

CENSUS\_INS21ES\_A\_NO\_2021\_0000

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Statistics Norway



## Eurostat metadata

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [Eurostat user support](#)

## 1. Contact

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### 1.1. Contact organisation

Statistics Norway

#### 1.1.1. Responsible party

Statistics Norway

<b>1.1.2. Responsible party role</b>	Owner
<b>1.2. Contact organisation unit</b>	Division for Population Statistics
<b>1.5. Contact mail address</b>	Statistics Norway PO Box 1400 Rasta NO-2225 Kongsvinger  NORWAY

<b>2. Metadata update</b> <a href="#">Top</a>	
<b>2.1. Metadata last certified</b>	19/12/2022
<b>2.2. Metadata last posted</b>	19/12/2022
<b>2.3. Metadata last update</b>	19/12/2022

<b>3. Statistical presentation</b> <a href="#">Top</a>	
<b>3.1. Data description</b>	
All data used in the Norwegian census 2021 were retrieved from statistical registers. These are mostly based on administrative registers. Statistical registers used were established before the census.	
<b>3.1.1. Resource title</b>	
Population and housing Census 2021	
<b>3.1.2. Resource abstract</b>	
Population and housing statistics	
<b>3.1.3. Resource type</b>	
Spatial data set	
<b>3.1.3.1. Additional information if 'spatial data set' is marked</b>	
<a href="https://data.europa.eu/en">https://data.europa.eu/en</a>	

<b>3.1.4. Resource locator</b>
data.europa.eu
<b>3.1.5. Unique resource identifier</b>
<a href="https://data.europa.eu/en">https://data.europa.eu/en</a>
<b>3.1.6. Coupled resource</b>
<a href="https://data.europa.eu/en">https://data.europa.eu/en</a>
<b>3.1.7. Resource language</b>
English
<b>3.1.8. Keyword value</b>
Population Distribution
<b>3.1.9. Originating controlled vocabulary</b>
<a href="https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/theme/pd">https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/theme/pd</a>
<b>3.1.10. Metadata language</b>
English
<b>3.2. Classification system</b>
Census results are produced in accordance with relevant international classifications and cover the total population
<b>3.3. Coverage - sector</b>
society
<b>3.3.1. Topic category</b>
Society
<b>3.3.2. Spatial data service type</b>
Download Service
<b>3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions</b>
According to EU regulations

#### **3.4.1. Statistical concepts and definitions - Total population**

For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all the persons falling within the scope of the census in EU on usual residents.

Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

Persons usually resident in the place of enumeration but absent, or expected to be absent, at the time of the census for less than one year shall be considered as temporarily absent persons and thus included in the total usually population. In contrast, persons living or expected to live outside the place of enumeration for one year or more shall not be considered temporarily absent and shall therefore be excluded from the total population. This is regardless of the length of visits that they may pay to their families from time to time.

Persons who are enumerated but do not meet the criteria for usual residence in the place of enumeration, i.e. do not live or do not expect to live in the place of enumeration for a continuous period of at least 12 months, are considered temporarily present and are therefore not counted in the total usually resident population. Unless otherwise stated in this report.

Registered residence is reported as a substitute for usual residence and in line with the regulation. Registered place of residence is the residential address where the individual person was registered on census day according to the Central Population Register. To be registered as resident in Norway, a person should have lived, or have the intention to live, in the country for at least six months. The main rule is that a person is to be registered as resident at the address where he/she spends the majority of his/her daily period of rest.

Asylum seekers are not registered as residents before they have granted a residence permit even if they have stayed in the country for more than six months. Primary and secondary homeless persons are included if they are registered as resident in the country, but they cannot be identified as 'homeless.'

#### **3.4.2. Statistical concepts and definitions - Sex**

Classification as male or female as in the Central Population Register.

#### **3.4.3. Statistical concepts and definitions - Age**

The age reached at the reference date (in completed years).

#### **3.4.4. Statistical concepts and definitions - Employed person**

'Employed' persons comprise all persons aged 15 years or over who during the reference week:  
(a) performed at least one hour of work for pay or profit, in cash or in kind, or  
(b) were temporarily absent from a job in which they had already worked and to which they maintained a formal attachment, or from a self-employment activity.

