



Classification of Economic Regions

Norges offisielle statistikk

I denne serien publiseres hovedsakelig primærstatistikk, statistikk fra statistiske regnskapssystemer og resultater fra spesielle tellinger og undersøkelser. Serien har først og fremst referanse- og dokumentasjonsformål. Presentasjonen skjer vesentlig i form av tabeller, figurer og nødvendig informasjon om datamaterialet, innsamlings- og bearbeidingsmetoder, samt begreper og definisjoner. I tillegg gis det en kort oversikt over hovedresultatene.

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Official Statistics of Norway

This series consists mainly of primary statistics, statistics from statistical accounting systems and results of special censuses and surveys, for reference and documentation purposes. Presentation is basically in the form of tables, figures and necessary information about data, collection and processing methods, and concepts and definitions. In addition, a short overview of the main results is given.

The series also includes the publications Statistical Yearbook of Norway, Historical Statistics, Regional Statistics and Guide to Norwegian Statistics.

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Oppgave mangler	Data not available	..
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Tall kan ikke offentliggjøres	Not for publication	:
Null	Nil	-
Mindre enn 0,5 av den brukte enheten	Less than 0.5 of unit employed	0
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Foreløpig tall	Provisional or preliminary figure	*
Brudd i den loddrette serien	Break in the homogeneity of a vertical series	—
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Rettet siden forrige utgave	Revised since the previous issue	r
Desimalskilletegn	Decimal punctuation mark	, (,)

Preface

This publication presents a new regional classification (standard) for the level between county and municipality. The main purpose of the new classification is to constitute an appropriate level for the publishing of statistics, but it should also correspond to the NUTS 4 - level in EU's regional classification. As a consequence of the latter requirement, the regions should not overlap the county borders. NUTS (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) is EU's standard regional classification. The basis of our work has been the standard classifications of Trade fields and Forecast regions. The regions of the new classification are called *Economic regions* because the criteria used for defining the regions (e.g. labour market and trade) are related to the economic conditions in the area. Norway has been divided into 90 economic regions. The new classification corresponds to level 4 in Statistic Norway's regional classification (REGIN). REGIN 1 consists of the whole country, REGIN 2 of the regions ("landsdel" in Norwegian), REGIN 3 of the counties and REGIN 5 of the municipalities.

The classification has been circulated for comments both inside Statistics Norway and among relevant institutions outside Statistics Norway. Statistics Norway is grateful for the comments received.

The classification was originally published in the series Rapportør (Rapportør 99/6). The purpose was to test if use of the classification would reveal any needs for changes. The classification has now been used for more than a year without the occurrence of such needs, and the final version is therefore published in the series NOS (Official Statistics of Norway).

The development of the new classification has been executed by a group with representatives from different subject matter areas. The members have been Henning Hartvedt (Division for Population and Education Statistics), Erik Nymoén (Division for Social and Demographic Research), Margareta Stålnacke (Division for Statistical Methods and Standards), Harald Utne (Division for Population and Housing Census) and Anne Gro Hustoft (Division for Statistical Methods and Standards). Anne Gro Hustoft has been the project manager, and has also prepared the publication. The Responsible Head of Division is Elisabetta Vassenden (Division for Population and Education Statistics).

Statistics Norway,
Oslo/Kongsvinger, 20 September 2000

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1. The background for and purpose of the classification

Through Statistics Norway's work in documenting regional classifications (the work is published in NOS C 513) a need was revealed for revising the classification of Trade fields. Except for adjustments related to changes in municipal borders and the number of municipalities, this classification has not been revised since 1966. In the more than 30 years that have passed since that revision, major changes have occurred in the development of communications and centres, and a new revision was necessary in order to study how the classification reflected the current reality.

It is natural to look at the revision of Trade fields in connection with the classification of Forecast regions. Those two classifications represent the same regional level (the level between municipality and county), and have many common classification criteria. Thus, the Forecast regions will also constitute a part of the basis for the new classification.

A further argument for revision and/or co-ordination of the classifications of Trade fields and Forecast regions is that the new intermediate level can constitute Statistics Norway's proposal for a NUTS 4-analogous¹ classification that can be used in the reporting of regional data to Eurostat. County and municipality constitute Statistics Norway's NUTS 3- and NUTS 5- analogous levels. NUTS (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) is EU's standard for regional classification.

The new classification is called the classification of *Economic regions* because the criteria that have been used to define the regions (e.g. labour market and trade), are related to the economic conditions in the area. The economic regions constitute the regional level between country and municipality. The classification was first published in Rapport 99/6 in order to test it in practice before the final version now is published in the series NOS.

¹ We use the term NUTS-analogous because Statistics Norway is not allowed to call its classification NUTS because Norway is not a member of the EU. The proposed classification will correspond to the regional level that the EU has defined as its NUTS 4-classification.

2. The need for a reporting level between county and municipality

The point of departure for the new classification is two existing classifications in Statistics Norway, namely of Trade fields and Forecast regions. The aim has been to come up with a new regional classification that will provide a reporting level between county and municipality.

The classifications of Trade fields and Forecast regions are not among the most used at Statistics Norway, but it is thought nonetheless that there is a general need for the reporting level that they represent. That is because it will be appropriate in many statistics to have areas that are larger (e.g. to ensure confidentiality) and more stable (e.g. as regards the labour market) than municipalities. Because there are several divisions in Statistics Norway that need a classification level of this sort, it is important that a common standard is established for this purpose.

In establishing the new classification, its relation to Eurostat's NUTS classification is another important consideration for Statistics Norway. Norway is not required to report to Eurostat at the regional level, but Statistics Norway wants to take part in this reporting, and the NUTS 4 level is the only NUTS level for which Norway does not have an analogous level. This then is another reason why it will be useful to define a reporting level between county and municipality. *In order to meet the requirements for a NUTS 4-analogous classification, the regions must consist of whole, undivided municipalities, and the regions must not overlap any county borders.*

3. Level of ambition and classification criteria

At the outset the project group that worked on the classification was given the task of evaluating different alternatives for a regional classification. The most ambitious alternative was the establishment of functional regions based on trade and service and/or labour market conditions. However, this would have become an extremely resource intensive alternative because there is not really any existing information about where a given population buys its goods or purchases its services. Data of that kind is necessary in order to define functional regions related to trade, and in that case the project would have had to break new ground in the area of data collection. The project group concluded that the expected amount of use of the classification did not justify the large expenditure of resources that this alternative required, and the

project's steering committee agreed. It also seemed likely that these functional regions would overlap the county borders, so that they would not meet the requirements for a NUTS 4-analogous classification either.

In accordance with the project group's recommendation, the steering committee backed an alternative that would not give a real and/or ideal representation of any phenomenon (trade, labour market, etc.), but that would constitute an appropriate level of presentation. The survey of the existing information in this area, showed that the best existing data on the interaction between municipalities are commuting tables. These tables show the municipalities where people live and likewise the municipalities where they work. This gives a picture of which municipalities are attracting manpower and which ones are relinquishing manpower. Since this is the only relevant interaction data available, the classification is based to a great extent on which municipalities should be grouped together from a labour market perspective.

In addition, these figures can be supplemented with sales data.

The number of inhabitants in the municipality's biggest urban settlement may also be used as an indicator of a municipality's importance as a centre, but this has been the least decisive of the criteria.

When it comes to determining which region each individual municipality belongs to, we have included newspaper area² and pattern of internal migration when the above-mentioned criteria have not been sufficient to determine the region in which a municipality should be placed. Local knowledge has been used in the cases where none of the formal criteria have been sufficient to determine where a municipality belongs (e.g. because people by and large do not commute and/or move out of the municipality, or because they commute and/or move about equally to two different regions). The project group has therefore made use of the team's own geographical expertise and contacted relevant municipalities and counties.

4. Hearings

The classification was first circulated for comments inside Statistics Norway and then sent out (in the form of Notater 98/62) for comments from the counties and other relevant institutions outside Statistics Norway. Statistics Norway would like to thank all those who offered useful comments.

In the hearings we have received considerable feedback about desired changes, from simple reclassifications of municipalities to the establishment of new centres and hence new regions. Although Statistics Norway would like to comply with wishes from the counties and other interested parties and give the classifications that they regard as appropriate based on their history, economic activity, political collaboration, etc., the project group has chosen to keep the proposed regions *when the placement is clear on the basis of our classification criteria*. In other cases, the comments have been taken into account. If, for example, we should let the counties' classifications, based on different criteria and calculated on the basis of meeting different needs, be decisive, the new regional classification would be inconsistent. For example, some counties have gone in for a classification by homogenous regions (e.g. coastal municipalities versus interior municipalities), whereas others have emphasised political collaboration or historical factors. Statistics Norway is aware that our classification is not completely consistent either, simply because you cannot avoid some estimation in a situation where the formal criteria at our disposal are not sufficient to determine which region each of the country's municipalities should be placed in. The classification, however, is based as far as possible on the formal criteria that have been documented in the report.

In this context, it is also important to emphasise that the classification is not an administrative classification; it is only meant for the publication of statistics. Municipalities and/or counties can still order statistics according to other classifications from Statistics Norway, and all relevant Statistics Norway data will be published as before at the municipal level. Thus, everyone can aggregate data from individual municipalities to whatever areas they may desire.

There have also been comments that it is unfavourable that the economic regions are not allowed to overlap the county borders. The project group is aware that in some cases this will result in "artificial" regions since some municipalities clearly have their centre municipality in another county. The requirement that the county border should not be overlapped is, however, a necessary constraint for the classification as long as it is to be a parallel classification to Eurostat's NUTS 4-classification.

There have been some comments on the names given to the regions. In this case the project group has chosen to adhere to the main principle of naming the regions after the biggest urban settlement, i.e. the centre (or perhaps two equally important urban areas and/or centres). In regions where there is not any dominant centre, however, we have based our choice of name on a traditional area name (e.g. Hadeland). Some counties have wanted to replace an urban

² Which newspapers are read in which municipalities.

settlement name with a traditional area name, but in many cases the project group has decided not to do so. There are cases where a change of name of this sort can give rise to confusion since our regions do not include exactly the same municipalities as those that are traditionally regarded as coming under this area name.

5. Principles for the selection of centre municipalities and classification in regions

It was found that the most appropriate point of departure for the regional classification was to identify the centre municipalities, and to assign the other municipalities to them. *A general criterion for a centre municipality was that it should have an independent urban settlement of a certain size.* It is difficult to give an absolute magnitude to *certain size* because an urban settlement of, say, 2 000 inhabitants will be relatively small in some parts of the country and large in others. We must therefore consider size in relation to surrounding areas. *In addition, a centre municipality must be surrounded by a commuting area (i.e. that employees in other municipalities go there in sizeable numbers in order to work).*

The project group has based its work on identifying centre municipalities on the centres in the current Forecast regions and Trade districts³, and thus on the Forecast regions' and/or Trade districts' underlying conditions pertaining to the labour market and trade. The group's most important information about the current interaction among municipalities is derived from commuting tables, a type of table that is not published as official statistics. The data that are published on employees by workplace (final figures) contain a number of corrections at the company level, which Statistics Norway is unable to make at the individual level. The commuting data must therefore be based on uncorrected data. The extent of the corrections at the workplace are relatively small, but they may be significant for the municipalities where they apply. The commuting tables can be ordered by persons who wish to use them and are then referred to as "provisional figures from Statistics Norway."

For certain groups of employees, it can be difficult to determine actual commuting. This applies, for example, to employees who do not have a fixed workplace (especially persons in the construction business and the transport sector). These employees will be registered at the workplace where they are

classified administratively. Thus, the figures for commuting to major urban settlements will tend to be too high. For employees in the Norwegian Armed Forces, there is no information about workplace. For seamen in ocean transport the only specified information is the shipping company's address. These two groups are thus always classified as "non-commuters".

It is evident that there is some uncertainty in connection with the commuting tables. However, in addition to the internal migration data, these are the only available data that tell us anything about the crossing of municipal borders (tables that specify in which municipalities the employees residing in municipality A work), and we have used tables from both 1996 and 1997 to avoid the possibility that random errors and/or variations in one year should be given too much importance. The commuting tables indicate the attraction that the individual municipalities have through available workplaces. Most centre municipalities will have a net in-commuting, but some, in the vicinity of one or more larger centres (e.g. "the magnet" of Oslo), can have a net out-commuting.

Unfortunately we do not have any data that tell where people make their purchases. Wholesale and Retail Trade Statistics give data for sales per municipality, but they do not specify whether it is the municipality's own inhabitants or people from other municipalities who are making the purchases. Nevertheless, the turnover per inhabitant gives useful information about which municipalities are the most important trading centres. In order to identify the trading centres, we have used figures from Wholesale and Retail Trade Statistics in 1997 (retail trade, including motor vehicles and petrol).

As previously mentioned, it is difficult to use population data as a criterion for centres since the size requirement will vary from region to region. We have nonetheless looked at the population data in the municipality's largest urban settlement in order to see whether that can be decisive in some cases. The urban data that have been used are gathered from unpublished urban settlement tables as per 1 January 1997.

This leaves us with the following basis for selecting centres, ranked by the importance that is assigned to each factor:

1. Commuting data (labour market)
2. Wholesale and Retail Trade Statistics
3. Population data in the biggest urban settlements

In addition, discretion is also used in some cases on the basis of other knowledge about the municipalities.

A survey of the centre municipalities in each county was made in Rapportør 99/6. We refer the reader to this report for more detailed information (e.g. various tables) pertaining to the identification of the centre municipalities.

³ The Trade fields are divided into Trade districts. Trade districts are the category that corresponds to the level between county and municipality.

Our procedure in the regional classification has been to assign a municipality to the centre municipality and/or area to which it has the greatest in-commuting, based on the data from the counties' commuting tables. In some cases a municipality (A) has little or no commuting to a centre municipality, so that it is difficult to assign it directly to that centre municipality and/or area. In such cases, we have identified the municipalities to which the employees in municipality A commute, and placed A in the same region as the municipality or municipalities to which it has the greatest in-commuting. In the cases where a municipality has roughly equal in-commuting to two different centre municipalities, we have looked at the municipalities that have already been assigned to the centre municipalities (the region), and evaluated to which *region* the municipality has the greatest in-commuting. If this is still not sufficient to determine the region in which the municipality belongs, we have looked at migration matrices from 1997 (tables that show to which municipality the inhabitants of municipality A have moved and from which municipalities the inhabitants of municipality A have come during the year). These tables are published in RS 7/98 (RS stands for the Regional Statistics series). The newspaper area, i.e. which newspapers are read in which municipalities (The Newspaper Catalogue for 1998) has also been used in the evaluation of doubtful cases.

