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SERISS (Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences) aims to exploit synergies, foster collaboration and develop shared standards between Europe's social science infrastructures in order to better equip these infrastructures to play a major role in addressing Europe's grand societal challenges and ensure that European policymaking is built on a solid base of the highest-quality socio-economic evidence.

The four year project (2015-19) is a collaboration between the three leading European Research Infrastructures in the social sciences – the European Social Survey (ESS ERIC), the Survey for Health Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE ERIC) and the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA AS) – and organisations representing the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), European Values Study (EVS) and the WageIndicator Survey.

Work focuses on three key areas: Addressing key challenges for cross-national data collection, breaking down barriers between social science infrastructures and embracing the future of the social sciences.

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Executive summary

Socio-economic status (SES) is a measure of an individual's economic and social position. Over the past decades numerous studies have elaborated the measurement and its effect on a set of outcomes, with a predominant focus on the United States and the United Kingdom. In the early 2000s the European Socio-Economic Classification (ESeC) was developed. The 2008 revision of the ISCO occupational coding challenged the ESeC classification, and Eurostat called for an update, which was called the European Socio-Economic Groups (ESeG-2014). The ESeG-2014 classification is a two-level classification of nine groups and 42 subgroups, to ensure a quick and uncomplicated implementation in all statistical sources. Four variables are needed to measure ESeG-2014, notably the two core variables ISCO08 occupation and employment status (employee / self-employed), and two additional variables for people not in paid employment, notably status (retired / student / disabled) and age.

This report D8.13 is a deliverable of [Work Package 8](#) (WP8) of [SERISS](#). It reports on survey questions designed to measure ESeG-2014 at a detailed two-digit level. These survey questions and answers have been translated in 47 languages, facilitating the measurement of the ESeG-2014 classification in 99 countries. With fewer survey questions the one-digit ESeG-2014 classification can be measured. The deliverable provides the coding scheme and the syntax needed to convert the data from the survey questions into the ESeG-2014 classification.

1. Introduction

Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences ([SERISS](#)) is a four-year project that aims to strengthen and harmonise social science research across Europe (2015-19). [Work Package 8](#) (WP8) of SERISS aims to provide cross-country harmonised, fast, high-quality and cost-effective coding of open ended questions on respondents' occupations, industries and education into international standardized classification systems, and to develop a tool to collect standardized social network information. Occupation, industry, employment status, educational attainment and field of education are core variables in many socio-economic and health surveys. Moreover, the size and intensity of social networks are key variables in social surveys. However, their measurement, especially in a cross-cultural, cross-national and longitudinal context, is cumbersome, not sufficiently standardized and often expensive. This work package takes recent scientific and technological developments as an opportunity to improve this situation in order to improve survey measurement quality and provide cost-effective solutions to Research Infrastructures (SERISS Annex 1, European Commission, 2015).

Building on the current technology and the partners' experiences, WP 8 develops a cross-country harmonised, fast, high-quality and cost-effective coding module for the core variables. The module uses a large multi-lingual dictionary with tens of thousands of entries about job titles, industry names, fields of education and training, and employment status categories. Additionally, the module will include country-specific, structured lists of educational qualifications. The module will provide up-to-date codes to classify the variables, using international standardized classification systems. It will facilitate surveys in the ESS, GGP, SHARE and WageIndicator countries and their associated networks to serve infrastructures reaching out to a global audience.

This paper details which questions should be asked in surveys of individuals when aiming to measure an individual's socio-economic status, using the ESeG-2014 classification and provides the coding scheme and the syntax needed to convert the data from the survey questions into the ESeG-2014 classification. This paper builds on work delivered/to be delivered in SERISS D8.3 'Database of occupations' (Tijdens, 2019) and D8.12 'Database of Employment status' (Tijdens, 2016a).

The survey questions related to D8.13 are added to a web-based survey module. See the website <http://surveycodings.org/>, accessible from February 2017 on. See Tijdens (2016b) for their translations in 47 languages to be used in 99 countries, and for the arguments underlying the choice of countries and languages.

