

COMPUTING 1989 OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES

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## COMPUTING 1989 OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES

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This paper outlines the procedures for computing the prestige scores for 740 occupations rated in the 1989 NORC General Social Survey. After a brief review of the research design of the new prestige study, the computational procedures are described, followed by discussion of issues involved in the computations and a preliminary assessment of data quality.

## RESEARCH DESIGN: REPLICATION AND INNOVATION

In designing the 1989 inquiry, the primary objective was to replicate the 1964 benchmark study of occupational prestige by Hodge, Siegel, and Rossi (HSR study) insofar as possible, while increasing the number of rated occupations to cover all 503 detailed occupational categories in the new 1980 census classification. To promote comparability with the previous study, we retained the exact task and the wording of instructions used in the earlier data collection.

Each respondent was asked to evaluate 110 occupations according to their "social standing" and to sort small cards

bearing the occupational titles onto a nine-rung ladder of social standing (from "1" for the lowest to "9" for the highest possible social standing). After respondents were given a chance to rearrange cards, the interviewer sealed the cards from each rung in a separate envelope labeled with the rung's number. Respondents had rated 204 titles in the inquiries in the 1960s. Since GSS respondents were asked to sort cards after finishing a forty-five minute interview, even a shorter list of titles might have been a burden. The GSS pretest, conducted in August 1988, confirmed the feasibility of sorting 110 titles within the 15 minutes allocated.

Besides the number of titles, the current inquiry departs from the 1964 research design in using subsamples to expand and exhaust the coverage of occupations in the census categories. Previous research demonstrating high consensus on prestige offered convincing evidence that it would not take 1500 respondents to get a good estimate of an occupation's prestige. The GSS sample of 1500 was randomly divided into 12 subsamples of 125 respondents each. (Of 12 subsamples, 10 were used to rate occupational prestige and two for a related study of ethnic prestige.) Each subsample rated 110 occupational titles. The first 40 titles (listed in Table 1) presented to each respondent were the same for all subsamples,

--- TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE ---

while a set of 70 titles that followed the common core of 40 was unique to each subsample.<sup>1</sup> In other words, each subsample was randomly assigned a unique set of 70 occupation titles to

rate. This design allowed a total of 740 occupational titles to be rated (i.e., 40 rated by the entire sample and 700 rated by one or another of the ten subsamples).

In selecting occupational titles, we looked for those that were judged familiar to the American public, seemed reasonably typical of their occupational category in terms of tasks, described the occupations clearly, and represented non-minuscule proportions of the labor force. For example, "LAWYER" was used but "U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE" was dropped in the 1989 study. Although selections were necessarily subjective, they were double-checked by three investigators and reviewed by several consultants.

Occupational titles rated in the 1960s were included in order to monitor changes in prestige over time. In addition to 1964 HSR study, four other studies were relevant: the 1963 replication of the 1947 North-Hatt study and three NORC supplementary studies conducted in 1965. Titles from previous studies were first coded according to the detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census classification. All 40 common titles were from the 1964 benchmark study (HSR) and mirrored the distribution of the labor force across major occupational categories in 1980. Another 123 titles from the HSR study and 124 titles from the other four studies were retained to be rated by one or another subsample. The complete list for the new inquiry was constructed by adding new titles so as to exhaust all the detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census classification. The number of

titles selected from each of the major occupational categories was determined to be proportional to their labor force distribution. A total of 740 occupational titles comprise the new list.

#### COMPUTATIONAL PROCEDURES

In the 1960s studies, the ratings over nine rungs of the ladder of social standing were converted, with the following formula, so that the prestige scores would have a logical range from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest).

$$P_j = \sum_{i=1}^9 (12.5)(i-1)X_{ji}, \text{ for all } j$$

where  $X_{ji}$  is the proportion of ratings received by  $j$ th occupation which fell on the  $i$ th rung of the ladder, with the rungs being organized in ascending order from the lowest (i.e., 1) to the highest (i.e., 9).

Using this formula, the prestige score for an occupation is the raters' mean score when the nine rungs of the social standing ladder are scored in 12.5 point intervals from 0 to 100. Thus, the calculated score is the unbiased estimator of the score for the population. We followed the same method to compute scores from the 1989 raw rating data. Unlike the previous studies, however, we were confronted with the task of constructing a single scale of prestige by combining the ratings from different subsamples for the 700 titles that were not rated by all the respondents. Were there differences

between subsamples, we would need to correct for them in order to create a single metric of prestige scores.

We first checked the consistency of subsamples on demographic characteristics. Table 2 lists selected demographic characteristics of respondents in each subsample as well as the overall sample. Despite the random assignment

--- TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE ---

of the respondents into subsamples, Subsample #1 appeared to be slightly different from the rest on many of the variables examined. For example, it has a smaller sample size than other samples, fewer male respondents, more whites, fewer fulltime employees with more prestigious occupations on average. Statistically, the proportion of white respondents and the respondents' average occupational prestige were shown to be significantly higher than the overall sample ( $p < .05$ , two-tailed). Our main concern here, however, is whether the subsamples differ in terms of their evaluations of occupational prestige.

To examine the variability of the 10 subsamples' evaluations of occupational prestige, we focused on the 40 common titles. Table 3 displays the means and standard deviations of the ratings on the 40 common titles for each subsample and for the entire sample.

--- TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE ---

A series of tests of significance were conducted. First, for each occupation, an analysis of variance tested for a difference in means. Of 40 tests, none showed significant

differences at the .01 level of significance. (For two titles, BANKER and POLICEMAN, the significance level was .05.)

Second, means computed over 40 titles for each subsample were compared. None of the possible pairs of subsamples showed a significant difference in means. Third, standard deviations of the 40 scores showed no statistically significant differences for any possible pair of subsamples. The lack of subsample differences was not entirely unexpected as previous research has shown a high degree of public consensus with regard to prestige.

In addition to the differences between subsamples, we also examined the deviation of each subsample from the entire sample. For 40 common titles, the prestige scores were computed using the ratings from the entire sample (see the first column in Table 3). Then, we tested whether the scores computed from each subsample deviated significantly from the scores for the entire sample. The tests for both the mean and the standard deviation showed that none of the subsamples differed significantly from the entire sample.

In sum, no significant differences were found among the subsamples in terms of the central tendency and dispersion of their ratings on the 40 common titles. Small differences observed in means and standard deviations between subsamples can be attributed to random sampling variability.

Consistency between subsamples' prestige evaluations was also investigated on the basis of correlation coefficients. Table 4 contains intercorrelations among subsamples based on



their scores for the common 40 titles, as well as the correlations between each subsample and the entire sample.

--- TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE ---

The values of correlation coefficients shown in Table 3 are all above .99 after rounding.

Again, we conclude that there was no significant variation among the subsamples in the prestige evaluations of the common 40 titles. The implication is that each subsample can also be trusted to provide reasonable estimates of the prestige of its unique set of titles.

To construct the new prestige scale, we employ scores computed from the formula given in the previous section, without adjustment for subsample differences. That no significant differences were found among subsamples justifies this method. Had we detected significant subsample differences, we could have pursued a method similar to the one used by Siegel (1971) to combine five different studies of occupational prestige in order to increase the coverage of occupational titles. (See Appendix I for more detailed description of the alternative computational method.)

We use the mean scores computed from each subsample for the 700 unique occupations and those from the entire sample for 40 core occupations without any correction. Following the formula used in the 1964 study, the possible range for the scores is set from 0 to 100. Since the computed score is a mean, we can treat it as an unbiased estimator of the prestige evaluation for the American population. However, the standard

errors for the common 40 titles are inevitably smaller than those for the rest of the titles. They were evaluated by a larger sample.

#### EVALUATION OF THE DATA QUALITY

The validity and reliability of the scale rests not merely on the success of the subsample design, but also on other issues of data collection and design. Examples include respondent refusal rates and possible effects of the order in which titles were presented to the respondents. These issues are discussed below.

##### Missing Cases and "Don't Know" Answers

There are two types of non-responses. Sometimes the respondent could not identify the job described on the card and/or was not certain where it belonged on the ladder of social standing. Other times respondents refused to carry out the task. The former cases were to be coded with "98" as a "Don't Know" category, and the latter cases were treated as "Missing" (99). The frequency of these categories reflect on the quality of the data gathered. We are, however, somewhat skeptical about the distinction between "Don't Know" and "Missing" categories. Interviewers were provided envelopes for the former but not the latter. Perusal of the titles shows that some very familiar ones (e.g., "BANK TELLER") were coded "Don't Knows." Furthermore, respondents could have refused to carry out the task (coded as "Missing" in this case) because they were not certain about their answer, in

which case they should be coded as "Don't Knows." Given the ambiguous distinction between "Don't Know" and "Missing" categories, it is probably more meaningful to consider non-response rates as the sum of the two categories.

