Computing Social Class Indices

This report and system of computing Social Class Indices have been approved for inclusion on the ESS data website by the CCT.

All such scales and systems of computation are subject to academic criticism and all users considering this information should critically evaluate it prior to its use.

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Social Class in Europe. European Social Survey 2002/3.
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Summary of documentation:

The report presents an updated picture of European class structure and also provides SPSS syntaxes (enabled for copy-paste) for the construction of the following class schemes, based on ESS Round 1 data:

Goldthorpe/Erikson/Portocarero class schemes (EGP)
Wright class schemes
Esping Andersen post-industrial class scheme
Treiman index
International Socio Economic Index (ISEI)

Link to full documentation:
Please see document under “Report”

NTNU LOGO

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI TRENTO

Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale

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SOCIAL CLASS IN EUROPE

European Social Survey 2002/3

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and
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Norwegian University of Technology and Science, Norway
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Preface

The aim of this report is to promote class- and stratification research in European survey research in general, and European Social Survey (ESS) in particular. Our goal is also to encourage European researchers to use a broader range of class schemes and to present a guide on how to use these models. As a result of this project we are able to present an updated picture of European class structure and answer questions on how social class corresponds to various welfare indicators.

Four class models are highlighted, including Goldthorpe/Erikson/Portocarero's, Wright's, and Esping Andersen's class schemes. We may not necessarily reach the same solutions that Erikson/Goldthorpe/Portocarero or Wright would have obtained if they had done the same operationalizations themselves. Regardless of this, we do believe that this is as close as we can get to the original class models.

The original version of Erikson/Goldthorpe/Portocarero typology (also known as EGP classes) is closely related to Harry Ganzeboom's spss-program. Without changing the logic of his spss-program, we have done a number of technical adjustments to refrain from an inflation of low-skilled service employees into service class I (i.e. avoiding a problem in several applications of the model in the past). However, none of the technical adjustments significantly changes the results. The most significant difference, as fare as the EGP classes are concerned, is related to the choice of theoretical framework. In the original version, based on a Neo-Weberian theory of stratification, routine non manual employees (class IIIb) are regarded as member of the working class. In Goldthorpe's more recent contract theoretical framework the same group are treated as a part of the working class (modified labour contract). The status of class IIIb as a part of the middle class or the working class also varies among researchers that use the EGP-model.

Wright's typologies are developed to match his original control/power model; based on 1) ownership, authority and work autonomy and 2) his later (exploitation) model where autonomy is replaced with skill and expert assets. The construction of Wright's typologies is based on a number of second best options and adjustments to ESS. Nevertheless, we end up with more or less the same results if we compare the original model and our version. It is also argued that our version of Wright's first class scheme, with additional sub-categories based on skill, enables us to make a number of interesting observations about class relations left out in competing class schemes.

Esping Andersen's typology was developed in Barcelona in collaboration between Gøsta Esping Andersen and Ivano Bison in 2000. The reconstruction and development of Wright's class schemes has mainly been done in collaboration between Håkon Leiulfsrud and Heidi Jensberg.

Our analysis is based on the 21 countries that are represented in the ESS- 2002/3 data set in December 2004. Unfortunately, it does not include France due to crucial limitations in the occupational coding of the French survey (only including isco-88 codes at 2 digit level). The Norwegian 2002/3 Survey does not include information about the occupations of self-employees. The standardized version of EGP can therefore not be applied in the Norwegian case without some revisions (a modified syntax for Norway where farmers are excluded as a distinct category).

We are grateful for the support we have received from Knut Kalgraff Skjåk at the Norwegian Social Science Services (NSD) in Bergen and from our colleague, Kristen Ringdal. The collaboration between Ivano Bison and Håkon Leiulfsrud in Madison in the last months of 2004 changed the character of the project from a technical report to a comprehensive research project, including substantial results and evaluations of the class models. We are also grateful for comments and advice from Erik Olin Wright (University of Wisconsin, Madison) and Mark Western (University of Queensland, Australia) related to technical aspects of how to translate skill level from occupations. Professor Wright has also read and made useful comments on a number of aspects of the report including the problem of managers in the EGP scheme and in his models.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to Peggy Hager and Tom Andersen in Madison, Wisconsin for their language check and to Unni Ovesen in Trondheim for her technical assistance in transforming the manuscript into a report.

Our final thanks go to Erik Bihagen (University of Stockholm) and Rory Fitzgerald (City University London) for their valuable comments that helped us to polish the text theoretically and methodologically.

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A. Introduction

The concept of 'social class' has always been contested. Many repudiate the idea of class as an ideological relic of industrial society (Bell 1976; Beck 1992; Lash 1999; Kingston 2000). Others are still truly fascinated with how class continues to shape our lives, our mode of thinking and everyday practices (Bourdieu 1984; Rosenlund 2000; Devine 2004; Devine et al 2004; *New York Times* 2005).

Those still identifying themselves in class terms may have various interpretations, including primary references to differences in work situation, social background, money, education or simply referring to something people have/don't have – class (Marshall et al 1988; Skeggs 1997). A common argument among sociologists is that modern citizens may have unequal life chances without a priori constituting social classes as collective actors or institutions (see e.g. Pakulski & Waters 1996; Kingston 2000). Others have problems identifying what used to be traditional class differences with relevant class distinctions of today. Basic questions such as who are workers and/or belong to the middle class today are by no means self-evident. Neither is it self-evident among social scientists what is the primary source of class relations (production, consumption, life chances, or a combination of these factors). For a good overview of class as a theoretical and empirical concept see Calvert (1982) and Scott (2002).

Regardless of these challenges we still find a whole industry of researchers preoccupied with class- and stratification analysis in Europe and elsewhere (Rose & Pevalin 2001). Why? The simple answer is that social class, understood as systematic inequalities in opportunity- and power structures, still matters. Even if welfare capitalism has contributed to equalize the distribution of welfare and life chances this is still highly correlated to social class (c.f. Esping Andersen 1999: 29-30). The more complex answer is that class- and stratification research is framed in alternative 'research programs' with alternative ontological, epistemological and methodological positions (c.f. Guba 1990). Class- and stratification researchers may share a number of common interests in terms of research issues, but they are also divided into different sub-fields and research traditions.

Class- and stratification research today is highly specialized. The statistical and methodological tools are much more advanced than in the 1960s and 1970s. The amount of data available, including cross national and intra-national data, are also much more favourable than in the past. Attempts are currently being made within the European Union to form a joint European social class standard (EseC Matrix). Regardless whether this classification will be used as the future

standard of European Social Survey (ESS) our claim is that it is crucial that we continue to use more than one standard. There are at least five good reasons for this:

1) Most available standards are not simply classifications, but framed in more or less developed theoretical frameworks with specific focus and aims. If we restrict ourselves to just one standard we ignore the merits of the alternative standards.
2) A farewell to previous standards makes it increasingly hard to follow general trends over time and to relate to previous research.
3) It is not self-evident what we gain from one class model unless this is accompanied by a robust empirical and theoretical adjudication. Most of the comparisons between rival models have been rather limited in their focus and scope.
4) Some class models perform better overall than others, but no model is ideal for all kinds of purposes.
5) It is crucial to have alternative models to promote alternative interpretations, particularly if only one standard is institutionalized for the European Union.

The general aim of this report is to facilitate future analyses of social class and social stratification among those using the European Social Survey. The report presents readers with technical tools on how to use alternative class schemes. It also includes an updated analysis of social class in Europe and gives the reader a first impression of what can be gained using alternative class schemes.

The report is organized in six parts. In the next part (B) we give a brief description of the theoretical discussions and framework of contemporary class analyses. This is followed up with a description of how we have operationalized the class schemes initially developed by Erikson, Goldthorpe and Portocarero (EGP-classes), Wright (his first control/power model and later exploitation model) and Esping Andersen (post-industrial classification scheme). Whereas the construction of EGP and Esping Andersen's schemes are mainly of technical nature, the reconstruction of Wright's class schemes is also a genuine contribution in its own right. This is particularly true for our development and improvement of Wright's first class scheme, developed in the 1970's, based on power/control (C).

The following section (D & E) includes a portrait of the European class structure as well as an evaluation of how well the various models perform as research tools. In the concluding parts, some general remarks about the value of the ESS-data and the class models are presented (F). We have deliberately chosen to play down the technical aspects of the class schemes in the main part of the report.

Most of the technical information on how we have constructed the classes can be found in Appendix V. The report includes a large number of tables that are only briefly referred to in the main text (see Appendix I). The data presented will be included in a number of planned articles written by the authors.

Status based models may give us valuable information about the nature of class schemes. For this reason and in the interest of many users 'Treiman's Status Index' as well as 'International Socio-Economic Index' (ISEI) are included (see Appendix I, Tables 5.1-5.4 and Appendix V).

B. From social class in general to class schemes

Social class for social scientists are not fixed or static categories. A common aim for those involved in class analysis is to have tools to study general aspects of society, including changes in the economic and social structure. Social class in this perspective refers to social categories formed and lived by individuals, families and organizations in society. What used to be typical institutional and cultural traits of workers or the middle classes in the 1950's or 1960's are interesting in this perspective, but not necessarily very useful for our understanding of contemporary class distinctions. Class relations have an inherently relational logic that changes over time in the same way as economic relations, including production and technology changes. Major societal changes may also have profound impact on class relations, just as class relations may shape societies very differently over time.

For a number of reasons it may be convenient to stick to official socio-economic standards typically based on occupations or social status or a combination of the two approaches. Official statistics provide researchers and a broader public with a lot of valuable information about inequality and opportunity structures based on official classes. It typically represents, at least within nations, a joint standard that researchers from different research fields easily can relate to despite different theoretical frameworks and research agendas. The standard objection from class researchers is that most of these official class models tend to be ad hoc and relatively weak as theoretical tools. Even if the explanatory power may be relatively high, at least for certain kinds of questions, it is hard to have a classification without some kind of theory guiding the research (c.f. Bourdieu 1990, 1995; Wright 1997; Erikson & Goldthorpe 1992; Goldthorpe 2000). One commonality for the class schemes presented in this report is that they all are theoretically derived. Even if some of the models have similarities with previous and official models in the United Kingdom, Sweden and elsewhere (c.f. e.g. the EGP scheme), the theoretical framework and questions addressed tend to represent an alternative and more critical perspective of society. Instead of just

mapping various aspects of social inequality, including standard of living, working conditions, social mobility, issues about social relations, power, exploitation and the reproduction of social cleavages, are systematically researched.

The theoretical focus and vocabulary varies between different schools of class researchers. Marxists tend to put greater emphasis on ownership and class relations where the key distinction is between owners/employers and employees. Since the late 1970's Marxist scholars have paid special attention to the problem of the '(new) middle classes', and class groupings in dual and 'contradictory' class positions (Wright 1978; Carchedi 1977). Instead of assuming that managers a priori share the same interests as capitalists, Wright and Carchedi claim that this is an empirical question. In some cases class interests may be homologous, in others it may be quite the opposite. This does not only hold true for managers, but also experts and small employers/self- employees. One of the main reasons why social scientists initially paid so much attention to Wright's first class model, developed in the late 1970's, was his problematization of the 'middle classes' as a sociological category. Even if similar kinds of problematizations can be found among sociologists since the 1930's (e.g. Geiger 1932; Lockwood 1958; Dahrendorf 1959; Bell 1976) it was first introduced into class research in the 1970's (see e.g. Poulantzas 1973, 1975, Przeworski 1977). Instead of thinking of what is the internal, often contradictory dynamic of classes, the interest is now back to social classes as common experiences and life chances. It may also be argued that the production perspective, with special emphasis on the labour process, got lost in mainstream class research after the 1990's.

Many class researchers, particularly those inspired by Max Weber, including Ralf Dahrendorf (1959), David Lockwood and John H. Goldthorpe (Goldthorpe et al 1968; Erikson & Goldthorpe 1992; Goldthorpe & Marshall 1992), were initially inspired by Marxist theories, but also sceptical to the Marxian theoretical framework. The standard argument is that the Marxist class schemes (including Wright's) are too heavily based on the economy, too deterministic and trapped in a worldview where history is ultimately the history of class (c.f. Goldthorpe & Marshall 1992). The focus upon the middle classes as 'contradictory class positions' is not emphasized. Researchers inspired by Max Weber, or more accurately the 'British School of Class and Stratification', tend to play down the distinctions between owners and managers and merge them into the top class (es). They also tend to be sceptical to treat class relations as a priori antagonistic or based on exploitation (see Goldthorpe & Marshall 1992; Goldthorpe 2000). In more recent work Goldthorpe (2000) propose a theoretical reformulation with a more explicit focus upon the labour contract and (service relations vs more traditional labour contracts) with a number of similarities to

Wright's approach (including rational choice models of action and behaviour) Regardless of the many similarities with Wright, Goldthorpe's (2000: 210) claim is, nevertheless, that his model is in an intermediate position between 'the more extreme versions of both the exploitation and efficiency arguments'.

Some of the debate between the different schools of class analyses is based on theoretical grounds, others on practical reasons. Goldthorpe may for example accept the idea of work and labour seen from rational actors defending their interests' point of view. He is nevertheless not willing to view the contractual relations 'as being fundamentally either in harmony or in conflict' (ibid: 211). Whereas Wright argue in favour of a strong version of power and exploitation, Goldthorpe's position is to reduce it to potential economic and ideological conflicts within more restricted organizational constraints (ibid: 211).

Table 1. Criteria used in constructing alternative class typologies

	Ownership	**Management**	**Occupation/skill (credentials)**	**Career prospects**	**Sector industrial/post-industrial society**
Erikson, Goldthorp, Portocarero (EGP)	Included but mainly of importance to single out capitalists (class I)	Included but mainly of importance to single out top managers (class I)	Crucial. The EGP is heavily based on occupational codes (iscoco/Ganzebooms' program).	Supplementary criteria to include jobs with a typical middle-class trajectory (Ganzeboom).	Not included. Differences primarily rooted in industrial society (manual/ non-manual jobs)
WRIGHT Power/control model (WR_P)	Crucial distinction between owners and employees (including managers)	Crucial. Distinguish between managers/ supervisors based on power (jbspv, wkdcsin, orgwrk)	Work autonomy based on work tasks (wkdcorg). Skill level not included in original model but added in our version	No	No
WRIGHT Exploitation model (WR_EXP)	Crucial. See above.	Crucial. See above.	Skill/experts credent. Based on evaluation of occupations (iscoco & occr)	No	No
Esping Andersen (ESP)	Secondary importance	Crucial. Owner/managers merged.	Based on occupational coding overlapping with EGP (iscoco)	Yes. Resembles EGP	Distinguishes between primary-Fordist- and Post Industrial Occupations

At the operational level Goldthorpe and others have, at least in the past, claimed that it is hard to make meaningful analysis of the captains of industry (top capitalists) in small-scale surveys. Even if it may make sense for Weberians to separate owners from managers and managers from experts, it is often argued that these distinctions may be of less importance in concrete analysis of life chances and mobility research (see e.g. Marshall et al 1997: 24-28).

Instead of referring to a general production-oriented theory of class conflicts and social change, critics of Marxian class theory put greater emphasis on power resources and life chances. It is believed that these power resources are grounded in work relations as well as market power, i.e. possibilities to sell labour for a higher cost than the average wage within an occupational group. The main emphasis in most class analysis inspired by Max Weber, is either on authority and hierarchical position (Dahrendorf 1959) or expert power and cultural capital (c.f. Parkin 1979). The role of power in analysis of division of labour is not unique to class analysis (see e.g. Ruechemeyer 1986), but certainly a crucial part in all of the class models presented in this report.

The original version of the class scheme of Erikson, Goldthorpe and Portocarero go well with the post-Weberian tradition described above. Esping Andersen's (1992) class scheme at least partly fits the same description even though the theoretical language and emphasis on economic relations is influenced by a Marxian and institutional theoretical framework. Wright's project is rooted within the Marxian tradition at the same time as several of the distinctions he uses to single out the 'middle classes' (including hierarchy/authority and skill/credentials) clearly resembles criteria used by Weberian class researchers (see Wright 1997: 29ff; Marshall et al 1988; Esping Andersen 1993:12-13). In a more recent version of Goldthorpe's work we se a shift from power resources to contract relations (Goldthorpe 2000: chapter 10).

To what extent the four class schemes may be regarded as qualitatively different or partly overlapping is ultimately a question of whether we focus upon the overall theoretical framework or the criteria used in the technical construction of the class models.

A first glance at the operational dimensions indicates a high degree of thematic overlap between the models (see Table 1). All of the class schemes have a focus on power relations and education/skill, and are framed in a perspective of work and industrial relations. The original EGP class scheme has a more explicit focus on overall living conditions, life chances and socio-political orientation (c.f. Erikson & Goldthorpe 1992; Goldthorpe & Marshall 1992; Marshall et al 1997). Wright's two class models are primarily designed for those interested in the study of industrial relations, power relations and ideological cleavages

within and between different social strata. Esping Andersen's model resembles the EGP class scheme as a tool to study welfare and social inequality. It is however, like Wright, also rooted in economic relations. Whereas Wright's models are designed to study power and/or exploitation relations in general, Esping Andersen's project is to highlight what he sees as alternative economic spheres and class relations in the post-industrial area. One of Esping Andersen's main criticisms against both Goldthorpe (1982) and Wright (1985) is that the theories are 'nested in an institutionally 'naked world' an Adam Smithian world of unfettered markets' (Esping Andersen 1993:8).

C. Constructing Classes

There is no simple solution on how we may ensure full compatibility between ESS-2002/3 and previous studies done by Erikson/Goldthorpe/Portocarero, Wright, Esping Andersen, or other researchers in the ESS-area. We are mainly left with more or less good solutions. This has not only represented a major obstacle for us, but also halted the debate and exchange between alternative schools of class- and stratification for many years. The art of reconstructing class schemes is not only a question of technical issues, but equally important a contribution in the development of the models as such.

C.1. EGP Class Scheme

The EGP classes are based on the work situation (authority and autonomy at work) as well as market situation (including income, degree of income security, career prospects and source of income) of the respondents. Additional criteria used are distinctions between owners, employers and employees; between firms with more or less than 10 employees; and between manual and non-manual occupations. Seven classes emerge based on the indicators above. Class I and II are labelled the 'service class', VI and VII the 'working class' and III and V are referred to as 'intermediate' class positions.

In some analyses, class V (supervisors and lower technicians) are included in the working class, in others not. In the original version of the EGP-scheme lower grade routine non manual employees (class IIIb) is treated as lower middle class. In Golthorpe's contract theory, based on regulation of employment, class IIIb is considered as a part of the working class. Class V, on the other hand, is considered as a part of the middle class (between a "service relation" and a "labour contract").

A description of Goldthorpe and his colleague's class scheme is presented in Table 2. The EGP-classes (which can be seen as a development of Goldthorpe's

early class scheme) is currently the European standard in intergenerational mobility research (see e.g. Erikson and Goldthorpe 1992; Breen 2004). The practical use of the EGP model in the original neo Weberian school of thought or as an economic contract theory, is ultimately a theoretical choice.

Key questions/variables necessary to construct EGP classes are included in the core questions of the ESS (see Appendix V). Our operationalization of the EGP class scheme is based on the spss-program of Harry Ganzeboom, made available at his web page (http://www.fss.uu.nl/soc/hg/isko88/). We have done a number of small adjustments in his original spss-program to facilitate analyses for the European Social Survey, ISSP and previous cross-national surveys. While trying to be faithful to the logic and intentions made by the inventors of the EGP scheme and Ganzeboom, we have also tried to improve the technical quality of Ganzeboom's program.

Table 2. EGP Classes

I	*Service class I* (higher-grade professionals, administrators, and officials; managers in large industrial establishments; large proprietors). Salariat (top class).
II	*Service class II* (lower-grade professionals, administrators, and officials; higher grade technicians; managers in small industrial establishments; supervisors of non-manual employees). Salariat (top class).
IIIa	*Routine non manual* (routine non-manual employees, higher grade - administration and commerce). Intermediate class.
IIIb	*Routine non manual employees*, lower grade (sales and services). Intermediate class in orginal EGP model. Modified labour contract and associated with the working class in Goldthorpe's contract theoretical model.
IVa	*Self-empl with employees* (small proprietors, artisans, etc, with employees). Intermediate class.
IVb	*Self-empl with no empoyees* (small proprietors, artisans, etc, with no employees). Intermediate class.
IVc	*Self-empl. Farmers etc* (farmers and small holders; other self-employed workers in primary production). Intermediate class. In some applications located in a separate agrarian strata with agricultural workers (VIIb).
V	*Manual supervisors/Lower grade technicians* (lower grade technicians; supervisors of manual workers). At the bottom of intermediate class. Sometimes merged together with the working class in the original model. Mixed contract relation Goldthorpe's contract theory, albeith part of an intermediate class.
VI	*Skilled workers*. Working class.
VIIa	*Unskilled workers* (not in agriculture, etc). Working class.
VIIb	*Farm labours* (agricultural and other workers in primary production). Working class. In some applications located in separate agrarian strata with farmers (IVc).

Our contribution is mainly that we try to solve some practical problems associated with how to use the original Ganzeboom's program. The first challenge is that an uncritical and mechanical application of his spss-program (without any additional control variables) may result in too many respondents with high control over their work situation. The second problem regards the amount of non-manual employees (clerical and lower service employees ending up in class I. Even if the empirical overlap is high between the results produced by Ganzeboom and our program (89% ends up in same designations), our results also indicate that Ganzeboom's program may produce too many people ending up in the 'middle class' (class I & II), and too few in class III and the working class (class V + VI). If we stick to the logic of the original EGP scheme, it makes sense to upgrade clerical- and service employees in supervisory or managerial jobs to class II, but not to class I (large capitalists, top managers etceteras). To solve this problem we have checked the 'critical cases' with regard to their job autonomy. Those having significant job autonomy are 'upgraded', those not having significant job autonomy are 'down graded'. The logic of the adjustments is in line with the inventors of the EGP scheme.

A first application of Ganzeboom' original spss-program shows that 15.1% belong to class I and 23.2% in class II. Our tests and technical adjustments, based on information from the respondents about their factual work tasks and work control (variable 'jbspv' in ESS), suggests that the figures are 12.6% (class I) and 19.9% (class II), i.e. 32.5% instead of 38.3% of the economically active in 2002/3. As a consequence of our operationalization the percentage ending up in routine non-manual jobs (class IIIa) and lower sales/services (class IIb) is also 5.6 percent units lower than that produced by Ganzeboom's programme. There are virtually no differences between the programs for the remaining class categories IV-IV (see Appendix II, Tables 9.1 - 9.2).

To be able to answer how our revised Ganzeboom program performs, we would expect to have figures not dramatically differing from results produced in the 1990's. If we compare our EGP figures with the aggregated figures for men in 11 European countries in the 1990's (c.f. Breen & Luijkx 2004: Table 3.4), we end up with basically the same figures (our data is contrary to Breen and Luijkx figures not including France). The overlap between Breen/Luijkx and data based on Ganzeboom's original program is less than for our revised version. If we stick to the original Ganzeboom program, we get a picture with a relatively dramatic shift with higher percentage of males in service class II & I jobs in the 1990's (from 30.8% in the 1990's to 40.4%). The revised Ganzeboom program indicates that the change is less dramatic (from 30.8% in the 1990's to 36.7% in 2002). See Appendix II, Table 9.3.

We would once again like to remind the readers that the adjustments made are basically technical improvements. None of the adjustments violates any of the previous theoretical and operational criteria used by the architects of the original EGP model. The alternative, i.e. a mechanical adaptation of Ganzeboom's program, would not only produce biased results with regard to the increase of the service class, (as several researchers have been doing over the years), but also violate the model.

C.2. Wright's Class Schemes

An alternative class approach with a more explicit focus on the work process, including power, authority and skill, is presented by Wright (1978). This power/control model is based on relations in the production domain (ownership-non ownership; management-non-management; high job autonomy-low job autonomy). The work process perspective can also be found in Wright's (1985, 1997) later class model based on relations of exploitation (ownership vs. non-ownership; management vs. non-management; skill/experts vs. low-skill workers). ESS-2002/3 includes most of the key-variables necessary to construct both of these models.

Wright put more emphasis on the distinction between employers and employees compared to EGP-model. Self-employed, in both of Wright's models, are referred to as capitalists (10+ employees), small capitalists (1-9 employees) and petty bourgeoisie (no employees). The employees are like the EGP model stratified according to hierarchy and skill/autonomy. Whereas the original EGP is mainly based on assumptions of life chances associated with occupations, Wright places his emphasis on what people, regardless of formal titles, do at work.

Workers in Wright's 'power/control model' are represented as those with low autonomy, with limited possibilities of influencing the work process, and low degree of authority. In his revised class scheme, based on exploitation, autonomy is replaced with skill (organizational credentials). Low-skilled workers are now seen as the core of the working class. Skilled workers are in his exploitation model assumed to have a higher market value than the regular working class. They may either be seen as an intermediate class category or as an extension of the working class. The managers and the experts resemble the service classes in the EGP model, and are also believed to be the most privileged among the employees. The intermediate strata of employees in Wrights models are the ones with substantial skills (educational assets) and/or supervisory functions over co-workers (see Table 3).

Table 3. Wright's class schemes (early model based on power/control and later model based on exploitation of skill and organizational assets)

Power/control model (Wright 1978)	**Exploitation model (Wright 1985, 1997)**
Capitalists (10+ employees)	Capitalists (10+ employees)
Small capitalists (w. 2-9 employees)	Small capitalists (w. 2-9 employees)
Self-employed (no employees)	Self-employed (no employees)
Managers	Managers (expert, skilled unskilled)
Supervisors	Supervisors
Semi-autonomous employees (high autonomy/not mgr/superv.)	Experts (professionals, highly educated, not mgr/sup)
	Skilled workers (semi-professionals and skilled occupations, not mgr/superv).
Working class	Low-skilled workers (not mgr/superv).

One of the main challenges for those interested in constructing Wright's class model(s) in ESS 2002/3 is the lack of information on management/non management relations, including questions on overall decision-making power and hierarchical positions in the work organisation. Our first challenge refers to two missing variables, hierarchical position and decision-making. These are crucial dimensions in Wrights class model based on power as well as in his exploitation model (see Table 1). The second challenge is the transformation of isco-88 codes into experts, semi experts (skilled) and low-skilled employees. Occupations are of secondary importance in his power model, but like the EGP scheme, play a significant role in Wright's exploitation model. The third challenge is related to Wright's 'power model' and the problem of not having fully comparable measures of autonomy over time.

The first problem is 'solved' by using ESS-2002/3 questions on employment status (employees, supervisory functions & number of subordinates) and degree of decision-making. The decision-making dimension is based on four ESS variables ('wkdcsin', 'employed', 'jbspv' and 'orgwrk') related to what the respondents do in their daily jobs. Those having subordinates and substantial authority at work are treated as managers. Respondents with subordinates and medium degree of work authority are classified as supervisors. Those having a substantial influence over the work directions and their own work, but are not formally managers, are regarded as supervisors. The ESS-2002/3 questions on decision-making are not ideal and will be improved in the second wave of ESS (in 2004/5). Nevertheless various tests comparing the share of managers (expert managers/supervisors, skilled managers/supervisors and low- skilled managers/supervisors) show almost overlapping results regardless if we use Wright's full battery of questions on decision-making (c.f. Wright 1985,

Appendix II) or more crude measurements (see Appendix III, Table 10.2 in this report). These results are based on adjusting Norwegian class data and variables from 1996 (second round of Wright's project in Norway) to data and variables obtained from ESS-2002/3.

Our second challenge has been to construct a spss program that translates different occupational categories (isco-88 as well as the previous Nordic Occupational Classification) into Wright's expert, semi-skilled and low-skilled categories. This problem has mainly been solved by using previous SPPS syntaxes developed by Erik Olin Wright (1997: 82, Table 2.4) and us in collaboration with Øyvind Dahl. It should also be added that we have consulted Wright regarding the 'critical cases' to minimize the problem of the skill level associated with different occupational groups in isco-88 (4 digit level).

The third challenge, related to work autonomy, was solved by using the ESS-variable 'wkdcorg' ('Allowed to decide how daily work is organized' with values from 0, no influence to 10 complete control). In Wright's original class scheme those having high autonomy and/or certain intermediate autonomy were classified as 'autonomous'. Even if the ESS-question is essentially the same as in the Wright project, previous data also included additional information from the respondents exemplifying their job tasks. At least in theory, that made data from the Wright class project more reliable. After comparing the autonomy distribution among different class categories in Norway in 1995/6 and 2002 we decided to set the autonomy level to 8+. This is in line with the original idea of Wright to only include those with high autonomy to semi-autonomous employees. It also corresponds well with the autonomy levels we find for different class categories in Norway in 1995/1996 and 2002 (see Appendix III, Table 10.2).

For the purpose of this report we have made two versions of Wright's exploitation model ('WR' and 'WR_SIMP'). The WR version is based on more comprehensive information (see above). The WR_SIMP version is an easy to construct typology but, in the case of ESS, does unfortunately not enable us to differentiate between managers and supervisors. It may, however, be a clever solution for those having limited information about decision-making in similar studies (see Wright 1997: 88-90). Comparisons between Norwegian 1995/6 data based on the full battery of Wright variables and WR_SIMP also show a very high degree of overlap (see Appendix III, Table 10.1). As already observed by Wright (ibid.), making class models based on three variables (formal hierarchy, supervision and decision-making) may both be cost effective and productive.

Our operationalization of Wright's 'power/control model' corresponds to his class scheme from the late 1970's and also includes elements from his

exploitation model (skill level). Skilled employees includes experts and skilled in Wright's exploitation model. Low-skilled is in both versions represented by non-skilled and semi-skilled employees.

Table 4. Wright's power/control model (original version) and our new version with additional sub categories based on skill

Original version (Wright 1978). Seven categories	**New version with eleven categories (WR_P)**
Capitalists	Capitalists
Small capitalists	Small capitalists
Self-employed	Self-employed
Managers	Managers (skilled/low-skilled)
Supervisors	Supervisors (skilled/low- skilled)
Semi-autonomous employees	Semi-aut. empl. (skilled/low- skilled).
Working class	Working class (skilled/low- skilled)

There are several reasons for making additional sub-categories based on skill among employees. In the original version of Wright's class scheme managers, semi-autonomous employees and workers appear with a high degree of socio-economic heterogeneity within the class categories. This, for obvious reasons, makes it harder to locate differences and cleavages within the middle classes. In Wright's original model, skill is left out as a crucial assets in negotiations with employers (c.f. Erikson & Goldthorpe 1992; Wright 1997). Skill as 'symbolic capital' and a capacity to navigate in alternative social spheres, including the realm of production, is accordingly left out. A good reason for making additional subcategories is also that autonomy and skill combined gives us a better idea of how skills are evaluated in concrete organizations and work settings.

C.3. Esping Andersen's Class Scheme

Gøsta Esping Andersen holds a relatively relaxed attitude to traditional class theory (Marxist as well as Weberian). Contrary to those who argue in favour of general models of class and stratification, his main argument is that class relations are mediated via regulatory institutions such as the welfare state, collective wage bargaining systems, educational systems, family systems and firms. Contemporary class relations are in his perspective neither reducible to a traditional industrial society model (Fordism) nor to a service-society model, but represent a blend of alternative economic and social logics and schisms

(including the issue of social closure and more or less excluded categories in the labour market).

One of his main theses is that the division of labour today 'may give birth to new axes of stratification' (Esping Andersen 1993:12). Along an essentially horizontal axis of class, he criticizes one-dimensional criteria of hierarchy, autonomy, human capital assets and trust as common attributes of the 'new class'. Esping Andersen's alternative is to create a typology where, in his perspective, relevant distinctions between managers and experts/semi professionals do not get lost. He also opposes the idea of merging skilled workers in manufacturing with skilled workers in essentially service relations. The same argument is repeated for unskilled workers in different kinds of work spheres (ibid. p.14). Along a vertical axis of stratification, his argument is that the career structure and identity associated with traditional Fordist jobs may differ significantly from post-industrial service jobs. In his perspective it is hardly a surprise that women, due to their overrepresentation in the service economy, have different opportunity structures, compared to men, traditionally favoured by the idea of an 'adequate Fordist wage' (ibid. p 17). Instead of either reducing women to an appendix of their husband's and family roles (c.f. Goldthorpe) or essentially as the low-skilled workers (c.f. Wright) Esping Andersen's argument is that new gender relations force us to rethink class relations in general. In his institutionalist perspective it is an open question as to how class and gender relations manifest themselves as job and opportunity structures.

