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Atypical Employment in Norway

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The Institutional Determinants of Atypical Employment and Social Inequality in Europe, founded by the Hans Böckler Foundation and supervised by Jutta Allmendinger, Johannes Giesecke, and Kathrin Leuze



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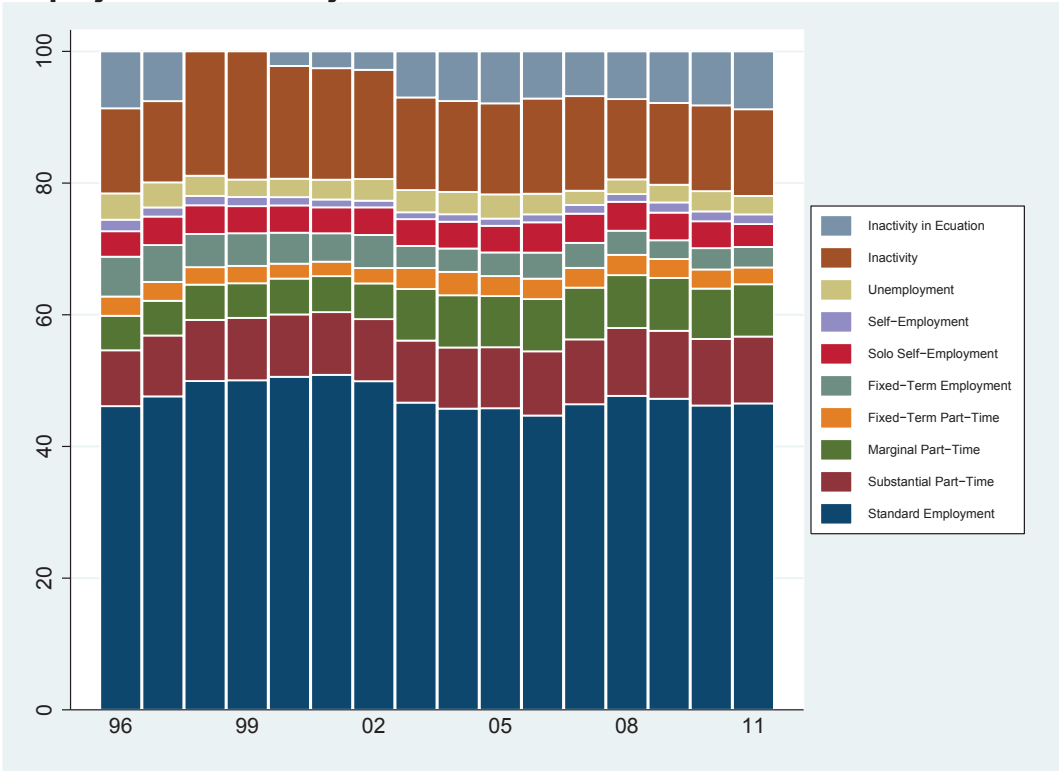
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Norway

There were a number of small fluctuations in Norway’s employment rates. Almost all of the groups studied benefited from the first peak in employment in 1998. In 2004 and 2005, employment fell back to the starting level of 1996. The proportion of employed people in all groups had once again increased by 2008. Unemployment fell in the period under consideration in all groups. The under-30s had higher unemployment rates than people from any other group. Even before the crisis, young people were more likely to be unemployed compared to the general population. Inactivity was particularly prevalent among older and low-skilled people. While normal employment rose most strongly among women and the 30-to-49 age group compared to the 1996 levels, it fell slightly among low-skilled workers and fell strongly among the under-30s. At the same time, marginal part-time employment rose in both groups, while fixed term contracts dropped sharply among the under-30s.

In the crisis years after 2008, the employment fell by 3.1 percentage points. Both women and men were affected to a similar degree. Young people were seriously affected by the crisis, with a drop in their employment rates of 7 percentage points.

Employment in Norway (1996–2011).