2. Measuring socio-economic status (SES)

Introduction

Socio-economic status (SES) is a measure of an individual's economic and social position in relation to others, mostly based on the individual's income, education, and occupation. Over the past decades, quite a number of SES measures have been developed. Most attempts derived the measure based on an analysis of a given dataset, and fewer attempts have been undertaken to design survey questions to measure socioeconomic status. In the academic literature, the measures developed in the UK play a leading role. Over the past decades numerous journal articles have elaborated the measurement and its effect on a set of outcomes, with a predominant focus on the United States and the United Kingdom. For an overview see Erikson and Goldthorpe (2010), Rose and Harrison (2007), Savage (2013). This paper discusses the most recent European attempt to measure socio-economic status, notably the European Socio-Economic Groups (ESeG-2014).

European Socio-Economic Groups (ESeG)

In 1999, the lack of a European-wide approach challenged the European statistical office Eurostat to commission an Expert Group to make recommendations for the development of such a measurement (Meron et al 2014). A European Socio-Economic Classification (ESeC) prototype was defined under the 6th EU Research Framework Programme for the period 2004-2006.¹ The ESeC consortium was led by the Office for National Statistics in the UK (ONS), coordinated by two British teams headed by David Rose and Eric Harrison. In 2007 this effort resulted in a prototype version of a harmonised European Socio-economic Classification (ESeC).² Then a grant from Eurostat was awarded to the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) of four countries (Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary and France) to undertake an empirical analysis of ESeC with the aim to study the comparability of ISCO-88 data, the consistency of the full and reduced versions of ESeC, and the quality and clarity of ESeC across countries. This project was finalised in September 2009.

The 2008 revision of ISCO challenged the ESeC classification, among others because the definition of supervisors is not fully consistent between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08. Following a call from Eurostat, an ESSnet project was launched to define a European socio-economic classification. In 2011 a 2-year project started with the NSIs from France, Italy, the Czech Republic and Hungary, under the coordination of the French statistical institute INSEE. The project was extended until April 2014 to allow access to the first data of the 2011 Labour Force Survey, coded with ISCO-08. The project aimed to develop a new classification starting from ISCO-08, while taking into account the previous experiences of ESeC. The revised classification was called ESeG-2014 (European Socio-economic Groups and not Classification like in ESeC). In 2014 the final report of the ESSnet on the harmonisation and implementation of a European socio-economic classification was published (Meron et al, 2014).

The ESeG project aimed to develop a classification that could be applied to the social statistics of the European Union. It aimed to build ESeG from the second aggregation level of ISCO08, by combining sub-major groups and with some other core variables of the European Surveys. The ESeG-2014 classification is rather simple, because for people in employment, it needs only two variables: the classification of occupations (ISCO_2008, 1 and 2 digit) and the status of employment (employee or self-employed). For people not in employment the ESeG-2014 classification requires two additional variables, notably status (retired / student / disabled) and age.

ESeG-2014 was tested with various kinds of variance analysis, using microdata from the main European surveys for the 6 most recent years (2004 to 2011), notably the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the Adult Education Survey (AES 2007), the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) from EUROFOUND, the European Social Survey (ESS), the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) from Eurostat and other national surveys. Where needed, a conversion table from ISCO-88 to ISCO-08 was used. Three prototypes were tested, of which one was chosen. This prototype distinguishes seven groups for economically active people plus two for the inactive in order to cover the whole population under survey. The seven groups are collapsible to three classes: high class (1+2); middle class (3+4) and working class (5+6+7). All groups have also been split into subgroups. The project argues "The construction of both ESeG levels (groups and subgroups) was prepared solely on two core social variables: 2-digit ISCO-08 code and the status in employment distinction (self-employed vs. employees).

¹ See <https://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/archives/esec> , accessed 20-2-2016, European Socio-economic Classification (ESeC). This project, funded through the Sixth Framework programme of the European Union, was undertaken between October 2004 and September 2006 by a consortium of nine institutions.

