



Population and Housing Census 1990

The Population and Housing Census is carried out by
the **Central Bureau of Statistics**

Census Division
Postuttak
N-2201 Kongsvinger
NORWAY

CONTENTS

	Page
1. History. Needs and purposes	1
2. Background	2
3. Reactions from users of statistics	3
4. The CBS's final proposal for the 1990 census	4
5. Methods	4
6. Uses	7
7. Paying for full census	9
8. Contents	10
9. Authority for the 1990 census	11
10. Processing	12
11. Uses and presentation	15
12. Information	16
 Annexes	
1. The Population and Housing Census 1990 - Survey of contents	18
2. Personal form	23
3. Housing form, full census	25
4. Housing form, sample census	27
5. Population and Housing Census 1990 - Information and guidance (English version of guide prepared for immigrants)	29
6. Full census municipalities	41
7. Sample municipalities	45

THE POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 1990

BY

JAN FURSETH

1. History. Needs and purposes

The first Norwegian census was taken in 1769. Since 1890 there has been a census every tenth year except 1940. The population and housing census in 1990 will be the twentieth of its kind in this country.

The purposes for which data are gathered in censuses have naturally changed over time, reflecting society's changing needs for population statistics. Social conditions were an early census theme: even the 1769 census included a distribution of the population by occupation. In modern censuses, great emphasis is placed on information concerning housing and living conditions, employment and occupation, education and income, and travel to work etc., giving a comprehensive picture of Norwegian society. The scale of the material has among other things made it possible to obtain reliable figures for small geographical areas. Another major objective is to facilitate comparisons over time, with census statistics increasingly being relied on for pictures of the period, for comparison with past and future pictures. This description of Norway will be used for comparison with similar descriptions of other countries. To ensure that statistics are comparable across national boundaries, the United Nations issues recommendations concerning how population and housing censuses should be carried out.

A rapidly growing need for statistics and analysis has been felt in a number of areas, notably public administration and government, with the political authorities basing their approach to economic and social issues, their social planning and political management on statistics. The social sciences aim to describe society and shed light on interrelations which determine society's development. Industry and labour market organizations are a third category for which statistics are an essential basis for decision-making. It should also be borne in mind that for the media and the general public, statistical information is a prerequisite for participation and surveillance of social developments.

Although it is made available in a number of ways, what statistical information invariably does is convey an accurate picture of social conditions in our country, which is especially important when society's different problems and needs come up for discussion. The nineties have been labelled the age of the information society. Ability to receive, select and make use of information, whether as a private individual or in the public domain, is vital.

From this point of view, it is clear that the statistics and analyses supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the availability of the information, and the part played by the CBS as a producer and mediator of social information, are important prerequisites for our modern society.

For a number of years now, the CBS has been working on the question of alternative methods of collecting data in large and costly censuses. Compared to earlier censuses, the one in 1980 thus marked a new departure, in that the basic data were obtained by making extensive use of statistical and administrative registers. Census data which could not be obtained from registers were collected by post. In previous censuses, all data had been gathered using forms collected by census-takers.

In 1980 the importance attached to efficiency and rational methods was also reflected in the use of new techniques for a number of purposes, including machine wrapping of forms and optical reading of returns. In addition, EDP terminals and computer technology were used for coding and checking, and in the presentation and use of census material. Compared to previous censuses, the new methods resulted in distinct cost reductions.

2. Background

In its report "Metoder for dataindsamling til Folke- og bustadteljing 1990" (methods of data collection for the Population and Housing Census 1990), presented in May 1986, the CBS described three alternative methods of gathering information for the 1990 census.

The first, used in 1980, is based on questionnaires sent to all persons aged 16 or over in the census year, combined with data from registers.

The second method relies exclusively on data from statistical and administrative registers.

In the third alternative, census forms are completed by a 10 per cent sample of the population aged 16 or over in the course of 1990. Together with information from registers, this permits reliable estimates to be made of what the statistics would have been if the entire population had completed census forms.

The CBS arrived at the following conclusion:

There is a need for a data compilation in 1990 of the nature of a population and housing census. This is shown by the interest taken in such statistics by the users of statistics, and by the use they make of them.

The CBS recommended a method in which information from a sample of the population is combined with information from registers. Statistical methods would enable tables to be prepared which would all but correspond to those published after previous censuses, but with some uncertainty attaching to the figures, especially in tables relating to small geographical areas. Attention was also drawn to some other respects in which the method would be

inferior to the one adopted in 1980, and would make the census clearly less satisfactory than earlier ones for certain administrative and research purposes.

It was estimated that the recommended method would cost approximately N.kr 50 million in 1986 kroner, as against about 80 million for a method like the one used in 1980. The least expensive solution (30 million), exclusively based on registers and mainly on current sector statistics, could not be recommended, because in the CBS's view it would not meet the needs of the statistical publications program and user services sufficiently well to warrant calling it a population and housing census. In particular, the method would not provide information on dwellings and households, or on occupations, besides which the CBS felt uncertain about the quality of some of the information on employment.

Among other factors underlying the proposal from the CBS was the requirement from the Ministry of Finance that the cost of censuses must be cut. Another was the CBS's own wish, in connection with the Long-term Programme 1987-1990, to transfer resources from the census to other sectors of its activity, as one element in its efforts to extend and improve its services within more or less unchanged overall limits. The areas envisaged included health, social, social security and labour market statistics.

A third consideration was that the proposed alternative incorporated speeding up improvements to the Employer/Employee Register, which would lead to a significant improvement in employment statistics for the whole decade from 1990 on, assuming no serious deterioration where registers are concerned.

Finally, the CBS wished to develop and adopt new methods of producing statistics, aimed both at good statistics and at savings both to the CBS and to its clients. The method recommended would help the CBS to make use of administrative data in the production of its statistics even when the registers alone are not good enough for the purpose.

3. Reactions from users of statistics

The report was circulated for comment to a large number of users of census statistics, to obtain their opinions before a final proposal was submitted. Users made much stronger objections to the change than the CBS had anticipated. We view the objections and the underlying concern as evidence of the increasing need we have registered for a compilation of data of the population census type.

The point was strongly made that the need for statistics covering small geographical areas and/or small population groups would not be adequately met. The census as planned would also provide much less satisfactory material for such individual-based analyses as the analysis of lifetime records.

4. The CBS's final proposal for the 1990 census

On the basis of the comments received, the CBS revised its original proposal, recommending a census in which information from registers would be combined with information from a sample, to comprise some 10 per cent of the population in municipalities with populations of 6 000 or more, and the entire population, a full census, in all municipalities with less than 6 000 inhabitants. This entails a full census in some 275 municipalities. On this basis, overall figures would be calculated which would apply to the whole population.

An important reason for the change was that the sample method would leave small municipalities with less good municipal statistics than big ones. The change would give all municipalities roughly the same standard of municipal statistics.

Should a municipality with a population of 6 000 or more want statistics prepared covering all its inhabitants, the CBS will be prepared to do this if the municipality pays it for what is not covered out of the census budget. This offer is motivated by the problems which would arise if a given municipality sought to conduct its own supplement to the census.

The cost of the CBS's amended proposal was estimated at N.kr 57 million in 1986 kroner. However, the Ministry of Finance maintained its earlier limit for the census of 50 million 1986 kroner.

In view of the strong objections from users to a method based on samples in all municipalities, and especially the need for statistics for small geographical areas, the CBS recommended a reallocation of resources, favouring the census material at the expense of its own use and publication of the results.

In its reply to the Ministry of Finance, the CBS undertook to carry out the census within an upper limit of N.kr 50 million in 1986 kroner. But to manage this, it would have to cut down on its free public answering service and to a greater extent than before charge users for information from the census.

5. Methods

In connection with the debate on the Fiscal Budget for 1988, the Storting (the legislative assembly) voted unanimously in favour of a population and housing census in 1990, subject to a ceiling of N.kr 55.5 million 1987 kroner (50 million 1986 kroner). The census is to cover the entire population and comprise all persons registered in the Central Population Register as resident in this country on the day of the census, 3 November. However, not all variables included in the census will be applied at the individual level. Different variables will be applied in different ways, and the census methods used will vary from district to district.

Three types of census will be adopted in the 1990 census:

- full censuses
- sample censuses
- combined censuses

In full censuses, all relevant information is registered for all persons. The information relating to variables will be gathered either from the census forms or from administrative and statistical registers.

Sample censuses comprise all relevant information on a sample of persons. The percentage selected will vary according to the population of the municipality, between 8 and 20 per cent.

The combined part of the census will produce a kind of duplicated information on the same variables relating to a sample of persons. One item will be taken from registers which are not of sufficient quality to be used for statistical purposes directly (information on employment). The other will be taken from the census form. By comparing the information from the two sources at individual level, we shall be able to arrive at adjustment factors for use in the preparation of the statistical tables. Where the uncertainty of the figures is concerned, we have results from tests of our own to show that the method gives the same effect as if we had doubled the sample.

With regard to the methods of collecting information, the census can be divided into the following types of area:

- Full census municipalities
Municipalities with fewer than 6 000 inhabitants. In 1990, 282 municipalities will be full census municipalities (of which 7 have 6 000 or more inhabitants but have ordered full censuses).
- Sample municipalities, i.e. municipalities with 6 000 inhabitants or more. In 1990, 166 municipalities will be sample municipalities as far as returns on forms are concerned. Small sample municipalities (some 45), with from 6 000 to 7 999 inhabitants, will have a 20 per cent selection. Municipalities with from 8 000 to 9 999 inhabitants (about 30) will have samples taken corresponding to 15 per cent. For municipalities with from 10 000 to 50 000 inhabitants, the samples will be 10 per cent, and for municipalities with over 50 000 inhabitants they will be 8 per cent.

