**Skills and Employment Survey 2017:**

**Technical Briefing**

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**SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2017:**

**TECHNICAL BRIEFING**

1. **Outline of Briefing**

The aim of this Briefing is two-fold. First, it provides data users with a concise and succinct outline of the fieldwork protocols and outcomes used to produce the Skills and Employment Survey 2017 (SES2017). A fuller account can be found in the Technical Report provided by GfK which is available on the project web site.[[1]](#footnote-1) Secondly, it offers a full account of how the weights supplied with the integrated dataset were derived. This is information that can only be found in this Technical Briefing.

The Briefing covers:

* the background to the survey;
* the sample design;
* the data collection and fieldwork outcomes;
* the representativeness of SES2017 and its predecessors, and the weighting procedures adopted to address design and non-response effects;
* a summary of the survey’s main features.

Each section in the Briefing covers each of these themes in turn.

1. **Background to Survey**

SES2017 is the seventh in a series of nationally representative sample surveys of individuals in employment aged 20-60(65) years old[[2]](#footnote-2). Each comprises a large number of respondents: 4,047 in 1986 survey; 3,855 in 1992; 2,467 in 1997; 4,470 in 2001; 7,787 in 2006 individuals; 3,200 in 2012; and 3,306 in 2017.

The project to carry out the 2017 survey was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), Cardiff University and the Department for Educationwith funding from the Welsh Government to boost the sample in Wales (ES/P005292/1).

Although the series has been running in some format since 1986, the 1997 survey was the first to collect primarily data on skills using the job requirements approach. This focuses on collecting data on objective indicators of job skill as reported by respondents. The 2001 survey assessed how much had changed between the two surveys and a third survey in 2006 enhanced the time series data, while providing a resource for analysing skill and job requirements in the British economy at that time. The 2012 survey aimed to again add to the time series data and, coinciding as it did with a period of economic recession, to provide insight into whether workers in Britain felt under additional pressure/demand from employers as a result of redundancies and cut backs. The 2017 survey was designed to examine to what extent this had continued as a result of austerity and economic uncertainties triggered, for example, by Brexit as well as examining additional issues such as productivity, fairness at work and the retirement intentions of older workers.

In addition, surveys on employment were also carried out in 1986 and 1992. These surveys also form part of this integrated data series. They are known as: the Social Change and Economic Life Initiative (SCELI) and Employment in Britain (EIB) respectively. This allows analysts to examine how various aspects of job quality and skill levels have changed over 30 years.

1. **Sample Design**

The sample for the 2017 survey was 3,306 people in paid employment in Britain, south of the Caledonian Canal. The sample comprised two elements: the core of people in paid employment in Britain (2,982); and a boost for Wales (324).

The survey design aimed to provide a representative sample of people of working age living in private households in Britain. The eligibility criteria were as follows (these were applied at the time of respondent selection):

* aged between 20 and 65 years of age inclusive;
* currently in a paid job for at least one hour a week.

Both employees and self-employed workers were eligible as long as they met the above criteria. The latest version of the small user Postcode Address File (PAF) was used as the sampling frame for the survey, as was also the case in 1997, 2001, 2006 and 2012.

As in previous versions of the survey, a conventional multi-stage sample design was employed using postcode sectors as PSUs. In order to improve the precision of survey estimates, the sample of postcode sectors in the whole of Britain was proportionately stratified, as follows:

1. By Sub-Region (101 sub-regions).
2. Within sub-region, sectors were listed in increasing order by the percentage of household heads in non-manual NS-SEC operational categories (1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5, 6, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.1, 8.2, 12.1, 12.6). Cut-off points were then drawn approximately one third and two thirds (in terms of delivery points) down the ordered list, to create three bands of roughly equal size.
3. Within NS-SEC strata, sectors were sorted by the percentage of males of working age who were unemployed.

The selection of the PSUs for the survey was made using the cumulated address count via a systematic fixed-interval process, from a random start point and reflecting a probability proportional to size (i.e. the number of residential addresses).

The core sample consisted of 15,630 addresses across 302 points and the sample for the Welsh boost consisted of 1,836 addresses across 36 points. Addresses for both core and boost samples were selected systematically from each sector.

When interviewers made contact with sampled addresses they had to select one dwelling, then one household and finally one eligible individual within the selected household. In the vast majority of cases, no dwelling or household selection was necessary, but where multiple dwellings or households or eligible individuals were found, interviewers used a ‘kish grid’ to select at random one eligible respondent. The ‘kish grid’ is a list of random numbers generated according to the number of dwellings, households and eligible respondents. This ensures that the selections made are random. The ‘kish grid’ for each address was included on contact sheets for each address.