² See <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html> , accessed 28-11-2016.

That should ensure quick and uncomplicated implementation in all statistical sources.” (p 27 in Meron et al 2014).

The nine ESeG-2014 groups

The nine ESeG-2014 classification groups and their sub-groups can be seen in Table 1. The coding scheme can be seen in Appendix 1.

Table 1 ESEG classification, according to Meron et al (2014)

ESeG CODE	ESeG-2014 LABEL
1	Managers
1.1	Higher managerial self-employed (ISCO 11, 12, 13 and status=se)
1.2	Lower managerial self-employed (ISCO 14 and status=se)
1.3	Higher managerial employees (ISCO 11, 12, 13 and 01 and status=e)
1.4	Lower managerial employees (ISCO 14 and status=e)
2	Professionals
2.1	Science, engineering and information and communications technology (ICT) professionals (ISCO 21,25)
2.2	Health professionals (ISCO 22)
2.3	Business and administration professionals (ISCO 24)
2.4	Legal, social and cultural professionals (ISCO 26)
2.5	Teaching professionals (ISCO 23)
3	Technicians and associated professionals employees (status= e)
3.1	Science, engineering and ICT technicians and associated professionals (ISCO 31, 35)
3.2	Health associate professionals (ISCO 32)
3.3	Business and administration associate professionals (ISCO 33)
3.4	Legal, social and cultural associate professionals (ISCO 34)
3.5	Non-commissioned armed forces officers (ISCO 02)
4	Small entrepreneurs (status= se)
4.1	Skilled agricultural self-employed workers (ISCO 6)
4.2	Technicians, clerical support, services and sales self-employed workers (ISCO 3, 4, 5)
4.3	Craft and related trades self-employed workers (ISCO 7, 8, 9)
5	Clerks and skilled service workers (status=e)
5.1	General and numerical clerks and other clerical support employees (ISCO 41, 43, 44)
5.2	Customer services clerks (ISCO 42)
5.3	Personal care employees (ISCO 53)
5.4	Armed forced occupations and protective service employees (ISCO 03 and ISCO 54)
6	Industrial and agricultural employees (status= e)
6.1	Building and related trade employees (ISCO 71)
6.2	Food processing, wood working, garment employees (ISCO 75)
6.3	Metal, machinery, handicraft, printing, electrical and electronic trades employees (ISCO 72, 73, 74)
6.4	Stationary plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO 81, 82)
6.5	Drivers (ISCO 83)
7	Less skilled workers (status= e)
7.1	Personal services and sales employees (ISCO 51, 52)
7.2	Blue collar employees and food preparation assistants in elementary occupations (ISCO 92, 93, 94, 96)
7.3	Cleaners and helpers and services employees in elementary occupations (ISCO 91, 95)
7.4	Agricultural employees (ISCO 6)
8	Retired persons (and persons not employed 65 years or more)
8.1	Retired Managers
8.2	Retired professionals
8.3	Retired technicians and associate professionals
8.4	Retired small entrepreneurs
8.5	Retired skilled service workers
8.6	Retired skilled blue-collars
8.7	Retired less skilled workers
8.8	Other inactive aged 65 or more
9	Other non-employed persons
9.1	Students
9.2	Permanently disabled
9.3	Unemployed not elsewhere classified
9.4	Other inactive aged less than 65 years

3. The SERISS survey questions for measuring ESeG-2014

Four variables are needed to measure ESeG-2014, notably the two core variables ISCO08 occupation and employment status (employee / self-employed). For people not in paid employment the additional variables status if not paid work (retired / student / disabled) and age. The survey questions in Table 2 are designed to measure ESeG-2014 at a two-digit, detailed level. However, with fewer survey questions the 1-digit ESeG-2014 classification can be measured. The first column in Table 2 identifies the questions that have to be asked to measure the 1-digit classification. Note that ESeG-2014 does not assign socio-economic codes to children. Therefore the ESeG-2014 survey questions assume that respondents are older than 10 years of age.

