Class Coding scheme

Jad Moawad & Daniel Oesch

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This is a replication class scheme for "The Myth of the Middle Class Squeeze: Employment and Income by Class in Six Western Countries, 1980-2020". This file harmonizes the class scheme proposed in our article based on three different variables: occupation, education and status in employment. To check more information on these variables please visit: https://www.lisdatacenter.org/frontend#/database/1/selection

```
#Install the package below in case it is not installed.
#install.package("dplyr")
library(dplyr)

# Note: We save our data frame under the name "df". Thus, if you use the same
name the code runs as it is. Otherwise, replace "df" with the name of your
data  frame in the code below.

# Rename the original variables
df= df %>% rename(isco = occb1, education = educ, status1 = status)

# Create the class scheme
df=df %>% mutate(class = case_when(
# Upper-middle class
(isco==1 & education!=1) | (isco==2 & education==3) | ((isco>=1 & isco<=2) &
status==3) | (isco==2 & status==2 & education==3) | (isco==1 & status==2 &
education!=1)  ~ 4,
# Middle class
(isco==4 & education==3) | isco==3 | (isco==1 & education==1) | (isco==2 &
education!=3) | ((isco>=3 & isco<=9) & (status>=2)) ~ 3,
#  Skilled working class
((isco>=5 & isco<=8) & education!=1) | (isco==4 & education==2) | isco==10
~2,
#  Low skilled working class
isco==9 | ((isco>=4 & isco<=8) & education==1) ~ 1, TRUE ~ NA_real_))

# Note: It is important to keep the order of the class categories as it is
from top to bottom

# Label the class scheme
df$class <- factor(df$class, levels = c(1,2,3,4), labels = c("Low-skilled
working class", "Skilled working class", "Middle class","Upper-middle
class"))
```