On average, non-responses for 738 titles (excluding two fictitious titles) accounted for 6.2%. Fictitious ("ringer") titles suggest a baseline for evaluating non-responses. Fully 47.1% of respondents did not rate "FOOSER," while 53.1% did not rate "PERSOLOGIST." None of the titles showed a non-response rate greater than those for the fictitious titles.

The overall non-response rate for titles in the 1989 study (6.2%) is higher than the rate in the 1964 study (4.0%). Of course, more titles (740) were rated in 1989 than in the 1964 study (204) in order to insure coverage of the 1980 Census classification. As a consequence, less familiar occupations may have been used.

Comparing non-response rates for 1964 and 1989 on the 40 titles common to both years reveals more equivalence between the two studies. Although, on average, the 1989 study still shows a slightly higher non-response rate (4.8 percent) than the previous study (3.2 percent), the non-response patterns for specific occupations were very consistent. `LOGGER` was rated by the fewest people in both studies, while `PUBLIC GRADE SCHOOL TEACHER` and `BANKER` were rated by the most. Thus, the low rates of non-response confirm not only that tasks given to the respondents were feasible, but also that data gathered in

the 1989 study is reasonably comparable to those of the previous study.

#### Effects of the Order of Presentation

Although we feel confident that a title's rating does not depend on the subsample carrying out the task, we must consider the possibility that ratings are affected by the order in which titles are presented. The first titles, for example, might be judged more or less favorably than titles ranked later when the respondent is more familiar with the task.

Since the titles were randomized to determine the order of presentation, the study design was intended to eliminate any systematic effects of the titles' order. Both the common 40 and the other 70 unique titles were randomized. The common 40 titles appeared at the beginning of the task, followed by the 70 titles unique to each subsample. Furthermore, interviewers instructed respondents that they could reorder the cards on the ladder both during and at the end of the task.

To confirm there was no order effect, we correlated the computed prestige scores with the order in which titles were presented. Since the titles were randomized, the correlations should be zero if there is no order effect. For the common 40 titles, the correlations (both linear and rank order) were not significantly different from zero for any of the ten subsamples. (Values ranged from -0.05 to 0.00 for Pearson's correlations, from -0.03 to 0.00 for Spearman's rho's). For the titles unique to subsamples, all but one sample showed

statistically insignificant relationships between the order and the prestige scores. Subsample #2 showed an association between the order and scores that is statistically significant ( $-0.35$  for Pearson's correlation and  $-0.32$  for Spearman's rho). Although we examined this sample's titles and their order, we discerned no apparent overrepresentation of prestigious occupations in the beginning nor humble ones at the end.

Neither were significant differences found between the mean prestige score of the common 40 titles and the 70 unique titles for all subsamples. For both sets, respondents centered and distributed titles over the same rungs, eliminating the possibility that the first jobs rated crowded the later ones into limited rungs on the ladder.

Order may have affected reliability since later titles were more apt to fall victim to interviews that were broken off and, hence, are based on fewer respondents. The 40 common titles, which were presented in the beginning, showed fewer non-responses than the rest of the titles. This, however, was expected since these 40 titles represent core occupations that are familiar to the general public. For the titles rated by different samples, Pearson's correlations between the order and the non-response rates varied from  $-0.15$  to  $0.19$ , none of which showed a statistical significance. Based on only the common 40 titles, the order was significantly (and positively) correlated with the non-response rates in only one subsample (#9). This subsample, however, showed a negative correlation

for the unique 70 titles between the order and the non-response rates. Thus, no conclusive evidence was found in terms of the order effects on the non-response rates.

Order might have affected the variance in a score--if respondents became more careless as they tired of the task or if respondents gained confidence and rated more consistently as they moved through the task. The correlations between the order and the standard deviations were significant for only two subsamples (#1 and #5), and these two disagreed in the direction of the association (i.e., Subsample #1 correlated positively, while Subsample #5 correlated negatively). We lack evidence that the order affected the variance in a score.

In sum, we are on a safe ground to say that the order of presentation of the titles did not affect the respondent's evaluations.

#### Reverse Ratings

To detect outliers in the sample, each individual's ratings were compared with the scale constructed from the entire sample. The resulting correlation coefficient is an index of agreement (consensus) or disagreement (dissensus) with the aggregate. Based on our knowledge about the high degree of consensus on prestige evaluations, we would expect these correlations to show large positive values. Indeed, the mean correlation is 0.609 among 1158 subjects. There are, however, 41 individuals whose ratings correlate negatively with those of the total sample. These negative correlations vary from -0.006 to -0.975 and 18 of them have absolute values

greater than .6, the absolute value of the mean correlation between each individual and the aggregate.

Small negative correlations may result from random variation. However, it is highly unlikely that -0.9 would occur by chance. Possible explanations for these high negative correlations were weighed. First, the interviewer could have erred and instructed the respondent to rate in reverse order. Second, the respondent could have misunderstood the instruction and rated the occupations in reverse order. Third, the respondent could, in fact, evaluate occupations differently from how most people evaluate them. Fourth, the interviewer could have stuffed the cards in the wrong numbered envelopes after the interview. Fifth, the order could have been reversed when the data were coded.

To investigate the possibility of incorrect instructions, the interviewers for these 41 respondents were identified by the NORC. Since we could not trace the contrarian respondents to small number of interviewers, there is little reason to think the reverse ratings resulted from systematic interviewer confusion in the instructions or packing of cards.

That these respondents might have misunderstood the task of sorting was investigated by examining their characteristics. In Table 5, the 41 subjects were compared with the rest of the sample on selected characteristics that might suggest that respondent was apt to have trouble learning the task.

--- TABLE 5 ABOUT HERE ---

The single most likely indicator of a respondent's ability to learn tasks correctly is a ten-item vocabulary test, WORDSUM. However, respondents with reversals showed no lower verbal skill than the rest of the sample. In fact, the 41 reversing respondents actually averaged more education than their counterparts. The 41 respondents are more likely to be single, to have prestigious occupations with higher incomes, and to be non-white. The results shown in Table 5 are not convincing enough to suspect a lack of task learning ability for the 41 respondents.

Since we dismiss systematic interviewer effects and deficient task learning ability as causes of score reversals, we are left with random interviewer or data entry error and respondents whose views about the standing of occupations really do differ from those of the general public. We lack sufficient justification to eliminate these respondents from the analyses or to reverse their ratings arbitrarily. Furthermore, the effect of including the reversals on the computed scores seemed minimal. The correlation between the computed scores including reversals and those excluding them was .999. The 1960s study included in prestige calculations the 2% of respondents with negative correlations. While our study contains more reversals (3.5% of cases), these cases are retained in the analysis in the interest of comparability with the earlier investigation.



ASSIGNING SCORES FOR ALL DETAILED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES  
IN THE 1980 CENSUS CLASSIFICATION

After prestige scores were computed for the 740 job titles rated by the respondents, the titles were used to assign scores to all detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census classification. This task requires matching rated occupational titles to detailed occupational categories. This was largely accomplished during the research design stage since the titles rated in this study were chosen to cover all detailed categories of the 1980 Census classification. They were also chosen so that each detailed category would be represented by one or more titles that best described the content of the category. Of the 503 distinctive categories in the 1980 Census classification, 391 were judged to be appropriately represented by a single title. These categories are basically homogeneous in task characteristics and in prestige standing, and they usually contain only small fractions of the labor force. For these categories, assigning prestige scores was straightforward--the category was given the same score as its representative title.

Assigning a single score is more complex when (1) more than one title was rated or (2) no title was chosen. For 112 detailed categories a reasonable matching required multiple titles, because the categories were internally heterogeneous with respect to both task characteristics and work situation. They are often "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) categories

that consist of jobs which have too few incumbents to justify identifying them separately. For example, Category 019, "Managers and Administrators, n.e.c." includes "Banker," "College or University President," "Saloonkeeper," and "Lunchroom Operator." For these heterogeneous categories, multiple titles were chosen to cover the variety of tasks involved and the differences in social standing.

Contrary to highly heterogeneous categories, some categories with very small proportions of the labor force were judged not sufficiently distinct from other categories to stand alone in terms of both tasks and prestige standing. For example, postsecondary teachers on different subjects were classified into separate categories. Similarly, supervisors of construction related jobs, e.g., brickmasons, carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc., were classified into separate categories. For these instances, we did not see practical benefits of using limited degrees of freedom in rating each of them; thus, only a few selected titles were rated.

Once the prestige scores for 740 rated occupations were computed, it was necessary to (1) derive single category scores from multiple titles and (2) assign scores for categories from which no title was rated. In the case of assigning a score from multiple scores, the reasonable solution would be to weight the computed scores for the titles according to their representation in the labor force. However, the most detailed information available on the labor force distribution is at the level of detailed occupational

categories, not job titles. Therefore, weighting was not possible. An alternative is to employ the unweighted mean of the scores for multiple titles. Although this probably introduced inevitable biases, it is consistent with the method employed in the earlier study by Siegel. All the titles were evaluated to assure that only the jobs reasonably representing the respective category were included in computations. For example, PROSTITUTE and STREET CORNER DRUG DEALER were eliminated from the computation of their category scores because their stigma might have affected their ratings.

