptions of penal sanctions.

*Development:* The statistics and analyses of penal sanctions, of convicted and imprisoned persons and of reported crimes and victims will be improved and expanded.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Offences and victims reported to the police, Offences investigated, Sanctions, Imprisonments, Victimization and fear of crime – survey on living conditions

### **Living conditions**

*Purpose and content:* Living conditions statistics show the population’s objective and subjective living conditions, i.e. how people live and how they perceive their situation. This depends on the resources that individuals have at their disposal, such as income, assets, health, knowledge and different forms of social and cultural capital, that they can use to rule their own lives. The populations’ living conditions are measured by various indicators that can be combined to provide a comprehensive picture. Living conditions cover a broad field that includes information from a range of other statistical domains, such as health, housing, labour, income, culture and recreation. Living conditions statistics are designed to show the main features and developments in living conditions over time, as well as changes in the distribution of living conditions within and between different groups in the population. This statistical domain provides information on the social and economic situation of the population, with a focus on identifying groups that are vulnerable or at risk of exclusion.

Most of the individual components of this area are described in more detail under domains such as labour, income, health and leisure activities, with the exception of the following living conditions aspects: statistics on poverty problems show the kinds of economic challenges that are most common in Norway, and the groups that are most exposed to poverty and economic problems. These statistics supplement the objective indicators of low income with the population’s subjective perception of their economic situation. Statistics on social relations are intended to provide figures on the population’s social networks.

Statistics on the population's confidence in the authorities and assessments of public services will be considered in the further work on delimiting and developing official statistics by relevant producers of such statistics.

*Development:* One of the development areas during the period entails establishing regular national statistics on quality of life. Quality of life is the subjective perception of living conditions.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Poverty-related problems – survey on living conditions, Social relations – survey on living conditions

### **Public pensions and welfare benefits**

*Purpose and content:* Social security and welfare benefits are a key component of the Norwegian model of society and take up approximately one-third of the annual fiscal budget. Statistics on social security and welfare benefits provide an independent, quality-assured and broad information base for an informed social debate on the functioning and development of the welfare state. Many people receive some form of social security, welfare benefit or pension, and the statistics show the number of recipients and users of the various public benefits schemes, trends in the number of recipients and users, and a more detailed description of the users distributed by variables such as place of residence, gender, age, education and immigrant background. The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) is responsible for quarterly statistics, while Statistics Norway produces annual statistics.

The relationship between education and labour force participation on the one hand and receipt of pensions, social security and welfare benefits on the other is crucial for understanding the welfare state. Comprehensive descriptions of payments and recipients are needed to analyse the public-sector economy, and they are also components of the statistics on the labour market, incomes and living conditions. Some municipal benefits are closely related, and in this context, social benefits also include the municipalities of the qualification benefit scheme, as well as statistics on family shelters and violence in close relations.

*Development:* During the programme period, the descriptions of recipients of social benefits, of parallel receipt of multiple benefits and of combinations of various benefits and work will be further developed. In addition, a more consistent dissemination of statistics in this area will be developed.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 April 2007 on the European system of integrated social protection statistics

Pursuant to this regulation, Statistics Norway reports to the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS).

*Other important international obligations:*

Some of these statistics are used by the OECD. Both Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) provide data for the Nordic Council of Ministers (NOSOSKO).

*Responsible:* Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) and Statistics Norway

NAV: Unemployment benefit, Persons with reduced capacity for work, Recipients of the work assessment allowance, Recipients of disability benefit, Recipients of basic and auxiliary benefits, Recipients of child benefit, Cash-for-care benefit, parental benefit and maternity grant, Single parent benefits, Child maintenance, Recipients of retirement pension, Recipients of other pensions, Amounts paid in social security, welfare benefits and pensions.

Statistics Norway: Recipients of retirement pension, Recipients of disability benefit, Work assessment allowance, Social assistance, Welfare benefits – labour and receipt of benefits

## 5.16. Transport and tourism

A well-developed infrastructure for transport and travel is a fundamental precondition for the effective movement of persons and goods in a modern society. However, transport and tourism also have negative consequences in the form of environmental degradation, traffic congestion and accidents. This statistical domain provides an overall picture of transport and tourism, and includes land transport, air transport, sea transport and the tourism sector.

