Norwegian Citizen Panel

2015, Fifth Wave

Methodology report

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NORSK MEDBORGERPANEL

IDEAS2EVIDENCE
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BACKGROUND

This report describes the procedures of data collection in the fifth wave of The Norwegian Citizen Panel. Further, the report discusses the representativity of the panel and how the weights are calculated.

The Norwegian Citizen Panel (NCP) was established as a collaboration between several departments at the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Bergen and the UNI Research Rokkan Centre.

ideas2evidence is responsible for the panel recruitment, the administration of the panel, and the technical solutions regarding data collection and computing.

PANEL RECRUITMENT FIRST AND THIRD WAVE

Panel members were recruited in wave 1 and wave 3. The samples in wave 1 and wave 3 were drawn from the *National Registry* of Norway. This registry holds information on everyone born in Norway, as well as former and current inhabitants. The Norwegian Tax Administration holds the formal responsibility for this registry, but has partly outsourced the administration to the private IT-company Evry. Evry drew the sample on behalf of the Citizen Panel after relevant permissions were acquired from the Norwegian Tax Administration.

25,000 people over the age of 18 were, in both the first and the third wave, randomly drawn from the register. The extracted information was a) last name, b) first name, c) address, d) gender, e) age, and f) phone number (the latter was included in wave 3 only). The sample excluded persons without a current home address in Norway.

After receiving the data, everyone over the age of 95 was excluded from the sample.

For a detailed description of the recruitment process in wave 1 and 3, we refer to the respective methodology reports for each wave. Note, however, that the process differed between these two waves in that recruitment in the first wave was done through postal recruitment only, while we in the third wave, in addition to postal recruitment, also sent out reminders by text message to all respondents with available phone numbers, and telephonic reminders to a randomly drawn subset of the gross sample.

The total recruitment rate in these two waves were respectively 20 percent in the first wave and 23 percent in the third wave.

DATA COLLECTION FIFTH WAVE

Wave 5 of the NCP involved data collection from existing members of the panel. The data collection was conducted during the months of October and November 2015.

This section firstly describes software solutions and pilots. Secondly, it presents the data collection procedure and its results, including response and response rates, the use of different platforms, and time usage.

SOFTWARE AND PILOTS

The web-based research software Confirmit administers the surveys and the panel. Confirmit is a "Software-as-a-Service" solution, where all software runs on Confirmit's continuously monitored server park, and where survey respondents and developers interact with the system through various web-based interfaces. This software provides very high data security and operational stability. The security measures are the most stringent in the industry, and Confirmit guarantees 99, 7 percent uptime. ideas2evidence does the programming of the survey in Confirmit on behalf of The Norwegian Citizen Panel.

The survey went through pilot testing before it went live to the panel. The survey was sent out to, and answered by 290 high school students. The pilot testing was regarded as successful, and no major revisions were deemed necessary.

In addition, the survey was tested extensively during the development phase by ideas2evidence and the researchers involved in the project.

RESPONSE OF PANEL MEMBERS

The survey was launched October 28th, 2015. It was sent to the email accounts of the panel's 10,247 members. In these e-mails, the basic information about the Citizen Panel was repeated, and the individual panel members received unique URLs that led to the questionnaire.

In this wave of the NCP, all reminders were distributed via e-mail.

Table 1: Responses and response rate for panel members by the different stages of data collection

	Responses	Cumulative Responses	Response Rate (%)	Cumulative Response Rate (%)
Invitation (28th of October)	2147	2147	24,4 %	24,4 %
Reminder no. 1 (30th of October)	1873	4020	21,3 %	45,7 %
Reminder no. 2 (04th of November)	797	4817	9,1 %	54,8 %
Reminder no. 3 (10th of November)	634	5451	7,2 %	62,0 %

In total, the wave 5 survey received 5,451 answers. 2,147 respondents completed the survey in the period between the invitation and the first reminder (October 28– 30th), a response rate of 24, 4 percent. The pattern is similar to earlier waves; a majority of the respondents complete the survey before the second reminder is distributed, and most respondents complete the questionnaire shortly after receiving the invitation/a reminder from NCP. For details on the number of respondents after each reminder, we refer you to table 1.

