

# What is base of social classes in moder societies I

- Generally: social classes are connected to modern society
- The labour market is the axis of modern life
- Job = money that are necessary for life in society  
= the level of quality of life
  - living conditions
- Jobs (and labour markets in nation states) mean the organization of life, time and individual biographies

# What is base of social classes in moder societies II

- **Socio-economic inequalities in the labour market**
- Differences among jobs
- What are jobs? Can we order them?
  - The result 1: **social classes** – categorical perception of social reality
  - The result 2: **ISEI (international socioeconomic index)** – hierarchical perception of social reality
- What are the differences between these two approaches?

# What is base of social classes in moder societies

- **Social classes are groups of people in the same labour market position**
- People with **the same labour market chances**
  - The same odds to get certain type of work
  - The same odds to get the similar salary
  - The same odds to do certain type of paid activity
- Are social classes the social groups today?
  - Is job/employment so important that makes social class?

- Socio-economic inequalities in the labour market
- Differences among jobs
- What are jobs? Can we order them?
  
- The result 1: **social classes** – categorical perception of social reality
  
- The result 2: **ISEI (international socioeconomic index)** – hierarchical perception of social reality
  
- What are the differences between these two approaches?

- Up to 1980's huge distance between class theory and empirical indication of class differences
- A lot of authors wrote about class differences in the modern labour markets but the problem was how to indicate them
- Empirical indication of class differences = operational definition
  - Operationalization
- Theory is a base of concept of social classes
- **Why social classes cannot be derived from empirical reality???**

- Theory of social classes must answer **two key questions**:
  - **What criteria** and why these criteria differentiate positions in the labour market?
    - How many social classes?
  - **Who belongs** to which social class?
    - Does the social class exist as a social group?  
What have social class representants similar?

- EGP and ESeC => ESeG
  - The most popular social class empirical indications today
- EGP (Erikson, Goldthorpe and Portocarero)
  - Origins in 1980s
  - It was developed for occupational structure for Great Britain in 1980s.
- ESeC is updated EGP
- ESeC is developed for contemporary european countries

	<i>ESeC class</i>	<i>Common term</i>	<i>Employment regulation</i>
1	Large employers, higher-grade professional, administrative, and managerial occupations	Higher salariat	Service relationship
2	Lower grade professional, administrative, and managerial occupations and higher grade	Lower salariat	Service relationship (modified)
3	Intermediate occupations	Higher-grade white collar workers	Mixed
4	Small employer and self-employed occupations (except agriculture, etc.)	Petite bourgeoisie or independents	Not applicable
5	Self-employed occupations (agriculture etc.)	Petite bourgeoisie or independents	Not applicable
6	Lower supervisory and lower technician occupations	Higher-grade blue collar workers	Mixed
7	Lower services, sales, and clerical occupations	Lower white collar	Labour contract (modified)
8	Lower technical occupations	Skilled workers	Labour contract (modified)
9	Routine occupations	Semi- and non-skilled workers	Labour contract
10	Never worked and long-term unemployed	Unemployed	Not applicable