A special case is the municipalities, which would be assigned on the basis of our criteria to a functional region in another county, e.g. the municipalities in Akershus that have the greatest in-commuting to Oslo. These cannot be placed where they "actually" belong because a NUTS 4-analogous classification does not allow any overlapping of county borders. In these cases we have looked at the commuting to neighbouring municipalities. If the "county-overlapping" municipalities have a certain amount of commuting or some other kind of connection to a centre in their own county, they have been placed in that region. If according to our criteria, the municipality does not have any connection to municipalities in its own county, the project group has chosen to let that municipality constitute a separate region, even though some of these "remaining regions" do not have any clear centre. Our method of resolving this problem, is largely in accordance with the way it has been done in the classification of Forecast regions and Trade districts.

One criterion for a centre municipality is that it should be a centre for a surrounding area. However, there will be exceptions to this rule (e.g. Tinn): municipalities that are relatively self-sufficient with respect to both workplaces and trade.

Another requirement of a region is that it must consist of a geographically continuous area.

In many cases, especially in Finnmark, but also in some interior municipalities in Southern Norway, there is little commuting across municipal boundaries, and hence the commuting table (and the other formal criteria) give us little basis for placing the municipalities in regions. In many of these cases we have contacted local authorities to try to ascertain the region in which the municipality belongs.

The project group has discussed whether criteria should be established for regional size, but they have chosen not to do so. Various regional sizes will be natural in different parts of the country (depending, for example, on geographical conditions and population size).

A special type of problem related to regional size, turns up around the major urban settlements. Within the counties there are centres at different levels. For certain functions the biggest urban settlements cover the whole county (and sometimes more than that), e.g. with regard to special services in the public health service. Smaller urban settlements in the vicinity of these centres can nevertheless be dominant within their surrounding area for other functions (e.g. the grocery trade).

Our main criterion for the classification has been commuting. Using this criterion the biggest urban areas will "capture" a large surrounding area. Smaller urban settlements in the vicinity will tend not to be counted as separate centres in our classification because they have a large amount of in-commuting to the regional centre. In those cases where smaller urban areas of this type have actually been counted as centres, they will have problems competing with the biggest urban settlements when it comes to commuting. Hence, they are unable to "capture" any surrounding area outside of their own municipality.

It is possible that the interaction patterns would have looked different if we had had an opportunity to use other criteria, e.g. trade or use of various services. In the task of assigning the municipalities to regions, we have tried to take this type of problem into consideration, e.g. by evaluating whether commuting should be assigned less importance in the settlement around the biggest urban settlement⁴ (corresponding to level 3 in the Standard Classification for Municipalities).

⁴ The biggest urban settlements correspond to centres at level 3 (the highest level of available services, high population) in the Standard Classification for Municipalities: Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø.

A detailed survey of the regional classification for each county is also found in Rapport 99/6. The reader is referred to this source for further information.

6. Coding

The new regions that are called *economic regions*, should be coded with a 4-digit, alphanumeric code. This entails that an "initial" zero, i.e. 0 in the beginning of a code, should *always* be included. The first two digits in the code are the county number, whereas the last two are a consecutive numbering within each county. This numbering should start at 91 in order to avoid confusion with other regional codes. We let the centre municipality's municipal number determine the sequence of the numbering, i.e. that the region whose centre has the lowest municipal number is given the code XX91, etc. If we take Østfold as an example, this means that the economic region Halden is given code 0191, the economic region Moss is given code 0192, etc.

7. The economic regions

In this chapter the new classification of economic regions is presented. The classification consists of 90 regions, and in addition to the region's name, code and constituent municipalities (or, in the case of Oslo, urban districts) the population in each region (on 1 January 2000) is also included. When an economic region is regarded as having a clear (or two equal) centre(s), the project group has named that region after the largest urban settlement in the centre municipality/municipalities. If there are two equal centres, the urban settlement with the highest population (within its own municipality) comes first. In regions where there is no clear centre, the project group has named the economic region after an accepted collective term (e.g. Hallingdal) or after an individual municipality/municipalities when there is not any natural collective term. When we have two equal municipalities with no clear centre (e.g. Sande and Svelvik), the municipality with the highest population comes first. The centre municipality/municipalities have been printed with boldface type in the municipal survey.

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Østfold	Halden 0191	0101 Halden	26 733
		0118 Aremark	1 451
		I alt	28 184
	Moss 0192	0104 Moss	26 633
		0135 Råde	6 217
		0136 Rygge	13 288
		0137 Våler	4 059
		I alt	50 197
	Fredrikstad/Sarpsborg 0193	0106 Fredrikstad	67 761
		0105 Sarpsborg	47 447
		0111 Hvaler	3 494
		0128 Rakkestad	7 076
	I alt	125 778	
	Askim/Mysen 0194	0124 Askim	13 521
		0125 Eidsberg	9 703
		0119 Marker	3 300
		0121 Rømskog	674
		0122 Trøgstad	4 868
		0123 Spydeberg	4 486
		0127 Skiptvet	3 140
0138 Hobøl		4 366	
I alt		44 058	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Akershus	Follo 0291	0213 Ski	25 394
		0211 Vestby	11 815
		0214 Ås	13 568
		0215 Frogn	12 972
		0216 Nesodden	15 448
		0217 Oppegård	22 953
		I alt	102 150
	Bærum/Asker 0292	0219 Bærum	101 494
		0220 Asker	49 284
		I alt	150 778
	Lillestrøm 0293	0231 Skedsmo	38 701
		0221 Aurskog-Høland	12 561
		0226 Sørum	12 133
		0227 Fet	9 271
		0228 Rælingen	14 493
		0229 Enebakk	8 680
		0230 Lørenskog	29 505
		0233 Nittedal	18 639
		0234 Gjerdrum	4 554
		0236 Nes	16 288
I alt	164 825		
Ullensaker/Eidsvoll 0294	0235 Ullensaker	20 160	
	0237 Eidsvoll	17 524	
	0238 Nannestad	8 967	
	0239 Hurdal	2 648	
	I alt	49 299	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Oslo	Oslo 0391	01 Bygdøy-Frogner	20 326
		02 Majorstua-Uranienborg	23 809
		03 St.Hanshaugen-Ullevål	28 259
		04 Sagene-Torshov	27 888
		05 Grünerløkka-Sofienberg	26 683
		06 Gamle Oslo	25 433
		07 Ekeberg-Bekkelaget	16 587
		08 Nordstrand	17 349
		09 Søndre Nordstrand	31 380
		10 Lambertseter	10 230
		11 Bøler	13 170
		12 Manglerud	12 309
		13 Østensjø	15 433
		14 Helsfyr-Sinsen	21 100
		15 Hellerud	15 691
		16 Furuset	29 290
		17 Stovner	20 968
		18 Romsås	6 822
		19 Grorud	17 075
		20 Bjerke	22 821
		21 Grefsen-Kjelsås	17 765
		22 Sogn	15 823
		23 Vinderen	19 612
		24 Røa	21 310
		25 Ullern	26 607
		26 Sentrum	1 194
		27 Marka	1 647
		Uoppgitt	886
I alt	507 467		

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Hedmark	Kongsvinger 0491	0402 Kongsvinger	17 349
		0418 Nord-Odal	5 089
		0419 Sør-Odal	7 349
		0420 Eidskog	6 409
		0423 Grue	5 442
		0425 Åsnes	8 112
		I alt	49 750
	Hamar 0492	0403 Hamar	26 545
		0412 Ringsaker	31 622
		0415 Løten	7 188
		0417 Stange	17 928
		I alt	83 283
	Elverum 0493	0427 Elverum	18 046
		0426 Våler	4 063
		0428 Trysil	7 069
		0429 Åmot	4 379
		0430 Stor-Elvdal	3 012
		0434 Engerdal	1 580
		I alt	38 149
	Tynset 0494	0437 Tynset	5 473
0432 Rendalen		2 257	
0436 Tolga		1 812	
0438 Alvdal		2 417	
0439 Follidal		1 814	
0441 Os		2 148	
I alt		15 921	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Oppland	Lillehammer 0591	0501 Lillehammer	24 724
		0521 Øyer	4 859
		0522 Gausdal	6 186
		I alt	35 769
	Gjøvik 0592	0502 Gjøvik	27 013
		0528 Østre Toten	14 103
		0529 Vestre Toten	13 065
		0536 Søndre Land	6 073
		0538 Nordre Land	6 950
	I alt	67 204	
	Midt-Gudbrandsdalen 0593	0516 Nord-Fron	5 953
		0519 Sør-Fron	3 322
		0520 Ringebu	4 752
		I alt	14 027
	Nord-Gudbrandsdalen 0594	0517 Sel	6 273
		0511 Dovre	2 851
		0512 Lesja	2 303
		0513 Skjåk	2 386
		0514 Lom	2 567
		0515 Vågå	3 818
	I alt	20 198	
Hadeland 0595	0534 Gran	12 877	
	0532 Jevnaker	5 995	
	0533 Lunner	8 264	
	I alt	27 136	
Valdres 0596	0542 Nord-Aurdal	6 560	
	0540 Sør-Aurdal	3 389	
	0541 Etnedal	1 401	
	0543 Vestre Slidre	2 282	
	0544 Øystre Slidre	3 060	
	0545 Vang	1 675	
I alt	18 367		

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Buskerud	Drammen 0691	0602 Drammen	54 816
		0621 Sigdal	3 556
		0623 Modum	12 366
		0624 Øvre Eiker	15 058
		0625 Nedre Eiker	20 502
		0626 Lier	21 308
		0627 Røyken	16 245
		0628 Hurum	8 363
		I alt	152 214
	Kongsberg 0692	0604 Kongsberg	22 293
		0631 Flesberg	2 491
		0632 Rollag	1 492
		0633 Nore og Uvdal	2 764
		I alt	29 040
	Hønefoss 0693	0605 Ringerike	27 917
		0612 Hole	4 977
		0622 Krødsherad	2 254
		I alt	35 148
	Hallingdal 0694	0617 Gol	4 390
		0615 Flå	1 102
		0616 Nes	3 528
		0618 Hemsedal	1 958
		0619 Ål	4 789
		0620 Hol	4 642
		I alt	20 409

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Vestfold	Tønsberg/Horten 0791	0704 Tønsberg	34 716
		0701 Borre	23 764
		0716 Våle	4 219
		0718 Ramnes	3 717
		0719 Andebu	4 678
		0720 Stokke	9 557
		0722 Nøtterøy	19 601
		0723 Tjøme	4 505
		I alt	104 757
	Holmestrand 0792	0702 Holmestrand	9 384
		0714 Hof	2 891
		I alt	12 275
	Sandefjord/Larvik 0793	0706 Sandefjord	39 317
		0709 Larvik	40 386
		0728 Lardal	2 379
		I alt	82 082
	Sande/Svelvik 0794	0713 Sande	7 377
		0711 Svelvik	6 284
		I alt	13 661

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Telemark	Skien/Porsgrunn 0891	0806 Skien	49 592
		0805 Porsgrunn	32 892
		0811 Siljan	2 269
		0814 Bamble	14 142
		0819 Nome	6 648
		I alt	105 543
	Notodden/Bø 0892	0807 Notodden	12 272
		0821 Bø	4 964
		0822 Sauherad	4 411
		0827 Hjartdal	1 687
		I alt	23 334
	Kragerø 0893	0815 Kragerø	10 656
		0817 Drangedal	4 175
		I alt	14 831
	Rjukan 0894	0826 Tinn	6 560
	Vest-Telemark 0895	0828 Seljord	2 928
		0829 Kviteseid	2 667
		0830 Nissedal	1 447
		0831 Fyresdal	1 353
		0833 Tokke	2 506
0834 Vinje		3 869	
I alt		14 770	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Aust-Agder	Risør 0991	0901 Risør	7 000
		0911 Gjerstad	2 509
		I alt	9 509
	Arendal 0992	0906 Arendal	39 446
		0904 Grimstad	17 821
		0912 Vegårshei	1 838
		0914 Tvedestrand	5 967
		0919 Froland	4 497
		0929 Åmli	1 862
	I alt	71 431	
	Lillesand 0993	0926 Lillesand	8 816
		0928 Birkenes	4 290
		I alt	13 106
	Setesdal 0994	0937 Evje og Hornnes	3 346
		0935 Iveland	1 128
		0938 Bygland	1 351
		0940 Valle	1 439
0941 Bykle		868	
I alt		8 132	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Vest-Agder	Kristiansand 1091	1001 Kristiansand	72 395
		1014 Vennesla	12 141
		1017 Songdalen	5 455
		1018 Søgne	8 929
		I alt	98 920
	Mandal 1092	1002 Mandal	13 316
		1021 Marnardal	2 198
		1026 Åseral	878
		1027 Audnedal	1 530
		1029 Lindesnes	4 395
		I alt	22 317
	Lyngdal/Farsund 1093	1003 Farsund	9 630
		1032 Lyngdal	7 064
		1034 Hægebostad	1 621
		I alt	18 315
	Flekkefjord 1094	1004 Flekkefjord	8 851
		1037 Kvinesdal	5 554
		1046 Sirdal	1 734
		I alt	16 139

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Rogaland	Egersund 1191	1101 Eigersund	13 288
		1111 Sokndal	3 358
		1112 Lund	3 096
		1114 Bjerkreim	2 456
		I alt	22 198
	Stavanger/Sandnes 1192	1103 Stavanger	108 818
		1102 Sandnes	52 998
		1122 Gjesdal	8 911
		1124 Sola	18 915
		1127 Randaberg	8 773
		1129 Forsand	1 018
		1130 Strand	10 122
		1133 Hjelmeland	2 756
		1141 Finnøy	2 865
		1142 Rennesøy	3 111
		1144 Kvitsøy	523
		I alt	218 810
	Haugesund 1193	1106 Haugesund	30 362
		1134 Suldal	4 043
		1135 Sauda	5 081
		1145 Bokn	786
		1146 Tysvær	8 828
		1149 Karmøy	36 971
		1151 Utsira	256
		1154 Vindafjord	4 848
	I alt	91 175	
	Jæren 1194	1121 Time	13 317
1119 Hå		13 921	
1120 Klepp		13 789	
I alt		41 027	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Hordaland	Bergen 1291	1201 Bergen	229 496
		1238 Kvam	8 592
		1241 Fusa	3 684
		1242 Samnanger	2 282
		1243 Os	13 896
		1244 Austevoll	4 406
		1245 Sund	5 160
		1246 Fjell	18 178
		1247 Askøy	19 727
		1251 Vaksdal	4 192
		1252 Modalen	354
		1253 Osterøy	7 006
		1256 Meland	5 353
		1259 Øygarden	3 623
		1260 Radøy	4 585
		1263 Lindås	12 492
		1264 Austrheim	2 527
		1265 Fedje	682
		1266 Masfjorden	1 774
			I alt
	Søndre Sunnhordland		
	1292	1214 Ølen	3 287
		1211 Etne	3 917
		1216 Sveio	4 623
		I alt	11 827
	Nordre Sunnhordland		
	1293	1221 Stord	16 144
		1219 Bømlo	10 739
		1222 Fitjar	2 992
		1223 Tysnes	2 843
		1224 Kvinnherad	13 196
		I alt	45 914
	Odda		
	1294	1228 Odda	7 727
		1227 Jondal	1 151
		1231 Ullensvang	3 562
		1232 Eidfjord	1 037
		I alt	13 477
	Voss		
	1295	1235 Voss	13 726
		1233 Ulvik	1 222
		1234 Granvin	1 044
		I alt	15 992

