

# Creating comparative occupational data within the ESS: problems and possibilities

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#### Structure of the presentation

- Methods for the collection and coding of occupational information
- O What have we learnt from ISCO88(COM)?
- O What new tools are now becoming available?
- Where should a programme of quality improvement be focussed?



## Collecting/coding occupational information

- Self-assignment versus occupational description?
- More detail may not be more helpful
- The need for the interviewer to understand the occupational classification
- Control of the coding process
- Setting targets for validity and reliability



# Lessons from ISCO88(COM)

- The problem of common interpretation
- The use of cross-walks from national classifications (NACE, establishment size)
- The problem of comparison
- The culture of job titles, status and work organisation (the 'managers' problem in the UK)



# The 'managers' problem in the UK

#### **ISCO88 Major Group 1**

- Nearly all EU countries and the US show a deviation from the EU average of +/- 2.5 percentage points (2003).
- The UK and Ireland stand out by showing a deviation of +6 percentage points.
- Similar tabulations received by the IER from Eurostat for 2006 show the same pattern.



# Redefining managers in the UK SOC

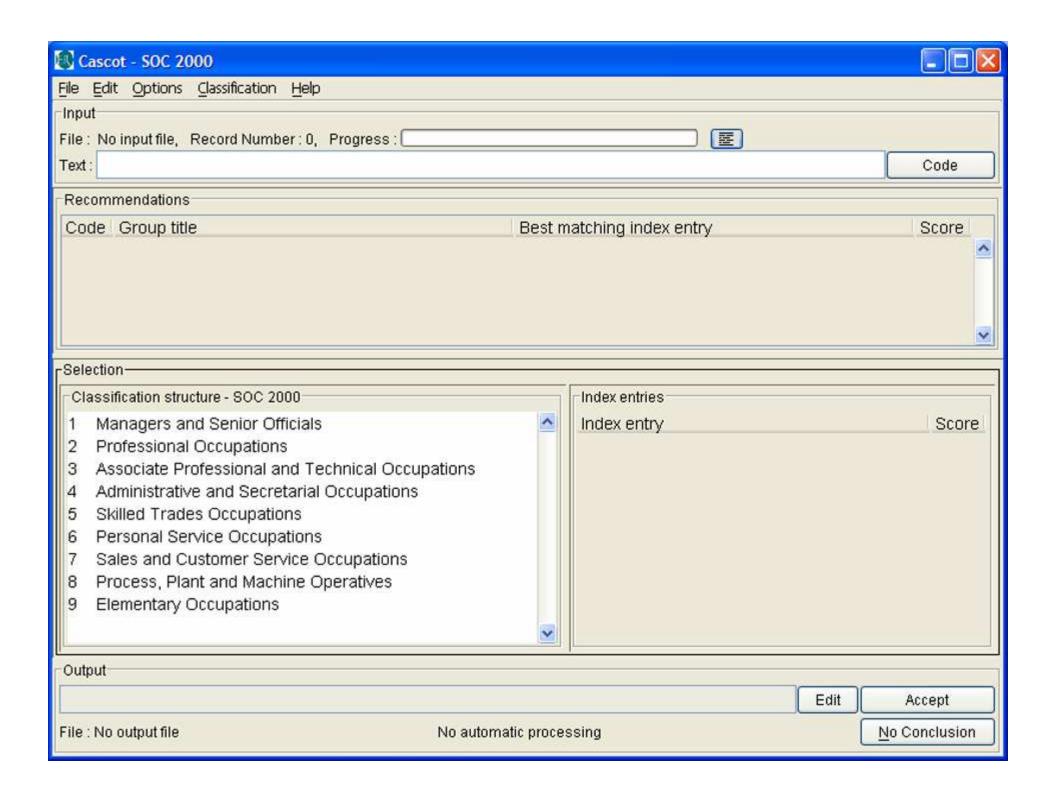
For SOC2010 Managers will be redefined:

