

Low income households (excluding financial capital above 1G) (NHC) – *per cent*

Year			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Geography	Age	Low income cut-off														
Nordland	All ages	EU50	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
		EU60	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.6
	0-17 years	EU50	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.8
		EU60	5.4	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	7.1	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.2	8.9
	18-44 years	EU50	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.2	6.0	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.9
		EU60	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.9	10.0	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.0
	45 years+	EU50	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
		EU60	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3
Troms og Finnmark	All ages	EU50	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
		EU60	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
	0-17 years	EU50	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.6
		EU60	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.2	8.1
	18-44 years	EU50	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1
		EU60	6.8	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.6	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6
	45 years+	EU50	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4
		EU60	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6

CellMark Legend

- .. Missing data
- . Not possible to calculate
- : Hidden value

Description

Persons in households with incomes below 50% and 60% of the national median income, based on the EU scale. The indicator also excludes persons with gross capital of 1 G or more. Annual figures.

The EU scale is an equivalence scale used to compare households of different size and composition. Different equivalence scales emphasize the economies of scale differently. The EU scale is widely used, and according to the scale a household of two adults needs to have 1.5 times the income of a single person to have the same financial situation. Children increase consumption weights by 0.3 so that a household of two adults and two children needs to have an income that is $(1 + 0.5 + 0.3 + 0.3)$ times that of a single person to be as well off economically according to the EU scale.

Gross capital: "Includes bank deposits, shares in equity, bond and money market funds, shares, bonds and other securities"

1 G: The basic amount in the National Insurance Scheme. This was equivalent to NOK 89 502 in 2015.

Student households are not included.

To change the table, open the "change selection of...".

Three measures are available. Use the Measure button to select:

1. Number of people

2. Per cent = Percentage of the population

3. Ratio (Norway = 100) = Ratio between the county's percentage and the national percentage for a given year. Examples; ratio = 130 means that the county's percentage is 30% higher than the national level. A ratio of 87 means that the county's percentage is 13% lower than the national level

Rationale for indicator

Income and economy are fundamental determinants of health, and research has shown that there is a correlation between income level and health. Low income increases the likelihood of poor self-reported health, illness and premature death.

Source

Statistics Norway (SSB)

Collection

The statistics are based on administrative registers from among others the Directorate of Taxes, the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration, the Norwegian State Housing Bank and the State Educational Loan Fund.

The statistics show actual households and is derived from formal households. Actual household refers to those who live together daily and have a common economy. Other information is used to get more cohabiting couples registered as a common household, and data from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration is used to identify more institutional residents.

Interpretation and sources of error

There are differences in economic structure between counties. The basis for the statistics is the national median income for households. There are variations between counties related to expenses, such as property. Variations between counties in the percentage of people with low income are therefore not a simple expression of differing welfare. Age structure in the various counties is also important. In the interpretation the age structure of the county should be taken into consideration, in particular the proportion of (minimum income) pensioners.

When interpreting the statistics, one can account for differences between counties by selecting 50 or 60 per cent as the threshold value, based on whether the county median income is higher or lower than that of the country.

Data quality

Data are based on counts of the whole population, and data quality is considered to be relatively high. Some errors in collecting and processing the data are inevitable, such as coding errors, revision errors or calculation errors. A considerable amount of work has been done to minimize these errors, and Statistics Norway considers these errors to be relatively insignificant.

When numbers are missing

Statistics based on ten or fewer cases are hidden for privacy reasons. The same applies if the population segment that cases are taken from is smaller than 10.

If more than 20 per cent of the numbers in a time series are hidden for privacy reasons, the entire series is hidden to avoid creating a biased impression of the situation in the county. Time series are also hidden where more than 50 per cent of the numbers in the time series are based on 6 or fewer cases. This is done to hide time series that are based on a too small numerical basis.

Time periods

2005-2018

Geographical level

Norway, health regions and counties

Age groups

All ages, 0-17 years, 18-44 years, 45 years+

Frequency of updates

Annually

Last updated

2/5/20

Keywords

Click on a keyword to search for similar indicators.

- Poor
- Poverty
- Poverty line
- Impoverished
- Income
- Low income
- Net income
- Socio-economics
- Socio-economic factors

Fact sheets

Below are links to relevant fact sheets, articles and reports. These may describe trends over time in the Norwegian population or differences by sex, age group, geographical region or socioeconomic status:

- [Public health report: Social inequalities in health](#)