<b>3.4.5. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of birth</b>
The place of birth for persons born within the country is the civil division in which the person was born; for those born in other countries, it is the country of birth. For persons born in the country (the native-born population), the concept of place of birth usually refers to the geographic unit where the mother of the individual resided at the time of the person's birth.
<b>3.4.6. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of usual residence one year prior to the census</b>
<p>The relationship between the current place of usual residence and the place of usual residence one year prior to the census.</p> <p>For all persons that have changed their usual residence more than once within the year prior to the reference date, the previous place of usual residence is the last usual residence from which they moved to their current place of usual residence.</p>
<b>3.5. Statistical unit</b>
Population on 1 km grids.
<b>3.6. Statistical population</b>
Persons enumerated in the 2021 census are those who were usually resident in the territory of the reporting country at the census reference date. Usual residence means the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. In Norway registered residence is reported as a substitute for usual residence, see definition of the topic 'Usual residence' (3.4.1)
<b>3.7. Reference area</b>
NORWAY
<b>3.7.1. Geographic bounding box</b>
<p>West:1.525608036</p> <p>North:71.917601718</p> <p>South:57.272477460</p> <p>East:32.200118396</p>
<b>3.7.2. Spatial resolution</b>
1000

Unit:m
<b>3.7.3. Coordinate Reference System</b>
EPSG:3035 - ETRS89 / LAEA Europe
<b>3.8. Coverage - Time</b>
Data refer to the situation in the reporting country at the census reference date.
<b>3.9. Base period</b>
Not applicable.

<b>4. Unit of measure</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
Counts of statistical units.	

<b>5. Reference Period</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
1. January 2021	
<b>5.1. Temporal extent</b>	
1. January 2021	

<b>6. Institutional Mandate</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements</b>	
Common reminder of EU legislation. The legal base for conducting a census in Norway is the Statistics Act of 2019.	
<b>6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing</b>	
Common reminder of EU legislation. The legal base for conducting a census in Norway is the Statistics Act of 2019.	

<b>7. Confidentiality</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
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<b>7.1. Confidentiality - policy</b>
According to The Norwegian Statistics Act, Article 7, information collected in accordance with any prescribed obligation to provide information, or which is given voluntarily, shall under no circumstances be published in such a way that it can be traced back to the supplier of any data or to any other identifiable individual to the detriment of the person concerned.
<b>7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment</b>
The data is protected by a special variant of the rounding method implemented in the R package SmallCountRounding. More precisely, the data was first aggregated into an inner frequency table where all geographic variables and information variables are crossed. One geographic variable is the IDs of the INSPIRE 1 km squares. In addition, other grid systems were treated simultaneously. This resulting data set was extended with random zero frequencies using advanced possibilities of the Extend0 function in the SSBtools R package. The rounding method changes these inner frequencies, and all the output tables are generated from the resulting inner table. This ensures additivity and consistency. The rounding method was run with an option (forceInner = TRUE) so that all inner cells were rounded with 3 as the rounding base. Another option (zeroCandidates = TRUE) ensured that zeros were allowed to be rounded up to 3. The frequencies that are selected to be rounded up are selected based on an advanced algorithm (implemented in SmallCountRounding) that prevents large deviations in all the tables to be published.

<b>8. Release policy</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>8.1. Release calendar</b>	
Currently no releases of grid data nationally	
<b>8.2. Release calendar access</b>	
no release calendar for grid data	
<b>8.3. Release policy - user access</b>	
No release policy for grid data	
<b>8.3.1. Conditions applying to access and use</b>	
	<a href="https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply">https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply</a>
<b>8.3.2. Limitations on public access</b>	

<https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ConditionsApplyingToAccessAndUse/noConditionsApply>

## 9. Frequency of dissemination

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Decennial

## 10. Accessibility and clarity

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### 10.1. Dissemination format - News release

No dissemination nationally

### 10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

No dissemination nationally

### 10.3. Dissemination format - online database

No dissemination nationally

### 10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Resarchers from authorized research institutions can grant acces to microdata

### 10.5. Dissemination format - other

No dissemination nationally

### 10.6. Documentation on methodology

In a register-based census data are retrieved from several statistical registers that are operated continuously. Methodologies applied are documented for each statistical register, but there exist no specific census methodology reports.

### 10.7. Quality management - documentation

In a register-based census data are retrieved from several statistical registers that are operated continuously. Quality management is documented for each statistical register, but there exist no specific census quality reports.



<b>11. Quality management</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>11.1. Quality assurance</b>	
In a register-based census data are retrieved from several statistical registers that are operated continuously. Quality assurance is basically managed for each statistical register system and is not specific for the census. However, some additional measures have been taken to ensure maximum compliance with the EU regulation.	
<b>11.1.1. Lineage</b>	
The data has been quality assured. The data has been valued to have a very good quality	
<b>11.1.2. Conformity, specification</b>	
COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1799 of 21 November 2018 on the establishment of a temporary direct statistical action for the dissemination of selected topics of the 2021 population and housing census geocoded to a 1 km <sup>2</sup> grid	
<b>11.1.3. Conformity, degree</b>	
Conform	
<b>11.2. Quality management - assessment</b>	
Statistics Norway follows methodology and recommendations issued by the EU regarding e.g. contents and data definitions as well as classifications to be used in the data collection. 10 043 persons are not located to a grid cell. It means 0,19 per cent of the population are unallocated	

<b>12. Relevance</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>12.1. Relevance - User Needs</b>	
The census data disseminated by Eurostat are addressed to policy makers, researchers, media and the general public.	
<b>12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction</b>	
No user satisfaction surveys are carried out. User inquiries are handled by the Eurostat User Support service.	
<b>12.3. Completeness</b>	

Depends on the availability of data transmitted by the National Statistical Institutes.