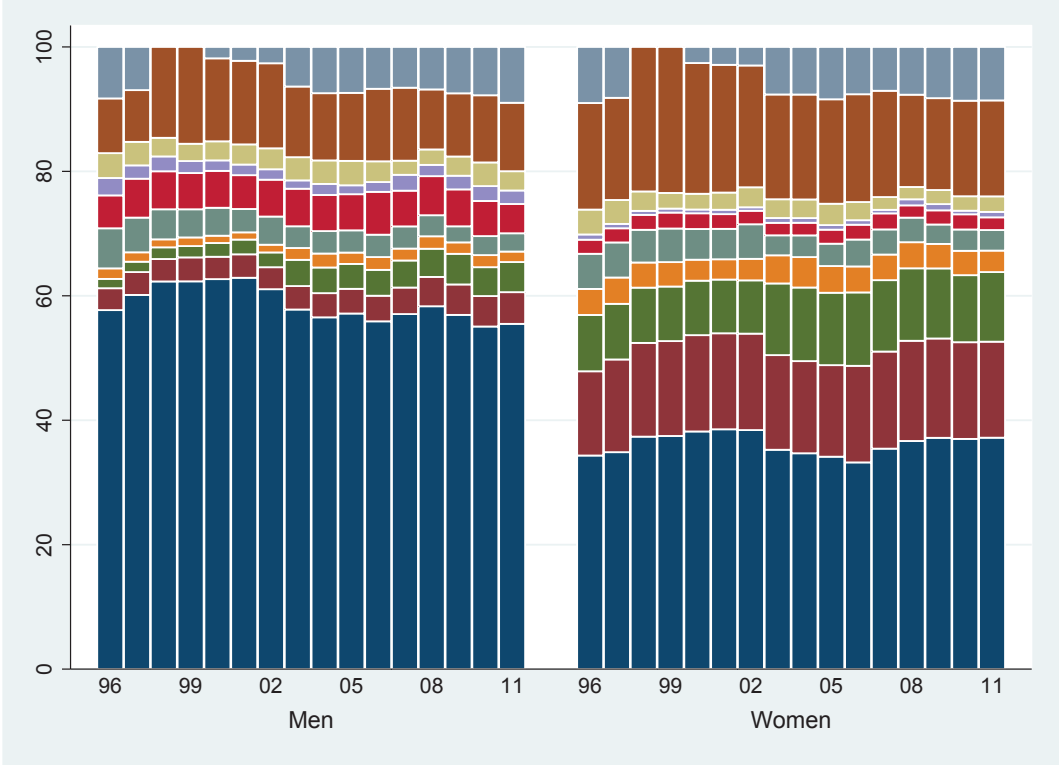


Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).¹⁴

¹⁴ No information was available on education and training for Norway for 1998 and 1999. However, the age category chosen (15 to 64 years of age) includes all people attending school and those in education or training. In the years mentioned, the group of people who were in education or training cannot clearly be identified. Therefore, people who were in education or training between 1998 and 1999 are in the “inactive” category.

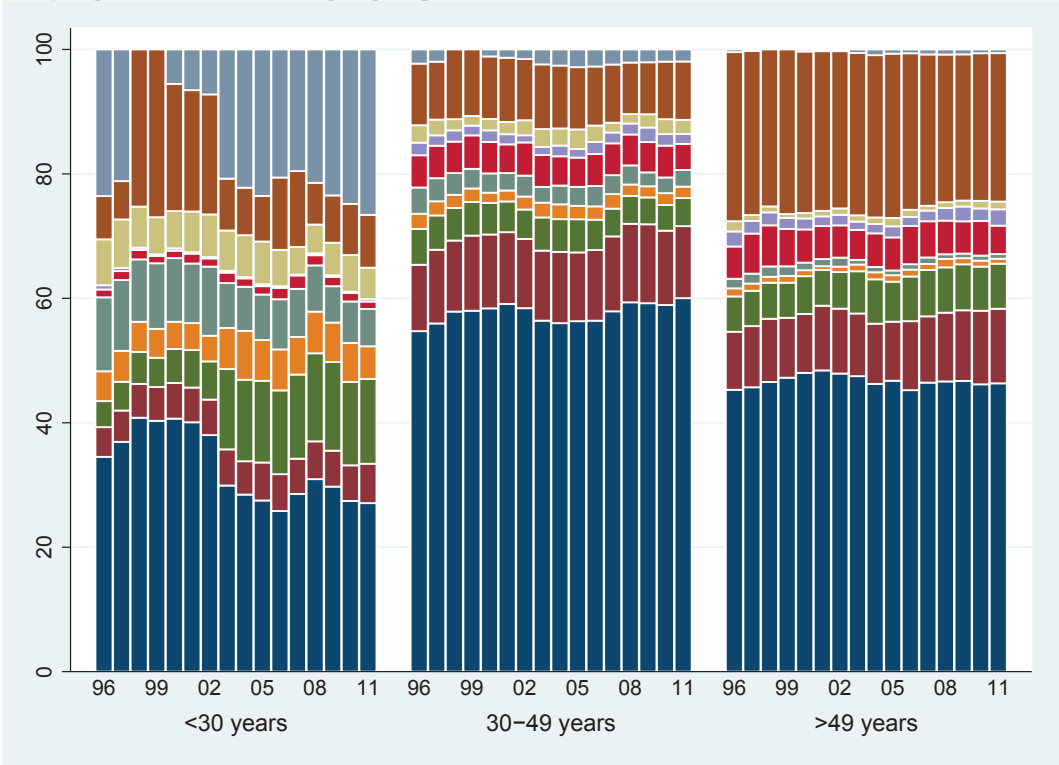
From 2000 to 2002, a new, harmonized way of measuring education and training was implemented. Due to this, the information on inactive people in education and training cannot directly be compared with the