**Specificity of human assets**  
high

Intermediate manual

Professional/managerial

6  
Mixed contract

1  
2  
Service relationship

**Difficulty of monitoring**

low

high

8 7  
Labour contract

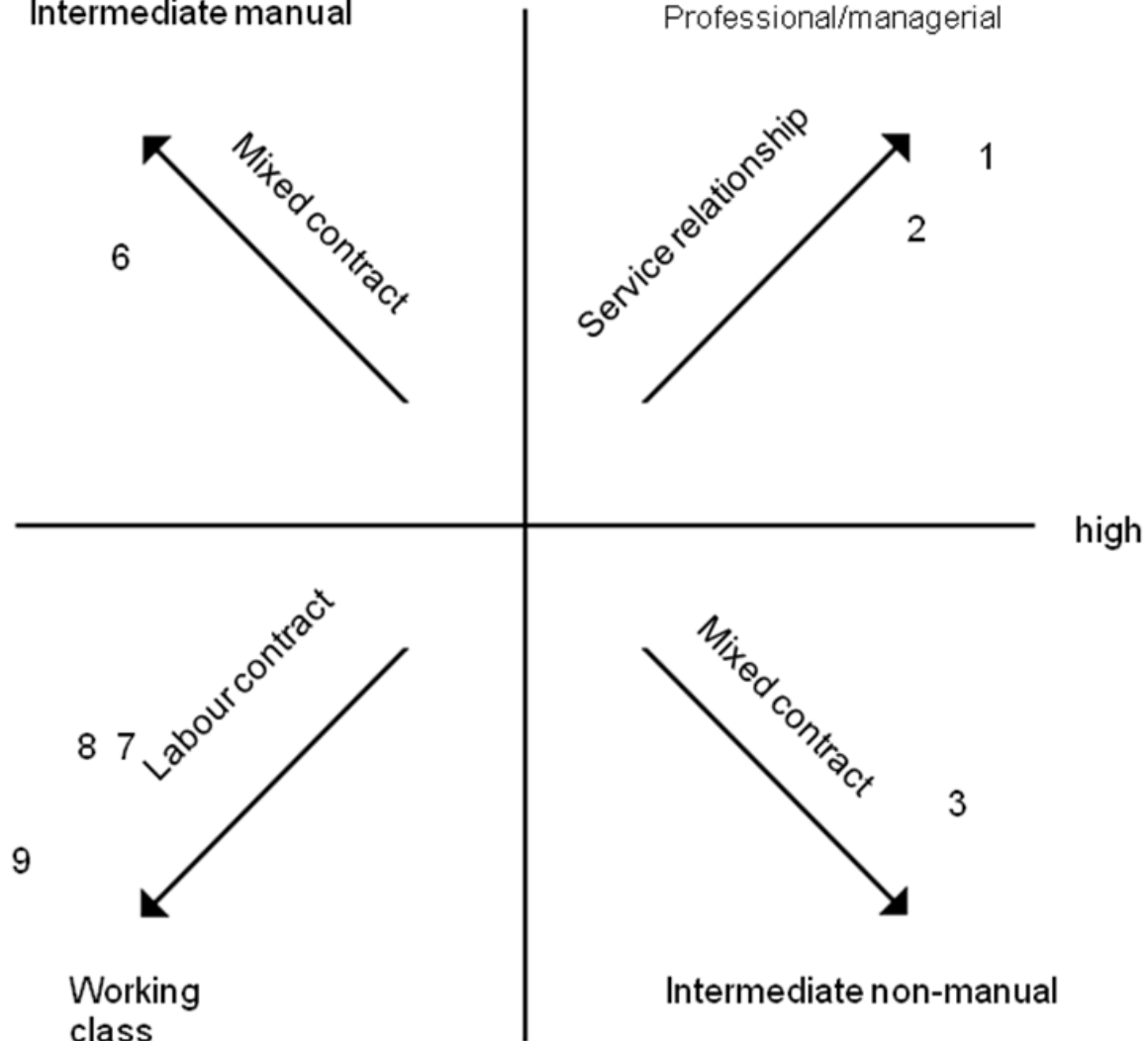
3  
Mixed contract

9

Working class

Intermediate non-manual

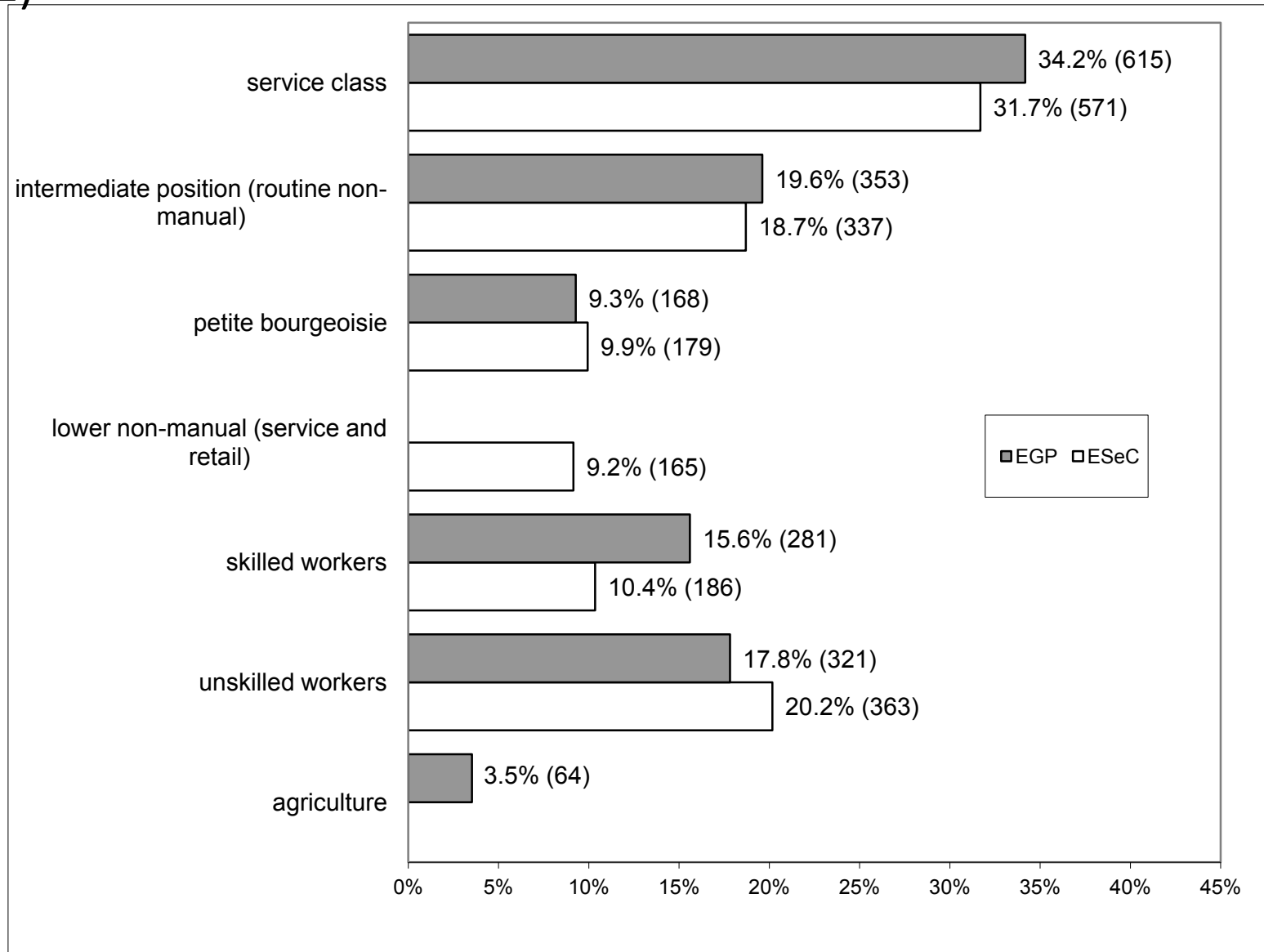
low



<i>ESeC classes</i>	<i>10-class version</i>	<i>6-class version</i>	<i>5-class version</i>	<i>3-class version</i>
Higher salariat	1	1+2	1+2	1+2
Lower salariat	2			
Higher-grade white collar	3	3+6	3+6	3+4+5+6
Petite bourgeoisie or independent	4	4+5	4+5	
Petite bourgeoisie or independent	5			
Higher blue collar	6			
Lower blue collar	7	7	7	7+8+9
Skilled manual workers	8	8	8+9	
Semi- and unskilled manual workers	9	9		
Unemployed	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)

- Empirical variables for identification ESeC position
- ISCO\_88, ISCO\_08, **demonstration**
- Questions for questionnaire, **demonstration**, p. 42 (questions F21, F22, F25-F26, F33-F34 ISCO) from questionnaire ESS

# Proportion of ESeC and EGP in the Czech Republic (6 class version, 2012)



# Trends in ESeC in the Czech Republic (6 class version of ESeC)