Table 5. Esping Andersen's post-industrial class scheme

1. Primary sector occupations (farmers, etceteras)
2. Fordist hierarchy (a) managers and proprietors (includes executive personnel and the 'petit bourgeoisie). (b) clerical, administrative (non managerial) and sales workers engaged in basically routine tasks of control, distribution and administration. (c) skilled/crafts manual production workers, including low level 'technical' workers. (d) unskilled and semi-skilled manual production workers, also including transport workers and other manual occupations engaged in manufacture and distribution, such as packers, truck drivers, haulers, etc.
3. Post-Industrial Hierarchy (a) professionals and scientists. (b) technicians and semi-professionals (school teachers, nurses, social workers, laboratory workers, technical designers, etc. (c) skilled service workers (cooks, hairdressers, policemen, etc). (e) unskilled service workers or service proletariat (cleaners, waitresses, bartenders, baggage porters, etc).

(Source: Esping Andersen 1993: 24-25).

As can be seen in Table 5, both the Fordist (industrial) and the post-industrial hierarchy combine a command/authority structure and a human capital structure. It is assumed that the post-industrial command structure is more floating than the Fordist hierarchy. It is also assumed that the distinction between professionals and semi-professionals/service workers is based on delegation and divisions of tasks rather than a Fordist command model (ibid. p. 25). The fate of the 'outsiders', or surplus population, is not dealt with in the class scheme as such.

Esping Andersen's class scheme is operationalized according to the same criteria as in his original model (for technical specifications see Appendix V).

C.4. Empirical overlap and differences between the four class schemes

A brief look at the cross-tables comparing the four class schemes gives us a unique possibility to investigate similarities and differences.

C. 4.1. EGP vs. Wright (exploitation model)

Higher controllers in EGP (class I) are mainly represented by capitalists, managers and experts in Wright's (1985) class scheme based on control of skill and organizational assets (exploitation model). Almost half of the lower controllers (class II in EGP) are either skilled workers (37.5%) or low-skilled workers (12.8%) in Wright's scheme (see Table 6).

Categories described as intermediate classes in the original EGP scheme (routine non manual, lower sales service and manual supervisors) are either classified as skilled workers (class IIIa and V), or as low-skilled workers, by Wright. 51.5% of routine non-manual employees (class IIIa in EGP) and 78.9% of lower sales service (class IIIb) are low-skilled workers, in Wright's model. There is a high degree of overlap between Wright and EGP when it comes to skilled workers, albeit as much as 20.7 percent units end up as self-employed, supervisors or managers in Wright's scheme. An additional 16.5 percent unit of skilled workers in EGP end up as low-skilled workers in Wright's scheme. Unskilled workers (VIIa) in EGP, however, also end up as low-skilled workers in Wright's exploitation model (see Table 6).

In summary, this suggests a picture where there is a high degree of overlap in the location of the top and bottom of the class structure (class I and class V, VI), but a significant discrepancy in the analyses of the lower service class (class II) and service employees (class III). A substantial percentage of those ending up as workers in the original EGP scheme end up as managers and supervisors in

Wrights schemes. Following Wright it also appears as if the service class is more heterogeneous than one might expect in terms of power resources at work (see Table 6).

Because the definition of managers is essentially the same in EGP and Wright (people with delegated power over important organizational decisions) we may either observe that the inventors of the EGP scheme or Wright are wrong in some operational assumptions. In the case of the EGP scheme, this ultimately boils down to the content of occupational rubrics, and to what extent these reveal the actual authority in concrete jobs. In the case of Wright, the critical question is how well his authority indicators (including the one we have used in the ESS) works. One, may at least hypothetically, suspect that some respondents may put too much authority into their work tasks and thereby inflate their real responsibilities. One way to figure out what model is closest to the factual distribution of managers is to conduct methodological experiments checking out the relative consequences of different operational practices (see Wright 2005).

Table 6 EGP vs. WR (column and row percentages)

	Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert manag-ers	Expert super-visors	Exp-erts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled supervi sors	Skilled work-ers	Low-skilled manag -ers	Low-skilled superv isors	Low-skilled work-ers	Total
I Prof. Adm.High (serv cl)	80.3	13.7	8.2	83.7	77.7	67.5	39.2	14.0	2.1	4.7	1.1		12.5
II Prof. Adm. Low (servcl)		7.8	14.6	16.3	22.3	32.5	28.9	43.9	34.3	27.6	18.1	8.0	20.1
IIIa Routine non-manual		0.9	3.1				9.3	13.8	12.2	21.9	23.1	20.7	13.0
IIIb Lower sales-service									0.1	20.6	30.8	29.1	11.9
IVa Self-empl with empl	16.5	63.1											4.6
IVb Self-empl no empl			44.1										4.2
V Manual super-visors	0.9	1.5					16.6	14.4	8.4	2.2	1.0	0.5	3.8
VI Skilled workers		1.1	1.8				4.3	12.1	33.6	21.4	11.1	6.0	11.7
VIIa Unskilled workers			3.2					0.7	6.7	1.0	13.4	34.1	13.7
VIIb Farm labours							1.6	1.2	2.6	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.4
IVc Self-empl farmers	2.3	11.8	24.9										3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	218	1114	1532	361	421	661	622	1032	3543	402	1037	5216	16159

Table 6 continued

	Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert manag-ers	Expert super visors	Experts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled super visors	Skilled workers	Low-skilled manag-ers	Low-skilled super visors	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
I Prof. Adm. High (servcl)	8.7	7.6	6.2	14.9	16.2	22.1	12.1	7.1	3.7	0.9	0.5		100	2022
II Prof. Adm.Low (servcl)		2.7	6.9	1.8	2.9	6.6	5.6	14.0	37.5	3.4	5.8	12.8	100	3242
IIIa Routine non-manual		0.5	2.3				2.8	6.8	20.6	4.2	11.4	51.4	100	2098
IIIb Lower sales-service									0.2	4.3	16.6	78.9	100	1921
IVa Self-empl with empl	4.9	95.1											100	739
IVb Self-empl no empl			100.0										100	675
V Manual supervisors	0.3	2.8					16.8	24.3	48.8	1.5	1.6	3.9	100	613
VI Skilled workers		0.6	1.5				1.4	6.6	62.8	4.5	6.1	16.5		1896
VIIa Unskilled workers			2.2					0.3	10.7	0.2	6.3	80.3		2212
VIIb Farm labours							4.5	5.4	41.0	0.9	6.8	41.4		222
IVc Self-empl farmers	1.0	25.4	73.6											519
Total	1.3	6.9	9.5	2.2	2.6	4.1	3.8	6.4	21.9	2.5	6.4	32.3		16159

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

C. 4.2. EGP vs. Esping Andersen

Comparing the results generated by the EGP model and those of Esping Andersen confirms the picture that service class I mainly consist of professionals and to lesser degree managers/capitalists. In line with the findings above, the lower service class once again appears to be a rather heterogeneous category (20.2% are managers/professionals, 21.7% technicians, 27.6% semi professionals, 5.4% skilled servants and 25.1% lower clerical/sales employees according to Esping Andersen's scheme).

The intermediate strata in the original EGP model mainly correspond with Esping Andersen's lower, clerical sales and to lesser extent semi-professionals. The same holds true for the operationalizations of skilled and non-skilled workers (see Appendix I, Table 3.2).

The parallels and overlap between the original EGP and Esping Andersen's model are more striking than the discrepancies. The top and bottom of the class structure can be described in similar ways. The main difference appears to be lower managers/professionals (service class II) that represent a more heterogeneous category in Esping Andersen's scheme. His post-industrial class model is also more empirically descriptive than any of the competing class schemes.

C. 4.3. Wright's power model vs. EGP/ESP/Wright

Wright's power model, like his exploitation model, follows the same patterns vs. EGP (original version). Once again we see a picture where the higher service class is represented by capitalists, managers and experts. The lower service class end up as a heterogeneous class category (including a substantial group, 29.5%, of high skilled employees with low or only intermediate work autonomy). Half of those in class III in original EGP are defined as workers in Wright's power model (routine non manual = 49.9% and lower sales services = 62%). This is neither supporting the idea that class III should be regarded as working class nor middle class. It does, however, support our previous claim that this class stratum is heterogeneous in terms of skill, authority and work autonomy. The same may also be said about class V (manual supervisors/lower grade technicians) where four out of ten are neither supervising nor having high work autonomy. As we move down the EGP hierarchy we find a higher overlap between workers in EGP and in the power model. Two thirds (65.8%) of skilled workers in the original version of EGP are working class in Wright's power model. Three out of four in classes VIIa (74.2%) and VIIb (73.4%) are workers in the power and control model (see Appendix I, Table 3.6).

If we compare the power model with Esping Andersen's class scheme we see a picture where three fourths of unskilled workers with low autonomy are in the Fordist sector. Skilled workers on the other hand are evenly distributed in the Fordist and

post-industrial hierarchy. One of the main questions that arises in comparisons between the two schemes is how two locate low-skilled and skilled/semi-professional women in the post-industrial sphere (including welfare state jobs) as subordinate (hierarchy and skill perspective) or more empowered (autonomy perspective).

The main difference between the results obtained by Wright's exploitation model and our revised version of his power model is related to the status of skilled and low-skilled workers (i.e. those not being in managerial and supervisory functions). Three fourths of the skilled workers have low/intermediate work autonomy end up thereby in the working class in the power model. In a corresponding way one fourth of the unskilled workers are moved into semi-autonomous employees. Half of those in Wright's expert category do not fulfil our work autonomy requirements and are moved to the working class (as skilled workers). If we merge unskilled and skilled workers into the working class, two thirds (66.9%) of the workers in his exploitation model remain workers in the revised power model. As a consequence, the relative size of the European working class drops from 50.5% in Wright's exploitation model to 40.3% in the revised power model (see Appendix I, Table 3.4).

Disagreements on how to approach non-manual routine jobs, where women are overrepresented, have for a long time resulted to very different conclusions in the class schemes. Treating routine non-manual jobs as a part of the middle class (original EGP and Esping Andersen) reduces the working class significantly, particularly for women. Treating these jobs as essentially working class increases the share of workers in general and female workers in particular. Aggregated data for men in nine European countries and Israel show that 40.6% end up in the working class in the EGP scheme (see Appendix II, Table 9.3). Comparable figures for men are 36.4% if we stick to Wright's power model and 46.7% in his exploitation model (skilled & unskilled workers. Goldthorpe's more recent contract theory, where lower grade routine non manual employees are said to have modified working contract, changes the picture somewhat. What used to be interpreted as a relatively small working class in the original EGP model is replaced with a larger working class in Goldthorpe's contract theory. As a logical consequence of this the working class of Wright and Goldthorpe are now more overlapping than in the past.

C.4.4 Class and isco-88

So far we have mainly focused upon differences and similarities between class schemes based on hierarchy, ownership, skill and autonomy. A more comprehensive analysis where we look at occupations represented in each class category may change some of the conclusions (see Appendix I, Tables 2.1-2.4).

One third of the higher service class are legislators, senior officials and managers (isco-88 code 1). The reminding two thirds are professionals or associate professionals (isco-88 codes 2-3). Those located in the lower service class are mainly professionals (isco code 2), or even more often technicians and associate professionals (isco-88 code 3). Less than one out of ten of the lower service class are managers/senior officials according to isco-88.

Both class IIIa and IIIb in the EGP class scheme are associate professionals, clerks and service workers. Employers (class IVa) in most cases end up as service class, but a substantial share is also located in traditional working class jobs. The same holds true for self-employed without employees. The working class in the original EGP scheme is mainly represented in manual and elementary jobs (isco-88 codes 6-9). One in five workers in the same class scheme, however, work in clerical, sales- and service jobs (isco-88 codes 4-5).

Wright's classes appear as more heterogeneous than EGP if we use occupations as a reference point (see Appendix I, Tables 2.2-2.3). Employers and self-employees are represented in all of the main categories of isco-88. Experts end up, for obvious reasons, in expert jobs (isco-88 codes 1-3). Managers and supervisors are found along the whole spectrum of isco-codes, even if they are overrepresented in traditional middle class jobs. Skilled workers are in Wright's terminology both professionals/semi-professionals (isco-88 codes 2-3) and craft workers (isco-88 code 7), and to lesser extent service- and sale jobs (isco-88 code 5). Low-skilled workers in Wright's models are not primarily located in traditional manual jobs, but in clerical and service jobs (isco-88 codes 4-5).

To what extent occupational homogeneity or heterogeneity is an advantage in constructing class typologies is an open question. Neither EGP nor the Wright schemes can be reduced to occupations, even if it turns out to be an important element in the operationalization of the class schemes.

It should also be emphasized that occupational based classifications are seldom consistent over time (with regard to occupation), gender neutral (there is normally more differentiation and information about male occupations), objective (the content of work tasks varies over time, between organizations and sectors, as well as countries) or very informative with regard to work relations (decision-making, work autonomy, etceteras).

C. 5. Comparing class schemes – some final comments and warnings

Those interested in comparing class schemes face at least three sets of obstacles related to: 1) differences and similarities between the overall theoretical rationales of the research programs, 2) the indicators (variables) used, and 3) the technical operationalizations made.

The first and second challenges remind us that none of the class schemes available can be treated as 'social facts'. They represent alternative theoretical solutions aimed at measuring social relations of power and inequality and/or exploitation. A straightforward comparison between the indicators used may show a high degree of resemblance (c.f. EGP and Wright's exploitation model where credentitials and organizational assets are important), at the same time as their theoretical universe is very different.

The third challenge related to technical operationalizations is unfortunately seldom discussed or problematized. Wright (1985, 1997) is one of the few researchers that openly discuss the problem of empirical demarcation lines. His comparisons between Sweden and the USA also suggest that the technical aspects may generate larger discrepancies within class schemes than between class schemes. This is also a crucial problem in the construction of our class variables. Our reference points have mainly been previous data from the late 1990's (Norway). The construction of Wright's classes has been done comparing separate indicators (skill, autonomy, employer/employee ratios) as well as general class distributions (checked for gender). In critical cases, such as 'authority' and 'work autonomy' we have compared the distributions over time; based on Norwegian ('Wright') data from 1995/6 and the ESS data for Norway (see Appendix III).

We have also compared our final results with previous studies (Breen & Luijkz 2004; Esping Andersen 1993). The data included in Appendix II and III shows a high degree of empirical overlap between our result based on ESS and previous research. None of this, however, fully proves that respondents ending up in the various class categories are 'identical'. It does, however, suggest that there is a high degree of resemblance within the class schemes over time. We have also tried to be as loyal as possible to the theoretical rationales of the various schemes.

D. 5. Classes in Europe – A brief overview

Given the differences in conceptual framework, it is hardly a surprise that we may find rather different interpretations of class relations in Europe. This may be a problem for some, or a starting point to reflect upon alternative ways to evaluate issues of social change, work relations and social inequality.

The class schemes presented also share a number of commonalities with a heavy emphasis on work relations. The EGP class scheme and Esping Andersen's scheme aim more explicitly at addressing issues of social closure (i.e. the relative stability of class as common and shared life experiences over time) than Wright. This is, however, also an issue highlighted by Wright (1997) in his study of intergenerational mobility, family class and social network. Another commonality is the obsession with the 'new middle classes'. All of the architects of the class schemes have also spent considerable time discussing issues of gender and class.

As already indicated above, it appears that primarily occupationally based class schemes, such as EGP, show a relatively high degree of stability since the 1980's, at least when it comes to men. Roughly one fourth of the male population in Europe is located in the working class in the 1980's and 1990's, according to Breen & Luijkx estimations. This is also close to the figures we find for the same countries (minus France) in ESS 2002 (see Appendix II, Table 9.3). Data for the Nordic countries (Wright project) suggests significant reduction of the working class (particularly unskilled workers) in the 1980's and beginning of the 1990's, but less dramatic changes if we compare the Nordic data from the mid 1990's with ESS 2002 (see Appendix III, Tables 10.4). Similar patterns can also be found in Great Britain (see Appendix III, Tables' 10.5-6).

In this section we will give a picture of the European class demography. We will also give a portrait of the relationship between gender and class. Tables 6-9 below are based on aggregated data for 21 countries (more detailed data broken down by country is included in Appendix I).

If we stick to Goldthorpe's contract theory we got a picture where 4:10 (37.4%) ends in the working class (IIIb, VI & VII), 3:10 (32.5%) in the service class and 3:10 in the intermediate strata primarily dominated by service employees (11.7%) and the petty bourgeoisie (12.7%).

Table 7. EGP Classes. Aggregated data for 21 countries (excluding France). Economically active population (including weights)

	Total	Men	Women
Prof. Adm. High (serv class I)	12.6	15.7	8.9
Prof. Adm. Low (serv class II)	19.9	18.1	22.1
Routine non manual (IIIa)	12.7	5.7	21.1
Lower sales services (IIIb)	11.7	4.7	20.0
Self-empl. with empl (IVa)	4.8	6.0	3.4
Self-empl. w/no empl (IVb)	4.5	5.2	3.6
Manual supervisors (V)	3.7	5.8	1.1
Skilled workers (VI)	11.6	17.1	5.0
Unskilled workers (VIIa)	13.7	15.7	11.2
Farm labours (VIIb)	1.4	1.6	1.1
Self-empl farmers (IVc)	3.4	4.3	2.4
Total	100	100	100
N	16.760	9085	7662

Europe is still highly gender segregated where men are overrepresented in the top service class (15.7% compared to 8.9% for women). Women's share of the skilled working class is 0.29 compared to men. The equivalent share for unskilled workers is 0.70. Two thirds of women in the EGP scheme are found among those in the lower service class (22.1%) and service employees (41.1%). The likelihood for women to end up as routine non manual employees is 3.7 times higher than for men, and in lower sales service it is 4.2 times higher.

If we follow Goldthorpe' contract theory men are either overrepresented at the top of the class hierarchy or in the working class. Women, on the other hand, are overrepresented in the lower strata of the middle classes (class IIIa) and service workers (class IIIb), but underrepresented among higher level administrators and professionals (class I) , technicians and manual supervisors (class V) and skilled workers (class VI).

Table 8 Wright's class scheme (WR) based on skill and organizational assets (exploitation model). Aggregated data for 21 countries (excluding France. Economically active population (including weights)

	Total	Men	Women
Capitalists	1.3	1.9	0.7
Small capitalists	6.9	8.8	4.6
Self empl (no empl)	9.6	11.6	7.2
Expert managers	2.2	3.0	1.3
Expert supervisors	2.6	3.2	1.8
Experts	4.0	4.4	3.6
Skilled managers	3.9	4.5	3.2
Skilled supervisors	6.6	6.7	6.5
Skilled workers	22.0	24.2	19.4
Low-skilled managers	2.5	2.5	2.4
Low-skilled supervisors	6.4	4.6	8.5
Low-skilled workers	32.0	24.6	40.8
Total	100	100	100
N	16.334	8892	7422

Wright's class model not only confirms what we already know about a gender segregated labour market (OECD 2003), it is also suggest a pattern where women are underrepresented in positions associated with power and rewarding organizational assets.

Women are overrepresented among low-skilled workers (40.8%) or to be found among skilled workers (19.4%). Men, on the other hand, are less often to be found among low-skilled workers (24.6%) and overrepresented in managerial, supervisory and ownership relations. In this perspective it is no surprise to find a higher proportion of women in the working class (60.2% for women) compared to men (48.8%). According to Wright's skill and organizational asset perspective, only 39.8 % of women and 51.2% of men end up in the 'middle classes'.

Table 9. Esping Andersen's post-industrial stratification scheme (ESP). Aggregated data for 21 countries (excluding France. Economically active population (including weights)

	Total	Men	Women
1. Primary sector occupations			
Farmers	3.4	4.3	2.4
Farm workers	1.4	1.6	1.1
2. Fordist hierarchy			
(a) Managers I	5.6	7.5	3.3
(a) Managers II	3.4	4.6	2.1
(a) Petit bourgeoisie	1.9	2.9	0.7
(b) Clerical occupations	14.5	8.1	22.2
(b) Sales occupations	9.6	7.3	12.4
(c) Skilled manual workers	12.3	20.0	3.0
(d) Unskilled manual workers	8.8	12.3	4.5
3. Post-industrial hierarchy			
(a) Professionals	9.5	11.1	7.6
(b) Technicians	4.6	6.0	3.1
(b) Semi-professionals	10.0	4.4	16.7
(c) Skilled service workers/servants	4.9	4.6	5.3
(d) Unskilled service workers/servants	10.0	5.2	15.6
Total	100	100	100
N	16757	9074	7666

Esping Andersen's class scheme is less clear when it comes to the distinctions between workers and the middle class. His main idea is also that the Fordist class logic in Wright's class model and the EGP model is too general and insensitive to differences between the agrarian sector, the Fordist sector (dominated by industry) and the post-industrial sector (dominated by services).

Esping Andersens' class scheme supports the idea that men are overrepresented at the top and bottom of the Fordist sector (traditional economy). Women, on the other hand, are in intermediate positions in the Fordist economy (clerical and sales) or professional jobs, semi-skilled and low-skilled jobs in the post-industrial sector (including the welfare state). The proportion ending up in the working classes are essentially the same as in the EGP model, but the logic of class structuration is believed to be more sector dependent and gendered.

Our revised version of Wright power model suggests a overlapping picture when it comes to ownership and authority relations, but a somewhat deviating picture if we look at the destiny of experts, skilled workers and unskilled workers.

In the revised power model, where job autonomy is introduced, the working class drops to 40.3% (compared to 54% in Wright's exploitation model). The relative differences between men and women are here less pronounced (38.3% males and 42.2% women now end up in the working class).

Table 10. Revised version of Wright's class scheme based on ownership, hierarchy and autonomy (WR_P). Aggregated data for 21 countries (excluding France. Economicaly active population (including weights)

	Total	**Men**	**Women**
Capitalists	1.5	2.1	0.8
Small capitalists	8.7	10.8	6.1
Self-empl (no empl)	12.9	14.4	11.2
Managers (exp/skilled)	5.7	6.9	4.2
Managers (low-skilled)	2.3	2.3	2.2
Supervisors (exp/skilled)	8.6	9.3	7.7
Supervisors (low-skilled)	6.0	4.3	7.9
Semi-autonomous (exp/skilled)	7.0	6.5	7.6
Semi-autonomous (low- skilled)	7.0	4.9	9.6
Workers (skilled & low aut)	17.4	20.2	14.0
Workers (low-skill & low aut)	22.9	18.1	28.6
Total	100	100	100
N	17.515	9535	7959

A higher percentage of women are in the middle class due to high work autonomy, and a lower percentage of men are located in the middle class because they lack work autonomy. Among workers and semi-autonomous employees we still find a differentiation of credentials related to gender, but it is an open question what role these credentials play in the reward system of organizations. As will be shown later (see section E) educational credentials may matter, but less so if they are not converted into the actual work tasks.

D.1 National patterns of stratification

An initial picture how the class schemes translate into national contexts is presented below. Instead of breaking down the class schemes into more detailed categories, we restrict the empirical focus to the working class. This is not because the residual categories – the middle classes – are uninteresting, but a practical consequence of limited space (a more elaborated picture including data on the middle classes is presented in Appendix I, Tables 1- 4).

Our result suggests a number of interesting findings. A first observation is that some European countries are more working class than others. A second observation is that choice of class schemes may give rather different results in different countries. A third observation is that the distinctions between working class and middle classes needs to be developed further in order to make a sociologically meaningful diagnosis of similarities and differences between nations.

If we use the original EGP or Esping Andersen's class schemes, Portugal, Spain, the Czech Republic and Hungary have the highest share of workers, followed by Poland, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Belgium (above the average for the countries included). The countries with the lowest share of workers, according to the original EGP scheme, are Switzerland, Austria and the Netherlands, followed by Sweden, Ireland, United Kingdom and Greece. Norway, Italy, Denmark, Finland and Germany are here closest to the European average. The percentages in the working class increases if we use Goldthorpe's contract theory. Except of Norway, where the working class increases above the European average, the the same picture emerges if we use Goldthorpe's contract approach.

The relative size of the working class is more floating in Wright's exploitation model than the EGP scheme(s) or the power model. If we restrict the analysis to low-skilled workers (see figure 1) it varies between 25.2% (Greece) and 39.4% (Germany) with an average of 32%. If we use a more extended version of the working class (including skilled workers/semi-professionals) the figure varies between 42.3% (Greece) and 65.9% (Czech Republic), with an average of 54% (see Table 11).

The relation between Wright and alternative versions of EGP is illustrated in Figures 1a-2b below. These figures clearly demonstrates that the relative size of the working class is related to the operational choice and theoretical framework. In other words, the differences are not only between Wright and Goldthorpe, but alternative operationalizations of the working class suggested by Wright and Goldthorpe.

Figure 1: Workers in the original EGP scheme (class V – VI – VIIa) vs workers (low-skilled) in Wright's exploitation model (EXP_I). Percentage of workers in 20 European countries and Israel 2002/3

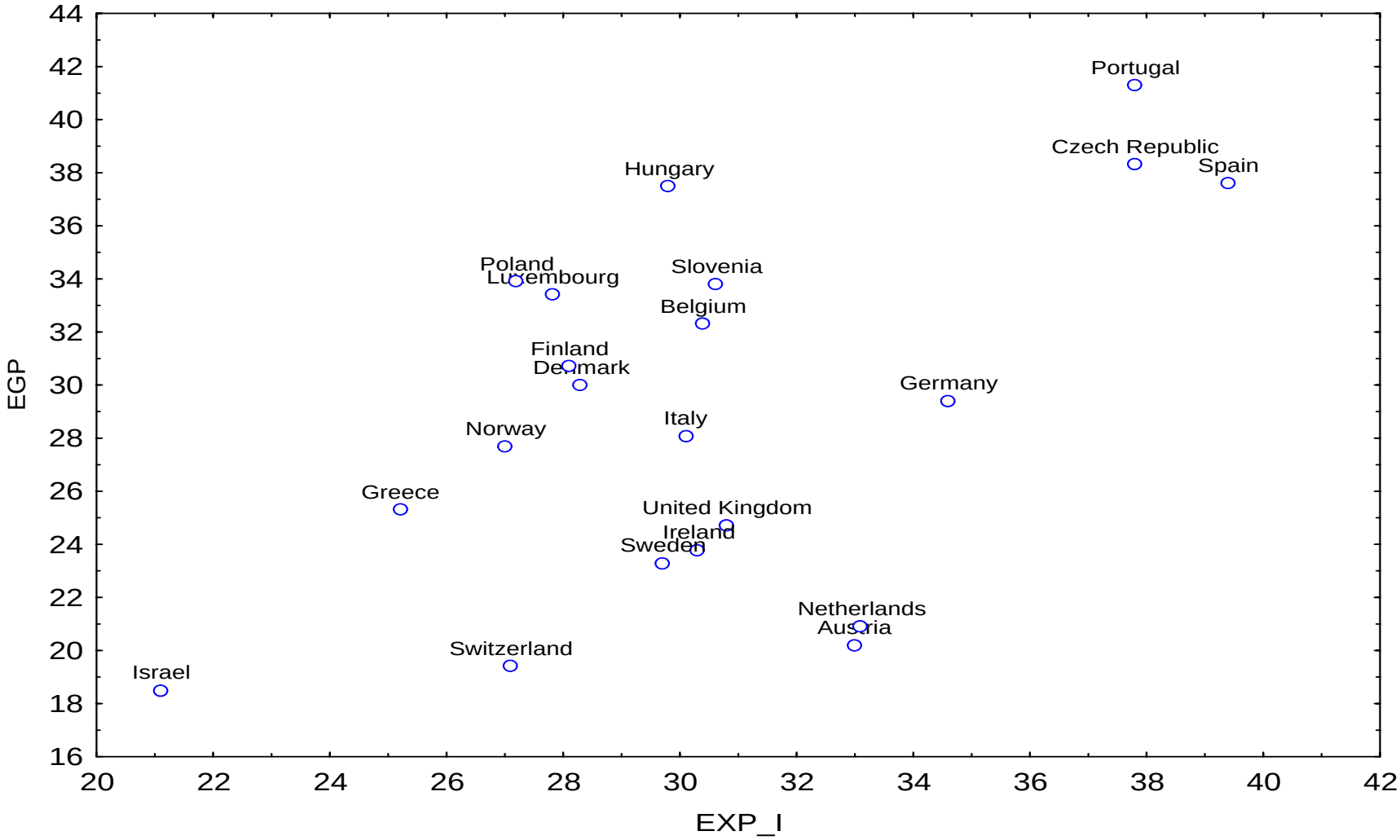


Figure 2: Workers in Goldthorpe's contract model (class IIIb – V – VI – VIIa) vs workers (low-skilled) in Wright's exploitation model (EXP_I). Percentage of workers in 20 European countries and Israel 2002/3

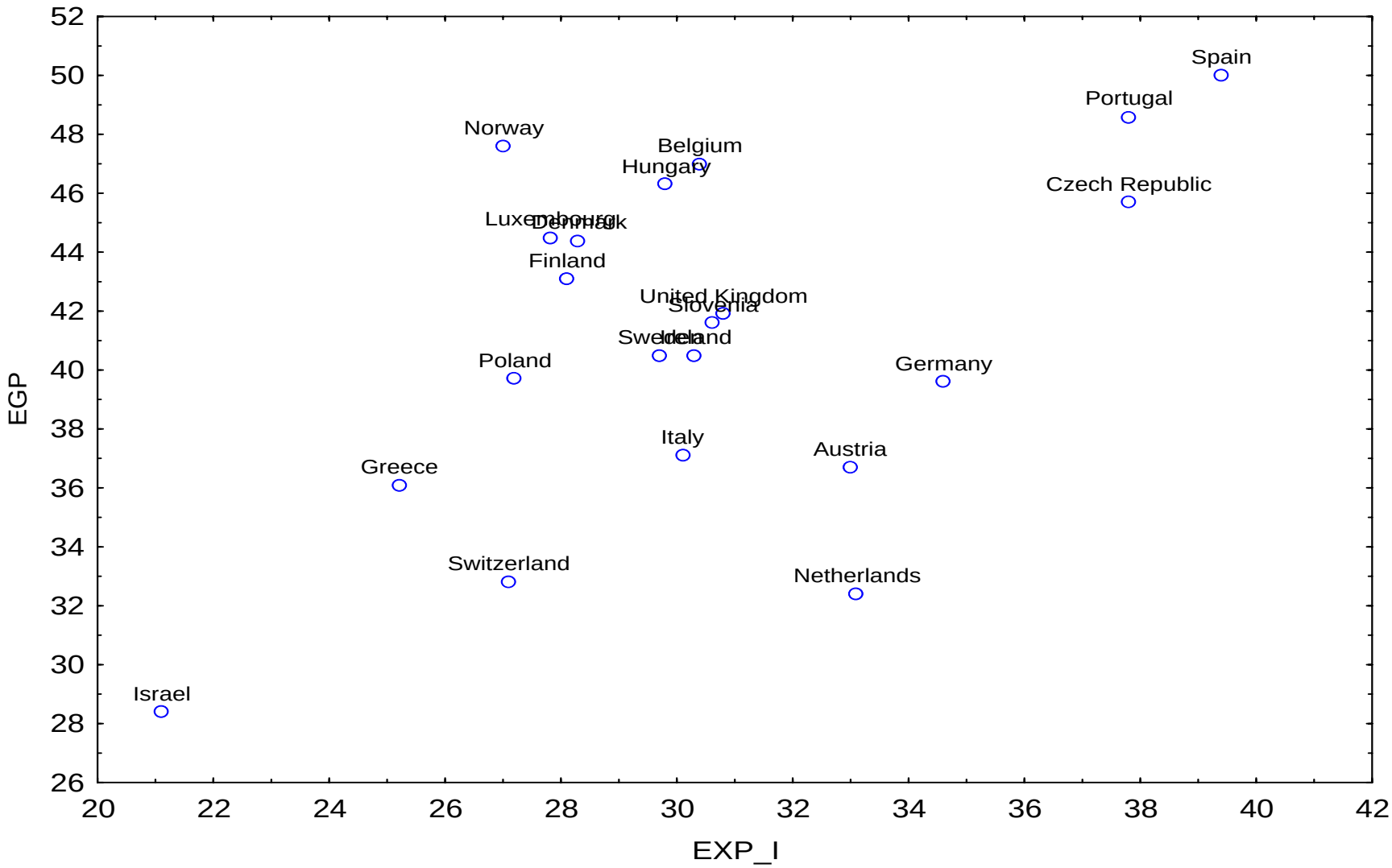


Figure 3: EGP (workers) vs. Wright's extended definition of workers in his exploitation model (EXP_II). Percentage of workers in 20 European countries and Israel 2002/3

