

Appendix A – supplementary materials

Figure A.1: Annual change in household disposable income (upper panel) and household labor income (lower panel) based on dominant household class, in %

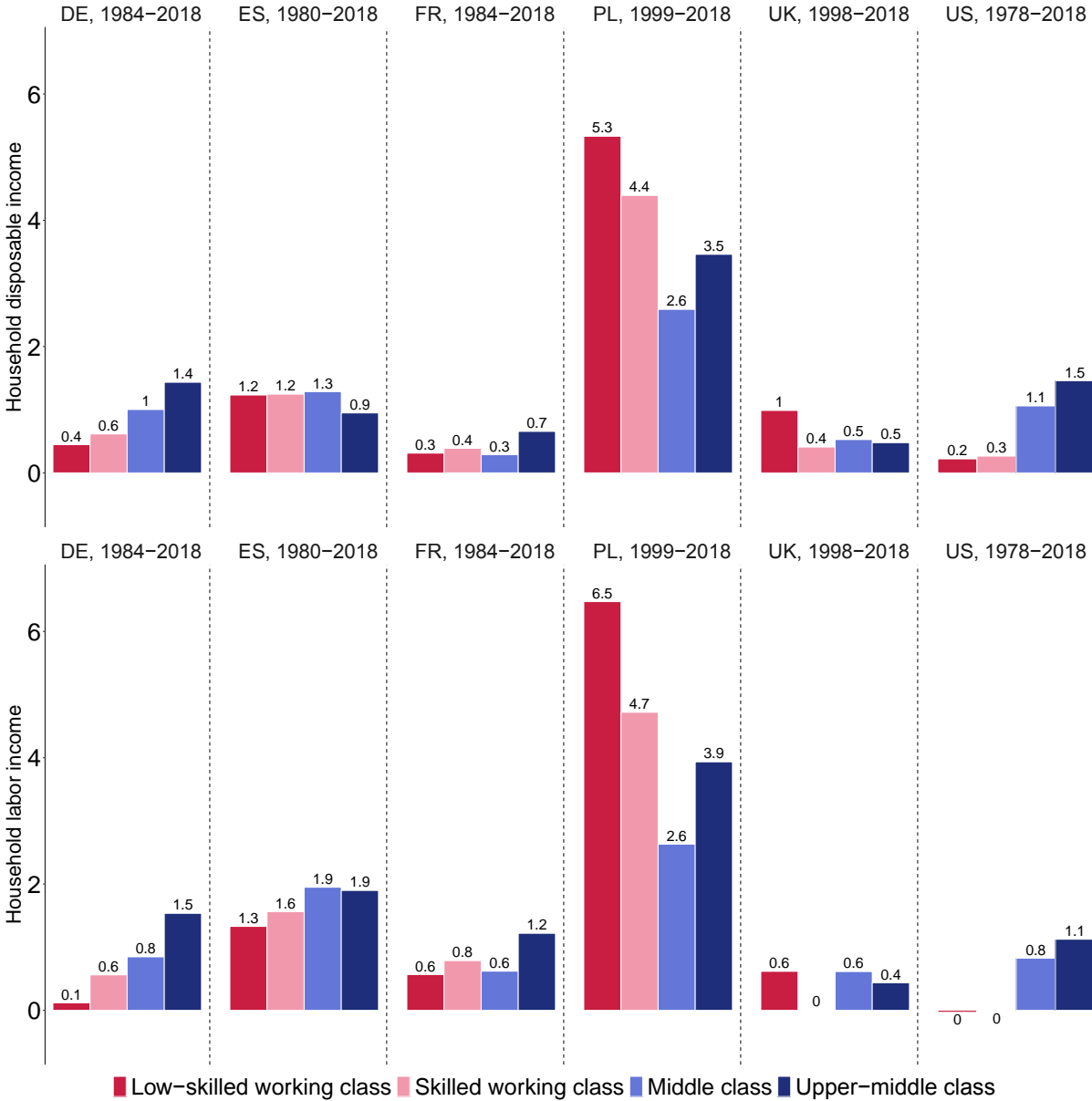


Figure A.2: Annual mean change in household disposable income by income quartile, in %

