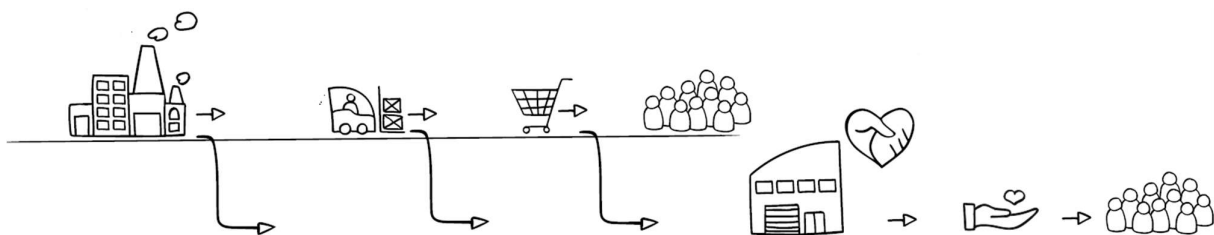




From Surplus Food to Social Support - Survey Findings Food Banks Norway 2024



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Summary

Food Banks Norway (Matsentralen Norge) is a network of eight Norwegian food banks that distributes surplus food to over 560 non-profit organisations throughout the country. The food banks enable non-profit organisations to offer food aid to people in need, while at the same time helping the food industry to reduce food waste.

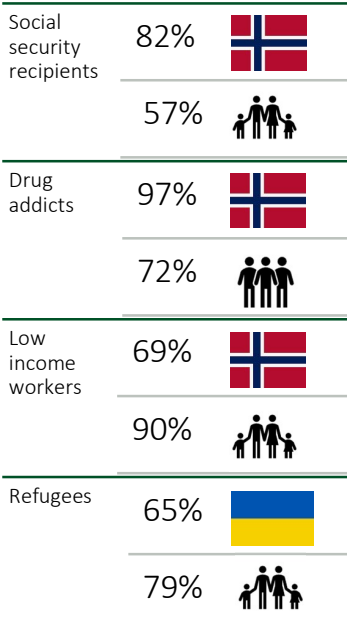
As part of Case 1 of the Sustainable Eaters project, NORSUS in collaboration with Food Banks Norway created and distributed a 21-question survey to the food banks' collaborating organisations. The survey captured the profile of people reaching out for food aid, the operational characteristics of the organisations and the regional needs as reflected through the areas covered by each food bank. The results reflect the status in 2024.

The major findings of the survey are summarised here.

The people. Among all people reached with food aid, 12% have permanent employment and 58% live with children. The four largest groups of food aid recipients are social security recipients, drug addicts, low-income workers and refugees. Norwegians make up the majority of the first three groups, while Ukrainians dominate the fourth. Families with children are prevalent in all groups, except for drug addicts. The groups with the highest increase since 2023 – low-income workers, social security recipients, Ukrainian refugees – primarily consist of households with children.

Largest groups

Nationality & family situation



Groups with highest increase

Family situation



The majority profiles of the largest groups and of groups with the highest increase.



Families with children, single parents, children/teenagers



Adults without children

The organisations. The collaborating organisations vary in their profiles, operations and potential. They offer pre-packed food, meals or both, often alongside additional services, particularly leisure and social activities. More than 50% of these organisations receive supplies from other local sources either as donations or

purchases, in addition to the food aid distributed by Food Banks Norway. There is a significant potential to distribute more food, provided that both supplies and human resources are available: 68% of the organisations could distribute more food if available and over 70% of these organisations could increase distributed quantities up to 50%.

The following points are highlighted as general conclusions of this work:

- The current state and needs in food aid distribution in Norway confirm previous findings and trends.
- Food aid distribution should be adapted to meet specific needs and characteristics of each region.
- Food Banks Norway not only supports vulnerable people, but also helps reduce food waste, by distributing donations from the food industry.

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1 Introduction & Background

Sustainable Eaters is a research project funded by the Research Council of Norway, involving 26 partners and coordinated by Nofima. The project aims to improve understanding of and encourage active consumer participation in creating a more sustainable Norwegian food system. By examining the impact of consumer behaviour, the project seeks to reassess the entire value chain, promote more efficient resource use, reduce food waste, and facilitate a shift toward sustainable dietary choices. The project consists of 5 work packages and 4 cases (for more information please visit the [project's webpage](#)). The present work was conducted as part of Case 1, which focuses on Food Waste reduction and specifically to the optimal redistribution of food surplus throughout the Norwegian food value chain. The work was carried out by [NORSUS](#) in collaboration with [Food Banks Norway](#).

Food Banks Norway is a Norwegian network of food banks that redistributes surplus food from the food industry to over 560 non-profit organisations, aiding people in need while reducing food waste. Its eight food banks across Norway collect, store, and distribute food that is safe to consume, but would otherwise go to waste. Partnering with charities like the Salvation Army and Church City Mission, the food banks help to combat food insecurity, support vulnerable populations, promote sustainability, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



Figure 1: Food Banks Norway's performance in 2023 (source: <https://www.matsentralen.no/>)

Food Banks Norway is the primary supplier of food aid in Norway. In 2023 the organisation distributed over 6 000 tonnes of food, corresponding to around 12 million meals (Figure 1). This represented about 3% of the total food waste from the food industry, showing an enormous potential for further food waste reduction. One of the main barriers to save more of this food is the limited knowledge about the food banks and their services among the food industry actors.

To ensure that the food redistributed by the food banks is aligned with the current needs in society, Food Banks Norway wanted to get a better understanding of who the recipients of food aid are and whether their needs are being met. The aim of this work is therefore to map the activities of the food banks' collaborating organisations, focusing on food aid distribution and needs, the profile of food aid recipients, and how this has changed over time. The research questions that are addressed through this work are:

- What is the profile of food aid recipients in Norway?
- Which food aid recipient target groups increased most during the last year (2023 to 2024)?
- The recent rise of the number of people queuing for food aid has been publicly linked to Ukrainian immigrants, who have fled the war. Is this claim accurate?
- What are the operational characteristics of the organisations distributing food? Do they provide other services in addition to food aid?
- What are the sources of food aid?
- What are the barriers of food aid distribution?

- Is there coherence between the quantities of distributed food and the number of food recipients?

The study was conducted through an online survey, which was distributed to collaborating organisations by the eight food banks. Initially, the survey was also intended to explore these organizations' motivations for distributing food aid. However, to prevent the survey from becoming too lengthy, this aspect was eventually omitted.

The results of this work contribute to the knowledge developed in **Case 1** by shedding light on the current redistribution of surplus food through the food banks in Norway. However, rather than focusing on the redistribution model itself, it approaches the issue from the perspective of the “end users”, i.e. the distributing organisations and food aid recipients. The findings of this study also contribute to the broader objectives of the Sustainable Eaters project, by providing essential knowledge to support the development of intervention strategies, as well as industry and policy recommendations for reducing food waste and increasing food availability for all people in Norway.

2 Methodology

The selected method for replying to the research questions was the collection of data directly from the organisations receiving and distributing food aid. This was done through a questionnaire, developed and tailored to address the specific objectives and research questions of this work.

In alignment with the aim of Case 1 to also explore the motivation and barriers for surplus food donation, the initial design of the survey included not only the operational characteristics and needs of the organisations, but also their motivation and drivers for engaging into voluntary and charitable activities. However, the questionnaire became quite long and could potentially discourage the respondents from replying to all questions. Following the advice of Food Banks Norway, it was decided to split the survey into two parts: the first in focusing on the operation and the second on the motivation (Figure 2). The first part was used for this study.

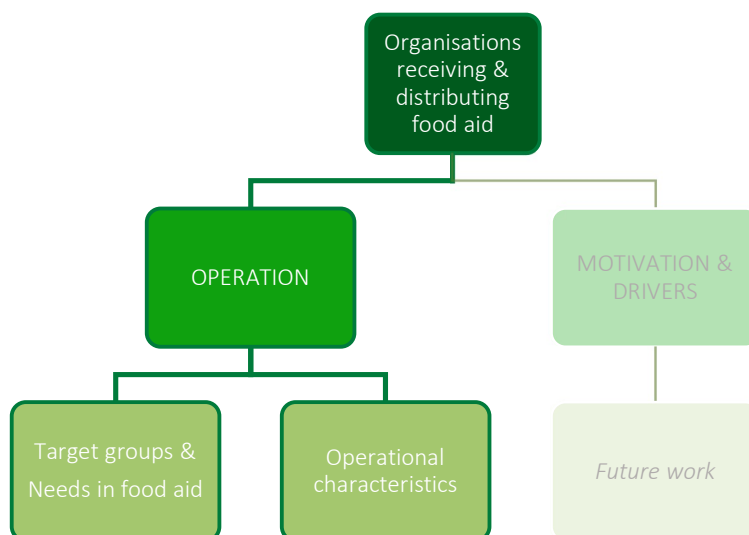


Figure 2: Initial design of the questionnaire; the part related to the operation was used in this work.

2.1 The survey

The questionnaire was developed by NORSUS in collaboration with Food Banks Norway. NORSUS created an initial set of questions based on the research questions and relevant literature (e.g. Loopstra et al., 2019). After several iterations with Food Banks Norway, incorporating input from all eight food banks (Innlandet, Nord-Norge, Oslo, Rogaland, Sør, Trøndelag, Vestfold og Telemark, Vestland), a final set of 21 questions was selected.

The survey was built on the online tool SurveyXact, with an introductory text and information about the use of data (Figure 3). To preserve the anonymity of the respondents, the survey was distributed by Food Banks Norway. It was accessed through a link sent by email to the collaborating organisations by the eight food banks. No personal data were collected by NORSUS during the survey, which was approved by [Sikt](#), the Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, on 22/03/24.

Welcome to Matsentralen's User Survey 2024

Matsentralen Norge works to develop and improve national solutions related to food aid. The findings from this survey are very important in this context.

It is important to have answers from all our organisations, in accordance with the agreement between your local food bank and your organization.

The survey is being carried out this year as part of the research project, [Sustainable Eaters](#). This means that NORSUS will assist Matsentralen in analysing the results and writing a publicly available report. Read more about the survey and handling of personal data [here](#).

We encourage you to answer the survey on behalf of your organization as soon as possible.
The deadline is 22 May 2024.

The questionnaire is available in Norwegian and English. You can select language by clicking NO (for Norwegian) or EN (for English) below.

PREVIOUS NEXT

4%

NO EN

Figure 3: Introductory text of the survey – screenshot from surveyXact.

2.2 Survey structure

The survey was available in both Norwegian and English and included the following parts:

- **Q1 – 3, localisation:** mapping of the organisations collaborating with the food banks.
- **Q4 – 10, target groups:** identification of the groups of people receiving food aid, based on their living and family situation, and their nationality; potential increase in the target groups during the last year.
- **Q11-Q21, operational features:** organisational capacity; quantity of distributed food aid; mapping of sources and need of food aid; reasons that may hinder the distribution of food aid; services other than food aid.