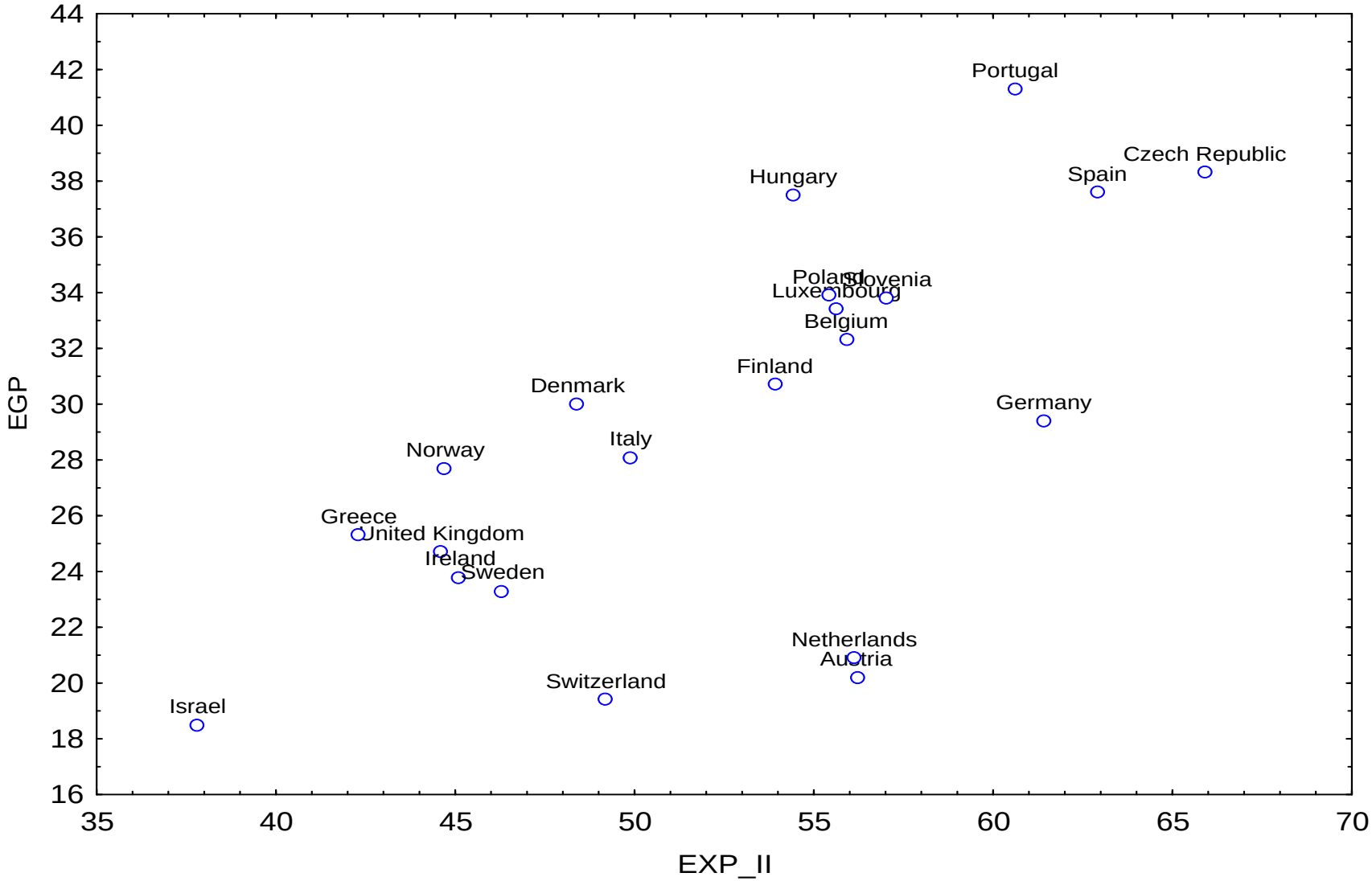


Figure 4: Goldthorpe's contract model (class IIIb – V – VI – VIIa) vs. Wright's extended definition of workers in his exploitation model (EXP_II). Percentage of workers in 20 European countries and Israel 2002/3

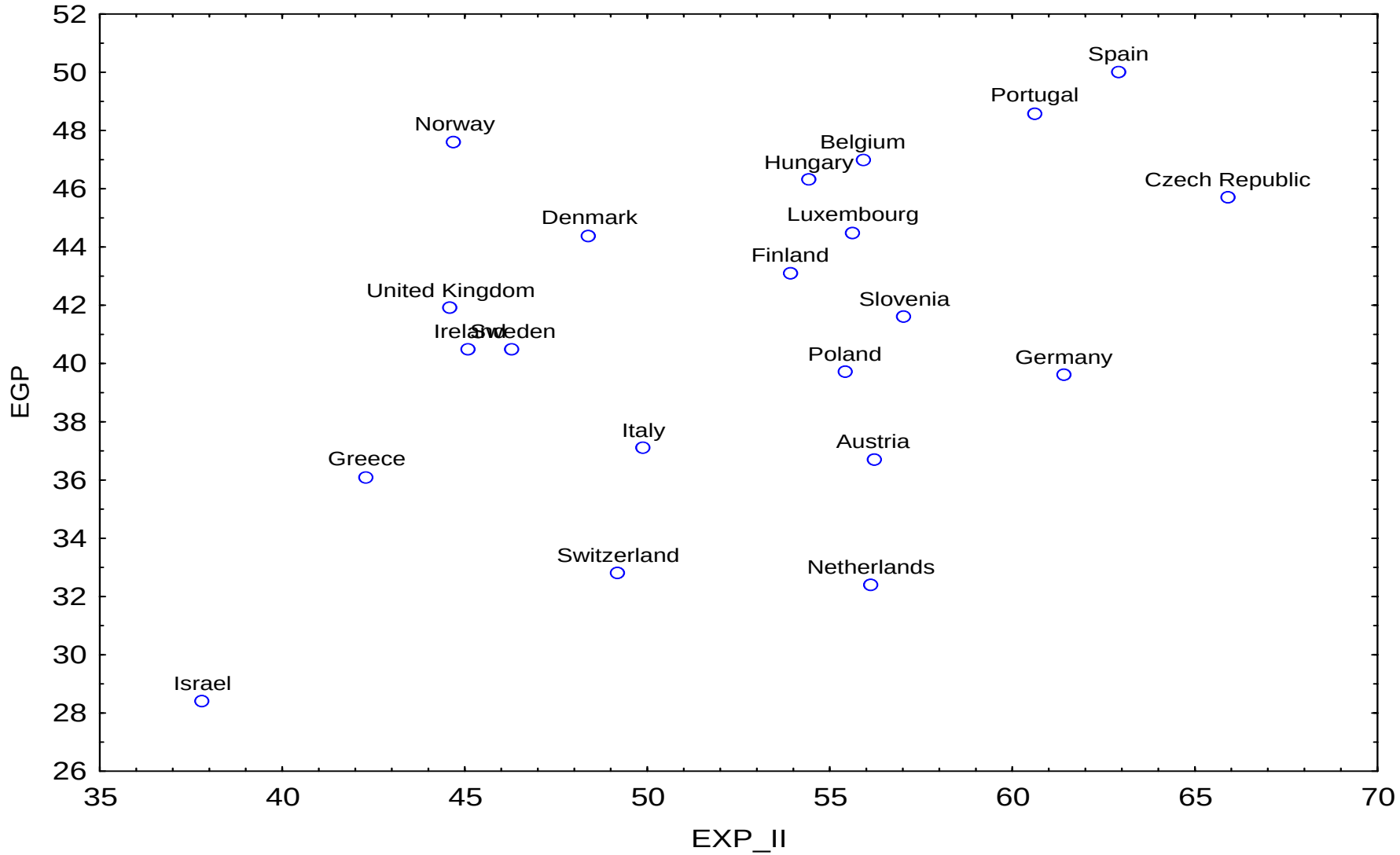


Figure 5: The European Working Class according to the original EGP Class Scheme and Wright's Power Model (WR-P). Percentage of workers in the 20 European countries and Israel 2002/3

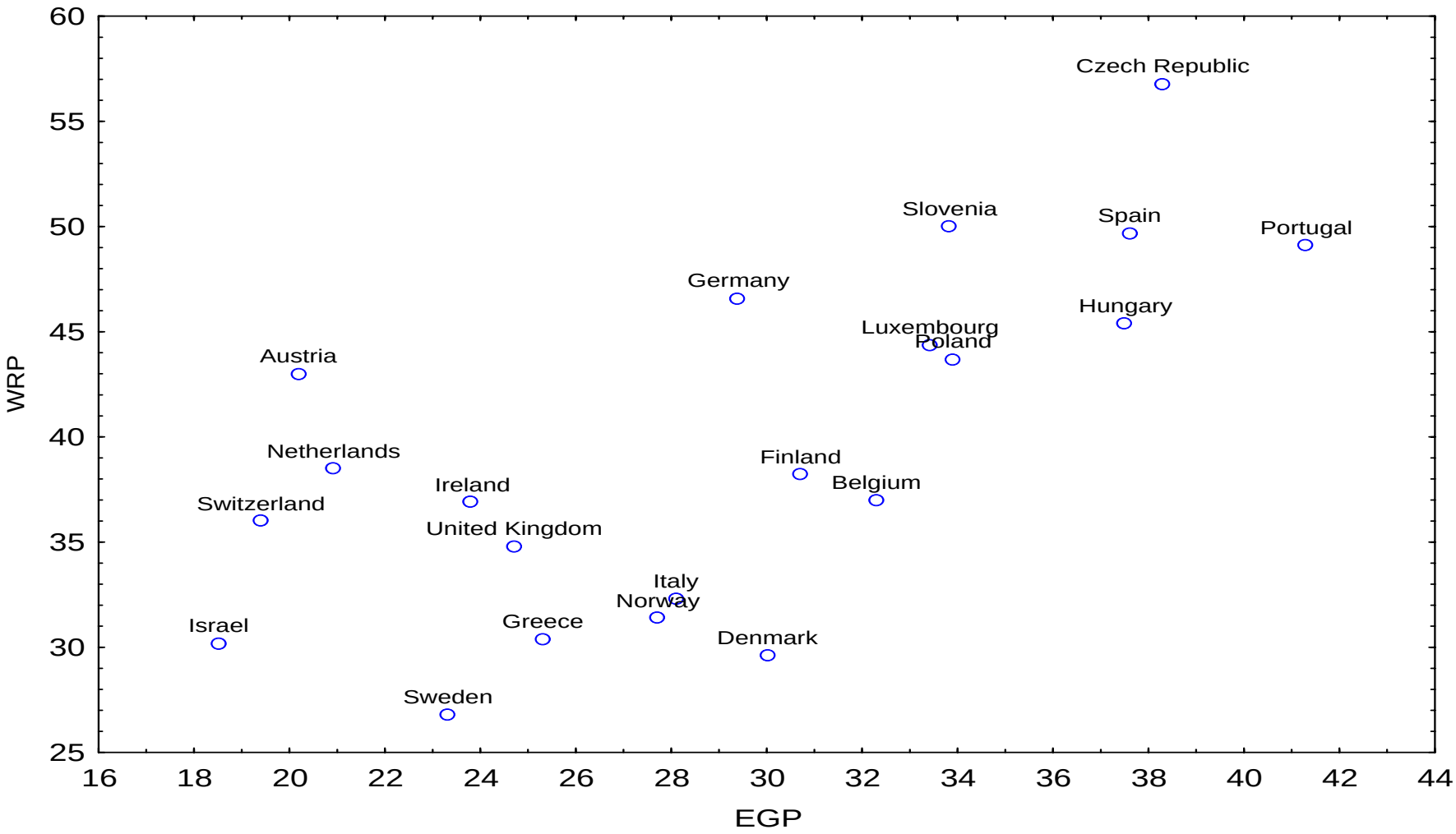
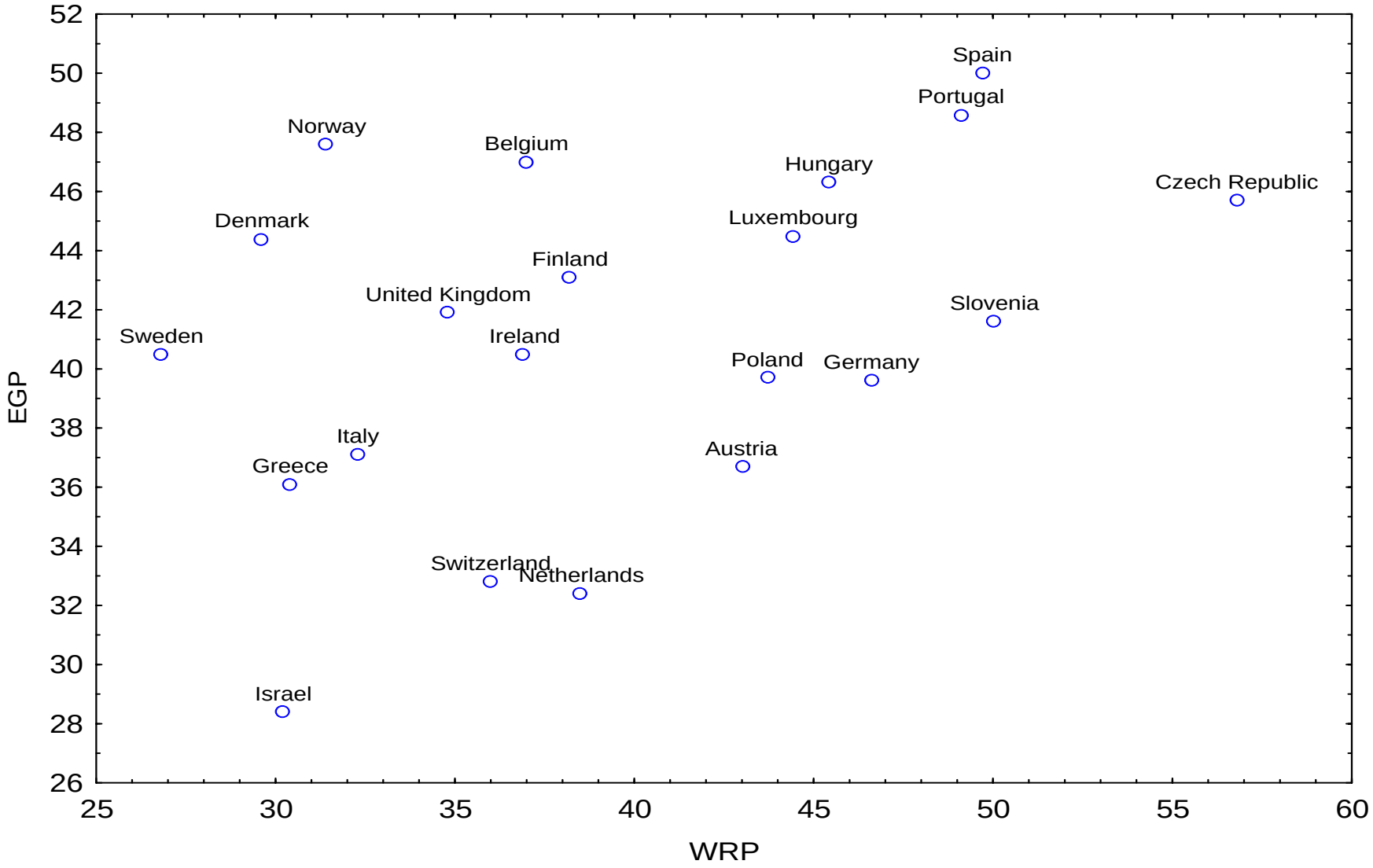


Figure 6: The European Working Class according to Goldthorpe's Contract Model (class IIIb – V – VI – VIIa) and Wright's Power Model (WR-P). Percentage of workers in the 20 European countries and Israel 2002/3



The share of workers is for obvious reasons reduced if we only include low- skilled workers into the working class in Wright's exploitation model. In 14 out of 21 cases the overlap with the original version of EGP is high. In four countries (Switzerland, Sweden, Ireland and United Kingdom) we still observe a larger working class if we stick to Wright's exploitation model. In the four remaining cases, Poland, Luxembourg, Hungary and Portugal, Wright's stricter definition of the working class produces a significantly lower proportion of workers than the EGP scheme (see Figure 1).

Data based on Wrights exploitation model confirms the impression we got from the original EGP scheme with high shares of workers in Spain, Portugal and the Czech Republic. Greece, United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, and to lesser extent Switzerland, are also well above the European average with a larger middle class in Wright's class scheme. The most striking observation is, nevertheless, not the overlap, but the difference in the results. Some of the most middle class countries according to the original EGP scheme (including the Netherlands and Austria) are becoming more working class than the European average in Wright's exploitation scheme. Germany no longer represents the European average, but has one of the largest shares of workers in Europe.

Less surprisingly, the differences in results increases if we play down the relative importance of skill/educational credentials and introduce a power perspective based on authority and work autonomy. With an autonomy dimension we find a higher percentage of workers in all nations except of Denmark and Germany. With the exception of the Nordic countries, Italy and Greece, the percentage of workers varies significantly between the models (even if we restrict Wright's working class to low-skilled workers)

Table 11. Percentage workers in Europe according to Wright and Goldthorpe's class schemes. Minimum- and maximum operationalizations. Weights included

	Based on Wrights class models						***EGP/Goldthorpe contract model***		
	WR (exploitation model)			***WR_P (power model)***			***(modified version of Ganzebom)***		
Country	Low skilled work-ers	Skilled work-ers	Sum	Low skill/ low auto-nomy	Skill, but low auto-nomy	Sum	Class VI-VII (origi-nal EGP)	Class V-VII (origi-nal EGP)	Class IIIb V-VIIa (con-tract model)
Norway*	27.0	17.7	44.7	18.1	13.3	31.4	25.4	28.7	43.4
Sweden	29.7	16.6	46.3	17.5	9.3	26.8	21.1	24.0	40.6
Finland	28.1	25.8	53.9	19.1	19.1	38.2	30.7	32.5	39.9
Denmark	28.3	20.1	48.4	17.1	12.5	29.6	27.1	31.1	41.5
United Kingdom	30.8	13.8	44.6	23.3	11.5	34.8	21.9	25.7	42.6
Germany	34.6	26.8	61.4	25.3	21.3	46.6	25.7	30.0	31.4
Netherlands	33.1	23.0	56.1	21.2	17.3	38.5	17.2	21.8	28.2
Switzerland	27.1	22.1	49.1	17.6	18.4	36.0	15.7	20.4	33.2
Luxembourg	29.8	27.8	57.6	22.2	22.2	44.4	27.8	33.4	25.0
Austria	27.9	27.3	55.2	23.6	19.4	43.0	16.9	20.8	31.9
Belgium	23.8	28.9	52.7	19.2	17.8	37.0	28.3	32.8	44.1
Ireland	30.3	14.8	45.1	22.4	14.5	36.9	20.8	25.0	44.2
Spain	39.4	23.5	62.9	30.2	19.5	49.7	39.8	42.5	48.0
Italy	30.1	19.8	49.9	19.4	12.9	32.3	26.0	29.4	38.4
Portugal	37.8	22.8	60.6	28.7	20.4	49.1	40.0	42.7	48.1
Greece	25.2	17.1	42.3	17.1	13.3	30.4	25.1	26.4	36.0
Czech Republic	27.8	28.1	65.9	30.5	26.3	56.8	36.6	41.3	41.5
Hungary	29.8	24.6	54.4	22.7	22.7	45.4	37.5	40.6	38.5
Poland	27.2	28.2	55.4	20.6	23.1	43.7	31.5	35.0	30.4
Slovenia	32.0	22.0	54.0	24.4	25.6	50.0	26.7	33.2	36.1
Israel**	21.1	16.7	37.8	15.1	15.1	30.2	15.6	18.9	22.6
Total	32.0	22.0	54.0	22.9	17.4	40.3	26.7	30.4	37.3

* The Norwegian survey does not include occupational data for self-employed and is, therefore, not fully comparable with EGP-syntax data from other nations. The EGP figures obtained in table 11 is in the Norwegian case based on a revised EGP-syntax ** We have included Israel in the aggregated figure, but excluded Israel in the national analyses. According to our ESS-data Israel has an exceptionally low share of workers (skilled and low-skilled).

Summing up: We find more overlapping figures between Wright and EGP/Esping Andersen if we restrict the analysis to unskilled workers, significant difference if we stick to Wright's extended working class definition, and a more mixed and complicated picture if we rely on a more work process oriented models (c.f. the power model).

What is an obvious conclusion from one perspective is not necessarily the one and only conclusion.

E. Class schemes with alternative strengths

Even if it may be argued that class schemes are an essential tool in analyses of social structure and social change, most social scientist would pay attention to what could be gained using a class perspective compared to other modes of explanations, including more conventional stratification indicators.

Two sets of traditionally class-related issues are relatively well covered in ESS 2002/3, economic capital and political capital. In ESS, economic capital translates into questions such as family income, but also whether people can control their job, get a similar or better job, start their own business and the risk of unemployment. Political capital is covered in a number of ESS questions such as interest in media, politics, political preferences, and activities in political organizations. We are here limiting ourselves to two variables: a) general interest in politics and b) perception of politics as something easy or difficult to understand. As each of these issues is part of extensive research, we will only limit the presentation to some preliminary findings and observations. Before doing so, let us once again come back to a hidden dimension in the class schemes, the issue of social status.

E.1 Class and social status

Instead of arguing in favour of models that sum up individuals' economic, educational and other attributes, some class researchers would see social status as an outcome of employment positions and relations in labour market and firms. As it is shown in Table 12, we also find relatively strong correlations for the EGP model and Esping Andersen's model with the Treiman scale and the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI).

The service class (the two top classes in EGP) are both high prestige locations following Treiman prestige scores (62.6 on average for class I and 51.7 for class II). Skilled workers have a Treiman score of 35.1 and unskilled workers a score as low as 26.2. It is however interesting to observe the low scores of the routine service employees in the EGP scheme (43.3% for class IIIa and as low as 31.6 for IIb).

Despite some anomalies with the intermediate EGP groups (read class III) the correlation between EGP and Treiman's prestige scores is substantial (Eta2 = 0.709). The same patterns of strong correlations may also be observed if we look at Esping Andersen's scheme (Eta2 = 0.681). To the extent Treiman and other status indicators are used in the construction of the EGP scheme, it shows a preference to professionals rather than managers and decision-makers.

Wright's class scheme based on educational credentials and organizational assets is also strongly correlated to social prestige as measured by Treiman (Eta2 = 0.406). Even if these values are lower than EGP and Esping Andersen's model, it is still significant, once again with experts and managers at the top and low-skilled workers and managers at the bottom. If we were to use Treiman as a guide, it would hardly make sense to collapse skilled and unskilled workers into the working class, as we do in the power model. This operation does however make more sense if we look at the ISEI index and, as will be shown, more substantial economic capital (see Appendix I, Table 5.1-4 and Table 10, below). Wright's exploitation model is more strongly related to prestige, as it measured by the ISEI index, than his previous power model.

E.2. Economic capital and employment indicators

Even if all the class schemes are sensitive to issues of economic life chances, we see a fairly distinct pattern where the power model does a good job explaining career moves (getting a new job, or starting a new business). We also observe a pattern where the issue of work autonomy is of secondary importance in both the EGP model and the model of Esping Andersen (see Table 12).

Unfortunately, we have no data about individual income in the first wave of ESS. Family income may be interesting for many purposes, but it does not give us any information about job related wage differences. Regardless of this, all of the class schemes show significant differences in standardized family income between those at the top and the bottom of the class structure. The notion that class society has disappeared in terms of economic rewards is, in other words, not supported. Contrary to what we just observed, if we restricted the analyses to social status (Treiman) we find a pattern where skill is recognized by employers in terms of high work autonomy are significantly different from just having good organizational credentials in general. Low-skilled workers with high autonomy also have a higher family income than high-skilled workers/semi-professionals with low work autonomy. Even if these results are very preliminary, they support the sociological theses that class is not only assets in general, but related to how various organizational assets are recognized and rewarded in different firms and sectors of the economy (see also Bourdieu 1984 for similar mode of argumentation).

The Eta Squares presented in Table 12 only give us a rough idea of how the class schemes perform empirically. Tests where we have used statistically more

appropriate regression analyses controlling for country, age, gender and education, indicate large national differences in standardized household income as well as a heavier educational effect in Wright's models (see Appendix V, Tables 12a-d). Just like the other schemes, it is not educational credentials alone that matters, but how these credentials are converted and acknowledged in concrete work situations. Once we control for country specificities, our tests suggests that the class schemes more or less perform equally well when it comes to class based income differentiation, as shown in Table 13.

Table 12. Economic capital. Empirical performance of each class scheme. Eta Squares

	Treiman	ISEI	Contr job	Similar job	Start own business	Family income	Family income
EGP	0.709	0.737	0.158	0.019	0.045	0.136	0.144
WR	0.406	0.334	(0.364)	0.026	0.080	0.095	0.098
ESP	0.681	0.718	0.151	0.018	0.036	0.125	0.132
WR_P	0.336	0.459	(0.727)	0.168	0.292	0.299	0.294

For more information see Appendix I, Tables 5.1-5.4.

Table 13. Anova Regression Models

Dep. Var. = Equivalent family Income
Ind. Var. = Sex, Eta, Land, Class Scheme.

Partial Eta Square by models

	Base	EGP	WR_DM	WR_P	ESP
Corrected Model	.338	.377	.373	.368	.376
Intercept	.007	.010	.015	.013	.009
gndr	.005	.003	.001	.002	.003
age	.001	.000	.000	.000	.001
age2	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
edulvl	.088	.020	.048	.059	.025
land	.246	.238	.242	.241	.241
Class effect		.056	.048	.041	.055
Adj R square	.337	.376	.372	.367	.375

More elaborated data on class and unemployment experiences are presented in Appendix I, Table 6.1-6.4. It basically confirms the picture thus far that the top classes have less experience with unemployment compared to low-skilled workers, including service workers.

E.3. Political Capital

Even if many sociologists and political scientists may observe weaker associations between class and party political preferences/voting we still observe significant class cleavages in the interest and understanding of politics. Class 1 in the EGP model are e.g. twice as likely to say they are interested in politics or understand the game of politics compared to low-skilled workers. With the exception of lower sales workers and manual supervisors we find a dropping interest in politics as we go from top to bottom of the EGP ladder. Experts and managers are also overrepresented among those interested in politics in Wright's class schemes. In these kinds of analyses, class distinctions based on skill or educational credentials clearly matters (for more details see Appendix I, Tables 7.1-4). Previous analysis on the Nordic countries confirms the idea of new political divisions and cleavages based on symbolic capital and hierarchy. In this context, social class represents more than just interest and ability to read the political game. It is also strongly related to disinterest and alienation with politics as a part of a broader citizenship repertoire (see Leiulfsrud 2004).

Contrary to what is often referred to as the death of class politics and class based ideologies, we are fairly confident that class continues to be a crucial factor. To what extent and how social class is articulated in terms of political capital is simply too important to be ignored. European Social Survey is, in this respect, a gold mine for those interested in exploring questions on politics, political trust and political capital in a national and comparative perspective.

F. Conclusion

Our analysis suggest that the overall data quality of the ESS is high, but not without problems. In the case of France we had to take it out due to lack of detailed occupational data. In the Norwegian case we have to operate with a modified version of EGP, with no possibilities to distinguish farmers. More detailed analysis (nominal regression analyses not published here), controlling for age, gender, education and country, also reminds us, that country specific circumstances (sample problems or nation traits of work relations) may have a significant impact how we interpret the results. It makes a lot of sense to use alternative models depending upon what kinds of questions we are interested in. Having access to different class models also allows the researchers to do alternative interpretations of ongoing social changes in Europe.

This is an important argument, but unfortunately often ignored in the current discussion on class and class analysis.

One of the main differences between the class schemes at the operational level is the issue of routine and non-hierarchical non-manual employees. Locating most of them in the working class increases the size of the working class and leaves us with a picture where a clear majority of women are workers (Wright). Locating the very same categories in intermediate class positions and the middle classes reduces the share of workers and leaves us with a picture that a minority of women are in the working class. This is not a difference between Marxists and Weberian models as such (both camps have for a long time had those advocating in favor of a distinction between manual and non manual labour), but a disagreement between Wright and others as to how to deal with modern work relations dominated by white-collar work. In Wright's interpretations, the distinction between manual and non-manual is outdated and inadequate as a dimension to understand modern working life (see Wright 1985: 157ff). In the original EGP model it is still believed to mirror historical and institutional differences in life chances and political attitudes. In the new contract theory of Goldthorpe, however, he acknowledge that lower level white collar employees may be see as part of the working class.

Comparisons between the EGP model and the two class models developed by Wright suggest that similar definitions of managers, operationalized in different ways, may produce different results. More serious experiments are simply needed to determine issues such as this. Following Wright (2005) one could e.g. give questionnaires to people in a number of different work settings and then observe what they actually do. The discrepancies would here be of particular interest. It also seems likely that the discrepancies between formal occupation and what people actually do, vary a lot between firms, sectors and nations.

We argue that our variable 'WR' is as close as we can get to Wright's exploitation model. We also argue that a revised version of Wright's class scheme ('WR_P') based on ownership, authority and work autonomy should be reintroduced in to class research. The strength as well as the weakness of the proposed Wright schemes is that it brings in questions on ability to influence decisions about work. Despite the fact that current variables do a reasonably good job, it will be a significant improvement to have Wright's original filter question on decision-making included in future ESS surveys. The current 'wkdcsin' variable does not fully allow us to separate between ability to influence your own work or the work process in general. Wright's original filter question on decision-making focuses more heavily upon decision-making in the context of the organisation.

A more thorough examination of de facto work relations, as opposed to assumed power and authority, is not only of crucial importance in the case of Wright's class schemes, but all of class models in this report. The second wave of ESS surveys (in

2004) includes a substantial number of strategic questions/variables about work relations. These data will be of great use for those interested in testing class models and analysing the relevance of social class in Europe.

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Appendix

List of tables - Appendix

Appendix I – General tables (1.1-8.4)

Table 1.1. Erikson, Goldthorpe, Portocarero (EGP) Classes. Class distributions by country.