General rules were applied for assigning scores for the detailed occupational categories:

1. If a single job title was selected from a detailed occupational category and that selected title reasonably represented the category in terms of tasks and social standing, the computed prestige score for the title was directly assigned to the category. For example, Category 234 LEGAL ASSISTANTS was assigned a score from the rated title, PARA-LEGAL.
2. If more than one title was chosen from a category, the mean score of the multiple titles was assigned for the category.

Rules in computing the mean

- a. Job titles that were thought to be inappropriately descriptive of the categories were eliminated from the computation of the category score, e.g., FAITH HEALER in Category 177 RELIGIOUS WORKERS.

- b. When a pair of gender-specific titles was rated (e.g., BUSINESSMAN and BUSINESSWOMAN), the pair was averaged before calculating the mean score for the category so that they would not be double-weighted in the final computation. (Analyses of this gender-title experiment showed no consistent gender bias in prestige evaluation.)
3. When no title was rated from a category--typically categories with unfamiliar titles, a very small proportion of labor force, and tasks similar to other categories--, the score was assigned from the rated category which was similar in task content. (e.g., the score for Category 024 UNDERWRITERS was assigned from Category 025 OTHER FINANCIAL OFFICERS.)
4. If the category label was rated as a job title and the category was relatively homogeneous, the score for the category title was used even though other titles were rated from that category (e.g., PHYSICIANS).

After the scores were assigned according to the general rules, each category was re-evaluated to assure (1) that the content of the category, task characteristics, and prestige standing appeared reasonably represented by a single title or by multiple titles used for computing the category score and (2) that each assigned score was not too far off relative to the scores for similar categories. The entire list was evaluated in this manner four times by two of us, jointly and separately. Although our judgments are inevitably subjective,

sociologists have been shown to evaluate occupations very much as the general public does (Hartman, 1979).

Table 6 displays the 1989 occupational prestige scores assigned to all detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census Occupational Classification. The scores for each major and sub-major occupational category were also computed and are shown in parentheses after the category titles in Table 6.

--- TABLE 6 ABOUT HERE ---

Under each detailed category, the occupational titles used for computing the category score are listed. Further comments for specific categories are noted in Appendix II.

#### SUMMARY

This paper presents the procedures for constructing the occupational prestige scale in accordance with the 1980 Census Occupational Classification. The data were collected in the 1989 NORC General Social Survey, in which a total of 740 occupational titles were rated in terms of their social standing.

The research design, involving ten subsamples each rating 40 common titles and 70 unique titles, required a careful examination of the variation among subsamples. The prestige evaluations by subsamples were shown to be highly consistent with regard to the 40 occupations commonly rated. Thus, following the computational procedure employed in the 1960s prestige inquiries, the ratings were combined to create a set of prestige scores for 740 occupational titles.

The quality of the data was also compared with that of the previous benchmark study in 1964. Although non-response rates in 1989 data were slightly higher, on the average, than in 1964, similar patterns in the non-response found in both years suggested a comparability of the two studies. The slightly higher rate in the 1989 study was thought to be due to inclusion of unfamiliar occupations to cover all detailed categories in the 1980 Census occupational classification.

The possible effect of the order of presentation of the titles on prestige ratings was also investigated. No significant effect was found.

There were 41 respondents whose ratings disagreed with the evaluations of the rest of the respondents (i.e., their ratings were negatively correlated with the aggregate rating.) Although they may be considered outliers, we found no significant differences in their demographic characteristics from the entire sample. Inclusion of such cases in the computation of the 1960s scores led us to include them in computing the 1989 scores in order to maintain comparability.

The prestige scores computed for 740 occupational titles were used to assign scores for all detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census classification. Scores of the selected titles which best represent the content of the category were combined to produce the category score.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Although each subsample was assigned a unique set of 70 occupational titles, for experimental reasons, there were several titles that were rated by more than one sample, e.g., "MY OWN OCCUPATION".





APPENDIX I

## REGRESSION METHOD FOR COMPUTING PRESTIGE SCORES

In Siegel (1971), scores of 50 titles common to five studies were used to examine the linear relationships between the studies. Treating the 1964 inquiry by Hodge, Siegel, and Rossi as the benchmark study, the scale based on 50 scores from the benchmark study was regressed on the scale computed from the other four studies. The regression coefficients were then used to provide estimates of the scores for titles that were not commonly rated by all the studies.

Similarly, in our study, the prestige scores on the 40 common titles computed from the entire sample were regressed on the scores that were computed from each subsample separately. The regression equation is as follows:

$$Y_i = a_j + b_j X_{ij} + e_j$$

where  $Y_i$  : prestige score for the  $i$ th occupation computed from the entire sample ( $i = 1$  to  $40$ )

$X_{ij}$  : prestige score for the  $i$ th occupation computed from the ratings of the subjects in the  $j$ th subsample ( $j = 1$  to  $10$ )

--- TABLE 7 ABOUT HERE ---

Table 7 displays the coefficients for the above regression. As expected from the bivariate correlation coefficients shown in Table 4, the slope coefficients among all of the regression equations are highly consistent, i.e., all of them are close to one. All ten R-squares are about .99, confirming again how little variability exists between subsample scales and the aggregate scale. Examination of scatter plots between the aggregate and subsample scales indicates strong linear relationships without systematic residual patterns. Using the regression equations, we computed the estimates of the scores for the occupation titles that were rated by only one or another of the subsamples. (Table 8 contains summary statistics for both scales and the correlation between the two).

--- TABLE 8 ABOUT HERE ---

The tests presented in the earlier section do not make a case for correcting the data. Indeed, comparing the scales from the two methods finds little difference. The scales computed from the two methods correlate .998, and no systematic patterns are detected in the way these two scales differ.

Even without subsample differences to correct for, this approach has some appeal, especially for the scores of 700 unique titles, because the estimates are based on the common titles rated by the entire sample, instead of only one subsample. However, several considerations weigh in favor of the "uncorrected" raw scores we adopt.

1) The regression method assumes that each subsample's scores for the 70 unique titles would vary from the overall scale in the same way that its 40 common titles do. This may not be an unreasonable assumption, because the 40 common titles were chosen to cover the wide spectrum of occupations in terms of the prestige hierarchy and the nature of occupations. Similarly, the 70 titles unique to each sample were distributed over different occupational categories in the same manner for all subsamples.

2) The regression method is based on the deviation of each subsample from the overall sample. The overall scores are not independent of each subsample--one tenth of the overall scores depends on the ratings in each subsample. Thus, the regression equation underestimates the scores for unique titles.

3) With the scores computed from the regression method, we are unable to exploit individual-level data in the GSS. The adjustment was made after the ratings were aggregated for each subsample. This creates difficulties in further analyses. For example, determining "n" for tests of significance between any two scores would be problematic. Furthermore, when analyses require subsamples to be divided into various subgroups (e.g., comparison of male respondents and female respondents), computation of scores for these subgroups (e.g., males and females) will be inconsistent with the scores computed from the aggregate.

Having considered issues associated with each method, we

concluded that the first method--using the means without correction--has the virtue of being straightforward without sacrificing accuracy. However, it should be remembered that titles differ in the number of cases on which they are based and so they will differ in standard errors under this method.

APPENDIX II

The 1980 Census classification distinguishes POSTSECONDARY TEACHERS on 28 different subjects as separate categories in addition to POSTSECONDARY TEACHERS, N.E.C. (not elsewhere classified) and POSTSECONDARY TEACHERS, SUBJECT NOT SPECIFIED. When the titles were originally selected, it was thought that it would not bear meaningful results to designate 30 (out of 740) titles to cover college professors of different subjects, since occupational tasks are similar for most professors and since postsecondary teachers on the aggregate comprise only 0.06 % of the total labor force. In addition, it was thought that the general public would not make significant distinctions between Physics Professor and Chemistry Professor in terms of their social standing. As an experiment, however, 10 different types of college professors and a generic title, COLLEGE PROFESSOR, were rated in the inquiry.

Among the ten specific types of professors, the resulting scores ranged from 61.9 (PROFESSOR OF DRAMA) to 78.4 (PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS). The score for the generic title, COLLEGE PROFESSOR, was 73.5. All scores (except for the two, i.e., PROFESSOR OF DRAMA (61.9) and PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL WORK (66.5)) were above 70, resulting in 71.6 as the mean of ten titles. (A weighted average of nine titles, for which data on labor force distribution were available, was 71.0)

Given the small proportion of labor force represented by

the categories and the similarity of job tasks involved, detailed distinctions among college professors are not necessarily practical for assessing prestige hierarchy of all occupations, especially compared to other heterogeneous categories such as MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, N.E.C., which represent 5.2% of the entire employed labor force and which has prestige scores ranging from 24.5 to 81.1. This raises a question as to the appropriateness of using the 1980 census classification scheme in studying prestige. The census categories were clearly not created to reflect the prestige distinctions between them.

