Norwegian Citizen Panel

2023, 26th Wave

Methodology report

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March 2023

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BACKGROUND

This report describes the procedures of data collection in the 26th wave of The Norwegian Citizen Panel. Technical aspects of data collection are discussed, along with the representativity of the panel, and how survey weights are calculated.

The Norwegian Citizen Panel (NCP) is one of the main components of Digital Social Science Core Facility (DIGSSCORE) at the University of Bergen. NCP is as a collaboration between several departments at the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Bergen and NORCE

The twenty-sixth wave of NCP was part of the second wave of KODEM (Coordinated Online Panels for research on Democracy and Governance in Norway), a digital infrastructure for coordinating panel surveys directed at different subpopulations. In addition to NCP, the subpopulations were elected representatives on all political levels in the Panel of Elected Representatives (PER), and public administrators in the Panel of Public Administrators (NFP).

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

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE SURVEY

SOFTWARE

The surveys are administered through the web-based survey software Confirmit. 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 programs the survey in Confirmit on behalf of The Norwegian Citizen Panel.

PILOT, SOFT LAUNCH, AND DISTRIBUTION

The survey went through small-N pilot testing before data collection. In addition, the survey was tested extensively during the development phase by ideas2evidence and the researchers involved in the project.

The pilot testing was regarded as successful, and no major technical revisions were deemed necessary.

The field period started by inviting a random sample of high participation respondents (soft launch). Soft launch is used in order to minimize the consequences if the questionnaire contained technical errors. No technical errors were discovered during soft launch.

RANDOMIZATION PROCEDURES

Each wave of NCP has an extensive use of randomization procedures. The context of each randomization procedure may vary, [1] but they all share some commonalities.

All randomization procedures are executed live in the questionnaire. This means that the randomization takes place while the respondent is in the questionnaire, as opposed to pre-defined randomizations that are uploaded to the questionnaire. All randomizations are independent from another, unless the documentation states otherwise.

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[1] Some examples: sorting respondents in different thematic subsets, randomly allocate treatment values in experiments, randomize order of an answer list/array, order a sequence of questions by random, ask a given question to a subset of the respondents.

The randomization procedures are written in JavaScript. Math.random()[2] is used in combination with Math.floor()[3]. These functions are used to achieve the following:

- Randomly select one value from a vector
- Randomly shuffle the contents of an array

The first procedure is typically used to determine a random sample of respondents to i.e. a control group. Say for example we wish to create two groups of respondents: group 1 and group 2. All respondents are randomly assigned the value 1 or 2, where each randomization is independent from one another. When N is large enough these two groups will be of equal size (50/50).

Here is an example of the JavaScript code executed in Confirmit:

```
var form = f("x1");
if(!form.toBoolean()) // If no previous randomization on x1
{
    var precodes = x1.domainValues(); // Copies the length of x1
    var randomNumber : float = Math.random() * precodes.length;
    var randomIndex : int = Math.floor(randomNumber);
    var code = precodes[randomIndex];
    form.set(code);
}
```

The second procedure is typically used when defining the order of an answer list as random. This can be useful for example when asking for the respondent's party preference or in a list experiment. However, since i.e. a party cannot be listed twice, the procedure must take into account that the array of parties is reduced by 1 for each randomization.

Here is an example of the JavaScript code executed in Confirmit[4]:

```
Function shuffle(array) {
    var currengIndex = array.length, temporaryValue, randomIndex;
    // While there remain elements to shuffle ...
    while (0 != currentIndex) {
        // Pick a remaining element ...
        randomIndex = Math.floor(Math.random() * currentIndex);
        currentIndex -= 1;

        // And swap it with the current element.
        temporaryValue = array[currentIndex];
        array[currentIndex] = array[randomIndex];
        array[randomIndex] = temporaryValue;
    }
    return array;
}
```

PREVIOUS WAVES OF RECRUITMENT

Existing panel members were recruited in wave 1, wave 3, wave 8, wave 11, wave 14, wave 16, wave 18, wave 22, and wave 25. All samples were drawn from the National Population Registry of Norway. This registry holds information on everyone born in Norway, as well as former and current inhabitants. The Norwegian Citizen

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[2] Please see following resource (or other internet resources): https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Math/random
[3] Please see following resource (or other internet resources): https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Math/floor
[4] Code collected from Mike Bostocks visualization: https://bost.ocks.org/mike/shuffle/

Panel received the sample after all relevant permissions were acquired from the Norwegian Tax Administration.