The 1990 census covers the whole population. However, it will only comprise forms returned by almost 970 000 persons. In the full census municipalities, a good 680 000 persons will return personal forms, and housing and household information will be returned from about 330 000 flats/households. The forms will be received by mail.

In the sample municipalities, the sample will be selected at the individual level, and all those selected will in addition to the variables on their personal forms return information on the flats/households to which they belong. This means that about 290 000 persons will be included in samples of persons

returning both personal and housing/household variables. Because in the sample municipalities the basis of selection is individual persons, and a flat/household unit will be established for each person, the sample of flats/households will be almost twice as large as a direct sample of flats/households.

The variables used in the census can be grouped in three categories:

- Category I Variables from registers which make direct use of the variables
- Category II Variables obtained from forms returned by individual respondents
- Category III Variables combining information from forms and administrative registers.

Category I variables will be:

- Demographic and place of residence data
- Educational data
- Income data.

Category II variables comprise:

- Data on employment and travel to work
- Data on flats and households.

Category III variables are the following information on employment:

- Employed (yes/no)
- Industry
- Municipality of employment.

The table below shows how the type of census varies according to the type of area and category of variable.

Table 1. Type of census according to type of area and category of variable

Category of variable	Type of area		
	Country County	Municipality 6 000 + inhabitants	Municipality < 6 000 inhabitants
Category I	Full census	Full census	Full census
Category II	Sample	Sample	Full census
Category II	Combined census	Combined census	-

There will be a full census for every municipality where major population variables relating to demography, place of residence, education and income are concerned.

In addition, all municipalities with fewer than 6 000 inhabitants will have full census form censuses. The combined method (combined census) is not relevant to such municipalities.

For municipalities with populations of 6 000 or more, census form information will be derived from samples of varying percentages of the population. Certain employment variables will also be included in the tables for such municipalities, calculated by means of the combined method, which reduces the uncertainty of figures obtained from sample data alone by roughly half.

6. Uses

The 1990 census covers the entire population but, as indicated, without applying all variables to all individual persons.

One important feature of censuses is their ability to provide statistics for very small areas. This will also be the case in 1990, but not for all municipalities and variables. For the 282 municipalities which will have a full census, the CBS can produce statistics for every geographical area in question within a given municipality. For all municipalities, the CBS can produce small area statistics, down to enumeration district level, covering demographic variables from the Central Population Register, various educational data from the CBS's education files, and data on income obtained from various administrative registers.

With regard, however, to the combined census covering information on employment, and the sample census covering flats and households, occupation and travel to work, certain limitations will apply. For areas as large as the whole country, or whole counties or municipalities, the choice between the two methods makes little difference to the statistics the census can produce. The limitations take effect when it comes to preparing tables for smaller areas than municipalities. How much detail one can go into before the figures become too uncertain depends of course on the size of the area (the number of persons) and how detailed the information required is. Another consideration is where the acceptable

level of uncertainty lies, i.e. quality requirements. Putting the crucial issue bluntly: do we want fewer and more reliable figures, or more figures but greater uncertainty? However, the CBS will present results based on combined or sample censuses for smaller areas than municipalities.

The CBS has adopted a flexible attitude to levels of uncertainty, allowing for use and demand. In our service to users (special assignments), we can decide on satisfactory levels in consultation with our clients. Even relatively uncertain figures can be very useful to experienced users having some background information.

The publication strategy adopted by the CBS for its statistics program falls under three heads:

1. Figures with relative standard deviations of under 20 per cent will be published without reservations.
2. Figures with relative standard deviations of between 20 and 30 per cent will be published in parentheses to indicate the uncertainty.
3. Figures with relative standard deviations of over 30 per cent will not be published.

On the basis of the three criteria, we can show how small the figures we can publish can be, and when we have to suppress (cancel) our results.

The CBS arrived at these criteria on the basis of its own tests, some theoretically and some empirically founded. In the latter, use was made of full census and sample census figures and figures drawn from registers in the 1980 census.

The results of the CBS's tests and the quality criteria established have been incorporated into a so-called publication matrix, shown below in table 2.

Table 2. Publication matrix. Minimum figures for publication

Size of figure in table	Size of selection		
	10 %	20 % or 10 % and combined census	20 % and combined census
0-10	No publication	No publication	No publication
11-50	No publication	No publication	Publication in parentheses
51-100	No publication	Publication in parentheses	Normal publication
101-200	Publication in parentheses	Normal publication	Normal publication
201-	Normal publication	Normal publication	Normal publication

This "matrix" provides a means of checking whether figures in a table can be published normally or in parentheses or have to be suppressed. The limits shown are provisional.

Sample censuses can be specially adapted to produce more observations, especially concerning flats/households. We know, therefore, that the thresholds will be lower, but how much lower has yet to be calculated.

The figure's left-hand margin shows the upper and lower limits for the figures in a table, and the three column headings show the sample sizes in question. Since the combined census method, as already mentioned, has the same effect on uncertainty as a doubling of the sample, the middle column applies both to a 20 per cent sample and to figures based on a 10 per cent sample supported by figures from a register. The right-hand column applies to 20 per cent samples with support from register figures.

The "publication matrix" shows that satisfactorily reliable figures can be produced from sample censuses for smaller areas than municipalities.

Enumeration district tables are simple - frequently of the "persons in paid employment by sexes" or "numbers of flats/households" type. A viable procedure if more detailed breakdowns are sought is to consider the districts in pairs, or in groups. Totally, there are 13 000 enumeration districts, with a population varying between 200 and 1 000.

In a large majority of cases, it will be possible to produce relatively detailed statistics for sub-areas. "Detailed" in this context means breakdowns corresponding to the enumeration district tables published in the municipal volumes after the 1980 census. Sub-areas consist of enumeration districts. There are a total of slightly over 4 100 sub-areas. In sparsely populated areas they generally number between 1 000 and 3 000 inhabitants, and in densely populated areas between 3 000 and 6 000.

7. Paying for full censuses

Nearly all official Norwegian statistics are prepared by the CBS. Their use for analytical purposes, among others, calls for high quality. The CBS accordingly attaches great importance to the standardisation of statistical terms and classifications, so as to ensure uniform and coordinated statistics. Standardisation is essential for comparisons, whether of the same kinds of data from different times or of data from different areas at the same time.

Among the comments received in 1986, there were indications that some municipalities were considering supplements to the census to be carried out under their own direction. To ensure the necessary standardisation and to enable municipalities with over 6 000 inhabitants who wanted statistics based on full censuses to obtain these, the CBS decided to offer this service to municipalities willing to pay the CBS for additional work.

What the additional costs would amount to was communicated by the CBS in letters to each municipality: roughly N.kr 16 for each person aged 16 or over from whom information was to

obtained on census forms. For the whole country this would amount to about N.kr 39 million in 1989 prices. Besides writing to each sample municipality, the CBS sent letters to the county municipalities containing surveys of the sample municipalities in the county and what the cost of a full census would be for the whole county. A number of centrally placed institutions, including Ministries, research institutions and organizations, were informed in writing of the offer to the municipalities.

The plans for the census presuppose that information gathered concerning individuals will be the CBS's property, and must thus be treated in accordance with the rules and guidelines which apply to other information gathered according to the Statistics Act. The fact that there is authority in the Act to demand information for the census implies that respondents are obliged to provide the CBS with whatever information it requires. The question of charging municipalities has no bearing on the question of authority.

Following the inquiries, seven municipalities (with a total population of 50 000) have confirmed that they will buy full censuses: Stryn, Oppdal, Sula, Vestnes, Stjørdal, Brønnøy and Vestvågøy.

Municipalities have generally given two main reasons for their decisions. Some refused the offer because of their financial positions, or because they regarded a full census as clearly a central government responsibility. Others said no because they found that the census as originally planned would meet their needs for statistical data.

8. Contents

In June 1989, the CBS distributed its proposals as to the contents of the 1990 census to a large number of users of census statistics for comment. Besides distributing material, the Division of Population and Housing Censuses attended a number of meetings where census plans and contents were discussed, notably meetings with the Advisory Committee for Regional Statistics and the Advisory Committee for Labour Market Statistics. Separate discussions were also held with the Ministry of Local Government and Labour, the Norwegian Building Research Institute, and the Norwegian State Housing Bank on the parts of the census relating to housing. Care, especially of children and the elderly, was the topic of discussions with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Government Administration, the Institute of Industrial Economy, and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions as well as with various scientific groups within the CBS.

The proposals circulated by the CBS for comment are based on experience with and views on the use of the 1980 census, international recommendations for the 1990 census, and opinions and wishes originating in various scientific and research environments within the CBS. The contents of the census have been defined with special emphasis on comparability with previous censuses, relations to other statistics, and problems of special relevance to the nineties which material of this kind should shed light on. An example is the wish for a question on separation of domestic waste.

In addition, numerous practical and technical factors had to be taken into account which, along with tight budget restrictions, set limits to the number of variables the census can cover. The fact that this

is to be a postal census addressed to individual respondents also has a distinct impact on the design of the contents.

The contents have been thoroughly discussed in the CBS, on the basis of the comments received. It seems fair to conclude that on the whole the wishes and priorities of users have been accommodated. Questions relating to child care and care of the elderly will not be included in the census, a decision reached by the CBS in consultation with users in view of the nature of the problem and the fact that the census will be postal, with very limited space on the forms.

A survey of the contents of the census, according to types of variable and sources of data, and the forms to be used in the sample part of the census, are enclosed. The contents of the 1990 census do not depart much from those of the 1980 census, and can be said to be consistent with the Norwegian census tradition.