The complete questionnaire may be accessed through the links available in Appendix 1, where an overview of the questions is presented. Due to the large number of organisations (>560), the names of the organisations in question 2 have been omitted.

2.3 Data collection & analysis

The survey was distributed on 08 May 2024 and the collection of replies was completed on 29 May 2024. However, more replies were registered during the first half of June due to unlocked access to the survey; these replies were also included in the analysis. The analysis was conducted in MS Excel with all calculations verified for accuracy.

2.4 Future research

A literature review was conducted for the second part of the survey, focusing on the motivation and the driving factors behind charity work and volunteering. The findings indicate a range of motives categorised in various dimensions (e.g. Cnaan & Goldberg-Glen, 1991). Even though this part of the survey was later omitted, this material remains fruitful for future research.

3 Results

The survey results are presented in this section, following the sequence of the questions. The analysis and discussion of the results are presented in Section 4.

3.1 Survey overview

The survey was distributed through the eight food banks to 582 collaborating organisations that distribute food aid. Due to the anonymity of the survey, the distributed link could be re-opened and re-used by the organisations. This explains the relatively high number of duplicates and blank replies (32% of total replies). After removing the blanks and duplicates, 362 responses remained to be included in the results: 348 of the responses were complete and 14 partially complete, but with valuable information for the specific analysis. Table 1 presents an overview of the survey replies.

Total number of organisations	582
Total replies	532
Blanks	29
Duplicates & almost blanks	141
Replies after data cleaning:	
Complete	348
Partially complete	14
Total replies included	362

Table 1. The survey in numbers.

3.2 Localisation

The response rates (question 1, Q1) were analysed in relation to the quantity of food distributed to the responding organisations. Table 2 presents an overview of the response rates in relation to the quantities of food distributed in the period January to April 2024 (*data from Food Banks Norway*). The 362 responses that were included in the analysis represent 62% of the organisations, which have received 80% of the distributed food. Half of the responding organisations are part of a bigger organisation (53%), like e.g. the Salvation Army, Church City Mission, or Red Cross (Q3).

Food Bank	Total number of organisations	Responding organisations	Response rate (%)	Quantity distributed* (tonnes)	Total quantity distributed** (tonnes)	Shares of distributed quantity (%)
Innlandet	32	11	34 %	74,65	105,32	71 %
Nord-Norge	5	7	140 %	0,00	73,00	0 %
Oslo	195	120	62 %	812,00	887,29	92 %
Rogaland	77	33	43 %	147,72	252,40	59 %
Sør	34	31	91 %	130,18	183,62	71 %
Trøndelag	97	52	54 %	319,98	380,77	84 %
Vestfold & Telemark	77	63	82 %	260,11	332,89	78 %
Vestland	65	45	69 %	261,62	304,60	86 %
TOTAL	582	362	62 %	2 006,26	2 519,91	80 %

Table 2. Overview of response and food distribution rates.

*Quantities distributed to the responding organisations, **Total quantities distributed during Jan-Apr 2024.

3.3 Target groups

The profile of food aid recipients was mapped in Q4-Q10. Figure 4 illustrates the diversity of food aid recipients' life situation, with the largest target groups ($\geq 15\%$) being social security recipients, drug addicts, low-income workers, and refugees (Q4).

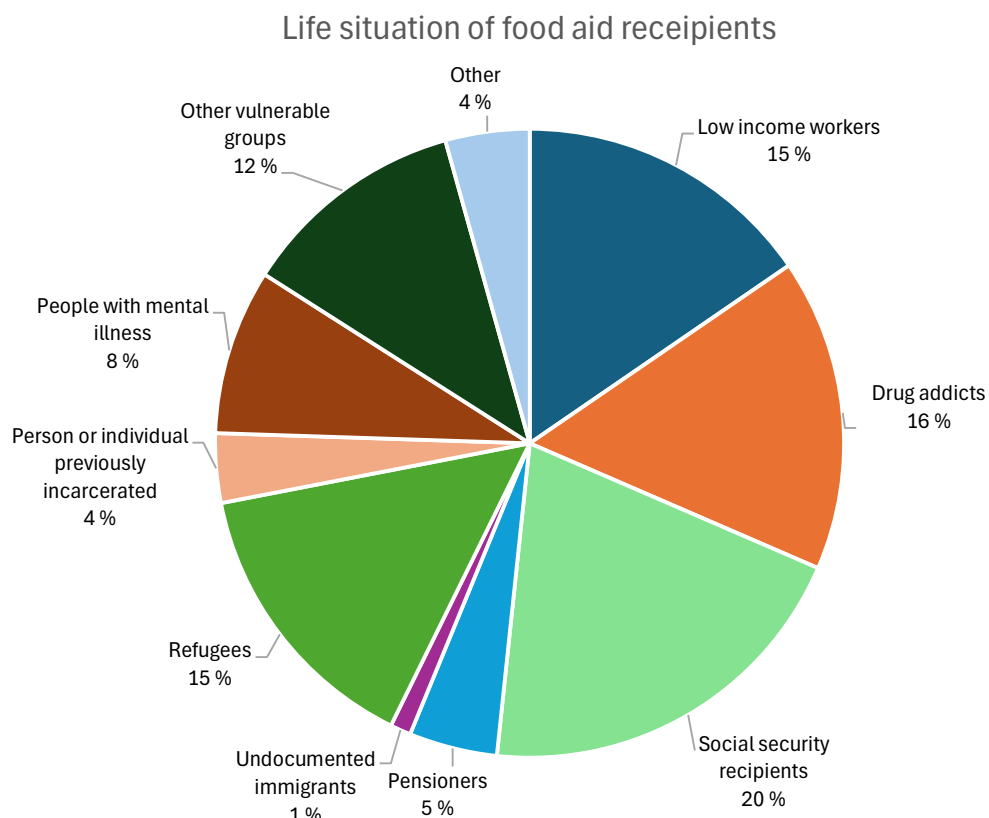


Figure 4. Life situation of the groups receiving food aid.

Regarding the nationalities of food aid recipients (Q5), the majority are from Norway, as shown in Figure 5a. However, it is important to note that this distribution reflects the total number of food recipients and is not adjusted for the total population of the specific groups within the country, e.g. Norwegian food aid recipients vs. the total number of the Norwegian population or Ukrainian recipients vs. the total number of Ukrainians living in Norway. When looking closer into the nationalities (Figure 5b), it becomes evident that Norwegians dominate all target groups, except for “refugees” and “undocumented immigrants”. Geographical variations of these results are presented in Appendix 2 – Results per food bank.

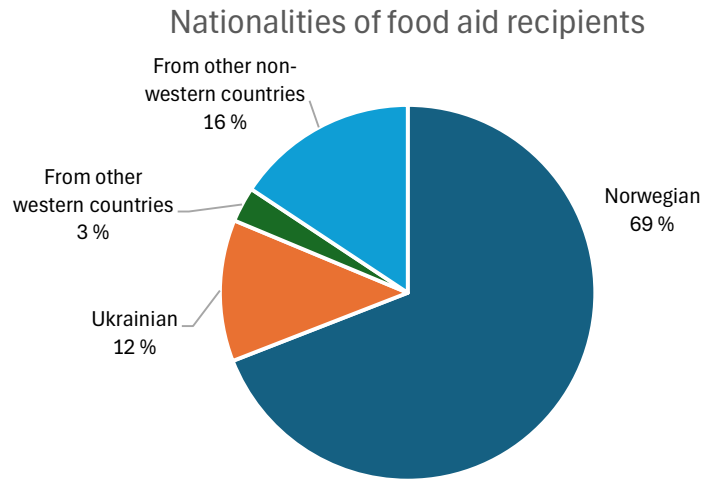


Figure 5a. Nationalities of food aid recipients.

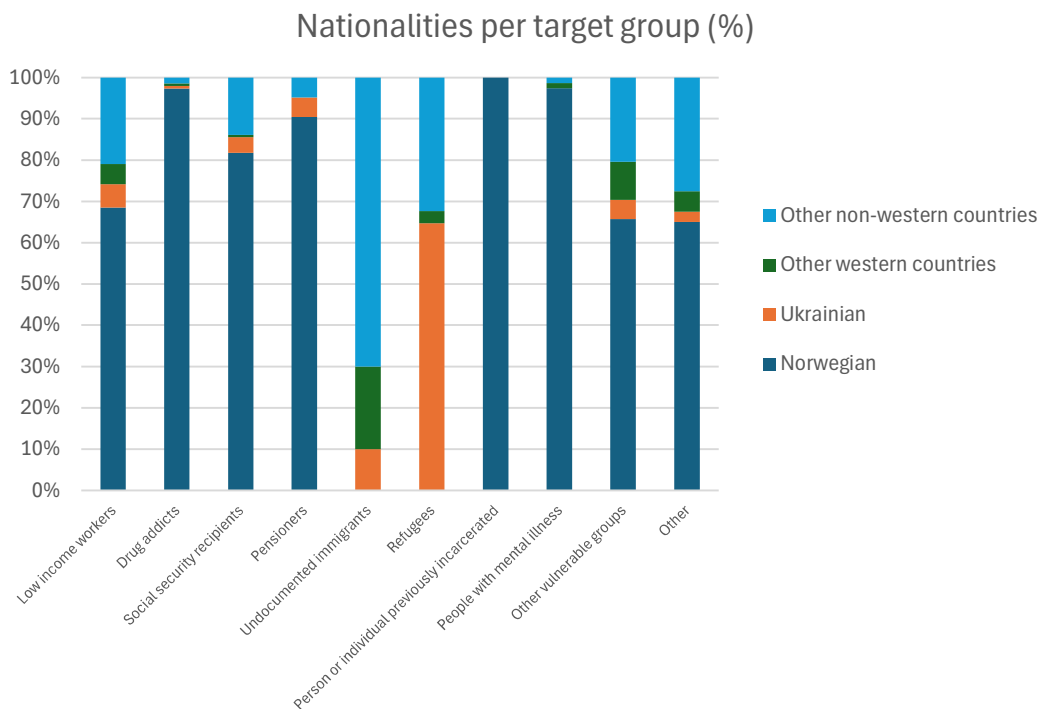


Figure 5b. Shares of nationalities per target group.

As illustrated in Figure 6a half of the food recipients live in households with children (families or single parents) and 4% are minors themselves (Q6, family situation). The notes of respondents under “other” reveal a further complexity in life and family situation of food aid recipients; some examples are students, imprisoned people, children living in low-income families, people without stable housing with or without family, volunteers with diverse backgrounds. Low-income workers, refugees and other vulnerable groups are the target groups living mostly in households with children (Figure 6b). The highest percentages of the group “children or teenagers living alone under vulnerable situations” appear under “other vulnerable groups” (14%) and “other” (20%) (Figure 6b). The geographical variations of these results are presented in Appendix 3 – Results per food bank.