Samples consist of people over the age of 18 who were randomly drawn from the registry. The extracted information was a) last name, b) first name, c) address, d) gender, e) year of birth, and f) phone number (the latter was not included in wave 1). Samples exclude people without a permanent address in Norway.

Table 1 outlines a short summary of previous recruitment efforts. Note that there are some differences between the recruitment processes. For a detailed description of each recruitment process, please refer to the respective methodology reports.

Table 1: Summary of recruitment processes

	Sample size	Mode	Contacts	Returned letters	Response Rate (%)
Recruitment 1 (wave 1)	25 000	Postal	2	546	20.1 %
Recruitment 2 (wave 3)	25 000	Postal, phone/SMS	4	543	23.0 %
Recruitment 3 (wave 8)	22 000	Postal/SMS	3	479	19.4 %
Recruitment 4 (wave 11)	14 000	Postal/SMS	2	334	15.1 %
Recruitment 5 (wave 14)	14 000	Postal/SMS	2	389	15.0 %
Recruitment 6 (wave 16)	34 000	Postal/SMS	2	994	14.9 %
Recruitment 7 (wave 18)	15 000	Postal/SMS	2	381	14.0 %
Recruitment 8 (wave 22)	23 000	Postal/SMS	2	623	14.5 %
Recruitment 9 (wave 25)	18 000	Postal/SMS	2	562	13.9 %

The response rate of recruitments 4-8 were substantially lower than earlier waves of recruitment. The most important explanation is new restrictions enforced by the Norwegian Tax Administration with regards to how many times the Citizen Panel can contact people in the net sample. Respondents in recruitments 4-9 were contacted twice at most. Recruitment 1 also had a maximum of two contact points, but achieved a response rate of 20 percent. One explanation for why we cannot replicate a response rate of 20 percent in recruitments 4-9 might be that NCP did a lot of promotion of the panel through media outlets leading up to and during recruitment 1. Additional promotion of the panel was carried out in relation to the Norwegian Parliamentary election the same fall.

DATA COLLECTION

RESPONSES BY METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The survey was distributed via email to 27 453 existing panel members on the 16th of February 2023. The invitation contained information on the Norwegian Citizen Panel and unique URLs for each panel member that led to the questionnaire.

The invitation, first reminder, and second reminder were all distributed by e-mail. The third and last reminder was, depending on whether the panel member had a registered mobile phone number or not, distributed via SMS or e-mail. Prior to wave 26, 55.3% percent of the panel members were registered with a mobile phone number.

Table 2: Responses and response rate for panel members by the different stages of data collection

	Response	Cumulative Responses	Response Rate (%)	Cumulative Response Rate
Invitation (16th of February)	6 899	6 899	42.9 %	42.9 %
First reminder (22nd/28th of February)[5]	2 528	9 427	15.7 %	58.6 %
Second reminder (6th of March)	1 202	10 629	7.5 %	66.1 %
Third reminder - email (9th of March	526	11 155	3.3 %	69.4 %
Third reminder - SMS (9th of March)	866	12 021	5.4 %	74.8 %

In total 12 021 existing panel members filled out the questionnaire. A response rate of 42.9 percent was achieved between the invitation and the first reminder. Following a pattern observed in previous waves, the initial invitation produced a higher number of respondents than subsequent reminders. See table 2 for further details on number of respondents after reminders.

Using the same methodology as in previous waves for calculating response rate, respondents who have not participated in any of the last three waves are excluded. This leaves us 16 095 eligible respondents. The overall response rate, as reported in table 2, is 74.8 percent.

Approximately 1200 of the initial invitations were reported as undelivered by Confirmit, which rounds to four percent. Measures are taken to ensure email deliverability, but are unable to accurately estimate how many of the delivered emails ended up as spam with the recipient.