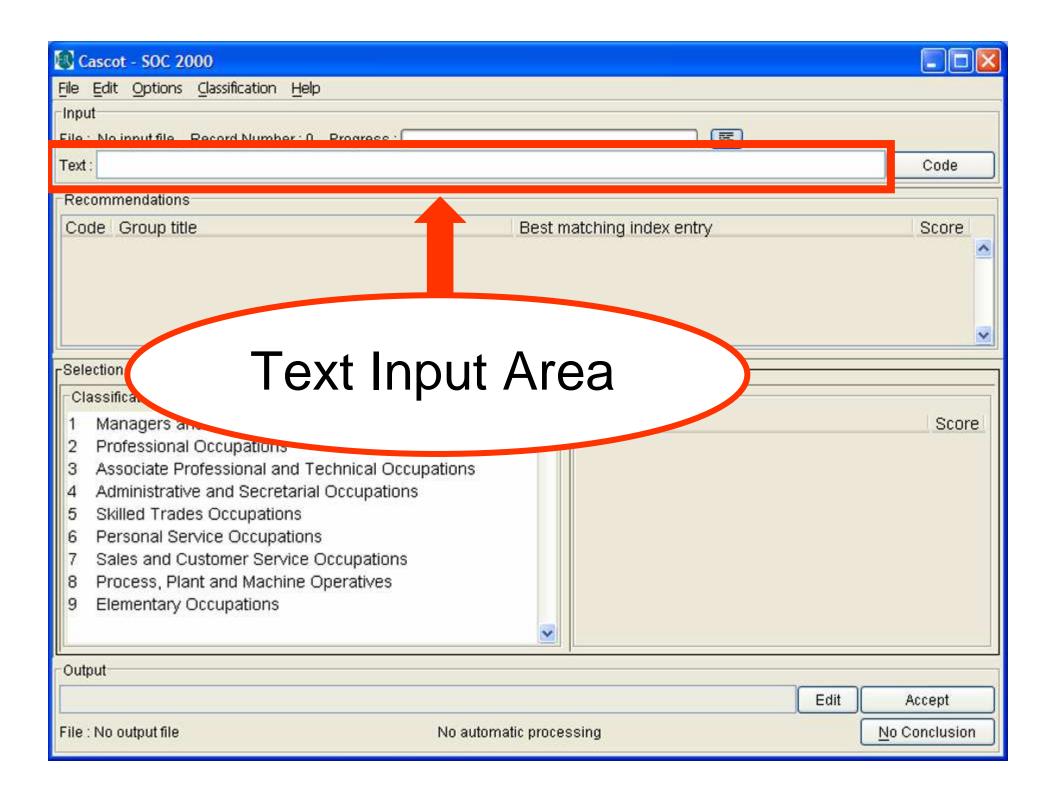
- SOC2000: This major group covers occupations whose main tasks consist of the direction and coordination of the functioning of organisations and businesses, including internal departments and sections, often with the help of subordinate managers and supervisors.
- SOC2010: This major group covers occupations whose tasks consist of *planning*, directing and coordinating *resources* to achieve the *efficient* functioning of organisations and businesses.