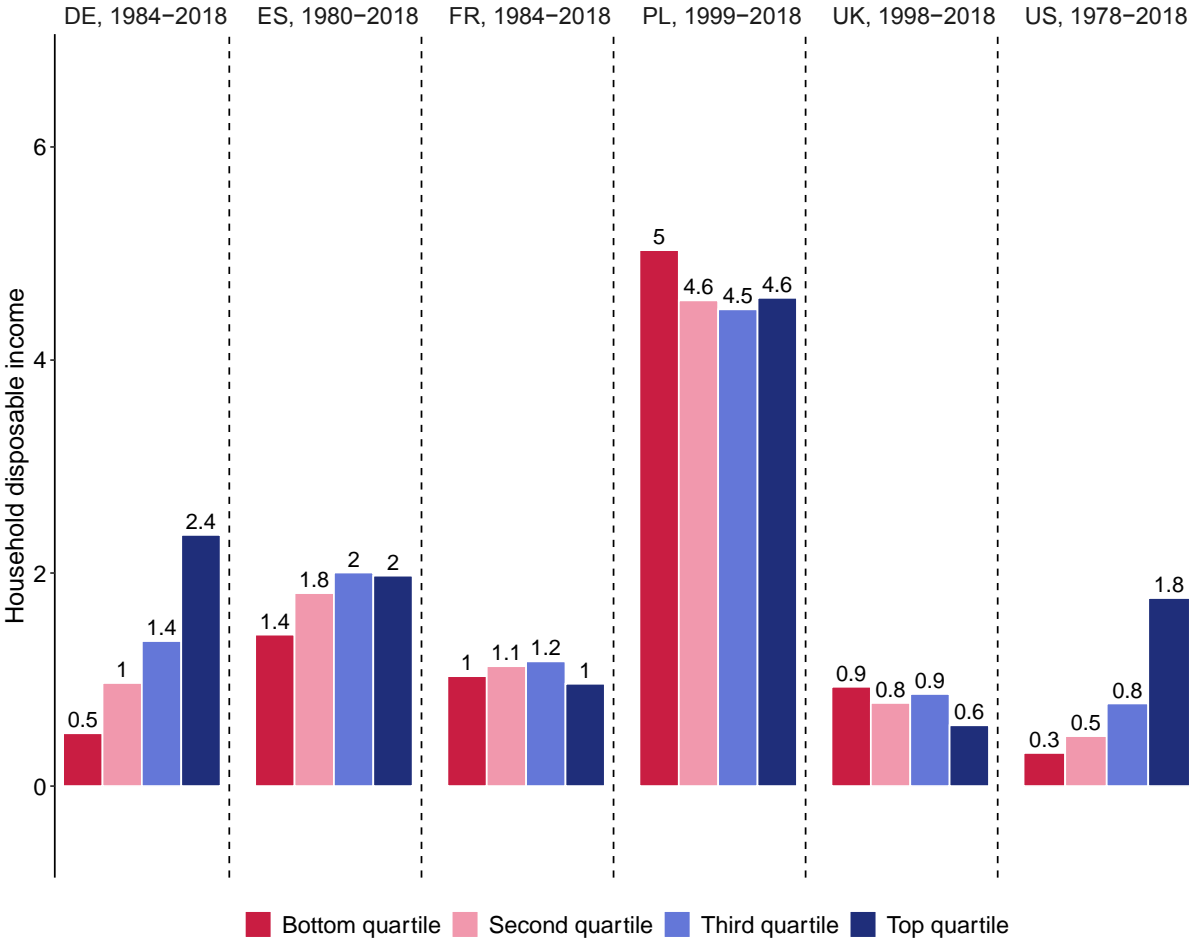


Figure A.3: Annual mean change in household disposable income by class and decade, in %