Employment in Norway by Gender (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).¹⁴

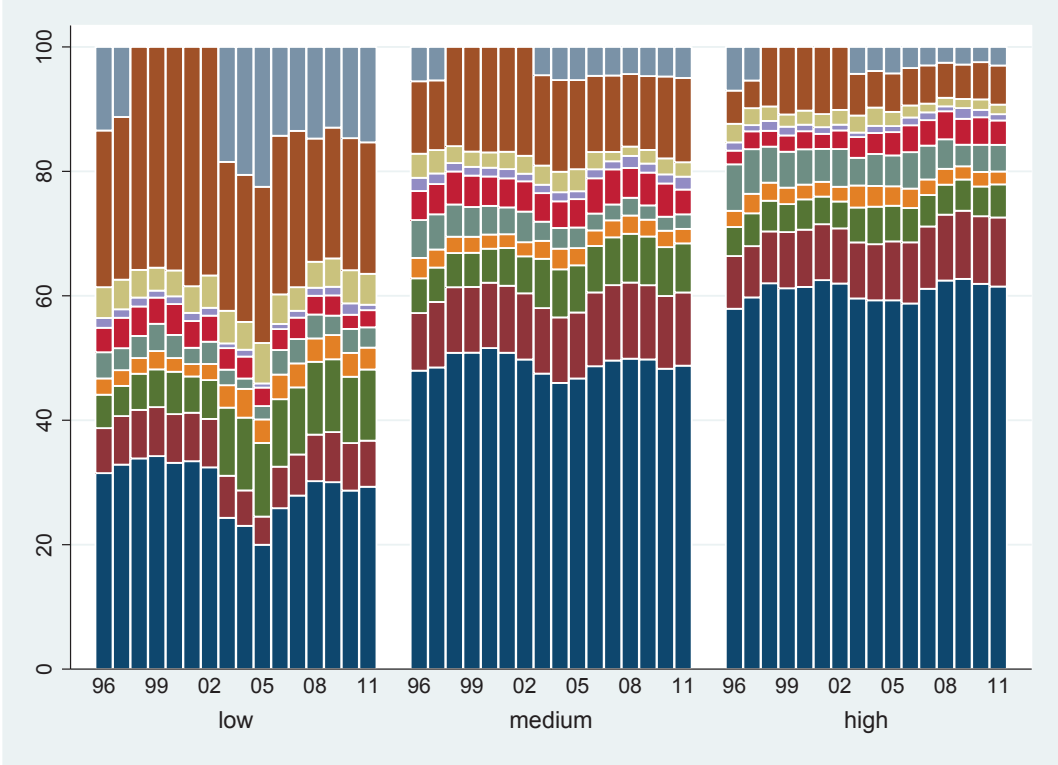
Employment in Norway by Age (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).¹⁴

preceding or subsequent years. This may lead to inaccuracies, particularly among young and low-skilled individuals. Further source details are contained in the respective country tables, which can be accessed on the project website.

Employment in Norway by Education (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).^{14,15}

¹⁵ In 2006, the census was revised, which resulted in a lack of comparability over time, particularly for low-skilled individuals. Although there is information on education and training for the period 2000–2002, it is not included in this figure. In the analysis according to education, the proportion of inactive individuals in education and training cannot be meaningfully interpreted. Therefore, people who were in education or training between 2000 and 2002 are in the “inactive” category.

Important terms

The **population studied** includes all people who were of working age (between 15 and 64 years of age) at the time of the survey but excludes those living in collective living quarters (monasteries/convents, hospitals, etc.) and those doing military service.

A person was considered **employed** if they were working in the private or public sector, either in a dependent or self-employed capacity, for at least one hour a week and received a salary, wage, or other monetary remuneration for this.

Individuals were considered **unemployed** if they were not employed but were actively seeking work and were available to the labor market or if they were entering employment within the following three months.

Those who were neither employed nor unemployed were considered economically **inactive**. Inactive individuals who were in education or training were assigned to the inactive **in education or training** category.

A **standard employment relationship** exists when an individual is in a dependent employment relationship for at least 35 hours weekly and has a permanent employment contract.

Marginal part-time employment is employment with fewer than 20 hours a week.

Substantial part-time employment is employment with 20 hours and more a week but less than 35 hours a week.

Fixed-term employment exists when the period during which a contract is valid is limited. We differentiate between fixed-term employment (35 hours and more a week) and fixed-term part-time employment (less than 35 hours a week).

Self-employment exists when an individual's main economic activity is not dependent employment.

Solo self-employment refers to self-employment without employees.

The **educational/skill levels** "low," "medium," and "high" are based on the ISCED classification of qualifications developed by UNESCO.

The aggregated data used in our country profiles can be downloaded from the project's website (www.wzb.eu/atypical). Interested users can also find explanations regarding some of the methodological problems that exist for certain years or variables.