9. Authority for the 1990 census

It is the Norwegian Ministry of Finance that has decided that the CBS is to carry out a population and housing census in 1990.

The decision is made pursuant to the Act on Official Statistics and the Central Bureau of Statistics of 16 June 1989 No 54 (the Statistics Act).

The Norwegian Storting has appropriated funds for implementation of the census.

The specific authority for the census reads as follows:

"With authority in section 2-1 of the Act of 16 June 1989 relating to official statistics and the Central Bureau of Statistics, cf. the decision of 13 February concerning the delegation of authority, the Ministry of Finance resolved that the Central Bureau of Statistics shall carry out a nationwide population and housing census as of 3 November 1990.

The Central Bureau of Statistics is authorised to determine the contents of the census and the forms to be used, decide who is to complete the forms, determine the amounts to be paid to the municipalities, and take the more detailed decisions necessary for the implementation of the census.

The following guidelines for the census must be observed:

1. *The Central Bureau of Statistics shall initiate and conduct a nationwide population and housing census on 3 November 1990.*
2. *All persons resident in Norway on the date of the census shall be covered by the census.*

3. *The census shall combine information from various administrative and statistical registers with information on forms returned by persons in this country on 3 November 1990.*
4. *In municipalities with fewer than 6 000 inhabitants, a full census shall be held. In those municipalities, persons born in or before 1974 shall complete individual forms. Persons living together in joint households shall return their forms together, enclosing information on the dwelling and household.*

In municipalities with 6 000 or more inhabitants, sample censuses can be taken. In municipalities in which sample censuses are taken, a selection of persons born in or before 1974 shall complete separate forms. In addition, those selected for the census shall give information concerning their dwelling, household, and persons living in the household to which they belong. The completed forms shall be returned to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

5. *In the case of municipalities with 6 000 or more inhabitants which undertake to pay the difference in costs between a full census and a sample census, the Central Bureau of Statistics shall carry out the census as for municipalities with fewer than 6 000 inhabitants.*
6. *The census will be administered by the Central Bureau of Statistics with the assistance of the population registers and the municipalities.*

The census by forms shall primarily be carried out through the mail service. In the event of changes of address, the population register in the municipality to which the form was sent shall supply the correct address.

In each municipality, the task of assisting the Central Bureau of Statistics with the collection of forms shall be supervised by the chairman of the municipal council, or by a person authorised by the chairman with the consent of the Central Bureau of Statistics. The work shall be done by persons whom the supervisor in each municipality finds suitable, subject to the consent of the Central Bureau of Statistics."

10. Processing

The census is to comprise all persons registered in the Central Population Register as resident in this country on 3 November 1990.

Because preparations to send out the questionnaires must begin considerable earlier than 3 November, the actual selection of persons from the Central Population Register will take place in late August. In addition, registrations of among other things notifications of changes of address from the population registers will be subject to a certain time-lag. For a small proportion of the questionnaires, therefore, the names and addresses preprinted on the forms will be wrong. This could affect the quality of the statistical results, as well as possible confusing those who are to fill in the forms.

The amount of mis-sent mail will be kept to a minimum by using third-class mail, thus ensuring that in the event of permanent changes of address the mail will be returned to the CBS and not forwarded to a new address. At the same time, all notifications of new addresses from the Central Population Register from the time of selection and until the mailing date will be fed into the system so that correctly addressed forms can be prepared and included in the original batches for mailing.

We will nevertheless be unable to reach persons living at other addresses than those in the Central Population Register. In such cases, we must hope either that the various informative measures will have the desired effect, or that the subsequent follow-up will produce results. The information will, for good measure, emphasise that the census will not be used to correct population registers or the Central Population Register.

In the full census municipalities, the form part of the census covers all persons aged 16 or over. The mail dispatched to each individual will contain a personal form, guidance on completing the form, and general information about the census. Where flat and household information is concerned, one person in each family as registered in the Central Population Register will in addition receive a housing form to complete. The housing questionnaire will in such cases be printed on the personal form. A postage prepaid reply envelope will be enclosed with the personal and housing forms. To ensure clearly defined residential households, all those who are registered as resident in the same flat must return their forms in the same reply envelope. The reason for this is that the Central Population Register does not use residential households as units. Experience in the 1980 census showed that joint returns were a simple and efficient way of defining residential households.

In the sample censuses, the persons selected must answer questions about themselves and about the flat/household they live in. There is also a question about the employment of other persons aged 16 or over who are registered as resident in the flat. The housing form also contains a list of names of those residents in the flat which the selected respondent must supplement as the case may be. The preprinted list gives the names and years of birth of members of the same family (according to the Central Population Register) as the selected person. The list is not to be corrected, and any additions shall only apply to persons who "by virtue of their own decision" are registered as resident in the flat.

Behind this plan is the choice of a statistical method whereby the sample is made at the individual level, which offers considerable practical and statistical advantages compared to selection on a family basis. For one thing, it nearly doubles the sample of flat without increasing the costs. The method does, however, assume that statistically necessary information on flats and persons resident in them will be forthcoming, and places responsibility for this on the person selected. The returns will be used in defining residential households in the sample part of the census and arriving at various household variables, for instance the "number of persons in employment". Other variables will be arrived at by means of additional information drawn from those registers which it has been decided to include in the census in respect of the persons on the list of names. It is an important point in this connection that the purpose of the information is the same as in the full census part of the census, but that the method of obtaining it is different. The mail to the selected person will contain a personal and housing form, guidance and information, and a prepaid reply envelope.

The packaging of forms, information, advice and reply envelopes will be carried out mechanically, in a process integrated with the preprinting of names and addresses on the forms.

With a view to efficient processing of the material, census units have been divided into groups, each of which has its own return address. Each group consists of several municipalities. By this means, material will be sorted so that it can be processed for smaller areas at a time, making it possible to present very up-to-date results. The deadline of 10 November for returns has been set to ensure rapid response.

Kongsvinger post office will receive the mail from the whole country. The office is the CBS's closest neighbour in Kongsvinger. The mail will be roughly sorted into groups there, where it will remain unopened in its envelopes in mail bags. The opening of the envelopes and further processing will take place in the CBS at Kongsvinger, where computer registration by optical reading (KAISER OMR 89) will also be carried out. Some cases will call for direct registration from terminals or personal computers. After registration, data will be gathered in a separate form data base.

The processing itself will be by means of a technique known as the "client/server" model, involving a form data base in a server and a base in each work station or personal computer. Work stations will be linked to the server by a local area network. The server, and access to it, will be reserved for the census and those employed in it throughout the census period.

The coding of industries, occupations, and places of work, based on information in the census forms, will be direct from work stations to the form data base. For coding purposes, other information will also be accessible from the work station, including the CBS's Central Register of Establishments and Enterprises. The material will mainly be checked and corrected by computer by means of previously programmed control procedures.

With regard to identification and identification numbers, names and mailing addresses will be on the forms together with an identification number in the form of a bar code, which can be read optically for data registration. The code itself will, unlike national ID numbers (which will not be used), be a random file number. Names and addresses will not be included in the actual census file, but there will be an unambiguous identification number, in keeping with normal census practice with a view to subsequent uses of census material. The storage systems used in the census will conform with the CBS's general coding system. In other words, neither names nor national ID numbers will be included in the final census files for 1990. A policy aimed at making the file with population and housing information completely anonymous, and thereby preventing any subsequent uses of the data, would considerably reduce the usefulness of the census. The CBS accordingly recommends a coded census file, and will set up a managed and controllable system for future links with other personal registers.

11. Uses and presentation

The census aims at a large and heterogeneous group of users, with the main emphasis on planning and analysis by the public administration and various research institutions. An increasing interest is being taken by the commercial sector, especially among market survey and distribution companies. The media and the schools are other institutions which have been showing a special interest in censuses and their results. The need of the general public for statistical information, as a prerequisite for personal participation in public affairs and a means of exercising control of social developments, should also be mentioned.

Apart from municipal and county volumes, a national summary, and plain documentation of the project, budgetary constraints leave the CBS little scope for its own traditional utilization and presentation of the results of the census. The results will principally have to be made available by means of modern information technology, with the data being stored in the CBS's and external data bases. The publication schedules of other CBS units also include plans to publish census results. Individual clients in search of information will to a large extent have to be charged the cost of the service.

In 1990, contact with users will be focussed on determining the contents to be published, and mainly those relating to individual municipalities. Plans for different kinds of products and distribution will also be discussed with users. Where product design is concerned, emphasis will be given to presentation of results by means of diagrams.

The plans below are an indication of how up-to-date published results will be:

- Nationwide figures based on samples will be presented as soon as possible after the census.
- Figures for municipalities etc. will be published continuously through 1991 and 1992. The first municipal volumes are planned for the spring of 1991.
- The final census file is scheduled for completion by the end of 1992.

With regard to access to census results, whether in publications or data bases or in the form of individual data supplied in connection with special assignments, the guidelines laid down in the Statistics Act and in the general concession granted to the CBS by the Data Inspectorate will be adhered to.

It should be emphasised that census information will only be used for statistical purposes, whether in research or for administrative purposes. The information will not be used for administrative purposes in the sense of being used to correct administrative data registers or being made available in connection with cases or decisions concerning individuals directly.

It should moreover be noted that we place considerable emphasis on security in all areas, and that questions of security are prominent in our personnel training programs.

The plan is for the census forms to be destroyed when processing has been completed in 1992. Any hand-over of census data in machine-readable form to the National Archives will be a matter for separate consideration.

12. Information

Information to the public in connection with the census will chiefly be aimed at ensuring that as many respondents as possible return correctly completed forms by the deadline.