A quarterly turnover index for all sub-domains is also released in compliance with EEA obligations. During the programme period, a shift will be made from quarterly to monthly turnover indices, and monthly production indices for transport and tourism will also be developed.

### Land transport

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe land transport or the carriage of persons, animals and freight transport by road and rail. They include descriptions of activities in Norway and abroad by vehicles registered in Norway or abroad. The statistics provide figures on the number of vehicles, road traffic volumes, transport of goods and people, number of passengers, accidents, public transport, investments and cost increase in various transport industries. These statistics are used by public authorities for transport planning and analysis, and by the business sector for regulating contracts. Other main users include research and development institutions.

*Development:* Today, much of the data is collected through manual reporting by enterprises. The collection of administrative data digitally from enterprises will be a development area in the coming period. This will reduce the reporting burden in the industries, while access to more granular data will enhance the quality.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2018/643 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 April 2018 on rail transport statistics

Council Decision of 30 November 1993 on the creation of a Community database on road accidents

Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2012 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Registered vehicles, Taxi transport, Carriage of goods by lorry, Domestic transport, Rail transport, Road traffic volume, Public transport, Cost index for passenger transport by bus, Cost index for road goods transport, Transport and communication in municipalities and county authorities, Transport by vans and small lorries, Road traffic accidents involving personal injury

### **Aviation**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics are intended to describe all commercial air transport of passengers and freight transport within Norway and between Norway and other countries. It includes the number of flights, number of passengers and cargo volumes between Norwegian airports. The statistics are used for transport planning and for various calculations of emissions from air transport, as well as the size of the Norwegian air transport.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EC) No 437/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 February 2003 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Aviation

### **Sea transport**

*Purpose and content:* Statistics on sea and coastal transport show the size and significance of freight water transport and passenger transport to and from Norwegian ports, the merchant shipping fleet, as well as cost developments in domestic sea transport. The statistics also include total freight and passenger income and operating costs in the Norwegian merchant marine that is engaged in foreign trade. The statistics are used for transport planning and various analyses related to sea transport by public authorities, research institutions and interest groups.

*Development:* Statistics Norway and the Norwegian Coastal Administration are collaborating on a pilot project that is investigating the opportunities for retrieving information on freight and passenger transport directly from vessels calling at ports, within the framework of the directive on reporting formalities for ships arriving in and/or departing from ports of the Member States.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Directive 2009/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Operating survey for vessels in water transport, Maritime transport, The Norwegian merchant fleet, Cost index for domestic sea transport

### Tourism

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show levels and developments in commercial accommodation activities and the travel habits of Norwegians at home and abroad. The statistics include guest nights in Norway in hotels, holiday homes, camping sites and youth hostels. Norwegians' holiday- and job-related travel activity is also shown.

The identification of foreign tourists in Norway and the travel habits of Norwegians are important knowledge for marketing Norway abroad, and for the authorities' investment in tourism as a growth area. These statistics are used by ministries, tourism authorities, tourism organisations and international organisations.

*Development:* Statistics on accommodation will be disseminated at a more detailed regional level than by county, partly as a result of the new EEA obligations and partly because of the Norwegian regional reform. Eurostat has assumed a coordinating role for collecting basic data from international platforms in connection with private short-term rentals by intermediaries (Airbnb and the sharing economy). In combination with data collected on Norwegian intermediaries, the goal is to produce statistics on private accommodation communicated through sharing platforms.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Turnover index for transport, tourism and ICT, Accommodation (incl. intermediaries of holiday homes), Travel survey

## 5.17. Education

Knowledge about the population's level of education and training from kindergartens to adult learning is a prerequisite for policy design in both the educational sector and in the wider context of social and economic living conditions. Life-long learning is essential for the individuals as well as for social development. This area encompasses statistics on kindergartens, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, higher vocational training, higher education, adult learning and the population's level of education.