	I Prof. Adm. High	II Prof. Adm. Low	IIIa Routine non-manual	IIIb Lower sales service	IVa Self-empl w/ empl	IVb Self-empl no empl.	V Manual supervisors	VI Skilled workers	VIIa Unskill-ed workers	VIIb Farm labours	IVc Self-empl farmers	Sum	N*
Austria	11.6	19.3	22.0	16.5	3.3	2.2	3.9	8.3	8.0	.6	4.4	100.0	363
Belgium	15.7	23.3	5.0	14.7	3.3	3.6	4.5	14.5	13.3	.5	1.7	100.0	421
Switzerland	17.8	21.5	16.5	13.4	3.1	3.7	4.7	8.9	5.8	1.0	3.4	100.0	381
Czech Republic	7.9	19.6	13.8	7.4	3.2	6.0	4.7	17.4	16.2	3.0	.9	100.0	470
Germany	10.8	22.1	19.4	10.2	3.3	3.1	4.3	13.3	11.8	.6	1.0	100.0	3621
Denmark	14.1	22.7	11.6	14.4	2.5	1.8	4.0	12.3	13.7	1.1	1.8	100.0	277
Spain	8.2	19.4	4.3	12.4	4.7	5.8	2.7	13.6	21.3	4.9	2.9	100.0	1408
Finland	14.2	22.2	7.1	12.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	14.7	14.2	1.8	5.8	100.0	225
United Kingdom	19.6	17.9	12.7	17.2	1.8	4.4	3.8	8.8	12.1	1.0	.7	100.0	2771
Greece	8.1	11.1	6.7	10.8	8.1	12.7	1.3	11.9	12.1	1.1	16.2	100.0	371
Hungary	11.9	16.8	8.0	8.8	6.0	6.0	3.1	15.6	18.8	3.1	2.0	100.0	352
Ireland	16.7	16.7	7.7	16.7	5.4	4.2	4.2	8.3	11.3	1.2	7.7	100.0	168
Israel	23.5	28.4	11.5	9.9	4.1	2.9	3.3	6.6	8.6	.4	.8	100.0	243
Italy	7.9	17.1	12.4	9.0	12.7	6.5	3.4	9.1	15.6	1.3	5.1	100.0	2384
Luxembourg	16.7	22.2	11.1	11.1	5.6	.0	5.6	11.1	16.7	.0	.0	100.0	18
Netherlands	17.7	29.7	13.0	11.5	4.2	.9	4.6	7.1	9.2	.9	1.1	100.0	784
Norway (stand)	15.0	24.8	11.7	19.9			5.8	11.7	10.2	1.0		100.0	206
Norway (revised)	13.3	21.9	10.3	17.6	3.9	7.7	5.2	10.3	9.0	0.9	--	100.0	233
Poland	10.6	17.6	9.1	5.8	3.9	5.0	3.5	14.3	16.1	1.1	13.1	100.0	1333
Portugal	8.6	10.7	11.6	7.3	7.3	7.7	2.7	17.7	20.9	1.4	4.1	100.0	440
Sweden	15.2	27.7	9.2	17.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	10.1	10.3	.7	1.6	100.0	447
Slovenia	15.6	19.5	14.3	7.8	5.2	1.3	6.5	15.6	11.7	1.3	1.3	100.0	77
Total	12.6	19.9	12.7	11.7	4.8	4.5	3.7	11.6	13.7	1.4	3.4	100.0	16760

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 1.2.Wright's Class Scheme (WR). Class distributions by country

	Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert manag-ers	Expert supervisors	Experts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled supervisors	Skilled workers	Low-skilled manag-ers	Low-skilled supervisors	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Austria	1.4	6.4	6.7	2.6	2.6	1.7	4.3	7.0	23.2	4.6	6.4	33.0	100.0	345
Belgium	0.3	5.1	8.2	2.6	3.6	5.1	3.1	6.9	25.5	2.3	7.1	30.4	100.0	392
Switzerland	1.1	5.9	9.6	4.5	4.0	5.3	4.3	8.0	22.1	2.7	5.6	27.1	100.0	376
Czech Republic	1.6	3.8	9.5	1.6	2.0	4.3	2.0	5.0	28.1	0.9	3.4	37.8	100.0	442
Germany	1.1	5.8	6.9	1.8	2.9	4.3	2.4	5.7	26.8	2.1	5.7	34.6	100.0	3599
Denmark	1.1	4.1	5.2	3.3	3.0	3.7	7.4	9.7	20.1	3.7	10.4	28.3	100.0	269
Spain	1.2	5.8	10.3	1.1	1.0	3.9	2.1	3.9	23.5	1.8	5.9	39.4	100.0	1372
Finland	0.9	5.0	7.7	2.7	3.2	5.4	4.1	8.1	25.8	1.8	7.2	28.1	100.0	221
United Kingdom	1.1	2.8	8.8	2.8	3.9	4.1	8.2	9.4	13.8	3.7	10.6	30.8	100.0	2726
Greece	0.5	11.7	30.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	1.6	4.1	17.1	1.6	3.3	25.2	100.0	369
Hungary	1.2	7.6	9.1	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	8.2	24.6	0.6	5.8	29.8	100.0	342
Ireland	1.3	7.7	11.6	5.2	3.2	4.5	5.8	6.5	14.8	2.6	6.5	30.3	100.0	155
Israel	2.2	7.0	5.7	4.8	6.1	5.7	7.9	8.8	16.7	5.3	8.8	21.1	100.0	228
Italy	2.6	17.9	11.2	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.1	5.2	19.8	3.1	4.6	30.1	100.0	2241
Luxembourg	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	27.8	5.6	5.6	27.8	100.0	18
Netherlands	1.7	3.1	0.0	3.1	4.3	6.3	5.7	8.9	23.0	2.2	8.6	33.1	100.0	743
Norway	0.8	3.8	7.6	4.2	3.8	3.8	8.4	9.3	17.7	4.2	9.3	27.0	100.0	237
Poland	1.0	5.2	18.5	2.5	1.1	4.6	3.6	5.9	28.2	0.4	1.8	27.2	100.0	1316
Portugal	1.4	9.4	14.1	1.2	0.5	1.9	2.6	2.6	22.8	2.1	3.8	37.8	100.0	426
Sweden	0.7	4.0	7.0	3.8	5.6	4.5	6.5	9.4	16.6	3.6	8.5	29.7	100.0	445
Slovenia	0.0	4.2	1.4	4.2	4.2	6.9	4.2	9.7	26.4	2.8	5.6	30.6	100.0	72
Total	1.3	6.9	9.6	2.2	2.6	4.0	3.9	6.6	22.0	2.5	6.4	32.0	100.0	16334

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 1.3. Esping-Andersen's Post Industrial Stratification Scheme (ESP). Class distributions by country

	Man. I high. service	Man II Se.1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Profes-sionals	Techni cians	Semi-profes-sionals	Skilled servants	Un-skilled servants	Clerical occu-pations	Sales occu pations	Skilled manual workers	Unskilled manual workers	Farm workers	Farm-ers	Total	N*
Austria	6.0	2.2	0.5	8.0	6.3	13.2	4.9	7.1	25.0	8.2	9.1	4.4	0.5	4.4	100.0	364
Belgium	5.2	2.1	2.1	10.9	7.8	11.1	6.2	8.5	14.2	6.4	14.5	8.8	0.5	1.7	100.0	422
Switzer-land	6.3	3.4	2.1	15.2	5.8	12.3	5.2	7.1	14.7	8.6	11.3	3.7	1.0	3.4	100.0	382
Czech Republic	2.6	3.2	2.6	7.9	6.0	8.8	4.3	4.7	15.0	9.6	19.2	12.4	3.0	0.9	100.0	468
Germany	2.8	2.5	1.0	11.6	5.9	10.5	4.6	8.2	19.3	9.8	15.1	7.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	3622
Denmark	6.2	2.9	1.1	10.1	5.4	14.9	4.7	11.6	10.1	7.6	13.4	9.1	1.1	1.8	100.0	276
Spain	2.7	2.2	2.7	7.4	1.9	6.5	4.5	14.0	14.5	9.4	13.1	13.3	4.9	2.9	100.0	1408
Finland	7.0	4.0	1.8	9.3	5.7	10.6	3.1	13.2	7.5	7.0	14.5	8.8	1.8	5.7	100.0	227
United Kingdom	10.1	3.8	2.2	10.6	3.0	10.2	5.9	13.5	13.0	9.5	9.1	7.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	2771
Greece	3.8	6.5	8.6	7.0	1.6	5.7	4.9	8.9	10.5	8.4	9.7	7.3	1.1	16.2	100.0	371
Hungary	6.3	6.6	2.6	7.4	5.1	7.7	3.7	8.0	6.8	10.5	16.8	13.4	3.1	2.0	100.0	351
Ireland	8.4	5.4	2.4	10.2	2.4	9.6	4.2	10.2	12.6	8.4	9.6	7.8	1.2	7.8	100.0	167
Israel	8.2	2.5	0.8	16.5	4.5	18.5	5.3	7.8	14.8	8.2	6.6	4.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	243
Italy	3.4	3.9	2.3	7.1	5.2	10.8	6.2	9.7	13.1	12.6	8.7	10.4	1.3	5.1	100.0	2381
Luxem-bourg	11.1	5.6	0.0	11.1	5.6	11.1	5.6	11.1	16.7	5.6	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Nether lands	9.7	4.2	0.6	10.8	5.9	13.3	4.2	9.9	17.3	8.0	9.3	4.6	0.9	1.1	100.0	784
Norway	4.9	3.4	0.0	10.2	6.3	12.1	3.4	15.5	12.6	8.3	15.0	7.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	206
Poland	8.1	4.8	2.2	5.9	3.9	6.3	3.1	4.4	9.9	9.0	16.0	12.1	1.1	13.1	100.0	1334
Portugal	5.0	3.4	2.1	4.3	2.1	6.4	4.6	14.8	15.0	9.3	16.4	11.2	1.4	4.1	100.0	439
Sweden	5.4	1.3	1.3	15.1	7.0	11.9	4.3	14.6	9.4	9.4	10.8	7.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	445
Slovenia	5.1	3.8	1.3	11.5	5.1	9.0	3.8	5.1	12.8	10.3	20.5	9.0	1.3	1.3	100.0	78
Total	5.6	3.4	1.9	9.5	4.6	10.0	4.9	10.0	14.5	9.6	12.3	8.8	1.4	3.4	100.0	16757

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 1.4.Wright's Power Class (WR_P). Class distributions by country

	Capitalist	Small Employers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled Supervisors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semi-autono-mous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Austria	1 .7	8 .1	7 .8	6 .4	4 .4	9 .4	6 .1	4 .7	8 .3	19 .4	23 .6	100.0	360
Belgium	.9	7 .0	11 .2	4 .9	2 .1	10 .0	6 .8	10 .5	9 .6	17 .8	19 .2	100.0	428
Switzerland	1 .8	6 .6	11 .0	8 .4	2 .6	11 .5	5 .6	7 .9	8 .7	18 .4	17 .6	100.0	392
Czech Republic	1 .6	4 .0	10 .2	3 .6	.9	6 .9	3 .3	5 .6	7 .1	26 .3	30 .5	100.0	449
Germany	1 .4	7 .8	8 .6	4 .0	2 .0	8 .2	5 .4	8 .3	7 .7	21 .3	25 .3	100.0	3777
Denmark	2 .1	5 .7	6 .8	10 .3	3 .6	12 .1	10 .0	10 .0	10 .0	12 .5	17 .1	100.0	281
Spain	1 .2	7 .2	17 .5	2 .9	1 .4	4 .4	5 .5	5 .0	5 .3	19 .5	30 .2	100.0	1535
Finland	1 .3	5 .9	11 .0	6 .4	1 .7	10 .6	6 .8	10 .6	7 .6	19 .1	19 .1	100.0	236
United Kingdom	1 .4	4 .7	10 .8	10 .5	3 .6	12 .6	10 .1	5 .5	6 .1	11 .5	23 .3	100.0	2858
Greece	.9	12 .2	39 .7	2 .2	1 .3	4 .2	2 .7	2 .9	3 .5	13 .3	17 .1	100.0	451
Hungary	1 .1	8 .7	10 .9	5 .6	.6	11 .8	5 .9	4 .2	5 .9	22 .7	22 .7	100.0	357
Ireland	1 .8	9 .1	13 .3	10 .3	2 .4	9 .7	6 .1	4 .2	6 .1	14 .5	22 .4	100.0	165
Israel	2 .2	8 .2	6 .5	12 .5	5 .2	14 .2	8 .6	6 .9	5 .6	15 .1	15 .1	100.0	232
Italy	2 .4	20 .8	13 .7	2 .0	2 .8	5 .4	4 .2	8 .1	8 .2	12 .9	19 .4	100.0	2445
Luxembourg	.0	5 .6	5 .6	5 .6	5 .6	5 .6	5 .6	11 .1	11 .1	22 .2	22 .2	100.0	18
Netherlands	2 .1	5 .1	.0	8 .5	2 .1	12 .7	8 .4	11 .3	11 .3	17 .3	21 .2	100.0	763
Norway	.8	5 .6	10 .1	11 .7	4 .0	12 .5	8 .9	7 .3	7 .7	13 .3	18 .1	100.0	248
Poland	.9	6 .4	27 .1	5 .3	.3	6 .1	1 .6	5 .6	3 .0	23 .1	20 .6	100.0	1518
Portugal	2 .0	9 .6	18 .5	3 .5	2 .0	3 .0	3 .5	2 .4	6 .5	20 .4	28 .7	100.0	460
Sweden	.9	5 .2	9 .1	9 .9	3 .4	14 .4	8 .2	11 .2	11 .0	9 .3	17 .5	100.0	464
Slovenia	.0	6 .4	2 .6	7 .7	2 .6	12 .8	6 .4	6 .4	5 .1	25 .6	24 .4	100.0	78
Total	1 .5	8 .7	12 .9	5 .7	2 .3	8 .6	6 .0	7 .0	7 .0	17 .4	22 .9	100.0	17515

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted by design and population.

Table 2.1. EGP Class by ISCO

	I Prof. Adm. High	II Prof. Adm. Low	IIIa Routine non-manual	IIIb Lower sales service	IVa Self-empl with empl	IVb Self-empl no empl	V Manual supervisors	VI Skilled workers	VIIa Unskill-ed workers	VIIb Farm labours	IVc Self-empl farmers	N*
1 Legislators Senior officials, Managers	1090	326	0	0	369	134	0	0	0	8	26	1953
2 Professionals	1710	1802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3512
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	204	2305	1029	0	99	121	0	0	0	0	0	3758
4 Clerks	6	80	1377	719	50	34	0	15	67	0	0	2348
5 Service - Shop and Sale workers	6	37	0	1941	138	214	159	323	64	0	0	2882
6 Skilled agr. and fishery workers	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	644	808
7 Craft workers	14	0	0	0	162	210	590	1469	223	0	0	2668
8 Plant/machine operators & assemblers	5	0	0	0	26	59	60	399	984	20	1	1554
9 Elementary occupations	1	1	59	0	6	29	0	176	1232	71	28	1603
Total	3041	4551	2465	2660	850	801	809	2382	2570	258	699	21086

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 2.2. WR Class by ISCO

	Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert manag-ers	Expert super-visors	Experts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled super-visors	Skilled workers	Low-skilled manag-ers	Low-skilled super-visors	Low-skilled workers	N*
1 Legislators Senior officials, Managers	122	357	172	274	185	128	308	181	131	0	0	0	1858
2 rofessionals	38	168	259	299	464	735	171	393	914	0	0	0	3441
3 Technicians and Associate professionals	16	129	250	41	44	83	264	449	1246	143	302	661	3628
4 Clerks	9	37	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	406	1608	2273
5 Service - Shop and Sale workers	9	120	196	0	0	0	54	103	363	123	316	1470	2754
6 Skilled agr. and fishery workers	7	105	448	0	0	0	9	11	72	4	11	42	709
7 Craft workers	19	179	214	0	0	0	156	324	1637	2	9	33	2573
8 Plant/ machine operators & assemblers	6	31	73	0	0	0	0	0	3	55	156	1190	1514
9 Elementary occupations	3	18	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	194	1175	1513
Total	229	1144	1705	614	693	946	962	1461	4366	570	1394	6179	20263

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 2.3. WR_P Class by ISCO

	Capitalist	Small Employ-ers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled supervisors	Low-skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semi-autono-mous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	N*
Legislators Senior officials, Managers	131	326	160	374	0	266	0	82	0	106	0	1445
Professionals	47	189	256	275	0	535	0	485	2	644	0	2433
Technicians and Associate professionals	21	186	323	201	86	375	213	346	227	757	326	3061
Clerks	5	50	39	0	145	0	336	0	396	0	916	1887
Service - Shop and Sale workers	18	269	287	32	68	81	215	79	233	254	949	2485
Skilled agr. and fishery workers	6	161	631	9	2	7	3	13	2	78	22	934
Craft workers	20	212	288	98	0	202	7	217	5	1181	34	2264
Plant/machine operators & assemblers	10	52	94	0	41	0	126	0	147	2	862	1334
Elementary occupations	3	59	135	0	58	0	143	0	213	0	901	1512
Total	261	1504	2213	989	400	1466	1043	1222	1225	3022	4010	17355

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted by design and population.

Table 2.4. ESP Class by ISCO

	Man. I high. Service	Man II Se.1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Professionals	Technicians	Semi-professionals	Skilled servants	Unskilled servants	Clerical occupations	Sales occupations	Skilled manual workers	Unskilled manual workers	Farm workers	Farmers	N*
Legislators Senior officials, Managers	1198	586	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	26	1953
Professionals	0	0	0	2051	75	1386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3512
Technicians and Associate professionals	31	0	0	212	980	925	251	21	718	620	0	0	0	0	3758
Clerks	14	0	0	0	0	0	15	68	2120	131	0	0	0	0	2348
Service - Shop and Sale workers	23	0	0	0	0	0	628	1164	0	1067	0	0	0	0	2882
Skilled agr. and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	159	644	808
Craft workers	38	138	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2059	223	0	0	2668
Plant/machine operators & assemblers	8	23	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	984	20	1	1554
Elementary occupations	3	1	0	1	0	0	97	842	59	0	79	422	71	28	1603
Total	1315	748	403	2264	1055	2311	991	2095	2897	1824	2597	1629	258	699	21086

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 3.1. EGP vs. WR (column and row percentages)

	Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert man-agers	Expert supervisors	Experts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled super-visors	Skilled workers	Low-skilled manag-ers	Low-skilled super-visors	Low-skilled workers	Total
I Prof.. Adm. High	80.3	13.7	8.2	83.7	77.7	67.5	39.2	14.0	2.1	4.7	1.1		12.5
II Prof. Adm. Low		7.8	14.6	16.3	22.3	32.5	28.9	43.9	34.3	27.6	18.1	8.0	20.1
IIIa Routine non-man		0.9	3.1				9.3	13.8	12.2	21.9	23.1	20.7	13.0
IIIb Lower sales-service								0.0	0.1	20.6	30.8	29.1	11.9
IVa Self-empl with empl	16.5	63.1											4.6
IVb Self-empl no empl			44.1										4.2
V Manual supervisors	0.9	1.5					16.6	14.4	8.4	2.2	1.0	0.5	3.8
VI Skilled workers		1.1	1.8				4.3	12.1	33.6	21.4	11.1	6.0	11.7
VIIa Unskilled workers			3.2					0.7	6.7	1.0	13.4	34.1	13.7
VIIb Farm labours							1.6	1.2	2.6	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.4
IVc Self-empl farmers	2.3	11.8	24.9										3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	218	1114	1532	361	421	661	622	1032	3543	402	1037	5216	16159

Table 3.1 continues.

	Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert manag-ers	Expert super-visors	Experts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled super-visors	Skilled workers	Low-skilled manag-ers	Low-skilled super-visors	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
I Prof.. Adm. High	8.7	7.6	6.2	14.9	16.2	22.1	12.1	7.1	3.7	0.9	0.5		100	2022
II Prof. Adm. Low		2.7	6.9	1.8	2.9	6.6	5.6	14.0	37.5	3.4	5.8	12.8	100	3242
IIIa Routine non-manual		0.5	2.3				2.8	6.8	20.6	4.2	11.4	51.4	100	2098
IIIb Lower sales-service								0.0	0.2	4.3	16.6	78.9	100	1921
IVa Self-empl with empl	4.9	95.1											100	739
IVb Self-empl no empl			100.0										100	675
V Manual supervisors	0.3	2.8					16.8	24.3	48.8	1.5	1.6	3.9	100	613
VI Skilled workers		0.6	1.5				1.4	6.6	62.8	4.5	6.1	16.5	100	1896
VIIa Unskilled workers			2.2					0.3	10.7	0.2	6.3	80.3	100	2212
VIIb Farm labours							4.5	5.4	41.0	0.9	6.8	41.4	100	222
IVc Self-empl farmers	1.0	25.4	73.6										100	519
Total	1.3	6.9	9.5	2.2	2.6	4.1	3.8	6.4	21.9	2.5	6.4	32.3	100	16159

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 3.2. EGP vs. ESP (column and row percentages)

	Man. I high. service	Man II Se.1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Prof-essionals	Techn-icians	Semi-pro-fession-als	Skilled servants	Un-skilled serv-ants	Cler-ical occup ations	Sales occup ations	Skilled manual workers	Un-skilled manual workers	Farm wor-kers	Far-mers	Total
I Prof. Adm. High	78.9	9.6		69.7	6.9	4.5	2.1	0.2	0.9	2.0					12.6
II Prof. Adm. Low		42.9		26.9	93.1	55.1	22.0	1.6	19.8	20.1					19.9
IIIa Routine non-manual						40.3			58.9	1.4					12.7
IIIb Lower sales-service							4.8	41.2	16.5	51.3					11.7
IVa Self-empl with empl	21.1	47.5		1.9		0.1	5.6	1.9	1.9	11.4					4.8
IVb Self-empl no empl			100.0	1.5			5.1	5.6	1.8	13.8					4.5
V Manual supervisors							18.1				22.9				3.7
VI Skilled workers							42.3				77.1				11.6
VIIa Unskilled workers								49.5				100.0			13.7
VIIb Farm labours													100.0		1.4
IVc Self-empl farmers														100.0	3.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	933	571	322	1597	778	1673	821	1673	2436	1618	2068	1466	236	566	16758

Table 3.2 continues.

	Man. I high. service	Man II Se.1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Prof-essi-onals	Techn-icians	Semi-profes-sionals	Skilled ser-vants	Un-skill-ed serv-ants	Cleri-cal occu-pations	Sales occu-pations	Skill-ed man. work-ers	Un-skilled man. wor-kers	Farm wor-kers	Farm-ers	Total	N*
I Prof.. Adm. High	34.9	2.6		52.8	2.6	3.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.5					100	2108
II Prof. Adm. Low		7.3		12.9	21.7	27.6	5.4	0.8	14.5	9.8					100	3338
IIIa Routine non-manual						31.6			67.3	1.1					100	2134
IIIb Lower sales-service							2.0	35.2	20.5	42.3					100	1960
IVa Self-empl with empl	24.4	33.5		3.7		0.1	5.7	4.0	5.8	22.8					100	808
IVb Self-empl no empl			42.9	3.2			5.6	12.5	6.0	29.7					100	750
V Manual supervisors							24.0				76.0				100	622
VI Skilled workers							17.9				82.1				100	1942
VIIa Un-skilled workers								36.1				63.9			100	2294
VIIb Farm labours													100.0		100	236
IVc Self-empl. farmers														100.0	100	566
Total	5.6	3.4	1.9	9.5	4.6	10.0	4.9	10.0	14.5	9.7	12.3	8.7	1.4	3.4	100	16758

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 3.3 WR vs. ESP (column and row percentages)

	Man. I high. service	Man II Se. 1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Prof-essio-nals	Tech-icians	Semi-prof-ession als	Skilled serv-ants	Un-skill-ed serva nts	Cleri-cal occu-pations	Sales occupa tions	Skill-ed man-ual work-ers	Un-skilled man wor-kers	Farm wor-kers	Farm-ers	Total
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	13.5	3.9		2.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1			1.0	1.3
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	21.1	47.0		11.8	3.1	0.8	8.0	2.2	1.6	9.9	1.4			25.4	6.9
Self-empl. w/no empl.	3.5		100.0	13.6	6.9	3.6	9.8	5.9	2.7	13.2	1.2	2.3		73.6	9.5
Expert managers	14.8	6.2		10.9	1.9	0.1				0.8					2.2
Expert supervisors	9.9	4.0		18.0	2.8	0.2				0.5					2.6
Experts	6.6	5.5		29.5	10.5	1.3				1.3					4.1
Skilled managers	15.0	13.2		1.8	6.9	9.8	6.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.8		4.5		3.8
Skilled supervisors	10.3	10.8		2.3	14.8	22.6	12.5	0.3	1.7	0.6	9.7	0.4	5.4		6.4
Skilled workers	5.4	9.4		5.7	45.5	60.6	42.9	4.1	4.5	1.5	60.4	12.4	41.0		21.9
Low-skilled managers				0.2	0.5	0.1	4.4	2.1	8.0	4.6	3.0	0.0	0.9		2.5
Low-skilled supervisors				1.2	1.2	0.0	6.4	11.3	17.1	13.3	4.4	4.3	6.8		6.4
Low-skilled workers				2.8	4.8	0.4	9.3	73.9	63.6	53.4	14.9	80.6	41.4		32.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	896	545	301	1535	750	1630	797	1597	2373	1551	2025	1420	222	519	16161

Table 3.3 continues.

	Man I high service	Man II Se.1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Prof.	Techn.	Semi-prof.	Skilled ser-vants	Un-skilled ser-vants	Cleric-al occup	Sales occup.	Skilled man. workers	Uns-killed man. workers	Farm wor-kers	Far-mers	Tot.	N*
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	55.5	9.6		15.1	3.7	4.6	1.8	0.9	2.3	3.2	0.9			2.3	100	218
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	17.0	23.0		16.2	2.1	1.2	5.7	3.1	3.5	13.8	2.5			11.8	100	1114
Self-empl. w/no empl.	2.0		19.6	13.6	3.4	3.8	5.1	6.2	4.2	13.4	1.6	2.2		24.9	100	1533
Expert managers	36.7	9.4		46.4	3.9	0.3				3.3					100	362
Expert supervisors	21.2	5.2		66.0	5.0	1.0				1.7					100	420
Experts	8.9	4.5		68.4	11.9	3.2				3.0					100	662
Skilled managers	21.6	11.6		4.5	8.4	25.8	7.9	0.0	1.9	0.8	15.8		1.6		100	620
Skilled supervisors	8.9	5.7		3.5	10.8	35.7	9.7	0.4	3.9	0.9	19.0	0.5	1.2		100	1032
Skilled workers	1.4	1.4		2.5	9.6	27.9	9.7	1.9	3.0	0.7	34.5	5.0	2.6		100	3542
Lowskilled managers				0.7	1.0	0.2	8.7	8.4	47.4	17.9	15.1	0.0	0.5		100	403
Low-skilled supervisors				1.7	0.9	0.0	4.9	17.4	39.1	19.9	8.7	5.9	1.4		100	1038
Low-skilled workers				0.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	22.6	28.9	15.9	5.8	21.9	1.8		100	5217
Total	5.5	3.4	1.9	9.5	4.6	10.1	4.9	9.9	14.7	9.6	12.5	8.8	1.4	3.2	100	16161

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 3.4 WR vs. WR_P (column and row percentages)

	Capitalist	Small Empl-oyers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semi-autonomous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1 .5
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8 .7
Self-empl. w/no empl.	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13 .0
Expert managers	.0	.0	.0	36 .1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2 .1
Expert supervisors	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2 .4
Experts	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25 .1	.0	11 .7	.0	3 .8
Skilled managers	.0	.0	.0	63 .9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3 .7
Skilled supervisors	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	72 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6 .2
Skilled workers	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	74 .9	.5	88 .3	.0	20 .6
Low-skilled managers	.0	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2 .3
Low-skilled supervisors	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6 .0
Low-skilled workers	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	99 .5	.0	100 .0	29 .9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	266	1524	2269	1001	400	1501	1044	1227	1226	3043	4010	17511

Table 3.4 continues.

	Capitalist	Small Employers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semi-autono-mous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	266
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	1524
Self-empl. w/no empl.	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	2269
Expert managers	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	361
Expert supervisors	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	421
Experts	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	46 .3	.0	53 .7	.0	100	665
Skilled managers	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	640
Skilled supervisors	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	1080
Skilled workers	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	25 .5	.2	74 .4	.0	100	3611
Low-skilled managers	.0	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	400
Low-skilled supervisors	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100 .0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100	1044
Low-skilled workers	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23 .3	.0	76 .7	100	5230
Total	1 .5	8 .7	13 .0	5 .7	2 .3	8 .6	6 .0	7 .0	7 .0	17 .4	22 .9	100	17511

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted by design and population.

Table 3.5 ESP vs. WR_P (column and row percentages)

	Capitalist	Small Employers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low--skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semiaut	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total
Manager I Hi.serv.	57,9	18,1	1,5	27,2	,0	12,4	,0	3,6	,0	2,1	,0	5,9
Man.II Self-empl.1-3 empl.	9,8	23,4	,0	10,8	,0	5,6	,0	3,1	,0	1,4	,0	3,7
Self-empl. 0 empl.	,0	,0	19,4	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	2,5
Professionals	13,9	13,7	11,7	20,0	,8	21,5	1,7	20,3	1,7	9,9	,6	9,4
Technicians	3,4	1,7	2,7	6,7	1,0	9,1	,9	11,9	,6	9,4	,7	4,4
Semi-professionals	3,8	1,0	3,5	16,4	,3	25,7	,0	29,2	,2	22,0	,1	9,6
Skilled servants	1,5	5,0	4,4	5,0	8,8	6,9	4,9	7,4	1,1	8,4	1,5	4,8
Unskilled servants	1,1	3,0	5,1	,0	8,5	,3	17,5	1,0	24,4	1,9	22,0	9,4
Clerical occupations	2,3	2,9	3,6	1,2	46,9	2,7	39,3	3,5	40,1	2,2	25,5	13,8
Sales occupations	3,8	14,8	13,6	1,6	18,0	1,2	19,9	1,2	15,1	1,0	16,2	9,9
Skilled manual workers	,8	3,0	1,4	10,0	15,3	13,5	8,6	15,7	3,8	34,2	6,5	11,8
Unskilled manual workers	,0	,0	2,1	,0	,0	,3	5,9	2,2	12,4	5,0	24,8	8,3
Farm workers	,0	,0	,0	1,0	,5	,8	1,4	1,1	,6	2,6	2,1	1,3
Farmers	1,9	13,3	30,8	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	5,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	266	1506	2213	981	399	1456	1042	1214	1226	3013	4010	17326

Table 3.5 continues.

	Capi-talist	Small Em-ployers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Mana-gers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Sem. aut	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Manager I Hi.serv.	15,1	26,8	3,3	26,3	,0	17,8	,0	4,3	,0	6,3	,0	100	1017
Man.II Self-empl.1-3 empl.	4,0	54,6	,0	16,4	,0	12,5	,0	5,9	,0	6,5	,0	100	646
Self-empl. 0 empl.	,0	,0	100,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	100	429
Professionals	2,3	12,8	16,0	12,1	,2	19,3	1,1	15,2	1,3	18,3	1,4	100	1620
Technicians	1,2	3,4	7,8	8,6	,5	17,3	1,2	18,7	,9	36,7	3,8	100	769
Semi-professionals	,6	,9	4,7	9,7	,1	22,5	,0	21,3	,2	39,8	,3	100	1663
Skilled servants	,5	9,0	11,8	5,9	4,2	12,0	6,1	10,8	1,7	30,6	7,2	100	830
Unskilled servants	,2	2,8	6,9	,0	2,1	,2	11,1	,7	18,3	3,6	54,1	100	1633
Clerical occupations	,3	1,8	3,3	,5	7,8	1,7	17,1	1,8	20,5	2,7	42,6	100	2397
Sales occupations	,6	12,9	17,5	,9	4,2	1,0	12,0	,8	10,7	1,7	37,6	100	1723
Skilled manual workers	,1	2,2	1,6	4,8	3,0	9,6	4,4	9,3	2,2	50,3	12,7	100	2051
Unskilled manual workers	,0	,0	3,3	,0	,0	,3	4,2	1,9	10,6	10,4	69,3	100	1438
Farm workers	,0	,0	,0	4,5	,9	5,4	6,8	5,9	3,2	35,1	38,3	100	222
Farmers	,6	22,6	76,8	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	100	888
Total	1,5	8,7	12,8	5,7	2,3	8,4	6,0	7,0	7,1	17,4	23,1	100	17326

Table 3.6 EGP vs. WR_P (column and row percentages)

	Capitalist	Small Emp-loyers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semi-autono-mous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total
I Prof. Adm. High	81,2	11,8	7,1	55,6	4,8	32,4	1,1	18,5	,1	10,0	,0	12,3
II Prof. Adm. Low	,0	6,6	12,3	24,2	27,1	37,7	18,4	45,9	14,4	29,5	6,0	19,2
IIIa Routine non-manuals	,0	,9	2,8	5,9	22,1	9,8	23,0	10,2	27,4	10,3	18,6	12,2
IIIb Lower sales-service	,0	,0	,0	,0	20,8	,0	30,7	,0	26,8	,1	29,8	11,1
IVa Self-empl. with empl.	16,2	64,2	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	5,8
IVb Self-empl. no empl.	,0	,0	42,2	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	5,4
V Manual supervisors	,8	1,9	,0	10,5	2,3	10,2	1,0	5,3	,1	7,8	,6	3,6
VI Skilled workers	,0	1,2	1,7	2,7	21,6	8,6	11,1	15,9	4,4	33,1	6,6	11,1
VIIa Unskilled workers	,0	,0	3,1	,0	1,0	,5	13,4	3,1	26,2	6,7	36,4	12,9
VIIb Farm labours	,0	,0	,0	1,0	,5	,8	1,4	1,1	,6	2,6	2,1	1,3
IVc Self-empl. farmers	1,9	13,4	30,8	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	5,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N*	266	1504	2212	982	399	1454	1044	1213	1226	3011	4010	17321

Table 3.6 contintues

	Capitalist	Small Emp-loyers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low- skilled Semi-autonomous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
I Prof. Adm. High	10,2	8,3	7,4	25,7	,9	22,2	,5	10,6	,0	14,2	,0	100	2123
II Prof. Adm. Low	,0	3,0	8,2	7,2	3,3	16,5	5,8	16,8	5,3	26,7	7,2	100	3319
IIIa Routine nonmanuals	,0	,6	2,9	2,7	4,2	6,7	11,3	5,9	15,9	14,7	35,2	100	2118
IIIb Lower sales service	,0	,0	,0	,0	4,3	,0	16,6	,0	17,1	,1	61,9	100	1927
IVa Self-empl. with empl.	4,3	95,7	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	100	1009
IVb Self-empl. no empl.	,0	,0	100,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	100	933
V Manual supervisors	,3	4,6	,0	16,5	1,4	23,8	1,6	10,2	,2	37,5	3,8	100	626
VI Skilled workers	,0	,9	2,0	1,4	4,5	6,5	6,1	10,1	2,8	52,0	13,8	100	1917
VIIa Unskilled workers	,0	,0	3,1	,0	,2	,3	6,3	1,7	14,3	9,0	65,2	100	2239
VIIb Farm labours	,0	,0	,0	4,5	,9	5,4	6,8	5,9	3,2	35,1	38,3	100	222
IVc Self-empl. farmers	,6	22,6	76,8	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	100	888
Total	1,5	8,7	12,8	5,7	2,3	8,4	6,0	7,0	7,1	17,4	23,2	100	17321

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted by design and population..