Family situation of food aid recipients

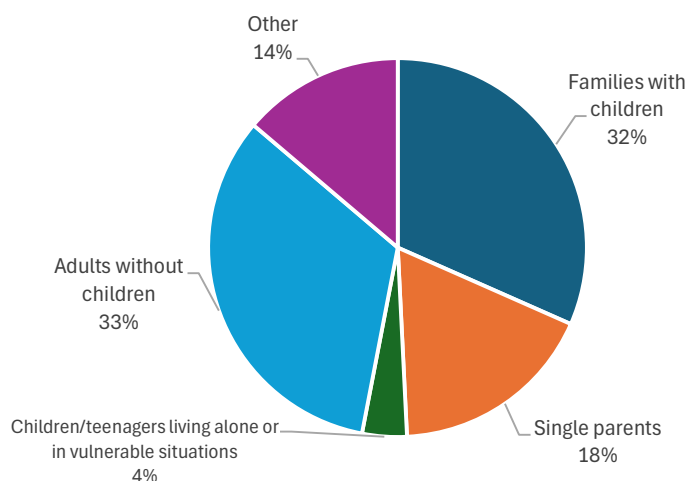


Figure 6a. Family situation of food recipients.

Family situation per target group (%)

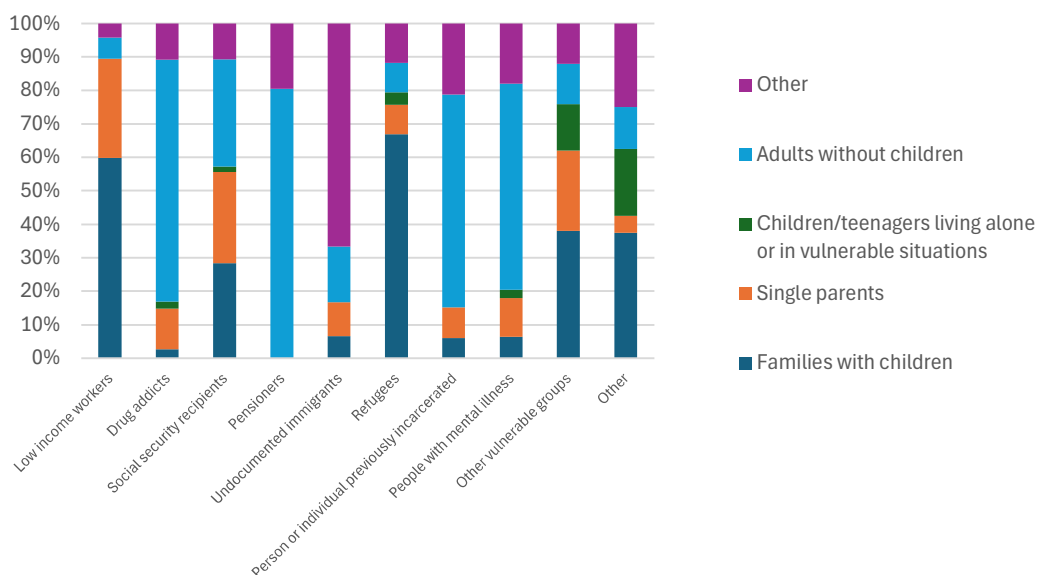


Figure 6b. Family situation per target group.

Low-income workers, social security recipients, and Ukrainian refugees were the three groups with the highest increase the last year (March 2023-March 2024) (Q7, Figure 7a). The three groups involved mostly (>50%) households with children (families with children, single parents, and vulnerable children) as shown in Figure 7b.

Groups with highest increase since March 2023

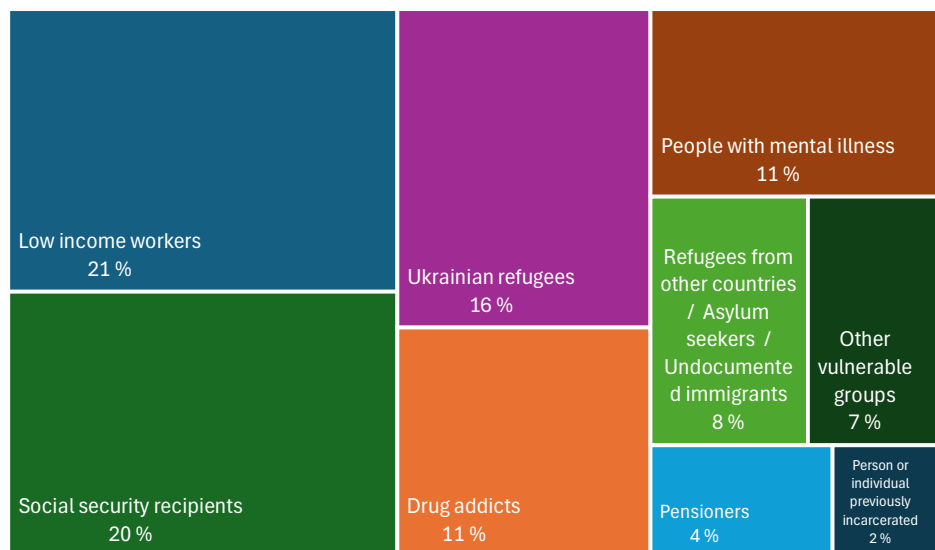


Figure 7a. Target groups with the highest increase since March 2023

Family situation of the target groups that have the highest increase since March 2023

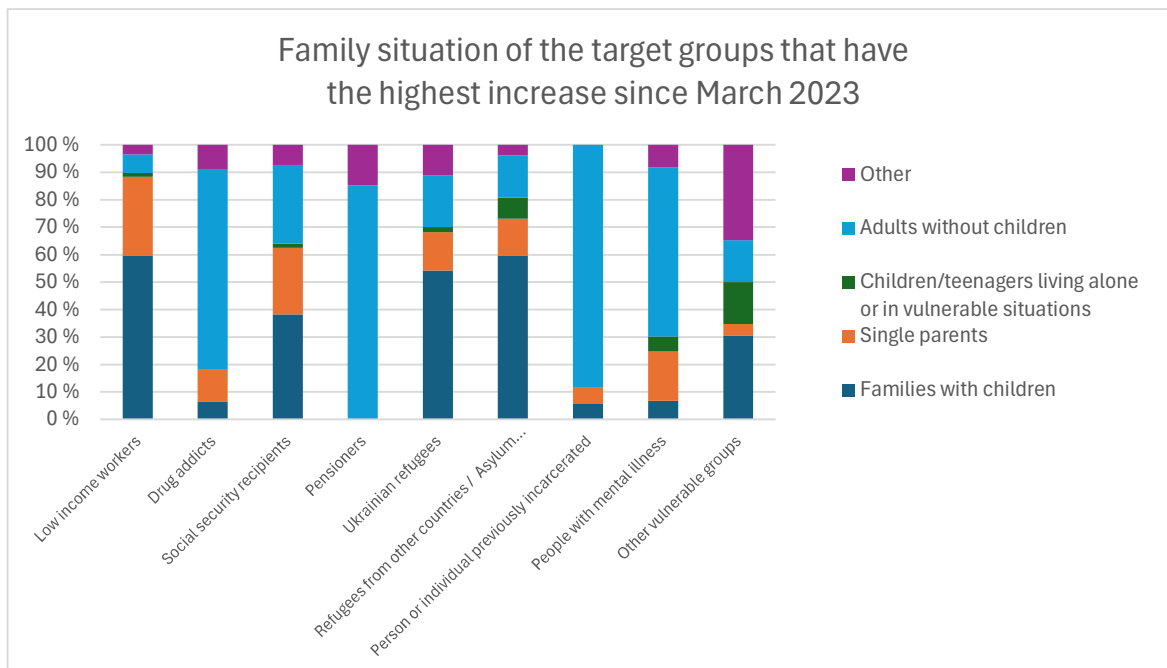


Figure 7b. Family situation of the target groups with the highest increase since the previous survey.

Slightly over half (53%) of the organisations distribute food to people with permanent employment (Q8). The mean number of food aid recipients with permanent employment in these organisations was estimated to be 14,5% ($\pm 1,35\%$, estimation for half-normal distribution), which is in alignment with the results of Q4 (15% are low-income workers). Among all people reached with food aid, 12% are employed. Among all people reached with food aid, 58% live with children, in alignment with the findings from Q6 and Q7. The distributions of replies to Q9 and Q10 are presented in Appendix 4.

3.4 Operational features

The majority of the organisations collaborating with food banks offer several other services in addition to food aid. Leisure activities and other support services are dominating (Q11, Figure 8). “Other support” includes social arenas, social support, physical exercises, language courses or cafés, work practice, etc.

Services offered by the organisations

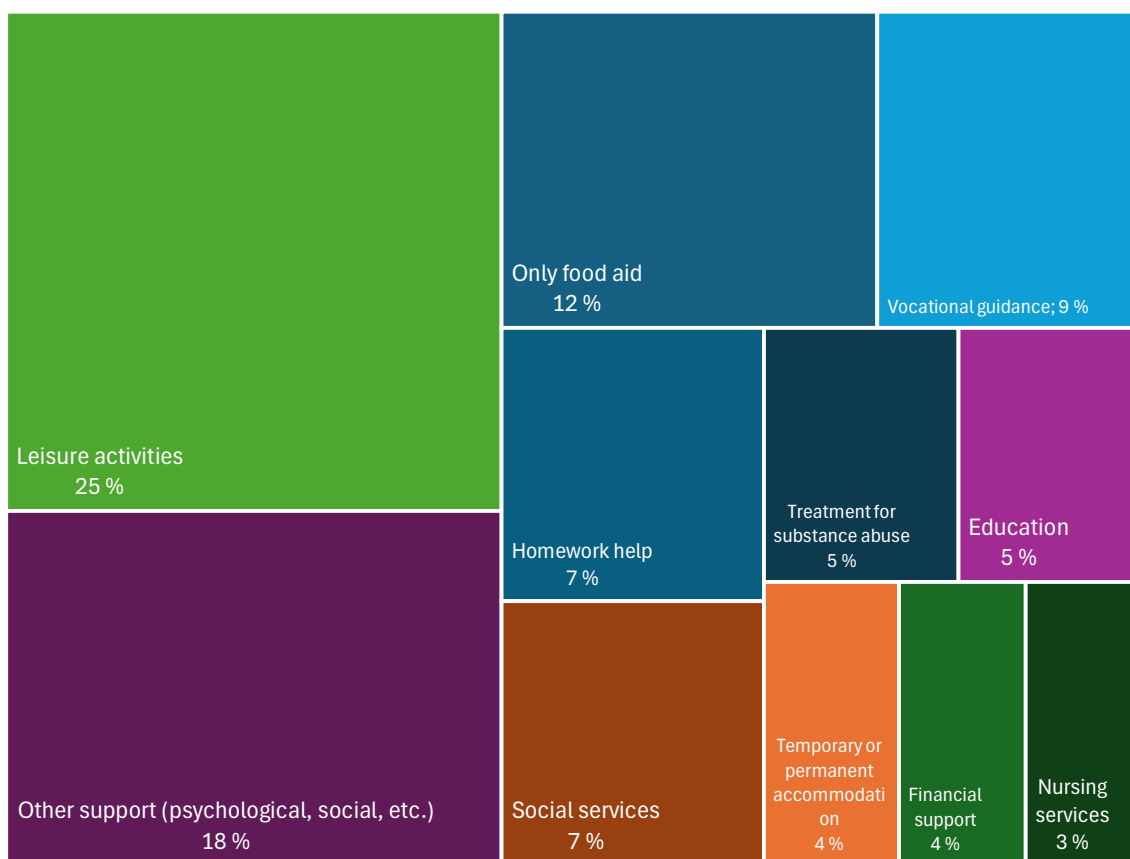


Figure 8. Services offered by the organisations that participated in the survey.