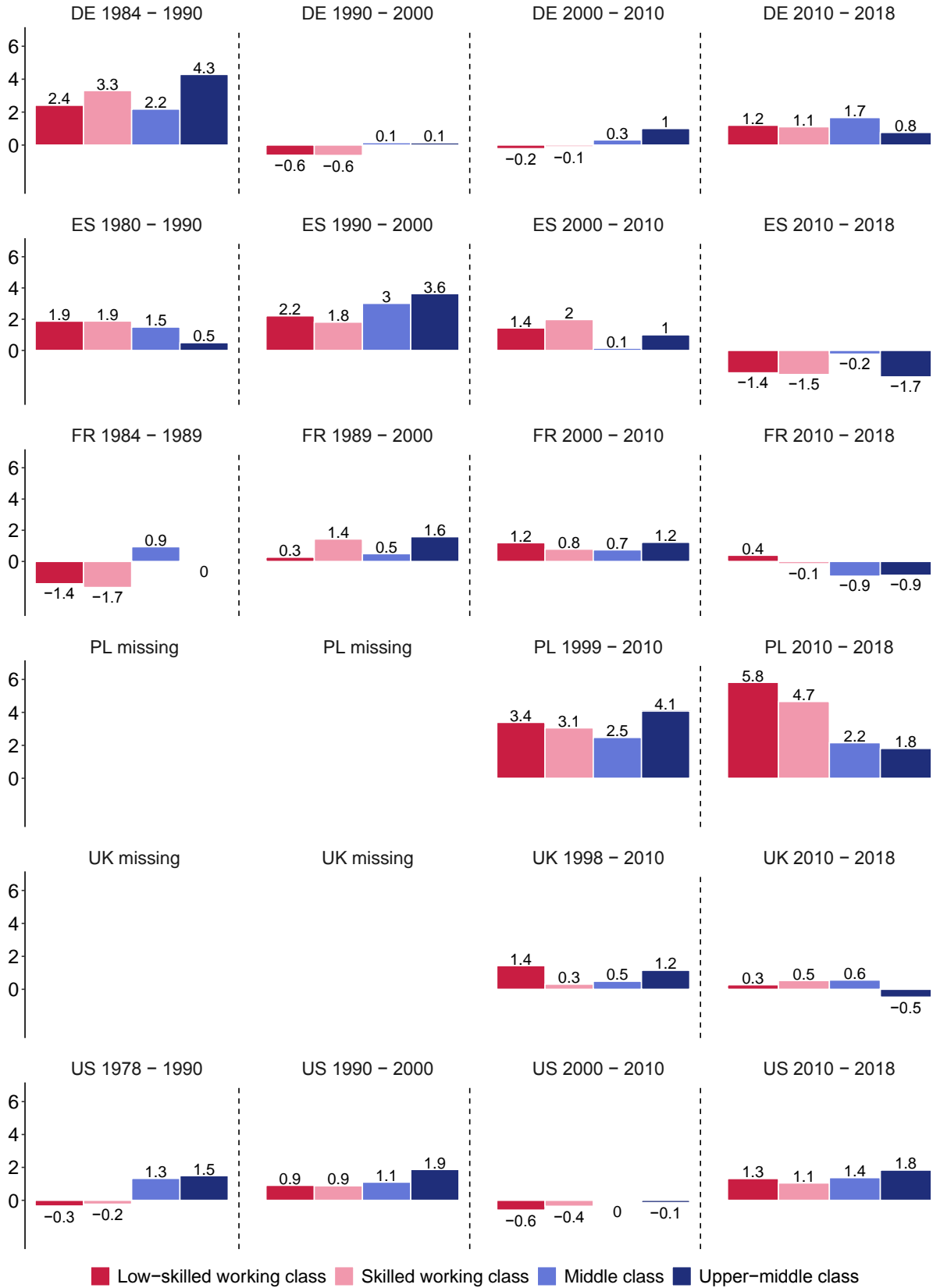


Figure A.4: Employment change by class over a common 20-year period (in percentage points)