We have set a specific target of at least 90 per cent returns, based on what for statistical purposes is necessary for the successful completion of the census. How this is followed up will depend on which of two alternative results is achieved. If the information achieves its object, the further follow-up will relate to the legal and formal aspects of the obligation to supply information. Otherwise, it will have to entail emergency measures aimed at ensuring that the necessary statistical standards are met.

The message conveyed in the information will be the usefulness of the census; that it is a matter of personal integrity has also been emphasised, and that censuses are "events" which occur regularly in every country. How the census is being carried out in practice, and how each individual should complete the form, are other points which will figure prominently.

Census forms will be sent to all Norwegian population groups. How well equipped people are to complete them correctly, and accordingly the kind of information they need, will vary considerably. It will be important to identify certain target groups in special need of appropriately adapted information, for instance immigrants with language difficulties, or the blind or visually impaired.

Information relating to the census will be of two main kinds. There will be indirect information of a more general nature, to be presented in nationwide campaigns, for instance making use of the mass media. A one-minute video has been prepared for TV broadcasting. The second main category will be information aimed directly at individuals and groups, emphasising the contents of the census forms, guidance, and informative folder.

To give the population and housing census an independent profile, a special logo has been made. This logo is used in brochures, information materials, advertisements, letters etc. to secure the census a recognizable profile.

Information materials are published on eleven different languages in addition to Lapp.

Persons who need help to fill in the forms can call the CBS on a free phone. The free phone is available both on Saturday 3 and Sunday 4 November. During the week 5 November to 9 November the free phone will be available to 2100 a.m.

The new Statistics Act and the regulations issued pursuant to it authorise the use of fines in the case of failure to comply with the obligation to reply. It stands to reason that this means of compulsion only figures very modestly in our plans, and that little use is likely to be made of it - unless returns are so disastrously poor that sterner measures are called for to ensure that the census reaches the required standard.

The Population and Housing Census 1990 - Survey of contents

1 UNITS AND GEOGRAPHICAL LEVELS

1.1 Units

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| - person | - place of residence |
| - family | - married couple |
| - resident household | - cohabiting couple |

1.2 Geographical levels

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - home address | - reporting for work address |
| - enumeration district | - county |
| - sub-area | - region |
| - municipality of residence | - country, total |
| - densely populated area | - other aggregations as required |

2 VARIABLES FROM REGISTERS

Demographic information from the Central Population Register

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| - identity of mother and father | - type of family |
| - sex | - geographical levels |
| - age | - nationality |
| - marital status | - country of birth |

Information on education from the CBS's register of statistics covering courses of education begun and terminated

- pupil/student (yes/no)
- full-time or part-time education
- municipality where course is attended
- highest completed level of education

Information on income etc. from tax assessment registers, the National Insurance Administration and others

- earned income
- disposable income (including municipal social benefits)
- basis on which gross tax is calculated

Information on unemployment from the Directorate of Labour

- unemployed in the census week
- unemployed in the course of the year

Information from various registers

- valid driving licence (yes/no)
- main source of livelihood

CHANGES IN THE USE OF REGISTERS SINCE THE 1980 CENSUS

The variables taken from registers are largely the same as in the 1980 census. New variables, either developed or prepared by other departments of the CBS, or added to registered material, are included where relevant. This applies to

- country of birth (based on the Central Population Register)
- education abroad, municipality in which a school or course of study is attended (education registers)
- basis for calculation of gross tax (tax assessment registers)
- information on unemployment (the Directorate of Labour)
- valid driving licence (the Directorate of Public Roads)

In the Population and Housing Census 1990, information on the main source of means, which was a census form question in 1980, will also be drawn from registers.

No variables used in the 1980 census have been omitted.

3 VARIABLES FROM PERSONAL CENSUS FORMS

Employment

- economic activity during the year
- industry
- occupation
- occupational status
- annual working hours
- economic activity in the census week
- normal/agreed working hours in the census week
- actual hours worked in the census week

Travel to work/commuting

- place of reporting for work (municipality/address)
- frequency of travel
- travelling time
- means of transport

Demography

- relationship to others in the household

CHANGES IN THE PERSONAL CENSUS FORMS SINCE THE 1980 CENSUS

Questions deleted

- faith

Questions replaced by information from registers

- main source of livelihood
- education abroad

New questions

- normal/agreed working hours in the week

Definitions altered

- annual working hours
 - 1990: months in full- or part-time employment
 - 1980: man-hours worked
- workforce during the week, which now comprises
 - persons at work
 - persons in employment, but temporarily absent
 - unemployed persons

The last two groups were not included in the 1980 census.

- various adjustments to intervals etc. in alternative answers

4 VARIABLES FROM THE HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FORM

Information on the flat

- number of rooms
- area
- kitchen (yes/no)
- bath/shower in flat (yes/no)
- W.C. in flat (yes/no)
- sources of heating
- floor space, living areas
- on which floor is the flat located
- ownership/tenancy
- number of cars available for use
- source separation of waste

Information on the building in which the flat is located

- type of building
- lift (yes/no)
- number of flats in building
- initial construction year

The housing form sent to sample municipalities will in addition to the questions contain a list of all members of the household registered as resident in the flat. The list is the basis on which flat households will be calculated in the sample part of the census. The list will also contain information on the employment of the residents.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSING FORM

Question deleted

- chimney in the flat
- fuel-burning stove in the flat
- telephone in the flat

New questions

- floor space, living areas
- on which floor is the flat located
- lift in the building
- source separation of waste

Personskjema Folke- og boligtelling 1990



FoB 90

Folke- og
boligtelling 1990
gjennomføres av
Statistisk sentralbyrå

Undergitt taushetsplikt

Opgavene er undergitt taushetsplikt.
De vil bare bli brukt til å utarbeide statistikk
og vil bli oppbevart på en betryggende måte.

VIKTIG:
Bruk helst
blyant eller
blå/svart kulepenn

Slik:

Ikke slik:



1 Hvem bor du sammen med i leiligheten?
Rettleiningen beskriver hva vi mener med
en leilighet. Sett flere kryss hvis nødvendig.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ingen | <input type="checkbox"/> Søsken |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ektefelle | <input type="checkbox"/> Svigerforeldre,
svigerinne,
svoger,
svigerbarn,
tante, onkel,
niese, nevo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Samboer | <input type="checkbox"/> Besteforeldre,
barnebarn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Datter, sønn | <input type="checkbox"/> Andre personer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mor, far | |

**2 Hadde du inntektsgivende arbeid i minst
100 timer i året fra 3. nov. 1989 til
2. nov. 1990?**

Arbeid som ulønnet familiemedlem i
familiebedrift regnes også som inntekts-
givende arbeid (f.eks. butikk, gårdsbruk).

- Ja Nei

! Svarte du nei her, skal du ikke
fylle ut resten av denne siden.

**3 Hvor mange måneder hadde du
heltids- og/eller deltidsarbeid i
året fra 3. nov. 1989 til 2. nov. 1990?**
Se rettleiningen.

Heltid: måneder

Deltid: måneder

**4 Oppgi navn og adresse på det arbeids-
stedet (bedriften) der du hadde inntekts-
givende arbeid lengst tid i året fra
3. nov. 1989 til 2. nov. 1990.**
Med bedrift menes fabrikk, butikk,
gårdsbruk, ligningskontor e.l.

Navn:

Gate/vei:

Poststed:

**5 Beskriv virksomheten på dette arbeids-
stedet så nøyaktig som mulig.**
Skriv f.eks. produksjon av møbler, salg
av biler, bokhandel, jordbruk, utleie av
maskiner, arkitektvirksomhet e.l.

Virksomhet:

**6 Hvilket yrke (tittel) hadde du på dette
arbeidsstedet?**

Skriv f.eks. hjemmehjelp, rørlegger, frisør,
sykepleier, rengjøringshjelp, kokk, plate-
arbeider, salgskonsulent, førskolelærer e.l.

Yrke:

**7 På hvilken måte er/var du knyttet til
arbeidsstedet du oppgav i spørsmål 4?**

- Som fast eller midlertidig ansatt
- Som selvstendig næringsdrivende (eier)
- Som familiemedlem uten fast lønn
i familiebedrift

**8 Hadde du inntektsgivende arbeid i uken
27. okt. - 2. nov. 1990?**
Se rettleiningen.

- Ja Nei

! Svarte du nei her, skal du ikke
fylle ut resten av denne siden.

**9 Hva er din vanlige/avtalte
ukentlige arbeidstid?**

- 1-9 timer 30-34 timer
- 10-19 timer 35-39 timer
- 20-29 timer 40 timer eller
mer

**10 Hvor mange timer inntektsgivende arbeid
utførte du i uken 27. okt. - 2. nov.?**

- 1-9 timer 35-39 timer
- 10-19 timer 40 timer eller
mer
- 20-29 timer Ingen, jeg
arbeidet ikke
denne uken
- 30-34 timer

! Arbeidet du ikke denne uken, skal du
ikke fylle ut resten av denne siden.

**11 Hvor møtte du på arbeid i uken
27. okt. - 2. nov.?** Se rettleiningen.

Jeg møtte fast på samme arbeidssted/
adresse som jeg forte opp i spørsmål 4

Jeg møtte fast på annet sted.
Oppgi adresse

Kommune:

Gate/vei:

Poststed:

Jeg møtte på forskjellige steder
denne uken

! Møtte du på forskjellige steder denne uken,
skal du ikke fylle ut resten av denne siden.

**12 Hvor mange ganger reiste eller gikk du
fra hjemstedet til arbeidsstedet i uken
27. okt. - 2. nov.?**

Med hjemsted menes adressen i navne-
feltet øverst på skjemaet.

