

►► TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE CODING OF INCOME AND EDUCATION VARIABLES

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EDUCATION

In this study, the respondent's Education was assessed by using 6 levels specified by standard ISCED 97 classification, namely:

ISCED Level	Code
Level 0 - Pre-primary education	0
Level 1 - Primary education or first stage of basic education	1
Level 2 - Lower secondary or second stage of basic education	2
Level 3 - (Upper) secondary education	3
Level 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education	4
Level 5 - First stage of tertiary education	5
Level 6 - Second stage of tertiary education	6

With exemption of the UK and Slovenia, these data are provided by the national members of the project.

Aiming for making the study tables be more illustrative, we have merged these basic levels into three common classes. These classes are calculated as follows:

Education	ISCED Levels
Primary education	Level 0, Level 1, Level 2
Secondary education	Level 3, Level 4
Tertiary education	Level 5 and Level 6

SLOVENIAN CASE

In Slovenian questionnaire, the education was evaluated according to slightly different scale. In Order to convert the scale into the common one, the classes are merged as follows:

Education	Code	ISCED
Not completed primary education	1	Empty
Primary education	2	2
Middle school (Gymnasium)	3a	3
Middle vocational	3b	3
Low university or middle vocational	4	4
University degree	5a	5
Specialist degree	5b	5
Postgraduate, PhD	6	6

Then these levels were transformed into the common 3-classes-scale according to the general scheme.

UK CASE

The following table reveals the correspondence between the questions on education included into the UK questionnaire and the standard ISCED classification levels:

	UK Code	ISCED
Degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)	1	6, 5
Higher degree (including PGCE)	1	6
First degree	2	5
Or another type of degree (e.g. grad member of professions)	3	5
Diploma in higher education	2	5
Teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)	3	5
Nursing or other medical qualification	4	5
HNC/HND	5	4
ONC/OND	6	3
A level	7	4, 3
One A level (or equivalent)	1	3
More than one A level	2	4
AS level	8	4, 3, 2
One AS level	1	2
2 or 3 AS levels	2	3
4 or more AS levels	3	4
GCSE/CSE	9/10	3, 2
Passes fewer than 5	1	2
Passes more than 5	2	3

	UK Code	ISCED
O level	11	3
SCE (Scottish Certificate of Education)	12	3, 2
SCE higher level or equivalent	1	3
SCE standard or ordinary level –Grade 3 or higher	2	2
BTEC, BEC or TEC	13	4, 3
BTEC at higher level	1	4
BTEC at National Certificate level	2	3
SCOTVEC, SOCTEC, or SCOTBEC	14	5, 4, 3, 2
RSA	15	4, 3
An advanced diploma or advanced certificate	2	4
A diploma	3	3
Or some other (including Stage 1, 11 and 111)	4	2
City and Guilds	16	4, 3
Advanced craft	1	4
Craft	2	3
Or some other City and Guilds qualification	3	2
NVQ/SVQ	17	5, 4, 3, 2
Level 1	1	2
Level 2	2	3
Level 3	3	4
Don't know	99	
GNVQ/GSVQ	18	4, 3, 2
Advanced level	1	4
Intermediate level	2	3
Foundation level	3	2
Scottish CSYS (Scot. Certif. of 6th year studies)	19	3
CSYS (certificate of sixth year studies)	20	3
YT Certificate	21	2
Any other prof/vocat/for eign qualifications	22	

INCOME

In the present study we have defined for individual income the following four general classes:

Income	Code
Low	1
Mid-low	2
Mid-high	3
High	4

However, the individual income categories presented in the tables have various origins.

Thus, in the case of Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovenia, and Sweden the respondents were directly asked about their monthly incomes measured in national currencies. In result, we have obtained the numerical data. To construct the above-mentioned categories, the quartiles of empirical distribution functions for the personal income were taken as bound values. The values are presented in the table.

Country	Currency	Bound 1	Bound 2	Bound 3
Bulgaria	BLG	63	110	190
Hungary	HUF	20000	33000	50000
Romania	ROL	238500	950000	1600000
Slovenia	SIT	60000	87000	135000
Sweden	SEK	2848.5	10000	15000

In other cases, the respondents were offered to ask the question by choosing an income category from some order-scaled table. Unfortunately, these local questionnaires reveal different number of categories. In Czech Republic, there are 11 categories, in the United Kingdom -13, and in the Netherlands - 8. The expert transformation of these categories into four ones should bring almost equal number of cases in the targeted categories, and, hence, follow the common pattern of other countries. However, this transformation is not always possible. The transformation conducted in the study for above-mentioned countries are presented below:

Gradations of the personal income in Czech Republic (CZK)

	Original	Common
No income	0	0
less than 5000CZK	1	1
5000-7999CZK	2	1
8000-9999CZK	3	1
10000-14999CZK	4	2
15000-19999CZK	5	3
20000-29999CZK	6	4
30000-39999CZK	7	4
40000-49999CZK	8	4
50000-74999CZK	9	4
more than 100 000CZK	10	4

Gradations of the personal income in the Netherlands (NLG)

	Original	Common
No income	0	0
1 – 1500	1	1
1500 – 2500	2	1
2500 – 3500	3	2
3500 – 4500	4	3
4500 – 5500	5	4
5500 – 6500	6	4
6500 – 7500	7	4
7500 or more	8	4

Gradations of the personal income in the United Kingdom (UK)

	Original	Common
No income	0	0
£216 or less	1	1
£217 - £432	2	1
£433 - £799	3	1
£780 - £1,299	4	2
£1,300 - £1,732	5	2
£1,733 - £2,165	6	3
£2,166 - £2,599	7	3
£2,600 - £3,032	8	4
£3,033 - £4,165	9	4
£4,166 - £6,249	10	4
£6,250 - £8,332	11	4
£8,333 or more	12	4