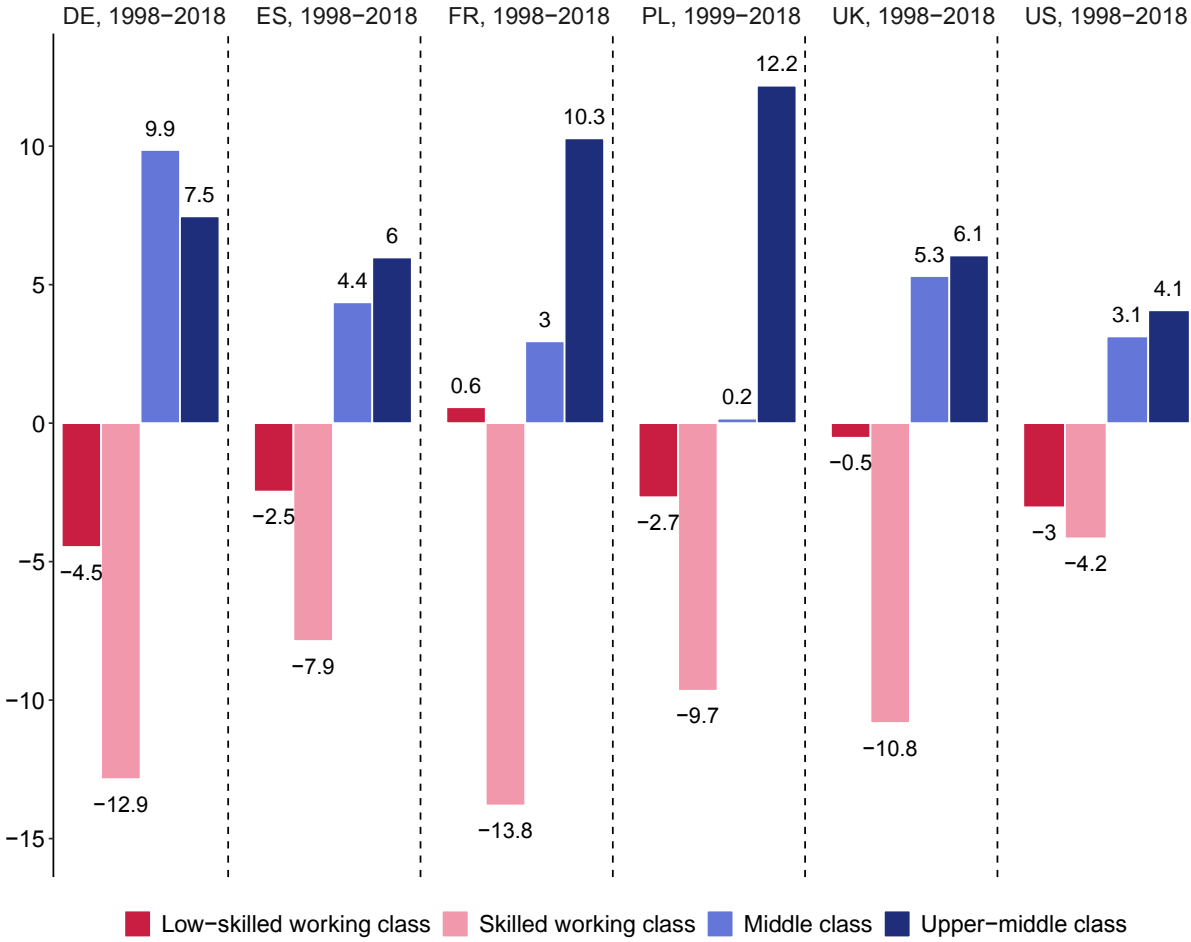


Figure A.5: Annual mean change in household disposable income by class over a common 20-year period, in %