Based upon the 2012 survey and changes in employment since then, the expectation was that around 52% of screened addresses in Britain would contain an eligible individual (someone aged 20-65 who carried out at least one hour of paid work per week). However, the incidence of eligible individuals was lower than anticipated which meant that an additional sample was drawn. These additional addresses were drawn in the same way as described above. In total, 23 extra points comprising 1,185 addresses were issued.

1. **Data Collection and Fieldwork Outcomes**

In order to build up a time-series of research findings the questionnaire content was largely based upon the 2012 survey. However, some new questions were developed to complement existing questions and to explore other issues such as productivity, fairness and insecurity at work, and retirement and job exit intensions. In order to ensure that the new questions were working as intended some of them were tested and refined in a two-stage cognitive pre-test. A full dress rehearsal pilot phase was used in order to test the survey instruments and administrative processes.

All interviewers working on the survey were briefed personally via webinar before starting their assignment(s). Personal briefings are used to improve interviewer motivation by equipping interviewers with practical information regarding how to administer the survey, as well as the skills to ‘sell’ the survey to potential respondents and answer their queries. Briefings also serve to remind interviewers of key skills such as avoidance of doorstep refusal.

A total of 18 briefings were held. The briefings began with a ‘master briefing’ on 11 May 2017. Two of the researchers who were involved in the subsequent briefings attended this session as the master briefing. This briefing acted as the template for the other briefings in terms of the order of the session, instructions on the use of the survey materials and the scenario adopted for the ‘dummy’ interview.

As well as reviewing progress during first issue, the Field team were responsible for reviewing performance on completed assignments at a micro level to determine whether there was a case for reissue. Decisions were based on information gathered via the Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) progress reporting tool and, where necessary, by examining hard copy contact sheets. Reissues were mainly triggered by a higher than expected level of non-contact or refusal amongst screened addresses, i.e. addresses where it was already known that there was an eligible respondent. However, a limited a number of household non contacts and refusals were also reissued.

The decision to reissue was therefore based primarily on a lower than expected conversion rate of screened addresses and, to a lesser extent, on a lower than expected level of screening (high rates of refusal or non-contact at the household level). In all cases, addresses were only reissued where it made sense to do so, i.e. where there was a sufficiently high number of leads to make the task efficient and where there was an interviewer within reasonable travel time (as well as being an interviewer who had performed well on their first assignment). Interviewer notes on contact sheets were also taken into consideration. So, for example, if the interviewer had marked the box ‘do not re-contact’, this address was not selected for reissue. In total, 2,572 addresses were re-issued resulting in an additional 202 interviews being achieved (8%).

As an acknowledgement of the time burden of the survey, all those completing a full interview were offered an incentive for doing so, which took the form of £10 of High Street vouchers and £15 for addresses in London. In order to encourage respondents to participate in the research the conditional incentive was mentioned in the advance communications.

In estimating the workloads of interviewers, it was planned that interviews should have an average length of 60 minutes. As with any survey, some variation in the length of interview was expected because of questionnaire routing and respondent speed. In the case of this survey, the mean and median lengths of interview were slightly lower than expected at 58 minutes and 56 minutes respectively. The response rate obtained was 50% of screened eligible respondents, slightly up on the figure achieved in 2012.

1. **Representativeness and Survey Weights**

For each survey, weights were computed to take into account the differential probabilities of sample selection according to the number of dwelling units at each issued address, the number of eligible interview respondents, the over-sampling of the boost areas (if appropriate) and the slight under-representation of certain groups. To do so, we compared survey distributions across a number of socio-economic indicators with the distributions produced by the Labour Force Survey for the relevant year (the most up-to-date Office for National Statistics’ (ONS) weights were used). The weights used with this dataset, therefore, correct for non-response rates by sex, age and occupational group for all of the surveys in the series.

In the following, we outline the design effects, non-response rates and trimming protocols used to derive the weights used for analysis in the 2017 survey and its predecessors.

***Design Weights***

The data files for all of the surveys were supplied with design weights. These were provided by the market research companies responsible for the fieldwork. They ensure that the data were representative of the target population by correcting for differential probabilities of selection. Unequal selection probabilities can occur at three points in the design process:

* The selection of one dwelling per address;
* The selection of one household per selected dwelling;
* The selection of one eligible adult per (selected) household.