The overall response rate, as reported in table 1, is **62 percent**. Some clarifications concerning the calculation of the response rate are necessary. We present the clarifications, along with the response rate for the respondents recruited in wave 1 and the respondents recruited in wave 3 respectively, in the following.

RESPONSE OF ALL PANEL MEMBERS

Table 2: The historic participation of respondents recruited in the first and third wave

			Respondents w05	
			No	Yes
Respondents w03	Yes	w04-yes	1338	4466
		w04-no	1780	572
	No	w04-yes	225	209
		w04-no	1453	204

As already mentioned, NCP has 10,247 panel members. Many of them have not actively opted out of the panel, but they have silently withdrawn by not participating in the surveys. As shown in table 2, 1453 respondents have not participated in any of the three last waves (w03-w05). Including these respondents in the calculation of response rate would arguably give an artificially low rate. Therefore, these 1,453 respondents are not included in the calculation of response rates given above.

RESPONSE OF PANEL MEMBERS RECRUITED IN THE FIRST WAVE

Table 3: The historic participation of respondents recruited in the first wave

				Respondents w05	
				No	Yes
Respondents w01	Yes	w02-yes	w03-yes	w04-yes	333	1801
				w04-no	252	155
			w03-no	w04-yes	122	127
				w04-no	393	95
		w02-no	w03-yes	w04-yes	58	112
				w04-no	126	37
			w03-no	w04-yes	63	44
				w04-no	855	78
	No	w02-yes	w03-yes	w04-yes	1	3
				w04-no	1	0
			w03-no	w04-yes	1	2
				w04-no	5	0
		w02-no	w03-yes	w04-yes	0	1
				w04-no	3	1
			w03-no	w04-yes	1	0
				w04-no	31	4

4,705 of NCPs panel members were recruited in wave 1. Table 3 is complex, and we will not discuss it in detail. Nevertheless, we include it for informational purposes. As shown by the table, 1,284 respondents have not participated in any of the three last waves (w03-w05). 2,460 of the eligible panel members recruited in the first wave responded to the questionnaire in wave 5. This gives a response rate of 72 percent.

RESPONSE OF PANEL MEMBERS RECRUITED IN THE THIRD WAVE

Table 4: Historic participation of the respondents recruited in the third wave

			Respondent w05	
			No	Yes
Respondent w03	Yes	w04-yes	946	2549
		w04-no	1398	379
	No	w04-yes	38	36
		w04-no	169	27

NCP have 5,542 panel members that were recruited in wave 3. Table 4 shows us, however, that 169 respondents have not participated in any of the three waves (w03-w05), thereby leaving us with 5,372 eligible panel members in this group. In wave 5 we received 2,991 responses from this group, giving us a response rate of 56 percent.

The difference in response rate between first and third wave recruits can be explained by to factors. Firstly, since we withdraw inactive members from the calculation of the response rate, more respondents recruited in the first wave have had time to become inactive, thereby leaving a lower number of baseline respondents that are more loyal to the panel.

At the same time, when comparing the response rate of this group to the response rate of the first wave recruits in the third wave[1], it is notable that the response rate of the panel members recruited in wave 3 are lower, 56 percent versus 61 percent[2]. The recruitment in wave 1 and wave 3 was identical in sample size and sample frame, but in the third wave more, and a different set of, reminders were utilized. In wave 1 prospective panel members were contacted through an invitational letter and a reminder post card. Wave 3 also used an invitational letter and a reminder post card in the recruitment process. In addition, the sample received a reminder by text message, and a subset of the sample were contacted through a telephone call.

As shown in the documentation reports from wave 3 and 4, the increase in the number of recruitment methods (SMS and telephone call, in addition to postal recruitment) in wave 3 resulted in a higher recruitment rate. However, the higher recruitment rate in wave 3 was followed by a lower response rate in wave 4 when compared to the rate achieved in the second and third wave from panel members recruited in the first wave. The response rate of the members recruited in wave 3 declines in correspondence with how many reminders the panel members needed in order to be recruited. This indicates that panel members who need multiple reminders in order to be recruited are not as loyal as those who need fewer reminders.

