Persistent low income (households) – *per cent*

Years			2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018	2017-2019	2018-2020	2019-2021	2020-2022
Geography	Age	Low income cut-off							
Nordland Nordlánnda	all ages	EU 50	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7
		EU 60	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.1
	0-17 years	EU 50	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.2
		EU 60	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.1	8.5
	18-24 years	EU 50	7.8	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.1	7.3	7.0
		EU 60	14.2	14.1	14.6	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.4
	18-44 years	EU 50	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.4
		EU 60	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6
	25 years +	EU 50	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1
		EU 60	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5
	45 years+	EU 50	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
		EU 60	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0
Troms Romsa Tromssa	all ages	EU 50	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1
		EU 60	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9
	0-17 years	EU 50	2.8	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.1
		EU 60	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.9
	18-24 years	EU 50	8.0	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.7
		EU 60	14.0	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.0	13.6	13.7
	18-44 years	EU 50	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.3
		EU 60	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.0
	25 years +	EU 50	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
		EU 60	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4
	45 years+	EU 50	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
		EU 60	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
Finnmark Finnmárku Finmarkku	all ages	EU 50	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3
		EU 60	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.1
	0-17 years	EU 50	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.8
		EU 60	9.0	9.5	10.2	9.9	10.2	9.4	8.8
	18-24 years	EU 50	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.4	7.4	6.4	5.9
		EU 60	13.4	13.2	13.9	13.3	12.5	11.3	10.9
	18-44 years	EU 50	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.4	4.8

	EU 60	10.4	10.6	11.4	10.7	10.7	9.7	9.2
25 years +	EU 50	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.9
	EU 60	7.5	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.6
45 years+	EU 50	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
	EU 60	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.0

CellMark Legend

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

Description

Persons who live in households with incomes below respectively 50% and 60% of the national median income, based on the EU scale.

Persistent low income is calculated by merging the household income over a three-year period, and dividing this sum by 3. This is the average household income over the three-year period. The total income of the household, after tax has been deducted, is used in the calculation, including public transfers, such as social assistance, as well as capital income, such as share dividends. The low-income limit is then calculated by looking at the median for the whole country in the same three-year period. The low income limit in this case is 50 and 60% of the median income. Households with an average total income below the average low-income threshold for the same years are defined as having persistent low incomes.

The calculations take into account the composition of the household. The EU scale is an equivalence scale used to be able to compare households of different sizes and compositions. Different equivalence scales emphasize economies of scale differently. The EU scale is widely used, and according to that scale, a household of two adults needs to have 1.5 times the income of a single person to have the same financial living conditions. Children increase consumption weights by 0.3, so that a household of two adults and two children must 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.

Student households are not included. The statistics include people who live in the county, according to the General Population Register.

To change the table, open the "change selection of...".
Three measures are available. Use the Measure button to select:
1. Number.
2. Proportion (per cent) = Percentage.
3. Relative to the country value (Norway = 100) = Ratio between the county's rate and the national rate for a given year. Examples; ratio = 130 means that the county's rate is 30% higher than the national level. A ratio of 87 means that the county's rate 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. Living conditions are of great importance for motivation and the ability to maintain healthy living habits, such as regular physical activity, a healthy diet, abstinence or moderation in the use of tobacco and other drugs. Low income increases the likelihood of poor self-perceived health, illness and premature death. In addition, growing up in families that over time have a low income is of great importance for the children's health and welfare.

Sources:
https://www.fhi.no/en/op/hin/groups/social-inequalities/
https://www.fhi.no/nettpub/hin/grupper/barn-oppvekst/#100000-barn-i-familier-med-lav-inntekt (in Norwegian)

Source

Statistics Norway

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 common households, and data from the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration are 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.

The proportions with persistent low income in this table are not comparable to the table "Low-income (households excl. gross financial capital over 1G)", since the present table does not exclude those with gross financial capital over 1G. (https://www.skatteetaten.no/en/rates/national-insurance-scheme-basic-amount/)

When comparing with other data sources, be aware that different residential definitions may be used in the statistics. In this table, the address from the National Population Register has been used, while in tables published by e.g. Statistics Norway, the actual place of residence has been used.

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 minimalize these errors, and Statistics Norway considers these errors to be relatively insignificant.

When numbers are missing

Statistics based on fewer than three cases are hidden for privacy reasons. Where the population segment from which the cases are taken is less than 10, the figures are also hidden for privacy reasons.

If more than 20 per cent of the figures in a time series are hidden for privacy reasons, the entire time series is hidden so as not to create a skewed impression of the situation in the county. Time series are also hidden where more than 50 percent of the numbers in the time series are based on 6 or fewer cases.

Time periods

2006-2008 - 2020-2022

Geographical level

The country, counties and municipalities. Districts in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim.

Age groups

All ages, 0-17 years, 18-44 years, 25 years + and 45 years+

Frequency of updates

Annually

Last updated

2/14/24

Keywords

Click on a keyword to search for similar indicators.

- Poverty

- Income
- Low income
- Social inequality
- Living conditions
- Persistent low income
- Household
- Socioeconomic

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:

- Social inequalities in health
- Quality of life and mental health among children and adolescents