

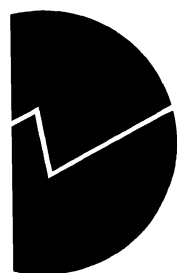
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**Norwegian Regional Accounts  
1993**

Results and Methods

Statistics Norway



Statistisk sentralbyrå

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## 1. Introduction

Regional accounts are a regional specification of the corresponding national accounts. It is composed with the help of a system of distribution keys which allocate the flows of the total economy to the regions. In other words: The accounts are not made by summing up figures based on industry-related statistics for each region, but such statistics will often be the base of the distributing keys.

The national accounts in Norway have integrated supply and use tables showing the supply and use of more than 1000 products and for 180 producing industries and a large number of final users. With some exceptions, each entry in the national supply and use tables are distributed by regions. Regional accounts have been made for several years in Norway. The first regionalisation of the national accounts was accomplished in 1970 for the accounting year of 1965. Since then 8 regional accounts have been made for 1973, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1990, 1992 and 1993. With the exception of the 1990-accounts, which allocates to municipalities, the regional unit is the county. Thus there are 19 such units plus the extraregio<sup>1</sup>. This corresponds to the NUTS 3 (Nomenclature of Territorial Statistical Units) classification of the European Union. Due to methodological and other changes (implementation of new data-sources) over time, the early accounts are not all fully compatible. The last regional accounts of 1992 and 1993 are compatible, due to the fact that the recommendations of Eurostat were implemented for the 1992-accounts.

The accounts of 1993 are constructed with the same methods as the 1992 accounts. However, compensation of employees and net taxes on production have not been distributed by county. This implies that the operating surplus can not be calculated. Final consumption expenditure of households has so far not been allocated to the different counties. On the other hand, we have conducted a pilot project on the regional distribution of household income.

## 2. Recommendations by Eurostat

The "European System of National and Regional accounts" (ESA 95) chapter 13 contains recommendations for regional accounts. In addition to this two methodological handbooks have been published, Eurostat (1995) and (1996). We will here very briefly sum up some main points of the recommendations:

The statistical unit in the accounts should -as far as possible - be the establishment: the Local Kind of Activity Unit (LKAU). In the Norwegian 1993-accounts this has been followed due to the fact that the LKAU was the unit in the collecting of industry-related statistics and in the business register. For future regional accounts this may prove more difficult. According to the "Council regulation (1996) of Concerning Structural Business Statistics", the main statistical unit should be the firm. It may be a problem that industry-related statistics are recommended to collect less details than what presently are used for the regional accounts

The general principle for location, "The Resident Principle" is that all production and intermediate consumption should be allocated to the region where the producer is resident. If a firm has local kind of activity units in different regions, then each of them should receive the value added in the region where the LKAU can be found. Similarly, for the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF): Allocation to the region where the investment takes place.

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<sup>1</sup> The main activities connected with the oil and gas extraction on the Norwegian Continental Shelf are allocated to the extraregio. The extra-regio is a constructed county, and activities outside the normal counties are allocated here. In addition to the oil- and gas activities, the extra-regio also covers the activity on Svalbard, Jan Mayen, and other economic activity abroad (such as embassies, military units, etc.).

## **2.1. The implementation of ESA 95: Some specific Norwegian characteristics**

For most branches the implementation of the general principle as stated above is straight forward. But there are some exceptions which are not so obvious, and some of them will be discussed below. For a further discussion of the methodological impacts see Edvardsen and Mønnesland (1997).

The allocation of the Gross value added (GVA) in the hydropower industry has followed different patterns over the years. The main trends have been *a*) distribution according to production sites or *b*) distribution according to employment statistics. For some counties of fjords and waterfalls this has an important impact on GVA. In the 1993-accounts the distribution has been separated in two: One part, production of electricity, has been distributed according to the location of the production sites, the production being valued at the local user prices, and the remaining part, mainly distribution services, has been distributed according to employment numbers. Such a division of the industry was possible for the first time in the 1992-accounts.

The transport industries are branches which are not easily regionalised. The location of the production is not unambiguous, due to the nature of these industries. For the railways we have allocated the GVA according to wage shares. For the mid-north county of Nordland we have in addition to this also taken into account the traffic on Ofotbanen, a private railway built for the purpose of transporting iron ore from Kiruna (Sweden) to the harbour of Narvik. In recent years it has also been used for tourism. Another important transport industry to be mentioned is the air traffic. The allocation of the GVA in this industry is divided in two: The gross operating surplus is distributed according to traffic-indicators, and the wages by wage shares.

Fishing is an important activity along the coast of Norway, especially in the Western and Northern parts. Regionalisation of the activity is not obvious, since the activity takes place on the Continental Shelf outside the ordinary counties. There are two possible solutions to the allocation-problem of this industry: Either one can regionalise the GVA to the place of landing the fish, or one can allocate according to the place where the boats are registered. In the 1993-accounts we have followed the procedure that was set in the 1992-accounts: Allocation according to the registered county of the boats. This way the resident-principle as stated above is followed.

A discussion of the principles for regional distribution of the gross domestic product (GDP) should also take product taxes, subsidies and FISIM into account. These are items that are closely linked to production and use of goods and services, and their regional distribution is quite important to regional GDP.

As for product taxes and subsidies, a long debate in Eurostat ended up with a compromise decision to distribute net product taxes in proportion with the regional (total) GVA in basic values. For Norwegian national publications, the regional distribution of production valued at basic prices and the distribution of production valued at producer prices are assumed to be alike. Implicitly, product subsidies and some of the product taxes (not VAT, nor import taxes) are distributed according to the residence of the producer. According to the compromise solution in Eurostat, subsidies of for instance milk would have to be allocated even to counties with no milk production, as Oslo, even though this subsidy in Norway certainly is intended to support the farmers. The Norwegian accounts for 1992 allow for distributing product taxes and - subsidies also according to the use of the products. As described in Edvardsen and Mønnesland (1997), the regional distribution of the Norwegian accounts comes quite close to the distribution according to the Eurostat compromise, whereas distribution according to the residence of the users gives different results, especially for Oslo.

FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) is the interest margins of the financial institutions. In regional accounts prior to 1992 these services were distributed according to the production of the financial institutions. Regarding this item as primarily financial in nature, correcting GVA in the region of production seemed natural. Accepting FISIM as a regular product, regional distribution according to the residence of financial institutions still seems natural as for the part of the

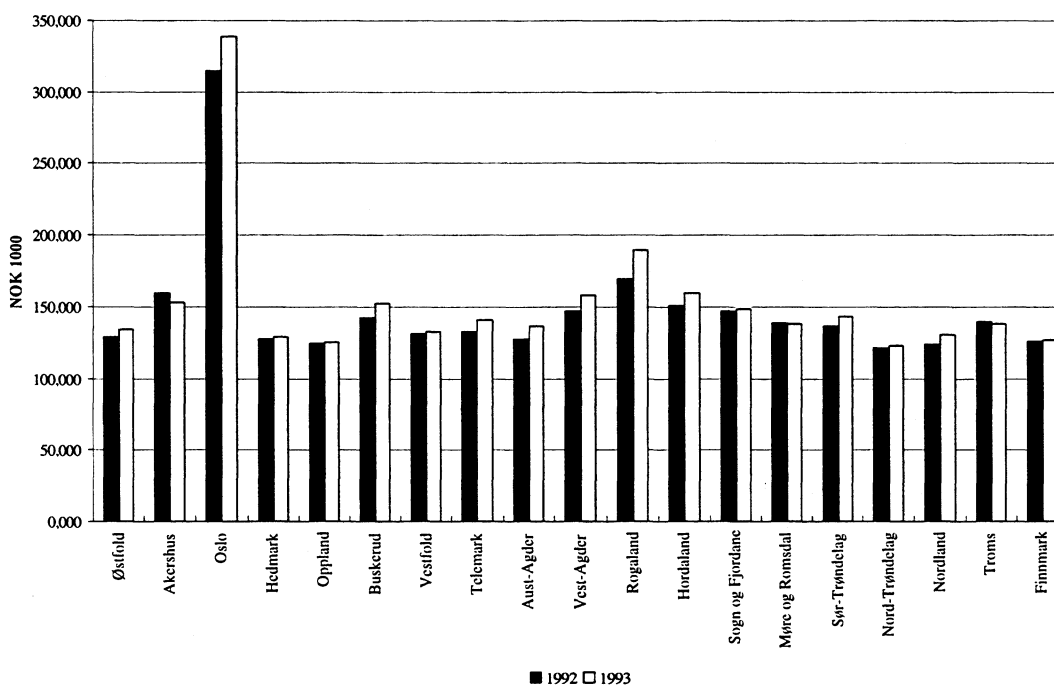
product that is considered final use of the product. Deliveries for intermediate consumption should be distributed according to the residence of the users. As the financial institutions of Norway are heavily concentrated in Oslo, distribution according to total GVA, as presently used, gives a more even distribution of FISIM than distribution according to the production of financial services. The regional concentration of GVA to Oslo increased as a result of the new principle of regionalisation implemented from 1992 on.