RESPONSE OF EXISTING PANEL MEMBERS OVER TIME

Comparing the number of wave 26 respondents (12 021) to the number of respondents in the previous wave 25 (13 740), gives an overall wave-to-wave retention rate of 87 percent. Figure 1 illustrates each wave of recruitment by individual lines, and shows how many respondents that are preserved for each data collection. NCP has carried out 27 waves of data collection. Depending on when the respondents were recruited, the current wave is highlighted with a red circle. For respondents recruited in wave 1, the current wave is the 27th data collection (t27). For respondents recruited in wave 22, the current wave is the fifth data collection (t5).

The wave-to-wave retention rate increases substantially after the first three waves (t1 - t3), until it stabilizes around a mean of 95 percent. Across all waves of recruitment, the current wave has a retention rate of below 100 percent. In other words, less respondents participated in wave 26 compared to wave 25, mostly due to recruitment in wave 25 which generally leaves an uptick in the total amount of respondents before participation levels off.

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[5] The reminder was distributed to respondents in the week which winter break did not take place

Figure 1: Wave-to-wave retention rate

Recruitment waves   ● Current wave
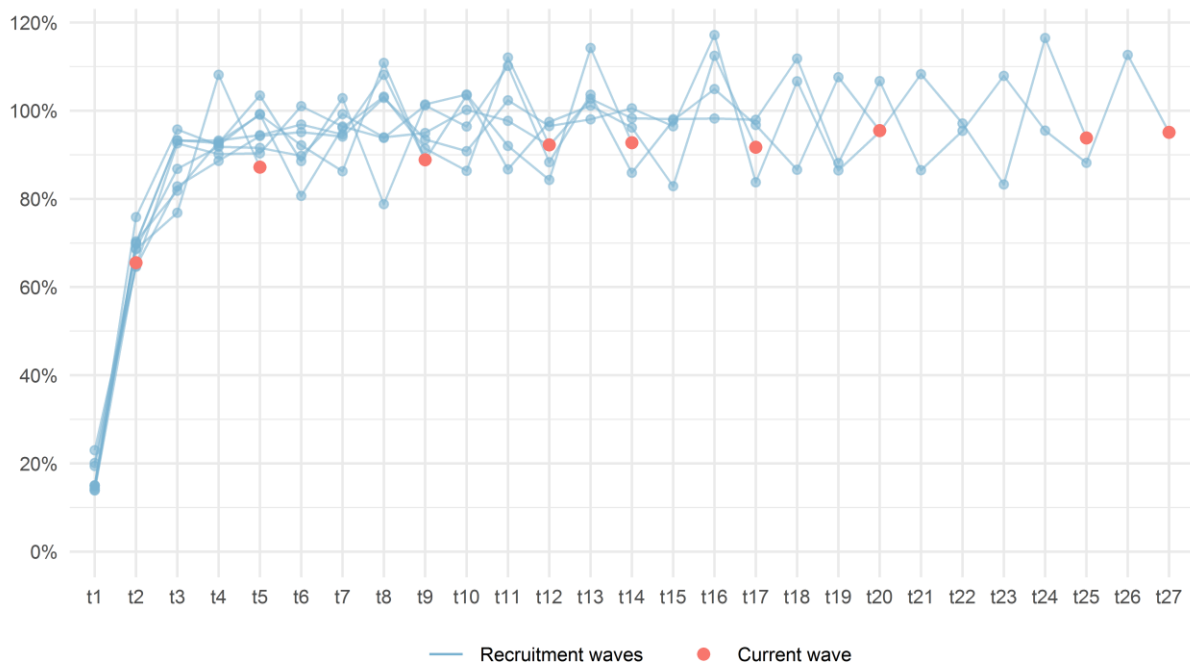
PLATFORMS

The questionnaire was prepared for input via smart phones, tablets, and other units capable of running web-browsers. In order to enhance the respondents' experience, the questionnaire is responsive. Respondents on smaller devices, measured in pixels per inch, are exposed to slightly different visual representations of some questions. For instance is a question grid presented as a set of individual questions on the same page, which is different from the desktop presentation where it would be presented in a table. 47 percent of all survey respondents that opened the questionnaire used a mobile phone.

A set number of survey questions must be answered for a person to be included as a respondent. 8 percent of the mobile users did not reach this minimum requirement, compared to 12 percent for non-mobile users.

The share of mobile users is high among respondents between 18 and 45 of age. As shown in figure 2, the share of mobile users decline substantially with age.