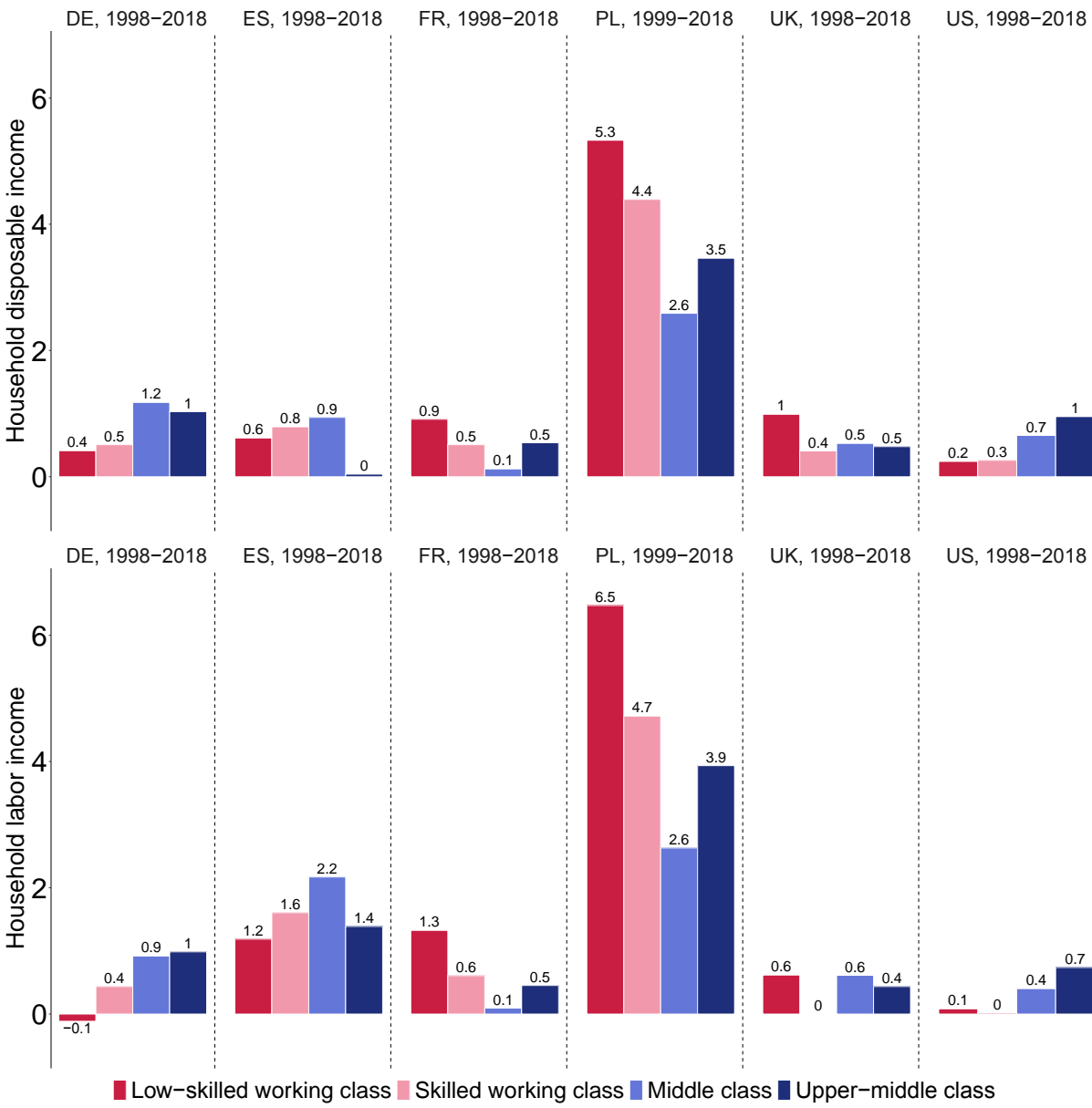
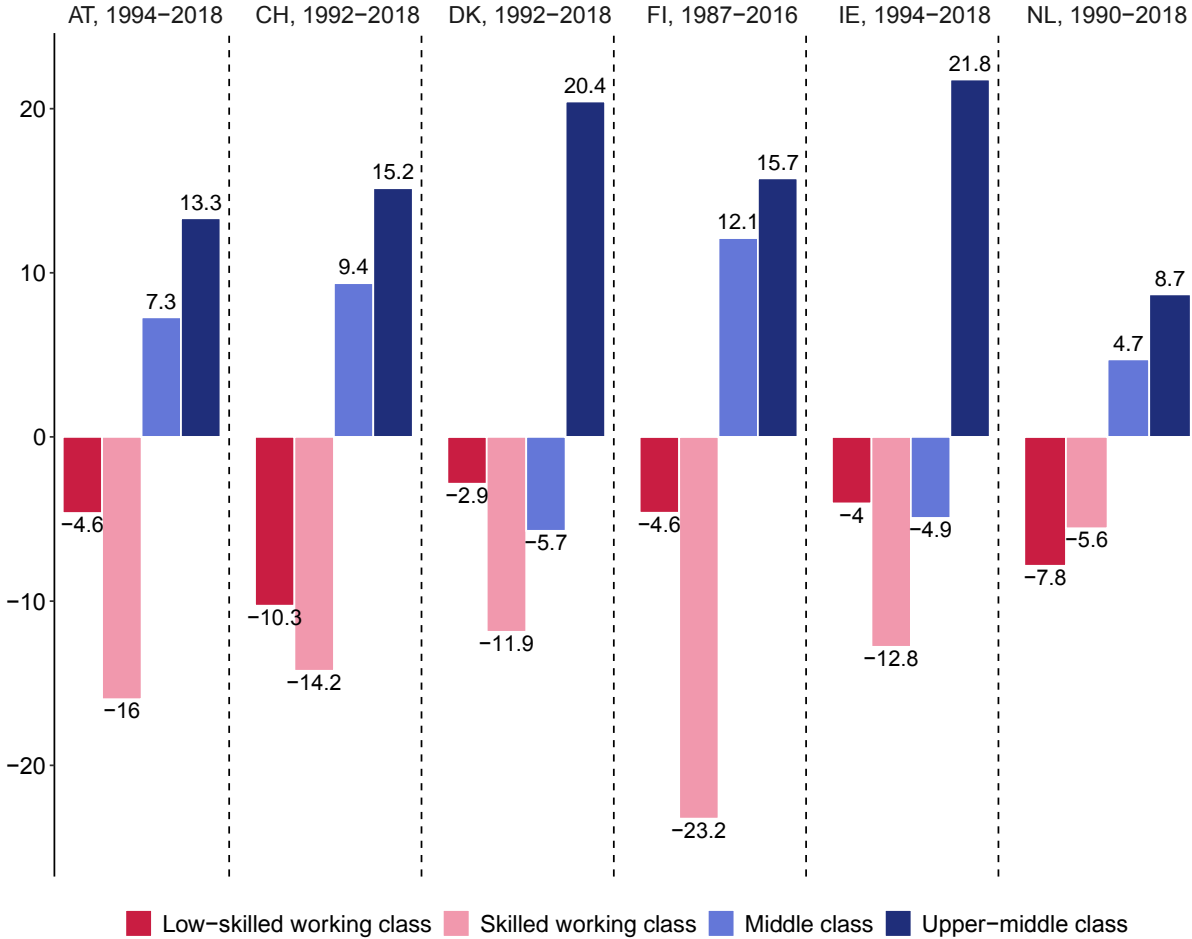


Figure A.6: Employment change by class in small and affluent European countries (in percentage points)



Note: AT: Austria, CH: Switzerland, DK: Denmark, FI: Finland, IE: Ireland, NL: Netherlands

Table A.1: Coding of the four-class variable with LIS-data

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Upper-middle class | ISCO == 1 & status == “employer” |
| | ISCO == 1 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “at least upper-secondary or higher” |
| | ISCO == 2 & EDUC == “tertiary” |
| Middle class | ISCO == 1 & “self-employed” |
| | ISCO == 1 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “less than upper-secondary” |
| | ISCO == 2 & EDUC == “less than tertiary” |
| | ISCO == 3 |
| | ISCO == 4 & EDUC == “tertiary” |
| Skilled working class | ISCO == 4-8 & status == “employer” |
| | ISCO == 4 & status == “employee” or “self-employed” & EDUC == “less than tertiary” |
| | ISCO == 5,7,10 & status == “employee” |
| | ISCO == 8 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “upper-secondary or higher” |
| Low-skilled working class | ISCO == 5-8 & status == “self-employed” |
| | ISCO == 9 |
| | ISCO == 6 & status == “employee” |
| | ISCO == 8 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “no upper-secondary” |

