

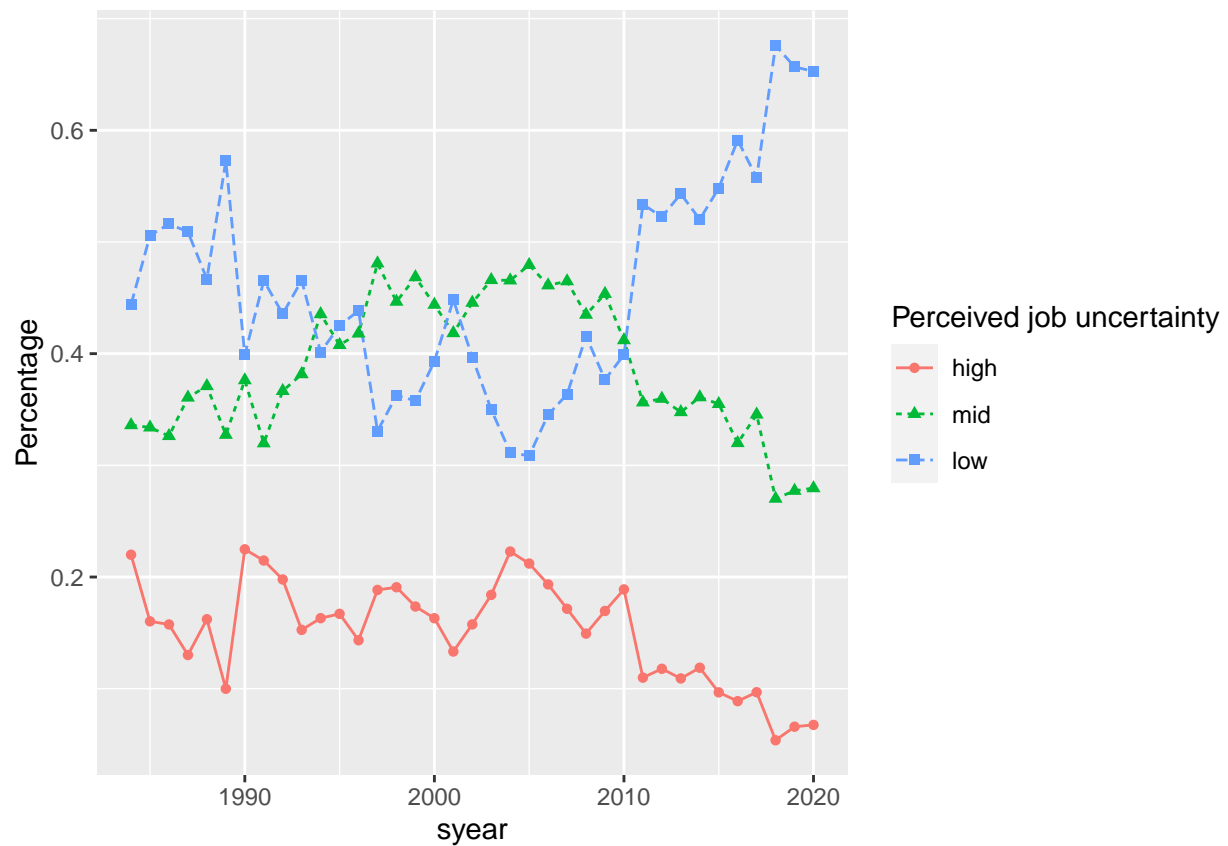
Perceived and actual job insecurity

Jonas Materna

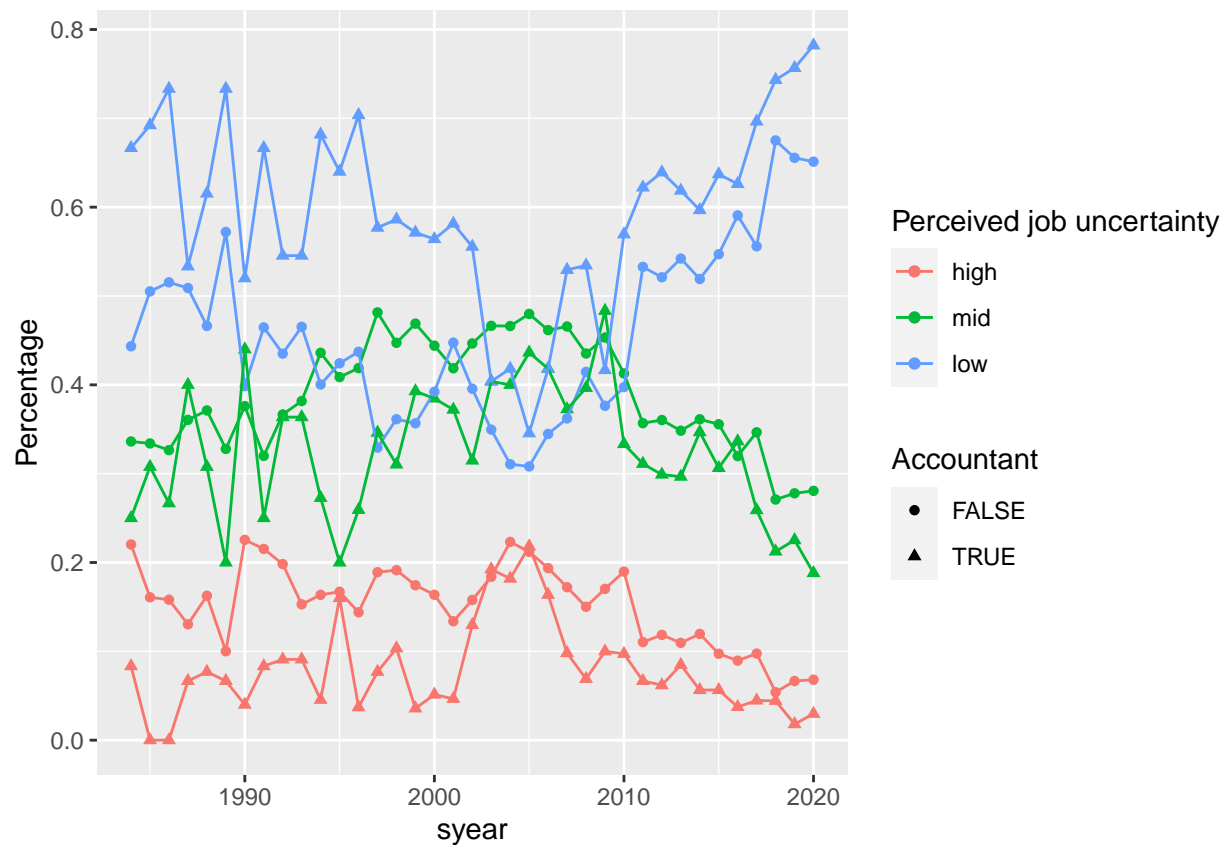
28/06/2022

Perceived job insecurity

This plot displays the percentage of SOEP participants with a regular employment between the age of 20 and 65 that are very concerned, somewhat concerned or not concerned about job loss. Self