RESPONSE OF PANEL MEMBERS PARTICIPATING IN "THE ELECTION STUDY" OF 2015

In the in autumn of 2015, the Norwegian Citizen Panel, was for the first time used to collect data in addition to the ordinary use of the Panel. A selection respondents (about half of the panel population), belonging to subgroups 1 and 3 of the panel were invited to participate in the election survey for the 2015 Norwegian municipal elections[3]. The project was organized as a collaboration between the University of Bergen, the Uni Research Rokkan Centre and the Institute for Social Research.

The collection of data took place in August and September 2015 and the respondents were invited to participate in 1, 2 or 3 short surveys, distributed over time, from the official campaign started until the day after election day. Respondents were invited to participate in adjacent surveys only if they had finished the previous survey. This implies a variation of accomplished surveys from zero to three, depending on the respondent. Respondents answering a substantial share of the questionnaire of all three surveys were classified as "panel respondents"

In the following, we will examine whether or not the extra burden put on parts of the members of the panel affected the response rate during this wave of the Norwegian Citizen Panel.

Table 5: Response rate in the fifth wave by participation in The Election Study

	Response rate w05
Invited to participate in the election study	59.8 %
Respondent 1st round	84.4 %
Respondent 2nd round	88.4 %
Respondent 3rd round	90.9 %
Panel Respondent in the Election study	91.2 %
Not invited to participate in the Election study	64.0 %

Table 5 provides two basic insights: firstly, the panel members who actually responded to The Election Study have high response rates in the fifth wave of NCP. These are loyal respondents with high propensity to participate in all surveys under the NCP umbrella. Secondly, however, we see that when comparing the response rates in

[1] For the sake of clarity: the fifth wave is the third survey for the panel members recruited in the third wave, just as the third wave was the third survey for the panel members recruited in the first wave.
[2] This tendency, with lower response rate from the panel members recruited in the third wave compared to the first wave, was also discussed in the documentation report for the fourth wave.
3 All panel members have randomly been assigned to a sub-group (1-4).

the fifth wave of panel members invited to participate in the election study and panel members not invited to participate in the Election study, the latter group has a higher response rate – 64.0 percent compared to 59.8 percent.

This implies that additional surveys put a strain on the panel members and affect the overall response rate overall. Based on the response rate of the panel members that were not invited to participate in the Election study, we estimate that the election study "cost" wave 5 of the NCP 181 respondents.

PLATFORMS

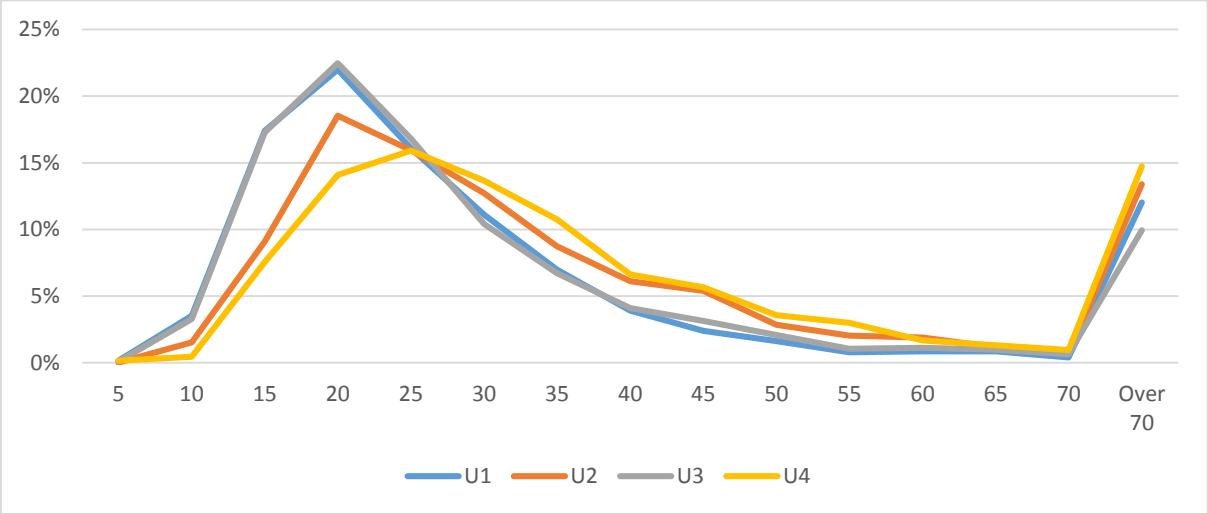
The questionnaire was prepared for data input via smart phones. In order to enhance the respondents' experience with the questionnaire, mobile users were routed away from certain elements in the questionnaire that demanded larger screens. These questions are documented in the codebook.