### 13. Accuracy

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#### 13.1. Accuracy - overall

There are no particular reasons for data unreliability for this topic. However, it should be noticed that registered residence is reported as a substitute for usual residence.

#### 13.2. Sampling error

Not applicable

#### 13.3. Non-sampling error

Not applicable

### 14. Timeliness and punctuality

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#### 14.1. Timeliness

Data on total population by 1 January for the whole country are released 6-7 weeks after the end of the year.

##### 14.1.1. Date of publication

The census-table on grids is sendt to Eurostat before the deadline of 31. December 2022.

##### 14.1.2. Date of last revision

15/12/2022

##### 14.1.3. Date of creation

15/12/2022

#### 14.2. Punctuality

The table is deliverd before the deadline

<b>15. Coherence and comparability</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>15.1. Comparability - geographical</b>	
COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1799 of 21 November 2018 on the establishment of a temporary direct statistical action for the dissemination of selected topics of the 2021 population and housing census geocoded to a 1 km <sup>2</sup> grid	
<b>15.1.1. Geographic information - data quality</b>	
The data is fully comparable within Norway and have a very high quality.	
<b>15.2. Comparability - over time</b>	
This is the first time this data is delivered. If the concepts do not change it will be comparable over time	
<b>15.3. Coherence - cross domain</b>	
Figures provided by Statistics Norway in the framework of the 2021 Population and Housing Census may differ from those transmitted in other statistical domains due to the cross domain differences in definitions and methodologies used.	
<b>15.4. Coherence - internal</b>	
Internal coherence is assured by the regulation.	

<b>16. Cost and Burden</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
The 2021 census was totally register-based and hence placed no burden on citizens.	

<b>17. Data revision</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>17.1. Data revision - policy</b>	
<p>The principles for revision in Statistics Norway can be found here:</p> <p><a href="https://www.ssb.no/en/omssb/kvalitet-i-offisiell-statistikk/prinsipper-for-kommunikasjon-og-formidling/prinsipper-for-revisjon-i-ssb">https://www.ssb.no/en/omssb/kvalitet-i-offisiell-statistikk/prinsipper-for-kommunikasjon-og-formidling/prinsipper-for-revisjon-i-ssb</a></p>	

<b>17.2. Data revision - practice</b>
<p>The practice for revision in Statistics Norway can be found here:</p> <p><a href="https://www.ssb.no/en/omssb/kvalitet-i-offisiell-statistikk/prinsipper-for-kommunikasjon-og-formidling/prinsipper-for-revisjon-i-ssb">https://www.ssb.no/en/omssb/kvalitet-i-offisiell-statistikk/prinsipper-for-kommunikasjon-og-formidling/prinsipper-for-revisjon-i-ssb</a></p>

<b>18. Statistical processing</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>18.1. Source data</b>	
Data for the statistics is collected from the Central Population Register (CPR).	
<b>18.2. Frequency of data collection</b>	
Statistics Norway has online access to the Central Population Register (CPR) and can retrieve data at any time.	
<b>18.3. Data collection</b>	
Administrative data	
<b>18.4. Data validation</b>	
<p>Census data are collected from several statistical register kept in Statistics Norway. These are permanent registers, and data validation is integrated in the maintenance of these register. The procedures used for validation may vary between the register systems, but some basic principles are applied. All data retrieved from administrative registers are checked for completeness and internal consistency. When data from several sources are combined, procedures have been established to ensure consistent statistical data. In some register systems it has been necessary to establish comprehensive procedures to achieve this goal. For example, in the statistical labour market register, the system comprises modules for consistency management between various data sources (jobs, self-employment and unemployment), selection of main job and classification by employment in the reference week.</p> <p>Furthermore, register-based data are validated by comparing with data from statistical surveys, for instance the Labour Force Survey, household surveys and surveys on housing conditions. Comparisons are carried out both on macro and micro level.</p> <p>In production of census statistics it has been ensured that census data is consistent with the corresponding data in statistics published by subject matter statistics.</p>	

### 18.5. Data compilation

A census micro file is established by combining data from different statistical registers. Data capturing and coding is managed by each statistical register system. All data are captured electronically. Coding is mainly done in the administrative registers, that is, by the authorities responsible for the registers.

For persons the identifying variable is a unique personal identification number (PIN). The PIN is used in all registers involved in the census operation, meaning that linking of records from different registers is straight forward. Another implication is that duplicate records do not exist. For persons no record imputation or record deletion has been carried out.

### 18.6. Adjustment

No corrections of data are made in addition to those already described under data validation and data processing.

## 19. Comment

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## Related metadata

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## Annexes