### Kindergartens

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide information on the status and development of the kindergarten sector in Norway. This includes information on the number of kindergartens and children and staff in kindergartens, broken down



by municipal and private ownership. The statistics also show the households' average payments for a place in a kindergarten, as well as the amounts received in public grants by private kindergartens. Business accounting statistics are produced for private kindergartens.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Kindergartens, Household payments for kindergarten, Accounts for private kindergartens, Employees in kindergartens and schools (applies to several sub-domains)

### **Primary and lower secondary schools**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide information on the status and development in Norwegian primary and lower secondary schools. This includes statistics on the number of primary and lower secondary schools and characteristics of these, figures on the number of pupils and their school performance, and statistics on employment in primary and lower secondary schools. The statistics include adult attendees of primary and lower secondary school.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Pupils in primary and lower secondary school, Marks – lower secondary school, National tests

### **Upper secondary education and training**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics are covering all educational activities for pupils, apprentices in upper secondary vocational training, and for pupils and students in other educational programmes at the upper secondary level. The statistics also include adult participants in education and training activities at the upper secondary level. Other types of upper secondary education and training include folk high schools, labour market training courses and foundation courses at the upper secondary level. The statistics also show the completion rates for pupils, apprentices at upper secondary level, as well as statistics on employees.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Completion rates of pupils in upper secondary education, Upper secondary education

### **Post-secondary vocational education**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide information on the status and development of higher vocational training, i.e. Norwegian vocational colleges. The statistics show the numbers currently in training and those who have completed their training, as well as the number of pupils in each field. The statistics also provide a basis for completion rates in this domain, as well as for employees in vocational colleges.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Post-secondary vocational education

### **Tertiary education**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide information on the status and development of tertiary education in Norway. This includes education activities in universities and university colleges in Norway, as well as by Norwegian students abroad. The statistics include ongoing and completed educational programmes, and provide the basis for calculating completion rates in higher education.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

*Responsible:* The Research Council of Norway and Statistics Norway

Research Council of Norway: Statistics on research personnel and doctoral degrees

Statistics Norway: Completion rates of students in higher education, Students in higher education, Credits and graduations from higher education

### **Adult education**

*Purpose and content:* Statistics on adult education are intended to describe the scope of participation in various education and training activities by the adult population. This includes their participation in further and continuing education in schools and universities and training courses. The statistics also include training courses held by accredited adult learning associations and web-based schools, as well as in-house training in enterprises. Furthermore, the statistics provide information on participation in the introduction programme for immigrants, status

on the labour market after completion of the introduction programme, and Norwegian language training and social studies for adult immigrants.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples  
Regulation (EC) No 1552/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on statistics relating to vocational training in enterprises

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Introduction programme for immigrants, Lifelong learning, Norwegian for adult immigrants, Continuing vocational training survey, Activities of adult learning associations, Adult education – accredited web-based schools, Adult education

### **Level of education**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show the level of education for persons resident in Norway. Educational activities completed in Norwegian and foreign educational institutions form the basis for these statistics. This sub-domain also includes statistics on adult skills, measured in terms of literacy and numeracy.

*Development:* Development work in the programme period will include a continuation of the Nordic collaboration on data exchange and dialogue with collaborating public agencies in Norway. This can help to further reduce the amount of missing data on education for immigrants, especially immigrants from the EU/EEA.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Educational attainment of the population, Survey of adult skills

## **5.18. International economic relationships**

As a small, open economy, Norway has close economic relations with other countries. The domain includes statistics on Norway's trade and other economic links with the rest of the world. These statistics show Norway's income, expenditure and financial transactions with other countries, as well as the assets and liabilities. This domain also encompasses statistics that show the globalisation of business and its effects on the Norwegian economy.

### **International accounts**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe the developments in Norway's economic relations with other countries. This includes export and import of goods and services, as well as transfers and investments in financial assets and liabilities

between Norway and abroad, distributed by the main trading partners. The statistics show Norway's current account and financial transactions (balance of payments), and the resulting stocks of assets and liabilities in other countries. The statistics are part of the national accounts system and are used by international organisations.