Although our experiment showed that there are a few categories of college professors that are evaluated with lower prestige than others, the majority of college professors' scores varied within a narrow range. Thus, it was decided to apply the score of the generic title (COLLEGE PROFESSOR) to all categories of postsecondary teachers.

TABLE 1

LIST OF 40 OCCUPATIONAL TITLES RATED BY THE ENTIRE SAMPLE

Accountant  
Airplane Mechanic  
Assembly Line Worker  
Bartender  
Bill Collector  
Baker  
Banker  
Bus Driver  
Bank Teller  
Barber  
Chemist  
Cook in a Restaurant  
Clergyman  
Cashier in a Supermarket  
Department Head in a State Government  
Farm Owner and Operator  
Filling Station Attendant  
Gardener  
General Manager of a Manufacturing Plant  
House Painter  
Housekeeper in a Private Home  
Insurance Agent  
Janitor  
Lawyer  
Locomotive Engineer  
Lunchroom Operator  
Logger  
Manager of a Supermarket  
Medical Technician  
Musician in a Symphony Orchestra  
Public Grade School Teacher  
Policeman  
Post Office Clerk  
Superintendent of a Construction Job  
Shipping Clerk  
Secretary  
Saw Sharpener  
Telephone Solicitor  
Travel Agent  
Welder

TABLE 2

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS  
FOR EACH SUBSAMPLE

		OVERALL SAMPLE	1	2	3	4	SUBSAMPLE					
							5	6	7	8	9	10
AGE	mean	45.44	47.39	45.53	45.53	45.68	41.68	43.59	46.42	43.59	44.3	42.11
	sd	17.81	17.05	16.64	17.85	17.65	16.23	18.6	18.75	17.36	16.81	16.38
	n	1533	97	119	122	115	116	116	118	115	125	122
MALES	%	42.9	37.8	44.5	41	41.7	41.4	47.4	46.6	40	46.4	45.9
	n	1537	98	119	122	115	116	116	118	115	125	122
MARRIED	%	55.1	62.2	57.1	50.8	60	56	54.3	55.9	56.5	54.4	57.4
	n	1537	98	119	122	115	116	116	118	115	125	122
WHITES	%	85.8	92.9	84	84.4	85.2	85.3	86.2	83.9	87.8	87.2	87.7
	n	1537	98	119	122	115	116	116	118	115	125	122
YRS.OF EDUC.	mean	13.18	13.25	13.17	13.04	13.81	13.22	13.72	13.04	13.18	13.65	13.31
	sd	3.02	2.62	2.84	3.06	2.92	2.93	3.68	2.76	2.04	2.17	2.49
	n	624	48	47	50	43	51	46	50	45	51	59
FULLTIME EMPLOYEES	%	49.4	39.8	50.4	50.8	47.8	54.3	50	48.3	47	58.4	49.2
	n	1537	98	119	122	115	116	116	118	115	125	122
FAMILY INCOME < 15K	%	25.1	20.4	22.7	24.6	22.6	23.3	25.9	20.3	27.8	26.4	27
	n	1380	87	112	112	106	103	104	102	109	116	115
R's INCOME < 10K	%	26.3	29.5	26.9	28.7	28.4	27.7	21.3	20.8	28.9	21.8	34.1
	n	942	56	77	84	70	78	70	64	72	80	83
PRESTIGE SCORE FOR R's OCC.	mean	41.28	44.69	41.83	40.62	42.52	42.44	40.18	40.03	42.5	41.23	40.53
	sd	14.51	15.69	14.21	14.32	14.89	15.69	15.54	14.62	14.4	12.42	13.74
	n	1440	94	108	115	107	107	107	110	111	119	112
WORDSUM	mean	5.94	6.03	5.99	N/A	6.17	5.83	5.87	6.01	5.99	N/A	6.35
	sd	2.22	2	2.24		2.21	2.27	2.21	2.02	2.29		1.92
	n	971	95	119		110	115	105	117	111		120













TABLE 4

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS AMONG SUBSAMPLES  
AND SUMMARY STATISTICS  
BASED ON THE SCORES FOR 40 COMMON TITLES

	Overall	Subsamples									
	Sample	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10
Overall		.995	.993	.995	.996	.996	.996	.995	.996	.995	.996
Subsamples #1			.986	.991	.989	.990	.992	.989	.990	.990	.991
#2				.987	.990	.990	.987	.983	.989	.991	.986
#3					.994	.988	.988	.991	.991	.986	.993
#4						.990	.990	.991	.992	.990	.994
#5							.992	.991	.990	.991	.990
#6								.992	.988	.993	.990
#7									.987	.987	.993
#8										.992	.993
#9											.988
#10											

	MEAN	S.D.
Overall Sample	44.53	16.55
Subsamples #1	42.49	16.97
#2	44.96	16.67
#3	45.26	16.35
#4	45.85	17.26
#5	43.45	16.85
#6	43.93	16.69
#7	44.08	16.22
#8	44.58	16.77
#9	44.84	16.30
#10	45.42	16.25

TABLE 5

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS ON SELECTED DEMOGRAPHICS FOR RESPONDENTS  
WHICH SHOWED NEGATIVE CORRELATIONS WITH THE AGGREGATE  
(n in parentheses)

		OVERALL SAMPLE	CASES WITH NEG. CORR.	SAMPLE EXC. 41 CASES
Age	mean	45.44	41.12	45.56
	sd	17.81 (1533)	15.98 (41)	17.85 (1492)
WORDSUM	mean	5.94	5.57	5.95
	sd	2.22 (971)	2.59 (23)	2.21 (948)
Proportion of Males		42.9 (1537)	43.9 (41)	42.9 (1496)
Proportion of Whites		85.8 (1537)	53.7 (41)	86.7 (1496)
Proportion of Fulltime Employee		49.4 (1537)	46.3 (41)	49.5 (1496)
Proportion of R's with Family Income LT 15K		25.1 (1380)	24.4 (29)	25.1 (1351)
Proportion of R's with Income LT 10K		26.3 (942)	14.8 (21)	26.6 (921)
Proportion of R's with LT High Sch Education		67.8 (1195)	55.6 (27)	68.1 (1168)
Proportion of Married R's		55.1 (1537)	36.6 (41)	55.6 (1496)
Prestige Score of R's Occupation	mean	41.28	43.78	41.21
	sd	14.51 (1440)	15.8 (37)	14.48 (1403)

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a  
41 respondents whose ratings negatively correlate with the  
aggregate ratings.

b  
A subsample of respondents excluding the above 41 cases.

TABLE 6

PRESTIGE SCORES FOR ALL DETAILED CATEGORIES  
IN THE 1980 CENSUS OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

1980 Census Code	1989 Prestige Score	1980 Census Occupational Category
<b>MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS (62.24)</b>		
<u>Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (53.52)</u>		
003	60.92	Legislators Member of a City Council
004	70.45	Chief Executives and General Administrators, Public Administration City Manager Mayor of a Large City
005	51.23	Administrators and Officials, Public Administration Department Head in a State Government Park Superintendent Social Security Administrator Tax Collector
006	53.66	Administrators, Protective Service Traffic Safety Administrator
007	58.94	Financial Managers Branch Manager of a Bank
008	53.85	Personnel and Labor Relations Managers Personnel Director
009	62.73	Purchasing Managers Purchasing Manager for a Business
013	59.46	Managers, Marketing, Advertising, and Public Relations Advertising Executive Marketing Representative for a Manufacturing Firm
014	63.70	Administrators, Education and Related Fields College Admissions Officer School Principal
015	69.22	Managers, Medicine and Health Hospital Administrator
016	38.53	Managers, Properties and Real Estate Apartment Building Manager Landlord/Landlady Mobile Home Park Manager
017	52.85	Postmasters and Mail Superintendents Postmaster
018	49.14	Funeral Directors Funeral Director



TABLE 6 (continued)

019	50.64	Managers and Administrators, n.e.c.
		A Manager
		Banker
		Business Entrepreneur
		Businessman/Businesswoman
		College or University President
		General Manager of a Manufacturing Plant
		General Manager of a Moving and Storage Company
		Hospital Administrator
		Labor Union Organizer
		Local Official of a Labor Union
		Lunchroom Operator
		Manager for a Fastfood Franchise
		Manager for a Motel Chain
		Manager of a Cement Factory
		Manager of a Commercial Bakery
		Manager of a Local TV Station
		Manager of a Movie Theater
		Manager of a Pulp Mill
		Manager of an Automobile Plant
		Manager of an Escort Service
		Manager of United Way Charity
		Member of the Board of Directors of a Large Corporation
		Motel Owner
		Organizer for a Religious Crusade
		Owner of a Bottling Plant
		Owner of a Bowling Alley
		Owner of a Check Cashing Service
		Owner of a Computer Software Company
		Owner of a Day Care Center
		Owner of a Foundry
		Owner of a Local Bus Company
		Owner of a Local Radio Station
		Owner of a Manufacturing Plant
		Owner of a Modeling Agent
		Owner of an Apparel Factory
		Owner-Operator of a Printing Shop
		Party Caterer
		Playground Director
		Regional Manager for a Bus Company
		Restaurant Owner
		Saloonkeeper
		School Superintendent
		Toy Manufacturer
023	65.38	Accountants and Auditors
		Accountant
024	48.40	Underwriters
025	48.40	Other Financial Officers
		Credit Manager
		Income-Tax Preparer
		Personal Financial Planner
		Venture Capitalist