Figure 2: Share of mobile users by gender and age

Women   All   Men
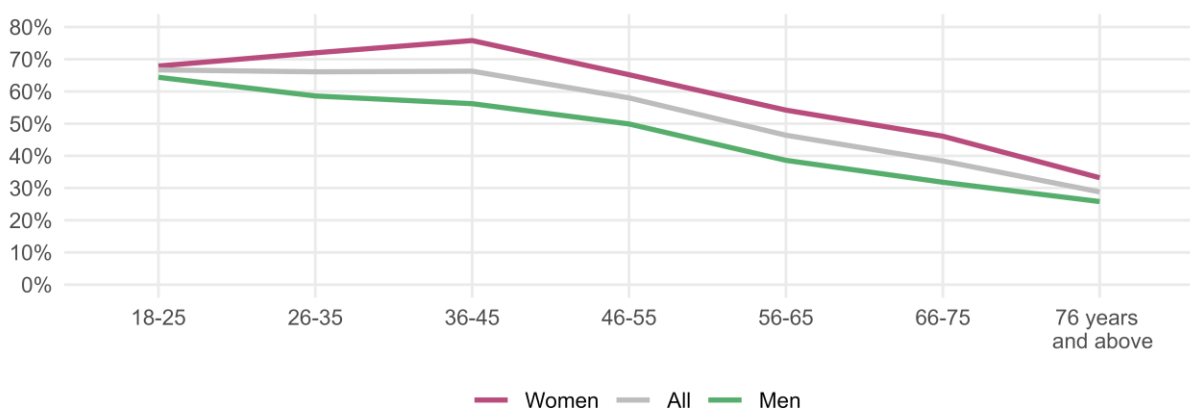
The average respondent used 17.5 minutes to complete the questionnaire. Measuring average time usage is a challenge, as respondents may leave the questionnaire open in order to complete the survey later. This idle time causes an artificially high average for completing the survey. The average therefore includes only the respondents that spent 60 minutes or less completing the survey.

Figure 3: Time usage distribution of survey respondents in subgroups
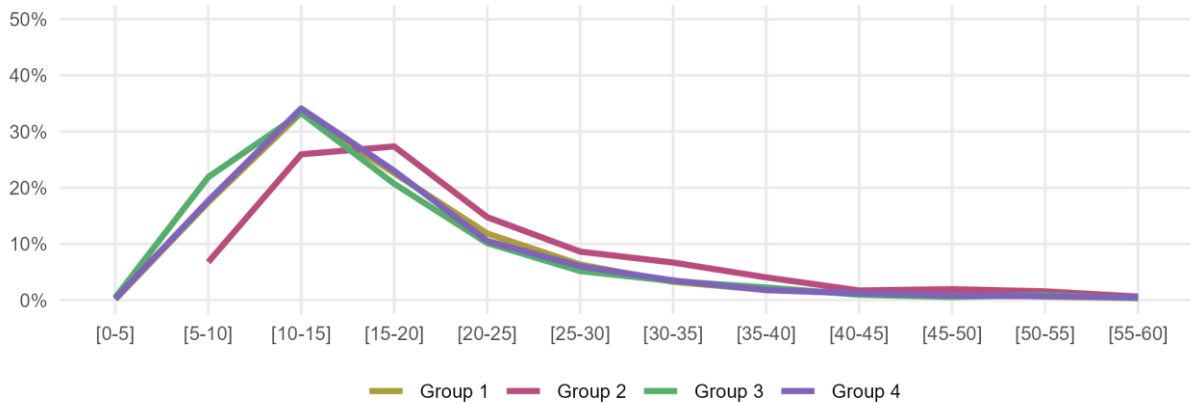
In addition to questions asked to all respondents, the questionnaire consisted of four subsets of questions The different sets of questions were posed to four subgroups of respondents, determined by conditional random allocation apart from the second group which were exclusively for respondents recruited in wave 25. 60 percent of respondents were randomly allocated to group 1, whilst the remaining 40 percent were allocated to groups 3 and 4. As data collection in wave 26 was part of KODEM, respondents allocated to groups 3 and 4 answered mostly questions also fielded in PER and NFP.

Average time usage across all users varies between 16 and 20 minutes. Respondents in group 2 clearly spent the most time to complete the survey, while group 3 spent the least time. On average, mobile users completed the questionnaire in a shorter time span compared to non-mobile users.