24 percent of all survey respondents that opened the questionnaire used a smart phone/tablet. This is two percentage points higher than in the fourth wave.

10, 4 percent of the mobile users did not complete to such an extent that they were classified as respondents in the fifth wave. For non-mobile users the percentage was 4, 6 percent. Mobile users were thus more likely to leave the questionnaire before completion. This was also the case in the third and the fourth wave.

TIME USAGE

Figure 1: Time usage of survey respondents in wave 5



The average respondent used 25.5 minutes to complete the questionnaire. The challenge of measuring average time usage is that respondents may leave the questionnaire open in order to complete the survey later. This idle time causes an artificially high average for completing the survey. The average of 25, 5 minutes therefore only includes the 86 percent of the respondents, which used less than, or equal to, 60 minutes.

As in earlier waves, the NCP questionnaire is divided into different subsets (U1-U4). Figure 1 shows that respondents that answered questions in the U1 subset on average used less time than the other subsets. The breakdown of time usage for each subset is shown in table 6.

Table 6: Average time usage (minutes) in each subset in wave 5

	All respondents	U1-respondents	U2-respondents	U3-respondents	U4-respondents
Arithmetic mean	25,5	22,8	27,0	23,4	28,7

REPRESENTATIVITY

In this section, we describe the representativity of the survey respondents. First, we will discuss factors explaining representativity. Thereafter we apply demographic variables to present data on representativity by different strata. The data on representativity is the foundation for the section on weighting.

FACTORS EXPLAINING LACK OF REPRESENTATIVITY

There are two main points that can serve as explanations to non-response and lack of representativity:

- access to and familiarity with the internet (given that a web-based questionnaire was the only response mode made available)
- the motivation and interest of the respondents

The first challenge is strongly related to the age composition of the survey respondents. Although Norway has a very high computer and internet density, the probability of having an e-mail address, and the skills required to access and fill in an online questionnaire, normally decreases with increasing age. The second challenge, motivation and interest, is often explained by the respondents' level of education. In addition to age and education, we added the variables of geography and gender in order to test the representativity of the survey respondents. The variables have the following categories:

- Age: 19-29 years, 30-59 years, 60 and above.
- Highest completed education: no education/elementary school, upper secondary, university/university college.
- Geography: Oslo/Akershus, Eastern Norway, Southern Norway, Western Norway, Trøndelag, Northern Norway.

THE REPRESENTATIVITY OF THE NORWEGIAN CITIZEN PANEL

The sampling frame of the survey equals to the Norwegian population above the age of 18, comprising a population of approximately 3,9 million individuals. Earlier reports have documented a systematic underrepresentation of respondents belonging to the two lowest educational groups, independent of gender and age. The underrepresentation is particularly strong for young men. As expected, individuals with education from universities or university colleges are overrepresented. All of these observations are also true for wave 5. As a result of lower participation from younger age groups, respondents with high education in this age bracket are not overrepresented compared to the population. They are however clearly overrepresented *within* their age bracket.