- Ingen, jeg er bosatt på
arbeidsstedet
(arbeider
hjemme)
- 1 gang
- 2-3 ganger

Ingen, jeg var ikke på hjem-
stedet denne uken

4 ganger eller
flere

! Reiste du ikke denne uken, skal du
ikke fylle ut resten av denne siden.

**13 Hvor lang tid brukte du vanligvis
fra hjemstedet til arbeidsstedet
(én vei) i uken 27. okt. - 2. nov.?**

- Under 15 min 45-59 min
- 15-29 min 60-89 min
- 30-44 min 90 min eller
mer

**14 Hvilke transportmidler brukte du vanligvis
fra hjemstedet til arbeidsstedet (én vei)
i uken 27. okt. - 2. nov.?**
Sett flere kryss hvis nødvendig.

- Bil Båt
- Buss Brukte sykkel,
gikk i mer enn
10 min
- Tog, trikk, T-bane Annet

Boligskjema

Folke- og bolig telling 1990

Undergitt taushetsplikt

VIKTIG:
Bruk helst
blyant eller
blå/svart kulepenn

Slik: Ikke slik:

Spørsmålene på denne siden gjelder leiligheten der oppgavegiveren er registrert bosatt 3. november 1990 ifølge Folkeregisteret, se adressen i navnefeltet på den andre siden.

- 1 Har andre som bor i leiligheten mottatt boligskjema? Ja Nei

Dersom det er mottatt ett boligskjema i leiligheten, fylles det ut og sendes tilbake i svarkonvolutt sammen med alle personskjemaene.

Dersom flere i leiligheten har fått boligskjema, er det bare nødvendig å svare på spørsmålene om boligen (leiligheten) på ett av dem. For hver leilighet skal det nyttes bare en svarkonvolutt. Send derfor alle skjemaene fra de bosatte i leiligheten tilbake i den samme svarkonvolutt.

- 2 Hvor mange rom på 6 m² eller mer er det i leiligheten? Ta ikke med kjøkken, gang, bad o.l.

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 eller flere

- 3 Hvor stor er leiligheten målt i kvadratmeter? Regn med alle rom til boligformål, også kjøkken, gang, bad o.l.

Under 50 m² 100-129 m²

50-59 m² 130-149 m²

60-79 m² 150-199 m²

80-99 m² 200 m² eller mer

- 4 Hvor stort kjøkken er det i leiligheten?

6 m² eller større Det er ikke kjøkken i leiligheten

Mindre enn 6 m²

- 5 Er det bad eller dusj inne i leiligheten?

Ja Nei

- 6 Er det vannklosett inne i leiligheten?

Ja Nei

- 7 Hva slags oppvarmingskilder er det i leiligheten?

Sentralvarme (radiatorer e.l.) Ovner for flytende brensel (olje, parafin e.l.)

Elektriske ovner, varmekabler e.l. Ovner for fast brensel (ved, koks e.l.)

- 8 Har leiligheten kjøkken, bad/dusj, wc og minst ett beboelsesrom i samme etasje?

Ja Nei

- 9 Hvilken etasje ligger leiligheten i? Sett flere kryss hvis leiligheten har beboelsesrom i flere etasjer.

Kjelleretasje Underetasje

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. eller høyere

- 10 Hva slags eie-/leieforhold er det til leiligheten? Sett bare ett kryss.

Jeg/vi eier den gjennom et borettslag eller boligaksjeselskap

Jeg/vi eier den alene eller sammen med andre

Jeg/vi leier den gjennom arbeidet (tjenestebolig)

Jeg/vi leier den for et avgrenset tidsrom

Jeg/vi leier den på andre vilkår

- 11 Hvor mange personbiler disponerer de som bor i leiligheten?

Ingen 1 2 3 eller flere

- 12 Sorterer husholdningen til vanlig avfallet sitt?

Sett bare kryss for avfallstyper som blir levert/hentet etter at de er sortert ut.

Ingen særskilt sortering. Praktisk vanskelig, mangler tilbud e.l.

Papir Maling, lakk, olje e.l.

Glass Annet avfall

Batterier

- 13 Hva slags hus ligger leiligheten i? Se rettledningen.

Frittliggende enebolig eller våningshus tilknyttet gårdsdrift

Hus i kjede, rekkehus, terrassehus eller vertikaldelt tomannsbolig

Horisontaldelt tomannsbolig eller annet boligbygg med mindre enn 3 etasjer

Blokk, leiegård eller annet boligbygg med 3 etasjer eller mer

Forretningsbygg, pensjonat, aldershjem, militærforlegning eller annet bygg for felleshusholdning

- 14 Er det heis i huset?

Ja Nei

- 15 Hvor mange leiligheter er det i huset?

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 eller flere

- 16 Når ble huset bygd? (opprinnelig byggeår)

1900 eller før 1946 - 1960

1901 - 1920 1961 - 1970

1921 - 1940 1971 - 1980

1941 - 1945 1981 - 1990

Boligskjema

Folke- og bolig telling 1990

Unergitt taushetsplikt

Spørsmålene på denne siden gjelder leiligheten der oppgavegiveren er registrert bosatt 3. november 1990 ifølge Folkeregisteret, se adressen nedenfor.

Send det utfylte skjemaet tilbake i den vedlagte svarkonvolutt. Dersom flere i leiligheten har fått skjema, se rettledningen.

Adresse:

1 Bosatte i leiligheten 3. november 1990. Inntektsgivende arbeid i uken 27. oktober - 2. november 1990. Ukentlig arbeidstid.

FØR OPP personer født 1974 eller tidligere som ikke står på navnelisten fra før. Ta bare med personer som er registrert bosatt i leiligheten (adressen ovenfor) ifølge Folkeregisteret.

Oppgavegiver

Andre bosatte i leiligheten:

SETT KRYSS for inntektsgivende arbeid i uken 27. oktober - 2. november 1990 og ukentlig arbeidstid for alle personer på navnelisten. Se rettledningen.

Fødselsår	Hadde ikke inntektsgivende arbeid	Hadde inntektsgivende arbeid: 1 - 29 timer i uken	30 timer eller mer i uken
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Bruk eget ark hvis du trenger mer plass

2 Hvor mange rom på 6 m² eller mer er det i leiligheten? Ta ikke med kjøkken, gang, bad o.l.

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 eller flere

3 Hvor stor er leiligheten målt i kvadratmeter? Regn med alle rom til boligformål, også kjøkken, gang, bad o.l.

Under 50 m² 100-129 m²

50-59 m² 130-149 m²

60-79 m² 150-199 m²

80-99 m² 200 m² eller mer

4 Hvor stort kjøkken er det i leiligheten?

6 m² eller større Det er ikke kjøkken i leiligheten

Mindre enn 6 m²

5 Er det bad eller dusj inne i leiligheten?

Ja Nei

6 Er det vannklosett inne i leiligheten?

Ja Nei

7 Hva slags oppvarmingskilder er det i leiligheten?

Sentralvarme (radiatorer e.l.) Ovner for flytende brensel (olje, parafin e.l.)

Elektriske ovner, varmekabler e.l. Ovner for fast brensel (ved, koks e.l.)

8 Har leiligheten kjøkken, bad/dusj, wc og minst ett beboelsesrom i samme etasje?

Ja Nei

9 Hvilken etasje ligger leiligheten i? Sett flere kryss hvis leiligheten har beboelsesrom i flere etasjer.

Kjelleretasje Underetasje

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. eller høyere

10 Hva slags eie-/leieforhold er det til leiligheten? Sett bare ett kryss.

Jeg/vi eier den gjennom et borettslag eller boligaksjeselskap

Jeg/vi eier den alene eller sammen med andre

Jeg/vi leier den gjennom arbeidet (tjenestebolig)

Jeg/vi leier den for et avgrenset tidsrom

Jeg/vi leier den på andre vilkår

11 Hvor mange personbiler disponerer de som bor i leiligheten?

Ingen 1 2 3 eller flere

12 Sorterer husholdningen til vanlig avfallet sitt? Sett bare kryss for avfallstyper som blir levert/hentet etter at de er sortert ut.

Ingen særskilt sortering. Praktisk vanskelig, mangler tilbud e.l.

Papir Maling, lakk, olje e.l.

Glass Annet avfall

Batterier

13 Hva slags hus ligger leiligheten i? Se rettledningen.

Frittliggende enebolig eller våningshus tilknyttet gårdsdrift

Hus i kjede, rekkehus, terrassehus eller vertikaldelt tomannsbolig

Horisontaldelt tomannsbolig eller annet boligbygg med mindre enn 3 etasjer

Blokk, leiegård eller annet boligbygg med 3 etasjer eller mer

Forretningsbygg, pensjonat, aldershjem, militærforlegning eller annet bygg for felleshusholdning

14 Er det heis i huset?

Ja Nei

15 Hvor mange leiligheter er det i huset?

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 eller flere

16 Når ble huset bygd? (opprinnelig byggeår)

1900 eller før 1946 - 1960

1901 - 1920 1961 - 1970

1921 - 1940 1971 - 1980

1941 - 1945 1981 - 1990



Population and Housing Census 1990

**Information
and
guidance**

*The Population and Housing Census is carried out by
the Central Bureau of Statistics*

In Norway, a Population and Housing Census is carried out every 10 years

A population census has been carried out in this country since 1769. It is an important contribution to what we know about how people have lived in Norway during the past 200 years.

A population and housing census is taken in most countries and normally every ten years as recommended by the United Nations. It makes it possible to compare the results from various countries.

**In the best interest
of everybody**

Recent population and housing censuses provide data on dwellings and living conditions, working hours and professions, travels to and from the place of work, educational and income matters.