Regarding food distribution (Q12), most organisations provide pre-packed bags or boxes (39%) for meal preparation at home, while 16% serve meals on-site (Figure 9). Notably 28% of the organisations offer both meals and food boxes. Additional food offerings are included under “other” (17%) like light meals or snacks within a social setting, the option to select food items, or food classes.

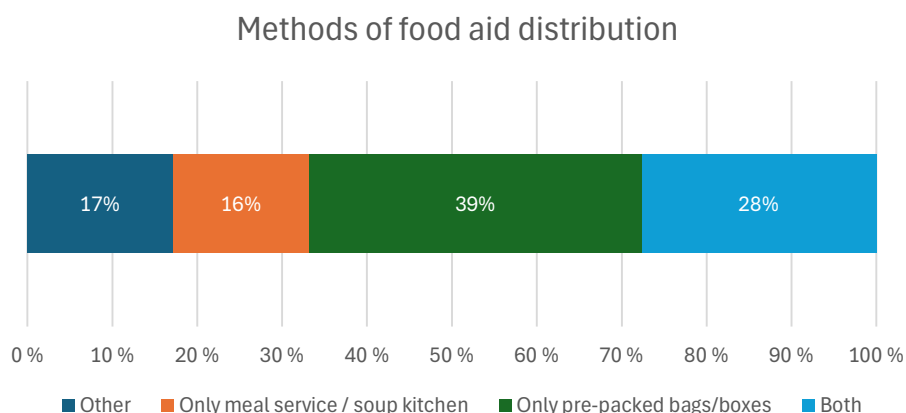


Figure 9. Methods of food aid distribution.

Questions 13 to 15 focused on mapping the quantities of distributed or served food, as well as the total number of people reached with food aid, including household members, when possible to estimate. The organisations were asked to provide the best possible estimates of the food distributed during weeks 10, 11 and 12 (March 2024). Based on these estimates, the weekly average was calculated and extrapolated to monthly and yearly levels, as presented in Table 3.

	Weekly average (March 2024)	Monthly average (extrapolated)	Yearly Average (extrapolated)
Food bags/boxes (Q13)	17 358	76 870	905 078
Food serving (Q15) (meals/number of people)	15 631	69 224	815 062
Total number of people reached with food aid (Q14)	46 779	207 164*	2 439 191*

Table 3. Quantities of distributed food boxes, meal servings, and total number of people reached with food aid.

**These numbers are extrapolated and do not indicate a total number of individuals, as it is expected that the same people visit the organisations several times during a month/year.*

Regarding food sources, 56% of the organisations receive food assistance from other sources in addition to the food banks (Q16). Local shops and companies are the primary additional contributors, followed by donations from other sources (Q17, Figure 10). The “other” mainly refers to the purchase of food to provide complete meals.

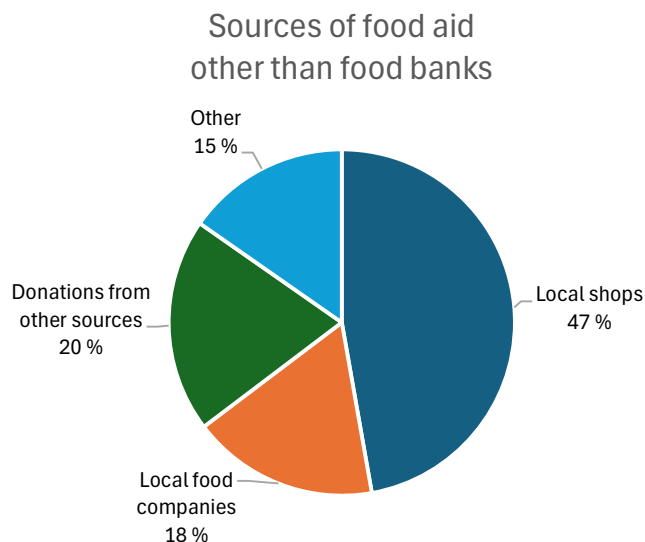


Figure 10: Sources of food aid other than food banks.

If larger quantities of food were available, 68% of the organisations could have distributed them (Q18). Additionally, over 70% of the organisations that have the potential to distribute more food, could increase distributed quantities up to 50% (Q19). Responses varied when organisations were asked about the reasons for not being able to cover the need for food (Q20, Figure 11). Key challenges include the limited availability or variation from the food banks, as well as important capacity constraints within the organisations. The “other” category primarily refers to economic limitations, followed by on-site requirements related to meal quantities or variety.

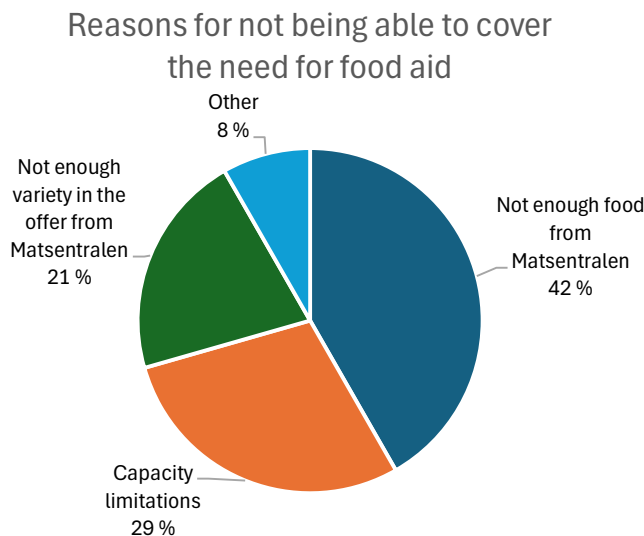


Figure 11: Reasons for not covering the need for food aid.

The final question (Q21) investigates the types of food in highest demand. As shown in Figure 12, the demand is quite diverse, with “dinners” (“middag”, the main meal of the day in Norway), meat and fish representing the largest shares.

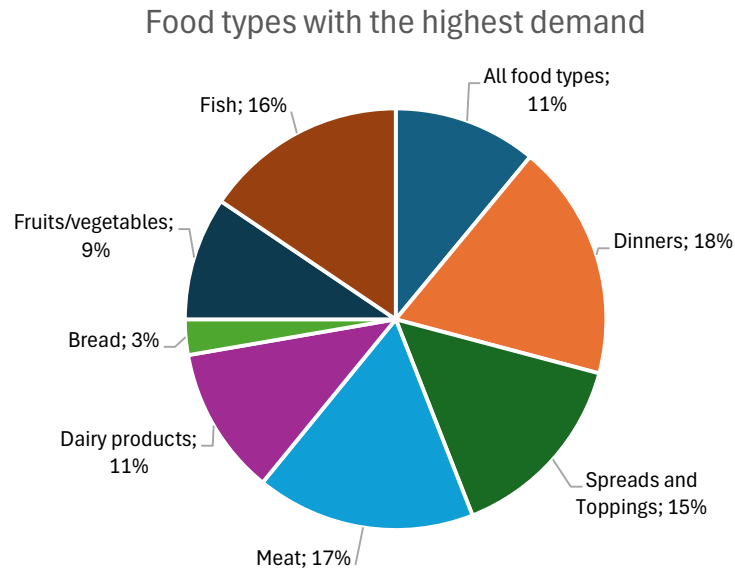


Figure 12: Food types with the highest demand.

4 Discussion

According to Consumption Research Norway (SIFO), the sharply increasing prices of goods and services have affected the financial security of many Norwegians (Poppe & Kempson, 2022a, 2022b, 2023a, 2023b; Gyure & Lylum, 2024). However, this situation does not impact all social groups in the same way. According to the 2022 report, the most affected groups are the low-income households, families with children, and households with people with disabilities (Poppe & Kempson, 2022b). Among other measures to tackle financial difficulties, these groups have chosen to reduce food consumption or skip meals and reach out for help to organisations offering food aid).

The food aid recipients

Food Banks Norway depicted the increasing demand in food aid through a survey distributed to their collaborating organisations in 2023 (Food Banks Norway, 2023). This uncovered a 30% increase in the number of people who received food aid from June 2022 to March 2023. In addition, it was estimated that the actual needs in food aid were on average 50% higher. According to the same survey, the largest groups who received food assistance were social security recipients (17,4%), drug addicts (14,3%), “other” (14,1%) and families with small children (13,2%). The three groups with the highest increase during the same period (2022-2023) were families with small children and single parents (30%), social security recipients (17%) and “other” (14%).

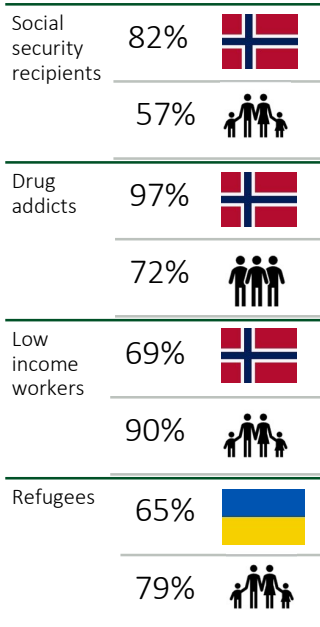
Similar outcomes are observed in this survey (2024), which was carried out through the collaboration between Food Banks Norway and NORSUS, as part of Case 1 of the Sustainable Eaters project. The target groups were reformulated in 2024 to include "Drug addicts", "Social security recipients", "Pensioners", "Undocumented immigrants", "Refugees", "Person or individual previously incarcerated", "People with mental illness", "People with mental illness", "Other". Although the results of the 2023 and 2024 surveys cannot be directly compared due to substantial differences between the two questionnaires, similar trends were observed this year:

- The four largest groups in 2024 were social security recipients (20%), drug addicts (16%), low-income workers (15,4%) and refugees (14,7%), comprising in total ca 65% of the people receiving food aid.
- The three groups with the highest increase since 2023 were low-income workers (21%), social security recipients (20%), and Ukrainian refugees (16%).