Table 3: Average time usage (minutes) in each subset

	All	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
All users	17.5	17.2	20.7	16.4	17
Non-mobile users	18.5	18.3	21.9	17.9	17.5
Mobile users	16.3	15.8	19.7	14.6	16.4

REPRESENTATIVITY

In this section, we describe the representativity of the panel as a whole. 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 when recruiting panel members and maintaining panel members:

- 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: 18-29 years, 30-59 years, 60 and above.

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

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

Please note that starting wave twenty-one, the former county of Akershus is part of Eastern Norway, rather than being part of the traditional Akershus/Oslo stratum. This has implications for weighting and representativity analyses, as discussed below.

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 4.3 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 hold true for wave 26.

Table 4: Age distribution in the population and the net sample

	18-29 years	30-59 years	60 years and above
Population	19.7 %	50.4 %	29.8 %
Net sample	4.4 %	42.1 %	53.5 %

From the age distribution presented in table 5, we see that the two youngest age groups are underrepresented in the net sample of wave 26 when compared to the distribution we find in the population. Inversely, respondents age 60 years and more are overrepresented in the net sample when compared to the population.

Over time, the panel has exhibited a drift away from perfect representativity with regard to age. As figure 4 shows, the oldest respondents started out as underrepresented in wave 1, but have become increasingly overrepresented over time. The youngest respondents, on the other side, have become increasingly underrepresented. This can be explained by a difference in panel membership loyalty; younger panel members are more likely to stop responding to new NCP waves after having been an active member of the panel. The rate of misrepresentation of age groups peaks with wave 26.
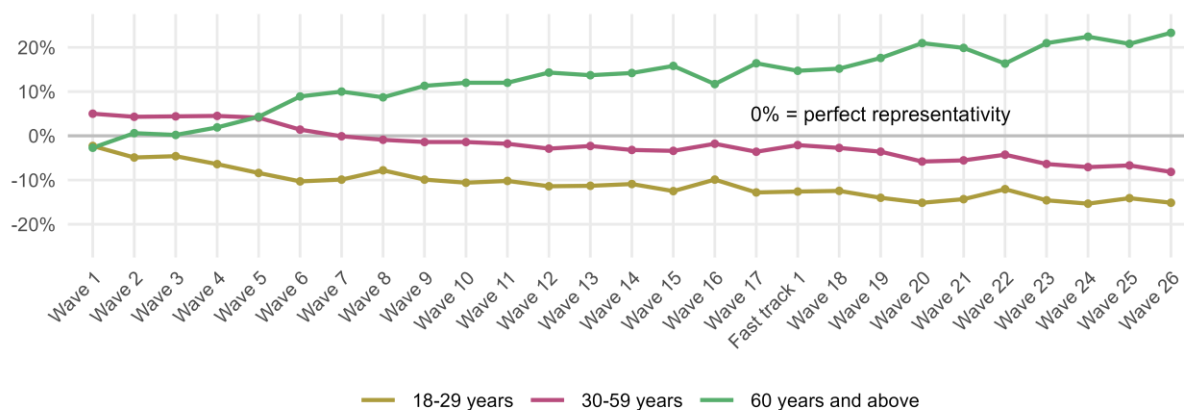
Figure 4: Representativity of age groups

Table 6 breaks down population and net samples by age and gender. This reveals a slight gender-age interaction in the panel representativity. Younger men are slightly more underrepresented than younger women, while older men are more overrepresented than women in the same age bracket.

Table 5: Combined distribution of age and gender in the population and the net sample

	18-29 years		30-59 years		60 years and above	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Population	10 %	9.5 %	25.8 %	24.5 %	14.4 %	15.8 %
Net sample	1.7 %	2.6 %	20 %	22.1 %	29 %	24.4 %

The inclusion of educational level in table 7 reveals a systematic underrepresentation off respondents with little or no education, independent of age and gender. The underrepresentation is present inn all age brackets, but is especially strong for young respondents.