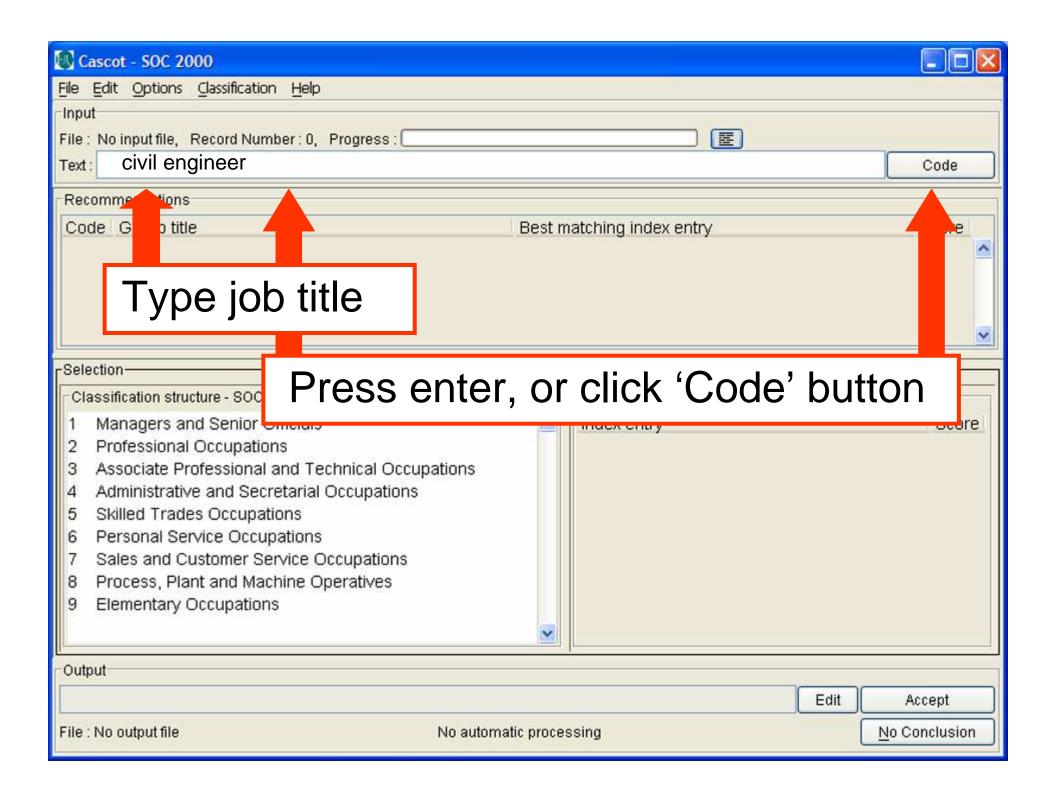


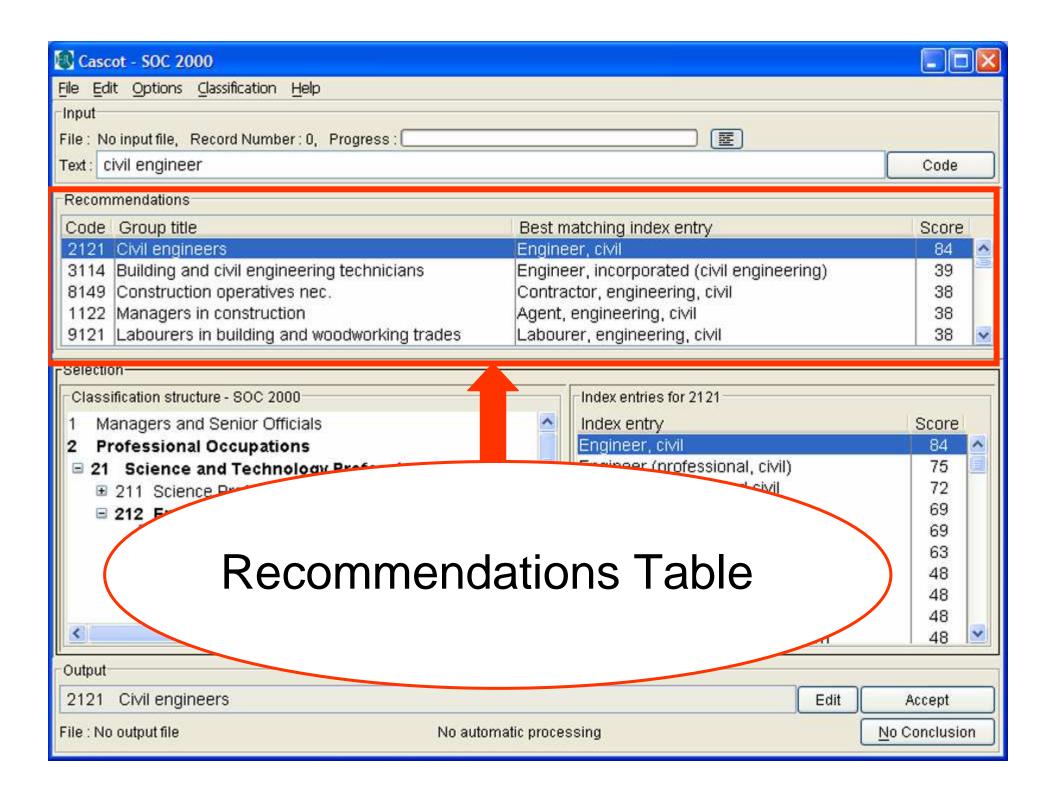
### New tools for occupational coding

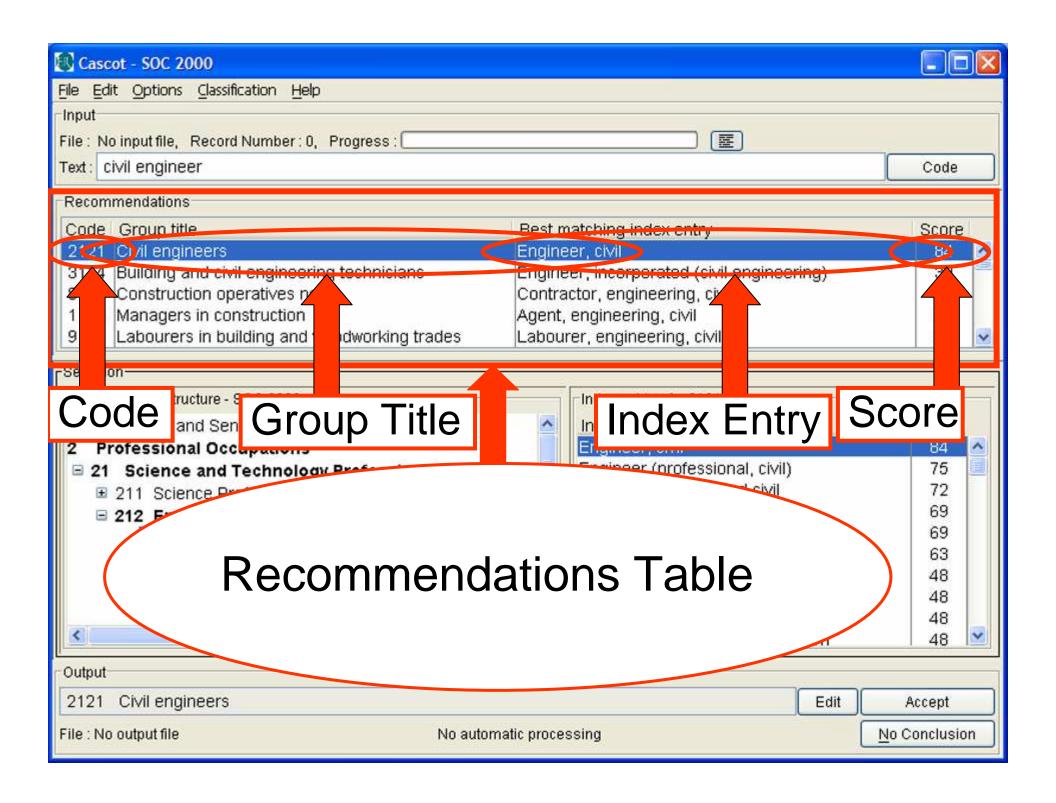
- Occupational coding used to be the most time intensive activity in survey coding
- Computer assisted techniques have now abolished most of the drudgery
- Need for as much care and attention in the coding process as before
- CASCOT a flexible coding tool