In many datasets these are referred to as ‘kish weights’. Where there were no boosts to the sample sizes (this was the case for all but the 2006, 2012 and 2017 surveys), we use the kish weights to produce the sample distributions produced below (see Tables A1-A7). However, in the case of the 2006, 2012 and 2017 surveys, we additionally weight the samples inversely proportional to the LFS estimates for the boost areas. So, Wales was over-sampled in all three surveys given additional funding to boost the Welsh sample size. To take this into account, Welsh respondents were given a weight of less than one (that is, the LFS estimate divided by the kish weighted sample estimate). Similar adjustments were made for other over-sampled areas. For completeness, this applies to the following:

* East Midlands over-sampling in 2006;
* Scottish over-sampling in 2006;
* Highlands and Islands sampling in 2006 (only applies to UK estimates – weights not supplied);
* Northern Ireland sampling in 2006 (only applies to UK estimates – weights not supplied);
* Wales over-sampling in 2006, 2012 and 2017 (as outlined above).

***Non-response Rates***

Although the samples were designed to ensure that they were representative of workers in Britain at the time of the survey, we first checked whether the sample was broadly representative. We compared the data against some standard socio-economic variables, and compared each of the seven surveys against the spring/second quarter LFS for that year. Since the LFS has a substantially larger sample size, and since it gleans information from every member of households, it can be argued that the LFS sample is likely to be closely representative of the employed workforce.

The tables, below, present these comparisons. The base is those in employment and aged between 20 and 65 inclusive (60 years for surveys before 2006). We compare the representation of the kish weighted survey results (adjusted for boosts, where necessary) against the results given by the LFS for the second quarter of that year.[[3]](#footnote-3) We compare the results by sex, age and occupation. These results are then used to produce sex, age and occupational weights which when applied adjust for the under-representation of men, the young and certain occupational groups. To make occupational comparisons, we used the classification system in place at the time:

* for the 1986 survey we used the Registrar General’s Social Class system;
* for 1992 and 1997 we used to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC90) system;
* for 2000, 2001 and 2006 we used SOC2000;
* for 2012 and 2017 we used SOC2010.

***Trimming***

The combined kish weight (with boost adjustments where necessary) and the non-response weight for each survey was used to produce weighted samples for each survey year. To scale the absolute numbers back to the achieved sample sizes, all weights were trimmed.

***Weights in Dataset***

The following weights take all of the above considerations into account and should be used in analysis based on the integrated dataset:

* ‘wt65’ = applies to the surveys in 2006, 2012 and 2017, Britain, 20-65 year olds
* ‘wtall’ = applies to all surveys in series, Britain, 20-60 year olds
* ‘gwt65’ = this is a frequency weight which allows users to produce figures for the whole population for the surveys in 2006, 2012 and 2017, Britain, 20-65 year olds
* ‘gwtall’ = this is a frequency weight which allows users to produce figures for the whole population for all surveys in the series, Britain, 20-60 year olds

***PSU Identifiers***

Users who wish to account for potential clustering of standard errors by PSUs, can extract PSU-ids from the first three digits of the psu-person identifier variable `finalserialsno’ in waves 2012 and 2017.

1. **Summary**

The key features of the Skills and Employment Survey 2017 are as follows:

* It is the seventh in a series of individual-level surveys of working life in Britain;
* It comprises data collected from 3,306 workers aged 20-65 years old.
* It was conducted in the period May 2017-January 2018, with two-thirds of the interviews carried out in the first four months of the fieldwork.
* Interviews lasted, on average, 58 minutes.
* The sample was drawn using random probability principals subject to stratification based on a number of socio-economic indicators.
* Only one eligible respondent per address was randomly selected for interview with a response rate of 50%.
* Users of the 2017 survey and its predecessors have been provided with weights which adjust the sample for design and non-response effects (as well as with frequency weights which give population estimates).