**Regional distribution of non-produced transactions; from GVA to RGDP:**  
 Value added tax (VAT), taxes on investment, customs duties, other taxes on imported products and FISIM are allocated to regions according to total GVA, and not allocated to the different industries. Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) is the sum of GVA, net taxes on production less FISIM.

### 3. Main results, Norwegian regional accounts 1993

The main results of the 1993 accounts are given in table 1. Figure 1 below illustrates how the RGDP varies between the counties, and comparisons are made with the numbers for 1992.

Figure 1: RGDP per inhabitant 1992 and 1993. Norewegian counties



The main structure remains the same from 1992 to 1993: The capital county of Oslo has the highest RGDP per inhabitant, followed by the oil- and gas-dominated Rogaland.

As can be seen of the indices in table 1, Oslo has more than twice as high RGDP per inhabitant as the national average. One main explanation is the commuting to Oslo from the neighbouring counties. The index for RGDP per employed person takes commuting into account, and now we see that the index for Oslo is much lower. The counties whose workers are commuting to Oslo have higher indices per employee than per inhabitant.

Still, RGDP per employee for Oslo is 29 per cent higher than the national average. Rogaland also has a high index: 11 per cent more than the country average. Finnmark, the most northern county, has the lowest index: 21 per cent below the country-average. Oppland, a mid-south inland county, and Sogn og Fjordane, a county of fjords at the western coast both have an index value 16 per cent below the country average.

**Table 1. Main results, Regional accounts 1993, Norwegian counties**

	<i>Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) (mill.Nkr.)</i>	<i>Employment (1000 persons)</i>	<i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation  (GFCF) (mill.Nkr.)</i>	<i>Inhabitants</i>	<i>RGDP per inhabitant</i>	<i>RGDP per employed person</i>
Total	823704	2036.8	165916	4311991	100	100
Østfold	32106	93.6	4768	238680	80	97
Akershus	65440	192.7	11038	427265	91	96
Oslo	161141	352.9	19338	475618	202	129
Hedmark	24126	72.9	3372	187359	77	93
Oppland	22960	76.7	4303	182984	75	84
Buskerud	34435	91.5	4498	226778	91	106
Vestfold	26674	78.3	4070	201421	79	96
Telemark	23057	66.3	3106	163251	84	98
Aust-Agder	13481	38.0	1960	98765	81	100
Vest-Agder	23373	64.5	3379	147867	94	102
Rogaland	66131	168.5	14583	348731	113	111
Hordaland	66795	196.0	13139	418307	95	96
Sogn og Fjordane	15904	53.4	2888	107382	88	84
Møre og Romsdal	33024	102.8	5098	239502	82	91
Sør-Trøndelag	36531	113.1	5645	254569	86	91
Nord-Trøndelag	15651	56.8	2983	127556	73	78
Nordland	31437	102.0	6265	240497	78	87
Troms	20629	70.3	3856	149247	82	83
Finnmark	9632	34.4	2048	76217	75	79
the extraregio	101177	12.1	49582			

### 3.1 Structural differences between the industries in the different counties

To find some of the reasons behind the differences we have to look at the compilation of industries in the different counties. We have found that, on the average, a person employed in manufacturing industries contributes to the total GVA with NOK 346 600. Whereas a person employed within service industries contributes to GVA with NOK 319 900. The contribution is lowest for workers within agricultural industries: NOK 199 100 on the average. Figure 2 illustrates the composition of the GVA, divided in these main industries. Total GVA is 100 per cent for each county. When comparing this figure with the table above we can see that the counties with the low RGDP, have

relatively high shares of agricultural activities. Nord-Trøndelag has the highest share: 9.6 per cent of the county's GVA comes from agricultural activities. The inland counties of Hedmark and Oppland also have high shares of agricultural activity: 8.6 and 6.8 per cent of the GVA.

The highest shares of Industrial activities are found for the counties of Telemark and Rogaland; Industrial activities contribute with approximately 37 per cent of the total GVA for these counties.

Naturally, services have their largest shares of GVA in counties with the largest cities. In Oslo services account for 87 per cent of the total GVA. The share of services in Akershus is 81 per cent. As can be seen from the figure, Troms, Sør-Trøndelag and Hordaland also have high shares of services.

**Figure 2: The composition of GVA. Norwegian counties 1993**

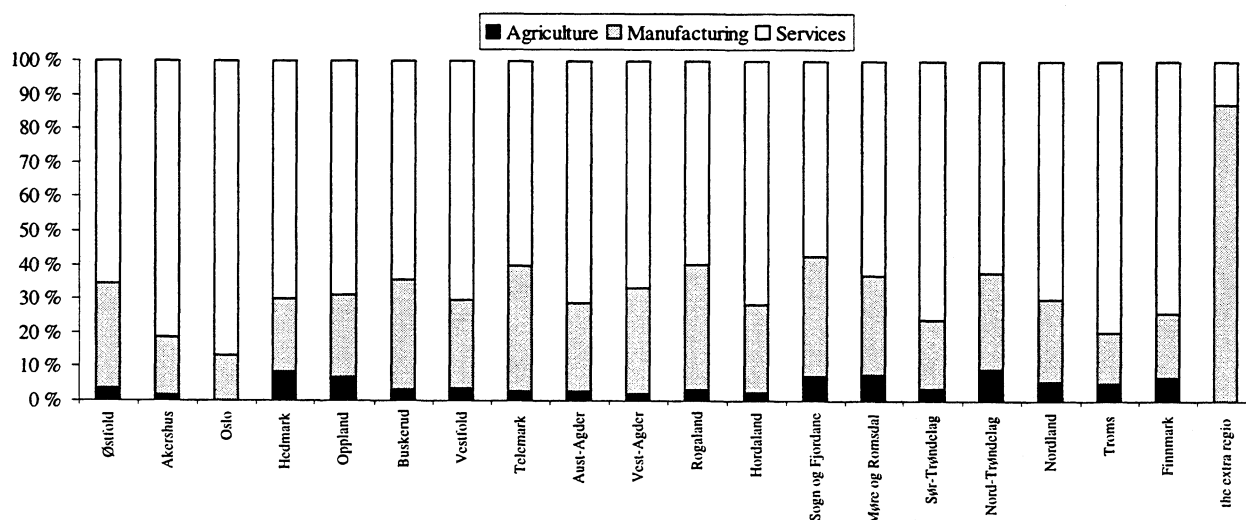


Table 2 gives indices per employed person occupied in these main economic activities. For each group the country average is 100, so this table gives a more differentiated picture, and can in a very simplified manner demonstrate differences in productivity between the counties.

As can be seen from table 2, the indices vary a lot within each county, depending on each county's comparable advantages in the main activities.

**Table 2: GVA per employed person in main activities.  
Index, the whole country, ordinary counties = 100. Norwegian counties 1993**

	<i>Primary industries</i>	<i>Secondary industries</i>	<i>Services</i>
Total	100	100	100
Østfold	119	93	95
Akershus	125	93	95
Oslo/Akershus	126	102	115
Oslo		108	126
Hedmark	123	87	95
Oppland	80	92	88
Buskerud	118	107	102
Vestfold	140	88	96
Telemark	98	119	87
Aust-Agder	90	95	101
Vest-Agder	90	115	95
Rogaland	94	117	107
Hordaland	111	93	95
Sogn og Fjordane	77	104	79
Møre og Romsdal	116	87	93
Sør-Trøndelag	81	89	94
Nord-Trøndelag	84	108	76
Nordland	91	104	84
Troms	92	85	84
Finnmark	115	72	81

### 3.2 General government versus market production

Each county's total GVA can also be divided by category. Hereby we distinguish:

1. Production for own final use
2. Market production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households
3. Non-market production of local government
4. Non-market production of central government

Norway is considered a welfare-state, in the sense that the public sector has large responsibilities to the inhabitants. This has implications for the relative size of the government production (here: the sum of central and local government). Obviously, for some counties, the government production is of more importance than for other counties. We know for instance that 29 per cent of the GVA from Government services is produced in Oslo. But this alone would not tell us anything about the impact of government services on Oslo's total GVA. This can be seen from figure 3. Government services' contribution to the total GVA of Oslo is approximaly 8 per cent. The largest shares of the counties' GVA are to be found for market-production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households<sup>2</sup>. These shares vary a lot between the counties. Oslo and Rogaland have high shares of market production; more than 80 per cent of the total GVA. For most counties market production accounts for more than 70 per cent of the county's total GVA, from 79 per cent in Hordaland to 71 per cent in Nord-Trøndelag. We have two exceptions: the northernmost counties of