TABLE 6 (continued)

026	60.65	Management Analysts Management Consultant
027	43.32	Personnel, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists Job Counselor Personnel Recruiter Union Organizer
028	41.85	Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products Farm Produce Buyer
029	50.11	Buyers, Wholesale and Retail Trade Except Farm Products Merchandise Buyer for a Department Store
033	40.99	Purchasing Agents and Buyers Timber Buyer for a Pulp Mill
034	51.43	Business and Promotion Agents Theatrical Agent
035	46.85	Construction Inspectors Elevator Safety Inspector
036	50.06	Inspectors and Compliance Officers, Except Construction Customs Inspector Government Meat Grader Public Health Analyst
037	48.72	Management Related Occupations, n.e.c. Administrative Assistant Paid Campaign Staff Member

Professional Specialty Occupations (64.38)

043	73.15	Architects Architect
044	71.60	Aerospace Engineers Aeronautical Engineer
045	60.94	Metallurgical and Materials Engineers Metallurgical Engineer
046	59.62	Mining Engineers Mining Engineer
047	65.85	Petroleum Engineers Oil Exploration Engineer
048	73.30	Chemical Engineers Chemical Engineer
049	63.30	Nuclear Engineers Radiation Control Engineer in a Power Plant
053	68.81	Civil Engineers Civil Engineer
054	59.54	Agricultural Engineers
055	64.19	Electrical and Electronic Engineers Electrical Engineer
056	62.26	Industrial Engineers Quality Control Engineer
057	64.14	Mechanical Engineers Mechanical Engineer
058	59.46	Marine and Naval Architects Marine Engineer

TABLE 6 (continued)

059	70.69	Engineers, n.e.c. Engineer
063	51.35	Surveyors and Mapping Scientists Surveyor
064	73.70	Computer Systems Analysts and Scientists Computer Scientist
065	53.04	Operations and Systems Researchers and Analysts Office Systems Analyst
066	44.47	Actuaries Actuary for an Insurance Company
067	55.57	Statisticians Statistician
068	63.46	Mathematical Scientists, n.e.c. Mathematician
069	73.48	Physicists and Astronomers Physicist
073	73.33	Chemists, Except Biochemists Chemist
074	63.39	Atmospheric and Space Scientists Meteorologist
075	69.75	Geologists and Geodesists Geologist
076	73.09	Physical Scientists, n.e.c. Environmental Scientist
077	58.00	Agricultural and Food Scientists Dairy Scientist
078	73.14	Biological and Life Scientists Biologist
079	54.53	Forestry and Conservation Scientists Professionally Trained Forester
083	64.27	Medical Scientists Immunologist
084	86.05	Physicians Physician
085	71.79	Dentists Dentist
086	62.28	Veterinarians Veterinarian
087	67.16	Optometrists Optometrist
088	64.86	Podiatrists Podiatrist
089	50.44	Health Diagnosing Practitioners, n.e.c. Acupuncturist Chiropractor
095	66.48	Registered Nurses Registered Nurse
096	68.32	Pharmacists Pharmacist
097	55.61	Dietitians Dietitian in a Hospital

TABLE 6 (continued)

098	62.99	Inhalation Therapists Oxygen Therapist
099	55.97	Occupational Therapists Occupational Therapist
103	61.45	Physical Therapists Physical Therapist
104	60.76	Speech Therapists Speech Therapist
105	62.36	Therapists, n.e.c. Professionally Trained Health Therapist
106	61.20	Physicians' Assistants Paramedic Physician's Assistant
113	73.51	Earth, Environmental, and Marine Science Teachers College Professor
114	73.51	Biological Science Teachers College Professor
115	73.51	Chemistry Teachers College Professor
116	73.51	Physics Teachers College Professor
117	73.51	Natural Science Teachers, n.e.c. College Professor
118	73.51	Psychology Teachers College Professor
119	73.51	Economics Teachers College Professor
123	73.51	History Teachers College Professor
124	73.51	Political Science Teachers College Professor
125	73.51	Sociology Teachers College Professor
126	73.51	Social Science Teachers, n.e.c. College Professor
127	73.51	Engineering Teachers College Professor
128	73.51	Mathematical Science Teachers College Professor
129	73.51	Computer Science Teachers College Professor
133	73.51	Medical Science Teachers College Professor
134	73.51	Health Specialties Teachers College Professor
135	73.51	Business, Commerce, and Marketing Teachers College Professor
136	73.51	Agriculture and Forestry Teachers College Professor
137	73.51	Art, Drama, and Music Teachers College Professor

TABLE 6 (continued)

138	73.51	Physical Education Teachers College Professor
139	73.51	Education Teachers College Professor
143	73.51	English Teachers College Professor
144	73.51	Foreign Language Teachers College Professor
145	73.51	Law Teachers College Professor
146	73.51	Social Work Teachers College Professor
147	73.51	Theology Teachers College Professor
148	73.51	Trade and Industrial Teachers College Professor
149	73.51	Home Economics Teachers College Professor
153	73.51	Teachers, Postsecondary, n.e.c. College Professor
154	73.51	Postsecondary Teachers, Subject Not Specified College Professor
155	54.93	Teachers, Prekindergarten and Kindergarten Nursery School Teacher
156	64.08	Teachers, Elementary School Public Grade School Teacher
157	66.37	Teachers, Secondary School High School Teacher
158	65.06	Teachers, Special Education Instructor in a School for the Handicapped
159	45.73	Teachers, n.e.c. Aerobics Instructor County Agricultural Agent Driving School Teacher Natural Childbirth and Infant Care Instructor
163	56.69	Counselors, Educational and Vocational Drug or Alcohol Rehabilitation Counselor School Counselor
164	54.42	Librarians Professionally Trained Librarian
165	52.04	Archivists and Curators Museum Curator
166	62.86	Economists Economist
167	69.39	Psychologists Psychologist
168	60.75	Sociologists Sociologist
169	65.02	Social Scientists, n.e.c. Social Scientist
173	52.32	Urban Planners Urban Planner

TABLE 6 (continued)

174	51.50	Social Workers Social Worker
175	38.06	Recreation Workers Camp Counselor
176	68.96	Clergy Clergyman Minister Priest
177	43.55	Religious Workers, n.e.c. Evangelist Organizer for a Religious Crusade Social Worker
178	74.77	Lawyers Lawyer
179	71.49	Judges Justice of a Municipal Court
183	63.05	Authors Author
184	54.31	Technical Writers Writer of Technical Manuals
185	46.53	Designers Fashion Designer Interior Decorator Window Display Artist
186	46.56	Musicians and Composers Jazz Musician Member of a Rock Band Musician in a Symphony Orchestra
187	57.62	Actors and Directors Actor/Actress TV Director
188	52.38	Painters, Sculptors, Craft-Artists, and Artist Printmakers Commercial Artist
189	45.11	Photographers Photographer
193	53.49	Dancers Ballet Dancer
194	35.55	Artists, Performers, and Related Workers, n.e.c. Foreign Language Translator Fortune Teller
195	59.75	Editors and Reporters Journalist
197	47.52	Public Relations Specialists Lobbyist Public Relations Man/Woman
198	54.81	Announcers Disc Jockey TV Anchorperson TV Announcer
199	64.66	Athletes Professional Athlete

TABLE 6 (continued)

**TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS (40.43)**

Technicians and Related Support Occupations (51.21)

203	68.40	Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians Medical Technician
204	52.23	Dental Hygienists Dental Hygienist
205	52.28	Health Record Technologists and Technicians Medical-Record Librarian in a Hospital
206	58.48	Radiologic Technicians X-ray Technician
207	59.98	Licensed Practical Nurses Licensed Practical Nurse
208	56.67	Health Technologists and Technicians, n.e.c. Orthopedic Brace Maker Water-Pollution Specialist
213	59.88	Electrical and Electronic Technicians Computer Technician Electrical Technician
214	39.74	Industrial Engineering Technicians Paper Tester in a Pulp Mill Time-Motion Analyst
215	54.12	Mechanical Engineering Technicians Development Technician in a Factory
216	48.25	Engineering Technicians, n.e.c. Engineer's Aide Sound Mixer in a Television Station Technician
217	51.49	Drafting Occupations Draftsman
218	36.10	Surveying and Mapping Technicians Aide on a Land Survey Crew
223	32.35	Biological Technicians Milk Tester
224	37.61	Chemical Technicians Paint Tester in a Paint Manufacturing Plant
225	44.38	Science Technicians, n.e.c. Crude Oil Tester in a Petroleum Refinery
226	61.02	Airplane Pilots and Navigators Airline Flight Engineer Airline Pilot Crop-Duster Pilot
227	64.76	Air Traffic Controllers Air Traffic Controller
228	42.83	Broadcast Equipment Operators Radio Operator
229	60.51	Computer Programmers Computer Programmer
233	48.25	Tool Programmers, Numerical Control Tool Programmer in a Manufacturing Plant