**Table A1:**

**Representativeness of the Skills and Employment Survey 2017**

1. *20-65 Year Olds*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SES2017 | LFS Quarter 2, 2017 |
| Male | 48.2 | 53.0 |
| Female | 51.8 | 47.0 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 17.7 | 22.0 |
| 30-39 | 24.7 | 24.1 |
| 40-49 | 24.9 | 24.0 |
| 50-60 | 26.7 | 24.6 |
| 61-65 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2010 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers, Directors and Senior Official | 9.1 | 10.8 |
| Professionals | 19.9 | 20.9 |
| Associate Professionals | 16.1 | 14.9 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 9.1 | 10.4 |
| Skilled Trades | 10.8 | 10.5 |
| Caring and Leisure | 10.6 | 9.4 |
| Sales and Customer Service | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Elementary | 10.3 | 9.6 |

1. *20-60 Year Olds*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SES2017 | LFS Quarter 2, 2017 |
| Male | 47.8 | 52.8 |
| Female | 52.2 | 47.2 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 18.9 | 23.3 |
| 30-39 | 26.2 | 24.5 |
| 40-49 | 26.5 | 25.4 |
| 50-60 | 28.4 | 25.9 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2010 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers, Directors and Senior Official | 9.1 | 10.7 |
| Professionals | 20.1 | 21.1 |
| Associate Professionals | 16.5 | 15.1 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 8.9 | 10.3 |
| Skilled Trades | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Caring and Leisure | 10.7 | 9.3 |
| Sales and Customer Service | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Elementary | 10.3 | 9.6 |

**Table A2:**

**Representativeness of the Skills and Employment Survey 2012**

1. *20-65 Year Olds*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SES2012 | LFS Quarter 2, 2012 |
| Male | 47.6 | 53.8 |
| Female | 52.4 | 46.2 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 17.5 | 21.8 |
| 30-39 | 21.7 | 23.2 |
| 40-49 | 28.6 | 27.2 |
| 50-60 | 25.7 | 22.7 |
| 61-65 | 6.5 | 5.2 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2010 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers, Directors and Senior Official | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Professionals | 18.1 | 20.2 |
| Associate Professionals | 14.9 | 14.3 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 10.5 | 11.2 |
| Skilled Trades | 11.6 | 10.8 |
| Caring and Leisure | 11.7 | 9.0 |
| Sales and Customer Service | 6.8 | 7.6 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Elementary | 9.7 | 10.0 |

1. *20-60 Year Olds*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SES2012 | LFS Quarter 2, 2012 |
| Male | 46.7 | 53.4 |
| Female | 53.3 | 46.6 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 18.7 | 23.0 |
| 30-39 | 23.2 | 24.5 |
| 40-49 | 30.6 | 28.6 |
| 50-60 | 27.5 | 23.9 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2010 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers, Directors and Senior Official | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Professionals | 18.4 | 20.3 |
| Associate Professionals | 14.8 | 14.5 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 10.3 | 11.0 |
| Skilled Trades | 11.6 | 10.7 |
| Caring and Leisure | 11.9 | 9.1 |
| Sales and Customer Service | 6.7 | 7.7 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Elementary | 9.9 | 10.0 |

**Table A3:**

**Representativeness of the Skills Survey 2006**

1. *20-65 Year Olds*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SS06 | LFS Quarter 2, 2006 |
| Male | 49.6 | 54.0 |
| Female | 50.4 | 46.0 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 16.5 | 21 |
| 30-39 | 26.5 | 25.7 |
| 40-49 | 28.9 | 26.9 |
| 50-60 | 24.1 | 22.2 |
| 61-65 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2000 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers | 15.4 | 16.0 |
| Professionals | 12.2 | 13.8 |
| Associate Professionals | 15.8 | 15 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 12.6 | 12.2 |
| Skilled Trades | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Personal Services | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| Sales | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| Elementary | 10.1 | 10.4 |

*(b) 20-60 Year Olds*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SS06 | LFS Quarter 2, 2006 |
| Male | 49.0 | 53.6 |
| Female | 51.0 | 46.4 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 17.2 | 21.9 |
| 30-39 | 27.6 | 26.8 |
| 40-49 | 30.1 | 28.1 |
| 50-60 | 25.1 | 23.2 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2000 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers | 15.4 | 16.0 |
| Professionals | 12.2 | 13.9 |
| Associate Professionals | 16.1 | 15.2 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 12.4 | 12.2 |
| Skilled Trades | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| Personal Services | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| Sales | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Elementary | 10.0 | 10.3 |

1. *20-65 Year Olds, UK*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SS06 | LFS Quarter 2, 2006 |
| Male | 49.5 | 54.0 |
| Female | 50.5 | 46.0 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 16.6 | 21.1 |
| 30-39 | 26.5 | 25.7 |
| 40-49 | 28.9 | 26.9 |
| 50-60 | 24.0 | 22.1 |
| 61-65 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2000 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers | 15.3 | 15.8 |
| Professionals | 12.3 | 13.7 |
| Associate Professionals | 15.8 | 15.0 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 12.5 | 12.2 |
| Skilled Trades | 11.1 | 10.9 |
| Personal Services | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| Sales | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 8.1 | 7.7 |
| Elementary | 10.1 | 10.4 |