ESeG categories 1 to 8 require information about respondents' occupation. The survey question concerning occupation and the related occupation database is discussed in SERISS D8.3 'Database of occupations + explanatory note' (Tijdens, 2019). The final database (called occupation_API) of 4,000 occupational titles is scheduled in M48 of the SERISS project (June 2019), but from M18 on a database of approximately 1,700 occupational titles will be included in the module for 99 countries at <http://surveycodings.org/>. Note that all titles are coded according to ISCO-08 4-digit. This code can easily be truncated to ISCO-08 1-digit and 2-digit codes. The variables are called respectively ISCO0801 and ISCO0802. Note finally that the gender question, which is included in the survey, is not relevant for ESeG-2014, but for some countries it is needed for the survey question about occupation, because these countries have a female and a male version of the occupational titles.

ESeG category 8 'Retired persons (and persons not employed 65 years or more)' is broken down into 8 sub-categories, based on last occupation and employment status in last job. In this category retired persons are defined as persons who are currently without a job but who previously have had a job and who have identified themselves as retired. To classify them in the right sub-category this group is asked two survey questions, notably the occupational title of their last job and the employment status of their last job. Category 8 also consists of persons aged 65 and older who never have had paid work. Persons older than 65 with paid work are not classified in ESeG-2014 category 8.

ESeG category 9 'Other non-employed persons' is broken down into four groups: students, permanently disabled, unemployed not elsewhere classified and other inactive aged less than 65 years. To identify students, the survey has a question 'Are you currently... In full-time education / student [Y/N]', asked to respondents aged 10-64 years of age. If ticked Y, the respondent is assigned to category 9.1, even when this person has a job. This job is considered being a job-on-the-side, and the full-time study is considered the main activity. To identify disabled persons for category 9.2, the survey has a question 'Are you currently... Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability [Y/N]'. This question is only asked to persons without a paid job.

The SPSS syntax for the coding scheme from the survey questions in Table 2 in to ESeG-2014 classification codes can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 2 Survey questions for measuring ESeG-2014 socio-economic status

ESEG 1 dgt	ID	ROUTING	ITEM TYPE	SURVEY TEXT
y	yybirth	ASK ALL	question	When were you born?
y	yybirth_yrs		option	Years 1920 - current
y	sex	IF Age > 10 yrs	question	What is your gender?
y	sex_1		option	Woman
y	sex_2		option	Man
y	nrofjob1	IF Age > 10 yrs	question	Do you have a paid job?
y	nrofjob1_hint		hint	As an employee, self-employed or otherwise
y	nrofjob1_1		option	Yes
y	nrofjob1_0		option	No
y	contstno	IF nrofjob1_0	question	Have you ever had a paid job?
y	contstno_1		option	Yes
y	contstno_0		option	No
y	contst71	IF nrofjob1_1	question	Are you mainly...
y	contst71_hint		hint	If you have more than one job, please answer with reference to your main job.
y	contst71_140		option	Employee
y	contst71_141		option	Civil servant
y	contst71_202		option	Self-employed without employees, freelancer
y	contst71_201		option	Employer with employees
y	contst71_103		option	Paid family worker
y	contst71_825		option	Apprentice, trainee
y	contst71_950		option	Other
	GROUP_curr		matrix group	Are you currently...
n	wrk_student	IF 10-64 yrs	matrix question	In full-time education / student
y	wrk_retired	IF nrofjob1_0	matrix question	Retired
n	notwrk_sick	IF nrofjob1_0	matrix question	Unable to work due to long-term illness or disability
y	GROUP_curr_1		matrix option	Yes
y	GROUP_curr_0		matrix option	No
y	occupai3	IF nrofjob1_1	question	What is your occupation?
y	occupai3_hint		hint	If your occupation is not in the list, please select the one that comes closest
y	occupai3_API		option	API
n	u_occupai3	IF contstno_1 and wrk_retired_1	question	What was your occupation?
n	u_occupai3_hint		hint	If your occupation is not in the list, please select the one that comes closest
n	u_occupai3_API		option	API
n	firmpri1	IF u_occupai3_API > 3000000000000	question	Did you work as ...
n	firmpri1_140		option	Employee
n	firmpri1_141		option	Civil servant
n	firmpri1_202		option	Self-employed without employees, freelancer
n	firmpri1_201		option	Employer with employees
n	firmpri1_950		option	Other