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Sogn og Fjordane	Florø 1491	1401 Flora	11 226
		1438 Bremanger	4 170
		I alt	15 396
	Høyanger 1492	1416 Høyanger	4 677
		1411 Gulen	2 489
		1412 Solund	959
		1418 Balestrand	1 513
		I alt	9 638
	Sogndal/Årdal 1493	1420 Sogndal	6 666
		1424 Årdal	5 797
		1417 Vik	2 965
		1419 Leikanger	2 183
		1421 Aurland	1 833
		1422 Lærdal	2 202
		1426 Luster	5 003
		I alt	26 649
	Førde 1494	1432 Førde	10 473
		1413 Hyllestad	1 554
		1428 Askvoll	3 349
		1429 Fjaler	2 964
1430 Gaular		2 886	
1431 Jølster		2 957	
1433 Naustdal		2 736	
I alt		26 919	
Nordfjord 1495	1439 Vågsøy	6 479	
	1443 Eid	5 780	
	1445 Gloppen	5 769	
	1449 Stryn	6 666	
	1441 Selje	3 066	
	1444 Hornindal	1 227	
I alt	28 987		

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population	
Møre og Romsdal	Molde 1591	1502 Molde	23 710	
		1535 Vestnes	6 530	
		1539 Rauma	7 415	
		1543 Nesset	3 289	
		1545 Midsund	1 978	
		1547 Aukra	2 978	
		1548 Fræna	9 005	
		1551 Eide	3 193	
		1557 Gjemnes	2 683	
		I alt	60 781	
		Kristiansund 1592	1503 Kristiansund	16 925
			1554 Averøy	5 409
			1556 Frei	5 199
			1569 Aure	2 782
			1572 Tustna	1 041
			1573 Smøla	2 432
		I alt	33 788	
		Ålesund 1593	1504 Ålesund	38 855
			1523 Ørskog	2 076
			1524 Norddal	1 960
			1525 Stranda	4 677
			1526 Stordal	1 052
			1528 Sykkylven	7 280
			1529 Skodje	3 513
			1531 Sula	7 070
			1532 Giske	6 344
			1534 Haram	8 774
			1546 Sandøy	1 332
			I alt	82 933
	Ulsteinvik 1594	1516 Ulstein	6 541	
		1511 Vanylven	3 584	
		1514 Sande	3 081	
		1515 Herøy	8 390	
		1517 Hareid	4 748	
		I alt	26 344	
	Ørsta/Volda 1595	1520 Ørsta	10 276	
		1519 Volda	8 322	
		I alt	18 598	
	Sunnalsøra 1596	1563 Sunnal	7 368	
		1560 Tingvoll	3 148	
		I alt	10 516	
	Surnadal 1597	1566 Surnadal	6 252	
		1567 Rindal	2 138	
		1571 Halså	1 808	
		I alt	10 198	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Sør-Trøndelag	Trondheim 1691	1601 Trondheim	148 859
		1624 Rissa	6 503
		1648 Midtre Gauldal	5 779
		1653 Melhus	13 169
		1657 Skaun	5 843
		1662 Klæbu	4 875
		1663 Malvik	11 132
		1664 Selbu	3 926
		1665 Tydal	949
		I alt	201 035
	Frøya/Hitra 1692	1620 Frøya	4 115
		1617 Hitra	4 038
		I alt	8 153
	Brekstad 1693	1621 Ørland	5 037
		1627 Bjugn	4 696
		1630 Åfjord	3 403
		1632 Roan	1 121
		1633 Osen	1 194
		I alt	15 451
	Oppdal 1694	1634 Oppdal	6 288
		1635 Rennebu	2 700
		I alt	8 988
	Orkanger 1695	1638 Orkdal	10 250
		1612 Hemne	4 324
		1613 Snillfjord	1 093
		1622 Agdenes	1 783
		1636 Meldal	3 991
I alt		21 441	
Røros 1696	1640 Røros	5 545	
	1644 Holtålen	2 239	
	I alt	7 784	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Nord-Trøndelag	Steinkjer 1791	1702 Steinkjer	20 459
		1718 Leksvik	3 512
		1723 Mosvik	925
		1724 Verran	2 733
		1725 Namdalseid	1 831
		1729 Inderøy	5 802
		1736 Snåsa	2 397
		I alt	37 659
	Namsos 1792	1703 Namsos	12 325
		1743 Høylandet	1 335
		1744 Overhalla	3 659
		1748 Fosnes	794
		1749 Flatanger	1 238
		I alt	19 351
	Stjørdalshalsen 1793	1714 Stjørdal	18 238
		1711 Meråker	2 637
		I alt	20 875
	Levanger/Verdalsøra 1794	1719 Levanger	17 501
		1721 Verdal	13 644
		1717 Frosta	2 430
		I alt	33 575
	Grong 1795	1742 Grong	2 565
		1738 Lierne	1 565
1739 Røyrvik		595	
1740 Namsskogan		989	
I alt		5 714	
Rørvik 1796	1750 Vikna	3 867	
	1751 Nærøy	5 353	
	1755 Leka	714	
	I alt	9 934	

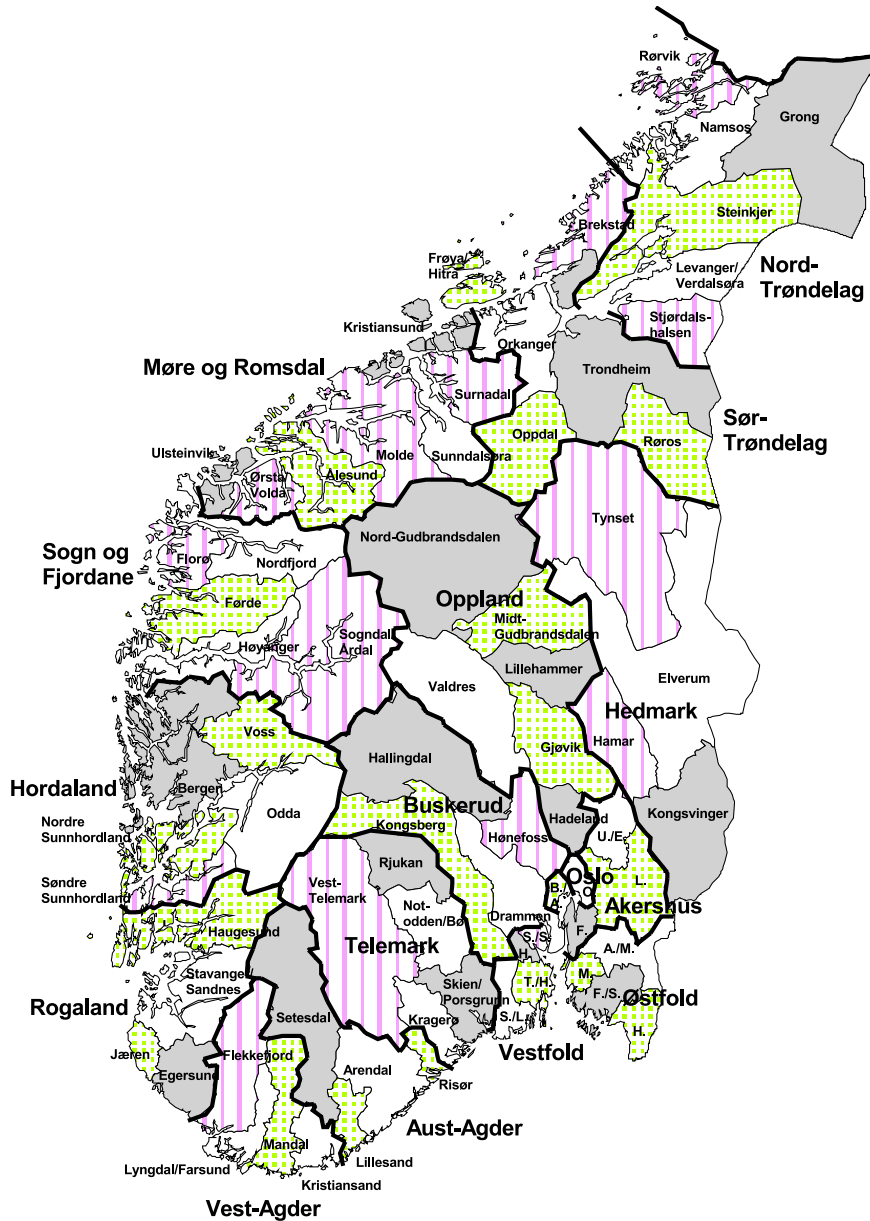
County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Nordland	Bodø 1891	1804 Bodø	41 367
		1836 Rødøy	1 570
		1837 Meløy	6 796
		1838 Gildeskål	2 351
		1839 Beiarn	1 311
		1840 Saltdal	4 887
		1841 Fauske	9 632
		1842 Skjerstad	1 098
		1845 Sørfold	2 367
		1848 Steigen	2 977
	1849 Hamarøy	2 008	
	I alt	76 364	
Nordland	Narvik 1892	1805 Narvik	18 600
		1850 Tysfjord	2 302
		1851 Lødingen	2 471
		1852 Tjeldsund	1 527
		1853 Evenes	1 523
		1854 Ballangen	2 775
		I alt	29 198
Nordland	Brønnøysund 1893	1813 Brønnøy	7 433
		1811 Bindal	1 921
		1812 Sømna	2 116
		1815 Vega	1 414
		1816 Vevelstad	592
	I alt	13 476	
Nordland	Sandnessjøen 1894	1820 Alstahaug	7 440
		1818 Herøy	1 881
		1822 Leirfjord	2 242
		1827 Dønna	1 582
		1834 Lurøy	2 107
		1835 Træna	466
	I alt	15 718	
Nordland	Mosjøen 1895	1824 Vefsn	13 553
		1825 Grane	1 652
		1826 Hattfjelldal	1 634
		I alt	16 839
Nordland	Mo i Rana 1896	1833 Rana	25 255
		1828 Nesna	1 882
		1832 Hemnes	4 689
		I alt	31 826
Nordland	Lofoten 1897	1865 Vågan	9 229
		1856 Røst	666
		1857 Værøy	775
		1859 Flakstad	1 575
		1860 Vestvågøy	10 750
		1874 Moskenes	1 352
		I alt	24 347
Nordland	Vesterålen 1898	1870 Sortland	9 230
		1866 Hadsel	8 321
		1867 Bø	3 288
		1868 Øksnes	4 758
		1871 Andøy	5 744
		I alt	31 341

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Troms	Harstad 1991	1901 Harstad	23 025
		1911 Kvæfjord	3 287
		1913 Skånland	3 109
		1915 Bjarkøy	602
		1917 Ibestad	1 763
		I alt	31 786
	Tromsø 1992	1902 Tromsø	59 145
		1933 Balsfjord	5 749
		1936 Karlsøy	2 496
		1938 Lyngen	3 225
		1939 Storfjord	1 872
		I alt	72 487
	Andselv 1993	1924 Målselv	7 054
		1919 Gratangen	1 345
		1920 Lavangen	1 052
		1922 Bardu	3 889
		1923 Salangen	2 346
		I alt	15 686
	Finnsnes 1994	1931 Lenvik	11 039
		1925 Sørreisa	3 294
1926 Dyrøy		1 337	
1927 Tranøy		1 695	
1928 Torsken		1 166	
1929 Berg		1 111	
I alt		19 642	
Nord-Troms 1995	1942 Nordreisa	4 821	
	1941 Skjervøy	2 934	
	1943 Kvænangen	1 435	
	1940 Gáivuotna-Kåfjord	2 369	
	I alt	11 559	

County	Economic Region/Code	Municipality	Population
Finmark	Vadsø 2091	2003 Vadsø	6 130
		2002 Vardø	2 705
		2024 Berlevåg	1 236
		2025 Deatnu-Tana	3 074
		2027 Unjárga-Nesseby	965
		2028 Båtsfjord	2 470
		I alt	16 580
		Hammerfest 2092	2004 Hammerfest
	2017 Kvalsund		1 106
	2018 Måsøy		1 477
	2019 Nordkapp		3 517
	2020 Porsanger		4 451
	2021 Káráš johka-Karasjok		2 901
	2022 Lebesby		1 463
	2023 Gamvik		1 288
	I alt	25 416	
	Alta 2093	2012 Alta	16 837
		2011 Guovdageaidnu-Kautokeino	3 068
		2014 Loppa	1 426
		2015 Hasvik	1 200
I alt		22 531	
Kirkenes 2094	2030 Sør-Varanger	9 532	


Maps

Economic Regions in Southern Norway



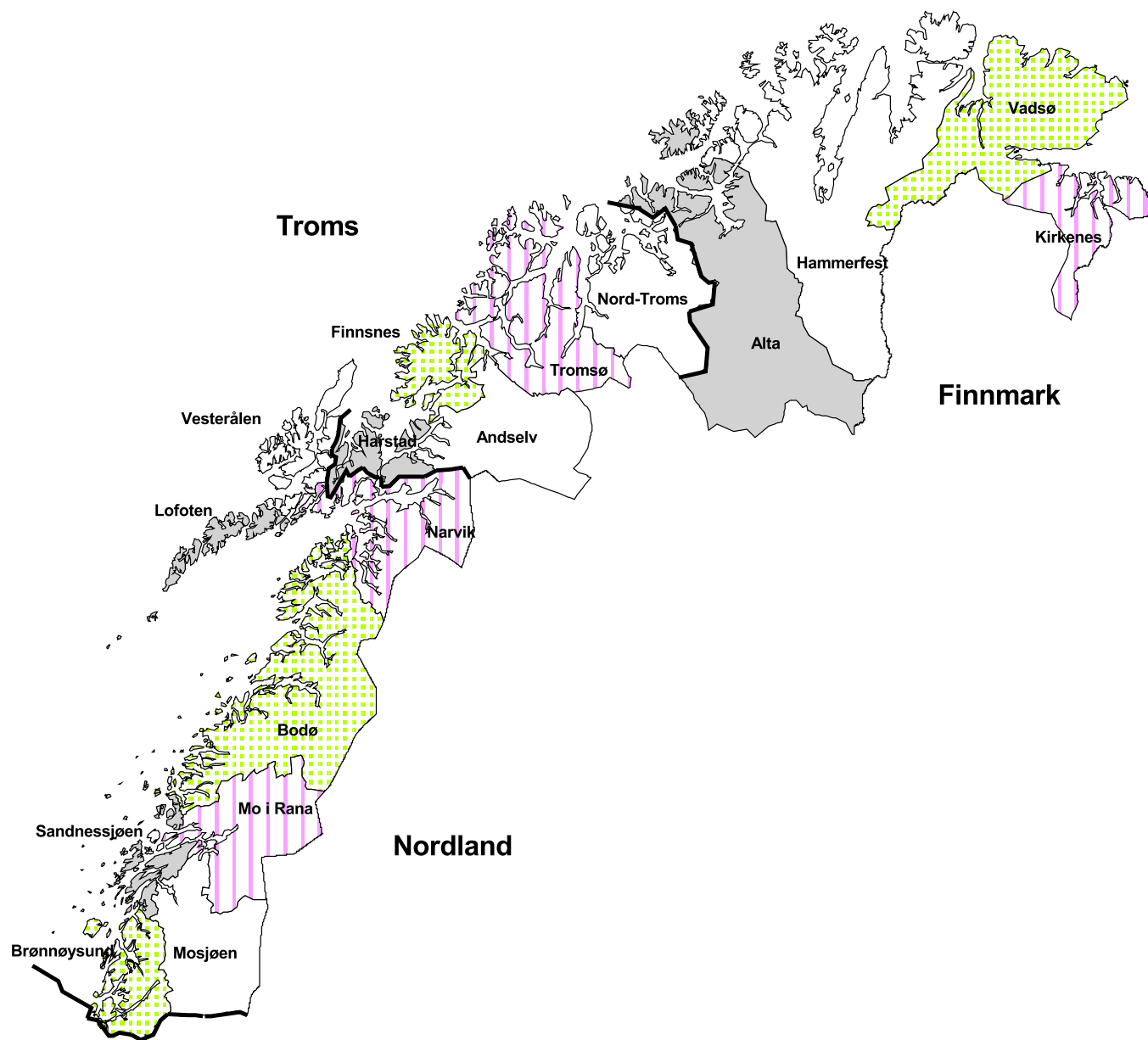
The complete names of the regions in Østfold, Akershus, Oslo and Vestfold are to be found at the county maps.

Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999




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Statistics Norway

Economic Regions in Northern Norway

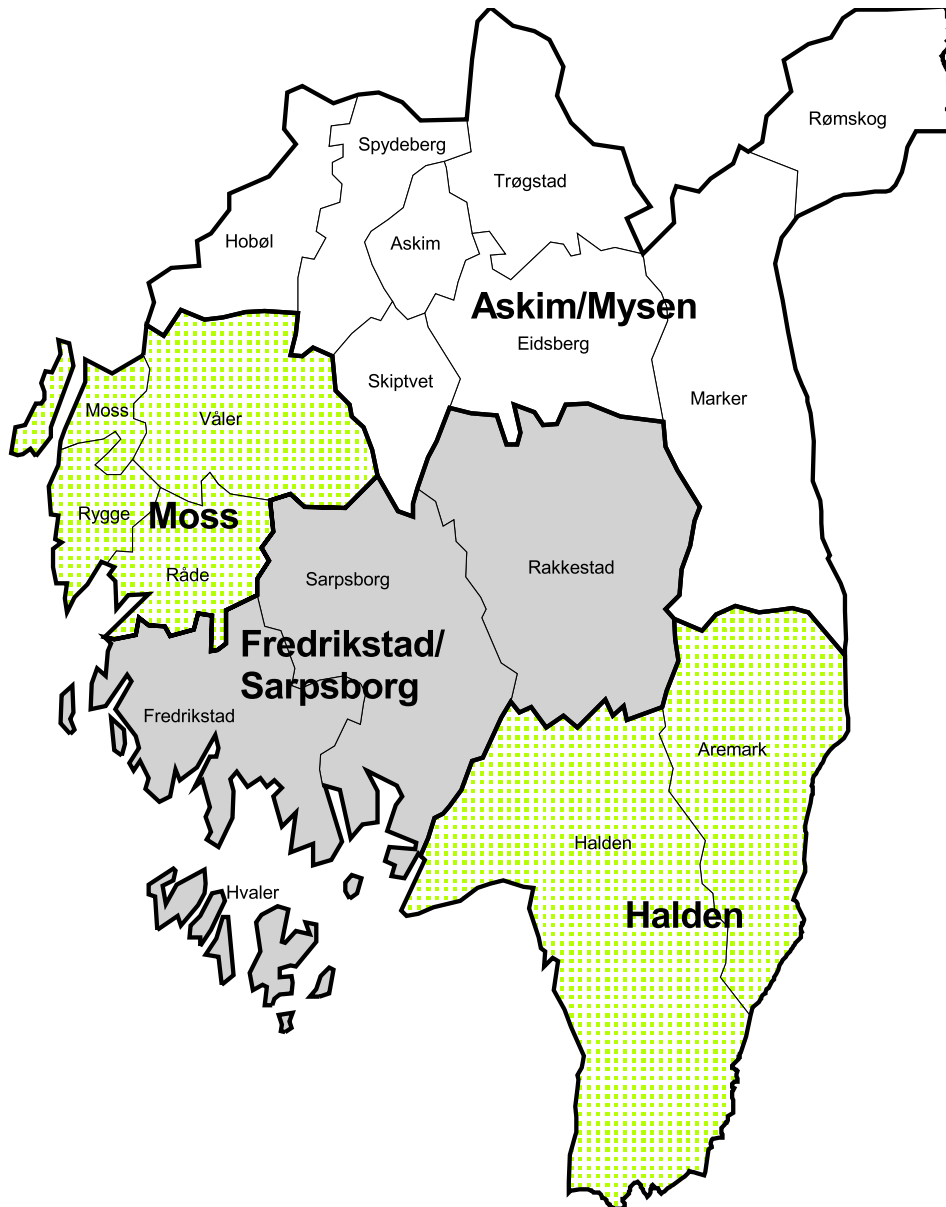


Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway

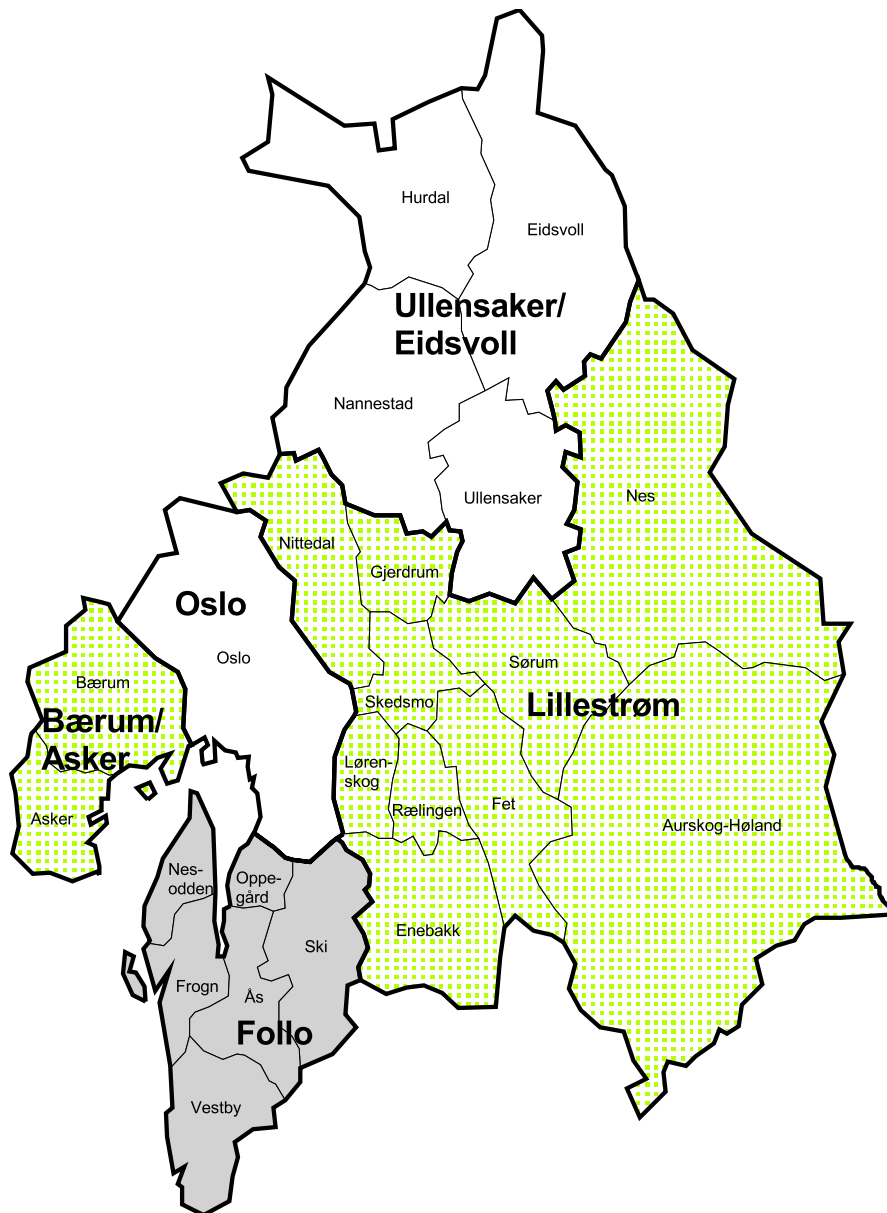
Economic Regions in Østfold



Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



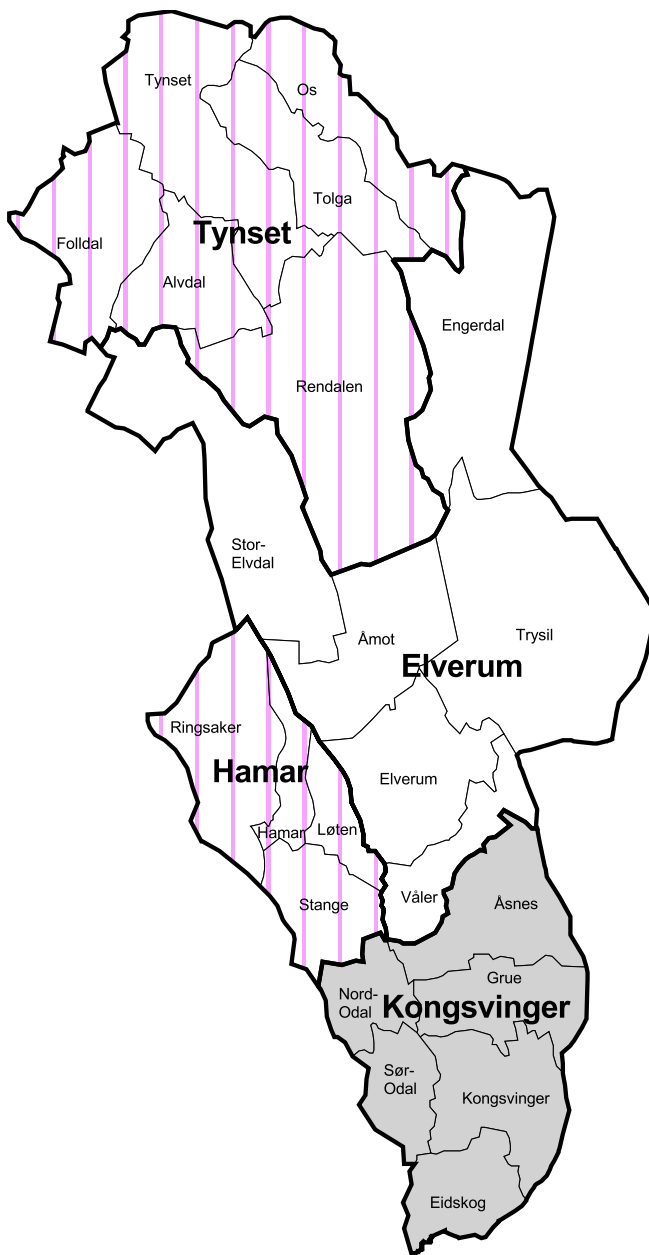
Economic Regions in Akershus and Oslo



Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



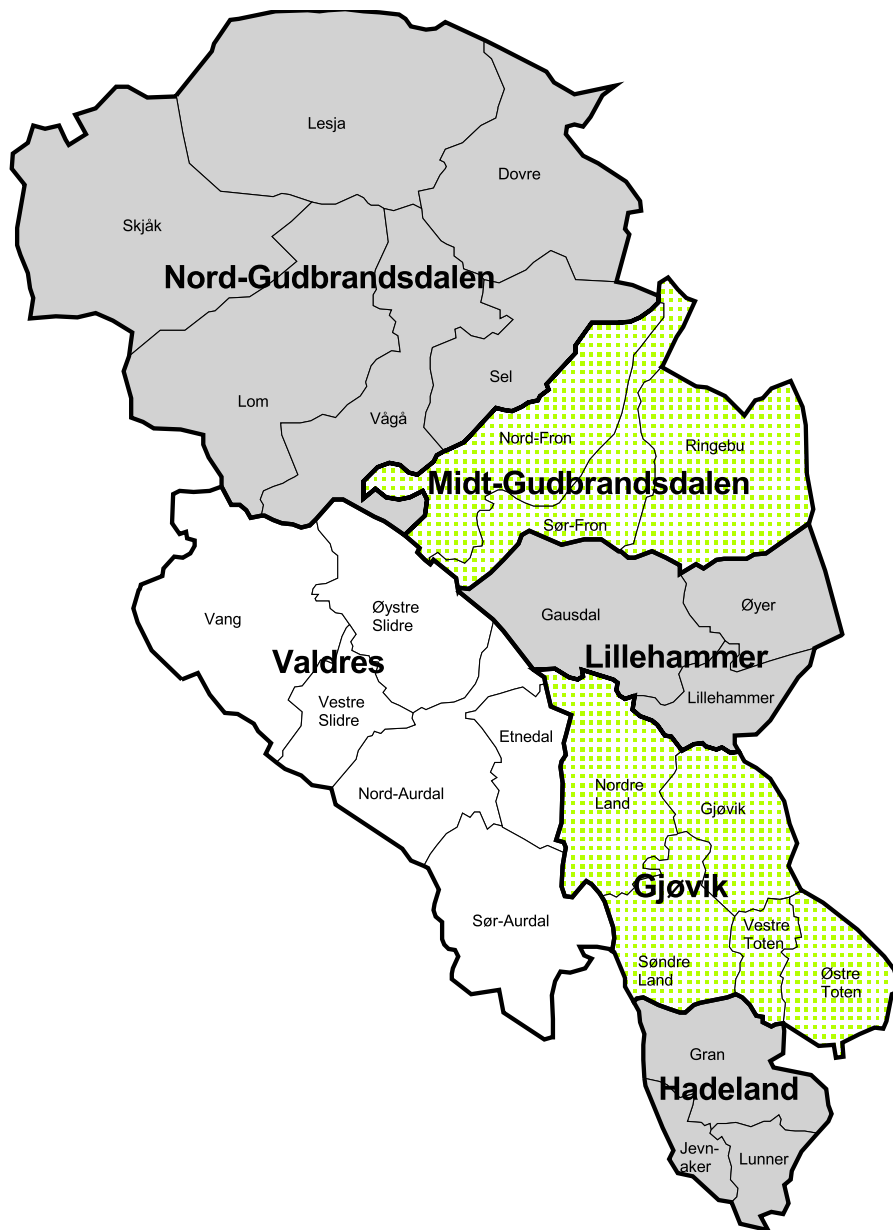
Economic Regions in Hedmark




Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



Economic Regions in Oppland