The Population and Housing Census 1990 was carried out to provide this knowledge of Norway at the entrance into a new decade.

A picture of Norway

IN THE BEST INTEREST OF EVERYBODY

The results of the Population and Housing Census 1990 are required to develop industry, building of houses, senior citizen activities, educational opportunities etc. The Population and Housing Census will also give a picture of today's Norway for the benefit of our descendants.

Every year - or more frequently - the Central Bureau of Statistics prepares statistics of the composition, education and income of the people. In order to get a more complete picture of how we live in Norway, the statistics must provide information which we only can get through a population and housing census:

- **Profession and working hours**
- **Travel to and from work**
- **Size and composition of the household**
- **Housing situation (type of house, size of dwelling and equipment)**
- **Possibilities for separation of domestic waste.**

Only the population and housing census gives us the connection between this information and the regular statistics.

The census is carried out as follows:

The 1990 Population and Housing Census is based on information given in forms and on data from the regular statistics. One personal form is used for each person and one housing form for each flat.

Persons who are to complete the Housing Form will find it on the reverse page of the Personal Form.

If several people living in the same flat have received the Housing Form, it is sufficient to complete one Housing Form.

Who must answer?

In municipalities with a population of less than 6.000, everybody born before 1975 will complete the questionnaire. In most other municipalities only a small part of the people are requested to give information.

Those who are to provide information will have received a form at the address they are registered with the the National Registration Office. If a family member is unable to answer, one of those nearest to him or her may complete the form.

All the forms will be returned in one envelope.

It is important that all the Personal Forms and one completed Housing Form for each flat be returned in the same envelope.

INFORMATION

Use the addressed envelope which is enclosed with the Housing Form. Return postage has been paid.

Do you need assistance?

Read the guidelines to the questions before you answer.

This brochure in your own language is only a guide. Do not check off anything here, but in the form you have received by mail.

Check off as indicated at the top right of the Personal Form as the forms will be read by computer.

If you need more assistance in your own language, contact your nearest immigration or refugee office.

3rd November is the Census Day

Even if you have just moved or answer the questions somewhat later, it is the working and housing situation as of 3 November which will be the reference date for your answer.

Time limit for answering is 10 November

The time limit for returning the completed questionnaire is 10 November. If you for special reasons have been unable to provide the information in time, you must answer as quickly as possible.

You must answer

It is the Norwegian Ministry of Finance that has decided that the Central Bureau of Statistics is to carry out a population and housing census in 1990.

The decision is made pursuant to the Act on Official Statistics and the Central Bureau of Statistics of 16 June 1989 No 54 (the Statistics Act).

The Norwegian Storting has appropriated funds for implementation of the census. In accordance with the Statistics Act, a person who does not observe his information duty may be fined.

If you feel that you are not obligated or permitted to give information, you may appeal against the order within 3 days after the questionnaires have reached you.

The right of appeal does not apply to the question whether the duty to complete the form is justified or necessary.

The Central Bureau of Statistics can give full information about its authority.

Professional Secrecy

All information given in the Population and Housing Census 1990 is protected by the Statistics Act. The Bureau will handle the data as laid down by the Data Control Office.

The information will not be published in a way which may harm the respondent or other individuals.

The first results early in 1991

The first national figures from the 1990 Population and Housing Census will come early in 1991. For the first municipalities, the results will be available in Spring 1991.

By the middle of 1992 we expect to have the results from all the 448 municipalities in Norway.

PERSONAL FORMPopulation
and Housing
Census 1990**Subject to professional secrecy**

The Population and Housing Census 1990 is being taken by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The forms are subject to professional secrecy. They will only be used for the purpose of preparing statistics and will be securely stored.

IMPORTANT:

Please use a pencil or blue/black ball-point pen.



Like this:

Not like this:

QUESTION 1

Who else lives in the flat with you?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | No one | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sisters, brothers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Spouse | <input type="checkbox"/> | Parents-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cohabitant | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sister-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Daughter, son | <input type="checkbox"/> | Brother-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mother, father | <input type="checkbox"/> | Children-in-law |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Aunt |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Uncle |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Niece |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Nephew |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grandparents |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grandchildren |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Others |

By **flat** we mean for instance a flat in a linked house, flat in a duplex house, flat in a block, bachelor flat and room with a private entrance. Each lodging in a bachelor block is considered a separate flat. A one-family house is also a flat.

Check off the person or persons with whom you are living in the flat. Include all persons who are registered as living in this flat (address in the name box at the top of the form) according to the Population Register.

QUESTION 2

Were you gainfully employed for at least 100 hours in the year from 3 Nov 1989 to 2 Nov 1990?

Work as an unpaid family member in a family business is also considered gainful employment (such as shop, farm).

- Yes No

By **gainful employment** we mean all work performed for money in the way of wages, income from your own business, commissions, fees etc.

Include all gainful employment, also part-time work, jobs as a substitute, care of children, holiday work etc. Leaves of absence with pay due to illness, holidays etc will also be included.

If you answered No here, do not complete the rest of the Personal Form.

QUESTION 3

For how many months were you in full or part-time employment in the year from 3 Nov 1989 to 2 Nov 1990?

Full time: months

Part-time: months

The question refers to total working time in all gainful employment during the year from 3 November 1989 to 2 November 1990. Any absence from work because of illness, holiday, leaves of absence with pay etc will be counted as part of the working time.

Family members who work without a fixed salary in a family business will only count working time in the busi-

ness and not for instance house work in her/his own household.

You are employed **full time** in your post or posts (combined) if you work more than 30 hours weekly, which equals 120 hours or more over a four-week period.

The number of months should be stated *in whole numbers*.

QUESTION 4

State the name and address of the place of work (business) where you were gainfully employed for the longest period in the year from 3 Nov 1989 to 2 Nov 1990.

Business means factory, shop, farm, tax office etc.

Write full name/address, for instance :

Name: *Lillevik Trygdekontor*

Street/Road: *Lillevikgt. 1*

Post Office: *0002 Lillevik*

If no firm name is used, state the name of the owner/employer. If you work in your own business without a special firm name, state your own name and address.

QUESTION 5

Describe as accurately as you can the business of that employer.

This is best done by stating the type of goods which the firm mostly produces/sells or services it performs. Write for instance furniture manufacture, car sales, bookshop, farming, leasing of machinery, architecture etc.

QUESTION 6

What was your occupation (title) at that place of employment?

Do not use a collective term such as industrial worker, counsellor, fitter etc, but a title which describes your duties such as welder, advertising consultant, telephone fitter, home help, plumber, hairdresser, nurse, cleaner, cook, sheet metal worker, salesman, nursery school teacher etc.

QUESTION 7

What is/was your connection with the place of employment mentioned under question 4?

Permanent or temporary appointment

Self-employed (owner)

As family member employed in family business with no fixed pay.

QUESTION 8

Were you gainfully employed in the week 27 Oct - 2 Nov 1990?

You should check off **Yes** even if you were away from work because of illness, holiday, leave of absence with pay etc.

Yes No

If you answered No here, do not complete the rest of the Personal Form.

QUESTION 9

What is your normal/agreed number of working hours per week?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1- 9 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	30-34 hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	10-19 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	35-39 hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	20-29 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	40 hours or more

State how many hours you **normally** work per week. In case of an agreement on the number of hours, you state the number agreed upon. If you have not entered an agreement, state your average working hours. Any absence from work because of illness, holiday, leave of absence with pay etc will also be counted as working hours.

QUESTION 10

How many hours were you gainfully employed in the week 27 Oct - 2 Nov?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1-9 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	35-39 hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	10-19 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	40 hours or more
<input type="checkbox"/>	20-29 hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	None, I did not work that week.
<input type="checkbox"/>	30-34 hours		

State the number of hours you were actually employed during that week. Include overtime and other extra work, but do not include as working hours absences due to illness, holiday, leave of absence with pay etc.

If you did not work that week, do not complete the rest of the Personal Form.

QUESTION 11

Where did you report for work in the week from 27 Oct to 2 Nov?

I reported at the same place of work/address as listed under question 4

I reported regularly elsewhere. State the address:

Municipality:

Street/Road:

Post Office:

I reported for work at various places that week.

The question refers to the place where you reported for work at the start of the working day in the week 27 October to 2 November.

If you reported **regularly** for work **at another place/address** than the one given under question 4, you check it off and write the name of the municipality and the address of the place you reported for work.

Persons who **reported at various places** include for instance seamen who were aboard their ship that week. Other examples may be salesmen or train ticket collectors.

If you reported for work at various places that week, do not complete the rest of this Personal Form.

QUESTION 12

How many times did you travel or walk from your home to your place of employment in the week 27 Oct - 2 Nov?

Home means the address in the box at the top of the form.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | None, I live at my place of work (work at home) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Once |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | None, I was not at home that week | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2-3 times |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 times or more |

If your place of work is at home, for instance a farmer who lives and works on the farm, you check off **None, I live at my place of work (work at home)**. Those who did not leave home (the address at the top of the form) to report for work, check off **None, I was not at home that week**.

If you did not travel that week, do not complete the rest of the Personal Form.

QUESTION 13

How long did it normally take you to get from home to your place of work (one way) in the week from 27 Oct to 2 Nov?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Less than 15 minutes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 45-59 minutes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 15-29 minutes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 60-89 minutes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 30-44 minutes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 90 minutes or more |

Everybody will state their travel time from their **home** (the address in the name box at the top of the form), including those, who because of long distance between home and place of work, are temporarily staying in for instance barracks or a bachelor flat.

Walking and waiting time will be included. Routines, such as taking children to the nursery school, should also be included.