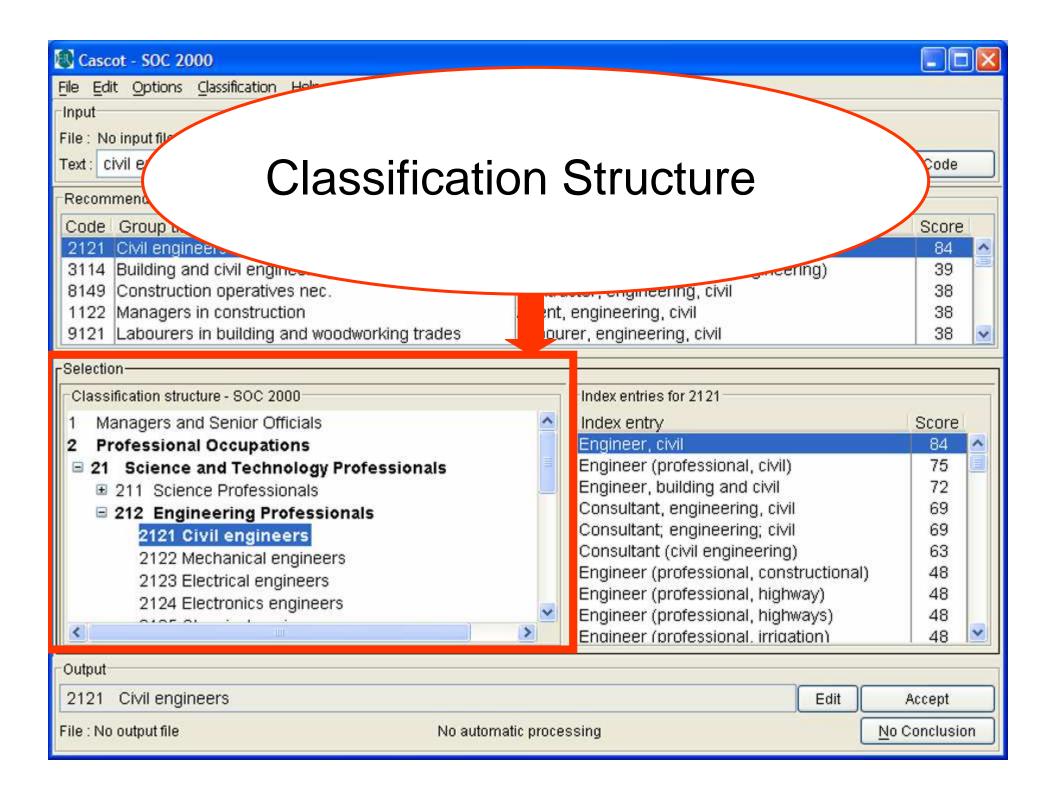


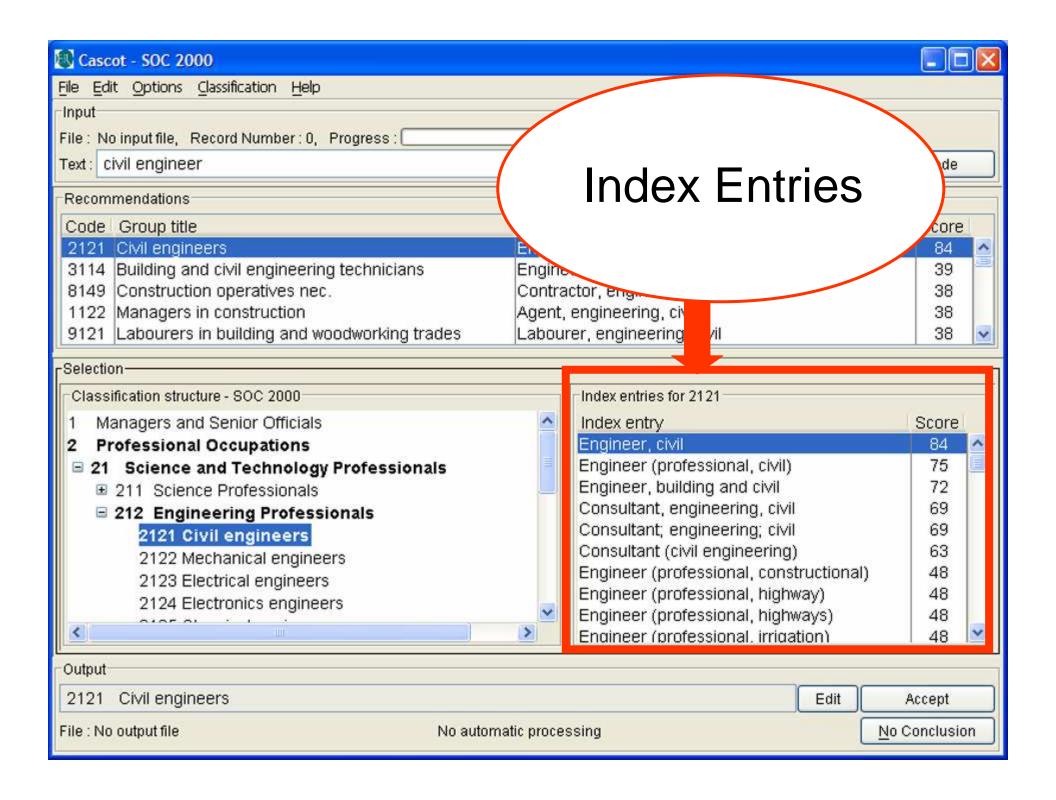


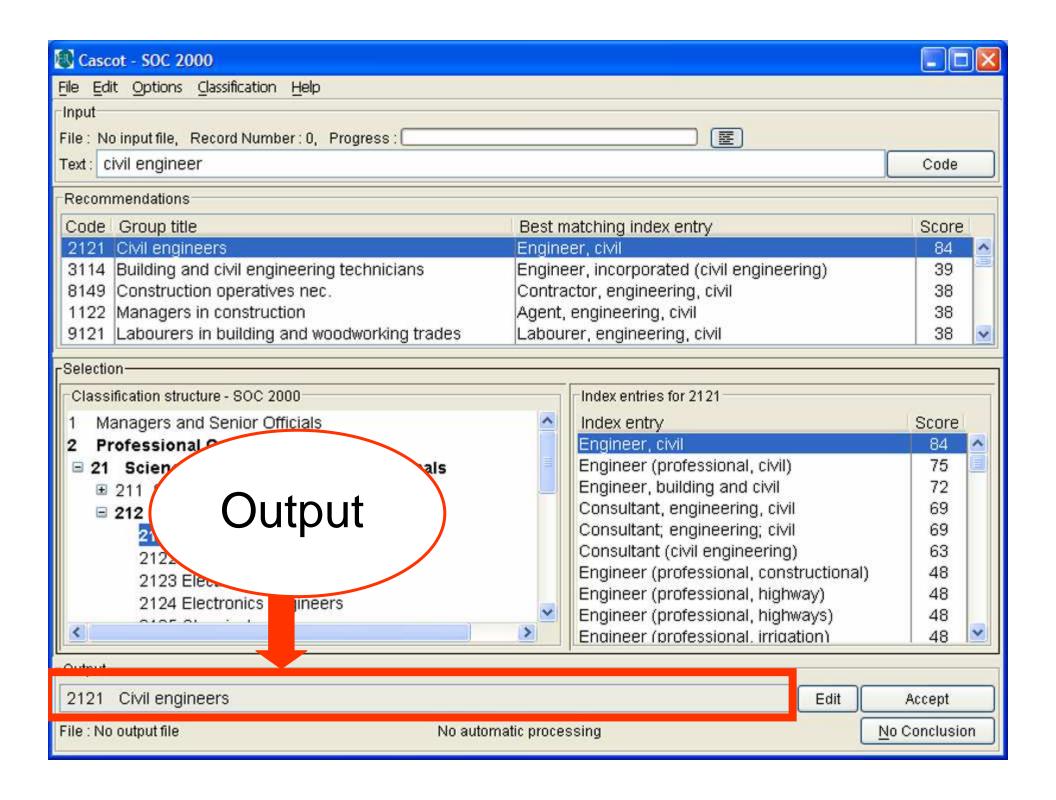


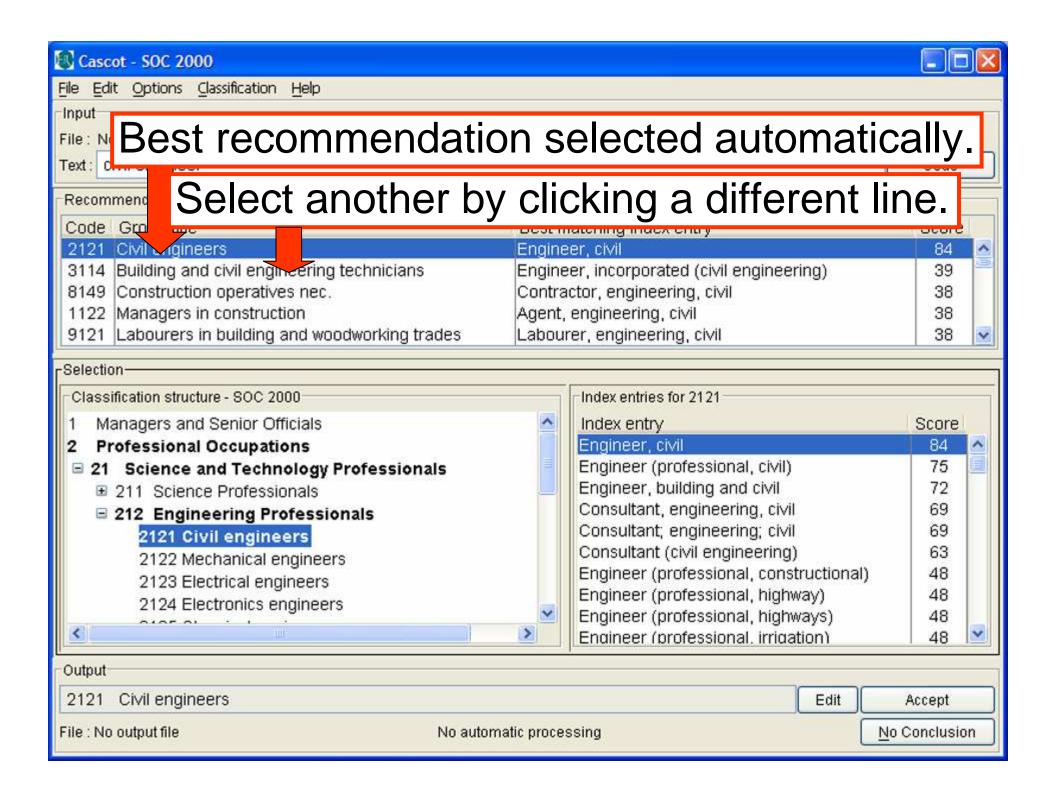


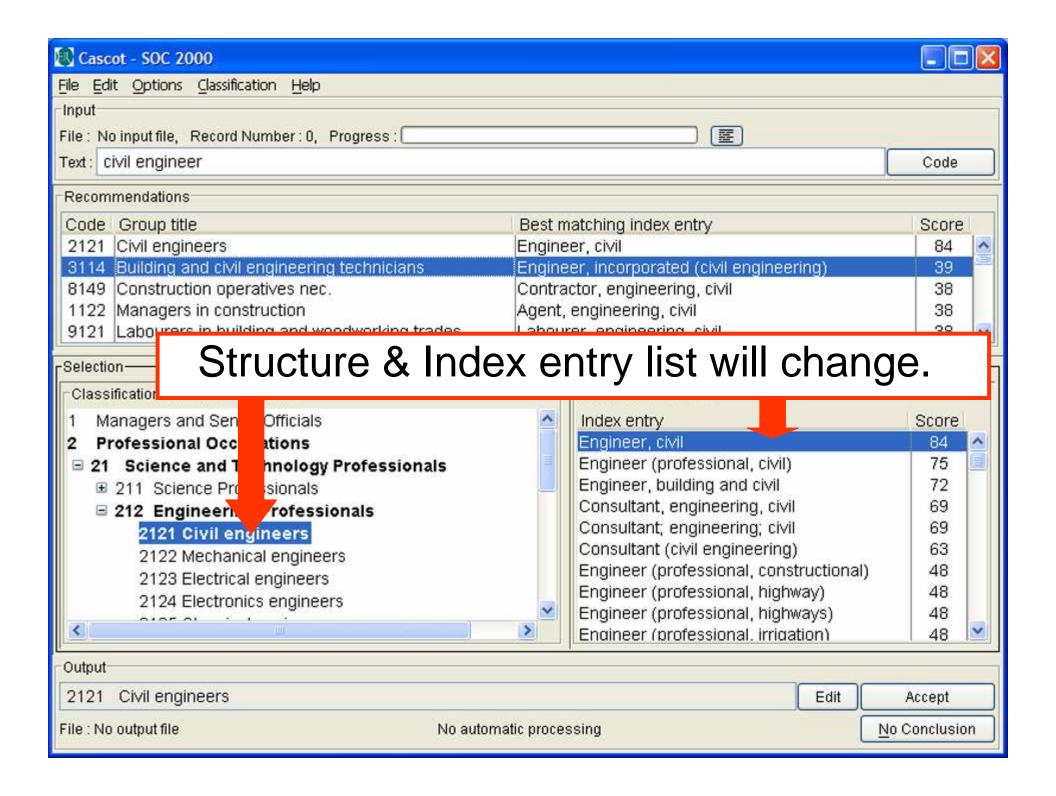


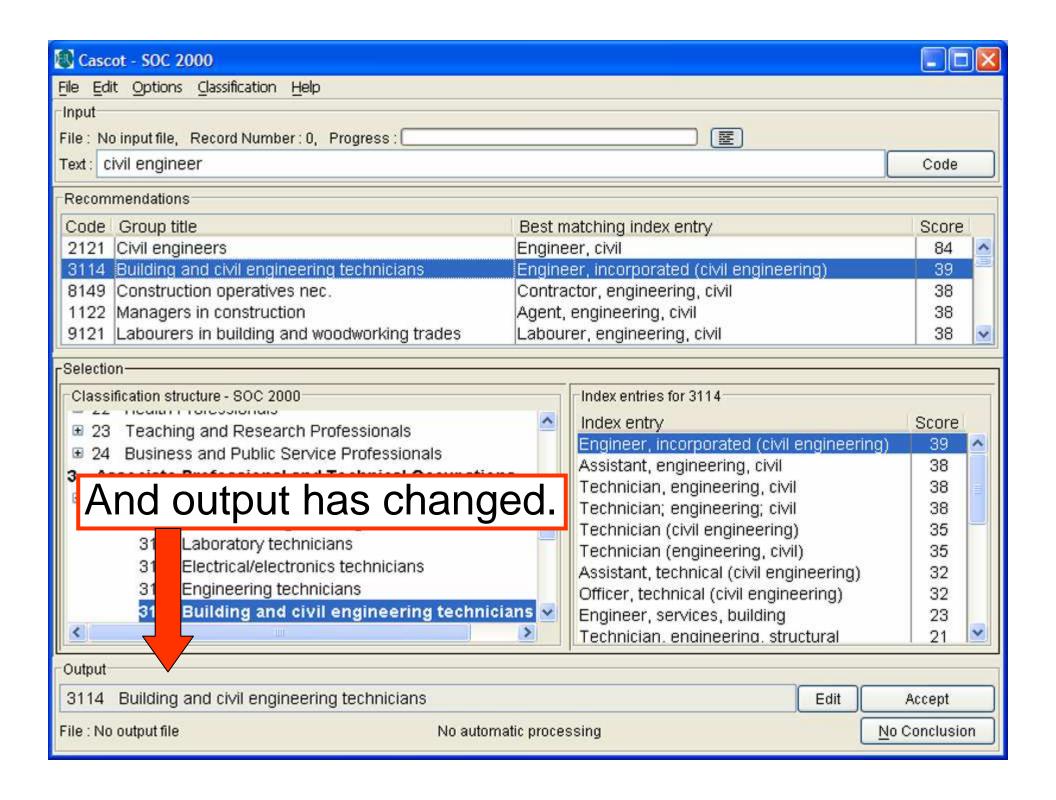