The dominating family situations and nationalities of the largest target groups and the groups with the highest increase are reflected in Table 4. Overall, 12% of the people reached by the organisations have permanent employment, and 58% live in households with children.

Largest groups

Nationality & family situation



Groups with highest increase

Family situation

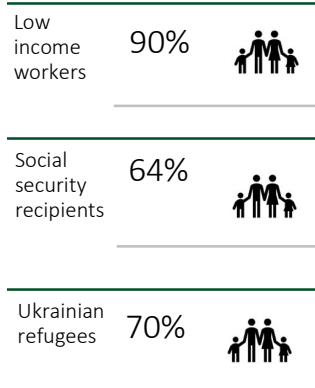


Table 4. The majority profiles of the largest groups and in groups with the highest increase.



Families with children, single parents, children/teenagers



Adults without children

The average weekly number of people reached with food aid in March 2024 was 46 779, as recorded by the responding organisations. These organisations received 80% of the food distributed by the Norwegian food banks in the period January to April 2024. Based on this, it can be estimated that over 58 000 people received food aid weekly in this period. As mentioned earlier, it is not accurate to make a direct comparison of this number to the corresponding number estimated in 2023, due to differences in the questionnaire and the analysis of results. In future work, consistency should be considered for delivering comparable results. Similarly, based on the quantities distributed, the weekly numbers of prepacked food boxes and meals are (rounded up):

- Food bags/boxes → 21 690 pieces
- Food serving → 19 540 meals

The needs in food aid vary across Norway. As shown in Figure 13, the offer of food aid and the number of people reached are harmonised in each of the eight food banks, however there are quite important differences among food banks in terms of food quantities and people reached. This may be related to the population density of the areas that each food bank covers, to the existence of larger urban areas that act as hubs for people in vulnerable situations, or to the availability of personnel working or volunteering in these organisations. These potential interconnections are assumptions and not part of the research carried out in this work.

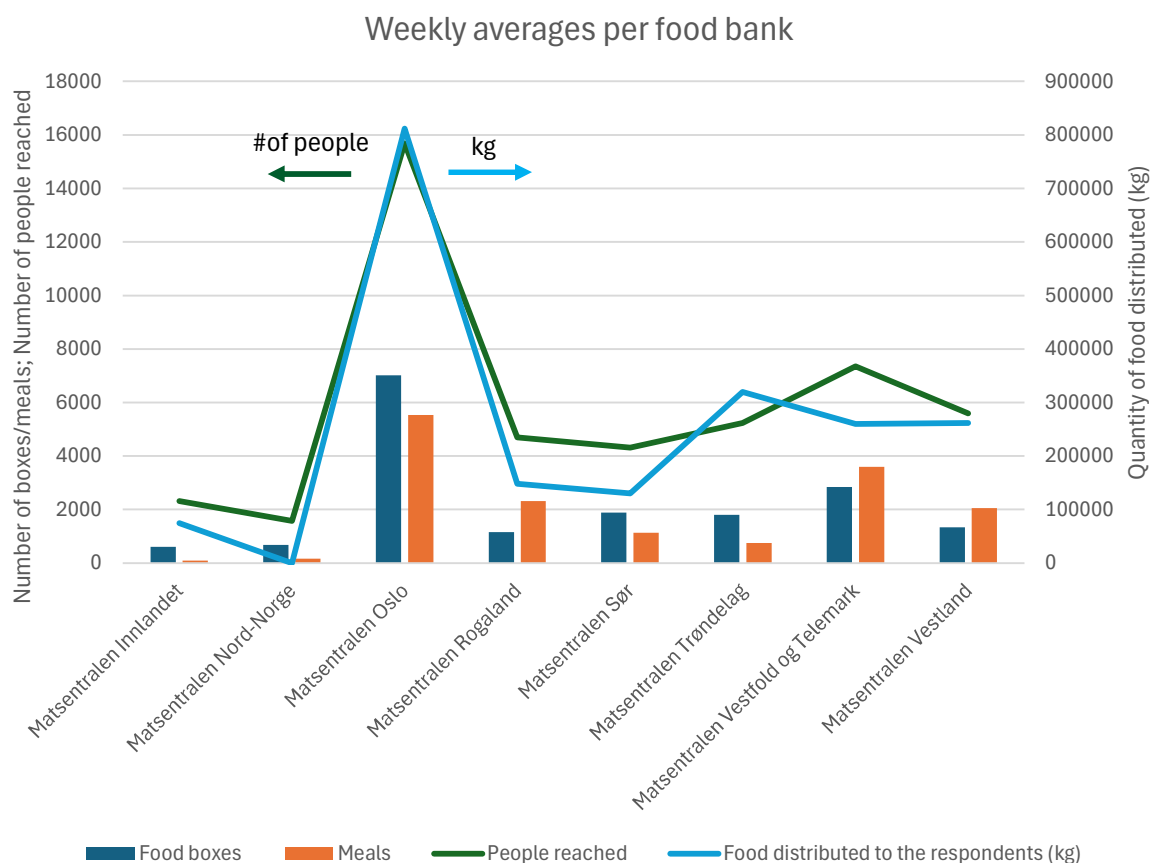


Figure 13: Food offer, distribution and people reached, per food bank (numbers reported in the survey).

The organisations' operational characteristics

The following operational characteristics of the organisations were identified:

- A majority of the respondents offer pre-packed food. A significant part (28%) also serves meals or offer both alternatives. This implies the availability of personnel preparing the meals, along with relevant infrastructure (kitchen and food serving area).
- A majority of the respondents offer other services in addition to food aid, especially related to leisure and social activities, educational or psychological support; 12% of the organisations offer only food aid.
- Over half of the organisations gather food from other sources in order to be able to offer complete and nutritious meals. These supplies are either offered by local companies as donations or bought by the organisations as complementary items, e.g. fresh vegetables.
- Most of the organisations can distribute more food, if available. However, some lack the capacity to do so, despite the high demand.
- "Dinners", meat, and fish are the food items with the highest demand. Bread is the food item with the lowest demand. This is most likely due to the generally good availability of bread and bakery products in Norway, in addition to national agreements between the bakeries and Food Banks Norway.

The future

According to the results of the 2023 survey, Food Banks Norway expect that the need for food aid will double over the next years. However, food distribution should follow local needs to cover the demand across Norway and allow the inclusion of new organisations to the network. Other barriers that should be considered are the limited personnel capacity (volunteers or employees) and lack of economic support, which all in all may vary throughout the country, as illustrated in Figure 14. For example, in Innlandet there is a need for higher quantities and variety, while in Vestland the organisations have mostly limited capacity.

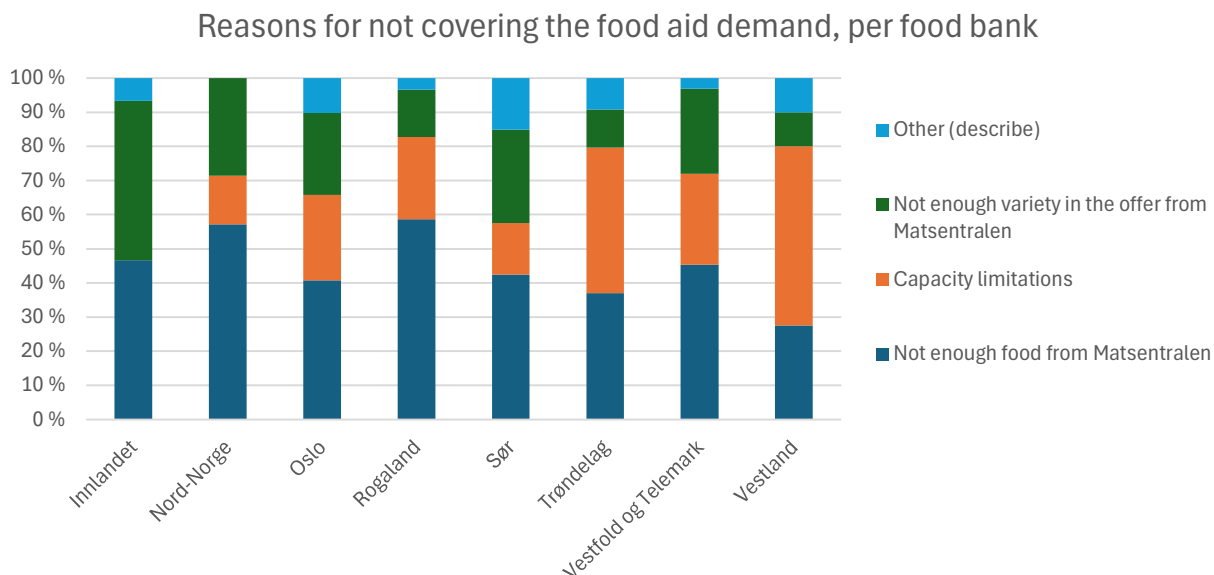


Figure 14. Reasons for not covering the food aid demand per food bank.

5 Conclusions

Concluding, the key findings of this work are summarised here:

- The people reaching out for food aid are usually Norwegians and live in households with children. This is in alignment with the findings of SIFO reports on the direct impact of last years' inflation on the Norwegian population. People with permanent employment are also affected and, in some cases, make savings by adjusting their meals.
- The increasing needs in food aid are confirmed.
- The organisations can distribute more food, if both food and personnel/volunteers are available.
- The food aid distribution should be adjusted to the needs of the region that each food bank covers.

The present work confirms previous findings and trends about the food aid distribution in Norway. It raises awareness about the current situation and needs and may serve as supporting material for policy recommendations for food aid distribution and food waste reduction.

6 References

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Appendix 1 The questionnaire

The complete questionnaire can be accessed here in Norwegian and here in English.

Overview of questions

Q1. Which one of our 8 food banks are you connected to?

Q2. Enter the name of the organization you represent (e.g. Kirkens bymisjon Bjerke).

Q3. Are you part of a larger organisation?

Q3a. Enter the name of the organization you are part of:

Q4. Which life situation* matches your target groups best? Choose the 3 largest groups (if you only work with one group, only choose that).

Target groups: "Drug addicts", "Social security recipients", "Pensioners", "Undocumented immigrants", "Refugees", "Person or individual previously incarcerated", "People with mental illness", "People with mental illness", "Other".

Q5. Which nationality suits the target group best "#target group#"?

Q6. Which family situation suits the target group best "#target group#"?

Q7a. Which target groups have had the biggest increase since March 2023? Select up to 3 target groups.

Q7b. Which family situation suits the target group best "#target group#"?

Q8. Are there people with permanent employment among the people you help with food support?

Q9. Please estimate the percentage (%) of permanently employed people receiving food support from your organization. Use the slider below to choose between 0% and 100%.