Table 6: Combined distribution of age, gender and education in the population and the net sample

		Population		Net sample	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
No education/elementary school	18-29 years	3.6 %	2.7 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Upper secondary education		4.1 %	3.1 %	0.9 %	1.2 %
University/university college		2.3 %	3.6 %	0.6 %	1.2 %
No education/elementary school	30-59 years	5.2 %	4.1 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
Upper secondary education		10.9 %	7.5 %	6.5 %	4.6 %
University/university college		9.6 %	12.9 %	13.1 %	17 %
No education/elementary school	60 and above	3.2 %	4.3 %	2 %	1.4 %
Upper secondary education		7.2 %	7.4 %	9.9 %	7.5 %
University/university college		4.1 %	4.1 %	17.2 %	15.5 %

Respondents who have completed upper secondary education as their highest completed education are underrepresented in all groups, except for men with upper secondary education aged 60 years or above. Those who have university or university college education are clearly overrepresented in the two oldest age brackets, irrespective of gender.

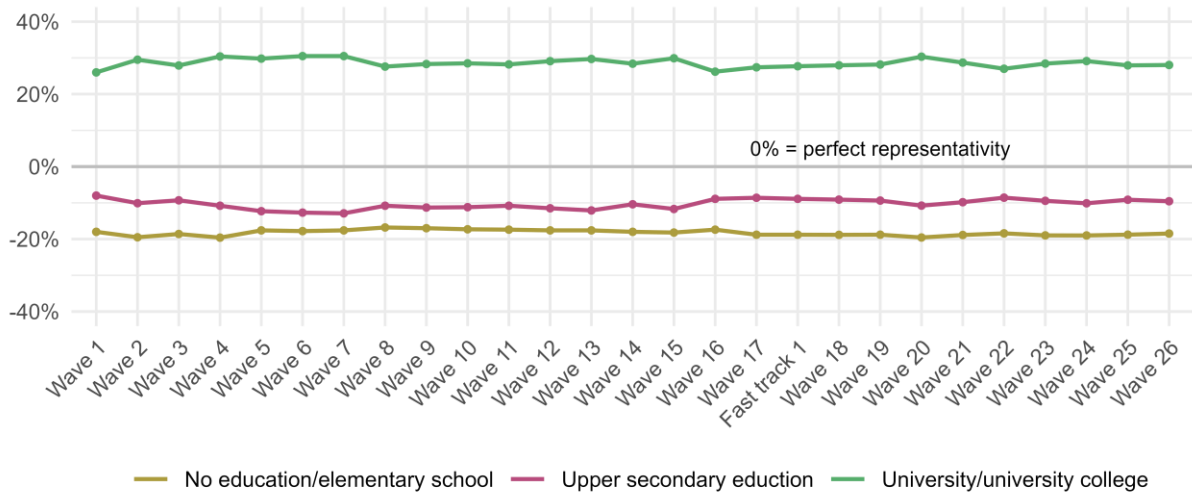**Figure 5: Representativity of education groups**

Figure 5 illustrates the representation of education groups since wave one. The general trend is that the highly educated are overrepresented compared to those with less or no education. Except for slight improvements in representativity of the education groups when new respondents are recruited (wave 1, 3, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 22 and 25), the overall pattern has remained stable throughout all waves.

As for geography, (table 8) we observe that the representation of panel members living in Trøndelag and Southern Norway are nearly on level with the population, while Oslo and Western Norway is overrepresented. Respondents from Northern Norway and Eastern Norway meanwhile are underrepresented.

Table 7: Combined distribution of age, gender and geography in the population and the net sample