employed and civil servants are excluded from the analysis.



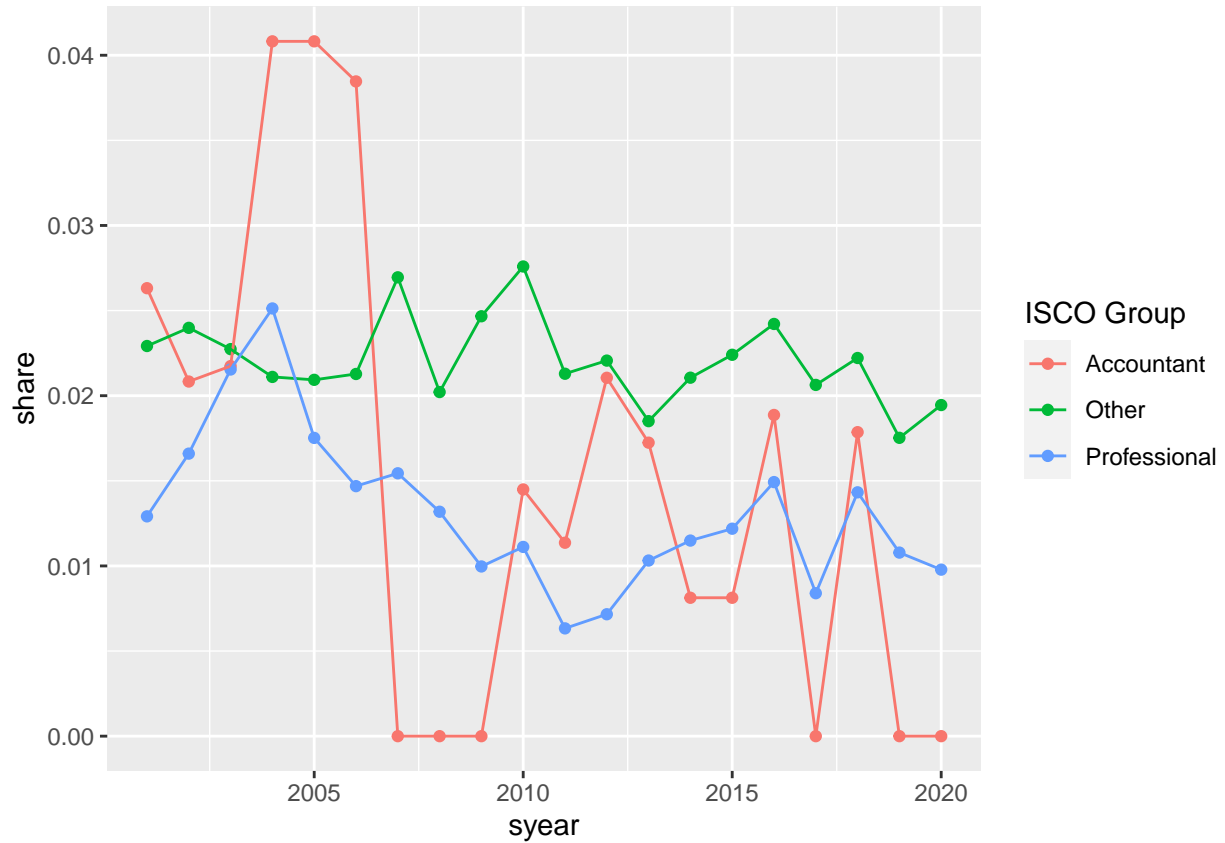
This plot displays the percentage of Accountants and Non-Accountants with a regular employment between the age of 20 and 65 that are very concerned, somewhat concerned or not concerned about job loss. Self employed and civil servants are excluded from the analysis.