Table 4.1.1. EGP. Class distribution for men by county (percentages)

	I Prof. Adm. High	II Prof. Adm. Low	IIIa Routine non-manual	IIIb Lower sales service	IVa Self-empl with empl	IVb Self-empl no empl	V Manual super-visors	VI Skilled workers	VIIa Unskill-ed workers	VIIb Farm labours	IVc Self-empl. farmers	Total	N *
Austria	15.2	21.2	12.5	10.3	3.8	1.6	7.1	13.0	10.3	0.5	4.3	100.0	184
Belgium	16.8	21.3	3.3	8.6	3.3	3.7	7.0	20.1	13.1	0.8	2.0	100.0	244
Switzerland	24.4	20.5	7.8	4.9	3.9	4.4	8.3	12.7	6.8	2.0	4.4	100.0	205
Czech Republic	9.4	19.2	6.0	3.0	4.5	7.5	5.3	24.2	15.8	3.4	1.5	100.0	265
Germany	13.2	20.8	9.1	3.1	4.5	3.6	8.0	22.1	13.7	0.5	1.5	100.0	1907
Denmark	18.9	19.6	4.1	4.7	4.1	2.0	6.1	18.9	17.6	1.4	2.7	100.0	148
Spain	10.5	16.3	4.2	5.4	4.1	4.7	3.7	17.0	24.9	5.3	3.9	100.0	830
Finland	17.2	19.0	1.7	2.6	4.3	2.6	2.6	24.1	16.4	2.6	6.9	100.0	116
United Kingdom	26.2	16.0	4.6	6.6	3.0	6.4	6.3	13.4	14.6	1.4	1.3	100.0	1421
Greece	9.7	11.1	3.2	7.8	11.5	11.5	1.8	16.1	10.6	1.4	15.2	100.0	217
Hungary	12.8	11.3	0.0	3.6	8.7	6.2	4.6	22.1	22.1	5.1	3.6	100.0	195
Ireland	19.8	12.1	3.3	5.5	6.6	5.5	6.6	12.1	13.2	2.2	13.2	100.0	91
Israel	32.5	18.7	5.7	4.9	4.9	2.4	5.7	10.6	12.2	0.8	1.6	100.0	123
Italy	10.1	18.6	5.6	4.2	13.7	8.2	3.7	11.8	16.4	1.2	6.6	100.0	1339
Luxembourg	22.2	22.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Netherlands	24.8	23.6	6.0	5.5	5.5	1.0	8.0	12.0	10.8	1.0	1.8	100.0	399
Norway (stand)	18.4	22.8	6.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.5	14.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	114
Norway (revised)	15.5	19.3	5.2	8.1	5.2	10.4	8.1	14.8	11.9	1.5	--	100.0	135
Poland	11.4	14.0	2.7	1.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	20.2	19.5	1.3	13.3	100.0	769
Portugal	10.7	8.9	6.7	3.1	11.6	7.1	4.5	22.3	18.8	0.9	5.4	100.0	224
Sweden	18.3	25.6	4.9	6.9	3.7	3.7	4.5	16.3	12.6	1.2	2.4	100.0	246
Slovenia	15.4	17.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.6	10.3	20.5	12.8	2.6	2.6	100.0	39
Total	15.7	18.1	5.7	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.8	17.1	15.7	1.6	4.3	100.0	9085

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 4.1.2. EGP. Class distribution for women by county (percentages)

	I Prof. Adm. High	II Prof. Adm. Low	IIIa Routine non-manual	IIIb Lower sales service	IVa Self-empl with empl	IVb Self-empl no empl	V Manual super-visors	VI Skilled workers	VIIa Unskill-ed workers	VIIb Farm labours	IVc Self-empl farmers	Total	N*
Austria	8.4	17.3	31.8	22.9	2.8	2.8	0.6	2.8	5.6	0.6	4.5	100.0	179
Belgium	14.7	25.9	7.6	23.5	3.5	2.9	1.2	6.5	12.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	170
Switzerland	10.3	22.9	26.3	24.0	2.3	2.9	0.6	4.0	4.6	0.0	2.3	100.0	175
Czech Republic	6.0	20.5	24.0	13.5	1.5	4.0	3.5	8.0	16.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	200
Germany	8.2	23.7	30.8	18.1	2.0	2.6	0.2	3.4	9.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	1716
Denmark	8.5	25.4	20.0	25.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.4	9.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	130
Spain	4.8	24.0	4.3	22.3	5.5	7.4	1.2	8.6	15.9	4.3	1.6	100.0	579
Finland	10.9	25.5	13.6	22.7	1.8	2.7	0.9	4.5	11.8	0.9	4.5	100.0	110
United Kingdom	12.5	19.9	21.2	28.3	0.7	2.4	1.0	3.9	9.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	1351
Greece	5.9	10.5	11.8	15.0	3.3	14.4	0.7	5.9	14.4	0.7	17.6	100.0	153
Hungary	11.1	24.2	17.6	15.0	2.6	5.2	0.7	7.8	15.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	153
Ireland	13.0	22.1	13.0	29.9	3.9	2.6	1.3	3.9	9.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	77
Israel	14.3	37.8	18.5	15.1	3.4	3.4	0.0	2.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
Italy	5.1	15.1	21.1	15.2	11.4	4.3	3.1	5.7	14.4	1.5	3.2	100.0	1044
Luxembourg	12.5	37.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Netherlands	10.3	35.9	20.4	17.6	2.8	1.0	1.0	2.1	7.5	0.8	0.5	100.0	387
Norway (stand.)	10.9	27.2	18.5	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Norway (revised)	10.2	25.5	17.3	30.6	2.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Poland	9.4	22.3	17.7	11.5	1.9	4.4	1.2	6.4	11.3	0.9	12.9	100.0	565
Portugal	6.5	12.5	16.7	11.1	3.2	8.3	0.9	13.0	23.1	1.9	2.8	100.0	216
Sweden	11.9	30.2	14.9	29.7	0.5	1.5	0.5	2.5	7.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	202
Slovenia	13.9	22.2	22.2	11.1	5.6	0.0	2.8	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Total	8.9	22.1	21.1	20.0	3.4	3.6	1.1	5.0	11.2	1.1	2.4	100.0	7662

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 4.2.1. WR. Class distribution for men by county (percentages)

	self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert manag-ers	Expert super visors	Experts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled super visors	Skilled workers	Low-skilled manag-ers	Low-skilled super visors	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Austria	1.7	7.6	5.8	4.7	2.9	2.3	4.7	6.4	27.3	4.7	4.1	27.9	100.0	172
Belgium	0.4	5.1	8.5	3.4	4.3	5.5	3.4	8.5	28.9	2.6	5.5	23.8	100.0	235
Switzerland	1.9	7.8	10.7	6.8	4.4	5.8	6.3	8.7	25.2	1.9	3.9	16.5	100.0	206
Czech Republic	2.8	5.6	12.0	2.0	1.6	6.4	2.0	5.2	29.1	0.4	2.0	31.1	100.0	251
Germany	1.3	7.7	7.8	2.6	3.7	5.0	3.1	5.8	31.6	2.4	4.8	24.2	100.0	1903
Denmark	2.1	5.5	7.5	4.1	4.8	4.8	8.9	8.9	19.2	3.4	8.2	22.6	100.0	146
Spain	1.5	6.2	10.5	1.6	1.5	4.3	2.2	3.3	28.3	1.4	4.2	35.0	100.0	809
Finland	1.8	7.1	9.7	3.5	3.5	6.2	5.3	9.7	27.4	1.8	4.4	19.5	100.0	113
United Kingdom	1.6	4.3	13.2	3.4	5.2	4.4	9.4	9.7	15.9	4.0	7.7	21.3	100.0	1396
Greece	0.9	15.1	28.4	1.4	0.9	2.8	2.3	5.0	21.1	1.4	1.8	18.8	100.0	218
Hungary	1.6	11.5	11.0	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	9.4	30.4	0.5	3.1	20.4	100.0	191
Ireland	1.2	10.8	16.9	7.2	4.8	4.8	7.2	6.0	14.5	1.2	3.6	21.7	100.0	83
Israel	3.5	10.4	7.0	7.8	7.0	6.1	8.7	7.0	14.8	4.3	6.1	17.4	100.0	115
Italy	3.8	21.4	14.7	1.5	1.1	2.9	0.8	4.6	17.3	3.6	2.9	25.6	100.0	1262
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0	9
Netherlands	3.2	3.9	0.0	4.5	6.1	7.6	7.6	10.5	23.2	2.1	5.3	26.1	100.0	380
Norway	0.7	5.2	10.4	5.2	4.4	4.4	8.9	9.6	18.5	4.4	7.4	20.7	100.0	135
Poland	1.2	5.9	19.7	2.9	1.2	4.2	4.8	6.1	29.7	0.0	1.7	22.6	100.0	765
Portugal	2.3	13.6	15.5	1.8	0.0	1.8	3.2	2.3	25.5	2.3	3.2	28.6	100.0	220
Sweden	0.8	5.7	9.4	4.9	6.5	4.1	7.3	10.6	15.5	4.1	7.8	23.3	100.0	245
Slovenia	0.0	5.3	2.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	10.5	26.3	2.6	5.3	26.3	100.0	38
Total	1.9	8.8	11.6	3.0	3.2	4.4	4.5	6.7	24.2	2.5	4.6	24.6	100.0	8892

European Social Survey 2002-3. Cases weighted nationally.

Table 4.2.2. WR . Class distribution for women by county (percentages)

	Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	Self-empl. w/no empl.	Expert manag-ers	Expert super-visors	Experts	Skilled manag-ers	Skilled supervisors	Skilled workers	Low-skilled manag-ers	Low-skilled supervisors	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Austria	1.2	5.3	7.7	0.6	2.4	1.2	4.1	7.1	18.9	4.1	8.3	39.1	100.0	169
Belgium	0.0	5.1	7.7	1.3	2.6	4.5	2.6	5.1	19.9	1.9	10.3	39.1	100.0	156
Switzerland	0.6	3.5	8.8	1.2	2.9	4.7	2.4	7.1	18.2	2.9	7.6	40.0	100.0	170
Czech Republic	0.5	1.6	6.3	0.5	2.1	1.6	2.1	4.8	27.0	1.6	5.3	46.6	100.0	189
Germany	0.9	3.7	5.9	0.9	1.9	3.5	1.6	5.7	21.4	1.6	6.7	46.3	100.0	1697
Denmark	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.6	2.4	5.6	9.6	20.8	4.8	13.6	34.4	100.0	125
Spain	0.7	5.2	10.0	0.5	0.4	3.2	2.0	4.6	16.6	2.5	8.4	45.9	100.0	560
Finland	0.0	2.9	5.7	1.0	1.9	4.8	2.9	6.7	24.8	1.9	9.5	38.1	100.0	105
United Kingdom	0.7	1.2	4.2	2.2	2.4	3.7	6.9	9.1	11.5	3.5	13.7	40.9	100.0	1328
Greece	0.7	6.7	32.0	0.7	0.7	2.7	1.3	2.7	11.3	1.3	5.3	34.7	100.0	150
Hungary	0.6	3.2	7.1	1.9	4.5	5.2	2.6	7.1	16.9	0.6	9.1	40.9	100.0	154
Ireland	0.0	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.8	4.2	4.2	6.9	15.3	4.2	9.7	41.7	100.0	72
Israel	0.9	2.7	4.5	1.8	4.5	5.4	7.2	10.8	18.9	6.3	11.7	25.2	100.0	111
Italy	1.0	13.4	6.7	0.4	0.0	2.7	1.5	5.9	23.1	2.5	6.7	36.0	100.0	978
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	50.0	100.0	6
Netherlands	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.9	2.5	5.0	3.3	7.2	22.9	2.2	12.2	40.3	100.0	362
Norway	0.0	2.1	4.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	7.2	9.3	17.5	3.1	12.4	36.1	100.0	97
Poland	0.7	4.5	16.9	2.0	1.1	5.3	1.8	5.3	26.0	0.9	2.0	33.6	100.0	551
Portugal	0.5	4.8	13.0	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.9	3.4	19.7	1.9	4.3	47.1	100.0	208
Sweden	0.5	2.0	4.0	2.5	4.5	5.1	5.6	7.6	18.2	2.5	9.6	37.9	100.0	198
Slovenia	0.0	2.8		2.8	5.6	8.3	2.8	8.3	25.0	2.8	5.6	36.1	100.0	36
Total	0.7	4.6	7.2	1.3	1.8	3.6	3.2	6.5	19.4	2.4	8.5	40.8	100.0	7422

European Social Survey 2002-3. Cases weighted nationally.

Table 4.3.1. ESP. Class distribution for men by county (percentages)

	Man. I high. Serv.	Man II Se.1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Prof.	Technicians	Semi-prof.	Skil-led ser-vants	Unskil led serv-ants	Cler-ical occup ations	Sales occup ations	Skil-led man. work-ers	Unskil led man. work-ers	Farm work-ers	Farm-ers	Total	N*
Austria	8.8	2.2	1.1	8.8	9.3	6.6	4.9	3.8	18.7	6.6	17.0	7.1	0.5	4.4	100.0	182
Belgium	6.5	2.0	2.8	11.4	10.6	6.5	6.9	3.7	8.5	5.3	22.0	11.0	0.8	2.0	100.0	246
Switzerland	8.8	4.9	2.9	19.6	6.4	6.9	4.9	3.4	7.4	4.9	18.6	4.9	2.0	4.4	100.0	204
Czech Republic	3.8	4.2	3.8	9.8	8.0	3.8	4.2	2.3	7.2	8.0	26.1	14.0	3.4	1.5	100.0	264
Germany	3.9	3.5	1.8	13.7	8.4	4.2	4.7	4.6	10.3	5.7	26.9	10.4	0.5	1.5	100.0	1909
Denmark	9.0	4.1	2.1	12.4	5.5	6.2	2.8	5.5	4.1	8.3	22.8	13.1	1.4	2.8	100.0	145
Spain	3.6	2.3	3.5	8.1	2.9	4.2	2.9	6.6	9.3	7.7	18.9	20.9	5.3	3.9	100.0	831
Finland	7.8	6.1	2.6	11.3	8.7	3.5	2.6	4.3	0.9	4.3	25.2	13.0	2.6	7.0	100.0	115
United Kingdom	14.2	5.1	3.8	12.7	3.2	5.0	6.1	6.9	5.9	8.1	16.2	10.0	1.4	1.3	100.0	1420
Greece	5.5	8.8	9.7	7.8	1.8	4.6	5.1	4.6	6.5	5.1	14.7	9.2	1.4	15.2	100.0	217
Hungary	6.2	8.2	4.1	7.7	5.2	2.6	3.1	6.2	0.0	4.6	24.7	18.6	5.2	3.6	100.0	194
Ireland	11.0	5.5	4.4	13.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	5.5	4.4	15.4	11.0	2.2	13.2	100.0	91
Israel	13.1	4.1	0.8	20.5	6.6	7.4	5.7	6.6	8.2	4.9	11.5	8.2	0.8	1.6	100.0	122
Italy	4.3	5.2	3.1	9.6	7.4	4.8	6.3	6.1	8.9	11.9	12.2	12.6	1.2	6.6	100.0	1338
Luxembourg	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Netherlands	14.6	5.8	1.0	13.1	7.1	5.5	4.3	5.3	9.8	5.5	17.6	7.6	1.0	1.8	100.0	397
Norway	5.3	3.5	0.0	13.2	8.8	5.3	1.8	6.1	9.6	6.1	26.3	12.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	114
Poland	9.6	6.6	3.5	5.3	3.4	1.4	1.8	2.7	4.6	4.8	24.4	17.1	1.3	13.3	100.0	767
Portugal	8.0	5.8	2.2	5.4	2.7	0.9	1.3	4.5	12.1	8.9	25.9	16.1	0.9	5.4	100.0	224
Sweden	8.1	1.6	2.0	15.9	8.9	5.3	4.1	6.1	5.7	9.8	18.7	10.2	1.2	2.4	100.0	246
Slovenia	7.5	5.0	2.5	10.0	7.5	0.0	5.0	2.5	7.5	7.5	30.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	100.0	40
Total	7.5	4.6	2.9	11.1	6.0	4.4	4.6	5.2	8.1	7.3	20.2	12.3	1.6	4.3	100.0	9074

European Social Survey 2002-3. Cases weighted nationally.

Table 4.3.2. ESP. Class distribution for women by county (percentages)

	Man. I high. Serv.	Man II Se.1-3 empl.	Self-empl. 0 empl.	Prof.	Technicians	Semi-prof.	Skil-led ser-vants	Unskil led serv-ants	Cler-ical occup ations	Sales occup ations	Skil-led man. work-ers	Unskil led man. work-ers	Farm work-ers	Farm-ers	Total	N*
Austria	3.3	2.2	0.0	6.7	3.3	19.4	5.6	10.0	31.1	10.0	1.7	1.7	0.6	4.4	100.0	180
Belgium	3.5	2.3	1.2	9.9	4.1	17.5	4.7	15.2	22.8	8.2	4.1	5.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	171
Switzerland	3.4	1.7	0.6	9.7	5.1	18.9	5.7	10.9	23.4	13.1	2.9	2.3	0.0	2.3	100.0	175
Czech Republic	0.5	2.0	1.5	5.5	3.5	15.9	4.5	8.0	24.9	11.9	9.5	10.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	201
Germany	1.6	1.5	0.1	9.3	3.2	17.5	4.5	12.2	29.3	14.3	1.9	3.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	1715
Denmark	3.1	1.5	0.8	7.6	5.3	24.4	6.9	18.3	17.6	6.9	2.3	3.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	131
Spain	1.6	2.1	1.7	6.4	0.5	9.9	6.9	24.6	21.8	11.8	4.5	2.3	4.3	1.6	100.0	577
Finland	6.4	1.8	0.9	6.4	2.8	18.3	3.7	22.0	13.8	10.1	3.7	4.6	0.9	4.6	100.0	109
United Kingdom	5.8	2.3	0.4	8.4	2.8	15.7	5.6	20.3	20.5	11.0	1.6	4.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	1351
Greece	1.3	2.6	6.6	6.6	1.3	7.2	3.9	15.1	16.4	12.5	3.3	4.6	0.7	17.8	100.0	152
Hungary	6.4	3.8	0.0	7.1	5.1	14.1	4.5	10.9	14.7	17.9	7.1	7.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	156
Ireland	5.2	5.2	0.0	6.5	1.3	16.9	5.2	16.9	22.1	13.0	1.3	5.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	77
Israel	3.3	0.8	0.8	12.4	2.5	30.6	5.0	9.1	21.5	11.6	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
Italy	2.3	2.4	1.2	3.9	2.4	18.6	6.0	14.3	18.6	13.6	4.1	7.7	1.5	3.2	100.0	1046
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Netherlands	4.4	2.6	0.3	8.5	4.9	21.2	4.4	14.7	25.3	10.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	387
Norway	4.3	3.3	0.0	6.5	2.2	20.7	5.4	26.1	16.3	12.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Poland	6.0	2.3	0.4	6.5	4.6	12.9	5.0	6.7	17.2	14.7	4.6	5.3	0.9	12.9	100.0	565
Portugal	2.3	0.9	1.9	3.3	1.4	12.1	7.9	25.6	18.1	9.3	6.5	6.0	1.9	2.8	100.0	215
Sweden	2.5	1.0	0.0	14.3	4.4	20.2	4.4	25.1	13.8	9.4	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	203
Slovenia	2.8	2.8	0.0	11.1	2.8	16.7	5.6	5.6	19.4	13.9	11.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Total	3.3	2.1	0.7	7.6	3.1	16.7	5.3	15.6	22.2	12.4	3.0	4.5	1.1	2.4	100.0	7666

European Social Survey 2002-3. Cases weighted nationally.

Table 4.4.1. WR_P. Class distribution for men by country (percentages)

	Capitalist	Small Employers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semi-autono-mous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Austria	1 .7	9 .4	6 .6	8 .8	4 .4	9 .4	3 .9	5 .5	5 .5	23 .8	21 .0	100.0	181
Belgium	.8	7 .2	10 .8	6 .0	2 .4	12 .0	5 .2	11 .2	6 .8	20 .9	16 .5	100.0	249
Switzerland	2 .3	8 .9	11 .7	12 .6	1 .9	13 .1	3 .7	8 .4	4 .2	21 .5	11 .7	100.0	214
Czech Republic	2 .8	5 .9	12 .6	3 .9	.4	6 .7	2 .0	5 .9	4 .3	29 .1	26 .4	100.0	254
Germany	2 .0	10 .0	8 .9	5 .5	2 .3	9 .1	4 .6	8 .7	4 .3	26 .2	18 .7	100.0	2000
Denmark	3 .3	7 .2	9 .2	11 .8	3 .3	13 .1	7 .8	9 .2	7 .2	13 .1	15 .0	100.0	153
Spain	1 .4	7 .9	17 .3	3 .3	.8	4 .4	4 .1	5 .1	4 .4	24 .1	27 .1	100.0	907
Finland	1 .7	8 .3	12 .4	8 .3	1 .7	13 .2	4 .1	9 .9	4 .1	22 .3	14 .0	100.0	121
United Kingdom	2 .1	6 .9	15 .5	11 .9	3 .7	13 .9	7 .1	4 .9	5 .1	14 .1	14 .7	100.0	1497
Greece	1 .5	15 .5	36 .7	3 .0	1 .1	5 .3	1 .5	2 .7	3 .4	17 .0	12 .1	100.0	264
Hungary	1 .5	11 .8	12 .3	6 .2	.5	12 .3	3 .1	5 .1	3 .1	27 .2	16 .9	100.0	195
Ireland	2 .2	12 .1	19 .8	13 .2	1 .1	9 .9	3 .3	3 .3	5 .5	15 .4	14 .3	100.0	91
Israel	4 .1	11 .6	7 .4	15 .7	4 .1	13 .2	5 .8	6 .6	3 .3	14 .0	14 .0	100.0	121
Italy	3 .5	24 .0	17 .1	2 .1	3 .3	5 .3	2 .6	5 .2	5 .8	13 .4	17 .7	100.0	1369
Luxembourg	.0	11 .1	.0	11 .1	.0	11 .1	.0	11 .1	11 .1	22 .2	22 .2	100.0	9
Netherlands	3 .6	5 .9	.0	11 .8	2 .0	16 .1	5 .1	11 .5	7 .9	18 .7	17 .4	100.0	391
Norway	1 .4	7 .6	12 .5	13 .2	4 .2	13 .2	6 .9	7 .6	7 .6	13 .9	11 .8	100.0	144
Poland	1 .2	7 .0	24 .8	6 .9	.0	6 .7	1 .5	5 .2	2 .4	26 .1	18 .2	100.0	840
Portugal	3 .0	14 .4	18 .6	4 .7	2 .1	2 .1	3 .0	3 .0	3 .4	22 .5	23 .3	100.0	236
Sweden	1 .2	7 .4	11 .3	11 .7	3 .9	16 .7	7 .4	9 .3	8 .2	9 .3	13 .6	100.0	257
Slovenia	.0	7 .1	4 .8	9 .5	2 .4	14 .3	7 .1	7 .1	4 .8	23 .8	19 .0	100.0	42
Total	2 .1	10 .8	14 .4	6 .9	2 .3	9 .3	4 .3	6 .5	4 .9	20 .2	18 .1	100.0	9535

European Social Survey 2002-3. Cases weighted by design and population..

Table 4.4.2. WR _P. Class distribution for women by country (percentages)

	Capitalist	Small Employers	Self-Empl	Skilled Managers	Low-skilled Managers	Skilled super-visors	Low-skilled Super-visors	Skilled Semi-autono-mous	Low-skilled Semi-autonomous	Skilled workers	Low-skilled workers	Total	N*
Austria	1 .7	6 .2	9 .0	4 .5	3 .9	9 .6	8 .4	3 .9	11 .2	15 .2	26 .4	100.0	178
Belgium	1 .1	6 .3	12 .0	3 .4	1 .7	7 .4	9 .1	9 .7	13 .1	13 .1	22 .9	100.0	175
Switzerland	1 .1	4 .0	10 .3	3 .4	2 .9	9 .7	7 .4	7 .4	14 .3	14 .9	24 .6	100.0	175
Czech Republic	.5	1 .6	7 .3	3 .1	1 .6	6 .8	5 .2	5 .2	10 .9	22 .4	35 .4	100.0	192
Germany	.8	5 .3	8 .2	2 .4	1 .6	7 .2	6 .4	7 .8	11 .5	15 .9	32 .8	100.0	1776
Denmark	.8	3 .8	3 .8	7 .7	4 .6	10 .8	13 .1	10 .8	13 .1	11 .5	20 .0	100.0	130
Spain	.8	5 .9	17 .9	2 .2	2 .2	4 .5	7 .5	5 .1	6 .5	12 .8	34 .6	100.0	627
Finland	.9	3 .5	9 .7	4 .4	1 .8	8 .0	8 .8	11 .5	10 .6	15 .9	24 .8	100.0	113
United Kingdom	.7	2 .1	5 .6	9 .0	3 .4	11 .2	13 .4	6 .1	7 .2	8 .7	32 .7	100.0	1362
Greece	.5	7 .5	43 .9	1 .1	1 .1	2 .7	4 .3	3 .2	3 .7	8 .0	24 .1	100.0	187
Hungary	.6	5 .0	8 .8	5 .0	.6	11 .3	8 .8	3 .8	8 .8	17 .5	30 .0	100.0	160
Ireland	.0	5 .4	5 .4	6 .8	4 .1	9 .5	9 .5	5 .4	8 .1	13 .5	32 .4	100.0	74
Israel	.9	4 .4	5 .3	8 .8	6 .2	15 .0	11 .5	7 .1	8 .8	15 .9	15 .9	100.0	113
Italy	.9	16 .8	9 .5	1 .8	2 .2	5 .4	6 .2	11 .9	11 .2	12 .4	21 .6	100.0	1072
Luxembourg	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	14 .3	14 .3	14 .3	14 .3	14 .3	28 .6	100.0	7
Netherlands	.5	4 .3	.0	5 .1	2 .1	9 .1	11 .8	11 .0	14 .7	16 .1	25 .2	100.0	373
Norway	.0	2 .9	6 .8	9 .7	2 .9	11 .7	11 .7	6 .8	7 .8	13 .6	26 .2	100.0	103
Poland	.6	5 .6	30 .2	3 .1	.7	5 .2	1 .6	6 .1	3 .7	19 .5	23 .7	100.0	676
Portugal	.9	4 .9	18 .4	2 .2	1 .8	3 .6	4 .0	1 .8	9 .9	18 .4	34 .1	100.0	223
Sweden	1 .0	2 .4	5 .8	8 .3	2 .4	11 .7	9 .2	13 .6	14 .1	9 .2	22 .3	100.0	206
Slovenia	.0	5 .4	.0	5 .4	2 .7	10 .8	5 .4	5 .4	5 .4	29 .7	29 .7	100.0	37
Total	.8	6 .1	11 .2	4 .2	2 .2	7 .7	7 .9	7 .6	9 .6	14 .0	28 .6	100.0	7959

European Social Survey 2002-3. Cases weighted design and population..

Table 5.1-3. Alternative class models and economic indicators (means)

EGP	Treiman Prestige Score	International Socio-Economic Index	Control own job	Get a similar or better job with another employer	Start own business	Family Income	Equivalent Family Income
I Prof. Adm. High	62.6	69.4	69.2	4.8	4.1	50977.0	30152.0
II Prof. Adm. Low	51.7	56.2	58.0	4.1	3.2	36682.5	21519.7
IIIa Routine non-manual	43.3	45.0	52.2	4.0	2.6	33483.1	18623.7
IIIb Lower sales-service	31.6	37.2	48.2	4.4	2.7	29820.6	16139.2
IVa Self-empl with empl	39.5	43.3	85.1	5.5	5.3	35275.4	19244.9
IVb Self-empl no empl	36.6	39.5	68.7	5.3	5.7	30397.2	16679.1
V Manual supervisors	37.0	34.5	51.6	4.1	3.4	30749.3	17310.1
VI Skilled workers	35.1	32.4	41.4	3.6	2.6	24661.3	13587.1
VIIa Unskilled workers	26.2	25.9	34.7	3.4	2.1	22023.8	12054.9
VIIb Farm labours	34.6	23.8	40.9	3.8	2.5	19977.3	10075.7
IVc Self-empl farmers	43.0	35.1	56.7	3.0	2.8	13929.2	7126.7
Total	41.9	44.0	50.5	4.0	2.9	32444.3	18366.3
Eta Squared	0.709	0.737	0.158	0.019	0.045	0.136	0.144
N*	16757	16757	13422	13321	13322	13101	13058

Table 5.1.3 continues.

WR	Treiman Prestige Score	International Socio-Economic Index	Control own job	Get a similar/ better job with another employer	Start own business	Family Income	Equivalent Family Income
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	57.6	60.0	60.4	5.2	5.9	54106.3	30434.6
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	44.2	47.7	64.0	5.7	3.4	37653.7	21126.8
Self-empl. w/no empl.	42.4	42.7	69.6	4.8	5.0	27953.2	16177.8
Expert managers	61.2	68.4	83.1	5.0	4.9	51083.3	30197.1
Expert supervisors	61.1	69.6	70.8	4.7	4.1	51454.5	31172.4
Experts	61.8	69.3	52.1	4.1	3.1	41634.6	24773.1
Skilled managers	49.8	50.3	80.1	5.3	4.5	47072.0	27173.8
Skilled supervisors	48.8	49.0	68.0	4.5	3.6	36982.1	21004.1
Skilled workers	44.4	43.2	40.9	3.6	2.4	28734.0	15863.4
Low-skilled managers	36.6	40.9	82.8	4.7	4.5	41445.1	23491.7
Low-skilled supervisors	36.2	39.8	72.0	4.4	3.6	35600.3	20427.9
Low-skilled workers	32.9	36.1	38.6	3.7	2.3	26281.9	14520.5
Total	41.9	44.1	50.4	4.0	2.9	32615.0	18456.9
Eta Squared	0.406	0.334	0.364	0.026	0.080	0.095	0.098
N*	16199	16199	13373	13203	13202	12862	12820

Table 5.1.3 continues.