The household reference person (HRP)

Over the past decades, the unit of analysis of the SES measures has been discussed. Whereas the household has been the preferred unit of analysis, most survey data identifies individuals rather than households. Allowing an analysis of household's SES involves deciding which household member best defines this. This person is called the household reference person (HRP).

The ESeG classification aims at individuals, because in many countries the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of individuals, not of households. Our survey questions have one question that could be used to identify an individual's position as a HRP. A yes-answer to

this question identifies the HRP. Note however, that this question is available for many but not all 47 languages.

Table 3 Measuring the household reference person

ID	ROUTING	ITEM TYPE	SURVEY TEXT
hhrespin	IF Age > 10 yrs	question	I am the person who contributes most to household income
hhrespin_1		hhrespin_1	Yes
hhrespin_0		hhrespin_0	No / Not applicable

4. How survey holders can use the survey questions to generate the ESeG classification

Survey holders can use the survey questions discussed above to generate the ESeG-2014 classification in their survey. This use is for free until the end of the SERISS project, but they remain available after the project. The questions are available at the website <http://surveycodings.org/>, accessible from February 2017 on. The page about socio-economic classifications provides information for the following topics: a) Background and concepts; b) Classification; c) Survey questions; d) Demo; e) Live search; f) Downloads.

The survey questions and coding tools are currently presented in Web-mode only. Demonstrations of the tools in other modes are expected to be delivered later in this project.

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Appendix 1 Coding scheme ESEG

ESEG CODE	ESEG LABEL	ISCO 1-DIGIT	ISCO 2-DIGIT	STATUS IN EMPLOYM.	AGE	Status if No paid work
1	Managers	1	N/A	SE, E	N/A	N/A
1,1	Higher managerial self-employed	1	11, 12, 13	SE	N/A	N/A
1,2	Lower managerial self-employed	1	14	SE	N/A	N/A
1,3	Higher managerial employees	1	11, 12, 13, 01	E	N/A	N/A
1,4	Lower managerial employees	1	14	E	N/A	N/A
2	Professionals	2	N/A	SE, E	N/A	N/A
2,1	Science, engineering and information and communications technology (ICT) professionals (ISCO 21,25)	2	21,25	SE, E	N/A	N/A
2,2	Health professionals	2	22	SE, E	N/A	N/A
2,3	Business and administration professionals	2	24	SE, E	N/A	N/A
2,4	Legal, social and cultural professionals	2	26	SE, E	N/A	N/A
2,5	Teaching professionals	2	23	SE, E	N/A	N/A
3	Technicians and associated professionals employees	3	N/A	E	N/A	N/A
3,1	Science, engineering and ICT technicians and associated professionals	3	31, 35	E	N/A	N/A
3,2	Health associate professionals	3	32	E	N/A	N/A
3,3	Business and administration associate professionals	3	33	E	N/A	N/A
3,4	Legal, social and cultural associate professionals	3	34	E	N/A	N/A
3,5	Non-commissioned armed forces officers	0	02'	E	N/A	N/A
4	Small entrepreneurs	> 2	N/A	SE	N/A	N/A
4,1	Skilled agricultural self-employed workers	6	6	SE	N/A	N/A
4,2	Technicians, clerical support, services and sales self-employed workers	3, 4, 5	N/A	SE	N/A	N/A
4,3	Craft and related trades self-employed workers	7, 8, 9	N/A	SE	N/A	N/A
5	Clerks and skilled service workers	4, 5	N/A	E	N/A	N/A
5,1	General and numerical clerks and other clerical support employees	4	41, 43, 44	E	N/A	N/A
5,2	Customer services clerks	4	42	E	N/A	N/A
5,3	Personal care employees	5	53	E	N/A	N/A
5,4	Armed forced occupations and protective service employees	0, 5	03, 54	E	N/A	N/A
6	Industrial and agricultural employees	7, 8	N/A	E	N/A	N/A
6,1	Building and related trade employees	7	71	E	N/A	N/A
6,2	Food processing, wood working, garment employees	7	75	E	N/A	N/A
6,3	Metal, machinery, handicraft, printing, electrical and electronic trades employees	7	72, 73, 74	E	N/A	N/A
6,4	Stationary plant and machine operators and assemblers	8	81, 82	E	N/A	N/A