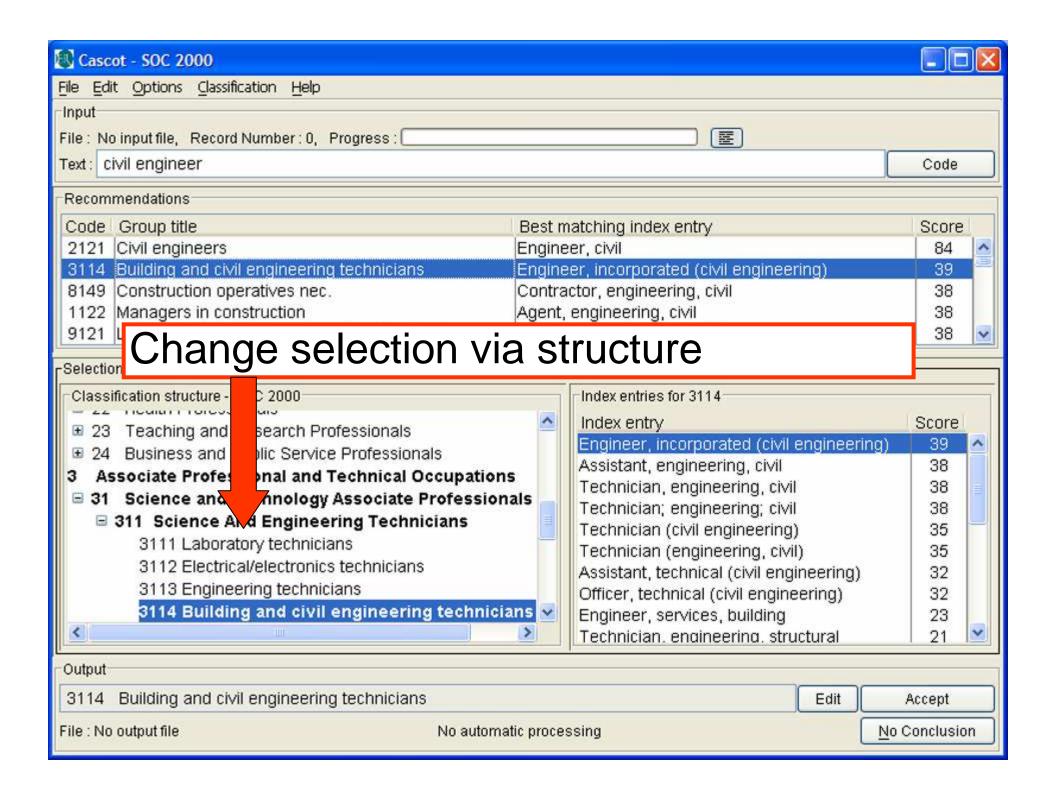


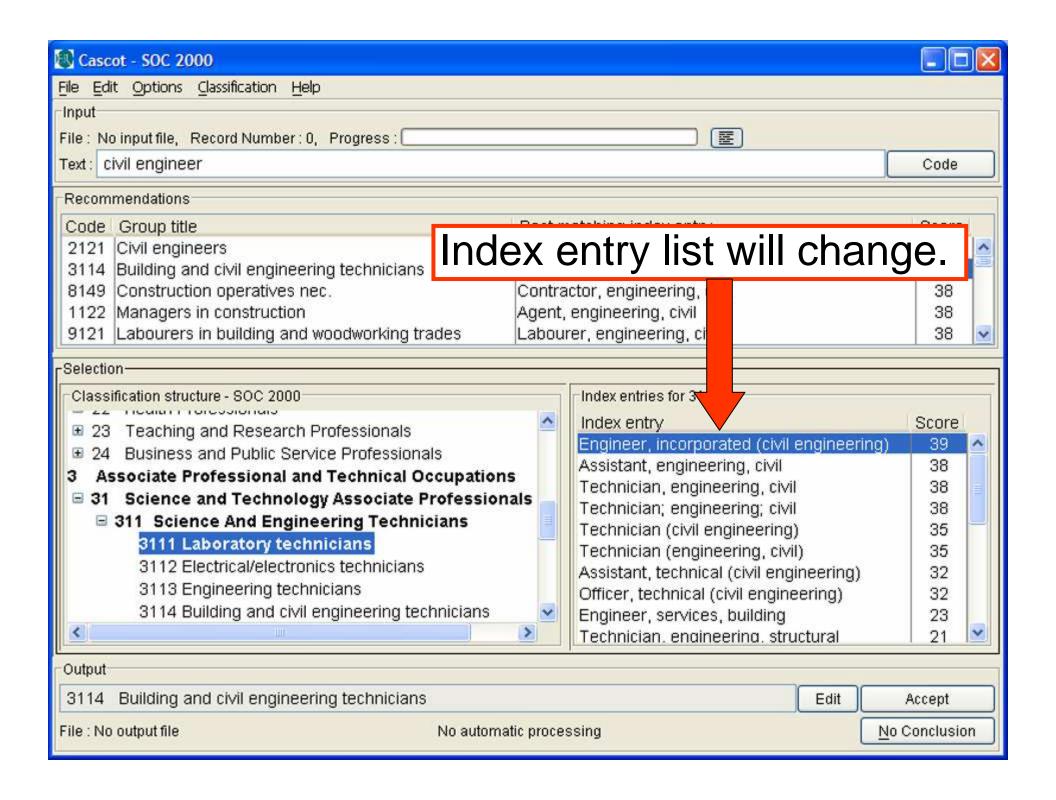


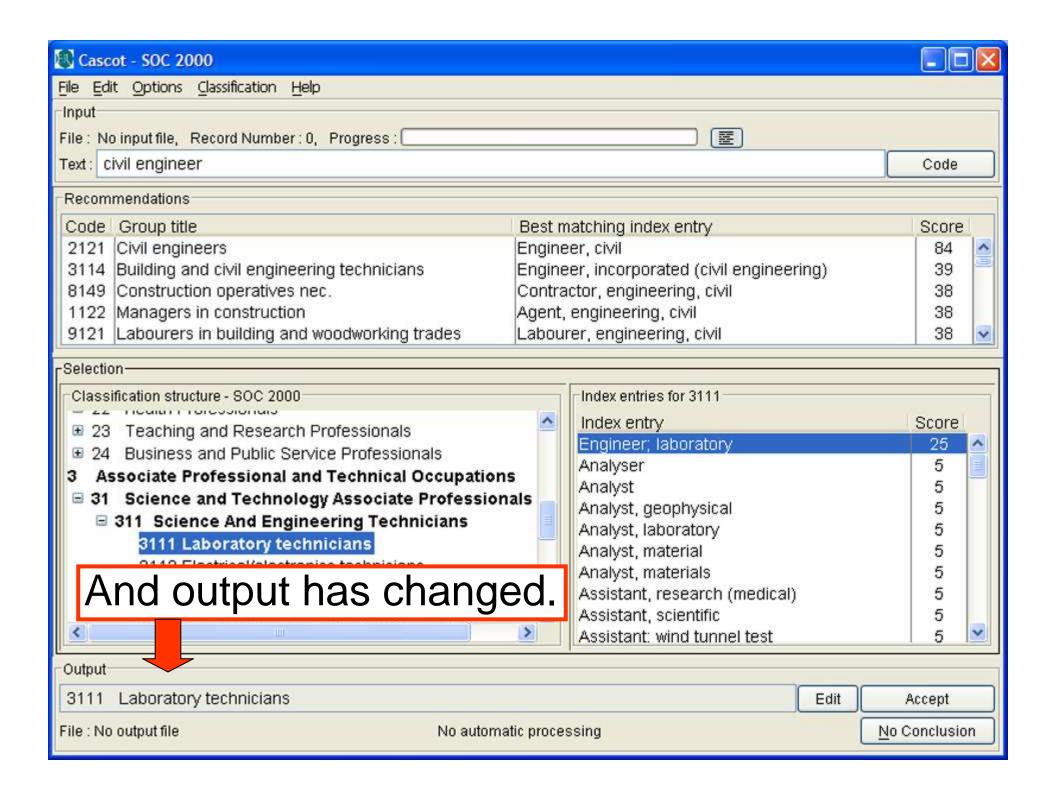














### Where to focus efforts to improve occupation?

- Develop common multilingual coding tools (Euroccupations? <u>www.euroccupations.org</u>)
- Ask the right questions (job title; what kind of work do you do?)
- Train interviewers in aspects of occupational classification and coding
- Conduct validity and reliability checks
- Collect and store text as basic data
- Conduct research on the boundaries of major occupation groups (esp. professional/technical and craft/operative)



#### ISCO08

- No need for establishment size to define managers
- Various groups of supervisors
- The 'new' occupations how well do these translate from English?
- Will Eurostat use this opportunity to introduce a common and mandatory classification for the EU?
- The ESS as a 'proving ground' for what Eurostat should achieve (but the problem of sample size)



# ESEC distribution in EU12 by source