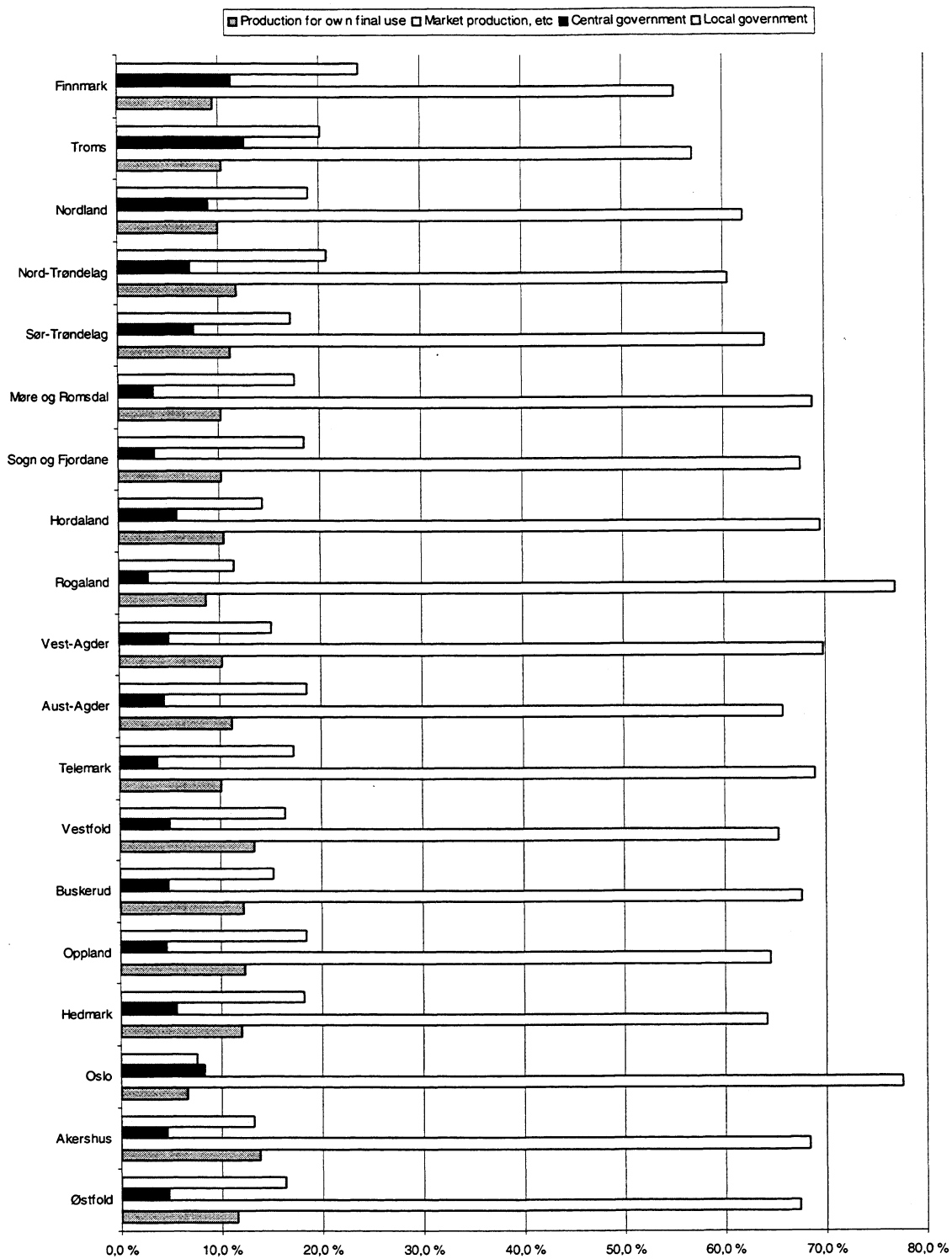
<sup>2</sup> As a simplification, the category "production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households" is in this document also referred to as "market production".



Troms and Finnmark. Market production measured as a share of total GVA is 57 per cent in Troms, and 55 per cent in Finnmark. In accordance with this one can observe that the same counties have the largest shares of central government. For Troms central government accounts for 11 per cent of the county's total GVA, for Finnmark the share is 13 per cent.

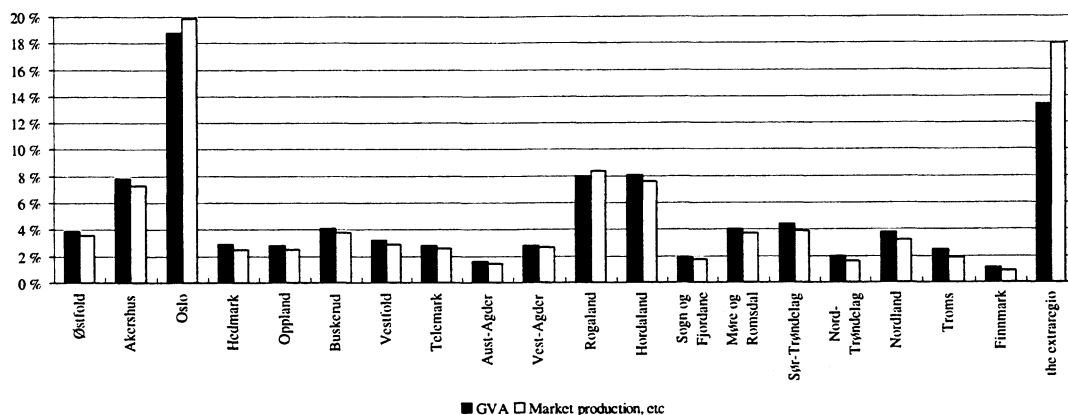
In Norwegian functional accounts, services produced in general government sector are recorded separately from services produced by NPISHs of market producers. This can be used to define government production, as the production activities of (non-market) units belonging to general government, including health and education services, as well as government administration.

Figure 3: GVA by category type of producer, each county = 100 %



Comparisons can also be made between the counties' share of total GVA and shares of the total market production. The result is given in figure 4.

Figure 4: Norwegian counties' shares of GVA and market production



With the exception of the extraregio, there are only two counties that have a larger share of market-production than of total GVA: Oslo and Rogaland. The difference between the shares is very small for all counties, but largest for the northernmost counties, and for Akershus.

### 3.3 Regional distribution of investment

We will now take a closer look at the regional distribution of the gross fixed capital formation, GFCF. The aggregated numbers for the distribution of GFCF are given in table 1. In table 3 two comparisons are made:

- GFCF as share of the counties total RGDP, noted  $I_{own}$  (each county's RGDP = 100 per cent), and
- The county's share of total GFCF for the whole country,  $I_{country}$  (GFCF for the whole country = 100 per cent).

At first sight the discrepancies between  $I_{country}$  and the counties' share of total GDP seem small. But there are still some differences, particularly significant for the counties of Oslo and Rogaland. Oslo has a much smaller share of the total GFCF (12 per cent) than the share of GDP (20 per cent), and vice versa for Rogaland; Rogaland's share of GDP is rather small (8 per cent), compared with its share of GFCF (22 per cent). Rogaland's location, as a main landbase for much of the activity on the continental shelf, must serve as an explanation to this. The investments in the oil industry reached a maximum in 1993, and as can be seen in table 4, 30 per cent of total GFCF for Norway was located to the extraregio.

Comparing the first and the last column in table 3, we may get an idea of future perspectives, and it will be interesting to compare these numbers over time. We see that, in this particular accounting year, some of the less rich counties, measured by their shares of total GDP, had large investment shares, measured as shares of the county's own RGDP,  $I_{own}$ . At this moment, based on limited material, it is impossible to state whether these are normal variations, or the expression of a trend.

**Table 3: Regional distribution of GFCF. Per centages. Norwegian counties 1993**

	<i>GFCF 's share of each county's RGDP I own</i>	<i>The counties' share of total GFCF I country</i>	<i>The counties' share of total GDP</i>
Total	20	100	100
Østfold	15	3	4
Akershus	17	7	8
Oslo	12	12	20
Hedmark	14	2	3
Oppland	19	3	3
Buskerud	13	3	4
Vestfold	15	2	3
Telemark	13	2	3
Aust-Agder	15	1	2
Vest-Agder	14	2	3
Rogaland	22	9	8
Hordaland	20	8	8
Sogn og Fjordane	18	2	2
Møre og Romsdal	15	3	4
Sør-Trøndelag	15	3	4
Nord-Trøndelag	19	2	2
Nordland	20	4	4
Troms	19	2	3
Finnmark	21	1	1
the extraregio	49	30	12

#### 4. Statistical sources

In general, industry-related statistics have been preferred as the source of the regional distribution keys. Such statistics are available for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and manufacturing, most business services, hotels and restaurants and for local government and occasionally some other small industries. For most of these statistics the statistical unit is the local kind of activity unit.

In other branches such statistics can not be utilized (this may be due to availability, lack of compatibility and/or consistency, reliability, etc ). In such cases general register sources are used. The registers used are:

[1] *Central Register of Establishments (BOF).*

The register covers, with a few exceptions, all industries. It contains data for turnover and employment. The register is continuously updated. The quality, however, varies between the industries.