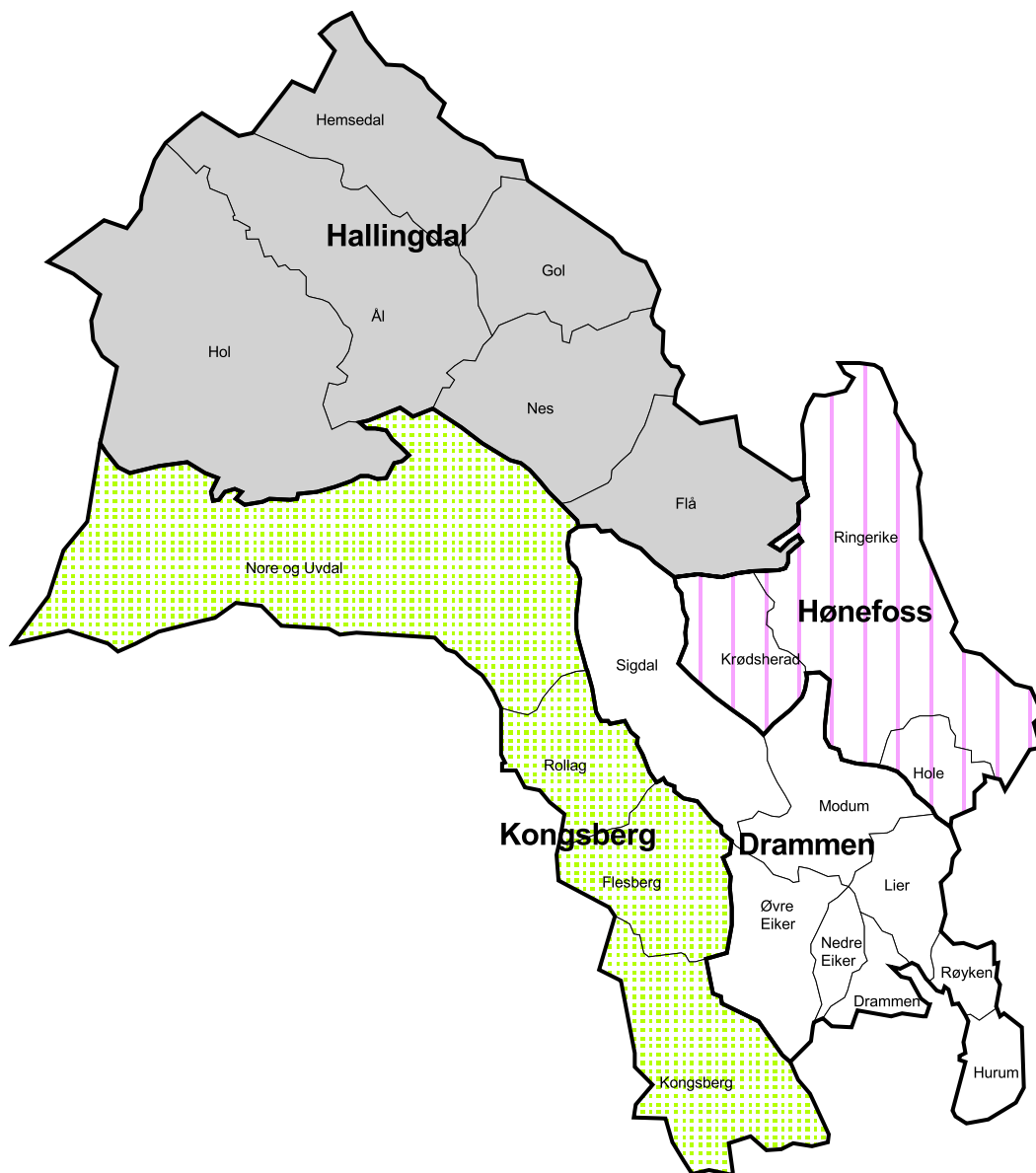


Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
 Ref. SSB/feb. 1999




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Economic Regions in Buskerud

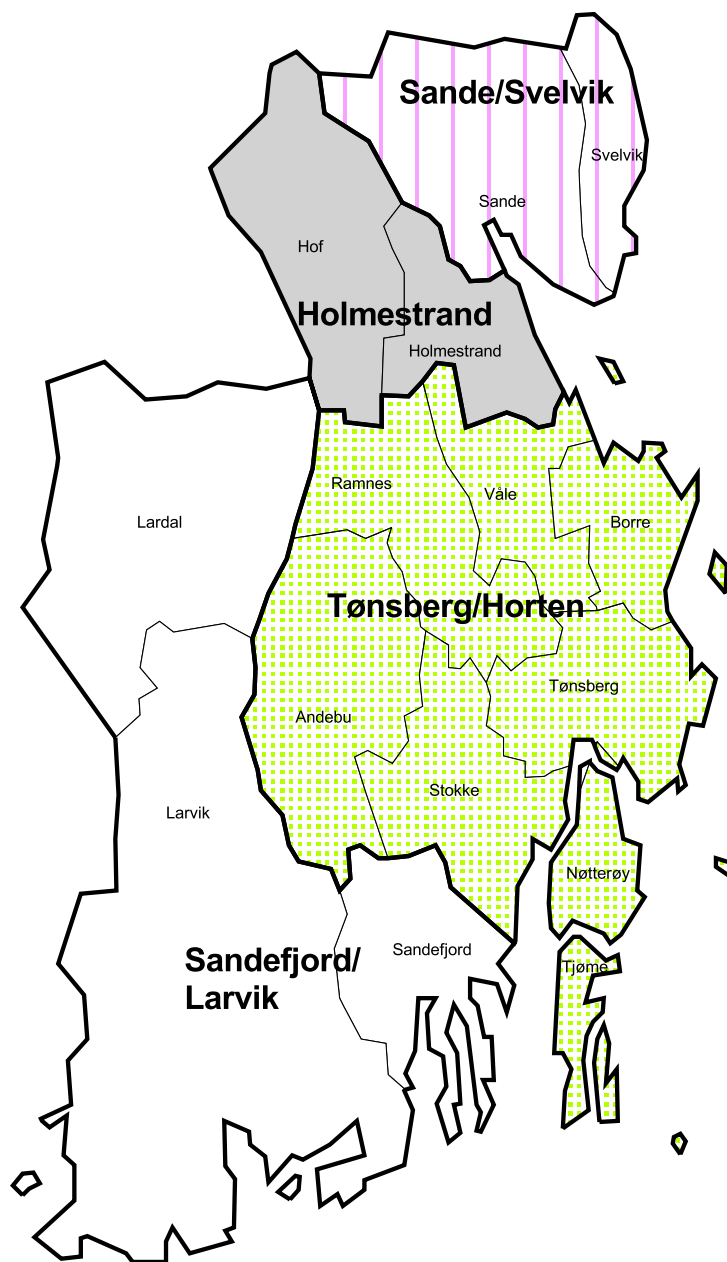


Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
 Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



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 Statistics Norway

Economic Regions in Vestfold




Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



Economic Regions in Telemark

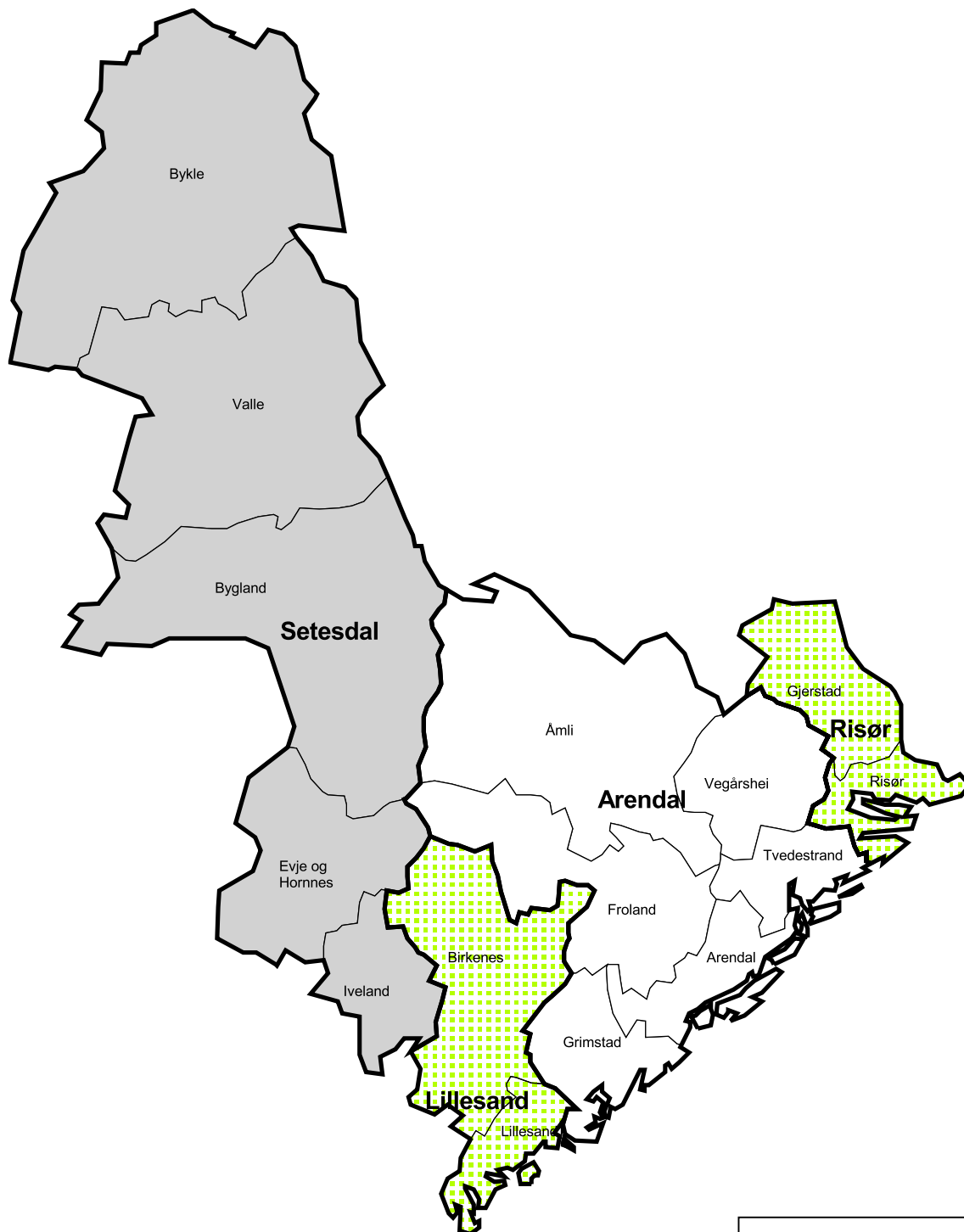


Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999




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Economic Regions in Aust-Agder