From the age distribution presented in table 7, we see that 18-29 year olds are underrepresented in the net sample of the fifth wave. The age groups 30-59 years and 60 years and above are both overrepresented. The underrepresentation of 18-29 year olds is more prominent in this wave compared to the fourth wave. This is in part explained by lower loyalty to the NCP in this age group, but another important explanatory factor is the aging of the panel since new members last were recruited.

Table 7: Age distribution in the population and the net sample of the fifth wave

	18-29 years	30-59 years	60 years and above
Population	20.5 %	51.6 %	28.0 %
Net sample - w05	12.1 %	55.6 %	32.3 %

New patterns emerge when adding gender in table 8; young men are more underrepresented than young women are. In the oldest age group, women are underrepresented while men are overrepresented. Lastly, the share of middle-aged men in the net sample of wave 3 is very close to that of the population, while the women are overrepresented.

Table 8: Combined distribution of age and gender in the population and the net sample of the fifth wave

	18-29 years		30-59 years		60 years and above	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Population	10,5 %	10,0 %	26,5 %	25,1 %	13,0 %	14,9 %
Net sample - w05	5.3 %	6.8 %	26.6 %	29.0 %	18.4 %	13.9 %

The inclusion of educational level in table 9 reveals a systematic underrepresentation of respondents with little or no education, independent of age and gender. As discussed in relation to table 7 and 8, the underrepresentation is strong for young respondents. The underrepresentation is also strong for middle-aged respondents with little or no education.

Respondents that have upper secondary education as their highest completed education are somewhat underrepresented in all groups. Those who have university or university college education are clearly overrepresented in the two oldest age brackets, independent of gender. The share of young people with university or university college education is similar to the population numbers.

Table 9: Combined distribution of age, gender and education in the population and the net sample of the fifth wave

		Population		Net sample - w05	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
No education/elementary school	18-29 years	4.1 %	3.2 %	0.6 %	0.7 %
Upper secondary education	18-29 years	4.2 %	3.4 %	2.7 %	3.0 %
University/university college	18-29 years	2.2 %	3.4 %	2.1 %	3.1 %
No education/elementary school	30-59 years	5.5 %	4.9 %	1.5 %	1.4 %
Upper secondary education	30-59 years	12.1 %	8.8 %	9.5 %	7.4 %
University/university college	30-59 years	9.0 %	11.4 %	16.0 %	20.3 %
No education/elementary school	60 and above	3.2 %	4.9 %	2.6 %	2.6 %
Upper secondary education	60 and above	6.5 %	7.1 %	5.1 %	3.6 %
University/university college	60 and above	3.3 %	2.9 %	10.4 %	7.5 %

In regards to geography, (table 10) we observe an underrepresentation of Southern Norway, Northern Norway, Eastern Norway and Trøndelag. Western Norway is slightly overrepresented, while the capital area – the counties of Oslo and Akershus – is clearly overrepresented.

In Eastern Norway, older men are overrepresented, while men in other age brackets and women generally are underrepresented. Older men are also overrepresented in the capital area, but the most overrepresented group in wave five is middle-aged women in the capital area.

Young men and women in Eastern and Western Norway, and young men in the capital area are especially underrepresented in this survey.

Table 10: Combined distribution of age, gender and geography in the population and the net sample of the fifth wave

		Population		Net sample - w05	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Akershus/Oslo	18-29 years	2.5 %	2.6 %	1.4 %	2.2 %
	30-59 years	6.7 %	6.4 %	7.1 %	8.7 %
	60 and above	2.6 %	3.0 %	4.5 %	3.9 %
Eastern Norway	18-29 years	2.5 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	1.4 %
	30-59 years	6.8 %	6.6 %	6.0 %	6.5 %
	60 and above	3.9 %	4.5 %	5.6 %	3.7 %
Southern Norway	18-29 years	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
	30-59 years	1.5 %	1.4 %	1.3 %	1.8 %
	60 and above	0.7 %	0.9 %	0.7 %	0.6 %
Western Norway	18-29 years	2.8 %	2.7 %	1.5 %	1.9 %
	30-59 years	6.9 %	6.3 %	7.4 %	7.2 %
	60 and above	3.3 %	3.7 %	4.7 %	3.7 %
Trøndelag	18-29 years	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	0.7 %
	30-59 years	2.2 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	2.4 %
	60 and above	1.2 %	1.3 %	1.4 %	1.0 %
Northern Norway	18-29 years	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	0.4 %
	30-59 years	2.4 %	2.2 %	2.3 %	2.4 %
	60 and above	1.4 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	0.8 %