[2] *The Register of wages and salaries (LTO).*

Employers are obliged to report wages and salaries of each of their employees to this tax-related register. There is no industry classification on the reporting unit, so the register has been matched with the register for employers/employees to get the industry classification. Certain quality problems are acknowledged, especially for central government. The industry classification of the employment registers was, however, not revised until the 1996 statistics, whereas the national accounts follow the NACE rev. 1 from 1992 on.

[3] *The Registers of Civil Servants (SST and STS)*

This includes sums of wages and salaries and the budget code to be used in the Central Government, fiscal accounts. These budget codes are the basis for classification by industry. For the year 1993, these registers also cover the wages and salaries for market producers owned by the Central government, such as Post and telecommunications, railways and some financial institutions owned by the central government.

We will give a brief description of the distribution of production, intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation and employment.

#### **4.1 Distribution of production, intermediate consumption and investments**

Unless specified, intermediate consumption and investment (GFCF) have been allocated to counties according to production.

Regional distributions of crops and several other products have been used to allocate the output from agriculture, forestry and fishing. As for fishing, the output has been redistributed as earlier mentioned: according to the register county of the boats. Intermediate consumption of fish farms and hatcheries has been allocated due to industry-related statistics. A special calculation is applied for intermediate consumption of concentrated feed within agriculture. For fish farming there also exists a regional distribution of investment, which has been used to distribute the GFCF .

The output from oil and gas extraction has been allocated according to manufacturing statistics. These statistics also include distributions of the GFCF, which has been used. Intermediate consumption is distributed according to the production.

Every fourth year there is a total counting of the use of raw materials in mining and manufacturing. This was done for 1993, thus providing us with more information than usual. The use of this information in intermediate consumption and GFCF gives added quality to these numbers, compared with earlier accounts.

Electricity production has been discussed in Ch. 2. The production is allocated due to production statistics, whereas transportation and distribution of electricity are allocated according to wage sums from the LTO-register. For district heating, primary statistics that cover production, intermediate consumption and investments are available. The production of water supply is distributed based on statistics given by the local governments accounts.

In the construction industry the distribution of output and intermediate consumption is taken in two steps: First; allocation according to the BOF-register. Then; when the total gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) as well as repairs etc. are distributed by region, the production and intermediate consumption are reallocated on the basis of the total use of the products from the construction industry.

Industry-related statistics on turnover and calculated trade margins are used to distribute production and intermediate consumption for retail and wholesale. The trade margins were from 1992. GFCF has been distributed on the basis of data on investment levy. The output in repairing industries is allocated according to turnover from the BOF-register.

The SST-register is used to allocate the production within post, telecommunications and railways, as already mentioned in Ch.2. Primary statistics and local business accountings are used for the distribution of the production within transportation by tram and subways. Primary statistics have also been used to allocate production in the bus, taxi, and other land transportation industries. For air

transport the wage sums from the LTO-register are combined with traffic data, see ch. 2. For services in connection to air transport we have also received special data on the investment. The BOF-register was used to allocate production from tourist buses, inland water transport, travel agencies and other services in connection with transportation, with the exception of port authorities, where financial accounts are used. Investment in hotels is distributed according to building statistics.

The production of financial intermediation services are distributed according to wage sums in the LTO-register.

Like the accounts for 1992, dwelling services have been subject to special calculations, based on building statistics, analysis of prices on used dwellings, and broad regional (5 regions) data on rents in relation to the value of the housing stock. Investments in dwellings are distributed according to building statistics.

The production in renting and industrial cleaning services is distributed according to the BOF-register. For other business services industry-related statistics have been used to allocate production, intermediate consumption and GFCF.

Production of other services are distributed according to wage sums in the LTO-register.

Registerdata from SST/STS are used to allocate the output from education.

The production of radio and television, cinemas and other entertainment and cultural services is distributed according to the employment in the BOF-register.

Local government accounts have been the basis for distributing the output and intermediate consumption of local government. For defence, the data are summary updates for 1992 from the defence administration. Central government is distributed using wage data from the registers of civil servants.

## **4.2 Regional distribution of employment**

The Annual National Accounts give the average sum of employed persons throughout the year. Part-time workers and occasional absentees are included. There is a survey of agriculture for 1993 (also used for 1992), which provides data on distributions of employment and self-employed persons in agriculture and forestry. Employment in fishing is covered by a register of fishermen. For other industries the number of self-employed persons has been subject to special calculations of the BOF-register. Industry-related statistics cover the employment in mining and manufacturing, business services, local and central government, fish farming and oil and gas extraction. To ensure consistency in the regional distributions, the BOF-register has been used as a source for distributed employment for those industries whose other regional distributions are based upon this register. For the rest of the industries, the register of wages and salaries (LTO) is the source.

## **4.3 The use of the tables**

In order to ensure anonymity, it has been necessary to withhold some figures from publication. The rule is that publication of numbers is only allowed if three or more companies are present in the single county/single industry. Further disclosure is needed if the numbers could be calculated as residuals. The disclosed figures are included in the published sums. It is mostly within manufacturing that such problems arise.

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## Appendix: Industri classification in the tables

Industries	SN 1994 / NACE Rev. 1
Agriculture and hunting	01
Forestry and logging	02
Fishing and fish farming	05
Oil and gas extraction	11
Mining and quarrying	10, 12, 13, 14
Fish and fish products	15.2
Other food products, beverages and tobacco	15 (-15.2), 16
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather	17 , 18, 19
Wood and wood products	20
Pulp, paper and paper products	21
Publishing, printing, reproduction	22
Refined petroleum products, chemicals, chemical products	23, 24
Rubber and plastic products	25
Other non-metallic mineral products	26
Basic metals	27
Fabricated metal products	28
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	29
Electrical and optical equipment	30, 31, 32, 33
Oil platforms and modules	35.114, 35.115
Transport equipment	35(-35.114,-35.115), 34
Furniture, other manuf., recycling	36, 37
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41
Construction	45
Wholesale and retail trade	50.1, 50.3, 50.5, 51, 52.1-52.6
Repair of motor vehicles and goods	50.2, 50.4, 52.7
Hotels and restaurants	55
Inland water transport etc.	61.103-61.109, 612, 63.112, 63.22, 63.402
Ocean transport	61.101, 61.102
Transport via pipelines	60.3
Other transport activities	60(-60.3), 62, 63(-63.112, -63.22,-63.402)
Post and telecommunications	64
Financial intermediation	65, 66, 67
Real estate activities	70
Renting and business activities	71, 72, 73, 74
Public administration and defence	75
Education	80
Health and social work	85
Services n.e.c.	90 - 95
<u>Agricultural activities</u> : Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01-05
<u>Industrial activities</u> : Oil and gas extraction, mining and quarrying, manufacturing electricity, gas and water supply, construction	10-49
<u>Services</u> : Service activities	50-95



Table 4: Output by industry/ main economic activities/ category type

By industry	The whole country	Øst-fold	Akers-hus	Oslo	Hed-mark	Opp-land	Busk-erud	Vest-fold	Tele-mark
Total, all industries	1389861	57016	108834	261708	42008	39823	58917	50574	42414
Agriculture and hunting	26033	1727	1486	58	2235	2253	1187	1358	654
Forestry and logging	3230	147	260	29	867	361	352	83	249
Fishing and fish farming	12459	45	14	14	6	7	9	16	16
Oil and gas extraction	128303	-	2117	1763	-	-	:	-	-
Mining and quarrying	3969	:	246	52	137	150	109	407	134
Fish and fish products	13627	231	:	:	:	7	:	14	34
Other food products, beverages and tobacco	66114	4813	2564	9306	5230	2579	1646	3246	1195
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather	5512	446	367	109	94	467	198	443	112
Wood and wood products	11577	426	741	41	2893	1117	744	831	350
Pulp, paper and paper products	15796	5244	214	71	:	8	4390	432	1178
Publishing, printing, reproduction	24291	833	1511	13331	477	561	799	502	509
Refined petroleum products, chemicals, chemical products	41761	2718	1548	4320	270	62	1317	5255	9052
Rubber and plastic products	5330	941	526	109	428	104	814	360	318
Other non-metallic mineral products	8084	924	453	618	155	266	659	297	1156
Basic metals	26103	619	:	868	519	585	136	1051	1399
Fabricated metal products	11141	1328	585	753	352	442	574	1791	363
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	18825	1157	1047	1628	373	1012	2673	757	383
Electrical and optical equipment	18670	1210	2092	2315	255	83	3550	1904	1018
Oil platforms and modules	18783	:	548	:	-	-	:	510	69
Transport equipment	17900	227	1693	850	205	611	1023	537	185
Furniture, other manuf., recycling	8052	211	432	740	275	952	737	378	226
Electricity, gas and water supply	30421	1502	1673	1550	922	1406	2063	625	1973
Construction	87210	3721	8839	12871	2704	3670	4021	3042	2658
Wholesale and retail trade	126215	5419	18163	35525	3133	2906	5753	4529	2784
Repair of motor vehicles and goods	10013	518	879	1193	490	413	622	393	384
Hotels and restaurants	23125	672	1457	4392	755	1586	1454	706	898
Inland water transport etc.	12710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean transport	55307	49	2199	22485	:	:	42	2823	539
Transport via pipelines	10728	265	817	1818	:	:	41	221	163
Other transport activities	67809	2305	13888	14509	2270	2151	3011	1623	1362
Post and telecommunications	27814	926	1395	8229	1043	1329	1001	689	773
Financial intermediation	53314	1554	1634	21311	1299	1232	1696	1585	1013
Real estate activities	84312	4267	11400	14145	2937	3053	4454	3958	2637
Renting and business activities	69233	1408	9935	28901	1119	841	2293	1522	1248
Public administration and defence	78166	3318	6414	16169	2845	2609	2953	2802	2082
Education	45586	1814	3829	6793	1711	1712	1863	1620	1445
Health and social work	83474	4605	5563	21271	4130	2774	3931	3187	2753
Services n.e.c.	38864	1336	2263	13539	1560	2509	1681	1079	1103
<b>Main economic activities</b>									
Agricultural activities	41722	1918	1760	100	3108	2621	1548	1456	919
Industrial activities	561469	26643	27239	51327	15575	14081	26574	22381	22312
Services	786670	28454	79835	210280	23326	23121	30795	26737	19183
<b>Category type of producer</b>									
Market production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households	81041	4009	10118	11049	3285	3358	4717	3968	2536
Production for own final use	1110313	44216	82974	214645	31158	29258	45220	39286	33570
Non-market production of central government	74091	2520	5398	20975	2315	1923	2782	2137	1384
Non-market production of local government	124416	6271	10344	15039	5251	5284	6199	5183	4923