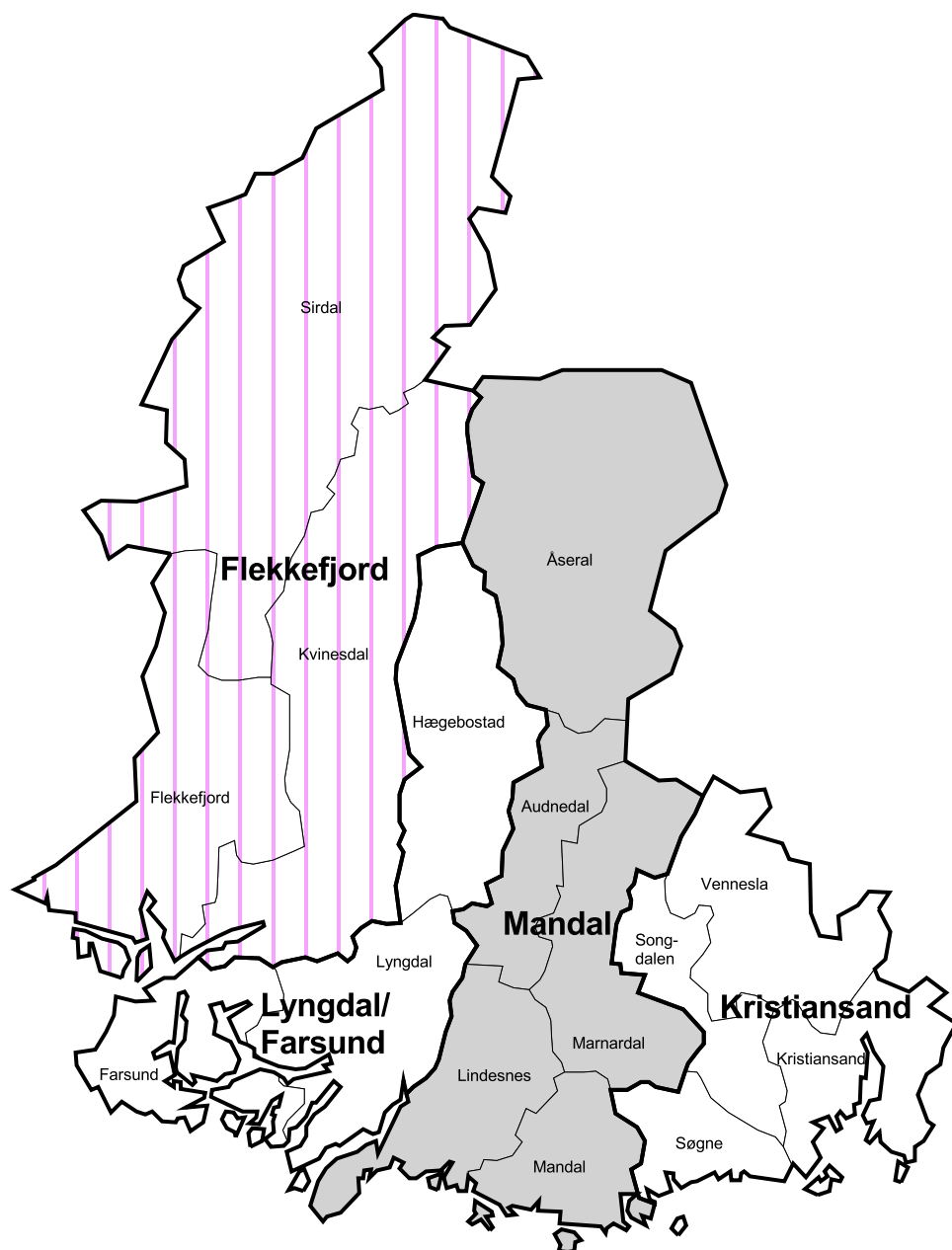


Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



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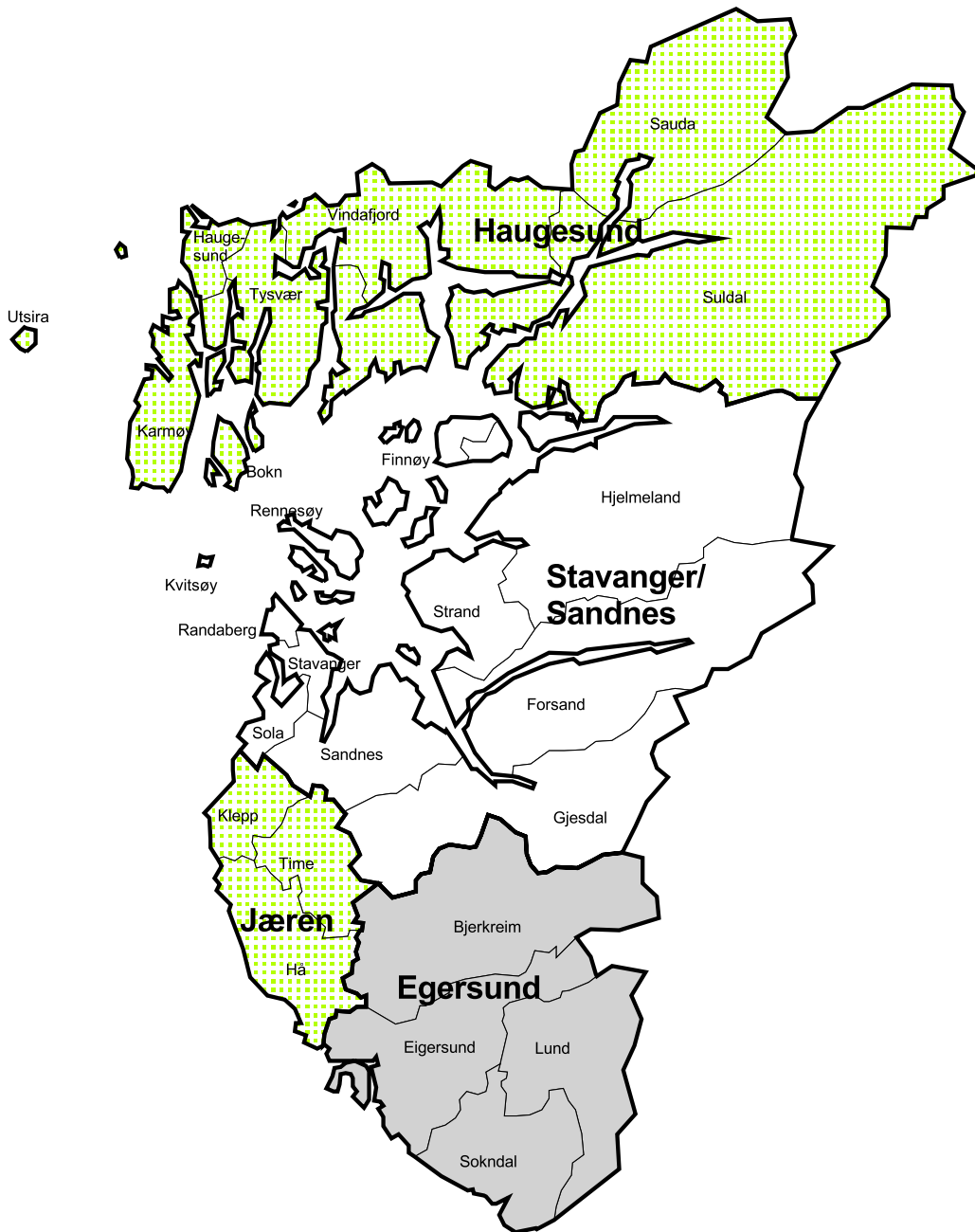
Economic Regions in Vest-Agder




Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



Economic Regions in Rogaland

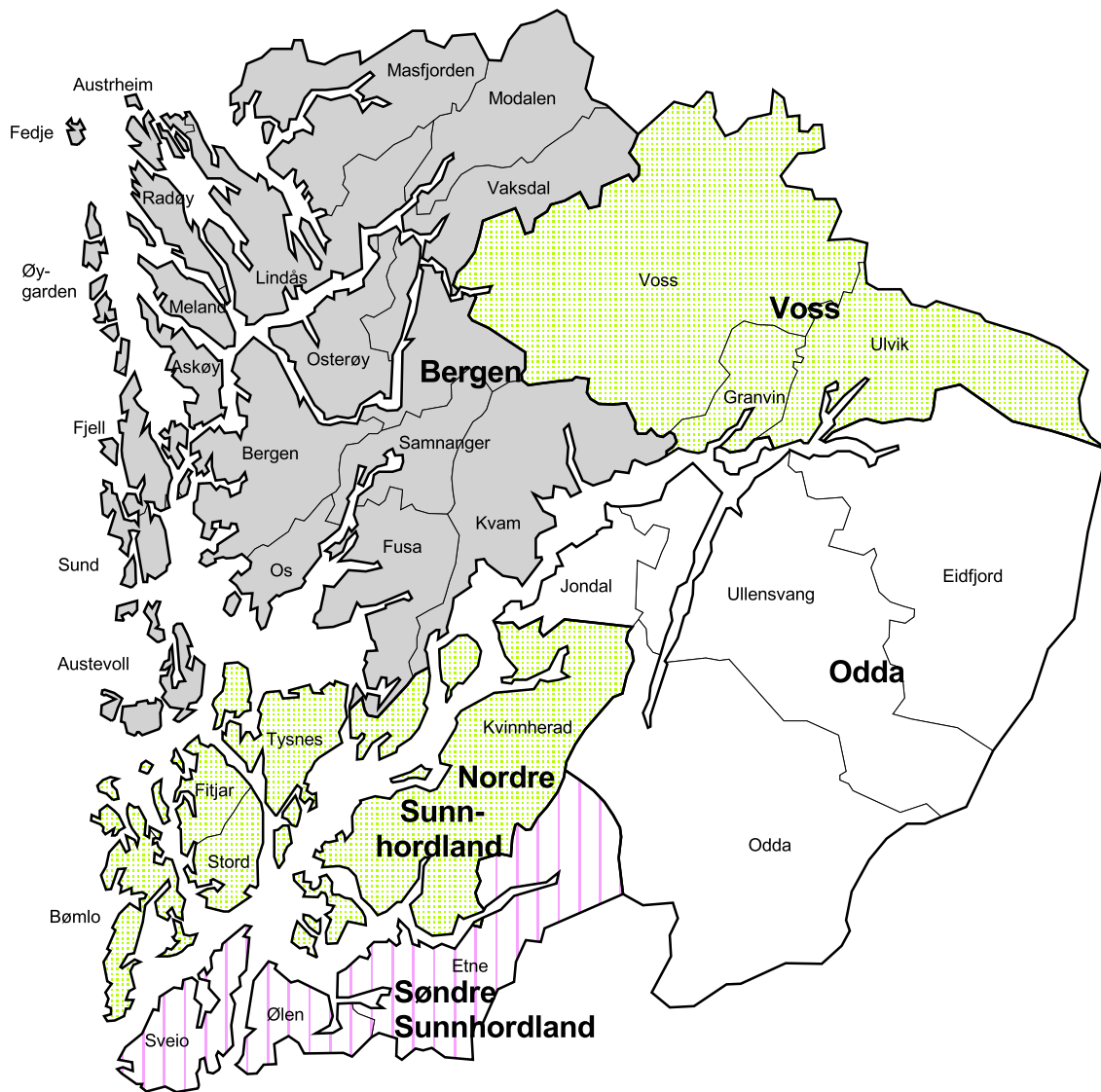


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Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



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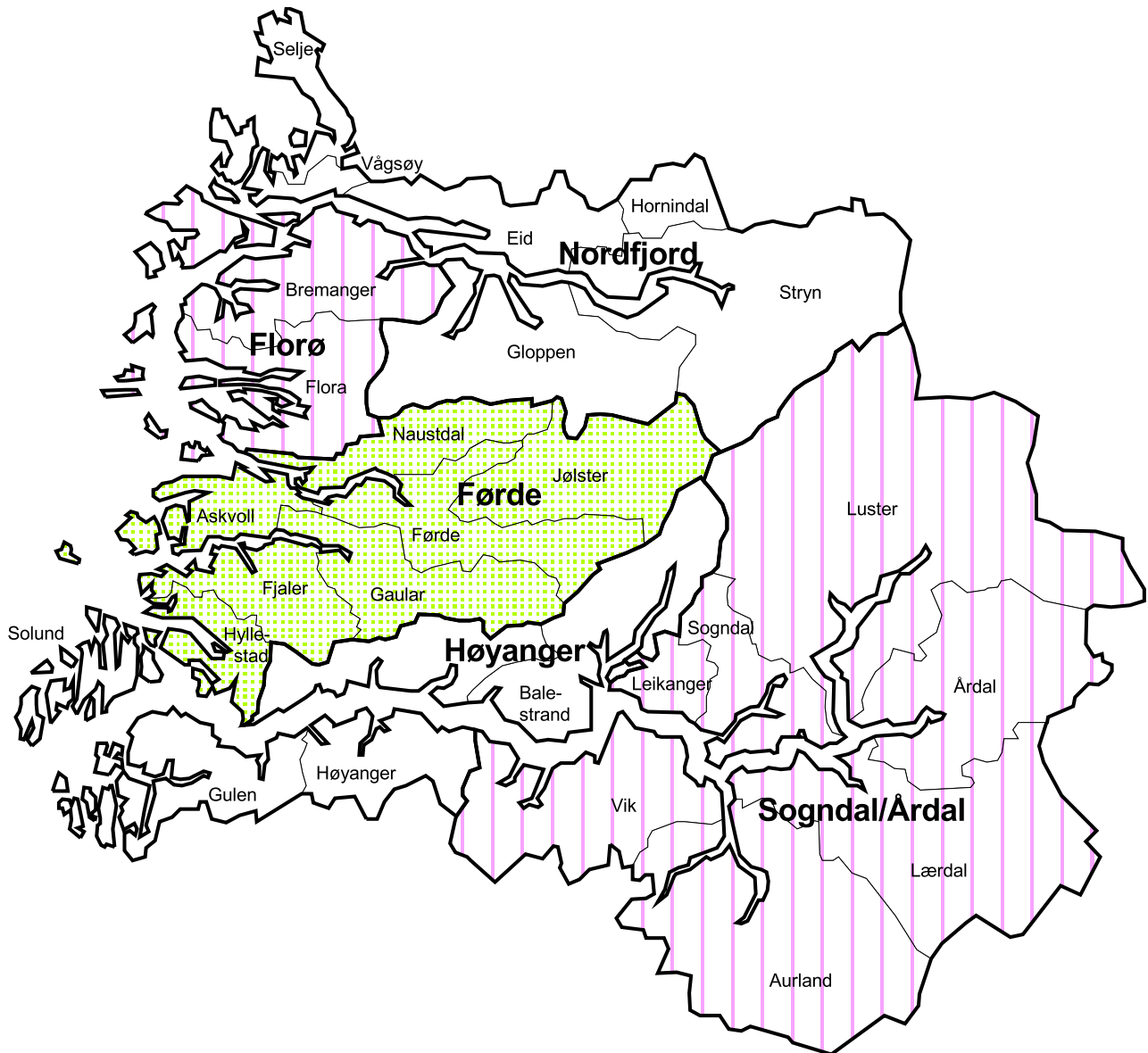
Economic Regions in Hordaland



Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999

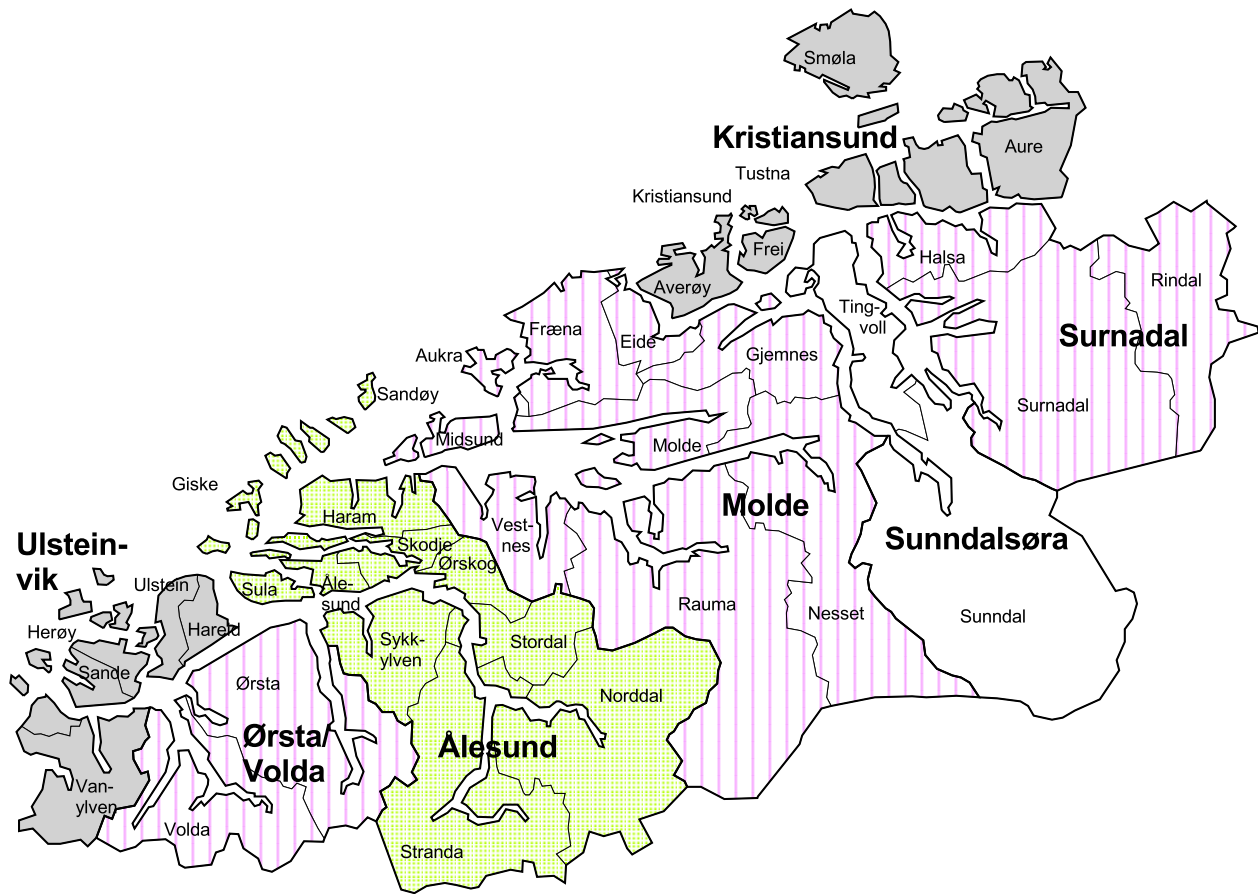


Economic Regions in Sogn og Fjordane



Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999

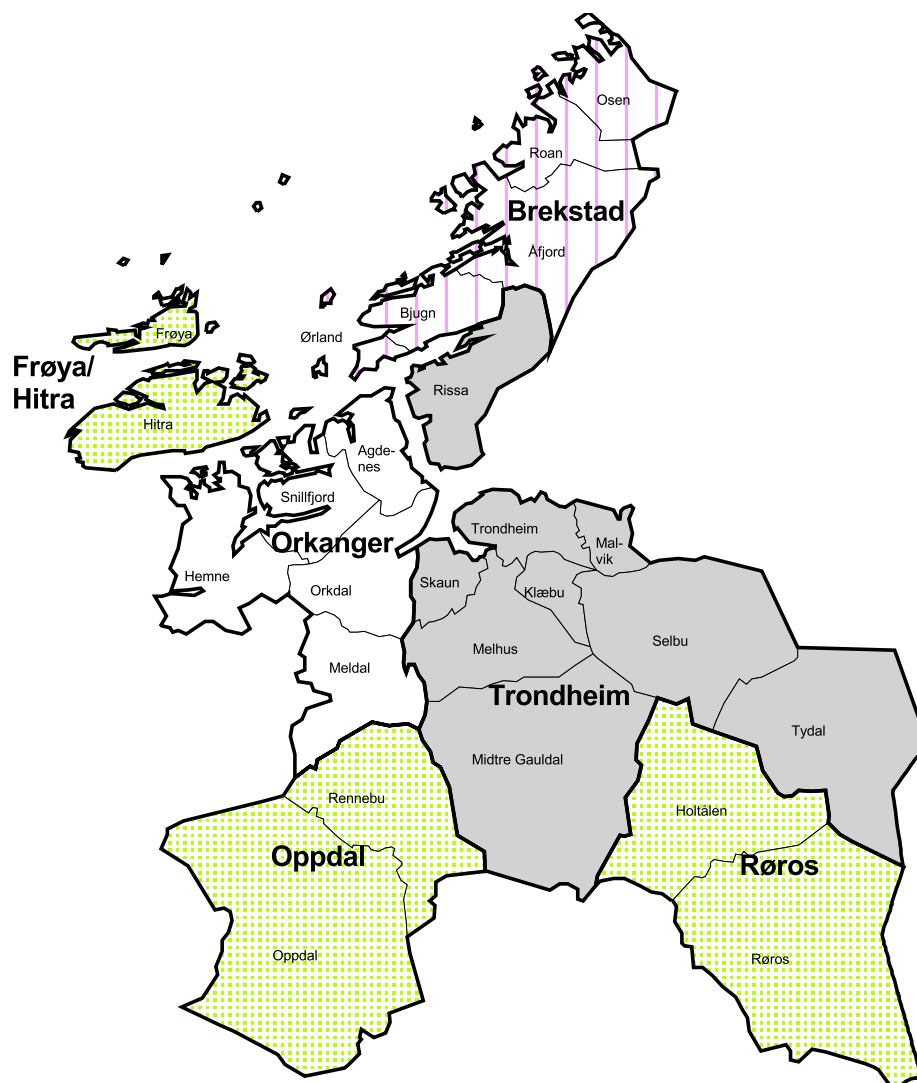
Economic Regions in Møre og Romsdal



Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
 Ref. SSB/feb. 1999

Statistisk sentralbyrå
 Statistics Norway

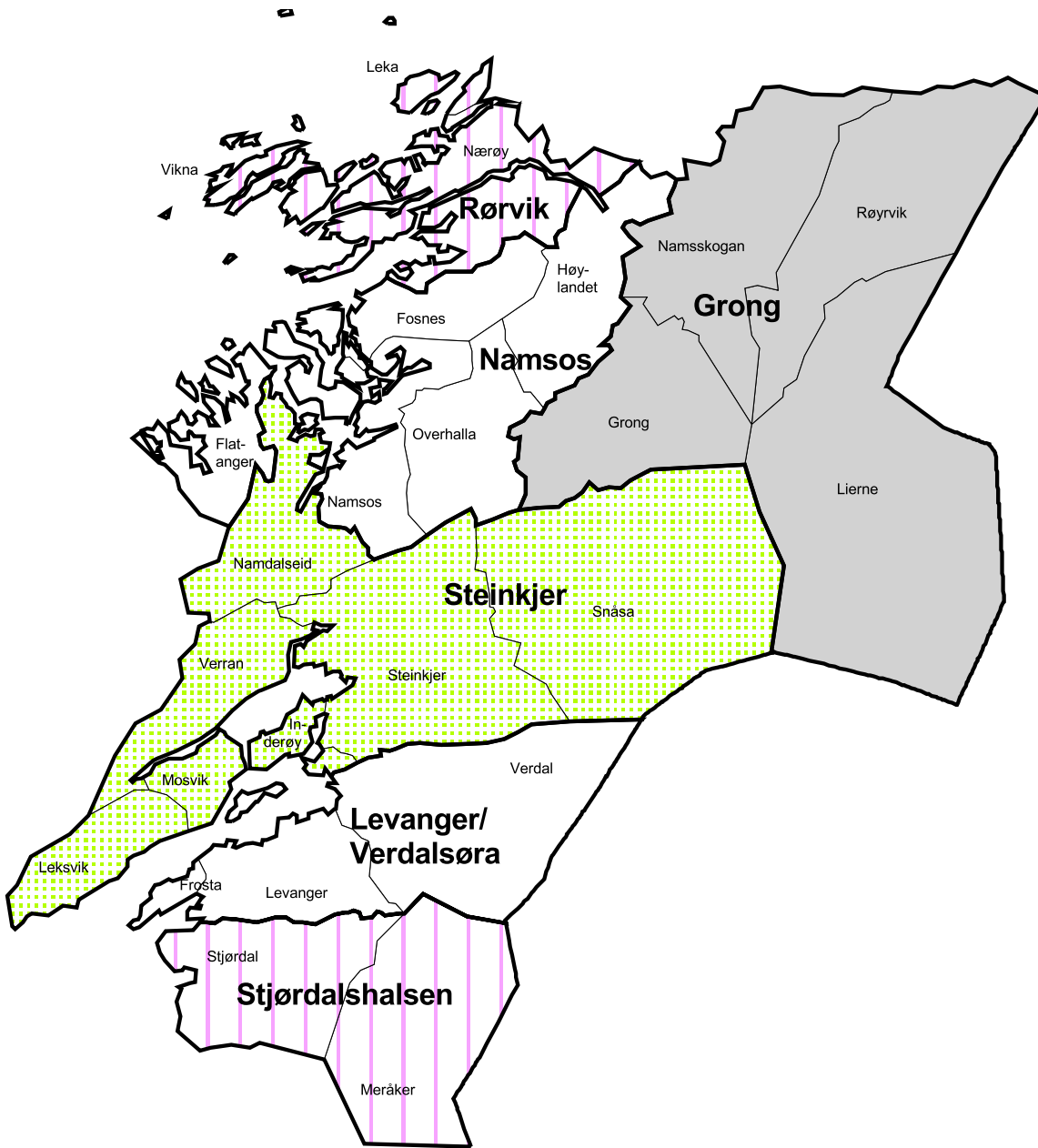
Economic Regions in Sør-Trøndelag



Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
 Ref. SSB/feb. 1999

Statistisk sentralbyrå
 Statistics Norway

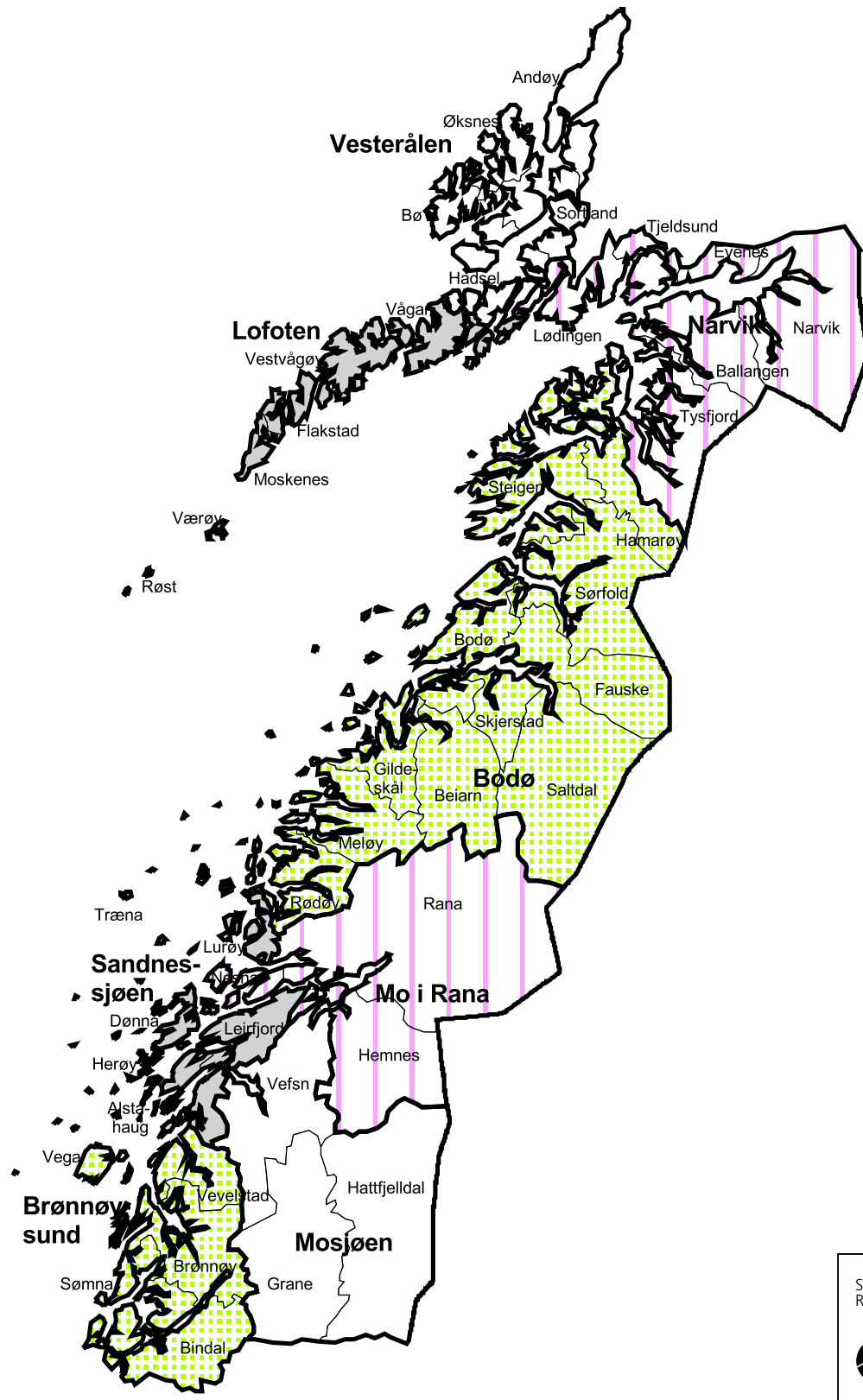
Economic Regions in Nord-Trøndelag



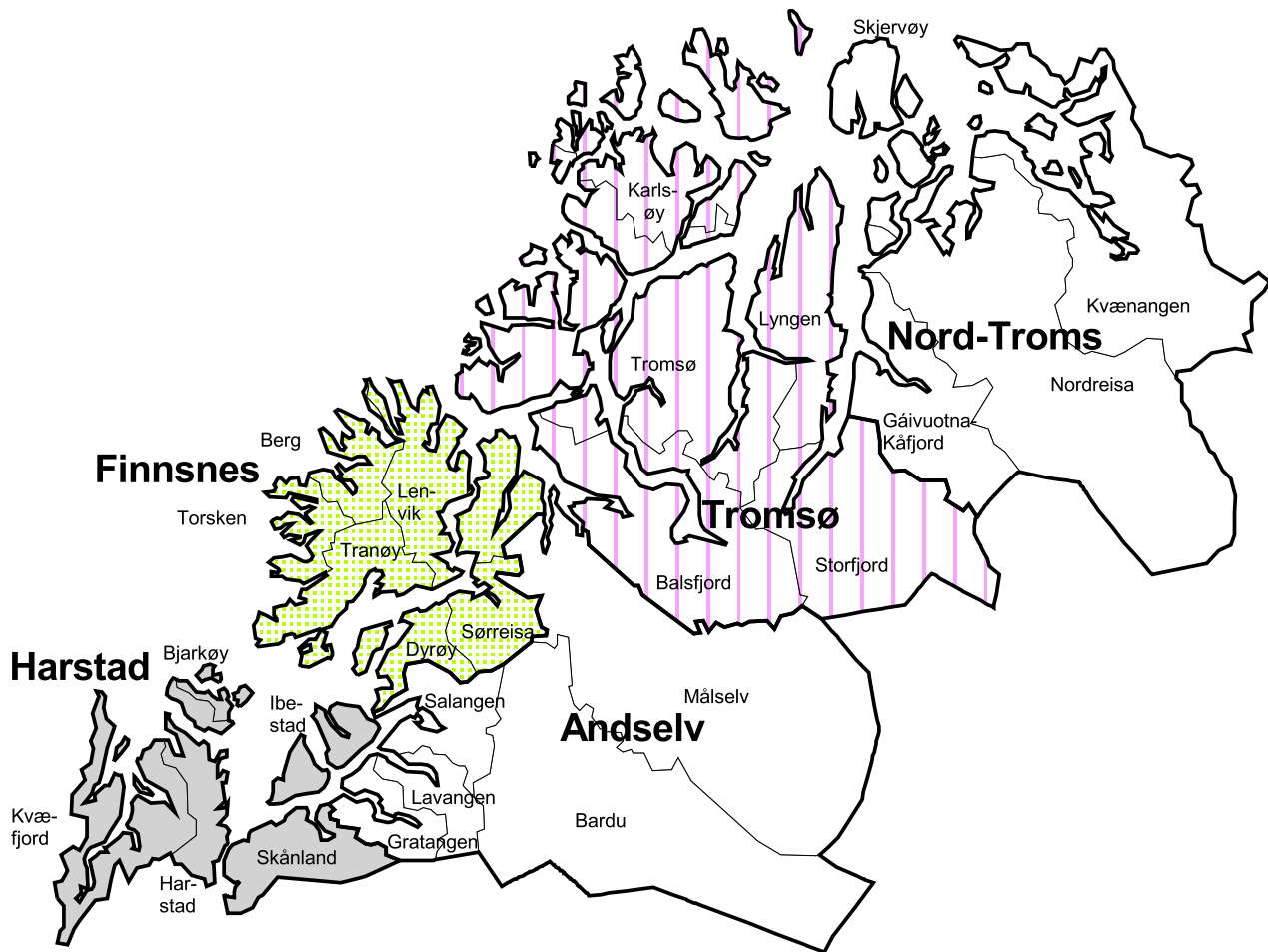
Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999