Table A.2: Descriptive statistics

| | | DE | | ES | | FR | | PL | | UK | | USA | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------|--------------|----------|----|
| | | 1984 | 2018 | 1980 | 2018 | 1984 | 2018 | 1999 | 2018 | 1998 | 2018 | 1978 | 2018 | |
| Household disposable income | Mean | 22,788€ | 31,416 € | 11,962 € | 20,010 € | 21,579 € | 28,571 € | 20,824zł | 39,396zł | 24,114 £ | 27,905 | 36,918 \$ | 53,687\$ | |
| Size of classes | Low-skilled working | % | 25 | 14 | 32 | 22 | 31 | 19 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 23 | 15 |
| | Skilled working class | % | 43 | 27 | 48 | 37 | 40 | 28 | 52 | 44 | 43 | 34 | 40 | 31 |
| | Middle class | % | 19 | 36 | 13 | 22 | 19 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 21 |
| | Upper-middle class | % | 13 | 23 | 8 | 19 | 10 | 26 | 10 | 21 | 25 | 30 | 23 | 33 |
| Household size | Mean | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | |
| Houshold head | Male | % | 88 | 52 | 94 | 64 | 88 | 79 | 70 | 70 | 85 | 60 | 83 | 52 |
| Age | Mean | 41 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 40 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 42 | |
| N observations | | 6,964 | 19,321 | 34,815 | 17,916 | 12,912 | 45,378 | 42,411 | 40,724 | 21,519 | 17,182 | 63,362 | 78,279 | |

Table A.3: correspondence of classes in the European Socio-Economic Classification (ESeC) to the four-class measures

| <i>ESeC classes (EGP terms in parentheses)</i> | <i>This paper's classes</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Upper salariat (or higher-grade service class) | Upper-middle class |
| 2 Lower salariat (or lower-grade service class) | |
| 4 Petite bourgeoisie with employees | Middle class |
| 5 farmers with employees | |
| 3 Higher white collar & 6 higher blue collar | |
| 4 Petite bourgeoisie without employees | Skilled working class |
| 5 farmers without employees | |
| 8 Skilled manual | |
| 7 Lower grade white collar | Low-skilled working class |
| 9 Semi-/skilled workers | |

Appendix B – additional analyses with a 5-class schema

Table B.1: Coding of the five-class variable with LIS-data

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Upper-middle class | ISCO == 1 & status == “employer” |
| | ISCO == 1 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “at least upper-secondary or higher” |
| | ISCO == 2 & EDUC == “tertiary” |
| Middle class | ISCO == 1 & “self-employed” |
| | ISCO == 1 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “less than upper-secondary” |
| | ISCO == 2 & EDUC == “less than tertiary” |
| | ISCO == 3 |
| Lower-middle class | ISCO == 4 |
| | ISCO == 4-8 & status == “employer” |
| | ISCO == 4-8 & status == “self-employed” |
| Skilled working class | ISCO == 5,7,10 & status == “employee” |
| | ISCO == 8 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “upper-secondary or higher” |
| Low-skilled working class | ISCO == 6 & status == “employee” |
| | ISCO == 8 & status == “employee” & EDUC == “no upper-secondary” |
| | ISCO == 9 |

Figure B.1: the class composition of the workforce over time (in %)