ESEG CODE	ESEG LABEL	ISCO 1-DIGIT	ISCO 2-DIGIT	STATUS IN EMPLOYM.	AGE	Status if No paid work
6,5	Drivers	8	83	E	N/A	N/A
7	Less skilled workers (status= e)	5, 6, 9	N/A	E	N/A	N/A
7,1	Personal services and sales employees	5	51, 52	E	N/A	N/A
7,2	Blue collar employees and food preparation assistants in elementary occupations	9	92, 93, 94, 96	E	N/A	N/A
7,3	Cleaners and helpers and services employees in elementary occupations	9	91, 95	E	N/A	N/A
7,4	Agricultural employees	6	N/A	E	N/A	N/A
8	Retired persons (and persons not employed 65 years or more)	N/A	N/A	NO EMPL.	> 64	Retired
8,1	Retired Managers	1	N/A	SE, E	N/A	Retired
8,2	Retired professionals	2	N/A	SE, E	N/A	Retired
8,3	Retired technicians and associate professionals	3	N/A	E	N/A	Retired
8,4	Retired small entrepreneurs	> 2	N/A	SE	N/A	Retired
8,5	Retired skilled service workers	4, 5	N/A	E	N/A	Retired
8,6	Retired skilled blue-collars	7, 8	N/A	E	N/A	Retired
8,7	Retired less skilled workers	5, 6, 9	N/A	E	N/A	Retired
8,8	Other inactive aged 65 or more	N/A	N/A	NO EMPL.	> 64	Retired
9	Other non-employed persons	N/A	N/A	NO EMPL.	< 65	No paid work
9,1	Students	N/A	N/A	NO EMPL.	< 65	Student
9,2	Permanently disabled	N/A	N/A	NO EMPL.	< 65	Disabled
9,3	Unemployed not elsewhere classified	N/A	N/A	NO EMPL.	< 65	No paid work
9,4	Other inactive aged less than 65 years	N/A	N/A	NO EMPL.	< 65	No paid work