Q10. Please estimate the percentage (%) of people receiving food support from your organization who are living with children. Use the slider below to choose between 0% and 100%.

Q11. Does your organization offer support services other than food aid?

Q12. How is food aid distributed in your organisation? (multiple answers possible)

Q13. How many food bags/boxes has your organization distributed per week in weeks 10, 11 and 12 (March 2024)? Give your best estimate.

Q14. How many people per week in total did you reach with food aid in weeks 10, 11 and 12 (March 2024)? Here you should consider everyone in the household, like children, spouses/partners, grandparents, etc. Give your best estimate.

Q15. How many people per week did you serve in weeks 10, 11 and 12 (March 2024)? Give your best estimate.

Q16. Do you distribute food products from suppliers other than Matsentralen?

Q17. From which sources other than Matsentralen do you receive food supplies?

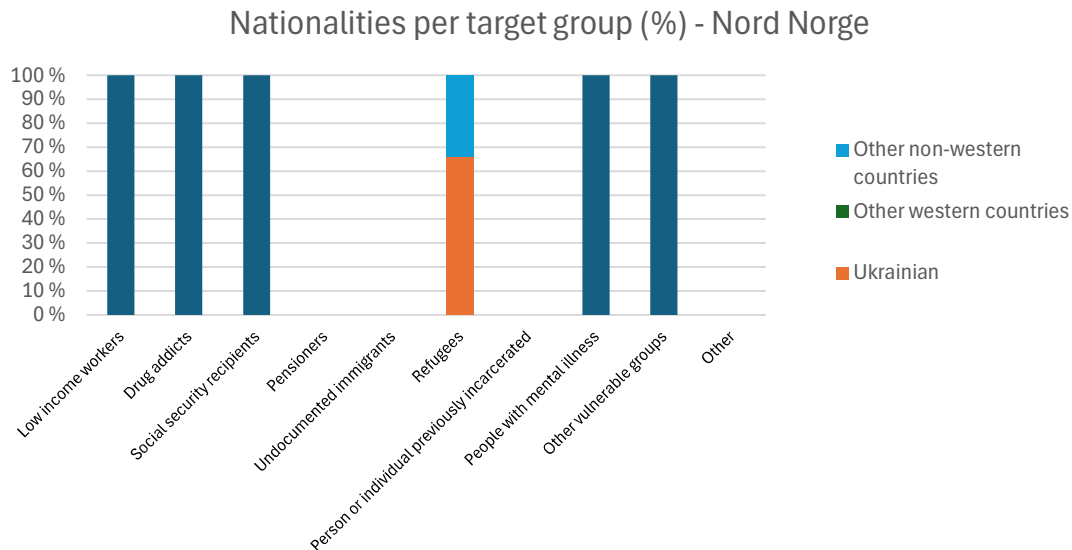
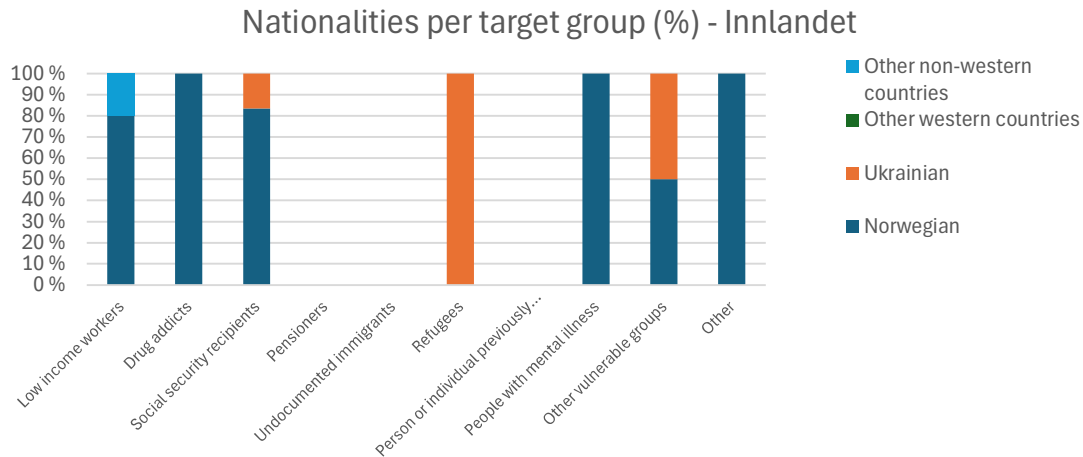
Q18. Think about the last 3 months as a whole: do you feel that the need for food assistance is greater than you are able to cover?

Q19. How much more food would you be able to distribute if you had enough?

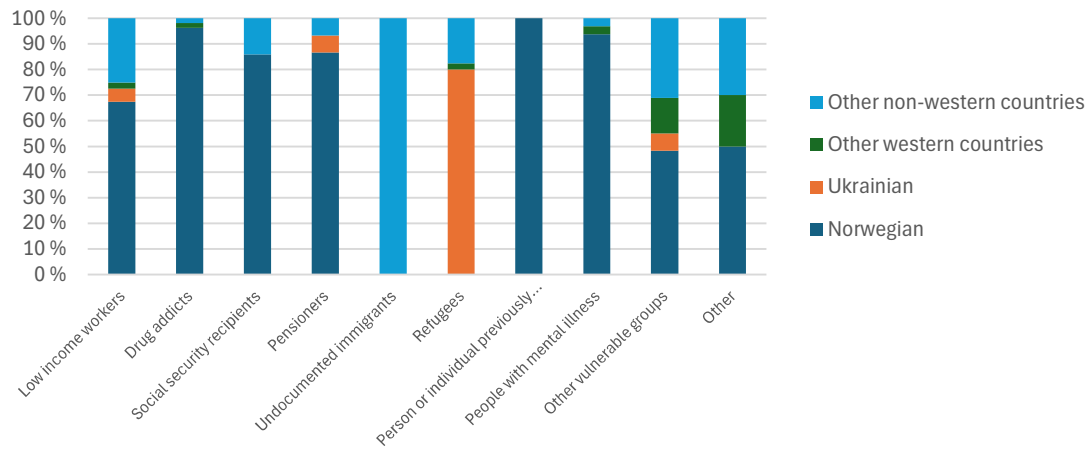
Q20. You replied "yes" to the question about whether you could distribute more food supplies. What is the reason for you not being able to cover the need? (more replies possible)

Q21. Is the demand for some food types particularly high?

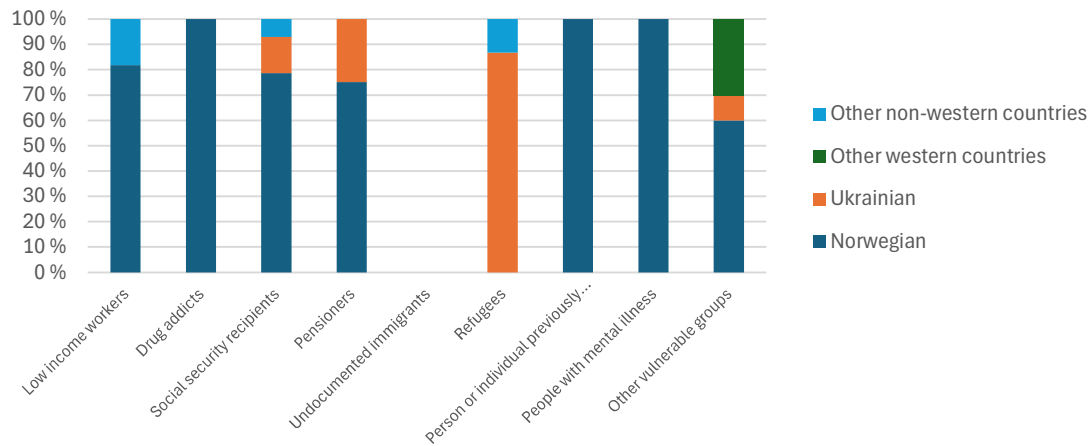
Appendix 2 Nationalities per target group and food bank – geographical distribution



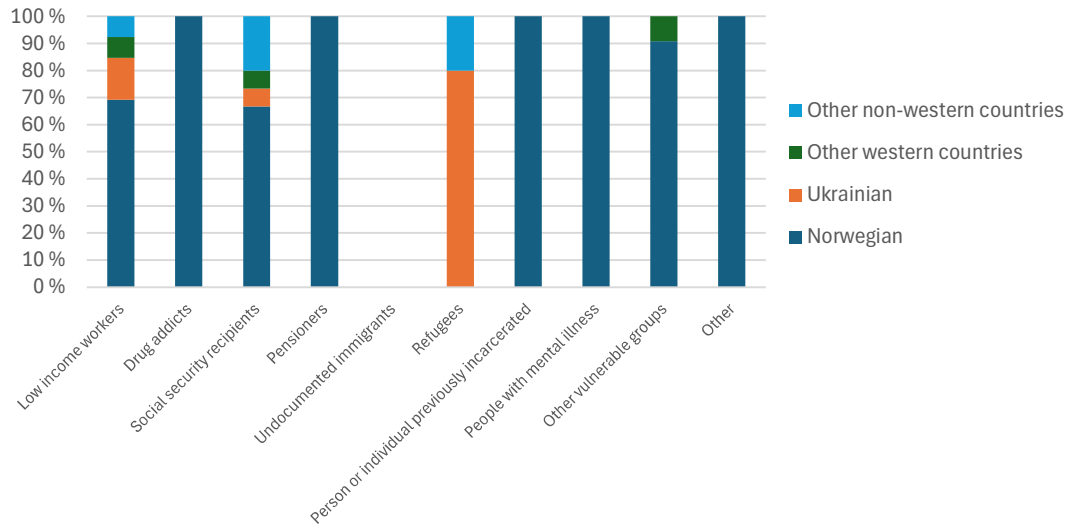
Nationalities per target group (%) - Oslo



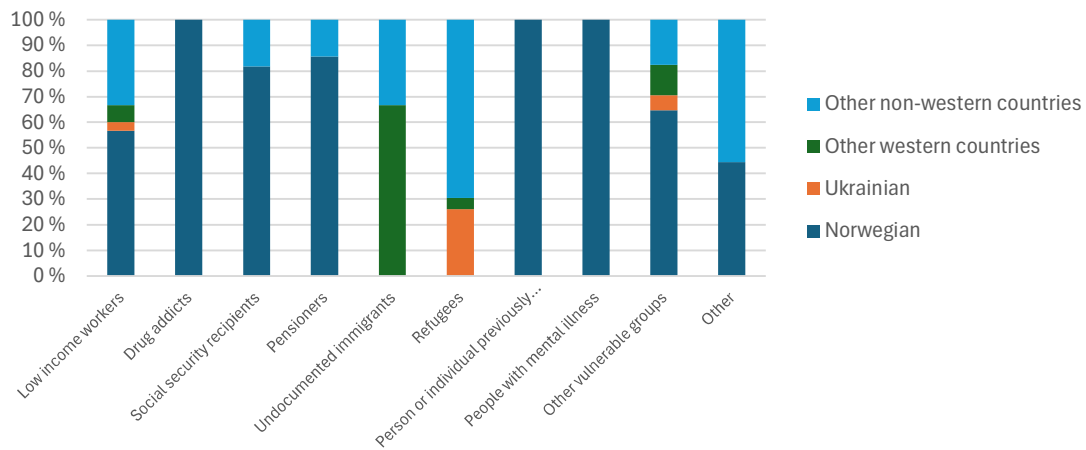
Nationalities per target group (%) - Rogaland