*Development:* Work is being undertaken to improve the quality of the figures for transactions in the financial accounts. There are also requirements for new specifications, such as the identification of ultimate owner countries and separate figures for direct investment through 'Special Purpose Entities' and establishment of new enterprises.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment

*Other important international obligations:*

Obligation to the IMF in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard agreement.

Reporting to the IMF according to the agreement on the Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

International accounts, Portfolio investment abroad, International reserves and foreign currency liquidity

## **External trade**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show the developments in Norway's trade with other countries, and the export and import of various goods and services. They describe the value and volume of goods that are brought into or out of Norwegian economic territory. The external trade in services figures show the income of Norwegian non-financial enterprises from sales of services to foreign enterprises, and their expenditure on purchases of services from foreign enterprises. This domain also sheds light on trends in external trade undertaken using new technology and new payment solutions.

*Development:* A new statistics obligation is to describe trade in goods and services by characteristics of the enterprises, such as size (number of employees), industry and ownership, and to produce statistics on trade in services by modes of supply. Statistics on cross-border card payments and e-commerce will also be established.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

External trade in goods, External trade in goods, indices of volume and prices, External trade in services, Export of salmon

### **Economic globalisation**

*Purpose and content:* The statistical domain describes key elements in the increasing and changing economic interaction with other countries. Closer integration of markets and production across national borders is giving rise to greater interdependency between national economies in terms of trade, investment, business start-ups and other forms of cross-border collaboration. Global value chains are being established in the business world, where various activities in multinational corporations are being split up and organised across countries. Authorities and others have a need for statistics to assess the effects of such changes. These statistics provide an overview of cross-border business start-ups and direct investments, illustrate the funding of Norwegian enterprises abroad, and connect information on international economic relationships to other sources, such as employment and investments.

*Development:* Periodic statistics on the outsourcing of business activities will be established.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 on Community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Other important international obligations:*

Reporting to the IMF according to the agreement on coordinated surveys of direct investment

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Foreign direct investment – stocks and income, Foreign subsidiaries in Norway, Norwegian subsidiaries abroad, Accounting statistics, non-financial enterprises' foreign financing, Cash flows between Norway and abroad

### **5.19. Elections**

Election statistics are part of the knowledge base for Norwegian democracy. The data include overviews of persons entitled to vote, frequent voters, seldom voters, profiles of voters for the different parties and elected candidates. These statistics deals with different geographical levels and are collected from the Norwegian Directorate of Elections, as well as from separate surveys of the electorate.

### **Referendums**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide an overview of local referendums in Norwegian municipalities in the period from 1970 to the present. Statistics Norway has collected historic data on local referendums from 1970 to 2007. Since 2008, an annual collection has been undertaken, whereby the local authorities report to Statistics Norway.

In Norway, the tradition of consultative local referendums dates back more than 100 years, especially with regard to local plebiscites on alcohol licensing and the Norwegian language variant to be used in primary and lower secondary schools. Other domains, such as municipal mergers and environmental issues, have been added more recently. Amendments to the Elections Act and the Local Government Act in 2008–2009 gave the local councils a statutory right to hold local referendums.

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

*EEA obligations:* No

|                   |
|-------------------|
| Local referendums |
|-------------------|

### **Elections to the Storting, county councils and local councils**

*Purpose and content:* Statistics on general elections and local and county council elections illustrate the way in which Norwegian democracy works. They are used by the Storting (parliament), the political parties, the media and the general public. Statistics describing official election results show the vote count for parties and electoral lists in the country as a whole, in the counties and municipalities, as well as the representatives of the various parties and lists within the elected bodies. The election results do not show the social background of those elected, nor the characteristics of frequent and seldom voters, nor those who often make changes to the ballot paper, nor the amount of trust that the population has in the institutions. Such issues are included in the election statistics that describe the political behaviour of the electorate. These statistics show the number of people who are entitled to vote, participate in elections, run for office etc. by variables such as age, gender, country of birth and level of education. Statistics Norway and the Election Research Programme at the Norwegian Institute of Social Research collaborate on interview surveys of the electorate.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Election results for municipal and county council elections, Municipal and county council elections – candidates and representatives, Municipal and county council elections – persons entitled to vote, Municipal and county council elections – electoral survey, Storting election, Storting election – persons entitled to vote, Storting election – candidates, Storting election – electoral survey, Electoral turnout, Election campaign contributions |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### **Elections to the Sámi Parliament**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show election turnout, election results and elected representatives in the elections to the Sámi Parliament, according to various characteristics. The political parties are major users of these statistics, which are also used to calculate the government subsidies to the parties.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