TABLE 6 (continued)

234	56.53	Legal Assistants Para-Legal
235	40.85	Technicians, n.e.c. Fingerprint Classifier Public Opinion Pollster
<u>Sales Occupations (35.77)</u>		
243	44.15	Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations Importer Manager of a Mail Order House Manager of a Real Estate Office Manager of a Supermarket Owner of a Filling Station and Garage Owner of a Food Store Owner of a Mail Order House Owner of an Art Gallery Service Station Manager Swap Meet Vendor Wholesale Distributor
253	44.85	Insurance Sales Occupations Insurance Agent Insurance Application Evaluator Insurance Underwriter
254	48.82	Real Estate Sales Occupations Real Estate Agent Real Estate Appraiser
255	52.80	Securities and Financial Services Sales Occupations Stock and Bond Salesman
256	39.29	Advertising and Related Sales Occupations Advertising Salesman
257	32.32	Sales Occupations, Other Business Services Crating and Moving Estimator Home Improvement Salesperson
258	53.16	Sales Engineers Sales Engineer
259	48.54	Sales Representatives, Mining, Manufacturing, and Wholesale Manufacturer's Representative Pharmaceutical Representative Traveling Salesman for a Wholesale Concern
263	34.24	Sales Workers, Motor Vehicles and Boats Automobile Dealer Used Car Salesman
264	30.22	Sales Workers, Apparel Dry-Goods Clerk in a Variety Store Salesperson in a Designer Boutique
265	27.67	Sales Workers, Shoes Salesperson in a Shoe Store
266	30.62	Sales Workers, Furniture and Home Furnishings Salesperson in a Furniture Store
267	30.79	Sales Workers, Radio, TV, Hi-Fi, and Appliances Salesperson in an Appliance Store



TABLE 6 (continued)

268	31.58	Sales Workers, Hardware and Building Supplies Salesperson in a Hardware Store
269	29.93	Sales Workers, Parts Counter Clerk in a Auto Parts Store
274	32.03	Sales Workers, Other Commodities Bail Bond Provider Delicatessen Counter Clerk in a Grocery Store Photo-Booth Operator Sales Clerk in a Store Salesperson in a Store Travel Agent
275	33.60	Sales Counter Clerks Car Rental Agent
276	29.45	Cashiers Bridge Toll Collector Cashier in a Supermarket
277	22.37	Street and Door-To-Door Sales Workers Door-to-Door Salesman/Saleswoman Pushcart Vendor Telephone Solicitor
278	19.38	News Vendors Newspaper Peddler
283	32.09	Demonstrators, Promoters and Models, Sales Advertising Salesman Home Products Demonstrator
284	39.19	Auctioneers Auctioneer
285	35.58	Sales Support Occupations, n.e.c. Bridal Consultant Comparison Shopper for a Grocery Store
<u>Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical (38.16)</u>		
303	50.54	Supervisors, General Office Hospital-Admissions Officer Office Supervisor Typing Pool Supervisor
304	53.99	Supervisors, Computer Equipment Operators Computer Room Supervisor for a Business Firm
305	51.83	Supervisors, Financial Records Processing Payroll Supervisor
306	48.55	Chief Communications Operators Supervisor of a Branch Telephone Exchange
307	41.72	Supervisors, Distribution, Scheduling, and Adjusting Clerks Cargo Supervisor for an Airline Mailroom Supervisor for a Private Company Stockroom Manager
308	50.32	Computer Operators Computing Machine Operator
309	40.09	Peripheral Equipment Operators
313	46.08	Secretaries Secretary

TABLE 6 (continued)

314	46.70	Stenographers Stenographer
315	40.03	Typists Typist Word Processor
316	48.79	Interviewers Market Research Investigator
317	31.93	Hotel Clerks Desk Clerk in a Hotel
318	35.34	Transportation Ticket and Reservation Agents Airline Ticket Agent Railroad Ticket Agent
319	39.02	Receptionists Receptionist
323	34.50	Information Clerks, n.e.c. Insurance Policy Information Clerk Public-Address Announcer at a Train Station
325	30.60	Classified-Ad Clerks Classified Ad Taker for a Newspaper
326	34.86	Correspondence Clerks Correspondence Clerk
327	31.03	Order Clerks Mail-Order Clerk
328	36.08	Personnel Clerks, Except Payroll and Timekeeping Employment Clerk
329	29.28	Library Clerks Library Book Shelver
335	36.06	File Clerks File Clerk
336	31.49	Records Clerks Credit-Card Record Clerk for a Department Store
337	46.64	Bookkeepers, Accounting and Auditing Clerks Bookkeeper
338	41.71	Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks Payroll Clerk
339	30.89	Billing Clerks Billing Clerk
343	27.90	Cost and Rate Clerks Price Marker in a Retail Store
344	34.83	Billing, Posting, and Calculating Machine Operators Billing-Machine Operator
345	35.34	Duplicating Machine Operators Photocopying-Machine Operator
346	36.02	Mail Preparing and Paper Handling Machine Operators Addressing-Machine Operator
347	38.51	Office Machine Operators, n.e.c. Currency Sorter in a Bank
348	39.55	Telephone Operators Telephone Operator
349	45.13	Telegraphers Telegraph Operator

TABLE 6 (continued)

353	33.08	Communications Equipment Operators, n.e.c. Telephone-Answering-Service Operator
354	42.20	Postal Clerks, Excluding Mail Carriers Post Office Clerk
355	47.04	Mail Carriers, Postal Service Mailman
356	31.94	Mail Clerks, Excluding Postal Service Clerk for a Private Mail Carrier Mailroom Clerk for a Private Company
357	22.30	Messengers Bicycle Messenger Leaflet Distributor Office Boy
359	34.76	Dispatchers Truck Dispatcher
363	41.81	Production Coordinators Load Planner for an Airline Company Material Lister for a Construction Company
364	32.71	Traffic, Shipping and Receiving Clerks Shipping Clerk
365	27.43	Stock and Inventory Clerks Parts Clerk Stockroom Attendant
366	34.00	Meter Readers Meter Reader for a Gas or Electric Company
368	27.69	Weighers, Measurers, and Checkers Freight Checker
369	34.98	Samplers Sample Collector in a Pulp Mill
373	42.89	Expediters Order Expediter for a Wholesale Business
374	23.56	Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c. Lost-and-Found Clerk in a Department Store
375	47.27	Insurance Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators Insurance Claims Investigator
376	40.36	Investigators and Adjusters, Except Insurance Claims Clerk Customer-Complaint Clerk Loan Processor for a Bank
377	46.10	Eligibility Clerks, Social Welfare Eligibility Interviewer for a Social Welfare Agency
378	24.30	Bill and Account Collectors Bill Collector
379	33.88	General Office Clerks Clerk in an Office
383	43.28	Bank Tellers Bank Teller
384	43.14	Proofreaders Newspaper Proofreader
385	41.18	Data-Entry Keyers Data Entry Clerk

TABLE 6 (continued)

386	37.50	Statistical Clerks Record Keeper
387	43.06	Teachers' Aides Teacher's Aide in an Elementary School
389	33.03	Administrative Support Occupations, n.e.c. Court Clerk Envelope Stuffer Fingerprinter Office Helper for a Hospital

**SERVICE OCCUPATIONS (34.95)**Private Household Occupations (27.84)

403	23.25	Launderers and Ironers Laundress
404	29.98	Cooks, Private Household Cook in a Private Home
405	33.93	Housekeepers and Butlers Housekeeper in a Private Home
406	29.25	Child Care Workers, Private Household Professional Babysitter
407	22.77	Private Household Cleaners and Servants Cleaning Woman in Private Homes

Protective Service Occupations (48.40)

413	59.87	Supervisors, Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations Fire Department Lieutenant
414	61.84	Supervisors, Police and Detectives Police Lieutenant
415	37.64	Supervisors, Guards Museum Security Chief
416	60.42	Fire Inspection and Fire Prevention Occupations Fire Inspector
417	52.87	Firefighting Occupations Fireman
418	59.99	Police and Detectives, Public Service Border Patrol Agent Narcotics Investigator Police Officer Policeman/Policewoman Secret Service Agent
423	48.32	Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Other Law Enforcement Officers County Sheriff Court Bailiff
424	39.81	Correctional Institution Officers Houseparent in a State Reformatory Prison Guard

TABLE 6 (continued)

425	32.33	Crossing Guards School-Crossing Guard
426	42.11	Guards and Police, Excluding Public Service Private Detector Security Guard in a Bank
427	37.16	Protective Service Occupations Animal-Control Officer

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household (30.93)