of producer and county. 1993. basic values. NOK mill

Aust- Agder	Vest- Agder	Roga- land	Horda- land	Sogn og Fjordane	Møre og Romsdal	Sør-Trøn- delag	Nord-Trøn- delag	Nord- land	Troms	Finn- mark	extra- regio
22489	43062	124743	123886	30795	60878	61793	29886	54251	34438	16643	125702
400	559	3707	1398	1300	1667	1757	2278	1184	548	278	-
130	60	21	52	32	59	120	239	83	41	47	-
30	209	616	1996	982	3051	837	471	2041	1316	784	-
-	:	12083	2124	36	:	398	-	-	69	-	108936
73	25	720	191	55	274	:	184	357	35	532	:
:	127	893	930	1912	3262	667	98	1817	1625	1929	:
727	1424	7438	5495	2798	3568	5979	3400	2444	1791	469	:
58	394	480	843	258	849	164	11	:	68	:	-
365	725	715	416	187	357	520	600	421	105	25	-
91	:	149	82	72	:	455	:	-	:	-	-
153	344	1379	1289	137	451	989	200	435	273	119	-
438	1479	3274	9386	569	471	461	151	921	37	34	-
:	130	88	258	100	404	109	373	128	81	:	-
210	385	577	468	113	756	322	230	366	75	56	-
1	5327	4148	3081	:	1563	371	34	3383	:	-	-
278	899	1080	806	304	538	325	199	401	106	17	-
514	1248	2164	2814	86	1748	464	309	363	54	34	-
1011	109	893	1717	:	560	921	281	310	48	:	-
465	312	10556	3859	71	76	:	:	:	-	-	-
683	1016	1129	1986	1815	4030	793	138	569	311	101	-
150	123	245	522	139	2207	494	72	56	66	28	-
921	1730	2289	3217	1980	1682	1707	852	2946	842	422	120
1378	2583	9340	8764	2323	3862	4369	2573	4679	3067	1590	1160
1600	3090	9900	9487	1522	5732	6441	1652	4105	3249	1227	-
200	335	798	838	391	553	572	335	534	421	146	-
418	686	2117	2206	621	954	1123	426	1152	919	582	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12710
3079	2757	9639	10357	11	881	290	-	56	80	0	-
90	505	1951	1861	182	712	436	97	773	617	159	-
810	1816	4239	5076	1020	2748	3777	1110	2862	2155	864	213
715	743	1659	2165	589	947	1796	562	1808	910	479	56
788	1236	2646	6389	789	2018	3396	664	1851	1440	498	275
1668	2445	6362	7902	1697	3592	5138	1984	3372	2325	933	44
628	1305	6974	4987	430	1289	3204	552	1233	963	301	104
1374	2511	3944	6923	1468	2696	3933	2402	5457	4443	2231	1591
1070	1297	3036	5228	1053	2293	3690	1402	2590	2193	921	28
1451	2937	5065	5814	1970	3586	3968	1887	4141	2990	1277	175
475	1028	2429	2961	615	1140	1684	563	1208	973	529	191
559	827	4345	3446	2314	4777	2714	2987	3307	1906	1110	-
7565	19545	59642	48247	16122	26961	19634	13263	19802	8854	5388	110315
14365	22690	60757	72194	12360	29140	39446	13635	31142	23678	10146	15386
1668	2690	6484	7782	1828	3949	4477	2143	3553	2367	1059	-
16842	34304	106001	97826	24462	48053	45161	21728	38515	22539	10890	123667
988	1888	3136	6709	959	1840	4483	1897	4664	4262	1798	2035
2991	4180	9123	11570	3546	7037	7672	4118	7519	5270	2896	-

**Table 5: Intermediate consumption by industry/ main economic activities/ category**

<b>By industry</b>	The whole country	Øst-fold	Akers-hus	Oslo	Hed-mark	Opp-land	Busk-erud	Vest-fold	Tele-mark
Total, all industries	635138	27865	49659	119744	20144	18524	27758	26256	21463
Agriculture and hunting	12900	857	640	13	1072	1114	449	572	287
Forestry and logging	580	26	47	5	156	65	63	15	45
Fishing and fish farming	6697	15	2	2	1	3	1	4	5
Oil and gas extraction	30072	-	957	836	-	-	:	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2464	:	145	23	83	99	73	174	91
Fish and fish products	10667	182	:	:	:	7	:	11	25
Other food products, beverages and tobacco	51608	3613	1804	6375	4375	2149	1162	2558	834
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather	3309	294	232	56	42	287	124	241	82
Wood and wood products	7904	281	493	19	2056	768	516	617	238
Pulp, paper and paper products	11827	3981	153	44	:	5	3333	324	949
Publishing, printing, reproduction	13489	377	698	8290	249	259	369	221	252
Refined petroleum products, chemicals, chemical products	31886	1858	1213	2714	174	50	873	4596	6572
Rubber and plastic products	3333	598	349	62	254	63	513	228	223
Other non-metallic mineral products	4841	537	356	380	97	147	383	199	590
Basic metals	19630	499	:	648	364	387	73	839	1112
Fabricated metal products	6409	807	399	434	184	268	295	1152	200
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	12006	713	710	1092	238	533	1743	479	235
Electrical and optical equipment	11444	611	1342	1433	181	41	2335	1221	600
Oil platforms and modules	11861	:	656	:	-	-	:	385	25
Transport equipment	11701	135	915	383	142	375	633	330	85
Furniture, other manuf., recycling	4984	123	257	464	127	553	500	230	144
Electricity, gas and water supply	7428	378	492	459	218	332	489	148	458
Construction	59691	2532	6055	8813	1874	2508	2726	2069	1820
Wholesale and retail trade	47949	2033	6897	13633	1189	1085	2168	1714	1038
Repair of motor vehicles and goods	5304	274	466	633	260	219	329	208	203
Hotels and restaurants	12719	370	801	2417	416	872	801	389	494
Inland water transport etc.	1693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean transport	36258	32	1442	14743	:	:	27	1851	354
Transport via pipelines	4476	96	294	657	:	:	13	86	73
Other transport activities	37542	1134	8212	8430	1167	1099	1626	803	668
Post and telecommunications	9399	308	461	2751	354	465	335	226	257
Financial intermediation	14662	464	476	5194	383	363	513	471	302
Real estate activities	14551	720	2089	2708	469	500	731	662	453
Renting and business activities	32320	557	4680	14777	493	331	1083	617	521
Public administration and defence	34776	1405	2937	7554	1272	1203	1200	1175	884
Education	9451	290	784	1755	316	326	309	275	268
Health and social work	20684	1089	1294	6212	961	643	905	706	609
Services n.e.c.	16623	615	882	5713	751	1406	733	462	472
<b>Main economic activities</b>									
Agricultural activities	20177	898	689	20	1229	1181	513	591	336
Industrial activities	316554	17580	17255	32546	10868	8830	16474	16021	14534
Services	298407	9387	31715	87178	8047	8513	10772	9644	6593
<b>Category type of producer</b>									
Market production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households	15035	656	1924	1746	652	720	911	721	436
Production for own final use	555047	24557	42508	104475	17121	15509	24135	23393	19115
Non-market production of central government	33360	1144	2698	9185	1119	947	1277	954	616
Non-market production of local government	31696	1509	2528	4338	1252	1348	1435	1188	1296

type of producer and county. 1993. NOK mill.

