

Admitted to hospital, somatic disorders (NHC) – per 1000, standardised

Year				2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Geography	Disease groups	Age	Gender								
Nordland	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	all ages	both genders	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.8	18.3	18.2	17.2	17.2
			men	17.9	17.3	17.6	17.6	16.9	17.2	15.9	16.3
			women	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.9	19.6	19.3	18.5	18.0
		0-44 years	both genders	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.3	9.7	10.2	9.1	8.9
			men	10.3	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.2	9.6	8.3	8.5
			women	10.2	9.8	9.9	10.5	10.3	10.9	9.9	9.4
		0-14 years	both genders	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
			men	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.0
			women	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.7
		45 years +	both genders	30.5	30.6	30.5	31.2	30.8	29.9	28.9	29.1
			men	28.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	28.1	28.3	26.9	27.7
			women	32.0	33.0	32.4	33.4	33.2	31.5	30.9	30.6
		45-74 years	both genders	30.0	30.4	30.4	30.9	30.4	28.9	28.1	28.2
			men	28.9	28.3	28.9	29.0	28.4	27.4	26.3	27.1
			women	31.2	32.5	32.0	32.9	32.5	30.4	29.9	29.4
		75 years +	both genders	32.7	31.5	30.7	32.5	32.5	34.7	33.0	33.5
			men	28.1	27.2	25.7	27.2	26.8	32.4	30.1	30.7
			women	35.8	35.2	34.5	36.0	36.5	36.3	35.8	36.2
	Injuries (S00-T78)	all ages	both genders	14.3	14.8	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.4	14.4	14.3
			men	15.2	16.6	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.5	14.9
			women	13.1	12.8	13.6	12.9	13.3	13.1	13.8	13.4
		0-44 years	both genders	11.0	11.4	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.3	10.6	11.1
			men	13.4	14.5	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.6	12.7	12.8
			women	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.9	8.4	9.3
0-14 years		both genders	9.1	9.1	8.6	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.8	

		men	10.7	10.7	10.0	11.6	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.6	
		women	7.3	7.4	7.2	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.7	9.9	
	45 years +	both genders	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.3	20.0	19.0	19.9	18.9	
		men	17.9	19.7	17.5	18.3	18.7	18.1	17.2	17.8	
		women	19.7	19.5	21.0	19.6	20.8	19.3	21.7	19.4	
	45-74 years	both genders	13.4	13.9	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.5	14.1	13.1	
		men	13.5	14.7	13.8	13.6	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.5	
		women	13.3	13.0	13.8	12.7	14.4	12.8	14.5	12.6	
	75 years +	both genders	46.2	47.8	48.1	48.3	46.3	45.1	47.2	46.6	
		men	39.1	43.5	35.5	41.0	38.7	36.7	33.3	38.3	
		women	50.1	50.6	55.6	52.7	51.2	50.6	56.3	51.8	
Head injuries (S00-S09)	all ages	both genders	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	
		men	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	
		women	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	
	0-44 years	both genders	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.4	
		men	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.0	
		women	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	
	0-14 years	both genders	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.3	
		men	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.3	4.0	
		women	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	
	45 years +	both genders	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.0	
		men	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	
		women	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	
	45-74 years	both genders	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	
		men	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.9	
		women	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	
	75 years +	both genders	4.4	3.8	5.3	5.5	6.3	4.7	5.5	4.8	
		men	5.6	5.3	5.8	7.0	7.7	6.2	5.6	5.9	
		women	3.6	3.0	4.8	4.5	5.2	3.8	5.1	3.9	
	Hip fracture (S72.0-S72.2)	all ages	both genders	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7

	men	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	
	women	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	
0-44 years	both genders	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
0-14 years	both genders	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
45 years +	both genders	4.0	4.2	:	4.4	3.9	:	:	4.1	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
45-74 years	both genders	1.2	1.3	:	1.5	1.2	:	:	1.3	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
75 years +	both genders	17.1	18.2	20.1	18.5	16.8	16.8	19.1	17.9	
	men	13.6	17.3	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.2	12.5	12.4	
	women	19.1	18.7	23.9	21.4	18.9	19.4	23.4	21.5	
Poisoning (T36-T65)	all ages	both genders	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
		men	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
		women	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
0-44 years	both genders	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	
	men	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	
	women	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.9	
0-14 years	both genders	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
45 years +	both genders	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	
	men	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	
	women	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	
45-74 years	both genders	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	