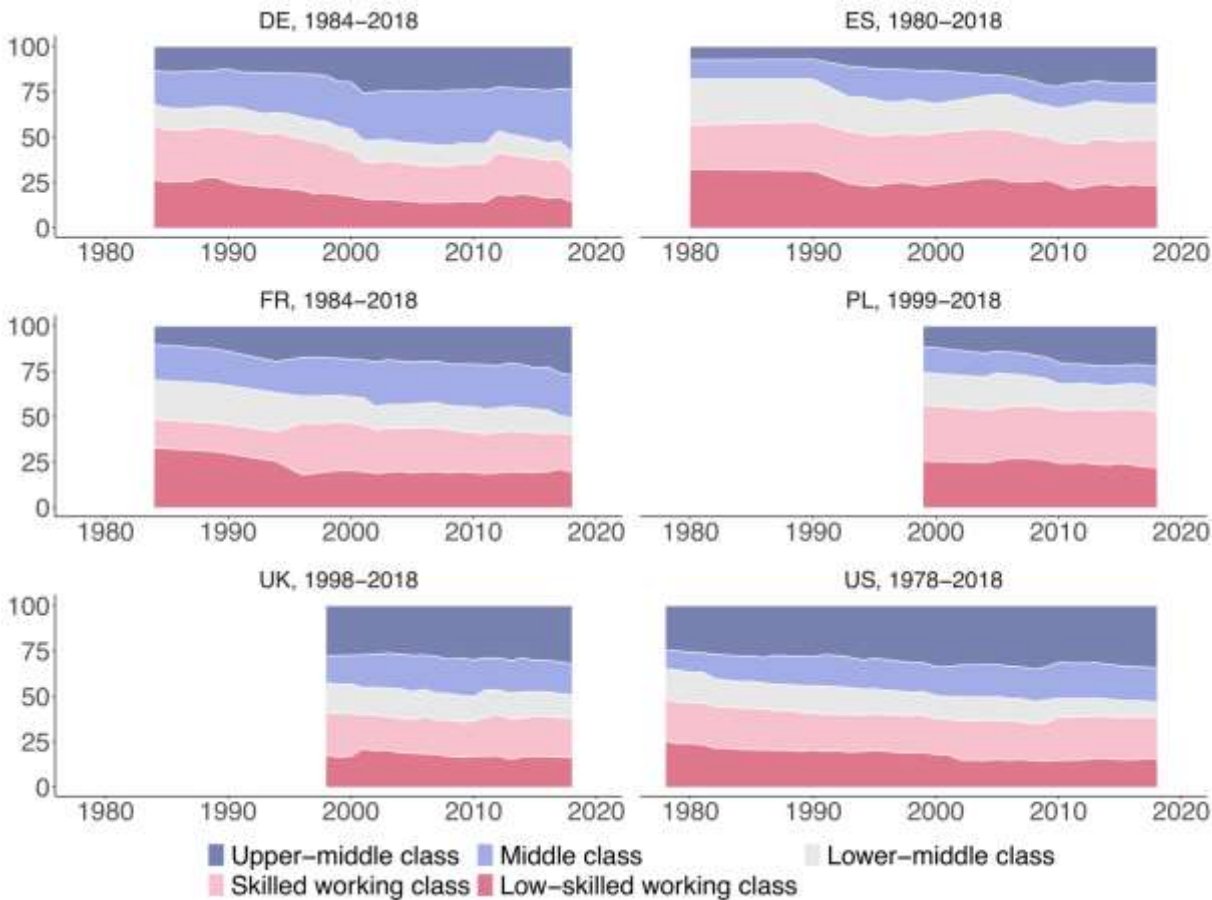


Figure B.2: change in the employment share of different classes (in percentage points)