ESP	Treiman Prestige Score	International Socio-Economic Index	Control own job	Get a similar or better job with another employer	Start own business	Family Income	Equivalent Family Income
Manager I high service	57.9	62.1	74.7	5.0	4.4	51482.0	30395.9
Man. II self-empl. 1-3 empl.	45.4	45.5	69.0	4.7	4.3	36935.5	20898.5
Self-empl. 0 empl.	38.1	36.5	69.3	3.9	4.4	27325.1	16206.6
Professionals	61.9	70.9	63.9	4.5	3.7	46699.9	28109.2
Technicians	49.6	51.7	54.9	4.0	3.0	34000.8	19416.4
Semi-professionals	53.1	52.2	55.7	4.4	2.8	37699.7	20965.2
Skilled servants	35.6	37.5	50.7	3.9	2.9	31445.6	17432.2
Unskilled servants	25.0	25.0	45.3	4.0	2.3	24724.1	13703.1
Clerical occupations	42.6	47.7	54.0	3.7	2.8	33828.1	19182.3
Sales occupations	36.6	47.4	49.6	4.4	3.2	30867.0	16778.0
Skilled manual workers	36.6	33.0	42.4	3.7	2.8	25741.0	14484.1
Unskilled manual workers	28.0	28.0	31.3	3.5	2.2	22903.4	12287.5
Farm workers	34.6	23.8	40.9	3.8	2.5	19977.3	10075.7
Farmers	43.0	35.1	56.7	3.0	2.8	13929.2	7126.7
Total	41.9	44.0	50.5	4.0	2.9	32444.3	18366.3
Eta Squared	0.681	0.718	0.151	0.018	0.036	0.125	0.132
N*	16757	16757	13422	13321	16757	13101	13058

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 5.4. Wright's power model and economic indicators (means)

WR_P	Treiman	International Socio economic Index	Control own job	Get a similar or better job with another employer	Start own business	Family Income	Equivalent Family Income
Capitalist	57.6	60.0	60.4	5.2	5.9	54106.3	30434.6
Small Employers	44.2	47.7	64.0	5.7	3.4	37653.7	21126.8
Self-Empl	42.4	42.7	69.6	4.8	5.0	27953.2	16177.8
Skilled Managers	53.9	56.9	81.2	5.2	4.7	48438.3	28195.7
Low-skilled Managers	36.6	40.9	82.8	4.7	4.5	41445.1	23491.7
Skilled supervisors	52.3	54.9	68.8	4.5	3.8	41120.0	23908.5
Low-skilled Supervisors	36.2	39.8	72.0	4.4	3.6	35600.3	20427.9
Skilled Semi-autonomous	50.9	53.0	63.0	4.1	3.1	36947.3	20979.6
Low skill. Semi-autonom.	35.7	39.1	62.6	4.0	2.8	30879.7	17236.9
Skilled workers	45.6	44.9	34.4	3.5	2.3	28150.0	15699.1
Low-skilled workers	32.1	35.1	31.3	3.6	2.2	24826.0	13656.1
Total	41.9	44.1	50.4	4.0	2.9	32615.0	18456.9
Eta Squared	0.336	0.459	0.727	0.168	0.292	0.299	0.294
N*	16197	16199	13373	13203	13202	12862	12820

Table 5.5 EGP and household income

	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	4788.0**	1514.4
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-1408.2**	204.0
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	104.4*	46.3
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-.5	.5
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	1854.8*	1015.5
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	1701.5	980.4
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	3426.6**	985.4
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	5529.9**	1028.9
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	7223.3**	1006.7
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	7397.4**	1090.7
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2248.8*	890.5
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	18638.2**	921.2
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-7879.8**	919.8
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5468.4**	724.9
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	10874.6**	965.6
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2847.7**	790.5
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4448.3**	1006.3
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12102.9**	731.3
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-4134.0**	959.3
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-8952.9**	929.4
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-1185.5	1111.5
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-5270.5**	1039.0
Italy	1265.2	769.6	416.3	752.9
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11287.6**	3135.7
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	4829.0**	804.0
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	13638.0**	1019.1
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9329.6**	762.9
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-3169.2**	955.3
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4498.1**	859.8
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-8542.4**	1455.3
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
I: Prof. Adm. High			11170.4**	410.6
II : Prof. Adm. Low			4972.6**	356.3
IIIa:Routine Nonmanual			2882.5**	385.3
IIIb:Lower Sales-Service			1109.0**	388.2
IVa:Selfempl with empl			6313.9**	540.8
IVb:Selfempl no empl			3168.4**	542.1
V :Manual Supervisors			2134.6**	542.8
VI :Skilled Worker			575.4	369.5
VIIb:Farm Labour			-878.6	826.3
IVc:Selfempl Farmer			-749.8	595.7
Unskilled workers			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category. (*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$

a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

b Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Table 5.6 Wright (WR_DM) and household income

	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	3848.9*	1548.6
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-823.1**	194.3
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	92.0	48.3
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-.3	.6
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	2236.0*	1049.7
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	2672.8**	1010.5
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	5381.8**	1008.3
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	8061.1**	1047.8
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	10680.9**	1021.8
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	11363.1**	1103.8
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2683.6**	917.1
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	18768.0**	939.7
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-8031.3**	945.2
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5443.4**	742.9
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	10507.6**	986.7
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2970.7**	808.6
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4144.8**	1025.6
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12143.9**	750.5
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-4637.5**	974.7
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-9194.2**	948.3
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-1393.2	1149.6
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-5566.2**	1069.1
Italy	1265.2	769.6	222.3	773.4
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11892.1**	3178.9
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	5277.5**	826.3
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	12915.9**	1000.7
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9582.6**	779.6
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-2642.4**	974.6
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4285.2**	877.3
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-9041.3**	1498.0
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
self empl w/10+ employees			13682.6**	864.6
self empl w/1-9 employees			6309.8**	434.1
self empl w/no empoyees			2067.0**	372.1
expert manager			9591.9**	664.0
expert supervisor			9127.2**	614.4
experts			4918.3**	515.0
skilled manager			6674.1**	486.8
skilled supervisor			2390.0**	402.8
skilled worker			564.3*	266.5
low skilled manager			5361.6**	613.6
low skilled supervisor			2696.5**	397.4
low skilled worker			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category.
(*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$
a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.
b Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Table 5.7. Wright power model (WR_P) and household income

	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	3382.3*	1555.5
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-1028.1**	194.8
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	93.8*	48.5
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-.3	.6
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	2250.3*	1053.6
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	2667.0**	1014.3
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	5340.7**	1012.1
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	8052.3**	1051.9
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	11172.2**	1024.4
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	12771.1**	1101.1
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2706.8**	920.7
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	19068.8**	942.7
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-7732.5**	948.7
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5586.7**	745.7
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	10482.6**	990.7
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2786.6**	811.8
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4237.3**	1029.4
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12308.5**	753.0
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-4448.9**	978.3
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-8878.3**	951.7
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-1083.6	1153.6
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-5353.9**	1073.0
Italy	1265.2	769.6	274.9	776.4
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11937.4**	3190.8
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	5461.5**	829.3
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	12997.2**	1004.4
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9481.7**	782.6
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-2388.4*	978.1
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4166.4**	881.2
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-8795.8**	1503.6
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Capitalist			13872.5**	873.3
Small Employers			6558.5**	446.7
Self Empl			2346.1**	385.3
Skilled Managers			7721.2**	431.5
Low skilled Managers			5731.0**	624.0
Skilled supervisors			4428.7**	376.7
Low skilled Supervisors			3080.5**	410.7
Skilled Semi autonomous			3027.8**	399.1
Low skilled Semi autonomous			1706.5**	390.3
Skilled workers			795.3**	299.0
Low skilled workers			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category.

(*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$

a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

b Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Table 5.8. Esping Andersen's class model (ESP) and household income

	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	2575.2	1527.9
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-1416.0**	210.6
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	155.7**	46.1
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-1.0	.5
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	1853.4	1016.4
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	1802.6	980.9
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	3647.6**	985.5
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	5841.4**	1029.0
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	8108.7**	1006.9
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	8528.0**	1092.1
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2615.5**	890.2
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	18990.9**	922.3
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-7795.3**	920.4
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5616.6**	725.7
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	11245.6**	966.6
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2378.0**	790.8
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4766.4**	1007.3
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12439.5**	731.9
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-3922.2**	960.3
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-8710.3**	930.3
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-887.3	1112.2
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-4621.1**	1039.3
Italy	1265.2	769.6	817.6	752.1
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11503.1**	3137.6
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	5291.5**	803.8
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	14179.2**	1020.3
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9297.4**	763.8
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-2673.9**	955.2
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4894.4**	860.6
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-8265.5**	1456.5
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Manager I Hi.serv.			12858.5**	508.4
Man.+Se1-3 dip			5727.2**	603.6
S.e 0 dip			3008.5**	765.1
Professionals			9162.3**	464.5
Technicians			3834.4**	527.8
Semi-professional			3747.1**	441.3
Skilled servant			2564.8**	513.8
Clerical Occupations			4404.4**	390.3
Sales Occupations			3319.4**	428.6
Skilled Manual workers			1597.5**	414.5
Unskilled Manual w.			1183.8**	444.9
Farm Workers			-345.8	845.7
Farmers			-152.7	627.0
Unskilled Servant			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category.

(*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$

a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

b Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Table 6.1-3. Alternative class models and unemployment experiences

EGP	Unemployed last 5 years	Unemployed but not last 5 year	Never Unemployed	Total	N*
I Prof. Adm. High	5.0	11.6	83.4	100.0	2101
II Prof. Adm. Low	9.5	14.3	76.2	100.0	3319
IIIa Routine non-manual	11.5	15.6	72.9	100.0	2117
IIIb Lower sales-service	14.9	14.8	70.3	100.0	1951
IVa Self-empl with empl	4.6	14.3	81.2	100.0	807
IVb Self-empl no empl	14.1	14.6	71.4	100.0	747
V Manual supervisors	7.4	16.0	76.6	100.0	620
VI Skilled workers	14.3	15.3	70.4	100.0	1932
VIIa Unskilled workers	22.3	19.4	58.3	100.0	2280
VIIb Farm labours	21.4	13.7	65.0	100.0	234
IVc Self-empl farmers	4.6	7.4	87.9	100.0	564
Total	12.0	14.8	73.2	100.0	16672

Table 6.1-3 continues.

WR	Unemployed last 5 years	Unemployed but not last 5 year	Never Unemployed	Total	N*
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	4.6	5.0	90.4	100.0	218
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	6.0	14.6	79.4	100.0	1125
Self-empl. w/no empl.	11.9	12.0	76.1	100.0	1569
Expert managers	2.2	18.1	79.7	100.0	360
Expert supervisors	3.8	11.0	85.2	100.0	419
Experts	10.9	10.8	78.3	100.0	658
Skilled managers	3.8	9.6	86.7	100.0	638
Skilled supervisors	8.5	13.7	77.8	100.0	1073
Skilled workers	12.2	14.4	73.4	100.0	3559
Low-skilled managers	5.7	9.7	84.6	100.0	403
Low-skilled supervisors	10.0	18.7	71.2	100.0	1035
Low-skilled workers	17.2	17.6	65.2	100.0	5186
Total	11.9	14.8	73.3	100.0	16243

Table 6.1-3 continues.

ESP	Unemployed last 5 years	Unemployed but not last 5 year	Never Unemployed	Total	N*
Manager I high service	3.5	10.3	86.1	100.0	930
Man. II self-empl. 1-3 empl.	6.7	11.0	82.3	100.0	571
Self-empl. 0 empl.	12.2	18.1	69.7	100.0	320
Professionals	7.7	13.1	79.2	100.0	1591
Technicians	9.2	13.3	77.5	100.0	773
Semi-professionals	8.1	13.3	78.6	100.0	1656
Skilled servants	9.9	17.1	73.1	100.0	821
Unskilled servants	18.9	16.6	64.5	100.0	1663
Clerical occupations	11.3	17.2	71.5	100.0	2424
Sales occupations	14.1	14.6	71.3	100.0	1611
Skilled manual workers	13.2	14.6	72.1	100.0	2056
Unskilled manual workers	22.0	19.1	58.9	100.0	1457
Farm workers	21.4	13.7	65.0	100.0	234
Farmers	4.6	7.4	87.9	100.0	564
Total	12.0	14.8	73.2	100.0	16671

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 6.4. Wright's power based class scheme and unemployment experiences

WR_P	Unemployed last 5 years	Unemployed but not last 5 year	Never Unemployed	Total	N*
Capitalist	4.6	5.0	90.4	100.0	218
Small Employers	6.0	14.6	79.4	100.0	1125
Self-Empl	11.9	12.0	76.1	100.0	1569
Skilled Managers	3.2	12.6	84.2	100.0	998
Low-skilled Managers	5.7	9.7	84.6	100.0	403
Skilled supervisors	7.2	12.9	79.9	100.0	1492
Low-skilled Supervisors	10.0	18.7	71.2	100.0	1035
Skilled Semi-autonomous	8.2	16.6	75.1	100.0	1214
Low-skill. Semi-autonom.	14.2	20.0	65.8	100.0	1215
Skilled workers	13.5	12.6	73.8	100.0	2997
Low-skilled workers	18.1	16.9	65.0	100.0	3976
Total	11.9	14.8	73.3	100.0	16242

Table 7.1-3. Alternative class models and political capital. Interest in politics, understanding of politics (percentages) and political activity (mean)

EGP	How interested in politics	Politics is not too complicated to understand	Total	N*	Political activity index (Mean)
I Prof. Adm. High	73.6	47.5	100.0	2102	20.7
II Prof. Adm. Low	62.2	36.1	100.0	3317	19.0
IIIa Routine non-manual	52.4	24.7	100.0	2115	16.1
IIIb Lower sales-service	40.5	19.6	100.0	1941	12.0
IVa Self-empl with empl	58.4	33.0	100.0	803	10.3
IVb Self-empl no empl	46.5	29.7	100.0	734	12.2
V Manual supervisors	53.1	27.7	100.0	614	13.3
VI Skilled workers	39.9	25.6	100.0	1904	9.3
VIIa Unskilled workers	31.3	21.0	100.0	2263	7.8
VIIb Farm labours	25.5	14.6	100.0	233	7.0
IVc Self-empl farmers	42.8	24.5	100.0	559	8.2
Total	50.7	29.5	100.0	16585	13.9

Table 7.1-3 continues.

WR	How interested in politics	Politics is not too complicated to understand	Total	N*	Political activity index (Mean)
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	69.3	49.1	100.0	218	18.6
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	61.1	37.9	100.0	1120	12.4
Self-empl. w/no empl.	53.0	30.7	100.0	1563	14.3
Expert managers	73.3	49.9	100.0	359	20.8
Expert supervisors	76.7	50.5	100.0	420	22.2
Experts	69.4	43.8	100.0	660	19.3
Skilled managers	65.1	35.0	100.0	635	18.6
Skilled supervisors	58.6	32.0	100.0	1069	18.0
Skilled workers	47.3	28.2	100.0	3541	12.8
Low-skilled managers	58.6	30.8	100.0	400	16.3
Low-skilled supervisors	52.2	22.8	100.0	1034	14.8
Low-skilled workers	39.9	22.9	100.0	5159	11.2
Total	51.0	29.6	100.0	16178	14.0

Table 7.1-3 continues.

ESP	How interested in politics	Politics is not too complicated to understand	Total	N*	Political activity index (Mean)
Manager I high service	69.7	45.1	100.0	926	18.7
Man. II self-empl. 1-3 empl.	59.1	36.0	100.0	570	14.5
Self-empl. 0 empl.	45.3	30.4	100.0	322	10.9
Professionals	75.5	48.3	100.0	1595	21.2
Technicians	57.7	32.9	100.0	775	17.3
Semi-professionals	59.1	31.1	100.0	1667	20.4
Skilled servants	45.8	25.3	100.0	803	14.3
Unskilled servants	34.5	20.0	100.0	1639	10.2
Clerical occupations	54.2	26.7	100.0	2412	15.0
Sales occupations	47.7	28.6	100.0	1607	12.2
Skilled manual workers	44.3	26.0	100.0	2032	9.6
Unskilled manual workers	30.5	19.7	100.0	1447	7.7
Farm workers	25.5	14.6	100.0	233	7.0
Farmers	42.8	24.5	100.0	559	8.2
Total	50.7	29.5	100.0	16587	13.9

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 7.4. Wright's power based class scheme and political capital. Interest in politics, understanding of politics (percentages) and political activity (mean)

WR	How interested in politics	Politics is not too complicated to understand	Total	N*	Political activity index (Mean)
Capitalist	69.3	49.1	100.0	218	18.6
Small Employers	61.1	37.9	100.0	1120	12.4
Self-Empl	53.0	30.7	100.0	1563	14.3
Skilled Managers	68.1	40.3	100.0	994	19.4
Low-skilled Managers	58.6	30.8	100.0	400	16.3
Skilled supervisors	63.7	37.2	100.0	1488	19.1
Low-skilled Supervisors	52.2	22.8	100.0	1034	14.8
Skilled Semi-autonomous	58.6	34.0	100.0	1216	18.0
Low-skill Semi-autonom.	47.3	25.4	100.0	1216	14.0
Skilled workers	47.6	29.4	100.0	2979	12.1
Low-skilled workers	37.7	22.1	100.0	3948	10.4
Total	51.0	29.6	100.0	16176	14.0

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 8.1-3. Alternative class models and subjective health indicators (means)

EGP	Subjective general health	Hampered in daily activities by illness/ disability/infirmary/mental problem	Total	N*
I Prof. Adm. High	17.7	10.2	100.0	2107
II Prof. Adm. Low	22.5	13.3	100.0	3337
IIIa Routine non-manual	24.6	14.6	100.0	2133
IIIb Lower sales-service	22.3	12.6	100.0	1961
IVa Self-empl with empl	25.5	12.4	100.0	808
IVb Self-empl no empl	28.3	12.4	100.0	750
V Manual supervisors	25.4	15.4	100.0	623
VI Skilled workers	26.7	11.5	100.0	1941
VIIa Unskilled workers	30.7	13.4	100.0	2290
VIIb Farm labours	32.6	13.7	100.0	236
IVc Self-empl farmers	36.7	20.2	100.0	566
Total	24.9	13.0	100.0	16752

Table 8.1-3 continues

WR	Subjective general health	Hampered in daily activities by illness/ disability/infirmary/mental problem	Total	N*
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	16.5	9.6	100.0	218
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	28.1	14.9	100.0	1127
Self-empl. w/no empl.	30.0	14.6	100.0	1575
Expert managers	14.4	6.6	100.0	360
Expert supervisors	15.0	10.5	100.0	420
Experts	20.4	10.5	100.0	661
Skilled managers	22.0	11.1	100.0	640
Skilled supervisors	20.9	14.9	100.0	1077
Skilled workers	25.6	12.4	100.0	3587
Low-skilled managers	21.6	16.1	100.0	403
Low-skilled supervisors	20.8	12.8	100.0	1039
Low-skilled workers	26.5	13.1	100.0	5213
Total	24.8	12.9	100.0	16320

Table 8.1-3 continues

ESP	Subjective general health	Hampered in daily activities by illness/ disability/infirmary/mental problem	Total	N*
Manager I high service	16.1	10.7	100.0	932
Man. II self-empl. 1-3 empl.	22.2	13.0	100.0	570
Self-empl. 0 empl.	29.8	13.4	100.0	321
Professionals	19.2	10.2	100.0	1597
Technicians	22.2	14.3	100.0	776
Semi-professionals	23.6	13.5	100.0	1671
Skilled servants	24.2	14.6	100.0	822
Unskilled servants	29.1	15.0	100.0	1671
Clerical occupations	24.5	14.3	100.0	2429
Sales occupations	23.3	10.7	100.0	1617
Skilled man. workers	27.3	12.5	100.0	2065
Unskilled man workers	28.2	11.8	100.0	1462
Farm workers	32.6	13.7	100.0	234
Farmers	36.7	20.2	100.0	563
Total	24.9	13.1	100.0	16730

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 8.4. Alternative class models and subjective health indicators (means)

WR	Subjective general health	Hampered in daily activities by illness/ disability/infirmary/mental problem	Total	N*
Capitalist	16.5	9.6	100.0	218
Small Employers	28.1	14.9	100.0	1127
Self-Empl	30.0	14.6	100.0	1575
Skilled Managers	19.3	9.5	100.0	1000
Low-skilled Managers	21.6	16.1	100.0	403
Skilled supervisors	19.3	13.6	100.0	1499
Low-skilled Supervisors	20.8	12.8	100.0	1039
Skilled Semi-autonomous	22.6	14.0	100.0	1222
Low-skill. Semi-autonom.	24.7	14.3	100.0	1222
Skilled workers	25.7	11.4	100.0	3021
Low-skilled workers	27.1	12.7	100.0	3997
Total	24.8	12.9	100.0	16323

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Appendix II – EGP classes (9.1-9.4)

Table 9.1. Ganzeboom's EGP Classes versus ours. Distributions based on 21 ESS countries 2002/3 (weighted)

EGP	Ganzebom	Our
I Prof. Adm. High	15.1	12.6
II Prof. Adm. Low	23.2	19.9
IIIa Routine non-manual	9.5	12.7
IIIb Lower sales-service	9.3	11.7
IVa Self-empl with empl	4.8	4.8
IVb Self-empl no empl	5.0	4.5
V Manual supervisors	3.6	3.7
VI Skilled workers	11.4	11.6
VIIa Unskilled workers	13.3	13.7
VIIb Farm labours	1.2	1.4
IVc Self-empl farmers	3.5	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N*	16757	16759

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 9.2. EGP Trento by EGP Ganzeboom original. European Social Survey 2002/3 . 21 countries (weighted)

	I Higher cont-rollers	II Lower control-ers	IIIa Routine non-manual	IIIb Lower sales service	IVa Selfempl with empl	IVb Selfempl no empl	V Manual super-visors	VI Skilled workers	VIIa Unskill-ed workers	VIIb Farm labours	IVc Self-empl farmers	Total	N*
I Prof. Adm. High	2103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	2105
II Prof. Adm. Low	271	3068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3339
IIIa Routine non-manual	79	461	1594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2134
IIIb Lower sales-service	34	365	0	1563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1962
IVa Self-empl with empl	36	0	0	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	808
IVb Self-empl no empl	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	100	750
V Manual supervisors	2	0	0	0	18	0	603	0	0	0	0	100	623
VI Skilled workers	0	0	0	0	8	36	0	1898	0	0	0	100	1942
VIIa Unskilled workers	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	14	2230	0	0	100	2294
VIIb Farm labours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	27	100	236
IVc Self-empl farmers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	100	566
N*	2525	3894	1594	1563	798	836	603	1912	2230	209	595	100	16759

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 9.3 EGP classes in 11 countries 1960-2002 (aggregated data for men). Data from Breen & Luijks (1960-1990's) and ESS (2002/3, minus France)

	1970's	1980's	1990's	2002ours	2002Ganzeboom
I +II	23.1	28.6	30.8	36.7	40.4
III	8.7	9.0	10.1	10.4	6.8
IVa+b	7.9	8.6	10.4	8.8	9.4
IVc	8.6	5.7	4.0	3.5	3.8
V + VI	27.7	27.6	27.1	24.7	20.2
VIIa	20.6	18.3	15.7	14.8	18.5
VIIb	3.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N				5431	5431

Data for the 1970's-1990's are extracted from Breen and Luijkx 2004: table 3.5. The countries included are Germany, France, Ireland, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Hungary, Israel and the Netherlands. France is excluded from the 2002 figures due to limited information about occupations (ISCO-88).

Table 9.3.1 EGP and Wright classes in 10 countries in 2002. Aggregated data. Percentage male workers

EGP (IV, V, VI)	39.5
Wright (workers/power model)	36.4
Wright (low-skilled workers – expl model)	23.4
Wright (Low-skilled & skilled workers – expl model)	46.7

The countries included are Germany, France, Ireland, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Hungary, Israel and the Netherlands. France is excluded from the 2002 figures due to limited information about occupations (ISCO-88). See also table 9.3 above.

Table 9.4 EGP classes in 10 European countries. Frequencies based on our program and Ganzeboom's EGP program. ESS Total

@egp10ir Our Table

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 I+II	3067	32.8	33.8	33.8
	2.00 IIIab	949	10.1	10.4	44.2
	3.00 IVab	1016	10.9	11.2	55.4
	4.00 IVc	385	4.1	4.2	59.7
	5.00 V+VI	2087	22.3	23.0	82.7
	6.00 VIIa	1429	15.3	15.7	98.4
	7.00 VIIb	146	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	9080	97.1	100.0	
Missing	System	269	2.9		
Total		9349	100.0		

@egp10gr Ganzeboom Table

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 I+II	3385	36.2	37.3	37.3
	2.00 IIIab	654	7.0	7.2	44.5
	3.00 IVab	1069	11.4	11.8	56.3
	4.00 IVc	411	4.4	4.5	60.8
	5.00 V+VI	1668	17.8	18.4	79.2
	6.00 VIIa	1770	18.9	19.5	98.6
	7.00 VIIb	123	1.3	1.4	100.0
	Total	9078	97.1	100.0	
Missing	System	271	2.9		
Total		9349	100.0		

Appendix III – Wright tables (10.1-10.6)

Table 10.1. Alternative versions of Wright's class models. Data from the Norwegian class project 1995/6 and ESS 2002 (weights not included). Economically active.

	1995 (Norway)		2002 (Norway)	
	WRGT3 (original class model based on a large battery of variables)	**WR-SIMP** (simple class-model; managers/supervisors merged)	**WR** (incl dec. making; model highly resembling WR)	**WR-SIMP** (simple class-model; managers/supervisors merged)
Self-empl. w/10+ empl.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Self-empl. w/1-9 empl.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Self-empl. w/no empl.	6.1	6.2	7.5	7.5
Expert managers	5.5	8.7	4.1	6.3
Expert supervisors	5.2	-	3.8	Merged with EM
Experts	4.0	5.8	4.0	5.6
Skilled managers	6.6	15.6	8.3	17.8
Skilled supervisors	9.5	-	9.4	Merged with SM
Skilled workers	18.3	21.1	17.9	17.9
Low-skilled managers	5.7	8.1	4.1	10.7
Low-skilled supervisors	6.8	-	9.3	Merged with NSM
Low-skilled workers	25.7	29.8	27.0	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N*	1238	1224	1376	1391

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases not weighted nationally.

Table 10.2 Work autonomy in Norway 1995/6. Data from Norwegian Class Project

WR	No autonomy	Low autonomy	Intermediate Autonomy/low	Intermediate/ high autonomy	High authonomy, (some uncertainty)	High authonomy (high certainty)	Total	N
Expert managers	9,1	,0	,0	4,5	12,1	74,2	100,0	66
Expert supervisors	4,7	1,6	1,6	7,8	23,4	60,9	100,0	64
Experts	33,3	,0	2,1	10,4	22,9	31,3	100,0	48
Skilled managers	8,5	,0	1,7	9,4	29,1	51,3	100,0	117
Skilled supervisors	17,9	,0	10,4	16,0	21,7	34,0	100,0	106
Skilled workers	31,1	2,7	7,6	15,1	24,4	19,1	100,0	225
Low-skilled managers	14,5	1,4	8,7	26,1	15,9	33,3	100,0	69
Low-skilled supervisors	41,7	2,4	10,7	19,0	9,5	16,7	100,0	84
Low-skilled workers	55,7	8,9	15,3	12,1	5,1	2,9	100,0	314
Total	31,3	3,5	8,7	13,3	16,6	26,6	100,0	1093

Table 10.3 Work autonomy in Norway 2002. Data from European Social Survey

WR_P	No influence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Complete control	Total	N*
Expert managers	,0	,0	,0	,0	,0	1,7	,0	5,2	17,2	39,7	36,2	100,0	58
Expert supervisors	,0	,0	1,9	,0	,0	,0	3,8	7,5	37,7	30,2	18,9	100,0	53
Experts	1,8	,0	7,1	1,8	5,4	8,9	7,1	14,3	30,4	12,5	10,7	100,0	56
Skilled managers	,0	,0	,0	,0	,9	,9	,9	3,5	21,1	31,6	41,2	100,0	114
Skilled supervisors	2,3	,0	1,5	1,5	5,4	6,9	1,5	15,4	30,0	17,7	17,7	100,0	130
Skilled workers	6,6	2,5	11,1	7,8	9,0	10,7	7,4	14,3	14,3	8,6	7,8	100,0	244
Low-skilled managers	1,8	,0	,0	,0	3,5	7,0	3,5	7,0	22,8	14,0	40,4	100,0	57
Low-skilled supervisors	,0	,8	,0	,8	,0	3,1	1,6	10,1	27,1	20,9	35,7	100,0	129
Low-skilled workers	9,9	7,5	8,3	7,2	6,4	13,9	5,4	11,5	15,8	4,0	9,9	100,0	373
Total	4,8	2,9	5,4	4,1	4,9	8,4	4,2	11,0	20,8	14,5	19,1	100,0	1214

Table 10.4: The class structure in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark in the 1980's and 1990's. Economically active 18-65 years. Wright Project Data

	1980-84				1991-95			
	Swe	Norw	Finl	Denm	Swe	Norw	Finl	Denm
Capitalists/ small employers	5,0	3,4	4,4	6,3	3,5	4,7	3,4	-
Self empl.	5,1	9,5	16,6	4,0	5,9	6,1	16,6	-
Expert& skilled managers/ supervisors	14,8	18,8	13,2	16,8	21,2	28,8	18,1	-
Low-skilled managers/ supervisors	6,4	8,3	4,0	8,4	10,2	12,4	2,1	-
Experts	2,6	4,8	1,8	2,8	5,4	4,0	5,3	-
Skilled workers	18,9	21,3	20,2	20,1	23,5	18,3	24,4	-
Low- skilled workers	47,0	34,0	39,6	41,6	30,3	25,7	30,0	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100,0	100,0	100,0	-
(N)	1145	1636	989	1047	1156	1785	917	-

Table 10.5: The class structure in the USA, United Kingdom and Germany in the 1980's and 1990's. Economically active 18-65 years. Wright Project Data

	1983-85			1991-1992		
	USA	United King.	Germany (West)	USA	United King.[1]	Germany
Capitalists/ small employers	7,9	7,3	6,2	9,1	5,7	-
Self Empl.	6,1	6,7	5,7	9,0	9,5	-
Expert &skilled managers/ supervisors	23,5	18,8	13,0	22,3	24,9	-
Low-skilled managers/ supervisors	9,7	7,4	13,4	8,9	8,8	-
Experts	3,9	1,5	1,2	4,2	2,3	-
Skilled workers	14,1	16,4	11,3	13,5	17,3	-
Low-skilled workers	34,7	41,9	49,2	32,9	31,4	-
Total	100	100	100	100,0	100,0	-
(N)	1681	1164	1521	1663	682	-

[1]The data from the U.K are from the Social Justice Project (ICPSR), the remaining data from Wright's comparative class project

Table 10.6: The class structure in Sweden, Norway, Finland, United Kingdom 2002. Economically active 18-65 years. ESS Data

		2002 (ESS)[1]				
	Sweden	**Norway**	**Finland**	**Denm.**	**Germany**	**United King.**
Capitalists/small employers	4,4	4,6	5,6	5,3	6,7	4,0
Self empl	6,4	7,3	7,5	5,0	6,7	9,0
Expert managers	3,9	4,1	2,6	3,3	1,9	2,9
Expert supervisors	5,8	3,8	3,0	3,2	2,9	4,0
Skilled managers	6,6	8,5	4,3	7,6	2,5	8,6
Skilled supervisors	9,5	9,6	8,4	9,4	5,8	9,9
Lowskilled managers	3,6	4,1	1,8	4,0	2,1	3,7
Lowskilled supervisors	8,5	9,1	7,1	10,4	5,9	10,4
Experts	4,7	4,0	5,5	3,7	4,4	4,3
Skilled workers	16,9	18,0	26,0	20,4	26,8	13,3
Low-skilled workers	29,7	26,9	28,3	27,8	34,4	29,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
(N)	1201	1351	1046	904	1468	1112

* The category ‘skilled manager/supervisors’ not included initially.
(Norway, Sweden, Finland, United Kingdom, Germany and Denmark. ESS 2002 (USA not included 2002. Class variable used: WR)

[1] The results from the ESS data material is including only 18-65 year olds, and is weighted by *dweight* (that is design weight).

Appendix IV - Economic indicators (11-12.d)

Table 11. Response rate to the ESS question on household income in different countries

	No answer	Information	N.
Austria	35.4	64.6	370
Belgium	17.1	82.9	461
Switzerland	21.0	79.0	391
Czech Republic	29.4	70.6	479
Germany	18.1	81.9	3755
Denmark	11.0	89.0	283
Spain	40.8	59.2	1440
Finland	5.7	94.3	228
United Kingdom	11.4	88.6	2793
Greece	29.2	70.8	380
Hungary	14.0	86.0	358
Ireland	12.9	87.1	171
Israel	22.7	77.3	260
Italy	43.4	56.6	2471
Luxembourg	27.8	72.2	18
Netherlands	11.4	88.6	806
Norway	2.1	97.9	240
Poland	15.8	84.2	1347
Portugal	32.4	67.6	445
Sweden	3.1	96.9	453
Slovenia	12.5	87.5	80
N*	22.4	77.6	17229

European Social Survey 2002-3. * Cases weighted nationally.

Table 12a. Equivalent family income (dependent variable). Controlled for sex, country and EGP class (independent variables). ESS 2002/3. Anova Regression

EGP	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	4788.0**	1514.4
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-1408.2**	204.0
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	104.4*	46.3
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-.5	.5
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	1854.8*	1015.5
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	1701.5	980.4
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	3426.6**	985.4
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	5529.9**	1028.9
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	7223.3**	1006.7
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	7397.4**	1090.7
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2248.8*	890.5
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	18638.2**	921.2
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-7879.8**	919.8
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5468.4**	724.9
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	10874.6**	965.6
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2847.7**	790.5
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4448.3**	1006.3
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12102.9**	731.3
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-4134.0**	959.3
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-8952.9**	929.4
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-1185.5	1111.5
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-5270.5**	1039.0
Italy	1265.2	769.6	416.3	752.9
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11287.6**	3135.7
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	4829.0**	804.0
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	13638.0**	1019.1
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9329.6**	762.9
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-3169.2**	955.3
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4498.1**	859.8
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-8542.4**	1455.3
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
I: Prof. Adm. High			11170.4**	410.6
II: Prof. Adm. Low			4972.6**	356.3
IIIa:Routine Nonmanual			2882.5**	385.3
IIIb:Lower Sales-Service			1109.0**	388.2
IVa:Selfempl with empl			6313.9**	540.8
IVb:Selfempl no empl			3168.4**	542.1
V :Manual Supervisors			2134.6**	542.8
VI :Skilled Worker			575.4	369.5
VIIb:Farm Labour			-878.6	826.3
IVc:Selfempl Farmer			-749.8	595.7
Unskilled workers			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category.