			men	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8		
			women	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7		
		75 years +	both genders	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.4		
			men	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.2		
			women	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.5		
	COPD (J44)	all ages	both genders	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3		
				men	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	
				women	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	
			0-44 years	both genders	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
				men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
				women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
			0-14 years	both genders	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
				men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
				women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
			45 years +	both genders	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	
				men	:	:	:	:	:	3.0	:	:	
				women	:	:	:	:	:	3.3	:	:	
			45-74 years	both genders	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	
				men	:	:	:	:	:	1.6	:	:	
				women	:	:	:	:	:	2.1	:	:	
			75 years +	both genders	8.8	9.4	10.0	9.0	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.4	
				men	10.0	11.9	12.3	9.8	10.6	9.8	9.1	9.5	
				women	8.3	7.9	8.7	8.8	8.1	9.2	9.9	9.5	
Troms og Finnmark	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	all ages	both genders	18.0	18.4	17.7	17.8	18.1	16.8	17.1	17.0		
				men	17.7	18.0	17.1	16.8	17.7	15.7	15.4	15.9	
				women	18.4	18.7	18.3	18.8	18.5	17.8	18.7	18.2	
				0-44 years	both genders	9.8	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.1
					men	10.2	10.6	9.5	9.6	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.6
					women	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.6
				0-14 years	both genders	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.1

		men	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	
		women	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	
	45 years +	both genders	29.9	30.1	29.5	29.7	30.9	28.0	28.9	28.5	
		men	28.4	28.7	28.0	27.1	30.1	26.1	26.1	26.4	
		women	31.5	31.6	30.8	32.1	31.4	29.6	31.6	30.6	
	45-74 years	both genders	30.8	30.4	30.1	29.7	31.2	28.2	29.0	28.2	
		men	29.3	29.2	29.3	27.3	31.0	27.0	26.9	26.3	
		women	32.4	31.8	31.0	32.2	31.3	29.5	31.1	30.2	
	75 years +	both genders	25.7	28.4	26.5	29.9	29.5	26.7	28.6	29.7	
		men	24.4	26.3	21.8	26.5	26.2	21.4	22.3	27.0	
		women	27.0	30.7	29.8	32.1	31.6	30.3	34.1	32.1	
Injuries (S00-T78)	all ages	both genders	14.0	14.6	13.7	13.8	13.6	12.9	13.7	14.1	
		men	15.1	16.3	14.9	15.2	15.1	13.8	14.2	14.8	
		women	12.3	12.8	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.7	13.0	13.0	
	0-44 years	both genders	10.7	12.0	10.8	10.8	10.3	9.8	10.9	11.2	
		men	13.2	14.9	13.6	13.7	12.8	11.8	12.7	13.3	
		women	8.1	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.9	8.9	
	0-14 years	both genders	8.2	9.3	8.3	9.7	9.0	8.8	10.0	10.7	
		men	9.2	11.3	9.1	12.0	10.3	10.1	11.5	11.9	
		women	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.4	9.5	
	45 years +	both genders	18.7	18.4	18.0	18.1	18.5	17.4	17.9	18.2	
		men	17.9	18.3	17.0	17.5	18.4	16.7	16.5	16.9	
		women	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.1	18.3	17.7	18.9	19.0	
	45-74 years	both genders	13.5	12.8	12.8	13.4	13.6	12.7	13.2	13.2	
		men	14.7	13.4	13.4	13.9	14.3	13.1	13.1	13.5	
		women	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.7	12.7	12.2	13.4	12.9	
	75 years +	both genders	43.2	45.1	42.7	40.5	41.9	40.1	40.4	42.2	
		men	33.2	41.6	34.1	34.2	37.9	33.9	32.7	33.2	
		women	48.0	47.9	48.2	43.9	44.8	44.0	45.7	48.2	
	Head injuries (S00-S09)	all ages	both genders	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3

	men	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	
	women	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	
0-44 years	both genders	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	
	men	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	
	women	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	
0-14 years	both genders	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	
	men	2.4	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	
	women	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.0	
45 years +	both genders	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	
	men	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.8	
	women	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	
45-74 years	both genders	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	
	men	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	
	women	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	
75 years +	both genders	4.3	3.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.5	5.2	
	men	5.3	4.7	5.7	5.9	6.9	4.0	5.0	5.6	
	women	3.5	2.9	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.8	
Hip fracture (S72.0-S72.2)	all ages	both genders	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
		men	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
		women	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
0-44 years	both genders	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
0-14 years	both genders	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
45 years +	both genders	4.2	4.4	3.9	:	:	4.1	:	3.8	
	men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
45-74 years	both genders	1.2	1.2	1.1	:	:	1.1	:	1.1	

		men	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		women	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	45 years +	both genders	3.2	:	:	3.9	:	3.5	3.1
		men	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	:
		women	:	:	:	:	:	3.5	:
	45-74 years	both genders	1.9	:	:	2.6	:	2.2	2.0
		men	:	:	:	:	:	2.2	:
		women	:	:	:	:	:	2.3	:
	75 years +	both genders	9.1	9.7	9.0	10.2	10.9	9.8	8.4
		men	10.6	11.0	9.7	13.1	12.6	10.6	9.8
		women	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.4	10.4	9.4	7.7

CellMark Legend

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

Description

Number of patients admitted (out-patient and in-patient) to a somatic hospital** per 1000 inhabitants per year. If a person is admitted more than once during a calendar year with the same condition, the person is only counted once.