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|---------------|
| Sámi election |
|---------------|

### Funding of political parties

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide a total overview of the incomes and expenditures of the political parties that are registered in the Party Register. The statistics include municipal organisations, county organisations and county youth organisations, as well as the central party organisations.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| Political parties' financing |
|------------------------------|

## 5.20. Wholesale and retail trade and service activities

Wholesale and retail trade and commercial services account for approximately 30 per cent of all employment in Norway. Statistics on wholesale and retail trade provide important information on household consumption and changes in the Norwegians' shopping patterns, as well as the industry's adaptation to the increasing volume of e-commerce. Business support activities, such as information, communication and business services, have been an area of growth since the 1990s.

### Service activities

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide economic information for parts of the commercial service industry, i.e. business-to-business services. The statistics also show the quarterly development in turnover in the domains of professional, scientific and technical service provision, as well as business services. In addition, annual statistics are produced on turnover per service type in some service industries.

*Development:* The statistics will change from quarterly to monthly turnover indices, and they will be expanded to encompass more services pursuant to EEA obligations. In addition, monthly production indices will be developed for these service industries.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

|                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Business activities – breakdown of turnover by product, Turnover index for service activities |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Wholesale and retail trade

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe trade in goods in Norway and cross-border trade by Norwegians, and include both wholesale and retail trade, as well as sales of motor vehicles. Key statistics in this sub-domain are the index of retail

sales and the index on household consumption of goods. Furthermore, these statistics shed light on investments, e-commerce and turnover.

*Development:* The index of retail sales, which shows monthly developments in value and volume in retail trade, will be expanded to include motor vehicle repairs and sale, as well as wholesale trade.

*EEA obligations:* Yes, for some of the statistics

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Index of household consumption of goods, Index of retail sales, Retail sales – investment statistics, Cross-border trade, Alcohol sales, Wholesale and retail trade sales statistics, Whole sale and retail trade – breakdown of turnover by product

## 5.21. Establishments, enterprises and accounts

Statistics in this area include features of establishments and enterprises that cut across industries. Statistics that are specific for individual industries are included in other main domains in the statistical programme.

Statistics in this domain cover ownership and roles in limited companies, bankruptcies, accounting and taxes on business activity. They also include structures and development in establishments and enterprises in the form of annual, detailed statistics on employment, wage costs, turnover, value added, investments and other economic variables. The statistics provide information on the Norwegian business sector for the general public and decision makers in public administration and in the business sector. These statistics are often used in studies, analyses and research, and many of them serve as key inputs in the production of the national accounts.

The Register of Business Enterprises and the Central Coordinating Register for Legal Entities, which are operated by the Brønnøysund Register Centre, contain key basic data and form the basis for Statistics Norway's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises which is essential for economic statistics.

### Ownership and roles

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide an overview of ownership relations in the Norwegian business enterprise sector and characteristics of board representatives and chief executive officers in limited companies. They also provide an overview of share values and dividend payments from Norwegian limited companies and public limited companies to owners. The statistics can be used to study corporate structures, ownership relations in limited companies and payments of dividends from the limited companies to the shareholders.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway



Shares and dividend payments, Entrepreneurs in the business enterprise sector, Board and management in limited companies

### Bankruptcies

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide an overview of bankruptcies initiated in Norway, by characteristics of the enterprises, and show the trend in such events. The statistics are based on figures from the Bankruptcy Register in the Brønnøysund Register Centre.

