

Derivations of Social Class (SC) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG)
from the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000)
and the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010)

Introduction

In 2001 the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) replaced Social Class by Occupation (SC, also known as Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-economic Group (SEG) as the official socio-economic classification in the UK. Consequently, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) did not support the continuation of the former measures using SOC2000 and SOC2010 (see Rose and Pevalin, 2003).

As the NS-SEC was designed to be used with the Standard Occupational Classification 1990 (SOC90) and the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000) it could not be applied to many of the longitudinal datasets which started prior to 1990 such as the ONS Longitudinal Study and the 1958 and 1970 birth cohorts. To assist with maintaining comparability in these important longitudinal studies, David Rose and David Pevalin constructed derivation matrices for SC and SEG using SOC2000. These have been available on this website since 2002.

In 2010 the Standard Occupational Classification was revised (SOC2010). This necessitated the revision of the NS-SEC derivation matrices which was funded by ONS and undertaken by David Rose and David Pevalin (see Standard Occupational Classification 2010. Volume 3: The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification: (Rebased on the SOC2010) User Manual. ISBN 978-0-230-27224-8).

The change in SOC also meant that the derivation matrices for SC and SEG needed to be updated to SOC2010. This work was funded by a research grant from the British Academy to David Pevalin. Users of these SOC2010 matrices are asked to acknowledge the support of the British Academy in any reports or publications.

As with the previous exercise in constructing SC and SEG derivation matrices from SOC2000, we did not make any changes to SC and SEG allocations that we believe may have been undertaken by ONS in order to catch up with SOC2010 and other secular changes (see Rose and Pevalin, 2005).

We used a Labour Force Survey 1996/7 quarter that had been coded to SOC90, SOC2000 and SOC2010 by ONS. Special permission was granted by ONS to use these data for this project. The level of agreement between the SOC90 and SOC2000 derivations of SC and SEG are 94.8% and 91.7% respectively. The level of agreement between the SOC2000 and SOC2010 derivations of SC and SEG are 97.6% and 94.9% respectively.

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Technical

In addition to occupation coded to either SOC2000 or SOC2010, you will need information on employment status. Create a variable - empstat - with the following categories:

1	self-employed with 25 or more employees
2	self-employed with less than 25 employees
3	self-employed with no employees
4	manager in an establishment with 25 or more employees
5	manager in an establishment with less than 25 employees
6	supervisor
7	employee

The appropriate derivation matrix is matched onto your data by either SOC2000 or SOC2010. This will create seven new variables in your data - se25p, sel25, seno, man25p, manl25, sup, and emp.

To use these new variables to create a SC or SEG value for each case then:

```
if empstat=1 then SC/SEG=se25p
if empstat=2 then SC/SEG=sel25
if empstat=3 then SC/SEG=seno
if empstat=4 then SC/SEG=man25p
if empstat=5 then SC/SEG=manl25
if empstat=6 then SC/SEG=sup
if empstat=7 then SC/SEG=emp
```

These derivation matrices are 'stuffed' – i.e., all the cells have a corresponding SC or SEG value. Some of the SOC/employment status combinations are ineligible and these are shown as shaded in the Excel file. ONS uses 'priority rules' for 'stuffing' derivation matrices and these have been applied. If a case does not have information for employment status then allocate the SC/SEG value for employee (empstat=7)

The values in the SC/SEG variables are:

Social Class

Value	Class	Description
10	I	Professional, etc occupations
20	II	Managerial and Technical occupations
31	IIIN	Skilled occupations - Non-manual
32	IIIM	Skilled occupations - Manual
40	IV	Partly skilled occupations
50	V	Unskilled occupations
60	VI	Armed forces

Socio-economic Groups

Value	Class	Description
11	1.1	Employers in industry, commerce, etc large establishments
12	1.2	Managers in central and local government, industry, commerce, etc large establishments
21	2.1	Employers in industry, commerce, etc small establishments
22	2.2	Managers in industry, commerce, etc small establishments
30	3	Professional workers - self-employed
40	4	Professional workers - employees
51	5.1	Intermediate non-manual workers - ancillary workers and artists
52	5.2	Intermediate non-manual workers - foremen and supervisors non-manual
60	6	Junior non-manual workers
70	7	Personal service workers
80	8	Foremen and supervisors - manual
90	9	Skilled manual workers
100	10	Semi-skilled manual workers
110	11	Unskilled manual workers
120	12	Own account workers other than professional
130	13	Farmers - employers and managers
140	14	Farmers - own account
150	15	Agricultural workers
160	16	Members of armed forces

Bibliography

Rose, D. and Pevalin, D.J. (eds) (2003) *A Researcher's Guide to the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification*. London: Sage Publications. ISBN 0-7619-7322-2

Rose, D. and Pevalin, D.J. with O'Reilly, K. (2005) *The NS-SEC: Origins, Development and Use*. London: Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 1-4039-9648-2