Aust-Agder	Vest-Agder	Roga-land	Horda-land	Sogn og Fjordane	Møre og Romsdal	Sør-Trøn-delag	Nord-Trøn-delag	Nord-land	Troms	Finn-mark	extra-regio
10286	21979	64213	63275	16292	30584	28329	15168	25552	15728	7788	24533
161	273	2091	690	643	865	897	1252	622	270	133	-
23	11	4	9	6	10	22	43	15	7	8	-
15	115	372	1181	580	1506	523	298	1065	661	349	-
-	:	5315	1377	16	:	208	-	-	30	-	20923
44	17	435	130	35	115	:	128	251	26	396	:
:	89	677	679	1581	2552	511	77	1431	1307	1482	-
563	1084	6115	4122	2392	2876	4672	2872	2164	1478	400	:
27	262	276	490	146	510	99	4	:	42	:	-
248	450	491	262	118	227	341	410	281	72	16	-
57	:	83	47	52	:	311	:	-	:	-	-
72	167	689	613	62	222	448	90	229	122	60	-
256	763	2808	8165	397	324	343	123	602	27	27	-
:	59	49	153	56	277	65	213	76	54	:	-
110	240	320	321	81	415	213	129	238	51	36	-
-	4510	2980	2173	:	1034	254	14	2459	:	-	-
153	400	686	381	173	297	185	116	204	68	7	-
372	873	1244	1890	50	1106	282	179	216	33	19	-
610	64	479	976	:	336	589	167	160	27	:	-
278	183	6845	2396	58	16	:	:	:	-	-	-
319	759	650	1265	1301	3222	534	77	348	179	49	-
89	75	138	315	79	1428	324	48	40	40	12	-
216	405	566	740	451	392	449	194	689	197	100	55
930	1754	6412	5952	1597	2656	3012	1772	3206	2097	1090	816
597	1161	3767	3616	572	2176	2435	623	1543	1239	464	-
105	178	423	444	206	293	302	177	283	223	77	-
230	377	1165	1213	341	524	617	235	634	505	320	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1693
2019	1807	6319	6790	7	578	190	-	37	52	0	-
27	227	789	846	71	330	216	46	339	305	53	-
389	990	2336	2816	491	1367	2104	559	1596	1160	455	138
253	254	570	762	196	310	612	184	619	302	159	21
231	360	771	1926	232	592	1008	198	544	427	145	63
285	382	1048	1329	279	580	927	317	534	380	145	14
284	508	3000	2175	160	515	1368	214	500	389	109	41
599	1094	1666	3314	616	1137	1725	1022	2373	2057	997	545
204	206	526	1149	189	400	909	278	520	560	179	10
313	717	1130	1378	419	799	884	426	1101	783	264	53
171	409	982	1189	255	446	679	226	508	420	218	87
200	399	2467	1879	1228	2382	1442	1593	1702	939	489	-
4379	12909	37256	32448	11030	18155	12910	9070	12721	5988	3713	21869
5707	8671	24491	28948	4034	10047	13976	4505	11130	8802	3586	2664
306	537	1249	1446	344	854	761	422	680	449	224	-
8814	19595	59384	55675	14650	27197	23682	12833	20713	11873	6000	23817
440	856	1374	3221	431	789	1953	842	2089	1915	796	715
726	991	2207	2933	866	1744	1934	1072	2070	1491	768	-

**Table 6: Gross value added by industry/ main economic activities/ category**

<b>By industry</b>	The whole country	Øst-fold	Akers-hus	Oslo	Hed-mark	Opp-land	Busk-erud	Vest-fold	Tele-mark
Total, all industries	754723	29151	59176	141964	21865	21300	31159	24319	20951
Agriculture and hunting	13133	870	846	45	1163	1139	738	785	368
Forestry and logging	2650	121	213	24	710	296	289	68	204
Fishing and fish farming	5762	30	12	12	5	5	8	12	12
Oil and gas extraction	98231	-	1161	927	-	-	:	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1505	:	101	29	53	52	36	232	43
Fish and fish products	2960	49	:	:	:	0	:	3	9
Other food products, beverages and tobacco	14506	1200	760	2931	855	430	484	689	361
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather	2203	152	135	53	52	180	74	202	30
Wood and wood products	3673	145	248	21	837	349	228	214	112
Pulp, paper and paper products	3969	1264	61	27	:	3	1058	108	229
Publishing, printing, reproduction	10802	456	813	5041	229	301	430	281	257
Refined petroleum products, chemicals, chemical products	9875	860	335	1606	96	12	443	659	2480
Rubber and plastic products	1997	342	177	46	173	41	301	132	95
Other non-metallic mineral products	3243	386	98	238	57	119	276	99	566
Basic metals	6473	120	:	220	155	198	62	212	288
Fabricated metal products	4732	521	186	319	168	174	280	639	163
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	6819	443	337	536	135	479	930	278	148
Electrical and optical equipment	7226	599	751	882	74	42	1215	683	418
Oil platforms and modules	6922	:	-108	:	-	-	:	125	44
Transport equipment	6199	92	778	467	63	236	390	207	100
Furniture, other manuf., recycling	3068	88	175	275	147	399	237	148	82
Electricity, gas and water supply	22993	1124	1181	1091	704	1074	1574	476	1516
Construction	27519	1189	2784	4058	829	1162	1295	973	837
Wholesale and retail trade	78266	3386	11266	21892	1944	1822	3585	2815	1746
Repair of motor vehicles and goods	4709	243	413	559	231	194	293	185	181
Hotels and restaurants	10406	302	656	1975	339	714	654	318	404
Inland water transport etc.	11017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean transport	19049	17	757	7742	:	:	15	972	186
Transport via pipelines	6252	170	523	1161	:	:	28	135	90
Other transport activities	30267	1170	5675	6079	1103	1052	1385	820	694
Post and telecommunications	18415	619	934	5478	689	865	666	463	516
Financial intermediation	38652	1090	1158	16117	916	869	1183	1114	712
Real estate activities	69761	3547	9311	11438	2469	2553	3722	3296	2184
Renting and business activities	36913	851	5255	14124	626	510	1209	906	727
Public administration and defence	43390	1913	3477	8615	1573	1406	1753	1627	1199
Education	36135	1525	3045	5038	1395	1386	1555	1345	1177
Health and social work	62790	3516	4269	15059	3169	2131	3027	2482	2145
Services n.e.c.	22241	720	1380	7826	809	1104	948	617	631
<b>Main economic activities</b>									
Agricultural activities	21545	1020	1072	81	1879	1440	1035	865	583
Industrial activities	244915	9063	9984	18782	4707	5251	10101	6360	7778
Services	488263	19068	48121	123102	15279	14608	20024	17094	12590
<b>Category type of producer</b>									
Market production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households	66006	3353	8194	9303	2633	2638	3806	3247	2100
Production for own final use	555266	19659	40466	110171	14037	13749	21084	15893	14455
Non-market production of central government	40731	1376	2700	11790	1196	976	1505	1183	769
Non-market production of local government	92720	4763	7816	10701	3999	3936	4764	3995	3627

type of producer and county. 1993. NOK mill.

Aust-Agder	Vest-Agder	Roga-land	Horda-land	Sogn og Fjordane	Møre og Romsdal	Sør-Trøn-delag	Nord-Trøn-delag	Nord-land	Troms	Finn-mark	extra-regio
12203	21084	60530	60611	14504	30294	33464	14718	28698	18710	8855	101169
239	286	1616	708	657	802	860	1025	563	278	146	-
106	49	17	43	27	48	99	196	68	34	39	-
15	93	244	815	402	1545	313	173	975	655	436	-
-	:	6768	747	20	:	189	-	-	39	-	88013
29	8	286	61	20	159	:	56	107	9	136	:
:	38	216	252	331	710	156	22	386	317	447	-
164	340	1323	1374	406	691	1308	528	280	313	69	:
31	132	204	353	111	339	65	7	:	27	:	-
117	275	225	154	70	130	179	191	140	33	8	-
34	:	66	35	21	:	145	:	-	:	-	-
81	177	690	675	75	229	541	109	206	151	59	-
181	715	467	1221	171	147	117	28	319	10	7	-
:	71	39	105	44	127	44	161	51	27	:	-
101	145	257	147	32	341	109	101	128	24	20	-
1	817	1169	908	:	528	117	20	924	:	-	-
124	499	395	424	131	241	140	83	197	38	11	-
142	375	920	924	36	642	182	130	148	21	15	-
401	45	415	741	:	224	332	114	150	21	:	-
188	128	3711	1463	13	60	:	:	:	-	-	-
364	257	479	720	514	808	259	61	221	132	52	-
61	48	107	207	60	779	170	24	17	27	16	-
705	1325	1723	2477	1529	1290	1258	658	2257	645	322	65
447	829	2928	2812	726	1206	1356	801	1472	970	500	344
1003	1929	6133	5871	951	3556	4006	1029	2562	2011	762	-
94	157	376	393	184	260	269	158	251	198	69	-
188	309	953	993	280	430	506	192	518	414	262	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11017
1061	950	3320	3567	4	304	100	-	20	28	0	-
63	277	1162	1015	111	381	220	51	434	312	107	-
421	826	1903	2260	529	1381	1673	550	1266	995	410	76
462	489	1089	1403	393	638	1183	378	1189	608	320	35
557	876	1875	4462	558	1426	2388	466	1307	1013	353	212
1383	2063	5313	6573	1419	3013	4210	1667	2837	1945	788	30
345	796	3974	2811	270	774	1836	338	734	575	191	63
775	1417	2277	3609	853	1559	2208	1380	3084	2385	1234	1046
866	1091	2510	4079	864	1893	2781	1124	2070	1633	741	18
1138	2219	3935	4436	1552	2787	3085	1461	3041	2207	1012	122
304	619	1447	1772	360	693	1005	337	700	553	311	104
360	428	1878	1566	1086	2396	1272	1394	1605	967	620	-
3186	6636	22386	15799	5092	8806	6723	4194	7081	2866	1675	88447
8658	14019	36266	43246	8326	19093	25470	9130	20012	14877	6560	12722
1362	2153	5236	6337	1484	3095	3717	1722	2873	1919	835	-
8029	14709	46617	42150	9811	20857	21479	8895	17801	10666	4889	99849
547	1032	1762	3487	528	1051	2530	1055	2575	2347	1002	1320
2265	3189	6916	8637	2680	5292	5738	3046	5449	3779	2128	-