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Bankruptcies

### Accounts

*Purpose and content:* These statistics provide an overview of enterprises' profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and key figures by industry and region. They include non-financial limited companies and public limited companies that engage in economic activity. Accounting statistics for non-financial foundations provide an overview of business accounting figures for all foundations as a whole and non-profit organisations separately. These statistics provide a basis for economic overviews and analyses.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Accounting statistics for non-financial limited companies, Accounting statistics for non-financial foundations

### Corporate tax

*Purpose and content:* These statistics show taxable income and assets, assessed taxes and tax deductions for enterprises as a whole and by industry and tax type. Furthermore, the statistics include detailed information on taxable income and tax deductions, tax balances for depreciable fixed assets and depreciation. The statistics show how corporate taxation is applied in the tax system and are used to shed light on the effects of changes in taxation rules and effects on government tax revenue, as well as for general research on taxation. These statistics are thereby crucial for policy design in this area. Results from the statistics are also used in the national accounts and the fiscal budget.

*EEA obligations:* No

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

Income and deductions for companies, Tax statistics for companies

## **Establishments and enterprises**

*Purpose and content:* These statistics describe features that are common to and show developments of the Norwegian business sector, such as the distribution of existing and new enterprises by variables such as size and location etc. and characteristics of entrepreneurs and the development of business start-ups.

Annual, detailed statistics are produced on employment, wage costs, turnover, value added and investments in the following industries:

- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Water supply, sewerage, waste
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Business services
- Other service activities (except activities in membership organisations)

*Development:* Statistics for the following industries shall be established from the reference year of 2021:

- Education
- Health and social services
- Cultural activities, entertainment and leisure activities

*EEA obligations:* Yes

Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics

*Responsible:* Statistics Norway

|                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Business statistics, Establishments, Newly established enterprises, survival and growth, Industry statistics for Svalbard, Enterprises |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Appendix: List of abbreviations and acronyms

|              |                                                                     |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| API          | Application programming interface                                   |
| Bufdir       | Norwegian Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs         |
| COICOP       | Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose                 |
| EC           | European Communities (until 1993 when the name was changed to EU)   |
| EEA          | European Economic Area                                              |
| EFA          | European Forest Accounts                                            |
| EFTA         | European Free Trade Association                                     |
| EHIS         | European Health Interview Survey                                    |
| ENTSO-E      | European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity   |
| EU           | European Union (changed its name from EC to EU in 1993)             |
| FAO          | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations             |
| FHI          | Norwegian Institute of Public Health                                |
| GDP          | Gross Domestic Product                                              |
| GP           | General practitioner                                                |
| IA-agreement | Letter of intent regarding a more inclusive working life            |
| ICT          | Information and communication technology                            |
| ILO          | International Labour Organization                                   |
| IMF          | International Monetary Fund                                         |
| IT           | Information technology                                              |
| JFSQ         | Joint Forest Sector Enquiry                                         |
| JWEE         | Joint Wood Energy Enquiry                                           |
| KOSTRA       | Municipality-State Reporting                                        |
| LFS          | Labour Force Survey                                                 |
| NAV          | Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration                         |
| NIBIO        | Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research                          |
| NIFU         | Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education  |
| Nkom         | Norwegian Communications Authority                                  |
| NorPD        | Norwegian Prescription Database                                     |
| NOSOSKO      | Nordic Social-Statistical Committee                                 |
| NVE          | Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate                    |
| OECD         | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development              |
| OSPAR        | Protecting and conserving the North-East Atlantic and its resources |
| PPP          | Purchasing power parities                                           |
| R&D          | Research and development                                            |
| SEEA         | System of Environmental-Economic Accounting                         |
| SDG          | Sustainable Development Goals                                       |
| SSB          | Statistics Norway                                                   |
| SYSVAK       | Norwegian Immunisation Registry                                     |
| UDI          | Norwegian Directorate of Immigration                                |
| UiO          | University of Oslo                                                  |
| UN           | United Nations                                                      |
| UNECE        | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe                       |
| UNFCCC       | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change               |
| WHO          | World Health Organization                                           |

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