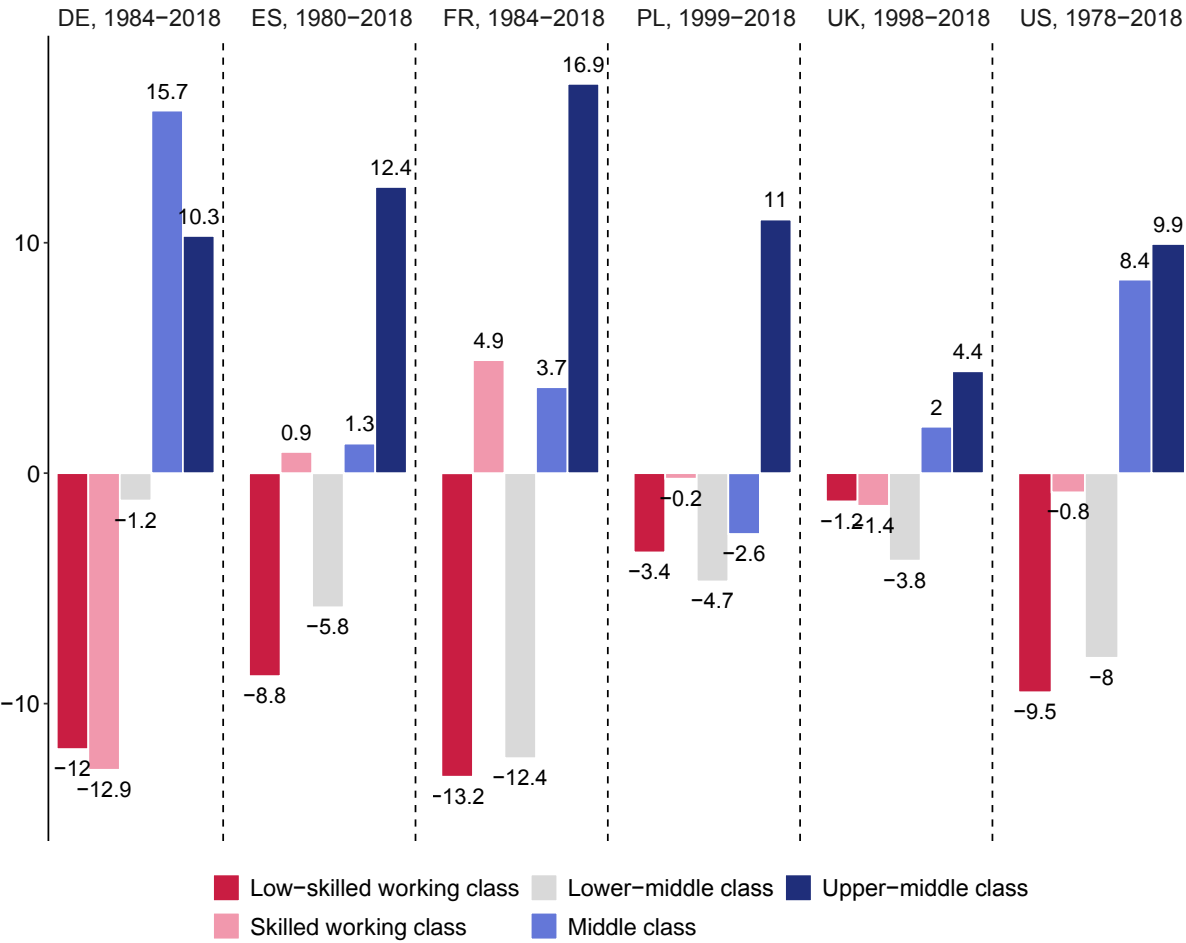
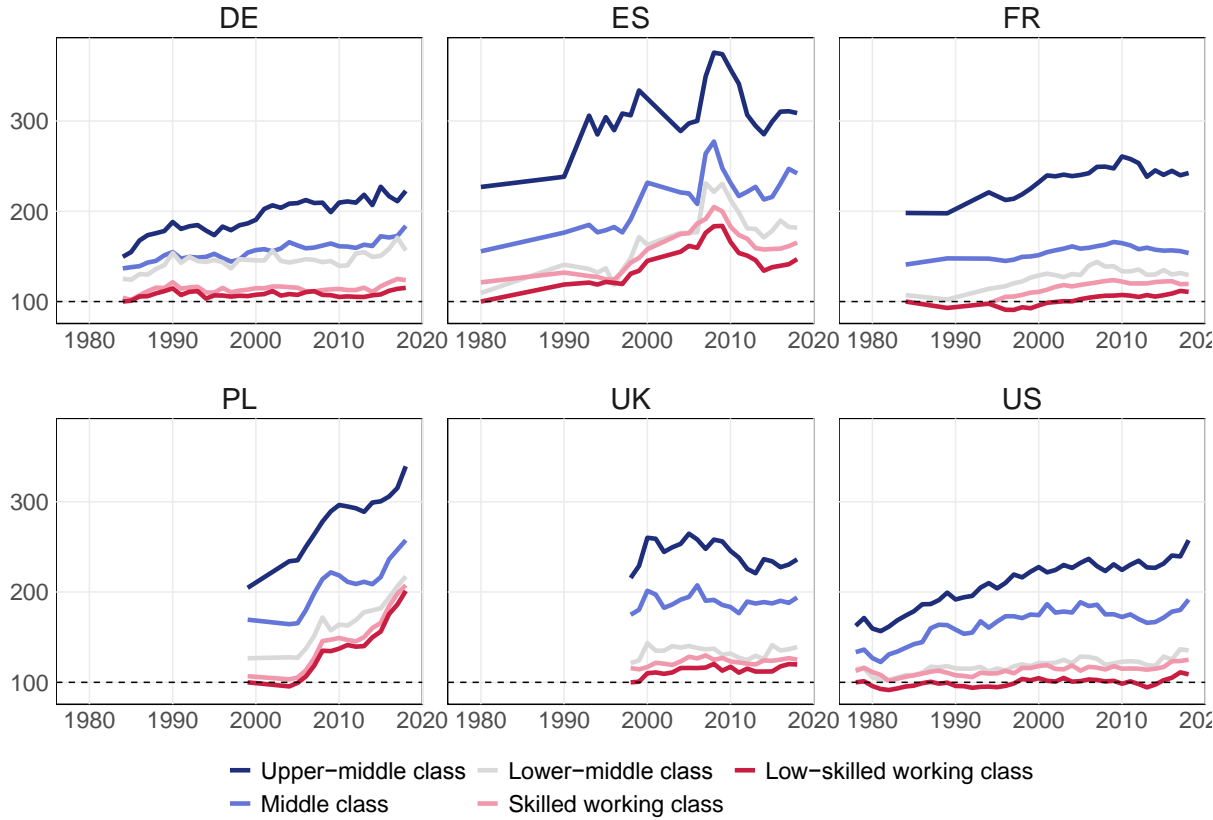


Figure B.3: evolution of indexed real household labor income by social class over four decades



Note: household labor income is corrected for inflation and adjusted for household size. Values are indexed for the low-skilled working class in the first year of observation (that is, all incomes are expressed relative to the income of the low-skilled working class which is set, within each country, at 100 at the beginning of the time series).