**Tabell 7: Gross fixed capital formation by industry/ main economic**

<b>By industry</b>	The whole country	Øst-fold	Akers-hus	Oslo	Hed-mark	Opp-land	Busk-erud	Vest-fold	Tele-mark
<b>Total, all industries</b>	165916	4768	11038	19338	3372	4303	4498	4070	3106
Agriculture and hunting	4029	206	239	3	359	348	173	205	121
Forestry and logging	500	18	25	2	74	54	60	9	36
Fishing and fish farming	516	2	-	-	-	0	-	1	0
Oil and gas extraction	51111	-	624	-559	-	-	:	-	-
Mining and quarrying	229	:	24	3	-	-10	1	10	3
Fish and fish products	382	-1	:	:	:	-1	:	-1	-
Other food products, beverages and tobacco	2151	125	73	457	161	73	70	137	21
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather	196	15	-9	2	1	11	2	92	1
Wood and wood products	290	4	15	0	62	37	14	19	4
Pulp, paper and paper products	942	603	7	2	:	0	184	35	15
Publishing, printing, reproduction	792	36	98	336	17	20	28	12	19
Refined petroleum products, chemicals, chemical products	1411	220	52	185	-16	4	35	317	252
Rubber and plastic products	225	44	9	1	22	4	37	13	25
Other non-metallic mineral products	307	21	12	16	3	9	18	18	45
Basic metals	558	7	:	1	11	16	1	52	32
Fabricated metal products	223	34	3	-7	4	4	7	28	5
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	440	22	19	81	4	46	69	2	10
Electrical and optical equipment	509	63	76	59	5	2	62	61	27
Oil platforms and modules	383	:	1	:	-	-	:	5	1
Transport equipment	622	4	4	47	8	90	49	5	6
Furniture, other manuf., recycling	219	2	10	16	24	27	13	7	3
Electricity, gas and water supply	6058	305	335	431	139	223	300	176	247
Construction	666	32	75	165	37	7	18	4	8
Wholesale and retail trade	12970	519	2155	4008	295	266	547	384	220
Repair of motor vehicles and goods	254	13	22	30	13	11	16	10	10
Hotels and restaurants	1469	35	99	207	75	247	56	38	41
Inland water transport etc.	6693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean transport	6309	6	251	2565	:	:	5	322	62
Transport via pipelines	1518	31	86	197	:	:	5	36	28
Other transport activities	6418	206	1074	1484	265	196	380	181	152
Post and telecommunications	4340	140	209	1258	164	221	153	102	117
Financial intermediation	1982	58	57	804	47	45	61	58	37
Real estate activities	19854	842	2449	2414	641	892	793	755	595
Renting and business activities	2698	40	397	1049	28	22	69	21	39
Public administration and defence	14793	493	1461	1510	535	754	582	468	515
Education	3818	101	190	495	86	148	86	89	91
Health and social work	5154	169	388	1102	143	189	246	261	151
Services n.e.c.	4887	352	511	977	161	348	341	141	167
<b>Main economic activities</b>									
Agricultural activities	5045	226	264	5	433	401	232	214	157
Industrial activities	67714	1537	1426	1234	482	562	927	990	726
Services	93157	3005	9348	18099	2456	3339	3340	2865	2223
<b>Category type of producer</b>									
Market production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households	17436	737	1983	1706	601	836	708	666	522
Production for own final use	121198	3005	6637	14379	1933	2148	2541	2516	1676
Non-market production of central government	13853	441	1178	2170	457	599	560	380	403
Non-market production of local government	13429	584	1240	1082	382	720	690	507	505

activities/ category type of producer and county. NOK mill.

Aust-Agder	Vest-Agder	Roga-land	Horda-land	Sogn og Fjordane	Møre og Romsdal	Sør-Trøn-delag	Nord-Trøn-delag	Nord-land	Troms	Finn-mark	extra-regio
1960	3379	14583	13139	2888	5098	5645	2983	6265	3856	2048	49582
71	135	476	256	239	285	248	364	191	82	29	-
23	23	8	16	19	30	33	41	17	11	2	-
1	8	29	88	41	120	32	25	83	53	35	-
-	:	5628	2506	12	:	83	-	-	25	-	42707
2	0	95	7	3	15	:	9	12	1	16	35
:	3	20	20	149	77	14	2	9	26	64	-
22	50	156	229	102	75	199	61	59	58	25	-
2	6	5	27	6	24	6	1	:	3	:	-
9	40	12	7	5	13	12	21	16	3	0	-
2	:	5	0	1	:	20	:	-	:	-	-
8	17	58	35	4	19	41	14	18	9	5	-
26	86	59	65	12	20	11	1	79	3	1	-
:	1	4	7	2	9	4	36	3	4	:	-
5	11	11	10	2	107	10	1	7	1	3	-
-	98	87	81	:	6	1	-	67	:	-	-
9	37	22	30	6	10	4	9	12	5	0	-
13	13	48	56	1	31	10	8	6	1	0	-
25	0	16	53	:	6	30	6	14	2	:	-
6	21	184	94	-5	2	:	:	:	-	-	-
8	11	20	66	110	104	30	-2	30	7	25	-
9	3	5	12	2	59	27	0	0	-	-	-
158	220	316	704	201	306	249	321	942	314	169	4
10	4	55	70	12	14	24	2	105	11	14	-
81	257	951	940	137	515	652	211	396	315	121	-
5	8	20	21	10	14	15	8	14	10	4	-
29	54	112	122	25	56	87	28	95	41	24	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6693
351	315	1100	1182	1	101	33	-	6	9	-	-
20	74	275	261	21	129	69	15	136	98	35	-
72	165	296	391	93	262	404	243	287	186	71	9
122	119	266	365	89	139	285	84	289	137	73	11
28	44	93	251	28	73	130	25	66	54	18	5
318	611	1842	2126	509	1158	1249	460	1025	752	413	9
12	28	501	148	15	44	116	42	65	43	15	7
271	452	765	1416	620	659	657	548	1455	987	574	72
90	65	393	690	122	187	346	117	269	168	82	2
79	159	355	471	99	189	314	116	299	293	119	14
70	200	296	321	96	155	196	95	192	145	111	14
95	165	513	359	299	435	313	431	291	146	67	-
316	664	6805	4077	722	982	779	562	1381	472	323	42746
1548	2550	7265	8702	1867	3681	4552	1990	4594	3238	1659	6836
273	586	1717	1940	477	1101	1056	432	982	710	405	-
1149	1981	11091	8336	1477	2804	3041	1654	3027	1571	756	49476
252	383	668	1568	454	484	685	460	1266	852	486	106
285	429	1108	1295	480	709	863	436	990	723	401	-