QUESTION 14

Which means of transport did you normally use from home to your place of work (one way) in the week 27 Oct - 2 Nov?

Check off more than one answer if applicable.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Car | <input type="checkbox"/> | Boat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bus | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cycled, walked for more than 10 minutes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Train, tram, underground railway | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |

Only state means of transport you used between **home** (the address in the name box at the top of the form) and your place of work.

If you normally used more than one means of transport to work on the same day, check off all the means of transport you used.

HOUSING FORM

Two versions of the Housing Form will be used - one in municipalities where all residents will answer and another one in municipalities where only a selected group will answer.

Below you will find guidelines for both versions. The questions 2-16 are the same (identical) for both versions.

VERSION 1

HOUSING FORM	Population and Housing Census 1990	Subject to Professional Secrecy
<p>IMPORTANT:</p> <p>Please use a pencil or blue/black ball-point pen.</p> <p>Like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not like this: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>The questions in the Housing Form relate to the flat in which the respondent is registered as living on 3 November 1990 according to the Population Register. See the address in the name box on the Personal Form.</p>

1. Have other residents in the flat(*) received a Housing Form? Yes No

If the flat has received **one** Housing Form, it should be completed and returned in the addressed envelope together with all the Personal Forms.

If **more than one person** in the flat has received the Housing Form, it is only necessary to answer the questions on **the dwelling** in one of them. Only one addressed envelope for each flat will be used. Therefore, return all the forms from the residents in the flat in the same addressed envelope.

(*) The meaning of the term flat is explained in the guidelines to question 1 in the Personal Form.

VERSION 2

HOUSING FORM	Population and Housing Census 1990	Subject to Professional Secrecy
<p>The questions in the Housing Form relate to the flat where the respondent is registered as living on 3 November 1990 according to the Population Register, see address below.</p>	<p>Return the completed form in the enclosed addressed envelope. If more than one person in the flat has received the form, consult the guidelines.</p>	

Address:

1. Persons living in the flat on 3 November 1990. Gainful employment in the week 27 October - 2 November 1990. Working hours per week.

ENTER persons born in 1974 or earlier who are not already listed. Only include persons who are registered as residents in the flat (the above address) according to the Population Register.

CHECK OFF in the boxes for gainful employment in the week 27 October-2 November 1990 and for weekly working hours for all persons on the list of names. Consult the guidelines.

Respondent:	Year of Birth	Was not gainfully employed	Was gainfully employed	
			For 1 - 29 hours during the week	For 30 or more hours during the week.
Other residents in the flat:				
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more space

QUESTION 1

The meaning of the term "flat" is explained in the guidelines to question 1 in the Personal Form.

Others living in the flat

The list of others living in the flat has been obtained from the Central Index of Names. It includes persons born in 1974 or earlier who belong to the immediate family of the person completing the form and who are registered in the same flat (address) as the latter in the Population Register.

The transcript was made in early August. Therefore, changes due to movement, marriage and death after that time have not been included.

Gainful Employment during the week 27 October - 2 November 1990

is all work performed for money in the way of wages, income from your own activities, commission, fees etc. Work as an unpaid family member in a family business is also considered gainful employment (for instance in a shop or on a farm).

A person was gainfully employed also if he/she was not working that week because of shift or rotation systems, illness, holiday, leave of absence with pay etc.

Weekly working hours

will be stated in the same way as under Question 9 in the Personal Form. Check off the number of hours the person normally works per week.

QUESTIONS 2-16:**QUESTION 2**

How many rooms of 6 square metres or more are in the flat ?

<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 or more		

Include living rooms of 6 square metres or more which can be used all year round.

Do not include kitchen, bathroom, water closet, hallways, entrance areas, trim rooms, utility rooms etc, nor rooms used solely for commercial purposes.

QUESTION 3

How large is the flat in square metres?

Include all rooms for dwelling purposes, including kitchen, hallways, bathrooms etc.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than 50 sq.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	100-129 sq.m.
<input type="checkbox"/>	50-59 sq.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	130-149 sq.m.
<input type="checkbox"/>	60-79 sq.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	150-199 sq.m.
<input type="checkbox"/>	80-99 sq.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	200 sq.m. or more

Use your judgment when estimating the size of the flat.

The size of the flat in square metres is the total area of rooms used for dwelling purposes.

You should include all living rooms, entrance area, stairways, hallways, trim rooms, utility rooms etc.

You should not include garages, basements, attic storerooms, closets etc.

QUESTION 4**What is the size of the kitchen in the flat?**

6 sq.m. or more

There is no kitchen
in the flat

When estimating whether the kitchen is larger or smaller than 6 sq.m., you should include floor space for kitchen units, cabinets etc.

Less than 6 sq.m.

QUESTION 5**Is there a bath or shower in the flat?**

Yes

No

QUESTION 6**Is there a water closet in the flat?**

Yes

No

QUESTION 7**What kind of heating is there in the flat?**

Central heating (radiators etc)

Stoves for liquid fuel
(oil, paraffin etc)If the flat has central heating (radiators etc) as a source of heat, you should not consider how the central heating system (the boiler) is heated when answering this question. A fireplace is considered a stove for solid fuel.

Electric stoves, heating cables etc

Stoves for solid fuel
(wood, coke etc)**QUESTION 8****Does the flat have kitchen, bathroom/shower, water closet and at least one living room on the same floor?**

Yes

No

QUESTION 9**On which floor is the flat located? Check off more than one answer if the flat has living rooms on more than one floor.**

Basement floor

Lower ground floor

1

2

3

4

5 or higher

QUESTION 10

What type of ownership or rental agreement applies to the flat? Mark with one cross only.

- I/we own it through a housing co-operative or housing corporation.
- I/we own it alone or jointly with others
- I/we rent it through my/our employer (staff dwelling)
- I/we rent it for a limited period
- I/we have it on other terms.

A **staff dwelling** is a flat which is made available through the employer. It must normally be vacated when the employment is discontinued or after a certain limited period.

As **rent for a limited period** is considered rental agreements which expire at a certain date. Also a sublease is considered rent for a limited period. Dwellings made available through the employer for a limited period, should be considered staff dwellings.

Other terms are other rental arrangements than those mentioned above. Examples: Rental agreements in accordance with the House Rent Act, verbal rental agreements, accommodation as former owner etc. An owner-tenant flats and local authority flats will also be included here.

QUESTION 11

How many private cars are available to those living in the flat?

- None 1 2 3 or more

You should list the total number of private cars which are available to the persons living in the flat for their private use. Also include station wagons, combined passenger car and van used for private purposes.

QUESTION 12

Does the household normally separate its domestic waste?

Only check off waste which is delivered/picked up after it has been separated.

- No special separation. Difficult in actual practice, lack of options etc.
- Paper
- Glass
- Batteries
- Paint, varnish, oil etc
- Other garbage.

You should check off all waste which the household

- delivers for collection such as for instance paper collection
- discards in special containers (for instance glass)
- delivers to shops, petrol stations etc (such as batteries, oil)
- delivers to other receivers of special waste
- separates as a part of the garbage collection system (separation at source).

QUESTION 13***In what type of building is the flat located?***

- Detached one-family house or farmhouse
- Linked house, town house, terrace house or vertically divided two-family house.
- Horizontally divided two-family house or other house with less than 3 floors.
- Block of flats, or other dwelling unit with 3 floors or more
- Commercial buildings, boarding houses, old people's homes, military quarters or other buildings for collective housekeeping.

A **single-family house** is a detached house (at least half a metre to the next building). It may also contain a bachelor flat, and one or more rooms may be used as a bachelor flat.

A **linked house** (also linked single-family houses) is linked to another house by storage rooms, garage/carport, hallway etc.

In a **terrace house**, the flats have been constructed in a slope, and several of the flats have terraces on the entire roof or parts of the roof of the flat below. Terrace blocks should be considered a block and not a terrace house.

Other dwelling units with less than 3 floors include for instance four-family houses, single-family houses with less than half a metre between the houses etc.

The flat is located in a **commercial building** or a **building for collective housekeeping** if less than one half of the floor space in the house is used as a private residence.

QUESTION 14***Is there a lift in the house?***

- Yes No

QUESTION 15***How many flats are in the house?***

- 1 2 3 4 5
- 6 7 8 9 or more ?

QUESTION 16***When was the house built?
(Initial construction year).***

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900 or earlier | <input type="checkbox"/> 1946-1960 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1901-1920 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1961-1970 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1921-1940 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1971-1980 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1941-1945 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1981-1990 |

The construction year is the year when at least half of the flats in the house were ready for occupation. In case of houses which have been rehabilitated, you should check off the initial construction year and not the year it was rehabilitated.