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

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

1. Number = Number per cases
2. Per 1000 = Number per 1000 inhabitants* per year (rate)
3. Per 1000, standardized = Number per 1000 inhabitants* per year (rate). Standardized for age composition.
4. Ratios (Norway=100), standardized = Ratio between the county's standardized rate and the national rate for a given year. Examples; ratio = 130 means that the county's standardized 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.

*Includes residents in the relevant age and gender segment.

Standardized figures are recommended when comparing geographical areas, and when looking at trends over time. The purpose of standardization is to reduce the influence of varying age compositions when comparing groups in time and space.

Data about hospitalizations include several indicators. The description of the data will therefore apply to several disease groups. The following groups of diagnoses (ICD-10) are presented:

Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)

Injuries (S00- T87)

- Head injuries

- Hip fractures (S72.0-S72.2)

- Poisoning (T36-T65)

COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) (J44)

Rationale for indicator

The population's use of hospital services may give some indication of the important features of both healthcare and health. Hospital admissions may provide insight into the issues surrounding prevalence of both disease and underlying risk factors, and may contribute valuable information to get an overview of the health status of the population.

For the following commonly occurring and preventable disease groups, hospital admissions may also give an indication of the potential for preventive measures:

Accidental injuries: Although mortality from injuries and accidents has declined since the 1950s, accidental injury remains a public health problem, especially among children, adolescents and the elderly. Accidents are the main cause of death for people under 45 years. Among adolescents and young men, transport accidents are a cause of both impaired health and lost life. Among the elderly, hip fractures are particularly serious because they can cause reduced functional capability and the need for assistance and reduced quality of life. There is significant potential for the prevention of accidents, and a reduction of accidents will provide solid health benefits in the population. Statistics over patients hospitalized with injuries only show the extent of the most serious accidental injuries.

For disease groups where there are other sources of data, these Norwegian Patient Register data may be a supplement.

Source

Norwegian Patient Register (Directorate of Health)

Collection

When patients are receiving treatment in a hospital, information is recorded at the treatment site. Some details are sent to the Norwegian Patient Register. The number of patients in the course of a calendar year is calculated using encrypted identity numbers. Where an encrypted identity number is missing this is replaced with a serial number based on institutional and patient number. Nationwide data.

In NorHealth, the data for somatic hospitals is limited to day and overnight stay.

Interpretation and sources of error

In the cases where the encrypted identity number is missing and is replaced with a serial number based on institutional and patient number, there is a risk that patients who are in contact with various institutions are included in the statistics several times.

Differences in the use of hospitals may reflect different referral thresholds in primary care, differences in availability and practices from the hospitals including e.g. readmissions and outpatient activity, as well as differences in morbidity. Hospital use in the elderly may also be affected by the capacity of health and care services.

Data quality

The Norwegian Patient Register carries out quality control of the data upon receipt. Tests are carried out including checking for logical errors and missing information. Errors and omissions are reported back to the sender, who corrects the errors in their system and returns the correct data to the registry.

As long as NPR can control the received data, activity data for general hospitals are considered to have good quality in terms of completeness in encoding certain administrative variables. This concerns the variables that need to be completed for the data to be grouped by DRG (Diagnosis Related Group).

Despite local and central quality control of patient data, the weaknesses of the statistics are linked to two sources of error. The first concerns completeness of the reporting. The question is whether all patient stays have been reported from the hospitals to the Patient registry and whether the same stay has only been reported once. Completeness may also be linked to each identifier / variable in the registry. For example, in how large a proportion of the stays there is information on what the patient was treated for. The other main type of errors concerns the comparability and quality of the reported information, for instance concerning main condition (diagnosis) and hospital days per stay. Changes in definitions, change of disease classification and differences in hospital morbidity coding may affect comparability and quality.

When comparing counties one should be aware that:

- Differences may be due to the different organization of services (care level within hospitals, distribution of functions).
- Data from specialists in private practice and rehabilitation institutions that are not accredited as hospitals are not included. For some patient groups, differences between different areas may therefore be caused by use of institutions and practitioners outside hospitals.
- Differences may be due to different recording practices.

Statistical analysis

The standardization method used is direct standardization with a fixed standard population as a reference. The standard population is the sum of men and women in 5-year age groups per 1 January 2012.

When numbers are missing

Statistics based on fewer than four cases are hidden for privacy reasons.

If more than 20 per cent of the numbers in a time series are hidden for privacy reasons, the entire time series is concealed so as not to create a false 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.

Time periods

2010-2017

Geographical level

Norway, health regions and counties

Gender

Both genders, men, women

Age groups

All ages, 0-44 years, 0-14 years, 45+ years, 45-74 years and 75+ years

Frequency of updates

Annually

Last updated

11/13/18

Keywords

Click on a keyword to search for similar indicators.

- Hospitals
 - Admissions
 - Patient Register
 - Hospital Stays
 - Musculoskeletal
 - Accidental injuries
 - COPD
 - Hip fractures
-

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:

- [Injuries \(in Norwegian only\)](#)
- [Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease \(COPD\) in Norway](#)
- [Musculoskeletal health \(in Norwegian only\)](#)
- [National Poisons Information Centre \(in Norwegian only\)](#)