Appendix 2 SPSS Syntax for coding scheme ESeG-2014

<pre> syntax IF (ISCO0801 =1 and nrofjob1 = 1) ESeG_2014 = 1. IF (ISCO0802 = 11 or ISCO0802 = 12 or ISCO0802 = 13) and (const71 = 201 or const71 = 202) ESeG_2014 = 1.1. IF (ISCO0802 = 14 and (const71 = 201 or const71 = 202)) ESeG_2014 = 1.2. IF (ISCO0802 = 11 or ISCO0802 = 12 or ISCO0802 = 13 or ISCO0802 = 1) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800) ESeG_2014 = 1.3. IF (ISCO0802 = 14 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 1.4. IF (ISCO0801 =2 and nrofjob1 = 1) ESeG_2014 = 2 . IF ((ISCO0802 = 21 or ISCO0802 = 25) and (nrofjob1 = 1)) ESeG_2014 = 2.1. IF (ISCO0802 = 22 and nrofjob1 = 1) ESeG_2014 = 2.2. IF (ISCO0802 = 24 and nrofjob1 = 1) ESeG_2014 = 2.3. IF (ISCO0802 = 26 and nrofjob1 = 1) ESeG_2014 = 2.4. IF (ISCO0802 = 23 and nrofjob1 = 1) ESeG_2014 = 2.5. IF (ISCO0801 = 3 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 3 . IF ((ISCO0802 = 31 or ISCO0802 = 35) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 3.1. IF (ISCO0802 = 32 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 3.2. IF (ISCO0802 = 33 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 3.3. IF (ISCO0802 = 34 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 3.4. IF (ISCO0802 = 2 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 3.5. IF (ISCO0801 => 2 and (const71 = 201 or const71 = 202)) ESeG_2014 = 4 . IF (ISCO0801 = 6 and (const71 = 201 or const71 = 202)) ESeG_2014 = 4.1. IF ((ISCO0801 = 3 or ISCO0801 = 4 or ISCO0801 = 5) and (const71 = 201 or const71 = 202)) ESeG_2014 = 4.2. IF ((ISCO0801 = 7 or ISCO0801 = 8 or ISCO0801 = 9) and (const71 = 201 or const71 = 202)) ESeG_2014 = 4.3. IF ((ISCO0801 = 4 or ISCO0801 = 5) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 5 . IF ((ISCO0802 = 41 or ISCO0802 = 43 or ISCO0802 = 44) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 5.1. IF (ISCO0802 = 42 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 5.2. IF (ISCO0802 = 53 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 5.3. IF ((ISCO0802 = 3 or ISCO0802 = 54) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 5.4. IF ((ISCO0801 = 7 or ISCO0801 = 8) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 6 . IF ((ISCO0802 = 71 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 6.1. IF ((ISCO0802 = 75 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 6.2. IF ((ISCO0802 = 72 or ISCO0802 = 73 or ISCO0802 = 74) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 6.3. IF ((ISCO0802 = 81 or ISCO0802 = 82) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 6.4. IF (ISCO0802 = 83 and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 6.5. IF ((ISCO0801 = 5 or ISCO0801 = 6 or ISCO0801 = 9) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 7 . IF ((ISCO0802 = 51 or ISCO0802 = 52) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 7.1. IF ((ISCO0802 = 92 or ISCO0802 = 93 or ISCO0802 = 94 or ISCO0802 = 96) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 7.2. IF ((ISCO0802 = 91 or ISCO0802 = 95) and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 7.3. IF (ISCO0802 = and (const71 < 200 or const71 > 800)) ESeG_2014 = 7.4. IF (wrk_retired = 1 or (age > 64 and conststno=0)) ESeG_2014 = 8 . IF (conststno = 1 and wrk_retired = 1 and ISCO0801 = 1) ESeG_2014 = 8.1. IF (conststno = 1 and wrk_retired = 1 and ISCO0801 = 2) ESeG_2014 = 8.2. IF (conststno = 1 and wrk_retired = 1 and ISCO0801 = 3) ESeG_2014 = 8.3. IF (conststno = 1 and wrk_retired = 1 and (firmpri1 = 202 or firmpri1 = 201) and ISCO0801 = > 2) ESeG_2014 = 8.4. IF (conststno = 1 and wrk_retired = 1 and ISCO0801 = 4) ESeG_2014 = 8.5. IF (conststno = 1 and wrk_retired = 1 and (ISCO0801 = 7 or ISCO0801 = 8) ESeG_2014 = 8.6. IF (conststno = 1 and wrk_retired = 1 and (ISCO0801 = 5 or ISCO0801 = 6 or ISCO0801 = 9) ESeG_2014 = 8.7. IF (age > 64 and (conststno = 0 or missing(ISCO0801)) ESeG_2014 = 8.8. IF (age < 65 and nrofjob1 = 0) ESeG_2014 = 9 . IF (wrk_student = 1 and age < 65 and nrofjob1 = 0 and age < 65) ESeG_2014 = 9.1. IF (notwrk_sick = 1 and age < 65 and nrofjob1 = 0) ESeG_2014 = 9.2. IF (conststno = 1 and age<65 and nrofjob1 = 0) ESeG_2014 = 9.3. EXECUTE. IF (missing(ESeG_2014)) ESeG_2014 = 9.4. EXECUTE. </pre>