WEIGHTING

To compensate for the observed biases, we have calculated a set of weights. The weights are equal to the relation between a given strata in the population and the total population, divided by the relation between a given strata in the net sample and the total net sample.[4] This procedure returns values around 1, but above 0. Respondents belonging to a stratum that is underrepresented will receive a weight above 1 and respondents belonging to an overrepresented stratum will receive a weight below 1. We have listed the weights of the different strata in table 14 in the appendix.

When calculating the weights, information regarding the respondents' geographical location, gender and age is based on registry data. Information on these variables was included in the sample file we received from the Norwegian National Registry. Information regarding the level of education is from the survey. 4.6 percent of the fourth wave net sample have not answered the question about level of education. Because of this, two different weights have been calculated:

- **Weight 1** is based on demographic variables only (age, gender and geography)
- **Weight 2** combines the demographic variables with education. Respondents with missing data on the education variable are only weighted on demography (the education component of the weight is in these cases set to 1).

The variables have the following categories:

- **Age**: 19-29 years, 30-59 years, 60 and above.

4 The applied formula for weight w_i for element i, in strata h is: $w_i = \frac{N_h/N}{n_h/n}$

- **Highest completed education**: no education/elementary school, upper secondary, university/university college.

- **Geography**: Oslo/Akershus, Eastern Norway, Southern Norway, Western Norway, Trøndelag, Northern Norway.

The method for calculating weights is equal to that of previous waves.

When applied, both weights will provide a weighted N equal to the number of respondents in the dataset.

As shown in the discussion above, of the factors considered, level of education creates the most bias. We therefore strongly recommend using weight 2 in most statistical analyses, as this weight provides the most accurate compensation for the various sources of bias in the net sample. Table 11 shows the effects of weight 2 on the distribution of self-reported level of education in the net sample. As we can observe, the weight gives the sample a perfect distribution compared to the population. It is however important to stress that the distribution when not weighted is far from ideal, with a clear underrepresentation of the population with low levels of education

Table 11: Effect of weight 2 on self-reported level of education

	Sample - not weighted	Sample - weighted	Population	Difference between sample and population	Difference between weighted sample and population
No education/elementary school	9.4 %	25.9 %	25.9 %	-16.5 %	0.0 %
Upper secondary education	31.2 %	42.0 %	41.9 %	-10.8 %	0.0 %
University/university college	59.4 %	32.2 %	32.2 %	27.2 %	0.0 %

Furthermore, literature on surveys has shown that individuals who are interested in politics are more likely to participate in surveys than individuals who are not. This particularly holds true for surveys with politics as a topic.[5] Figure 2 displays the distribution of level of political interest, weighted and not weighted. Respondents who self-identify as interested in politics(very interested and interested) make up 58 percent in the not weighted distribution. 32 percent are somewhat interested, meaning that 10 percent of the respondents report being slightly or not interested in politics. In the weighted statistics, the share of respondents who self-identify as being interested in politics reaches 53 percent. Those who report not being interested in politics make up 12,3 percent.

The weighted and unweighted distribution of levels of political interest is almost exactly the same in the fourth and the fifth wave. Figure 2 shows, however, that the not weighted and weighted distributions of political interest are more skewed in the fourth and fifth waves than in the third wave. The reason being that respondents that are interested in politics are more loyal panel members.[6]

As further reading we recommend the methodology report from the third wave. The third wave report provides a comprehensive discussion on the demographic composition of the panel. It also discusses how the composition has changed over time.