433	35.16	Supervisors, Food Preparation and Service Occupations Cafeteria Supervisor
434	24.53	Bartenders Bartender
435	28.08	Waiters and Waitresses Waiter in a Restaurant Waitress in a Restaurant
436	30.76	Cooks, Except Short Order Cook in a Pizza Shop Cook in a Restaurant
437	28.07	Short-Order Cooks Short-Order Cook
438	23.02	Food Counter, Fountain and Related Occupations Counter Clerk in a Fast Food Place Soda Jerk
439	24.08	Kitchen Workers, Food Preparation Salad Maker in a Hotel Kitchen
443	21.12	Waiters'/Waitresses' Assistants Table Clearer in a Restaurant
444	16.78	Miscellaneous Food Preparation Occupations Dishwasher
445	44.56	Dental Assistants Dentist's Attendant
446	50.86	Health Aids, Except Nursing Ambulance Driver Physical Therapy Assistant
447	41.71	Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants Hospital Attendant Midwife
448	35.62	Supervisors, Cleaning and Building Service Workers Supervisor of a Janitorial Service
449	20.05	Maids and Housemen Hotel Chambermaid
453	22.33	Janitors and Cleaners Janitor
454	27.59	Elevator Operators Elevator Operator in a Building
455	32.34	Pest Control Occupations Termite Exterminator
456	36.75	Supervisors, Personal Service Occupations Child Care Supervisor Head Usher

TABLE 6 (continued)

457	35.71	Barbers Barber
458	36.08	Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Beauty Operator Electrolysis Operator Hair Stylist
459	25.33	Attendants, Amusement and Recreation Facilities Attendant in an Ice-Skating Rink
463	28.63	Guides Sightseeing Guide
464	20.03	Ushers Theater Usher
465	42.05	Public Transportation Attendants Airline Steward/Stewardess Passenger Service Representative
466	27.26	Baggage Porters and Bellhops Bell Boy in a Hotel Skycap
467	46.50	Welfare Service Aides Home-Care Aide for the Elderly
468	35.76	Child Care Workers, Except Private Household Day Care Aide
469	25.41	Personal Service Occupations, n.e.c. Boardinghouse Keeper Masseur/Masseuse Shoeshiner

**FARMING, FOREST, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS (35.57)**

Farm Operators and Managers (43.24)

473	40.39	Farmers, Except Horticultural Cattle Rancher Cotton Planter Farm Owner and Operator Grain Farmer Hog Raiser Orange Grower Poultry Raiser Tenant Farmer Vineyard Owner
474	37.39	Horticultural Specialty Farmers Greenhouse Florist
475	47.59	Managers, Farms, Except Horticultural Farm Manager
476	47.59	Managers, Horticultural Specialty Farms

TABLE 6 (continued)

Farm Occupations, Except Managerial (30.95)

477	44.17	Supervisors, Farm Workers Farm Foreman
479	23.28	Farm Workers Cattle Brander Cotton Picker Farm Laborer Migrant Worker Orange Grove Picker
483	30.52	Marine Life Cultivation Workers Laborer in a Commercial Fish Hatchery
484	25.83	Nursery Workers Greenhouse Helper

Related Agricultural Occupations (33.19)

485	36.10	Supervisors, Related Agricultural Occupations Ground Crew Supervisor in a Public Park
486	28.57	Groundskeepers and Gardeners, Except Farm Gardener
487	21.16	Animal Caretakers, Except Farm Horse Stable Attendant
488	30.69	Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products Sorting Machine Operator on a Farm
489	49.45	Inspectors, Agricultural Products Agricultural Fruit Inspector for Insect Control

Forestry and Logging Occupations (37.72)

494	43.53	Supervisors, Forestry and Logging Workers Supervisor in a Logging Operation
495	38.54	Forestry Workers, Except Logging Forester's Aide
496	31.10	Timber Cutting and Logging Occupations Logger

Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers (33.29)

497	42.63	Captains and Other Officers, Fishing Vessels Deck Officer on a Commercial Fishing Boat
498	34.46	Fishers Commercial Fisher
499	22.78	Hunters and Trappers Animal Trapper

TABLE 6 (continued)

## PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS (38.51)

Mechanics and Repairers (39.20)

503	49.82	Supervisors, Mechanics and Repairers Airline Ground Crew Chief Supervisor in a Auto Repair Shop
505	39.64	Automobile Mechanics, Except Apprentices Automobile Mechanic
506	34.05	Automobile Mechanic Apprentices Apprentice Auto Mechanic
507	43.64	Bus, Truck, and Stationary Engine Mechanics Diesel Motor Mechanic
508	52.86	Aircraft Engine Mechanics Airplane Mechanic
509	27.75	Small Engine Repairers Lawn Mower Engine Repairer
514	31.43	Automobile Body and Related Repairers Automobile Painter
515	52.86	Aircraft Mechanics, Excluding Engine
516	44.82	Heavy Equipment Mechanics Locomotive Repairman
517	36.41	Farm Equipment Mechanics Irrigation Pump Installer
518	29.51	Industrial Machinery Repairers Loom Fixer in a Textile Mill
519	25.88	Machinery Maintenance Occupations Machine Oiler
523	38.88	Electronic Repairers, Communications and Industrial Equipment TV Repairman
525	51.43	Data Processing Equipment Repairers Computer Repairer
526	37.61	Household Appliance and Power Tool Repairers Home Refrigerator Repairer
527	41.28	Telephone Line Installers and Repairers Poll Climber for a Telephone Company
529	36.38	Telephone Installers and Repairers Telephone Installer
533	38.53	Miscellaneous Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers Electric Motor Repairer
534	42.00	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics Air Conditioning Mechanic
535	35.49	Camera, Watch, and Musical Instrument Repairers Piano Tuner
536	39.17	Locksmiths and Safe Repairers Locksmith
538	36.57	Office Machine Repairers Cash Register Repairman
539	35.67	Mechanical Controls and Valve Repairers Electric-Meter Installer



TABLE 6 (continued)

543	39.02	Elevator Installers and Repairers Elevator Repairer
544	42.75	Millwrights Millwright
547	31.55	Specified Mechanics and Repairers, n.e.c. Auto Wrecker Jewelry Repairman
549	43.53	Not Specified Mechanics and Repairers Mechanic

Construction Trades (39.28)

553	50.33	Supervisors, Brickmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile Setters
554	50.33	Supervisors, Carpenters and Related Work
555	50.33	Supervisors, Electricians and Power Transmission Installers
556	50.33	Supervisors, Painters, Paperhangers, and Plasterers
557	50.33	Supervisors, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters
558	54.05	Supervisors, n.e.c. Building Contractor Construction Foreman Superintendent of a Construction Job Supervisor of Skilled Craftsmen
563	36.08	Brickmasons and Stonemasons, Except Apprentices Bricklayer
564	26.08	Brickmasons and Stonemasons Apprentices
565	31.36	Tile Setters, Hard and Soft Ceramic-Tile Setter
566	34.38	Carpet Installers Carpet Layer
567	38.92	Carpenters, Except Apprentices House Carpenter Scaffold Builder
569	28.92	Carpenter Apprentices
573	34.26	Drywall Installers Sheet-Rock Installer
575	51.27	Electricians, Except Apprentices Electrician
576	40.60	Electrician Apprentices Apprentice Electrician
577	46.25	Electrical Power Installers and Repairers Power Lineman
579	33.91	Painters, Construction and Maintenance House Painter
583	31.14	Paperhangers Paperhanger
584	34.91	Plasterers Plasterer
585	44.75	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters, Except Apprentices Plumber
587	35.49	Plumber, Pipefitter, and Steamfitter Apprentices Apprentice Plumber

TABLE 6 (continued)

588	37.50	Concrete and Terrazzo Finishers Cement Finisher
589	30.26	Glaziers Window Glass Installer
593	32.59	Insulation Workers Insulation Installer
594	33.00	Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators Black-Top-Machine Operator
595	37.16	Roofers Roofer
596	35.34	Sheetmetal Duct Installers Sheet-Metal Duct Installer
597	42.96	Structural Metal Workers Steel Rigger on a Construction Job
598	39.82	Drillers, Earth Water Well Driller
599	35.67	Construction Trades, n.e.c. Floor Refinisher Highway Maintenance Person

Extractive Occupations (39.53)

613	44.07	Supervisors, Extractive Occupations Gang Boss for a Mining Company
614	41.50	Drillers, Oil Well Oil-Well Driller
615	37.50	Explosives Workers Dynamite Blaster
616	35.06	Mining Machine Operators Coal Miner Drilling Machine Operator in a Mine

Precision Production Occupations (37.42)

617	28.76	Mining Occupations, n.e.c. Dirt Shoveler in a Mine
633	47.07	Supervisors, Production Occupations Foreman in a Factory Station Chief for a Natural Gas Pipe Line Supervisor in a Machine Shop
634	42.93	Tool and Die Makers, Except Apprentices Tool and Die Maker
635	32.93	Tool and Die Maker Apprentices
636	31.47	Precision Assemblers, Metal Sewing Machine Assembler
637	46.93	Machinists, Except Apprentices Machinist
639	35.31	Machinist Apprentices Apprentice to a Machinist
643	39.64	Boilermakers Boilermaker