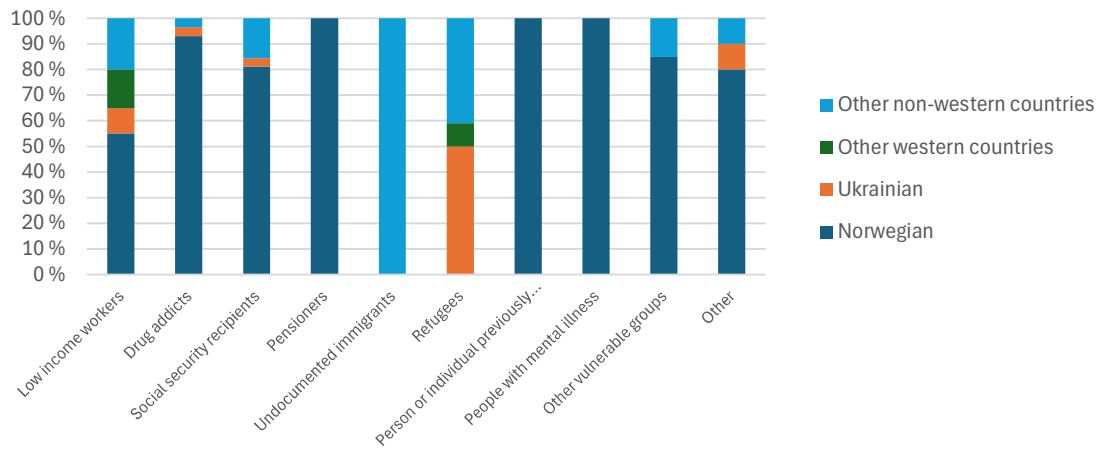
Nationalities per target group (%) - Sør



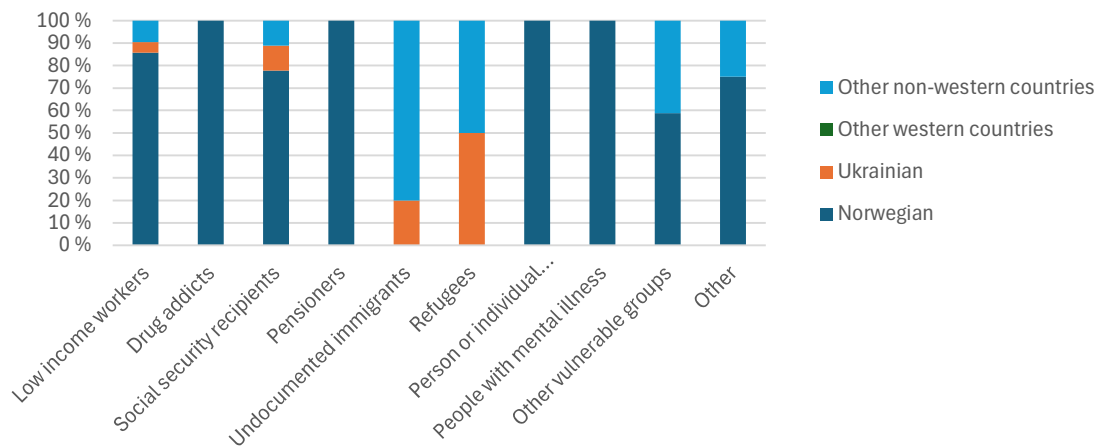
Nationalities per target group (%) - Trøndelag



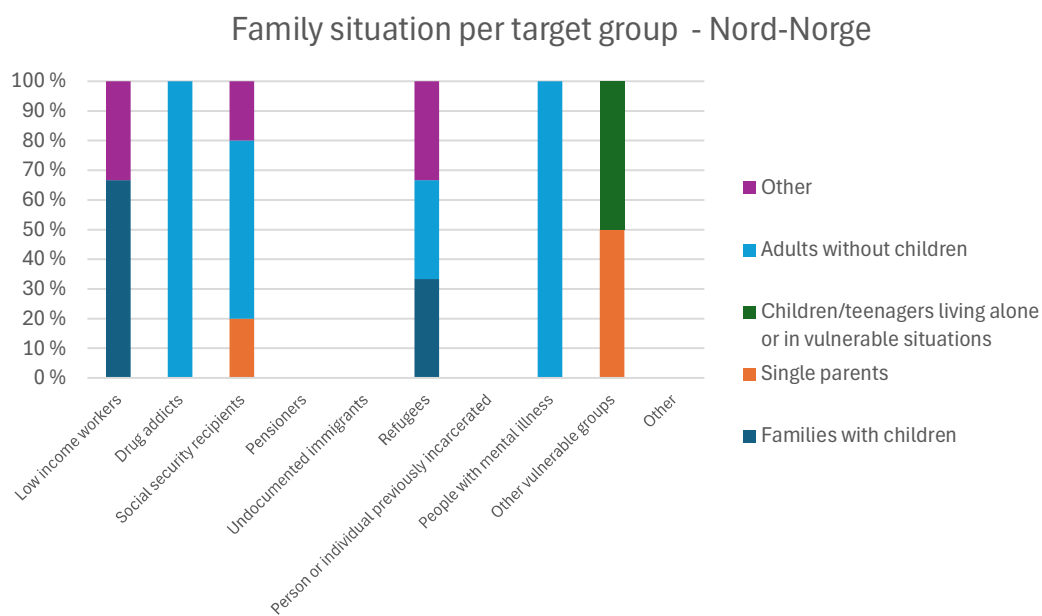
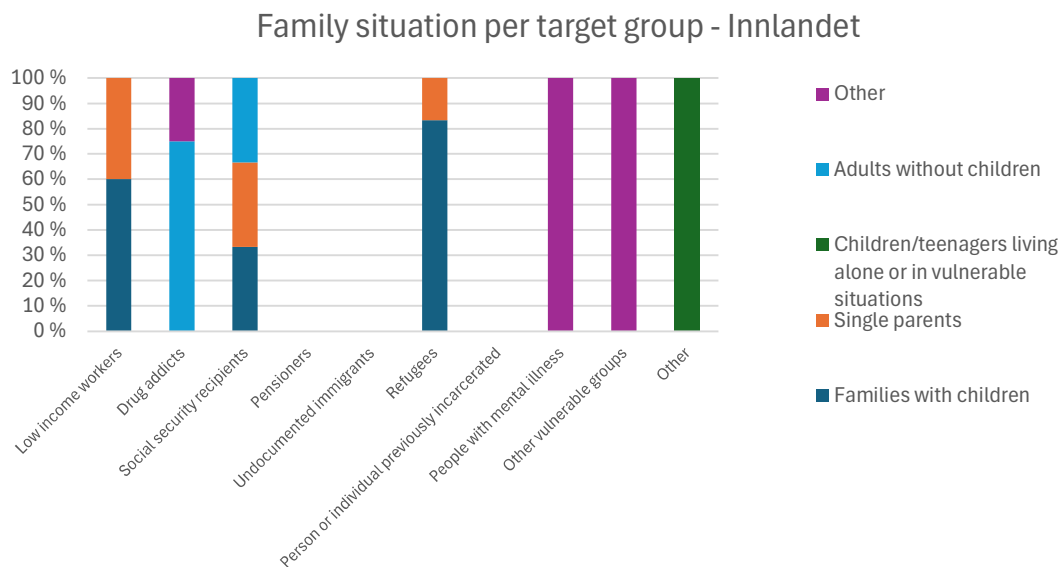
Nationalities per target group (%) - Vestfold og Telemark



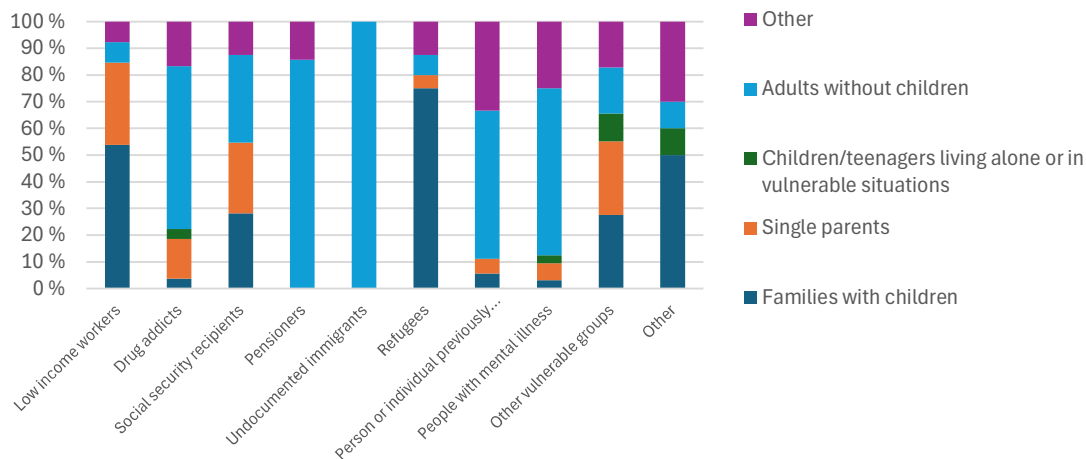
Nationalities per target group (%) - Vestland



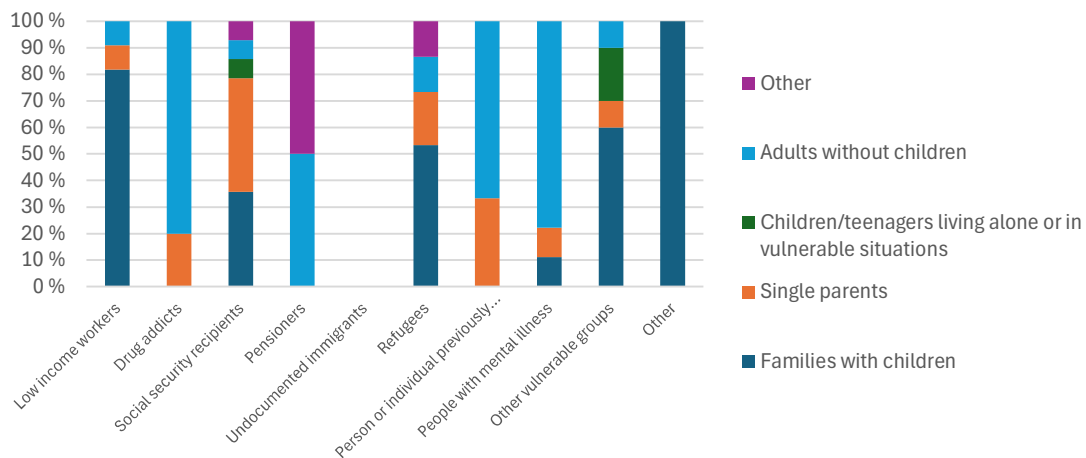
Appendix 3 Family situation per target group and food bank— geographical variation