		Population			Net sample		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Oslo	18-29 years	1.4 %	1.5 %	3.0 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.7 %
	30-59 years	3.7 %	3.4 %	7.1 %	3.7 %	4.2 %	7.9 %
	60 and above	1.3 %	1.5 %	2.8 %	3.4 %	3.4 %	6.8 %
	In total	6.4 %	6.5 %	13.0 %	7.3 %	8 %	15.3 %
Eastern Norway	18-29 years	3.3 %	3.0 %	6.4 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	1.4 %
	30-59 years	9.6 %	9.4 %	19.1 %	6.3 %	7.5 %	13.8 %
	60 and above	5.8 %	6.4 %	12.3 %	11.7 %	9.6 %	21.3 %
	In total	18.9 %	18.9 %	37.8 %	18.5 %	18 %	36.5 %
Southern Norway	18-29 years	0.5 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
	30-59 years	1.4 %	1.3 %	2.7 %	0.9 %	1.1 %	2 %
	60 and above	0.8 %	0.9 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	1.2 %	2.7 %
	In total	2.8 %	2.8 %	5.6 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	4.9 %
Western Norway	18-29 years	2.5 %	2.3 %	4.9 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	1.2 %
	30-59 years	6.5 %	6.1 %	12.6 %	5.9 %	5.8 %	11.7 %
	60 and above	3.6 %	3.9 %	7.5 %	8 %	6.6 %	14.6 %
	In total	12.7 %	12.4 %	25.1 %	14.5 %	13 %	27.5 %
Trøndelag	18-29 years	1.0 %	0.9%	2.0 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.5 %
	30-59 years	2.1 %	2.0 %	4.2 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	3.6 %
	60 and above	1.2 %	1.3 %	2.6 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	4 %
	In total	4.5 %	4.4 %	8.9 %	4.2 %	3.9 %	8 %
Northern Norway	18-29 years	1.0 %	0.9 %	1.9 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
	30-59 years	2.2 %	2.0 %	4.2 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	3.1 %
	60 and above	1.4 %	1.5 %	2.9 %	2.4 %	1.8 %	4.2 %
	In total	4.7 %	4.5 %	9.2 %	3.9 %	3.8 %	7.7 %

Respondents aged 60 years and above are overrepresented in all parts of the country, which is especially marked in Oslo, Eastern Norway and Western Norway. Conversely, respondents aged 18-29 years are underrepresented in all regions.

Figure 6: Representativity of regions
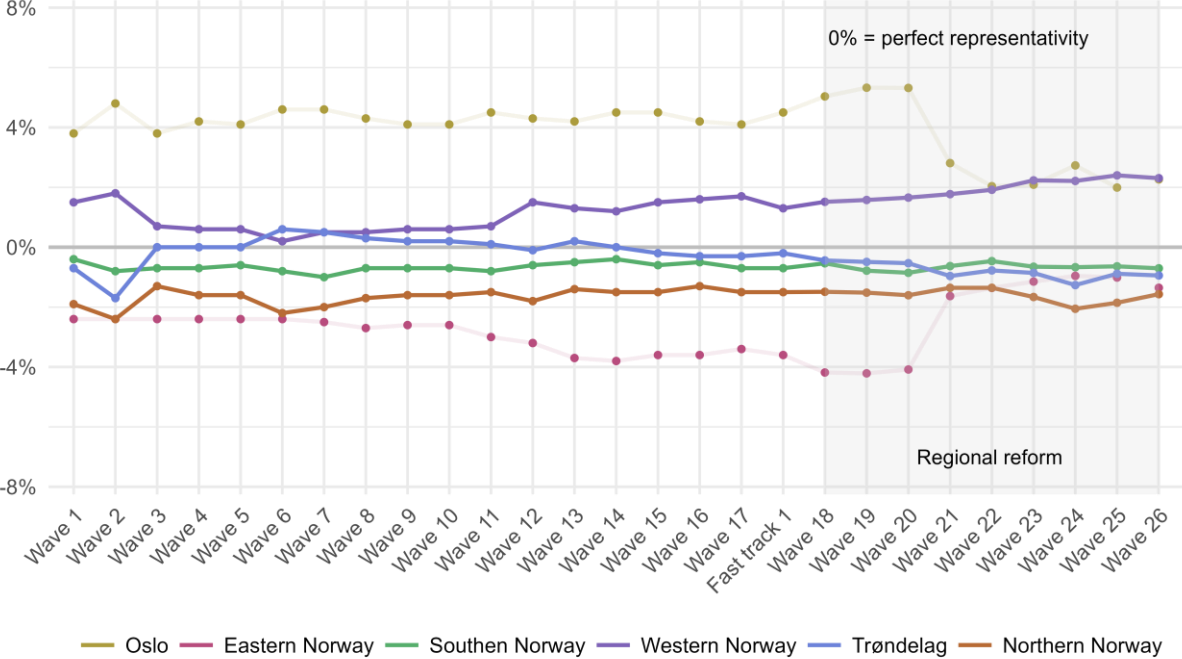
For wave twenty-one, population data stratified on the new regions was available for the first time since the regional reform of 2020. While this data eliminates some small uncertainty in the representativity analyses [6], it also introduces a break in time series for Oslo (previously including Akershus) and Eastern Norway (now including Akershus). Eastern Norway now makes up almost one fourth of the population, the diversity of which we are no longer able to account for in full in the respondents' weights. Compared to age and education, geography does, however, not seem to be a strong determinant of survey participation. Apart from effects from the regional reform, the geographic representativity is more or less stable over time.