Table 8: Employed persons by industry/ main economic

By industry	The whole country	Østfold	Akershus	Oslo	Hedmark	Oppland	Buskerud	Vestfold	Telemark
Total, all industries	2036,6	93,6	192,7	352,9	72,9	76,7	91,5	78,3	66,3
Agriculture and hunting	84,1	3,8	3,7	0,1	5,9	8,5	3,8	2,8	2,3
Forestry and logging	6,7	0,3	0,6	0,1	1,8	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,7
Fishing and fish farming	17,5	0,2	0	0	-	0	0	0,1	0,1
Oil and gas extraction	21,4	-	1,9	0,4	-	-	0	-	-
Mining and quarrying	4,8	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1
Fish and fish products	12	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
Other food products, beverages and tobacco	39,9	3,4	2,2	5,7	2,6	1,5	1,4	2,1	1
Textiles, wearing apparel, leather	9,6	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,2
Wood and wood products	15,7	0,6	1	0,1	3,1	1,5	0,9	0,9	0,5
Pulp, paper and paper products	10,9	3,7	0,2	0,1	0,3	0	2,9	0,5	0,7
Publishing, printing, reproduction	37,6	1,7	3,8	12,9	0,7	1	1,2	0,8	0,9
Refined petroleum products, chemicals, chemical products	17,2	1,8	0,9	3	0,3	0	1,2	1,5	3,8
Rubber and plastic products	5,7	0,9	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,9	0,4	0,3
Other non-metallic mineral products	8,2	1,1	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,3	0,9
Basic metals	16,2	0,3	0	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,7	1,2
Fabricated metal products	14,7	1,7	0,7	1	0,4	0,6	0,9	1,7	0,7
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	22,9	1,6	1,3	1,6	0,7	1,6	3,1	0,9	0,6
Electrical and optical equipment	21,2	1,4	2,3	3,1	0,4	0,1	3	2	1,2
Oil platforms and modules	19,6	0	0,1	0	-	-	0,3	0,7	0,2
Transport equipment	21,9	0,4	1,8	1	0,3	0,6	1,2	0,7	0,5
Furniture, other manuf., recycling	11,5	0,3	0,7	0,8	0,6	1,5	0,8	0,5	0,3
Electricity, gas and water supply	20,5	1,1	1,4	1,4	0,7	0,9	1,3	0,5	1,2
Construction	104	5,6	9,6	14,8	3,2	4,2	5,5	4,6	3,6
Wholesale and retail trade	277,5	13,6	35,5	60,1	9,6	8,5	13,7	12,6	8
Repair of motor vehicles and goods	15,9	0,8	1,3	2,1	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,6
Hotels and restaurants	54,7	2	3,4	9,7	1,9	3,6	3,3	1,8	2
Inland water transport etc.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ocean transport	42,6	0	3,8	22	0	-	0	1,3	0,7
Transport via pipelines	15,5	0,3	0,4	1,3	0	0	0,1	0,5	0,3
Other transport activities	79,4	3	10,5	22,2	2	2,5	2,4	2,3	1,9
Post and telecommunications	49,8	0,5	24,4	7,6	0,7	1	0,6	0,4	0,4
Financial intermediation	53,8	1,8	2,2	23,1	1,4	1,2	1,4	1,5	1
Real estate activities	8,5	0,2	1	3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5
Renting and business activities	115,8	4,4	14,9	38,4	2,4	2,1	4,7	3,3	3,7
Public administration and defence	171,9	7,7	14,4	29,3	6,3	5,4	7,1	6,5	4,6
Education	156,4	6,7	11,8	16,7	5,8	6,1	6,2	6	5,4
Health and social work	366,7	18,7	29,4	45,1	16,6	15,7	17,4	15,8	14
Services n.e.c.	83,9	3,1	5,9	24,4	2,8	5,1	3,2	2,5	2,3
<b>Main economic activities</b>									
Agricultural activities	108,2	4,3	4,3	0,3	7,7	9	4,4	3,1	3
Industrial activities	435,1	26,6	29,4	47,6	14,8	15,7	25,8	19,8	17,9
Services	1492,9	62,7	159	305	50,3	51,9	61,2	55,4	45,3
<b>Category type of producer</b>									
Market production and non-market production of non-profit institutions serving households	7,8	0,4	0,8	1,8	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,2
Production for own final use	1396,9	63,7	142,4	264,8	47,2	52,7	63,4	52,9	44,9
Non-market production of central government	154,4	5,3	12,4	40,3	4,5	3,4	5,2	4,7	2,7
Non-market production of local government	477,8	24,2	37,1	45,9	20,9	20,3	22,5	20,4	18,4

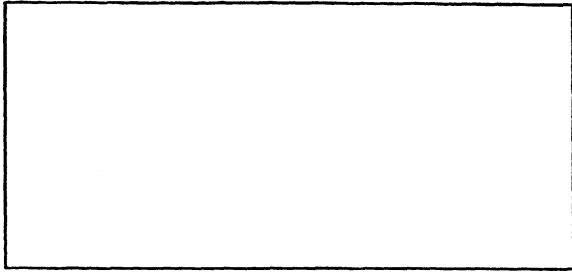
**activities and county. 1993. 1000 persons**

Aust-Agder	Vest-Agder	Roga-land	Horda-land	Sogn og Fjordane	Møre og Romsdal	Sør-Trøn-delag	Nord-Trøn-delag	Nord-land	Troms	Finn-mark	Extra-regio
38	64,5	168,5	196	53,4	102,8	113,1	56,8	102	70,3	34,4	12,1
1,6	1,8	9,1	5,6	5,8	6,7	6,9	7,1	5	2,5	1,1	-
0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,1	0	-
0,1	0,4	0,8	1,4	1,2	3,7	0,9	0,6	3,7	2,7	1,6	-
-	0,2	9,5	2,8	0,1	0,5	0,4	0,1	-	0,1	-	5,4
0,1	0	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,8	0,3
0	0,2	0,7	1	1,3	2,1	0,6	0,1	1,9	1,5	2,3	-
0,6	1,2	3,4	3,9	1,4	1,7	3,4	1,4	1,4	1,2	0,4	0
0,1	0,5	0,9	1,5	0,4	1,6	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1	-
0,5	1	1,2	0,7	0,4	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,2	0,1	-
0,1	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,9	-	0	-	-
0,6	1	3,1	4,2	0,3	1,1	2,1	0,5	0,9	0,5	0,3	-
0,5	0,6	0,4	1,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,7	0	0	-
0,1	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,1	0	-
0,2	0,3	0,7	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	-
0	2	2,4	2,2	1,6	1,2	0,3	0,1	2,2	0,1	-	-
0,5	0,9	1,2	1,4	0,5	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,6	0,2	0	-
0,6	1,1	2,6	3,1	0,2	2,1	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,1	-
1,2	0,2	1,1	2,3	0,2	0,8	1,2	0,2	0,4	0,1	0	-
0,7	0,4	10,2	5,2	0	0,2	0,1	1,4	0,1	-	-	-
0,7	1	1,9	2,6	2	4,3	0,9	0,2	0,9	0,6	0,3	-
0,2	0,2	0,4	0,8	0,3	3,1	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	-
0,6	1	1,4	2	1,1	1,2	1,2	0,6	1,9	0,6	0,3	0,1
1,9	3,3	10,8	10,6	2,8	4,9	6,1	2,4	5,1	3,5	1,5	0
4,5	8,3	19,9	23,6	4,2	11,8	15,8	5,8	10,8	7,7	3,5	-
0,3	0,6	1,3	1,6	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,9	0,8	0,2	-
0,9	1,7	4,1	5	2,2	1,4	2,8	1,3	3	2,4	1,3	0,9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0,7	3,5	2,5	6,6	0,1	0,6	0,3	0	0,2	0,3	0	-
0,2	0,8	1,8	3	0,6	1,4	0,5	0,2	2,2	1,4	0,5	-
1	1,8	5,8	5,9	1,6	3,7	3,7	1,8	3,6	2,3	1,3	0,1
0,4	0,5	3,7	4,6	0,4	0,8	1	0,4	1,4	0,7	0,3	0
0,9	1	2,8	5,6	0,7	2	2,9	0,6	1,7	1,5	0,5	0
0,1	0,1	0,4	0,8	0,1	0,3	0,8	0,1	0,2	0,1	0	0
1,3	2,8	10,9	9,6	1,3	3	5,4	1,3	3	2,2	0,8	0,3
3,1	5,8	9,3	14,9	3,6	5,8	9	6	13,5	10,5	5,2	3,9
3,7	5,1	11,9	19,2	4,9	9,1	12,9	5,8	8,7	7,1	3,1	0,2
8,5	11,8	25,7	35,4	11,4	20,8	24,2	12,5	22,1	14,2	7,2	0,2
1,1	2,1	5,6	6,2	1,5	3	4,2	1,5	3,3	4,5	1,3	0,3
2	2,4	10	7,1	7,1	10,4	7,9	8,3	8,9	5,3	2,7	-
9,2	15,8	52,7	46,8	13,4	20,9	20,8	10,7	18,6	9,3	6,4	5,9
26,8	46,3	105,7	142,1	32,9	64,5	84,4	37,7	74,5	55,7	25,3	6,2
0,2	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	-
24,2	43,8	125,4	132,4	35	70,1	70,8	34,5	60,8	40,9	19,7	7,3
2,1	4,1	6,5	13,9	1,9	3,5	10,1	4,3	10,5	10,2	4	4,8
11,5	16,3	36,1	49	16,3	29	31,9	17,9	30,3	19,1	10,7	-

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