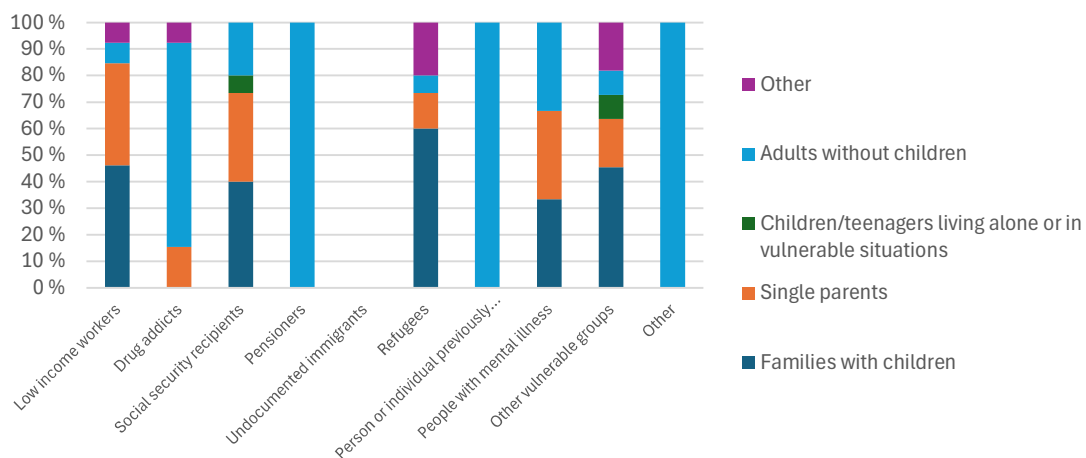
Family situation per target group - Oslo



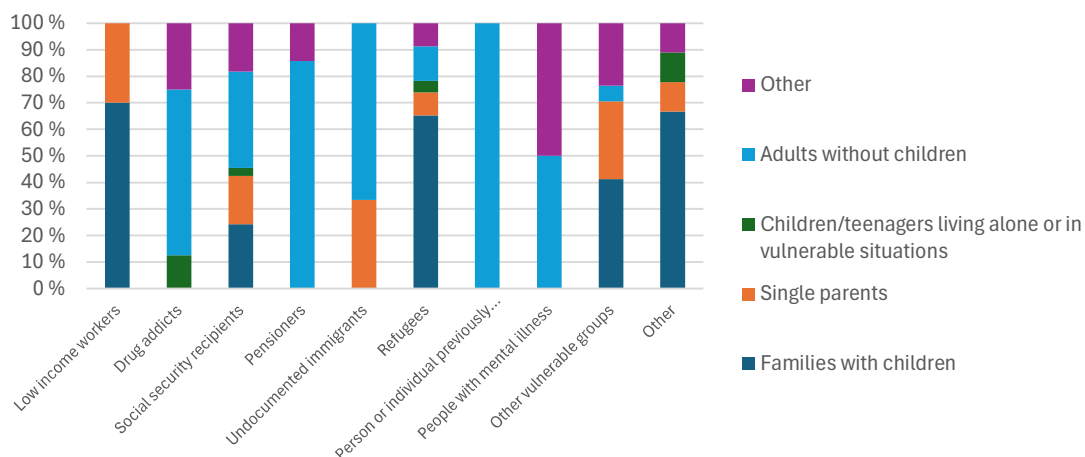
Family situation per target group - Rogaland



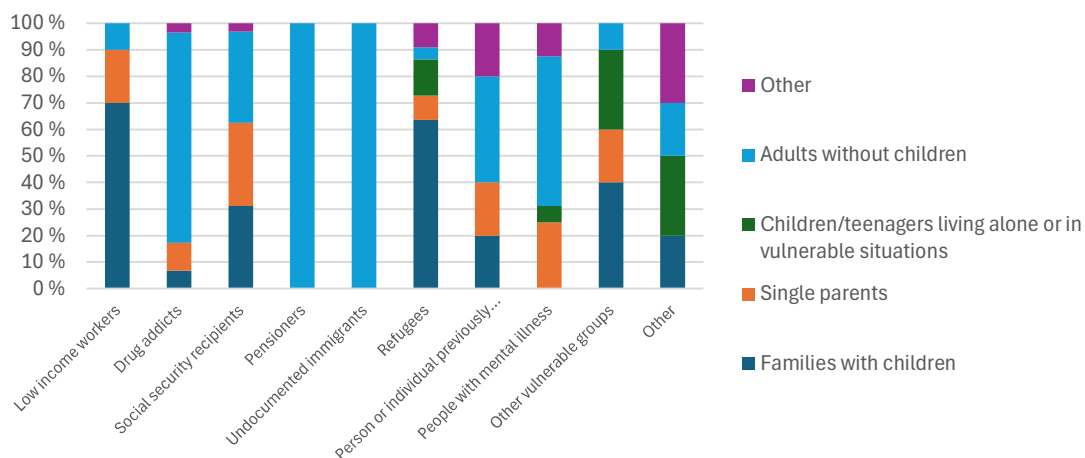
Family situation per target group - Sør



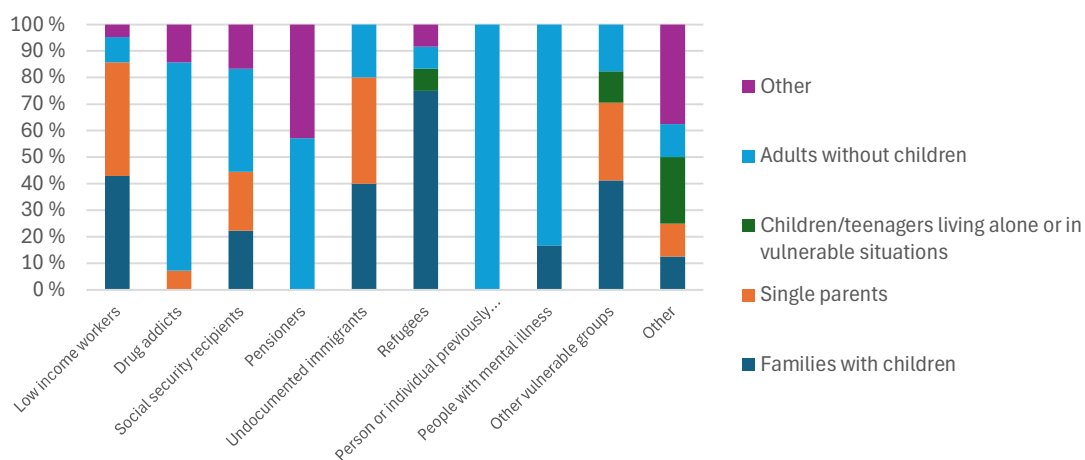
Family situation per target group - Trøndelag



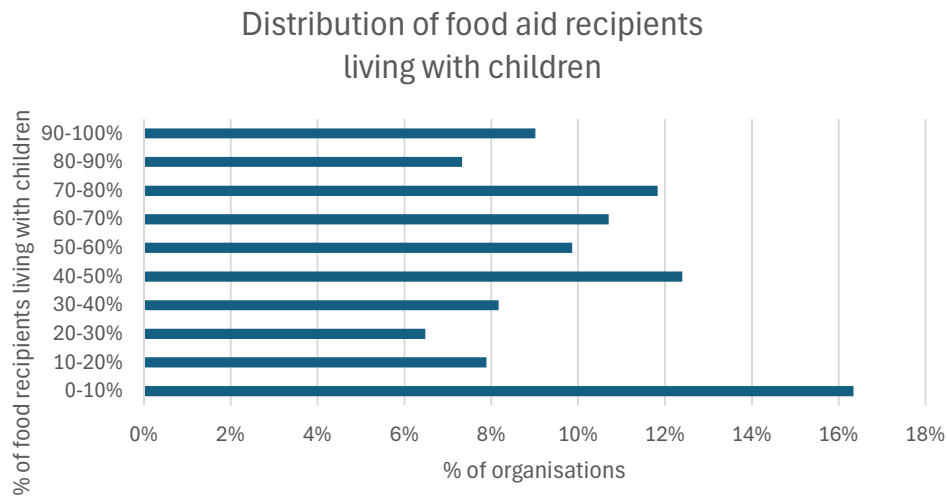
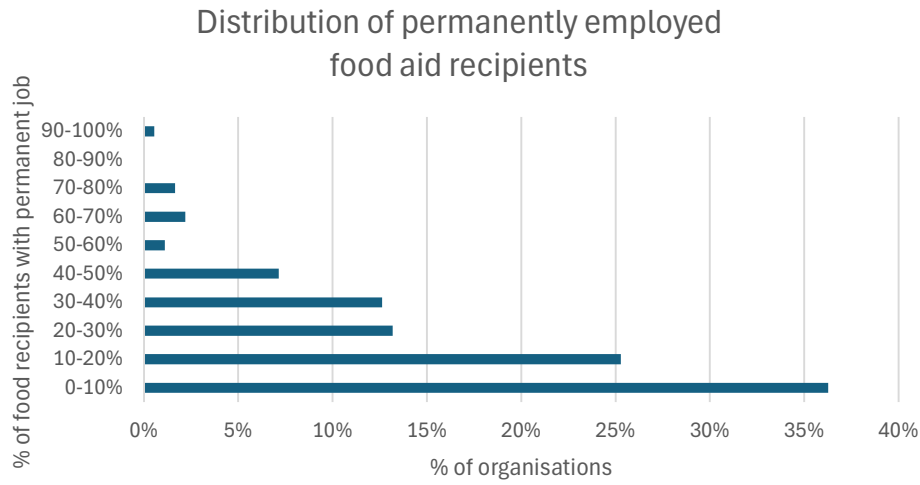
Family situation per target group - Vestfold og Telemark



Family situation per target group - Vestland



Appendix 4 Distributions



The vision of NORSUS Norwegian Institute for Sustainability Research (formerly Ostfold Research) is to provide knowledge for sustainable societal development. We apply and develop knowledge and methods to understand and implement sustainable solutions in society. Together with a wide range of public and private clients, we undertake projects locally, nationally and internationally to enhance environmental performance, often also generating economic benefits.