Economic Regions in Nordland



Economic Regions in Troms

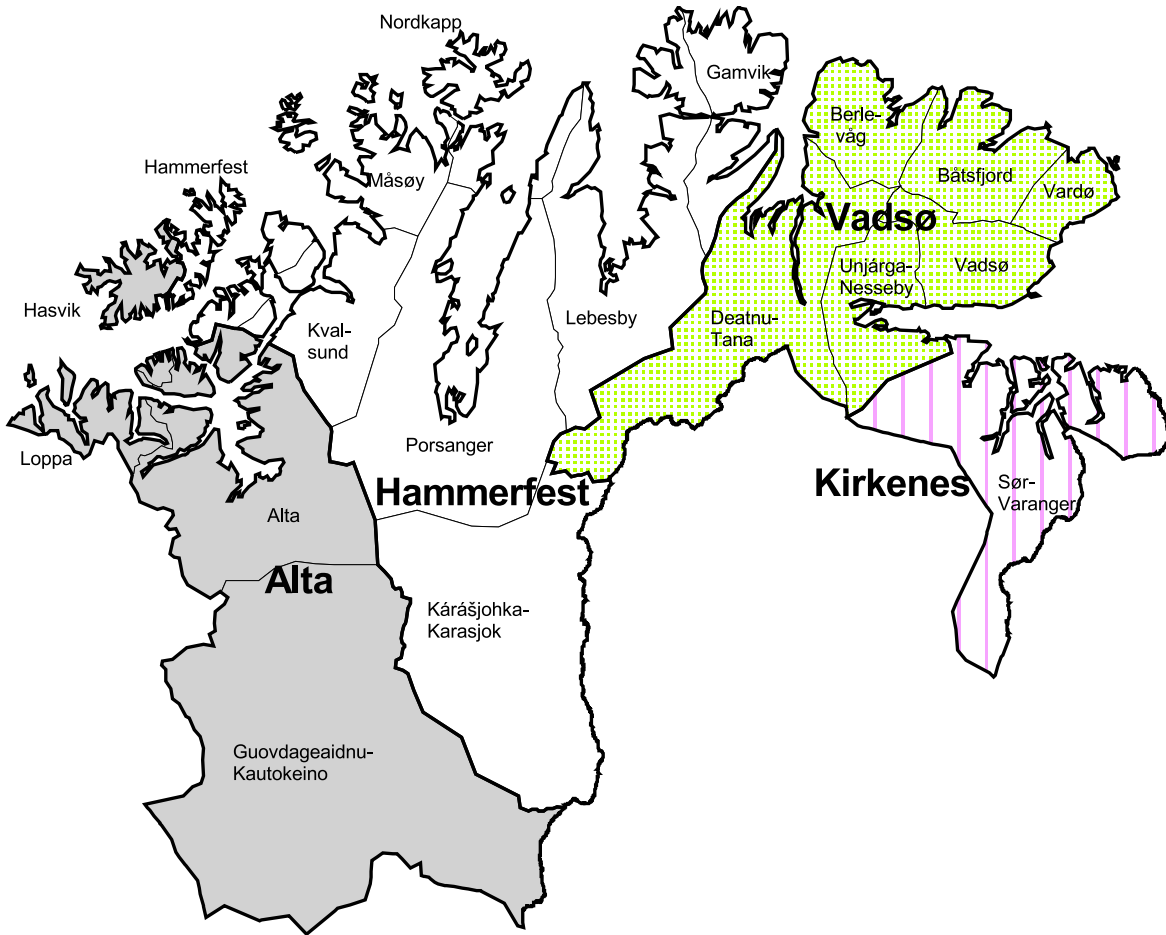


Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999




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Economic Regions in Finnmark



Source: Norwegian Mapping Authority
Ref. SSB/feb. 1999



Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway

Classification of Municipalities per 1 January 2000

Classification of Municipalities

01 Østfold

0101 Halden
0104 Moss
0105 Sarpsborg
0106 Fredrikstad
0111 Hvaler
0118 Aremark
0119 Marker
0121 Rømskog
0122 Trøgstad
0123 Spydeberg
0124 Askim
0125 Eidsberg
0127 Skiptvet
0128 Rakkestad
0135 Råde
0136 Rygge
0137 Våler
0138 Hobøl

02 Akershus

0211 Vestby
0213 Ski
0214 Ås
0215 Frogn
0216 Nesodden
0217 Oppegård
0219 Bærum
0220 Asker
0221 Aurskog-Høland
0226 Sørum
0227 Fet
0228 Rælingen
0229 Enebakk
0230 Lørenskog
0231 Skedsmo
0233 Nittedal
0234 Gjerdrum
0235 Ullensaker
0236 Nes
0237 Eidsvoll
0238 Nannestad
0239 Hurdal

03 Oslo

0301 Oslo

04 Hedmark

0402 Kongsvinger
0403 Hamar
0412 Ringsaker
0415 Løten
0417 Stange
0418 Nord-Odal
0419 Sør-Odal
0420 Eidskog
0423 Grue
0425 Åsnes
0426 Våler
0427 Elverum
0428 Trysil
0429 Åmot
0430 Stor-Elvdal
0432 Rendalen
0434 Engerdal
0436 Tolga
0437 Tynset
0438 Alvdal
0439 Folldal
0441 Os

05 Oppland

0501 Lillehammer
0502 Gjøvik
0511 Dovre
0512 Lesja
0513 Skjåk
0514 Lom
0515 Vågå
0516 Nord-Fron
0517 Sel
0519 Sør-Fron
0520 Ringebu
0521 Øyer
0522 Gausdal
0528 Østre Toten
0529 Vestre Toten
0532 Jevnaker
0533 Lunner
0534 Gran
0536 Søndre Land
0538 Nordre Land
0540 Sør-Aurdal
0541 Etnedal
0542 Nord-Aurdal
0543 Vestre Slidre
0544 Øystre Slidre
0545 Vang

06 Buskerud

0602 Drammen
0604 Kongsberg
0605 Ringerike
0612 Hole
0615 Flå
0616 Nes
0617 Gol
0618 Hemsedal
0619 Ål
0620 Hol
0621 Sigdal
0622 Krødsherad
0623 Modum
0624 Øvre Eiker
0625 Nedre Eiker
0626 Lier
0627 Røyken
0628 Hurum
0631 Flesberg
0632 Rollag
0633 Nore og Uvdal

07 Vestfold

0701 Borre
0702 Holmestrand
0704 Tønsberg
0706 Sandefjord
0709 Larvik
0711 Svelvik
0713 Sande
0714 Hof
0716 Våle
0718 Ramnes
0719 Andebu
0720 Stokke
0722 Nøtterøy
0723 Tjøme
0728 Lardal

08 Telemark

0805 Porsgrunn
0806 Skien
0807 Notodden
0811 Siljan
0814 Bamble
0815 Kragerø
0817 Drangedal
0819 Nome
0821 Bø
0822 Sauherad
0826 Tinn
0827 Hjartdal

0828 Seljord
0829 Kviteseid
0830 Nissedal
0831 Fyresdal
0833 Tokke
0834 Vinje

09 Aust-Agder

0901 Risør
0904 Grimstad
0906 Arendal
0911 Gjerstad
0912 Vegårshei
0914 Tvedestrand
0919 Froland
0926 Lillesand
0928 Birkenes
0929 Åmli
0935 Iveland
0937 Evje og Hornnes
0938 Bygland
0940 Valle
0941 Bykle

10 Vest-Agder

1001 Kristiansand
1002 Mandal
1003 Farsund
1004 Flekkefjord
1014 Vennesla
1017 Songdalen
1018 Søgne
1021 Marnardal
1026 Åseral
1027 Audnedal
1029 Lindesnes
1032 Lyngdal
1034 Hægebostad
1037 Kvinesdal
1046 Sirdal

11 Rogaland

1101 Eigersund
1102 Sandnes
1103 Stavanger
1106 Haugesund
1111 Sokndal
1112 Lund
1114 Bjerkreim
1119 Hå
1120 Klepp
1121 Time
1122 Gjesdal
1124 Sola
1127 Randaberg
1129 Forsand
1130 Strand
1133 Hjelmeland

1134 Suldal
1135 Sauda
1141 Finnøy
1142 Rennesøy
1144 Kvitsøy
1145 Bokn
1146 Tysvær
1149 Karmøy
1151 Utsira
1154 Vindafjord

12 Hordaland

1201 Bergen
1211 Etne
1214 Ølen
1216 Sveio
1219 Bømlo
1221 Stord
1222 Fitjar
1223 Tysnes
1224 Kvinnherad
1227 Jondal
1228 Odda
1231 Ullensvang
1232 Eidfjord
1233 Ulvik
1234 Granvin
1235 Voss
1238 Kvam
1241 Fusa
1242 Samnanger
1243 Os
1244 Austevoll
1245 Sund
1246 Fjell
1247 Askøy
1251 Vaksdal
1252 Modalen
1253 Osterøy
1256 Meland
1259 Øygarden
1260 Radøy
1263 Lindås
1264 Austrheim
1265 Fedje
1266 Masfjorden

14 Sogn og Fjordane

1401 Flora
1411 Gulen
1412 Solund
1413 Hyllestad
1416 Høyanger
1417 Vik
1418 Balestrand
1419 Leikanger
1420 Sogndal

1421 Aurland
1422 Lærdal
1424 Årdal
1426 Luster
1428 Askvoll
1429 Fjaler
1430 Gaular
1431 Jølster
1432 Førde
1433 Naustdal
1438 Bremanger
1439 Vågsøy
1441 Selje
1443 Eid
1444 Hornindal
1445 Gloppen
1449 Stryn

15 Møre og Romsdal

1502 Molde
1503 Kristiansund
1504 Ålesund
1511 Vanylven
1514 Sande
1515 Herøy
1516 Ulstein
1517 Hareid
1519 Volda
1520 Ørsta
1523 Ørskog
1524 Norddal
1525 Stranda
1526 Stordal
1528 Sykkylven
1529 Skodje
1531 Sula
1532 Giske
1534 Haram
1535 Vestnes
1539 Rauma
1543 Nesset
1545 Midsund
1546 Sandøy
1547 Aukra
1548 Fræna
1551 Eide
1554 Averøy
1556 Frei
1557 Gjemnes
1560 Tingvoll
1563 Sunndal
1566 Surnadal
1567 Rindal
1569 Aure
1571 Halså
1572 Tustna
1573 Smøla

16 Sør-Trøndelag

1601 Trondheim
 1612 Hemne
 1613 Snillfjord
 1617 Hitra
 1620 Frøya
 1621 Ørland
 1622 Agdenes
 1624 Rissa
 1627 Bjugn
 1630 Åfjord
 1632 Roan
 1633 Osen
 1634 Oppdal
 1635 Rennebu
 1636 Meldal
 1638 Orkdal
 1640 Røros
 1644 Holtålen
 1648 Midtre Gauldal
 1653 Melhus
 1657 Skaun
 1662 Klæbu
 1663 Malvik
 1664 Selbu
 1665 Tydal

17 Nord-Trøndelag

1702 Steinkjer
 1703 Namsos
 1711 Meråker
 1714 Stjørdal
 1717 Frosta
 1718 Leksvik
 1719 Levanger
 1721 Verdal
 1723 Mosvik
 1724 Verran
 1725 Namdalseid
 1729 Inderøy
 1736 Snåsa
 1738 Lierne
 1739 Røyrvik
 1740 Namsskogan
 1742 Grong
 1743 Høylandet
 1744 Overhalla
 1748 Fosnes
 1749 Flatanger
 1750 Vikna
 1751 Nærøy
 1755 Leka

18 Nordland

1804 Bodø
 1805 Narvik
 1811 Bindal
 1812 Sømna

1813 Brønnøy
 1815 Vega
 1816 Vevelstad
 1818 Herøy
 1820 Alstahaug
 1822 Leirfjord
 1824 Vefsn
 1825 Grane
 1826 Hattfjelldal
 1827 Dønna
 1828 Nesna
 1832 Hemnes
 1833 Rana
 1834 Lurøy
 1835 Træna
 1836 Rødøy
 1837 Meløy
 1838 Gildeskål
 1839 Beiarn
 1840 Saltdal
 1841 Fauske
 1842 Skjerstad
 1845 Sørfold
 1848 Steigen
 1849 Hamarøy
 1850 Tysfjord
 1851 Lødingen
 1852 Tjeldsund
 1853 Evenes
 1854 Ballangen
 1856 Røst
 1857 Værøy
 1859 Flakstad
 1860 Vestvågøy
 1865 Vågan
 1866 Hadsel
 1867 Bø
 1868 Øksnes
 1870 Sortland
 1871 Andøy
 1874 Moskenes

19 Troms

1901 Harstad
 1902 Tromsø
 1911 Kvæfjord
 1913 Skånland
 1915 Bjarkøy
 1917 Ibestad
 1919 Gratangen
 1920 Lavangen
 1922 Bardu
 1923 Salangen
 1924 Målselv
 1925 Sørreisa
 1926 Dyrøy
 1927 Tranøy

1928 Torsken
 1929 Berg
 1931 Lenvik
 1933 Balsfjord
 1936 Karlsøy
 1938 Lyngen
 1939 Storfjord
 1940 Gáivuotna¹ - Kåfjord
 1941 Skjervøy
 1942 Nordreisa
 1943 Kvænangen

20 Finnmark

2002 Vardø
 2003 Vadsø
 2004 Hammerfest
 2011 Guovdageaidnu -
 Kautokeino
 2012 Alta
 2014 Loppa
 2015 Hasvik
 2017 Kvalsund
 2018 Måsøy
 2019 Nordkapp
 2020 Porsanger
 2021 Kárášjohka -
 Karasjok
 2022 Lebesby
 2023 Gamvik
 2024 Berlevåg
 2025 Deatnu - Tana
 2027 Unjárga - Nesseby
 2028 Båtsfjord
 2030 Sør-Varanger

Other Norwegian areas²**21 Svalbard**

2111 Spitsbergen
 2121 Bjørnøya
 2131 Hopen

22 Jan Mayen

2211 Jan Mayen

23 The Continental shelf

2311 The shelf south of 62°N

2321 The shelf north of 62°N

¹ Lapp names used as from 2 February 1994.

² The areas are not counties or municipalities, but have been given codes for use in registration of workplace.

Classification of Regions

Code	Name	Counties
1	Oslo and Akershus	Oslo and Akershus
2	Hedmark and Oppland	Hedmark and Oppland
3	Sør-Østlandet	Østfold, Buskerud, Vestfold and Telemark
4	Agder and Rogaland	Aust-Agder, Vest-Agder og Rogaland
5	Vestlandet	Hordaland, Sogn og Fjordane and Møre og Romsdal
6	Trøndelag	Sør-Trøndelag and Nord-Trøndelag
7	Nord-Norge	Nordland, Troms and Finnmark

If aggregated data for the three regions called Oslo and Akershus, Hedmark and Oppland and Sør-Østlandet are used, these are to be presented under the name Østlandet.

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