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.[7] 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 10 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 collected from NCP surveys. 1

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[6] Note that Oslo (including Akershus), and Eastern Norway diverge in wave eighteen, due to the regional reform implemented 1st of January 2020.

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

percent of the 26th 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**: 18-29 years, 30-59 years, 60 and above.

- **Gender**: Male and female.

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

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

The method for calculating weights is the same as in previous waves, yet the stratification method for geographic regions changed from wave 21 onwards as new population data based on the region reform that came into effect in January 2020 became available.

When applied, both weights will provide a weighted N equal to the number of cases in the dataset. In other words, the weights are calculated using the whole dataset. NCP has an extensive use of (randomized) sub-groups, which might alter the demographic profile of the sub-group compared to the whole dataset. Consequently, the weights might be less precise for some sub-groups. Note that the dataset is provided with necessary information[8] to calculate custom weights if needed, following the procedure described above.

As discussed above, level of education is the greatest source of observed bias. Therefore, weight 2 provides the most accurate compensation for the various sources of bias in the net sample.

Table 9 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 distribution close to the population. It is, however, important to stress that the unweighted distribution is far from ideal, with a clear underrepresentation of people with low levels of education.

Table 8: 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	4.7 %	23 %	23.2 %	-18.5	-0.2
Upper secondary school	30.6 %	40.3 %	40.2 %	-9.6	0.1
University/university college	64.7 %	36.7 %	36.6 %	28	0.1

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[8] See columns r26_Weight1stratapop and r26_Weight2stratapop

Table 9: Weights applied to different strata (weight 2)

Region	Age	Education	Men	Women	Region	Education	Men	Women
Oslo	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	11.3		Western Norway	No education/elementary school	11.3	19.3
		Upper secondary education	7.5	2.2		Upper secondary education	3.9	2.8
		University/university college	3.9	3.4		University/university college	3.1	3.4
	30-59 years	No education/elementary school	39.7	12.6		No education/elementary school	9.5	7.2
		Upper secondary education	1.7	1.4		Upper secondary education	1.4	1.6
		University/university college	0.7	0.6		University/university college	0.6	0.7
	60 and above	No education/elementary school	1.9	3.4		No education/elementary school	1.3	2.7
		Upper secondary education	0.7	0.7		Upper secondary education	0.6	0.9
		University/university college	0.2	0.3		University/university college	0.2	0.2
Eastern Norway	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	51.8	19.1	Trøndelag	No education/elementary school	49.8	7.8
		Upper secondary education	5.1	2.4		Upper secondary education	3.7	2.4
		University/university college	3.4	2.6		University/university college	3.3	2.7
	30-59 years	No education/elementary school	10	9.8		No education/elementary school	9.2	5.8
		Upper secondary education	1.8	1.7		Upper secondary education	1.8	2.1
		University/university college	0.9	0.8		University/university college	0.7	0.8
	60 and above	No education/elementary school	1.8	2.8		No education/elementary school	1.4	6.4
		Upper secondary education	0.7	1		Upper secondary education	0.9	1.3
		University/university college	0.2	0.3		University/university college	0.3	0.3
Southern Norway	18-29 years	No education/elementary school	24.2	18.6	Northern Norway	No education/elementary school	55.7	10.3
		Upper secondary education	3.8	2.8		Upper secondary education	5.4	3
		University/university college	4.6	3.2		University/university college	6.3	3
	30-59 years	No education/elementary school	16.5	10		No education/elementary school	8.9	7.2
		Upper secondary education	1.5	1.5		Upper secondary education	2.3	1.4
		University/university college	1	0.9		University/university college	0.8	0.9
	60 and above	No education/elementary school	2.8	3.1		No education/elementary school	1.6	2.9
		Upper secondary education	1	1.3		Upper secondary education	0.8	1.3
		University/university college	0.2	0.3		University/university college	0.3	0.3