Actual job losses

This plot displays the percentage of individuals losing their job due to plant closure or termination of contract by employer. It is based on individuals with a regular employment between the age of 20 and 65. Self employed and civil servants are excluded from the analysis.

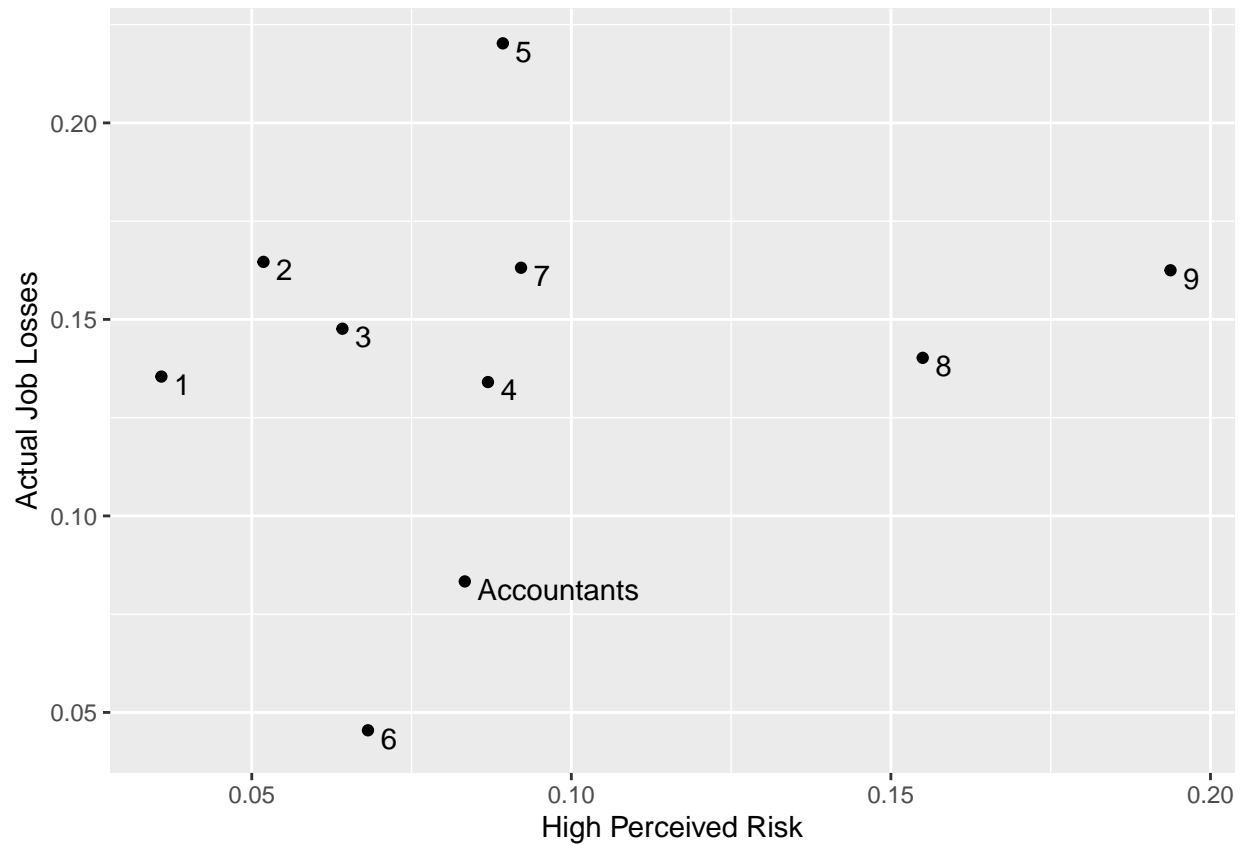
Note: Accountants and Professionals are defined as individuals that work in that area at least once.