(*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$

a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

b Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Table 12b. Equivalent family income (dep var). Controlled for sex, country and Wright's exploitation model (independent variables). ESS 2002/3. Anova Regression

WR_DM	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	3848.9*	1548.6
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-823.1**	194.3
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	92.0	48.3
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-.3	.6
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	2236.0*	1049.7
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	2672.8**	1010.5
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	5381.8**	1008.3
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	8061.1**	1047.8
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	10680.9**	1021.8
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	11363.1**	1103.8
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2683.6**	917.1
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	18768.0**	939.7
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-8031.3**	945.2
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5443.4**	742.9
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	10507.6**	986.7
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2970.7**	808.6
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4144.8**	1025.6
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12143.9**	750.5
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-4637.5**	974.7
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-9194.2**	948.3
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-1393.2	1149.6
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-5566.2**	1069.1
Italy	1265.2	769.6	222.3	773.4
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11892.1**	3178.9
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	5277.5**	826.3
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	12915.9**	1000.7
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9582.6**	779.6
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-2642.4**	974.6
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4285.2**	877.3
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-9041.3**	1498.0
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
self empl w/10+ employees			13682.6**	864.6
self empl w/1-9 employees			6309.8**	434.1
self empl w/no empoyees			2067.0**	372.1
expert manager			9591.9**	664.0
expert supervisor			9127.2**	614.4
experts			4918.3**	515.0
skilled manager			6674.1**	486.8
skilled supervisor			2390.0**	402.8
skilled worker			564.3*	266.5
Low-skilled manager			5361.6**	613.6
Low-skilled supervisor			2696.5**	397.4
Low-skilled worker			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category. (*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$ a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.
Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Table 12c. Equivalent family income (dep var). Controlled for sex, country and class – Wrigh's power model (indep, var). ESS 2002/3. Anova Regression

WR_P	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	3382.3*	1555.5
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-1028.1**	194.8
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	93.8*	48.5
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-.3	.6
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	2250.3*	1053.6
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	2667.0**	1014.3
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	5340.7**	1012.1
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	8052.3**	1051.9
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	11172.2**	1024.4
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	12771.1**	1101.1
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2706.8**	920.7
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	19068.8**	942.7
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-7732.5**	948.7
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5586.7**	745.7
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	10482.6**	990.7
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2786.6**	811.8
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4237.3**	1029.4
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12308.5**	753.0
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-4448.9**	978.3
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-8878.3**	951.7
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-1083.6	1153.6
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-5353.9**	1073.0
Italy	1265.2	769.6	274.9	776.4
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11937.4**	3190.8
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	5461.5**	829.3
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	12997.2**	1004.4
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9481.7**	782.6
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-2388.4*	978.1
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4166.4**	881.2
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-8795.8**	1503.6
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Capitalist			13872.5**	873.3
Small Employers			6558.5**	446.7
Self Empl			2346.1**	385.3
Skilled Managers			7721.2**	431.5
Low-skilled Managers			5731.0**	624.0
Skilled supervisors			4428.7**	376.7
Low-skilled Supervisors			3080.5**	410.7
Skilled Semi- autonomous			3027.8**	399.1
Low- skilled Semi- autonomous			1706.5**	390.3
Skilled-workers			795.3**	299.0
Low-skilled workers			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category. (*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$ a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.
b Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Table 12d. Equivalent family income (dependent variable). Controlled for sex, country and Esping Andersen's class scheme (independent variable.). ESS 2002/3. Anova Regression

ESP	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Costant	2329.6	1509.2	2575.2	1527.9
Female	-1783.1**	189.7	-1416.0**	210.6
Male	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Age	213.0**	45.7	155.7**	46.1
Age2	-1.5**	.5	-1.0	.5
Primary or first stage of basic	2308.1*	1029.3	1853.4	1016.4
Lower secondary or second stage of basic	2919.8**	989.9	1802.6	980.9
Upper secondary	6131.7**	987.3	3647.6**	985.5
Post secondary, non-tertiary	9265.0**	1028.8	5841.4**	1029.0
First stage of tertiary	13006.6**	996.9	8108.7**	1006.9
Second stage of tertiary	15025.9**	1073.4	8528.0**	1092.1
Not completed primary ed.	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Belgium	2553.0**	904.3	2615.5**	890.2
Switzerland	19444.5**	939.5	18990.9**	922.3
Czech Republic	-8378.4**	938.6	-7795.3**	920.4
Germany	5388.9**	741.5	5616.6**	725.7
Denmark	11159.7**	986.8	11245.6**	966.6
Spain	-3035.1**	808.5	-2378.0**	790.8
Finland	4440.4**	1030.0	4766.4**	1007.3
United Kingdom	13190.9**	748.1	12439.5**	731.9
Greece	-4194.3**	975.2	-3922.2**	960.3
Hungary	-8648.8**	948.8	-8710.3**	930.3
Ireland	-585.8	1135.9	-887.3	1112.2
Israel	-4571.7**	1048.7	-4621.1**	1039.3
Italy	1265.2	769.6	817.6	752.1
Luxembourg	12106.9**	3163.4	11503.1**	3137.6
Netherlands	6137.3**	820.4	5291.5**	803.8
Norway	13616.0**	1007.0	14179.2**	1020.3
Poland	-9507.0**	779.3	-9297.4**	763.8
Portugal	-2055.8*	975.5	-2673.9**	955.2
Sweden	4734.5**	880.3	4894.4**	860.6
Slovenia	-8851.4**	1484.1	-8265.5**	1456.5
Austria	0(a)	.	0(a)	.
Manager I Hi.serv.			12858.5**	508.4
Man.+Se1-3 dip			5727.2**	603.6
S.e 0 dip			3008.5**	765.1
Professionals			9162.3**	464.5
Technicians			3834.4**	527.8
Semi-professional			3747.1**	441.3
Skilled servant			2564.8**	513.8
Clerical Occupations			4404.4**	390.3
Sales Occupations			3319.4**	428.6
Skilled Manual workers			1597.5**	414.5
Unskilled Manual w.			1183.8**	444.9
Farm Workers			-345.8	845.7
Farmers			-152.7	627.0
Unskilled Servant			0(a)	.

(a) Ref. Category. (*) $p < 0.05$; (**) $p < 0.01$

a This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

b Weighted Least Squares Regression - Weighted by weight2 dweight*pweight

Appendix V - SPSS Class Schemes Programs adjusted to ESS data File 2002/3

1) EGP (Trento version)

2) EGP (Ganzeboom original)

3) Wright (Trondheim versions)

4) ESP (Trento version)

5) ISEI Index (Ganzeboom original)

6) Treiman Index (Ganzeboom original)

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_____________________________________________________________________________
                    ERIKSON GOLDTHORPE PORTOCARRERO
                                ----------
                            EGP - CLASS SCHEME
_____________________________________________________________________________
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Ivano Bison
University of Trento
Dep. of Sociology and Social Research.

```
/*****************************************************************************************/
/*  This program creates the EGP based on ISCO88 for the ESS data 2002-2003     */

/*                    Program version 1.0 - december 2004                       */

/*****************************************************************************************/

/* Dear user,                                                                              */
/* before run this program not forget to change the file location in the "import" or "get file" line          */
/* the declaration of the ISCO88 variable at the "compute @isko" line                      */


/* Dear user,
/* this program is based on  Ganzeboom SPSS Program (http://www.fss.uu.nl/soc/hg/isko88/)          */
/*    - last fix: summer 1994. -  last fix: may 2001 IIIa and IIIb distinguished                                  */
/*   Overall the two programs are very similar, differences between the my and Ganzeboom Spss      */
/*       program concern only the promotability e the degradability of certain occupations.     */
/*    A first difference, with the Ganzeboom SPSS program concern the extension of the control        */
/*       of own job. In this program I introduce the information on the extension of the control of own job. */
/*       So in the my SPSS program I move from class IIIa and IIIb into class II only the employees    */
/*       supervisor (with 10 or more subordinate) with large extent organize own work           */
/*     and from class II to class I only the employees supervisor (with 10 or more subordinate) with large  */
/*       extent organize own work */.
/*    A second difference is: I do not move the members of the classes V, VI and VII, that declare       */
/*        self-employ but don't have the whole control of their job, into the classes IVa and IVb           */
/*    A third difference is a simple data cleaning specific for the ESS data. For example supervisor  */
/*       unskilled worker that I have moved into skilled workers or self employ farm labour */
/*       into self employ farmer.                                                                 */
/*    Last difference: the ISCO code  (2470 Pubblic service administrative professionals);                */
/*       (7139 Build finiscer, rel. trade work not else class); (8287 Composite products assemblers) not classify */
/*        in Ganzeboom program are here classify (2470 into class II) (7139 into class VI) (8287 into class VII) */.


/*****************************************************************************************/
/*                                    VARIABLES                                          */
/*****************************************************************************************/

/* THIS PROGRAM USES THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL ESS VARIABLES        */

/* emplno                                                                                  */
/* emplrel                                                                                 */
/* njbspv                                                                                  */
/* jbspv                                                                                   */
/* orgwrk                                                                                  */

/* THIS PROGRAM CREATE THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES                   */

/* emplno1                                                                                 */
/* emplrel1                                                                                */
/* njbspv1                                                                                 */
/* jbspv1                                                                                  */

/* THIS PROGRAM CREATE THE FOLLOWING MACRO VARIABLES             */

/* @ISKO                                                                                   */
/* @EGP10                                                                                  */
/* @SEMPL                                                                                  */
```

```
/* @SUPVIS                                                                    */


/*********************************************************************/
/*  BEGIN procedure to define vars @SUPVIS @SEMPL @ISKO */
/*********************************************************************/.

/* Dear user,                                                                 */
/* this part of the program  create the new variables emplno1 emplrel1 njbspv1 jbspv1 */
/* as result of cleans variables emplno emplrel njbspv jbspv and create the macro variables*/
/* @SUPVIS @SEMPL @ISKO                                                       */

/* in the following line you have to specify the data set's variable containing the ISCO88 4-digits information */
/* if you use the original ESS1E05_F1.POR data file:  cancel the asterisk in front of line; modify the path and run this line */
/* remember: if you run this line do not run the following "GET FILE"  line command */

* IMPORT FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.POR'.

/* if you use a SPSS system file ".SAV": modify the path and the file name and run this line     */

GET FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.sav'.

/* insert here the variable name containing the ISCO88 4-digits information of the occupation of the respondent:  in ESS is iscoco.*/

compute @isko = iscoco.

/* Here the program create a copy of emplno emplrel njbspv jbspv */

recode  emplno (else=copy) into emplno1.
recode  njbspv (else=copy) into njbspv1.
recode jbspv (sysmis=-1) (else=copy) into jbspv1.
recode emplrel (else=copy) into @sempl.


/* Here the program create a variable on self-employment "@sempl" with the code=2 for the self-employed */

do if ((emplno1 lt 66666) and (@sempl gt 6)).
        compute @sempl=2.
else if ((emplno1 eq 66666) and (@sempl gt 6)).
        compute @sempl=1.
else if ((emplno1 lt 6666) and any(@sempl,1,3)).
        compute emplno1=99999.
end if.

val labels @sempl 1 'Employee' 2 'Self-Employed' 3 'Working for own family business' 6 'Not applicable' 7 'Refusal' 8 "Don't know" 9 'No answer'
 /jbspv1 1 "Yes" 2 "No" 6 'Not applicable' 7 'Refusal' 8  "Don't know" 9 'No answer'.

do if ((njbspv1 lt 66666) and (jbspv1 gt 6)).
        compute jbspv1=1.
else if ((njbspv1 eq 66666) and (jbspv1 gt 6)).
        compute jbspv1=2.
else if ((njbspv1 lt 6666) and (jbspv1 eq 2)).
        compute njbspv1=99999.
else if ((njbspv1 eq 0) and (jbspv1 eq 1)).
        compute njbspv1=99999.
end if.

/* Here the program create a variable on supervision "@supvis" with the number of supervised person and number of employed */

do if ((@sempl eq 2) and (jbspv1 ne 1)).
        compute @supvis=emplno1.
else if ((@sempl ne 2) and (jbspv1 eq 1)).
        compute @supvis=njbspv1.
else if ((@sempl eq 2) and (jbspv1 eq 1)).
```

```
            compute @supvis=emplno1.
else.
            compute @supvis=emplno1.
end if.

recode @supvis (66666=-2).
recode @sempl (2 ,3=2) (else=1).
exec.
missing value @supvis (77777 thru 99999).
missing value emplno1 (66666 thru 99999).

*****************************************************************.
* END of procedure to define vars @SUPVIS @SEMPL @ISKO.
*****************************************************************.


/*****************************************************************/
/*  BEGIN procedure to define the variable @EGP10                *
/*****************************************************************/.

/* Dear user,                                                                  */
/* this part of the program  create the EGP Class Scheme                       */
/* The first part of the programa is from GANZEBOOM PROGRAM                    */
/* The second part of the program revised the GANZEBOOM PROGRAM                */

*_____________________________________________________
        THIS PART IS FROM THE GANZEBOOM PROGRAM
_____________________________________________________.
** last fix: summer 1994.
** last fix: may 2001 IIIa and IIIb distinguished

do repeat i=@isko / e=@egp10.
compute e=i.
end repeat.

** This module makes sure that managers and owners with certain.
** employment statuses go into the right place.

do repeat iii=@isko / sss=@sempl.
do if (sss eq 2).
. recode iii (6130=1311).
end if.
end repeat.
execute.

do repeat s=@sempl / sv=@supvis / is=@isko.

if ( is eq 7510 and sv le 0) sv=5.
if ((is ge 6100 and is le 6133) and sv ge 1) is=1311.
if ((is ge 9200 and is le 9213) and sv gt 1) is=6132.

do if (sv ge 11).
recode                  is                  (1311=1221)(1312=1222)(1313=1223)(1314=1224)(1315=1225)
(1316=1226)(1317=1227)(1318=1228)(1319=1229)(1300,1310=1220).
end if.

do if (sv ge 1 and sv le 10).
recode                  is                  (1221=1311)(1222=1312)(1223=1313)(1224=1314)(1225=1315)
(1226=1316)(1227=1317)(1228=1318)(1229=1319)(1200 1210 1220=1310).
end if.

if ((is eq 1220 or (is ge 1222 and is le 1229)) and (s eq 2) and (sv ge 11)) is=1210.

end repeat.
execute.

recode @isko (1000= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1100= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1110= 1) into @egp10.
```

```
recode @isko (1120= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1130= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1140= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1141= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1142= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1143= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1200= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1210= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1220= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1221=11) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1222= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1223= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1224= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1225= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1226= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1227= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1228= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1229= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1230= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1231= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1232= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1233= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1234= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1235= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1236= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1237= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1239= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1240= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1250= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1251= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1252= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1300= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1310= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1311=11) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1312= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1313= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1314= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1315= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1316= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1317= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1318= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (1319= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2000= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2100= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2110= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2111= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2112= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2113= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2114= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2120= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2121= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2122= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2130= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2131= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2132= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2139= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2140= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2141= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2142= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2143= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2144= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2145= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2146= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2147= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2148= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2149= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2200= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2210= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2211= 1) into @egp10.
```

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recode @isko (2212= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2213= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2220= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2221= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2222= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2223= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2224= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2229= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2230= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2300= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2310= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2320= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2321= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2322= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2323= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2330= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2331= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2332= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2340= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2350= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2351= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2352= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2359= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2400= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2410= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2411= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2412= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2419= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2420= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2421= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2422= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2429= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2430= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2431= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2432= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2440= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2441= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2442= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2443= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2444= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2445= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2446= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2450= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2451= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2452= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2453= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2454= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2455= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (2460= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3000= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3100= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3110= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3111= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3112= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3113= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3114= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3115= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3116= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3117= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3118= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3119= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3120= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3121= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3122= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3123= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3130= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3131= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3132= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3133= 2) into @egp10.
```

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recode @isko (3139= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3140= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3141= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3142= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3143= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3144= 1) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3145= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3150= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3151= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3152= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3200= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3210= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3211= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3212= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3213= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3220= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3221= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3222= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3223= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3224= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3225= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3226= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3227= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3228= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3229= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3230= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3231= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3232= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3240= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3241= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3242= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3300= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3310= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3320= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3330= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3340= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3400= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3410= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3411= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3412= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3413= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3414= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3415= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3416= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3417= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3419= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3420= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3421= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3422= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3423= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3429= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3430= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3431= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3432= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3433= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3434= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3439= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3440= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3441= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3442= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3443= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3444= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3449= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3450= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3451= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3452= 7) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3460= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3470= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3471= 2) into @egp10.
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recode @isko (3472= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3473= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3474= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3475= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (3480= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4000= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4100= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4110= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4111= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4112= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4113= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4114= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4115= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4120= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4121= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4122= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4130= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4131= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4132= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4133= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4140= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4141= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4142= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4143= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4144= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4190= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4200= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4210= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4211= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4212= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4213= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4214= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4215= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4220= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4221= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4222= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (4223= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5000= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5100= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5110= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5111= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5112= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5113= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5120= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5121= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5122= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5123= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5130= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5131= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5132= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5133= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5139= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5140= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5141= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5142= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5143= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5149= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5150= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5151= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5152= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5160= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5161= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5162= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5163= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5164= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5169= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5200= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5210= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (5220= 3) into @egp10.
```

```
recode @isko (5230= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6000=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6100=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6110=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6111=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6112=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6113=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6114=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6120=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6121=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6122=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6123=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6124=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6129=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6130=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6131=11) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6132=11) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6133=11) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6134=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6140=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6141=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6142=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6150=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6151=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6152=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6153=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6154=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6200=11) into @egp10.
recode @isko (6210=11) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7000= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7100= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7110= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7111= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7112= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7113= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7120= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7121= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7122= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7123= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7124= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7129= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7130= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7131= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7132= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7133= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7134= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7135= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7136= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7137= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7140= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7141= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7142= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7143= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7200= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7210= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7211= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7212= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7213= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7214= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7215= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7216= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7220= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7221= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7222= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7223= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7224= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7230= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7231= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7232= 8) into @egp10.
```

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recode @isko (7233= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7234= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7240= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7241= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7242= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7243= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7244= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7245= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7300= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7310= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7311= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7312= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7313= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7320= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7321= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7322= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7323= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7324= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7330= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7331= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7332= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7340= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7341= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7342= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7343= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7344= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7345= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7346= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7400= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7410= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7411= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7412= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7413= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7414= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7415= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7416= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7420= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7421= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7422= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7423= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7424= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7430= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7431= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7432= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7433= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7434= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7435= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7436= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7437= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7440= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7441= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7442= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7500= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7510= 7) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7520= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7530= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8000= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8100= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8110= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8111= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8112= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8113= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8120= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8121= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8122= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8123= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8124= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8130= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8131= 9) into @egp10.
```

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recode @isko (8139= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8140= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8141= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8142= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8143= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8150= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8151= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8152= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8153= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8154= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8155= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8159= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8160= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8161= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8162= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8163= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8170= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8171= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8172= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8200= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8210= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8211= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8212= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8220= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8221= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8222= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8223= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8224= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8229= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8230= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8231= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8232= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8240= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8250= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8251= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8252= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8253= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8260= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8261= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8262= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8263= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8264= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8265= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8266= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8269= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8270= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8271= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8272= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8273= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8274= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8275= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8276= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8277= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8278= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8279= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8280= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8281= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8282= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8283= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8284= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8285= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8286= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8290= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8300= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8310= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8311= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8312= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8320= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8321= 9) into @egp10.
```

```
recode @isko (8322= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8323= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8324= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8330= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8331=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8332= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8333= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8334= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8340= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8400= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9000= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9100= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9110= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9111= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9112= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9113= 3) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9120= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9130= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9131= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9132= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9133= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9140= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9141= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9142= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9150= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9151= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9152= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9153= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9160= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9161= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9162= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9200= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9210=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9211=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9212=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9213=10) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9300= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9310= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9311= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9312= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9313= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9320= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9321= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9322= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9330= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9331= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9332= 9) into @egp10.
recode @isko (9333= 9) into @egp10.
execute.

*
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------
                        ATTENTION:
          ENDING PART OF THE GANZEBOOM PROGRAM
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------
               BEGIN PART OF TRENTO PROGRAM
_____________________________________________________________.

/* Dear user,                                                                    */
/* This is the second part of the program revised the GANZEBOOM PROGRAM    */

/* here the ISCO Code not classify in Ganzeboom program        */

recode @isko (2470= 2) into @egp10.
recode @isko (7139= 8) into @egp10.
recode @isko (8287= 9) into @egp10.


/* here code promotability and degradability of certain occupations */
```

```
DO REPEAT      E=@EGP10 / IS=@ISKO / sv=@supvis / s=@sempl / o= orgwrk.
COMPUTE        #P=IS.
RECODE         #P (1000 thru 9299=1)(else=0).
compute        #d=is.
recode         #d (1300 thru 1319 3400 thru 3439 4000 thru 5230=1)(else=0).

/* Move self-empl. Lover controllers and Routine non manual with  ISCO 1300 thru 1319 3400 thru 3439 4000 thru 5230 into Self-empl IVa (with code  4) */

IF             ((e eq 3 or e eq 2) and (s eq 2) and (#d eq 1)) e=4.

/* Move self-empl. members of class V, VI, VIIa  with large extent organize own work   with ISCO 1000-9229 into Self-empl IVb (with code 5) */

IF             ((E GE 7 AND E LE 9) AND (S=2) and (#p eq 1) and any(o,1)) E=5.

end repeat.

/* Change code position of self empl. IVa code 4 into code 5 and IVb code 5 into code 6 */

recode @egp10 (4=5)(5=6).

/* Move Self-empl. without employees of class (IVa) into Self-empl. (IVb) and Self-empl. with employees of class (IVb) into Self-empl. (IVa) */

do IF ((@EGP10 eq 5) AND (@supvis  lt 1)).
        compute @EGP10=6.
else IF ((@EGP10 eq 6) AND (@supvis  Ge 1)).
        compute @EGP10=5.
end if.
execute.

/* Move all self-empl. with more of 10 employees into Hi Controllers (I)  */

if ((emplno1 gt 10)) @egp10=1.

/* Move Routine non manual (IIIa) with ISCO code 4142 4190 4200 thru 4215 5000 thru 5239 into Lower sales service (IIIb) */

do repeat egp=@egp10 /isko=@isko.
do if (egp eq 3).
recode isko (4142 4190 4200 thru 4215 5000 thru 5239=4) into egp.
end if.
end repeat.

/* move labor farm (VIIb) self-empl into farmer (IVc) and farmer (IVc) not self-empl into labor farm (VIIb) */

IF ((@EGP10 eq 10) AND (@sempl eq  2)) @egp10=11.
IF ((@EGP10 eq 11) AND (@sempl eq  1)) @egp10=10.

/* Move supervisor unskilled workers (VIIb) into Skilled workers (VI) and Skilled workers (IV) into Manual supervisor (V) */

do if ((@egp10 eq 9) and (@supvis  GE 1)).
        compute @egp10=8.
else IF ((@EGP10 eq 8) AND (@supvis  GE 1)).
        compute @EGP10=7.
end if.

/* Move (supervisor with 10 or more subordinate) with large extent organize own work   of class Lover Controllers (II) into Higher controllers (I) */

IF  ((@EGP10 eq 2) AND (@supvis GE 10) and (orgwrk eq 1)) @EGP10 =1.

/* Move (supervisor with 10 or more subordinate) with large extent organize own work   of class Routine Non-Manual (IIIa) into Lover controllers (II) */

IF  ((@EGP10 eq 3) AND (@supvis GE 10) and (orgwrk eq 1)) @EGP10 =2.
```

```
/* Move (supervisor with 10 or more subordinate) with large extent organize own work   of class Lower sales service (IIIb) into Lower controllers (II) */

IF  ((@EGP10 eq 4) AND (@supvis GE 10) and (orgwrk eq 1)) @EGP10 =2.


/***************************/
/* Define missing value   */
/***************************/

do if (missing(@egp10)).
            recode iscoco (else=copy) into @egp10.
end if.
missing value @egp10 (100 thru 99999).


/***************************/
/* Define value labels      */
/***************************/

Var labels @egp10 'EGP Class scheme: trento version'.
add value labels @egp10
 1 '   I     Profesionals, administrators and managers, higher-grade'
 2 '  II     Profesionals, administrators and managers, lower-grade and higher-grade technicians'
 3 'IIIa    Routine non-manuals, employees, higher-grade '
 4 'IIIb    Routine non-manuals, employees, lower-grade'
 5 'IVa   Small proprietors and employees and self-empl. with empl.'
 6 'IVb   Small proprietors and employees and self-empl. with no empl.'
 7 '   V   Lower-grade technicians and supervisors of manual workers'
 8 '  VI   Skilled manual workers'
 9 'VIIa  Nonskilled manual workers (other than in agriculture )'
 10 'VIIb Agricultural workers'
 11 'IVc Small proprietors and employees and self-empl. farmers'
 100 'Armed forces'
 66666 'Not applicable'
 77777 'Refusal'
 88888  "Don't know"
 99999 'No answer'.

execute.

delete variable emplno1 njbspv1 jbspv1 @sempl @supvis.
```

```
_____________________________________________________________________
                    ERIKSON GOLDTHORPE PORTOCARRERO
                                ----------
                          EGP - CLASS SCHEME
                    original version of  Ganzeboom program
                       (http://www.fss.uu.nl/soc/hg/isko88/)
                                - last fix: summer 1994
                    -  last fix: may 2001 IIIa and IIIb distinguished
_____________________________________________________________________
```


Ivano Bison
University of Trento
Dep. of Sociology and Social Research.


```
/*************************************************************************************/
/*  This program creates the EGP based on ISCO88 for the ESS data 2002-2003     */

/*                    Program version 1.0 - december 2004                          */

/*************************************************************************************/

/* Dear user,
/* this program is the adapted version on ESS data file to the Ganzeboom SPSS Program */
/*                              (http://www.fss.uu.nl/soc/hg/isko88/)                */
/*          - last fix: summer 1994. -  last fix: may 2001 IIIa and IIIb distinguished   */


/* Dear user,                                                                        */
/* before run this program not forget to change the file location in the "import" or "get file" line   */
/* the declaration of the ISCO88 variable at the "compute @isko" line                */


/*************************************************************************************/
/*                                  VARIABLES                                        */
/*************************************************************************************/

/* THIS PROGRAM USES THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL ESS VARIABLES        */

/* emplno                                                        */
/* emplrel                                                       */
/* njbspv                                                        */
/* jbspv                                                         */
/* orgwrk                                                        */

/* THIS PROGRAM CREATE THE FOLLOWING VARIABLES                   */

/* emplno1                                                       */
/* emplrel1                                                      */
/* njbspv1                                                       */
/* jbspv1                                                        */

/* THIS PROGRAM CREATE THE FOLLOWING MACRO VARIABLES             */

* @ISKO                                                         */
* @egp11                                                       */
* @SEMPL                                                       */
* @SUPVIS                                                      */


/*********************************************************************/
/*  BEGIN procedure to define vars @SUPVIS @SEMPL @ISKO */
/*********************************************************************/.

/* Dear user,                                                          */
/* this part of the program  create the new variables emplno1 emplrel1 njbspv1 jbspv1 */
/* as result of cleans variables emplno emplrel njbspv jbspv and create the macro variables*/
/* @SUPVIS @SEMPL @ISKO                                                */
```

```
/* in the following line you have to specify the data set's variable containing the ISCO88 4-digits information */
/* if you use the original ESS1E05_F1.POR data file:  cancel the asterisk in front of line; modify the path and run this line
*/
/* remember: if you run this line do not run the following "GET FILE"  line command */

* IMPORT FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.POR'.

/* if you use a SPSS system file ".SAV": modify the path and the file name and run this line     */

GET FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.sav'.

/* insert here the variable name containing the ISCO88 4-digits information of the occupation of the respondent:  in ESS
is iscoco.*/

compute @isko = iscoco.

/* Here the program create a copy of emplno emplrel njbspv jbspv */

recode  emplno (else=copy) into emplno1.
recode  njbspv (else=copy) into njbspv1.
recode jbspv (sysmis=-1) (else=copy) into jbspv1.
recode emplrel (else=copy) into @sempl.

/* Here the program create a variable on self-employment "@sempl" with the code=2 for the self-employed */

do if ((emplno1 lt 66666) and (@sempl gt 6)).
        compute @sempl=2.
else if ((emplno1 eq 66666) and (@sempl gt 6)).
        compute @sempl=1.
else if ((emplno1 lt 6666) and any(@sempl,1,3)).
        compute emplno1=99999.
end if.

val labels @sempl 1 'Employee' 2 'Self-Employed' 3 'Working for own family business' 6 'Not applicable' 7 'Refusal' 8
"Don't know" 9 'No answer'
 /jbspv1 1 "Yes" 2 "No" 6 'Not applicable' 7 'Refusal' 8  "Don't know" 9 'No answer'.

do if ((njbspv1 lt 66666) and (jbspv1 gt 6)).
        compute jbspv1=1.
else if ((njbspv1 eq 66666) and (jbspv1 gt 6)).
        compute jbspv1=2.
else if ((njbspv1 lt 6666) and (jbspv1 eq 2)).
        compute njbspv1=99999.
else if ((njbspv1 eq 0) and (jbspv1 eq 1)).
        compute njbspv1=99999.
end if.

/* Here the program create a variable on supervision "@supvis" with the number of supervised person and number of
employed */

do if ((@sempl eq 2) and (jbspv1 ne 1)).
        compute @supvis=emplno1.
else if ((@sempl ne 2) and (jbspv1 eq 1)).
        compute @supvis=njbspv1.
else if ((@sempl eq 2) and (jbspv1 eq 1)).
        compute @supvis=emplno1.
else.
        compute @supvis=emplno1.
end if.

recode @supvis (66666=-2).
recode @sempl (2 ,3=2) (else=1).
exec.
missing value @supvis (77777 thru 99999).
missing value emplno1 (66666 thru 99999).

*****************************************************************.
* END of procedure to define vars @SUPVIS @SEMPL @ISKO.
*****************************************************************.
```

```
/* Dear user,                                                                    */
/* this part of the program is from GANZEBOOM and create the EGP Class Scheme    */

/*********************************************************************/
/*  BEGIN procedure to define the variable @EGP11                    *
/*********************************************************************/.


do repeat i=@isko / e=@egp11.
compute e=i.
end repeat.

** This module makes sure that managers and owners with certain.
** employment statuses go into the right place.

do repeat iii=@isko / sss=@sempl.
do if (sss eq 2).
. recode iii (6130=1311).
end if.
end repeat.

execute.

do repeat s=@sempl / sv=@supvis / is=@isko.
if ( is eq 7510 and sv le 0) sv=5.
if ((is ge 6100 and is le 6133) and sv ge 1) is=1311.
if ((is ge 9200 and is le 9213) and sv gt 1) is=6132.

do if (sv ge 11).
recode is (1311=1221)(1312=1222)(1313=1223)(1314=1224)(1315=1225)
        (1316=1226)(1317=1227)(1318=1228)(1319=1229)(1300,1310=1220).
end if.
do if (sv ge 1 and sv le 10).
recode is (1221=1311)(1222=1312)(1223=1313)(1224=1314)(1225=1315)
        (1226=1316)(1227=1317)(1228=1318)(1229=1319)(1200 1210 1220=1310).
end if.
if ((is eq 1220 or (is ge 1222 and is le 1229))
   and (s eq 2) and sv ge 11) is=1210.
end repeat.
execute.



recode @isko (1000= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1100= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1110= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1120= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1130= 2) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1140= 2) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1141= 2) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1142= 2) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1143= 2) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1200= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1210= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1220= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1221=11) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1222= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1223= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1224= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1225= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1226= 1) into @egp11.
recode @isko (1227= 1) into @egp11.
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recode @isko (1232= 1) into @egp11.
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recode @isko (6141=10) into @egp11.
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recode @isko (8224= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8229= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8230= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8231= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8232= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8240= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8250= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8251= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8252= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8253= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8260= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8261= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8262= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8263= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8264= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8265= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8266= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8269= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8270= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8271= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8272= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8273= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8274= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8275= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8276= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8277= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8278= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8279= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8280= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8281= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8282= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8283= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8284= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8285= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8286= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8290= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8300= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8310= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8311= 8) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8312= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8320= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8321= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8322= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8323= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8324= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8330= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8331=10) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8332= 8) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8333= 8) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8334= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8340= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (8400= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9000= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9100= 3) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9110= 3) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9111= 3) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9112= 3) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9113= 3) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9120= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9130= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9131= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9132= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9133= 9) into @egp11.
```

```
recode @isko (9140= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9141= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9142= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9150= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9151= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9152= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9153= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9160= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9161= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9162= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9200= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9210=10) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9211=10) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9212=10) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9213=10) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9300= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9310= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9311= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9312= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9313= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9320= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9321= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9322= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9330= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9331= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9332= 9) into @egp11.
recode @isko (9333= 9) into @egp11.
execute.

DO REPEAT      E=@egp11 / IS=@ISKO / sv=@supvis / s=@sempl.
COMMENT        #P CODES PROMOTABILITY OF CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.
COMPUTE        #P=IS.
RECODE         #P (1000 thru 9299=1)(else=0).
compute        #d=is.
comment        #d codes degradability of certain occupations.
recode         #d (1300 thru 1319 3400 thru 3439 4000 thru 5230=1)(else=0).
IF             ((E=3) AND (SV GE 1)) E=2.
if             ((e eq 3 or e eq 2) and (s eq 2) and (#d=1)) e=4.
IF             ((E GE 7 AND E LE 9) AND (S=2) and (#p=1)) E=5.
IF             ((E=8) AND (SV GE 1)) E=7.
IF             ((E=10) AND (S=2)) E=11.
IF             ((E=4) AND (SV lt 1)) E=5.
IF             ((E=5) AND (SV Ge 1)) E=4.
IF             ((E=2 OR E=3 OR E=4) AND (SV GE 10)) E=1.
end repeat.
execute.

recode @egp11 (4=5)(5=6).

do repeat egp=@egp11 /isko=@isko.
do if (egp eq 3).
recode isko (4142 4190 4200 thru 4215 5000 thru 5239=4) into egp.
end if.
end repeat.

/***************************/
/* Define missing value   */
/***************************/

do if (missing(@egp11)).
            recode iscoco (else=copy) into @egp11.
end if.
missing value @egp11 (100 thru 99999).


/***************************/
/* Define value labels      */
/***************************/
```

```
Var labels @egp11 'EGP Class scheme: Ganzeboom version'.
add value labels @egp11
 1 '   I     Higher controllers'
 2 '  II     Lower controllers'
 3 'IIIa     Routine non-manuals'
 4 'IIIb     Lower sales-service'
 5 'IVa    Self-empl. with empl.'
 6 'IVb    Self-empl. no empl.'
 7 '    V    Manual supervisors'
 8 '   VI    Skilled workers'
 9 'VIIa   Unskilled workers'
 10 'VIIb Farm labors'
 11 'IVc Self-empl. farmers'
 100 'armed forces'
2470 "Pubblic service administrative professionals"
7139 "Build finiscer, rel. trade work not else class"
8287 "Composite products assemblers"
 66666 'Not applicable'
 77777 'Refusal'
 88888  "Don't know"
 99999 'No answer'.

execute.

freq @egp11.

delete variable emplno1 njbspv1 jbspv1 @sempl @supvis.
```

*
_____
ERIK WRIGHT'S CLASS SCHEMES

WR - FULL VERSION OF WRIGHT'S CLASS SCHEME (exploitation model)
WR_SIMP - SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF WRIGHT'S CLASS SCHEME (exploitation model)
WR_P – MODIFIED VERSION OF WRIGHT'S POWER MODEL (ownership, dec.making, work autonomy, with skill as as a new an addititional criteria of differentiation).