1. *20-60 Year Olds, UK*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SS06 | LFS Quarter 2, 2006 |
| Male | 49.0 | 53.6 |
| Female | 51.0 | 46.4 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 17.3 | 22.0 |
| 30-39 | 27.6 | 26.8 |
| 40-49 | 30.1 | 28.1 |
| 50-60 | 25.0 | 23.1 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2000 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers | 15.4 | 15.8 |
| Professionals | 12.3 | 13.8 |
| Associate Professionals | 16.0 | 15.1 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 12.4 | 12.2 |
| Skilled Trades | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Personal Services | 8.5 | 7.8 |
| Sales | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 7.9 | 7.6 |
| Elementary | 10.0 | 10.2 |

**Table A4:**

**Representativeness of the Skills Survey 2001**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SS01 | LFS Spring, 2001 |
| Male | 51.1 | 53.8 |
| Female | 48.9 | 46.2 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 20.2 | 22.1 |
| 30-39 | 28.7 | 29.6 |
| 40-49 | 28.3 | 25.9 |
| 50-60 | 22.8 | 22.3 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 2000 Occupations | 13.6 | 14.5 |
| Managers | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Professionals | 15.5 | 14.2 |
| Associate Professionals | 14.8 | 13.8 |
| Administrative & Secretarial | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| Skilled Trades | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Personal Services | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Sales | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 10.0 | 10.8 |
| Elementary | 13.6 | 14.5 |

**Table A5:**

**Representativeness of the Skills Survey 1997**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SS97 | LFS Spring, 1997 |
| Male | 50.8 | 54.3 |
| Female | 49.2 | 45.7 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 22.6 | 24.0 |
| 30-39 | 31.4 | 29.5 |
| 40-49 | 26.9 | 26.2 |
| 50-60 | 19.1 | 20.3 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 1990 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers | 14.0 | 16.8 |
| Professionals | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| Associate Professionals | 10.1 | 10.9 |
| Clerical & Secretarial | 17.6 | 15.3 |
| Craft & Related | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| Personal Services | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| Sales | 7.5 | 7.0 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 10.5 | 9.4 |
| Elementary | 6.9 | 7.2 |

**Table A6:**

**Representativeness of Employment in Britain 1992**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | EIB92 | LFS Spring, 1992 |
| Male | 53.8 | 54.9 |
| Female | 46.2 | 45.1 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 30.8 | 27.3 |
| 30-39 | 27.9 | 26.7 |
| 40-49 | 26.7 | 27.4 |
| 50-60 | 14.6 | 18.7 |
|  |  |  |
| SOC 1990 Occupations |  |  |
| Managers | 13.6 | 16.0 |
| Professionals | 11.6 | 10.8 |
| Associate Professionals | 10.7 | 9.5 |
| Clerical & Secretarial | 15.3 | 15.6 |
| Craft & Related | 13.5 | 13.9 |
| Personal Services | 11.2 | 9.5 |
| Sales | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Plant & Machine Operatives | 9.4 | 9.7 |
| Elementary | 8.0 | 8.1 |

**Table A7:**

**Representativeness of the Social Change and Economic Life Initiative 1986**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sex | SCELI86 | LFS 1986  |
| Male | 52.2 | 57.5 |
| Female | 47.8 | 42.5 |
|  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |
| 20-29 | 28.0 | 28.4 |
| 30-39 | 31.0 | 27.2 |
| 40-49 | 23.7 | 24.4 |
| 50-60 | 17.2 | 20.1 |
|  |  |  |
| Registrar General’s Social Class |  |  |
| Professional | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Intermediate | 26.3 | 24.6 |
| Skilled Non-Manual | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| Skill Manual | 21.4 | 24.0 |
| Partly Skilled | 18.9 | 16.6 |
| Unskilled | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Armed Forces | 0.0 | 0.8 |

1. [www.cardiff.ac.uk/ses2017](http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/ses2017); [www.howgoodismyjob.com](http://www.howgoodismyjob.com) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Since 2006, the surveys have additionally sampled those aged 61-65 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Weights derived for the 1992, 1997, 2001 surveys used the Spring LFS (March-May). The LFS data were switched to calendar quarters in 2006 and so the second quarter versions of the LFS were used for the 2006, 2012 and 2017 surveys. However, the LFS only became quarterly in 1992, so for 1986 the annual release of the LFS was used. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)