Changes in job insecurity and economic worries during the Great Recession in Germany
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Introduction
Germany has been characterized as a winner of the Great Recession (GR) with revitalized export industries and record-low unemployment. Not much is known about whether and how job insecurity and own economic worries of German workers have changed during the recent recession.

Methods
Analyses are based on the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) from 2006 to 2011 that comprises 59436 men and women aged 18 years and older. Logistic random effects regression models were conducted to assess differences between the pre-, enduring- and post-recession period in the effect of residence, contract type, age, nationality, marital status, income, change in income, education and occupation on own economic worries and job insecurity.

Results
Inequalities in job insecurity did not change during the GR. We only found a significant decrease in inequalities in job insecurity for temporary employed individuals (reference group: permanent contract) in the enduring-recession period. For own economic worries, inequalities by occupational status significantly increased in the enduring recession-period for craft and trade workers and for plant and machine operators (reference group: legislators), but decreased for different income groups.
Discussion
There was no trend of increased job insecurity and own economic worries, across all sociodemographic and socio-economic strata. For specific subgroups, inequalities in job insecurity and own economic worries increased slightly, whereas other subgroups seemed to benefit from the recent recession.

Key messages:
- Inequalities in own economic worries did not change during the Great Recession in Germany.
- Inequalities in job insecurity did not change during the Great Recession in Germany.