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**A Socio-Structural Explanatory Model
of Self-Perceived Employment Risks**

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■ Research problem

- Employees are increasingly concerned about job/income insecurity
- Cognitive explanation: perceived job precarity = $P_{JL} * V_{JL}$
- Theory-guided analytical framework is missing that explains why certain employees are more likely to perceive higher precarity than others

=> developing a social explanatory model

- How do social conditions influence the subjective perception of job / income precarity?

■ PFH model

■ Production Theory (Lindenberg/Bourdieu):

unequal assets for the production or substitution of wage labor

■ Field Theory (Bourdieu)

accounts for social conditions of using and substituting these assets

■ Habitus Theory (Bourdieu)

accounts for preceding social influences that generated different patterns of perception (habitus)

=> affect perceived likelihood (P_{JL}) and importance (V_{JL}) of loosing a job

■ Lindenberg: Production Theory

Social production functions:

- Which assets (production factors) are needed to produce wage labor?
- Which assets may substitute wage labor in order to produce income?

=> access to efficient assets for the production or substitution of wage labor influences perceived P_{JL} and V_{JL} of loosing a job

$$P_{JL} = f(PF_{JP})$$

$$V_{JL} = g(PF_{JS})$$

■ Bourdieu: Field Theory

The Capital Theory is necessarily related to the Field Theory

Employability of the capital depends on the structure of the field

- investments of other players within the field
- their valorization of the capital

=> Efficiency of assets is not stable but conditioned by the field

$$P_{JL} = f(PF_{JP} \mid F_{JP})$$

$$V_{JL} = g(PF_{JS} \mid F_{JS})$$

■ Bourdieu: Habitus Theory

Habitus-theoretical dynamization of the model

cognitive patterns of perception (habitus) are being shaped by experiences regarding the production or substitution of wage labor

=> Anticipated efficiency of assets is conditioned by habitualized experiences (HE) / prior social conditions

$$P_{JL,t} = f(PF_{JP,t} \mid F_{JP,t}, HE_{JP,t-1})$$

$$V_{JL,t} = g(PF_{JS,t} \mid F_{JS,t}, HE_{JS,t-1})$$

■ Hypotheses (1)

Production Theory

Perceived precarity is higher among those individuals whose assets restrict ...

- *H1*: ...the production of wage labor, so that P_{JL} will be raised.
=> $P_{JL} = f(PF_{JP}) = f(Q_{JP}, P_{JP}, R_{JP})$: qualifications, position, labor rights (employment contracts)
- *H2*: ...the substitution of wage labor, so that V_{JL} will be raised.
=> $V_{JL} = g(PF_{JS}) = g(S_{JS})$: social capital (economic resources of the household)

■ Hypotheses (2)

Field Theory

Perceived precarity is higher within fields that restrict...

- *H3*: ...the production of wage labor and raise P_{JL}
=> unemployment rate, controlled for: firm size, industry

- *H4*: ...the substitution of wage labor and raise V_{JL}
=> Period and year effects: in- or decreasing decommodification of wage labor (labor and social security legislation)

■ Hypotheses (3)

Habitus Theory

Perceived precarity is higher among those individuals whose past experiences...

■ *H5*: ...make P_{JL} appear more likely.

=> involuntary layoff, cohort effect of GDR socialization

■ *H6*: ...have shown the severity of a job loss and increased V_{JL}

=> experience of unemployment

■ Data and Methods

■ Data

German Socio-Economic Panel, waves 1985-2011, unbalanced design

■ Sample

dependent employees in private households at age 18-65
excluding students, trainees, pensioners

■ Dependent variable

concerns about job / income security (no, some, big concerns)

■ Method

Random effects ordered probit panel regression
(Random effects generalized ordered probit panel regression)

■ Job precariousity: Concerns about job security

Production Theory		
Highest school qualification (ref.: secondary school)		
No certificate		.013 (.046)
Junior high school		-.065* (.025)
High school		-.129*** (.037)
Highest voc. qualification (ref.: apprenticeship)		
No certificate	H1a	.009 (.029)
Academic degree		-.120*** (.033)
Job position (ref.: un-/semi-trained worker)		
Trained worker		-.151*** (.028)
Team leader		-.339*** (.053)
Foreman	H1b	-.325*** (.062)
Employee with simple tasks		-.249*** (.031)
Qualified professional		-.346*** (.031)
Highly qualified professional		-.427*** (.038)
Managerial		-.528*** (.069)
Low-level civil service		-1.306*** (.147)
Middle-level civil service		-1.489*** (.090)
High-level civil service		-2.111*** (.092)
Executive civil service		-2.376*** (.114)

■ Job precarity: Concerns about job security

Production Theory (cont.)			
Fixed term		.798***	(.025)
Part-time (< 21 hrs.)	H1c	-.735***	(.068)
Part-time * female		.271***	(.073)
Female		.095***	(.024)
Household net equivalent income	H2	-.268***	(.015)

Field Theory			
Regional unemployment rate	H3	.038***	(.048)
Period			
Wave		.029***	(.001)
1997	H4	.271***	(.023)
2001		-.207***	(.019)
2004		.464***	(.018)
2005		.438***	(.018)
Not reported: industries, firm size	

■ Job precarity: Concerns about job security

Habitus Theory			
GDR socialization		.274***	(.047)
Past involuntary layoff	H5	.439***	(.032)
Overall past unemployment duration (years)		.040***	(.009)
Periods of unemployment, individual	H6	.033**	(.011)
Cut 1		57.935	
Cut 2		60.086	
N		186.924	
Number of groups		26.284	
Log Likelihood (0)		-188819.38	
Log Likelihood (full)		-171056.21	

SOEP 1985-2011, unst. coef., cluster-rob. s.e., * p<.05; ** p<.01, *** p<.001, random effects ordered probit panel regression

■ Results

■ **PFH model** offers a theoretical model to explain social influences on perceptions of precarity

■ **Social Explanation: Production, Field, and Habitus Theory**

■ **Subjective perception of precarity is influenced by:**

- unequal assets for the production and substitution of wage labor
- varying social conditions to use or substitute these assets
- unequal experiences regarding the production and substitution of wage labor

■ <http://www.soeb.de>

- Berichterstattung zur sozioökonomischen Entwicklung in Deutschland