Full census municipalities, survey

1622 Agdenes	1853 Evenes	0922 Hisøy
0438 Alvdal	0937 Evje og Hornes	1617 Hitra
0719 Andebu	1265 Fedje	0827 Hjartdal
0118 Aremark	1141 Finnøy	1133 Hjelmeland
1428 Askvoll	1222 Fitjar	0138 Hobøl
1027 Audnedal	1429 Fjaler	0714 Hof
1547 Aukra	1859 Flakstad	0620 Hol
1569 Aure	1749 Flatanger	0612 Hole
1421 Aurland	0631 Flesberg	1644 Holtålen
1244 Austevoll	0615 Flå	1444 Hornindal
1264 Austrheim	0439 Folldal	0239 Hurdal
1554 Averøy	1129 Forsand	0111 Hvaler
1418 Balestrand	1748 Fosnes	1413 Hyllestad
1854 Ballangen	1556 Frei	1034 Hægebostad
1922 Bardu	0919 Froland	1416 Høyanger
1839 Beiarn	1717 Frosta	1743 Høylandet
1929 Berg	1620 Frøya	1917 Ibestad
2024 Berlevåg	1241 Fusa	1729 Inderøy
1811 Bindal	0831 Fyresdal	0935 Iveland
0928 Birkenes	2023 Gamvik	0532 Jevnaker
1915 Bjarkøy	1430 Gaular	1227 Jondal
1114 Bjerkreim	1838 Gildeskål	1431 Jølster
1627 Bjugn	1557 Gjemnes	2021 Karasjok
1145 Bokn	0234 Gjerdrum	1936 Karlsøy
1438 Bremanger	0911 Gjerstad	2011 Kautokeino
1813 Brønnøy	0617 Gol	1662 Klæbu
0938 Bygland	1825 Grane	0622 Krødsherad
0941 Bykle	1234 Granvin	2017 Kvalsund
0821 Bø	1919 Gratangen	1037 Kvinesdal
1867 Bø	1742 Grong	0829 Kviteseid
2028 Båtsfjord	0423 Grue	1144 Kvitsøy
0511 Dovre	1411 Gulen	1911 Kvæfjord
0817 Drangedal	1571 Halså	1943 Kvænangen
1926 Dyrøy	1849 Hamarøy	1940 Kåfjord
1827 Dønna	1517 Hareid	0728 Lardal
1443 Eid	2015 Hasvik	1920 Lavangen
1551 Eide	1826 Hattfjell	2022 Lebesby
1232 Eidfjord	1612 Hemne	1419 Leikanger
0434 Engerdal	1832 Hemnes	1822 Leirfjord
1211 Etne	0618 Hemsedal	1755 Leka
0541 Etnedal	1818 Herøy	1718 Leksvik

0512 Lesja	1142 Rennesøy	1525 Stranda
1738 Lierne	1567 Rindal	1449 Stryn
1029 Lindesnes	0520 Ringebu	1531 Sula
0514 Lom	1632 Roan	1134 Suldal
2014 Loppa	0632 Rollag	1245 Sund
1112 Lund	0131 Rolvsøy	1216 Sveio
1834 Lurøy	1836 Rødøy	0711 Svelvik
1426 Luster	0121 Rømskog	1812 Sømna
1938 Lyngen	1640 Røros	0540 Sør-Aurdal
1422 Lærdal	1856 Røst	0519 Sør-Fron
1851 Lødingen	1739 Røyrvik	1845 Sørfold
0119 Marker	0135 Råde	1925 Sørreisa
1021 Marnardal	1923 Salangen	2016 Sørøysund
1266 Masfjorden	1840 Saltdal	2025 Tana
1256 Meland	1242 Samnanger	1560 Tingvoll
1636 Meldal	1514 Sande	1852 Tjeldsund
1711 Meråker	1546 Sandøy	0723 Tjøme
1545 Midsund	1135 Sauda	0833 Tokke
1252 Modalen	0822 Sauherad	0436 Tolga
1874 Moskenes	1664 Selbu	1928 Torsken
1723 Mosvik	1441 Selje	1927 Tranøy
2018 Måsøy	0828 Seljord	0921 Tromøy
1725 Namdalseid	0621 Sigdal	1835 Træna
1740 Namsskogan	0811 Siljan	0122 Trøgstad
1433 Naustdal	1046 Sirdal	1572 Tustna
0616 Nes	1657 Skaun	0914 Tvedestrand
1828 Nesna	0127 Skiptvet	1665 Tydal
2027 Nesseby	1842 Skjerstad	0437 Tynset
1543 Nettet	1941 Skjervøy	1850 Tysfjord
0830 Nissedal	0513 Skjåk	1223 Tysnes
0418 Nord-Odal	1529 Skodje	1231 Ullensvang
1524 Norddal	1913 Skånland	1516 Ulstein
2019 Nordkapp	1573 Smøla	1233 Ulvik
1942 Nordreisa	1613 Snillfjord	1151 Utsira
0633 Nore og Uvdal	1736 Snåsa	2003 Vadsø
1751 Nærøy	1420 Sogndal	1251 Vaksdal
1634 Oppdal	1111 Sokndal	0940 Valle
0441 Os	1412 Solund	0545 Vang
1633 Osen	1017 Songdalen	1511 Vanylven
1744 Overhalla	0123 Spydeberg	2002 Vardø
2020 Porsanger	1848 Steigen	0114 Varteig
1260 Radøy	1714 Stjørdal	1815 Vega
0718 Ramnes	0430 Stor-Elvdal	0912 Vegårshei
0432 Rendalen	1526 Stordal	1724 Verran
1635 Rennebu	1939 Storfjord	1535 Vestnes

0543 Vestre Slidre
1860 Vestvågøy
1816 Vevelstad
1417 Vik
1750 Vikna
1154 Vindafjord
0834 Vinje
1857 Værøy

0515 Vågå
0716 Våle
0137 Våler
0426 Våler
1868 Øksnes
1214 Ølen
1621 Ørland
1523 Ørskog

0521 Øyer
1259 Øygarden
0544 Øystre Slidre
1630 Åfjord
0619 Ål
0929 Åmli
0429 Åmot
1026 Åseral

Sample municipalities, survey

	P.c.		P.c.		P.c.
1820 Alstahaug	20	1866 Hadsel	14	0104 Moss	10
2012 Alta	10	0101 Halden	10	1924 Målselv	20
1871 Andøy	20	0401 Hamar	10	1703 Namsos	10
0903 Arendal	10	2001 Hammerfest	20	0238 Nannestad	20
0220 Asker	10	1534 Haram	14	1805 Narvik	10
0124 Askim	10	1901 Harstad	10	0625 Nedre Eiker	10
1247 Askøy	10	1106 Haugesund	10	0236 Nes	10
0221 Aurskog-Høland	10	1515 Herøy	14	0216 Nesodden	10
1933 Balsfjord	20	0702 Holmestrand	14	0233 Nittedal	10
0814 Bamble	10	0628 Hurum	20	0819 Nome	20
1201 Bergen	8	1119 Hå	10	0516 Nord-Fron	20
1804 Bodø	10	1149 Karmøy	10	0542 Nord-Aurdal	20
0113 Borge	10	1120 Klepp	10	0538 Nordre Land	20
0701 Borre	10	0604 Kongsberg	10	0807 Notodden	10
0219 Bærum	8	0402 Kongsvinger	10	0722 Nøtterøy	10
1219 Bømlo	14	0815 Kragerø	10	1228 Odda	14
0602 Drammen	8	1001 Kristiansand	8	0134 Onsøy	10
0125 Eidsberg	14	1503 Kristiansund	10	0217 Oppedal	10
0420 Eidskog	20	0133 Kråkerøy	20	1638 Orkdal	10
0237 Eidsvoll	10	1238 Kvam	14	1243 Os	10
1101 Eigersund	10	1224 Kvinnherad	10	0301 Oslo	8
0427 Elverum	10	0709 Larvik	10	1253 Osterøy	20
0229 Enebakk	14	1931 Lenvik	10	0805 Porsgrunn	10
1003 Farsund	14	1719 Levanger	10	0128 Rakkestad	20
1841 Fauske	10	0626 Lier	10	1833 Rana	10
0227 Fet	14	0501 Lillehammer	10	1127 Randaberg	20
1246 Fjell	10	0926 Lillesand	14	1539 Rauma	20
1004 Flekkefjord	14	1263 Lindås	10	0605 Ringerike	10
1401 Flora	14	0533 Lunner	20	0412 Ringsaker	10
0103 Fedrikstad	10	1032 Lyngdal	20	1624 Rissa	20
0215 Frogn	10	0230 Lørenskog	10	0901 Risør	20
1548 Fræna	14	0415 Løten	20	0136 Rygge	10
1432 Førde	14	1663 Malvik	14	0228 Rælingen	10
0522 Gausdal	20	1002 Mandal	10	0627 Røyken	10
1532 Giske	20	1653 Melhus	10	0713 Sande	20
1122 Gjesdal	20	1837 Meløy	20	0706 Sandefjord	10
0502 Gjøvik	10	1648 Midtre Gauldal	20	1102 Sandnes	10
1445 Gloppen	20	0623 Modum	10	0102 Sarpsborg	10
0534 Gran	10	0918 Moland	14	0517 Sel	20
0904 Grimstad	10	1502 Molde	10	0231 Skedsmo	10

	P.c.		P.c.		P.c.			
0213	Ski	10	2030	Sør-Varanger	14	1721	Verdal	10
0806	Skien	10	0419	Sør-Odal	20	0211	Vestby	10
0115	Skjeberg	10	0226	Sørum	10	0529	Vestre Toten	10
1124	Sola	10	1121	Time	10	1519	Volda	14
1870	Sortland	14	0826	Tinn	20	1235	Voss	10
0417	Stange	10	1902	Tromsø	8	1865	Vågan	14
1103	Stavanger	8	1601	Trondheim	8	1439	Vågsøy	20
1702	Steinkjer	10	0428	Trysil	20	1520	Ørsta	10
0720	Stokke	14	0130	Tune	10	0528	Østre Toten	10
1221	Stord	10	1146	Tysvær	14	0624	Øvre Eiker	10
1130	Strand	14	0704	Tønsberg	10	0920	Øyestad	14
1563	Sunndal	20	0235	Ullensaker	10	1504	Ålesund	10
1566	Surnadal	20	0414	Vang	14	1424	Årdal	20
1528	Sykkylven	20	1824	Vefsn	10	0214	Ås	10
1018	Søgne	20	1014	Vennesla	10	0425	Åsnes	14
0536	Søndre Land	20						