5 Groves, Robert M., Stanley Presser and Sarah Dipko (2004): "The Role of Topic Interest in Survey Participation Decisions". *Public Opinion Quarterly*. Vol. 68, No. 1:2-31

6 See table 10 in the documentation report for the fourth wave

Figure 2: Distribution of respondents' level of political interest not weighted and weighted (weight 2)

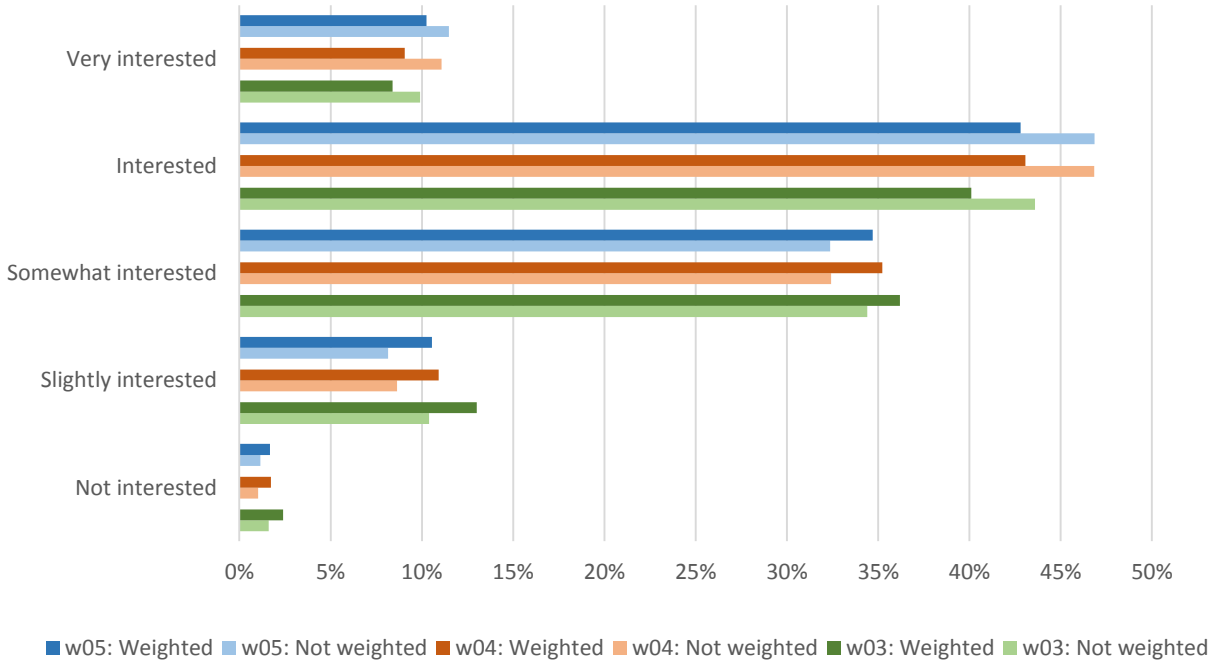


Table 12 demonstrates the effects of weight 2 on party affiliation. The survey was conducted a month after the local election and the respondents were asked for which party they cast their vote. The percentages refer to votes in the municipality election.

Table 12: Effect of weight 2 on party affiliation

	Sample - not weighted	Sample - weighted	Election result	Difference between sample and election result	Difference between weighted sample and election result
The Christian Democratic Party	4.9 %	4.5 %	5.4 %	-0.5 %	-0.9 %
The Conservative Party	24.0 %	22.7 %	23.2 %	0.8 %	-0.5 %
The Progress Party	7.6 %	8.9 %	9.5 %	-1.9 %	-0.6 %
The Liberal Party	7.0 %	6.3 %	5.5 %	1.5 %	0.8 %
The Socialist Left Party	6.0 %	4.9 %	4.1 %	1.9 %	0.8 %
The Centre Party	6.8 %	7.9 %	8.5 %	-1.7 %	-0.6 %
The Green Party	5.9 %	5.3 %	4.2 %	1.7 %	1.1 %
The Labour Party	31.1 %	32.3 %	33.0 %	-1.9 %	-0.7 %
Red	3.4 %	2.9 %	2.0 %	1.4 %	0.9 %
Other	3.3 %	4.2 %	4.6 %	-1.3 %	-0.4 %