_____.

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Program Version (Nov 2004/ April 2005).

```
* Variable construction and spss program of Wright classes.
* Variables in use:
* Iscoco: Occupation, isco88 (COM)
* Emplno: F13 Number of employees
* Emplrel: F12 Employment relation
* Jbspv:    F16 Responsible for supervising other employees
* njbspv:   F17 Number of people responsible for in job
* Empl:     E29 Employment status
* Orgwrk:  F18 To what extent the respondent organize his/her own work
* Wkdscin: E33 Allowed to influence decisions about work direction.

*Three categories of self-empoyed - In a first step we separate between different
  strata of the self-employed according to numbers of employees.

*Spss program for construction 'emplno3'

RECODE emplno (0=0)  (1 thru 9=1)  (10 thru 2000=2)  (ELSE=sysmis)  INTO  emplno3 .
VARIABLE LABELS emplno3 how many employees 3 categories.
val labels emplno3 0 '0 Employees' 1 '1-9 Employees' 2 '10 or more Employees'
EXECUTE .

* Program for constructing 'employed'.

recode emplrel (1=1) (2 3 =0) (else=sysmis) into employed.
Val lab employed 0 'self employed' 1 'employees'.
EXEC.

* Program for constructing 'occr'

compute occr=Iscoco.

recode occr (2212, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2220=1)
(2229, 2230, 3220, 3223, 3224, 3226, 3229, 3231, 3232=2)
(2411=3)
(2320, 2331, 2332, 2340, 2351, 2359, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 2300, 2330, 2350, 3300 =4)
(2310, 2400, 2410, 2431, 2432, 2430 =5)
(2211, 2212, 2213, 2412, 2419, 2441 thru 2445, 2000, 2210, 2440=5.5)
(2111, 2112, 2113, 2121, 2122, 2131, 2139, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 3112,
3141, 3434, 2100, 2110, 2114, 2130, 2140  =6)
(3114, 3117, 3118, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3139, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3211, 3212,
3213, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3116, 3119, 3151=7)
(2446, 2460, 2470, 3423, 3429, 3432, 3460, 3480, 5150 =8)
(2421, 2422, 2429=9)
(2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 5210, 2450, 3470, 3000, 3100, 3110, 3120,
3130, 3140, 3150, 3200, 3210 =10)
(1110, 1141, 1142, 1143, 2352, 3152, 1140=11)
```

(1210, 1231, 1232, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319,
3416=12)
(1225, 1233, 1314, 1315=13)
(3431, 3233, 4115 =14)
(4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4121, 4122, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4144, 4190, 4211,
4212, 4213, 4214, 4215, 4221, 4222, 4223, 3430, 4000, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4200, 4210,
4220=15)
(3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3422, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5230, 9111, 9113, 3400,
3410, 3420, 5200, 9100, 9110=16)
(1221, 1222, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1223, 1224,1311, 1312, 1313, 1200, 1220, 1300, 1310, =17)
(7111 thru 7113, 7121 thru 7137, 7139 thru 7143, 7211 thru 7216, 7221 thru 7224, 7231 thru 7245,
7311 thru 7313, 7321 thru 7324, 7331, 7332, 7341 thru 7343, 7345, 7346, 7411 thru 7413, 7415, 7421,
7422, 7433 thru 7437, 7441, 7442, 8124, 7000, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7300, 7310,
7320, 7330, 7340, 7400=18)
(3441 thru 3444, 3449, 3450, 5161 thru 5163, 5169, 0100, 5160=19)
(5112, 8311, 8312, 8321 thru 8324, 8331 thru 8334, 8340, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330=20)
(7344, 7414, 7416, 7423, 7424, 7431, 7432, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8121 thru 8123, 8131, 8139 thru 8143,
8151 thru 8155, 8159 thru 8163, 8170, 8211, 8212, 8221 thru 8224, 8229 thru 8232, 8240, 8251 thru 8253,
8261 thru 8266, 8269 thru 8287, 8290, 9320, 7410, 7420, 7430, 8000, 8100, 8110, 8120, 8130, 8150, 8200,
8210, 8220, 8250, 8260=21)
(6121 thru 6129, 6142, 9142, 9161,
9311 thru 9313, 9330, 9300, 9310=22)
(6141, 6151 thru 6154, 9211, 9212, 9213, 6140, 6150, 9200, 9210=23)
(3221, 3222, 3225, 3227, 3228=24)
(5113, 5122, 5141, 5140=25)
(5111, 5121, 5131 thru 5139, 5142, 5143, 5149, 9120, 9131 thru 9133, 9141, 9151 thru 9153, 9162, 5000,
5120, 5123, 5130, 9000,9130, 9140, 9150, 9160=26)
(6121 thru 6130, 6111, 6112, 6000, 6100, 6110, 6120=27)
(1100=11) (1230=12) (2420=9) (3230=2) (3433=14) (3440=19) (5100=sysmis).
exe.

val lab occr
1 'Physicians and dentists'
2 'Other medical and paramedical'
3 'Accountants, auditors, actuaries'
4'Teachers: elementary and secondary'
5 'Teachers: university, social sc, librarians'
5.5 'Other univ professionals'
6 'Mathematicians, engineers etc'
7 'Technicians etc'
8 'Public advisors'
9 'Lawyers and judges'
10 'Arts and entertainment'
11 'Managers: public and quasi-public'
12 'Managers: corporate'
13 'Managers: other'
14 'Secretaries'
15 'Other clerical'
16 'Sales'
17 'Foremen'
18 'Crafts'
19 'Government protective workers'
20 'Transportation workers'
21 'Operatives, except transportation'
22 'Laborers, except farm laborers'
23 'Farm Workers'
24 'White collar services'
25 'Skilled manual services'
26 'Lowskilled services'
27 'Farmers and related profession '.
exe.

```
* Program for constructing 'Skill2'

compute skill2=OCCR.
recode skill2 (1, 3, 5, 5.5, 6, 9, 11, 12=1) (2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 25, 27=2) (14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23,
24, 26=3).
value labels skill2 1 'Expert' 2 'Skilled' 3 'Low/semi skilled'.
exe.

* MAN1: How to differentiate between supervisors and managers
        MAN1 is based on the variables wkdcsin, employed, jbspv and orgwrk.

* 1. Program for constructing wdec1
     When using this variable we only include economically active respondents.

recode wkdcsin (0 thru 7=0) (8 thru 10=1) (else=sysmis) into wdec1.
var lab wdec1 1 'wkdcsin collapsed'.
val lab wdec1 1 '8+'.
exec.

* The varaible DP (decision power) is based on jbspv and wdec1 (only for those economic active).

* 2. Program for constructing DP (decision power).

compute DP =0.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=1 & wdec1=1) DP =1.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=1 & wdec1=0) DP =2.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=2 & wdec1=1) DP =3.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=2 & wdec1=0) DP =4.

recode DP  (0=sysmis).
val lab DP
1 'boss w/influence'
2 'boss w/little or mod influence'
3 'not boss w/influence'
4 'not boss w/little or mod influence'.

* We are now ready to construct man1.

* 3. Constructing man1.

compute man1=0.
if (employed=1 &  DP =1 & orgwrk=1)man1=1.
if (employed=1 & DP =1 & orgwrk>2)man1=3.
if (employed=1 & DP =2 & orgwrk=1)man1=2.
if (employed=1 & DP =1 & orgwrk=2)man1=2.
if (employed=1 & DP =2 & orgwrk>1)man1=3.
if (employed=1 & DP =3 & orgwrk=1)man1=2.
if (employed=1 & DP =3 & orgwrk>1)man1=3.
if (employed=1 & DP =4 & orgwrk=1)man1=3.
if (employed=1 & DP =4 & orgwrk>1)man1=4.

recode man1 (0=sysmis).
exec.

val lab man1
1 'managers'
2 'supervisors'
3 'not clear'
4 'not boss'.

* Constructing the simple Wright model - WR SIMP.
```

```
* Program file for constructing WR_SIMP
   Variables needed: Emplno3; Employed; Jbspv; Skill2.

compute WR_SIMP =0.
if (emplno3=2) WR_SIMP =1.
if (emplno3=1) WR_SIMP =2.
if (emplno3=0) WR_SIMP =3.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=1  & skill2=1) WR_SIMP =4.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=2 & skill2=1) WR_SIMP =6.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=1 & skill2=2) WR_SIMP =7.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=2 & skill2=2) WR_SIMP =9.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=1 & skill2=3) WR_SIMP =10.
if (employed=1 & jbspv=2 & skill2=3) WR_SIMP =12.

recode wr_simp (0=sysmis).

VAL LAB WR_SIMP
1 'self empl w/10+ employees'
2 'self empl w/1-9 employees'
3 'self empl w/no empoyees'
4 'expert managers'
6 'expert workers'
7 'skilled manager/superv'
9 'skilled workers'
10 'low skilled manager/superv'
12 'low skilled workers'.

* Constructing the complex Wright model – WR_DM (decision-making)
  - Our variable WR_ SIMP does not differentiate between managers and supervisors
  - It is based on the variable DP which combines wdec1 (se introduction) and leadership (jbspv)
  - DP and orgwrk constitutes the manager variable that separates between managers and supervisors.

* Variables needed: wr_simp; MAN1.

compute WR_DM=0.
if (wr_simp =4 & man1=1) WR_DM =4.
if ((wr_simp =4 or wr_simp =6) & (man1=2)) WR_DM =5.
if ((wr_simp =4 or wr_simp =6) & (man1>2)) WR_DM =6.
if (wr_simp =7 & man1=1) WR_DM =7.
if ((wr_simp =7 or wr_simp =9) & (man1=2)) WR_DM =8.
if ((wr_simp =7 or wr_simp =9) & (man1>2)) WR_DM =9.
if ((wr_simp =10 or wr_simp =12) & (man1=1)) WR_DM =10.
if ((wr_simp =10 or wr_simp =12) & (man1=2)) WR_DM =11.
if ((wr_simp =10 or wr_simp =12) & (man1>2)) WR_DM =12.
if (wr_simp =1) WR_DM =1.
if (wr_simp =2) WR_DM =2.
if (wr_simp =3) WR_DM =3.

recode WR_DM (0=sysmis) (else=copy).
rename var (WR_DM = WR).
exec.

val lab WR
1 'Self empl w/10+ employees'
2 'Self empl w/1-9 employees'
3 'Self empl w/no empoyees'
4 'Expert managers'
5 'Expert supervisors'
6 'Experts'
7 'Skilled managers'
8 'Skilled supervisors'
9 'Skilled workers'
```

```
10 'Low skilled managers'
11 'Low skilled supervisors'
12 'Low skilled workers'.

freq WR.
```

Construction of WR_P (Power Class)

april 8, 2005

* Reconstruction of Wright's original class model based on power and work autonomy.
Experts, skilled workers and unskilled workers are either ending up as semi autonomous employees or workers in this model.
We have also made an addition to Wright's model from the late 1970's differentiating between expert/skilled managers and supervisors.
The new variable PC is a temporary step recoding WR. The new variable WR_P is based on WR (and later PC).
The question, 'Are you allowed to decide how daily work is organized (scale from = 0, no influence to 10, I have complete control).
Those ending up in PC =6 (experts), 7 (skilled workers) and 7,5 (unskilled workers) with low automy (0-7 on variable WKDCORG) are defined as workers.
Those having a values 8-10 on the same variable are defined as semi autonomous..

```
recode WR
(1=1)
(2=2)
(3=3)
(4 7=4)
(10=4.5)
(5 8= 5)
(11=5.5)
(6=6)
(9=7)
(12=7.5)
INTO PC.

compute WR_P= PC.
if ((pc=6 or pc=7) & (wkdcorg ge 8 & wkdcorg le 10)) wr_p=6.
if ((pc=6 or pc=7) & (wkdcorg ge 0 & wkdcorg le 7)) wr_p=6.5.
if (pc=7.5 & (wkdcorg ge 8 & wkdcorg le 10)) wr_p=7.
if (pc=7.5 & (wkdcorg ge 0 & wkdcorg le 7)) wr_p=7.5.
exec.

recode wr_p
(6.5=7) (7=6.5) (else= copy).

FREQ wr_p.

Val lab WR_P
1 'Capitalist'
2 'Small Employers'
3 'Self Empl'
4 'Skilled Managers'
4.5 'Low skilled Managers'
5  'Skilled supervisors'
5.5 'Low skilled Supervisors'
6 'Skilled Semi autonomous'
6.5 'Low skilled Semi autonomous'
```

7 'Skilled workers'
7.5 'Low skilled workers'.

freq wr_p.

ESPING - ANDERSEN

POST - INDUSTRIAL CLASS SCHEME

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```
/*************************************************************************************/
/*  This program  is based on ISCO88 for the ESS data 2002-2003                      */

/*                      Program version 1.0 - december 2004                          */

/*************************************************************************************/


/* Dear user,                                                                        */
/*          this program creates the Esping-Andersen post-industrial class classification      */
/*          This program use the EGP class scheme, before use run ESS EGP class program        */

/* Dear user, please specify the data set containing the ISCO88 4-digits information and EGP10 create by ESS EGP class program */
/* in the following line you have to specify the data set's variable containing the ISCO88 4-digits information and EGP10 variable*/

* GET FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.sav'.

/* OR if you do not have  EGP10 variable please before run "ESS EGP class scheme.sps" program and after run this program */


************************************************************
ATTENTION: This program use the EGP class scheme
                Before use run ESS EGP class program
************************************************************.

recode @isko (1000= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1100= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1110= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1120= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1130= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1140= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1141= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1142= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1143= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1200= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1210= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1220= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1221=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1222= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1223= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1224= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1225= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1226= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1227= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1228= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1229= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1230= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1231= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1232= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1233= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1234= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1235= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1236= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1237= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1239= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1240= 1) into @esp10.
```

```
recode @isko (1250= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1251= 0) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1252= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1300= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1310= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1311=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1312= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1313= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1314= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1315= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1316= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1317= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1318= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (1319= 1) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2000= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2100= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2110= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2111= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2112= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2113= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2114= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2120= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2121= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2122= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2130= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2131= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2132= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2139= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2140= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2141= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2142= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2143= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2144= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2145= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2146= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2147= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2148= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2149= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2200= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2210= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2211= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2212= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2213= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2220= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2221= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2222= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2223= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2224= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2229= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2230= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2300= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2310= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2320= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2321= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2322= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2330= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2331= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2332= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2340= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2350= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2351= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2352= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2359= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2400= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2410= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2411= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2412= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2419= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2420= 2) into @esp10.
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recode @isko (2421= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2422= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2429= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2430= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2431= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2432= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2440= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2441= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2442= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2443= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2444= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2445= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2446= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2450= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2451= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2452= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2453= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2454= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2455= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (2460= 4) into @esp10.
if ((@isko eq 2460) and any(@egp10,1,2,3,5,6,10)) @esp10=2.
recode @isko (2470= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3000= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3100= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3110= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3111= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3112= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3113= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3114= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3115= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3116= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3117= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3118= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3119= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3120= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3121= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3122= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3123= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3130= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3131= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3132= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3133= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3139= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3140= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3141= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3142= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3143= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3144= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3145= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3150= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3151= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3152= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3200= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3210= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3211= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3212= 11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3213= 11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3220= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3221= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3222= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3223= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3224= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3225= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3226= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3227= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3228= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3229= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3230= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3231= 4) into @esp10.
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recode @isko (3232= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3240= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3241= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3242= 9999) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3300= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3310= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3320= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3330= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3340= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3400= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3410= 2) into @esp10.
if ((@isko eq 3410) and any(@egp10,3,4,7,8,9,11)) @esp10=7.
recode @isko (3411= 2) into @esp10.
if ((@isko eq 3411) and any(@egp10,3,4,7,8,9,11)) @esp10=7.
recode @isko (3412= 2) into @esp10.
if ((@isko eq 3412) and any(@egp10,3,4,7,8,9,11)) @esp10=7.
recode @isko (3413= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3414= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3415= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3416= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3417= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3419= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3420= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3421= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3422= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3423= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3429= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3430= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3431= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3432= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3433= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3434= 3) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3439= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3440= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3441= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3442= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3443= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3444= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3449= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3450= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3451= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3452= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3460= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3470= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3471= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3472= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3473= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3474= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3475= 2) into @esp10.
recode @isko (3480= 4) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4000= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4100= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4110= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4111= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4112= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4113= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4114= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4115= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4120= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4121= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4122= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4130= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4131= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4132= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4133= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4140= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4141= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4142= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4143= 7) into @esp10.
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recode @isko (4144= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4190= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4200= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4210= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4211= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4212= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4213= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4214= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4215= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4220= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4221= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4222= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (4223= 7) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5000= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5100= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5110= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5111= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5112= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5113= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5120= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5121= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5122= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5123= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5130= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5131= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5132= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5133= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5139= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5140= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5141= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5142= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5143= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5149= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5150= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5151= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5152= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5160= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5161= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5162= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5163= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5164= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5169= 5) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5200= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5210= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5220= 8) into @esp10.
recode @isko (5230= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6000=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6100=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6110=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6111=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6112=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6113=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6114=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6120=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6121=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6122=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6123=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6124=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6129=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6130=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6131=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6132=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6133=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6134=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6140=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6141=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6142=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6150=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6151=11) into @esp10.
```

```
recode @isko (6152=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6153=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6154=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6200=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (6210=11) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9000= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9120= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9130= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9131= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9132= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9133= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9140= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9141= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9150= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9151= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9152= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9153= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9160= 6) into @esp10.
recode @isko (9162= 6) into @esp10.

recode @isko (1000 thru 1999=1) (2000 thru 2999=2) (3000 thru 3999=3) (4000 thru 4999=4) (5000 thru 5999=5)
                (6000 thru 6999=6) (7000 thru 7999=7) (8000 thru 8999=8) (9000 thru 9999=9) into iscogrp.
execute.

recode @esp10 (sysmis=99) (11=15).

if ((@egp10 eq 7) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=9.
if ((@egp10 eq 8) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=9.
if ((@egp10 eq 9) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=10.
if ((@egp10 eq 10)) @esp10=11.
if ((@egp10 eq 11)) @esp10=12.

if (any(iscogrp,4,5) and any(@egp10,4,8,9) and (@esp10 eq 10)) @esp10=6.
if (any(iscogrp,4,5) and any(@egp10,4,8,9) and (@esp10 eq 9)) @esp10=5.
if (any(iscogrp,4,5) and any(@egp10,4,8,9) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=6.

if ((@egp10 eq 5) and (emplno gt 3)) @esp10=0.
if ((@egp10 eq 5) and  any(emplno,1,2,3) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=1.

if ((@egp10 eq 6) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=1.1.
if ((@egp10 eq 6) and (@esp10 eq 1)) @esp10=1.1.

if ((@egp10 eq 8) and (@esp10 eq 6)) @esp10=5.
if ((@egp10 eq 1) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=1.
if ((@egp10 eq 5) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=1.
if ((@egp10 eq 2) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=2.
if ((@egp10 eq 2) and (@esp10 eq 15)) @esp10=8.
if ((@egp10 eq 1) and (@esp10 eq 15)) @esp10=8.
if ((@egp10 eq 7) and (@esp10 eq 6)) @esp10=5.
if ((@egp10 eq 9) and (@esp10 le 5)) @esp10=6.

if (any(@egp10,4) and (@esp10 lt 5)) @esp10=7.
if ((@egp10 eq 3) and (@esp10 eq 99)) @esp10=7.

*recode @egp10 (sysmis=sysmis) into @esp10.
recode @esp10 (99=sysmis).

/***************************/
/* Define missing value   */
/***************************/

do if (missing(@esp10)).
        recode iscoco (else=copy) into @esp10.
end if.
missing value @esp10 (100 thru 99999).


/***************************/
/* Define value labels      */
```

```
/***************************/

var labels @esp10 'ESP Class Schema'.
value labels @esp10
   0 'Manager I Hi.serv.'
   1 'Man.II Self.empl.1-3 empl.'
1.1 'Self-empl. 0 empl.'
   2 'Professionals'
   3 'Technicians'
   4 'Semi-professionals'
   5 'Skilled servants'
   6 'Unskilled servants'
   7 'Clerical occupations'
   8 'Sales occupations'
   9 'Skilled manual workers'
  10 'Unskilled manual workers'
  11 'Farm workers'
  12 'Farmers'
  100 'armed forces'
  66666 'Not applicable'
  77777 'Refusal'
  88888  "Don't know"
  99999 'No answer'.

execute.

delete var iscogrp.
```

_____

TREIMAN INDEX

TREIMAN

-

PROGRAM BY GANZEBOOM

_____

(http://www.fss.uu.nl/soc/hg/isko88/).

```
/*****************************************************************************************/
/*  This program creates the TREIMAN PRESTIGE SCORE based on ISCO88 */
/*****************************************************************************************/

/* Dear user,                                                                             */
/* before run this program not forget to change the file location in the "import" or "get file" line     */
/* the declaration of the ISCO88 variable at the "compute @isko" line                     */

/* in the following line you have to specify the data set's variable containing the ISCO88 4-digits information */
/* if you use the original ESS1E05_F1.POR data file:  cancel the asterisk in front of line; modify the path and run this line
*/
/* remember: if you run this line do not run the following "GET FILE"  line command */

* IMPORT FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.POR'.

/* if you use a SPSS system file ".SAV": modify the path and the file name and run this line     */

GET FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.sav'.

/* insert here the variable name containing the ISCO88 4-digits information of the occupation of the respondent:  in ESS
is iscoco.*/

**************************.
compute @isko = iscoco.
**************************.

recode @isko (1000=51) into @trei.
recode @isko (1100=67) into @trei.
recode @isko (1110=64) into @trei.
recode @isko (1120=71) into @trei.
recode @isko (1130=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (1140=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (1141=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (1142=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (1143=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (1200=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1210=70) into @trei.
recode @isko (1220=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (1221=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1222=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1223=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1224=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1225=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1226=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1227=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1228=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1229=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1230=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1231=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1232=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1233=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1234=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1235=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1236=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1237=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1239=60) into @trei.
recode @isko (1240=55) into @trei.
recode @isko (1250=65) into @trei.
recode @isko (1251=73) into @trei.
```

```
recode @isko (1252=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (1300=50) into @trei.
recode @isko (1310=50) into @trei.
recode @isko (1311=47) into @trei.
recode @isko (1312=52) into @trei.
recode @isko (1313=52) into @trei.
recode @isko (1314=46) into @trei.
recode @isko (1315=38) into @trei.
recode @isko (1316=52) into @trei.
recode @isko (1317=52) into @trei.
recode @isko (1318=52) into @trei.
recode @isko (1319=52) into @trei.
recode @isko (2000=62) into @trei.
recode @isko (2100=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (2110=69) into @trei.
recode @isko (2111=75) into @trei.
recode @isko (2112=72) into @trei.
recode @isko (2113=69) into @trei.
recode @isko (2114=67) into @trei.
recode @isko (2120=56) into @trei.
recode @isko (2121=69) into @trei.
recode @isko (2122=55) into @trei.
recode @isko (2130=51) into @trei.
recode @isko (2131=51) into @trei.
recode @isko (2132=51) into @trei.
recode @isko (2139=51) into @trei.
recode @isko (2140=63) into @trei.
recode @isko (2141=72) into @trei.
recode @isko (2142=70) into @trei.
recode @isko (2143=65) into @trei.
recode @isko (2144=65) into @trei.
recode @isko (2145=66) into @trei.
recode @isko (2146=66) into @trei.
recode @isko (2147=61) into @trei.
recode @isko (2148=58) into @trei.
recode @isko (2149=56) into @trei.
recode @isko (2200=70) into @trei.
recode @isko (2210=62) into @trei.
recode @isko (2211=69) into @trei.
recode @isko (2212=68) into @trei.
recode @isko (2213=56) into @trei.
recode @isko (2220=73) into @trei.
recode @isko (2221=78) into @trei.
recode @isko (2222=70) into @trei.
recode @isko (2223=61) into @trei.
recode @isko (2224=64) into @trei.
recode @isko (2229=73) into @trei.
recode @isko (2230=54) into @trei.
recode @isko (2300=61) into @trei.
recode @isko (2310=78) into @trei.
recode @isko (2320=60) into @trei.
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recode @isko (9332=22) into @trei.
recode @isko (9333=20) into @trei.
var lab @trei 'Treiman Prestige scores'.

execute.
```

```
_____________________________________________________
          INTERNATIONAL SOCIO ECONOMIC INDEX
                        ------------
                          ISEI - INDEX
                ------------------------------------------------
-
                     PROGRAM BY GANZEBOOM
_____________________________________________________
               (http://www.fss.uu.nl/soc/hg/isko88/).

/*********************************************************************/
/*  This program creates the ISEI based on ISCO88                    */
/*********************************************************************/

/* Dear user,                                                                    */
/* before run this program not forget to change the file location in the "import" or "get file" line  */
/* the declaration of the ISCO88 variable at the "compute @isko" line            */

/* in the following line you have to specify the data set's variable containing the ISCO88 4-digits information */
/* if you use the original ESS1E05_F1.POR data file:  cancel the asterisk in front of line; modify the path and run this line
*/
/* remember: if you run this line do not run the following "GET FILE"  line command */

* IMPORT FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.POR'.

/* if you use a SPSS system file ".SAV": modify the path and the file name and run this line     */

GET FILE='C:\dati\Hakon\ESS1E05_F1.sav'.

/* insert here the variable name containing the ISCO88 4-digits information of the occupation of the respondent:  in ESS
is iscoco.*/

**************************.
compute @isko = iscoco.
**************************.

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recode @isko (1100=70) into @isei.
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recode @isko (8153=35) into @isei.
recode @isko (8154=35) into @isei.
recode @isko (8155=35) into @isei.
recode @isko (8159=35) into @isei.
recode @isko (8160=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8161=33) into @isei.
recode @isko (8162=27) into @isei.
recode @isko (8163=33) into @isei.
recode @isko (8170=26) into @isei.
recode @isko (8171=26) into @isei.
recode @isko (8172=26) into @isei.
recode @isko (8200=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8210=36) into @isei.
recode @isko (8211=36) into @isei.
recode @isko (8212=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8220=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8221=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8222=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8223=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8224=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8229=30) into @isei.
```

```
recode @isko (8230=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8231=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8232=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8233=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8240=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8250=38) into @isei.
recode @isko (8251=38) into @isei.
recode @isko (8252=38) into @isei.
recode @isko (8253=38) into @isei.
recode @isko (8260=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8261=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8262=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8263=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8264=24) into @isei.
recode @isko (8265=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8266=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8269=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8270=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8271=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8272=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8273=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8274=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8275=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8276=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8277=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8278=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8279=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (8280=31) into @isei.
recode @isko (8281=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8282=34) into @isei.
recode @isko (8283=34) into @isei.
recode @isko (8284=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8285=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8286=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8287=34) into @isei.
recode @isko (8290=26) into @isei.
recode @isko (8300=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8310=36) into @isei.
recode @isko (8311=41) into @isei.
recode @isko (8312=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8320=34) into @isei.
recode @isko (8321=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8322=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8323=30) into @isei.
recode @isko (8324=34) into @isei.
recode @isko (8330=26) into @isei.
recode @isko (8331=26) into @isei.
recode @isko (8332=26) into @isei.
recode @isko (8333=28) into @isei.
recode @isko (8334=28) into @isei.
recode @isko (8340=32) into @isei.
recode @isko (8400=24) into @isei.
recode @isko (9000=20) into @isei.
recode @isko (9100=25) into @isei.
recode @isko (9110=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (9111=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (9112=28) into @isei.
recode @isko (9113=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (9120=28) into @isei.
recode @isko (9122=28) into @isei.
recode @isko (9130=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9131=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9132=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9133=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9140=23) into @isei.
recode @isko (9141=23) into @isei.
recode @isko (9142=23) into @isei.
recode @isko (9150=27) into @isei.
recode @isko (9151=25) into @isei.
```

```
recode @isko (9152=27) into @isei.
recode @isko (9153=27) into @isei.
recode @isko (9160=23) into @isei.
recode @isko (9161=23) into @isei.
recode @isko (9162=23) into @isei.
recode @isko (9200=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9210=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9211=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9212=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9213=16) into @isei.
recode @isko (9300=23) into @isei.
recode @isko (9310=21) into @isei.
recode @isko (9311=21) into @isei.
recode @isko (9312=21) into @isei.
recode @isko (9313=21) into @isei.
recode @isko (9320=20) into @isei.
recode @isko (9321=20) into @isei.
recode @isko (9322=24) into @isei.
recode @isko (9330=29) into @isei.
recode @isko (9331=22) into @isei.
recode @isko (9332=22) into @isei.
recode @isko (9333=30) into @isei.
var lab @isei 'ISEI scores'.
```

Execute.