Risk of job losses vs. actual job losses

Share of individuals indicating a high or moderate risk of unemployment in 2015 versus share of individuals actually losing their job in the next five years. Based on individuals with observations for 2015-2020.

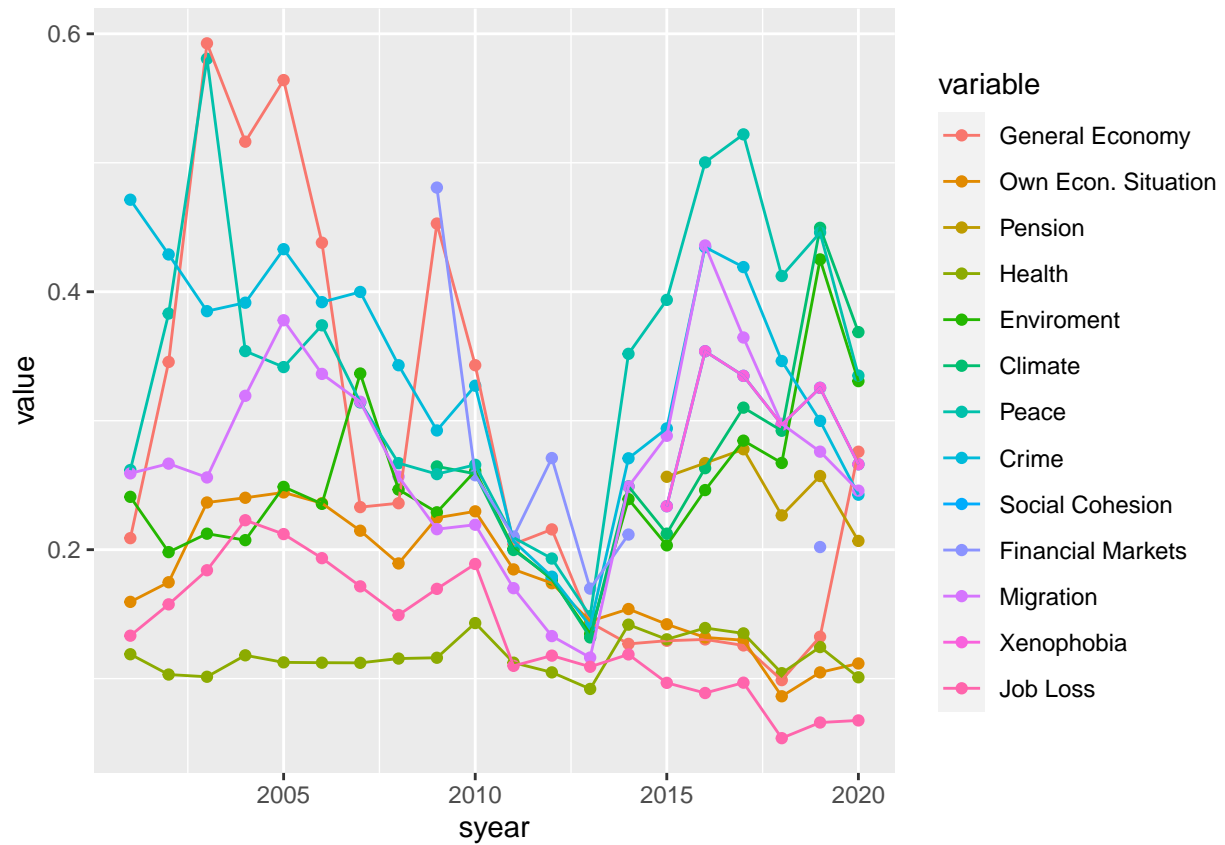
Note: Job groups are based on values in 2015.



Perceived job security vs. other worries

The full questionnaire can be found here (page 95): https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.824201.de/diw_ssp1024.pdf

The plot displays the percentage of individuals with high worries in the respective category.



Perceived job security vs. preceding two questions The preceding questions are related to xenophobia and migration. The correlations are 0.0275571 and 0.1167505.