As could be expected, the self-reported election turnout (see table 13) in the net sample is higher than the official turn-out in the parliamentary election (88,9 % compared to the official turnout of 60,0 %). This is partly due to the fact that in our net sample, individuals with higher education and an interest in politics are overrepresented by. Moreover, as reported by the Norwegian Election Survey Program, Norwegians have a tendency to report that they voted even in cases where they abstained.[7]

[7] Berglund, Frode, Ingvild S. Reymert og Bernt Aardal (2011). *Valgundersøkelsen 2009. Dokumentasjonsrapport.* Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Oslo – Kongsvinger.

Table 13: Effect of weight 2 on election turnout

	Sample - not weighted	Sample - weighted	Turnout in population	Difference between sample and population	Difference between weighted sample and population
Turn-out	88.9 %	85.3 %	59.9 %	29.0 %	25.4 %

Applying weight 2 brings the survey result closer to the official turnout, but only marginally.

SURVEY EXPERIMENTS

Each wave of the Citizen Panel Survey includes several survey experiments where different groups of respondents receive questions with slightly different wordings. We have achieved this by randomly assigning respondents to groups during the data collection process. In addition, there is also a more permanent split of the respondents into two or more groups. To reduce the overall time required to answer the survey, some sections of the questionnaire were only presented to one of these groups. For both of these reasons, the number of respondents who have answered a single question might be substantially less than the total number of respondents. See the detailed data documentation for further information about this.

APPENDIX

Table 14: Weights applied to different strata (weight 2)

			Men	Women				Men	Women
Oslo/Akershus	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	5.0	4.5	Western Norway	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	11.2	3.4
		Upper secondary education	1.9	0.9			Upper secondary education	1.4	1.1
		University/university college	0.9	1.1			University/university college	0.9	1.1
	30-59 years	No education/elementary school	5.2	3.7		30-59 years	No education/elementary school	3.0	3.1
		Upper secondary education	1.2	1.1			Upper secondary education	1.2	1.2
		University/university college	0.6	0.5			University/university college	0.5	0.6
	60 and above	No education/elementary school	0.9	1.4		60 and above	No education/elementary school	1.0	2.0
		Upper secondary education	1.1	1.6			Upper secondary education	1.2	1.6
		University/university college	0.3	0.4			University/university college	0.3	0.4
Eastern Norway	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	7.4	7.6	Trøndelag	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	6.2	2.1
		Upper secondary education	1.8	1.2			Upper secondary education	1.0	1.0
		University/university college	1.5	1.1			University/university college	1.1	1.1
	30-59 years	No education/elementary school	4.8	5.5		30-59 years	No education/elementary school	2.1	2.6
		Upper secondary education	1.4	1.3			Upper secondary education	1.2	1.3
		University/university college	0.6	0.6			University/university college	0.6	0.5
	60 and above	No education/elementary school	1.3	1.8		60 and above	No education/elementary school	1.8	2.1
		Upper secondary education	1.1	2.7			Upper secondary education	1.6	2.5
		University/university college	0.3	0.4			University/university college	0.3	0.4
Southern Norway	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	3.2	10.4	Northern Norway	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	8.2	6.1
		Upper secondary education	2.7	1.8			Upper secondary education	1.4	2.7
		University/university college	1.3	1.7			University/university college	0.9	1.2
	30-59 years	No education/elementary school	14.6	2.5		30-59 years	No education/elementary school	2.5	3.0
		Upper secondary education	1.5	1.3			Upper secondary education	1.3	1.0
		University/university college	0.6	0.4			University/university college	0.5	0.7
	60 and above	No education/elementary school	2.2	2.6		60 and above	No education/elementary school	1.8	3.2
		Upper secondary education	2.3	2.1			Upper secondary education	1.7	2.4
		University/university college	0.4	0.5			University/university college	0.4	0.7