

Recipients of support for subsistence - *both genders, 20-29 yrs, percent*

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Geography				
Norway	8.9	9.3	9.2	8.5
Østfold	12.8	12.8	12.4	11.5
Akershus	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.1
Oslo	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.1
Hedmark	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0
Oppland	9.5	9.5	8.9	8.6
Buskerud	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.7
Vestfold	12.5	12.7	11.7	11.1
Telemark	12.5	12.4	12.0	11.1
Aust-Agder	13.5	14.3	14.1	12.7
Vest-Agder	11.1	11.9	12.1	10.7
Rogaland	7.5	10.0	10.8	9.6
Hordaland	7.8	8.7	9.1	8.2
Sogn og Fjordane	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.8
Møre og Romsdal	8.7	9.6	9.9	9.2
Trøndelag	9.2	9.4	8.9	8.5
Nordland	10.9	11.3	11.0	10.3
Troms	9.0	9.3	9.0	8.5
Finnmark	10.6	10.4	9.5	9.0

CellMark Legend

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

Recipients of support for subsistence - *both genders, 20-29 yrs,* *percent*

Description

The proportion of recipients of subsistence benefits. This includes recipients of disability benefits, work assessment benefits, unemployment benefits, transitional benefits for single parents and employment scheme beneficiaries.

It is possible to receive several kinds of benefits at the same time, but the individuals are counted only once.

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

Groups that are outside working life and school often have poorer mental health and more unhealthy living habits than those who are working. In the last ten years, the proportion who are on sick leave and disability benefit has been higher in Norway than in other OECD countries. Increased health problems in the population cannot explain this. The reasons for sick leave and disability pension are difficult to determine. Often they are complex, and conditions such as uncertain work situation, downsizing and lifestyle factors can affect sickness absence and the proportion applying for disability benefits. The majority of sick leave and long-term social security benefits are provided for musculoskeletal disorders and mental disorders, such as anxiety and depression.

Source: <https://www.fhi.no/en/op/hin/environment/work-and-health/>

Source

Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV)

Collection

Data on the recipients are registered by NAV locally and transferred to NAV centrally.

Data quality

Data are based on individual records in NAV and are in principle complete.

When numbers are missing

Statistics based on fewer than five cases are hidden for privacy reasons. The same applies if the population segment that cases are taken from is smaller than 10. In addition, statistics on a subgroup are hidden if those numbers, with the numbers for the larger group, could be used to infer a number which is hidden for privacy reasons.

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. 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

2014-2017

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Geographical level

Norway, health regions and counties

Gender

Both genders, men and women

Age groups

20-66 years, 20-44 years, 20-29 years, 30-44 years and 45-66 years

Frequency of updates

Annually

Last updated

1/1/19

Keywords

Click on a keyword to search for similar indicators.

- Social support
- Benefits
- Work assessment benefits
- Unemployment benefits
- Transitional benefits
- Single parents
- Employment scheme

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:

- [Work and health](#)