TABLE 6 (continued)

644	25.87	Precision Grinders, Fitters, and Tool Sharpeners Tool Sharpener
645	38.41	Patternmakers and Model Makers, Metal Pattern Maker in a Metal Shop
646	29.52	Lay-Out Workers Fitter in a Shipyard
647	44.55	Precious Stones and Metals Workers Jewelry Maker
649	38.17	Engravers, Metal Metal Engraver
653	50.33	Sheet Metal Workers, Except Apprentices Skilled Craftsman in a Metalworking Shop
654	37.95	Sheet Metal Worker, Apprentices Apprentice Sheet Metalsmith
655	35.71	Miscellaneous Precision Metal Workers Die Grinder
656	38.66	Patternmakers and Model Makers, Wood Wood-Model Maker
657	43.81	Cabinet Makers and Bench Carpenters Cabinet Maker
658	38.94	Furniture and Wood Finishers Furniture Refinisher
659	36.31	Miscellaneous Precision Woodworkers Wood Carver
666	36.08	Dressmakers Custom Seamstress
667	42.48	Tailors Tailor
668	34.75	Upholsterers Upholsterer
669	36.14	Shoe Repairers Proprietor of a Shoe Repair Shop Shoemaker
673	36.62	Apparel and Fabric Patternmakers Preparer of Clothing Patterns
674	34.05	Miscellaneous Precision Apparel and Fabric Workers Milliner Tent Maker
675	32.00	Hand Molders and Shapers, Except Jewelers Tombstone Carver
676	27.59	Patternmakers, Lay-Out Workers, and Cutters Stencil Cutter
677	37.73	Optical Goods Workers Lens Grinder
678	55.93	Dental Laboratory and Medical Appliance Technicians Dental Crown and Bridge Maker
679	31.58	Bookbinders Bookbinding Machine Operator
683	28.16	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers Battery Assembler
684	30.00	Miscellaneous Precision Workers, n.e.c. Rubber-Stamp Maker

TABLE 6 (continued)

686	34.66	Butchers and Meat Cutters Butcher in a Store Meat Cutter in a Meat Cutting Plant
687	34.86	Bakers Baker
688	29.57	Food Batchmakers Cheese Maker
689	41.80	Inspectors, Testers, and Graders Car-Tester for an Automobile Factory Elevator Examiner
693	39.64	Adjusters and Calibrators Watch Assembler
694	38.49	Water and Sewage Treatment Plant Operators Disposal Plant Operator
695	43.28	Power Plant Operators Electric Power Station Attendant
696	40.16	Stationary Engineers Pump-House Engineer
699	42.89	Miscellaneous Plant and System Operators Oil Refining Equipment Operator

**OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS (33.38)**

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (33.36)

703	41.30	Lathe and Turning Machine Set-Up Operators Machine Set-up Man in a Factory
704	37.24	Lathe and Turning Machine Operators Lathe Operator
705	32.03	Milling and Planing Machine Operators Tire-Mold Engraver
706	34.80	Punching and Stamping Press Machine Operators Metal-Stamping-Machine Operator
707	39.56	Rolling Machine Operators Rolling Mill Operator in a Metal Shop
708	36.95	Drilling and Boring Machine Operators Drill-Press Operator
709	22.75	Grinding, Abrading, Buffing, and Polishing Machine Operators Saw Sharpener
713	35.61	Forging Machine Operators Forge Operator in a Steel Mill
714	39.52	Numerical Control Machine Operators
715	29.17	Miscellaneous Metal, Plastic, Stone, and Glass Working Machine Operators Key Maker
717	37.83	Fabricating Machine Operators, n.e.c. Construction Riveter
719	33.74	Molding and Casting Machine Operators Metal Caster in a Foundry
723	36.20	Metal Plating Machine Operators Metal Plater

TABLE 6 (continued)

724	39.93	Heat Treating Equipment Operators Steel Temperer
725	34.76	Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators Foam Machine Operator
726	37.02	Wood Lathe, Routing and Planing Machine Operators Wood Miller
727	33.77	Sawing Machine Operators Sawmill Operator
728	29.89	Shaping and Joining Machine Operators Bender Machine Operator in a Furniture Factory
729	26.74	Nailing and Tacking Machine Operators Stapling-Machine Operator in a Furniture Factory
733	22.18	Miscellaneous Woodworking Machine Operators Veneer Glue Spreader
734	39.47	Printing Machine Operators Printing Press Operator
735	39.85	Photoengravers and Lithographers Photoengraver
736	40.21	Typesetters and Compositors Typesetter
737	37.03	Miscellaneous Printing Machine Operators Paper Embossing Machine Operator
738	30.41	Winding and Twisting Machine Operators Yarn Spinner in a Textile Mill
739	34.50	Knitting, Looping, Taping, and Weaving Machine Operators Loom Operator
743	28.10	Textile Cutting Machine Operators Carpet Cutter for a Rug Manufacturer
744	27.50	Textile Sewing Machine Operators Sewing Machine Operator
745	32.57	Shoe Machine Operators Machine Operator in a Shoe Factory
747	28.54	Pressing Machine Operators Steam Presser in a Garment Factory
748	31.85	Laundering and Dry Cleaning Machine Operators Dry Cleaner
749	33.29	Miscellaneous Textile Machine Operators Machine Operator in a Textile Mill
753	35.16	Cementing and Gluing Machine Operators Heat-Sealing-Machine Operator
754	25.11	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators Potato-Chip-Sacking-Machine Operator
755	32.09	Extruding and Forming Machine Operators Rubber Mold Maker
756	25.82	Mixing and Blending Machine Operators Cloth Dyer Sausage Mixer
757	29.71	Separating, Filtering, and Clarifying Machine Operators Beer Maker Turpentine Distiller
758	29.74	Compressing and Compacting Machine Operators Bailing-Machine Operator

TABLE 6 (continued)

759	29.83	Painting and Paint Spraying Machine Operators Spray Painter in a Manufacturing Plant
763	22.73	Roasting and Baking Machine Operators, Food Nut Roaster
764	24.67	Washing, Cleaning, and Pickling Machine Operators Bottle-Washing-Machine Operator
765	28.09	Folding Machine Operators Box-Folding-Machine Operator
766	40.26	Furnace, Kiln, and Oven Operators, Except Food Steam Boiler Fireman
768	30.57	Crushing and Grinding Machine Operators Crushing-Machine Operator Flour Miller
769	33.61	Slicing and Cutting Machine Operators Cutting Machine Operator
773	37.94	Motion Picture Projectionists Motion Picture Projectionist
774	37.98	Photographic Process Machine Operators Photograph Developer
777	29.86	Miscellaneous and Not Specified Machine Operators, n.e.c. Cigarette-Making Machine Operator Paper-Making Machine Tender Pill Machine Operator in a Pharmaceutical Plant
779	32.84	Machine Operators, Not Specified Machine Attendant in a Factory Machine Operator in a Factory Semi-Skilled Worker
783	41.89	Welders and Cutters Welder
784	33.09	Solderers and Blazers Metal Solderer
785	35.28	Assemblers Assembly Line Worker Door Fitter in an Automobile Production Line
786	25.56	Hand Cutting and Trimming Occupations Carpet Cutter in a Rug Store Cattle Killer in a Slaughtering Plant
787	33.11	Hand Molding, Casting, and Forming Occupations Plaster Mold Maker
789	31.31	Hand Painting, Coating, and Decorating Occupations Sign Painter
793	42.13	Hand Engraving and Printing Occupations Glass Engraver
794	35.29	Hand Grinding and Polishing Occupations Watch-Crystal Grinder
795	32.36	Miscellaneous Hand Working Occupations Hand Lace Maker Tire Retreader
796	35.53	Production Inspectors, Checkers, and Examiners Quality Checker in a Manufacturing Plant Tea Taster

TABLE 6 (continued)

797	38.38	Production Testers Radio Tester
798	41.52	Production Samplers and Weighers Sample Collector in a Chemical Plant
799	32.80	Graders and Sorters, Except Agricultural Cloth Grader in a Textile Mill Packer in a Wholesale Vegetable Market

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (35.94)

803	37.93	Supervisors, Motor Vehicle Operators Supervisor of a Truck Delivery Service
804	30.23	Truck Drivers, Heavy Trailer Truck Driver Trash Hauler
805	29.91	Truck Drivers, Light Local Delivery Truck Driver
806	23.87	Driver-Sales Workers Bottled-Water Delivery Driver Vending Machine Coin Collector
808	32.07	Bus Drivers Bus Driver
809	28.15	Taxicab Drivers and Chauffeurs Taxicab Driver
813	21.22	Parking Lot Attendants Parking Lot Attendant
814	24.89	Motor Transportation Occupations, n.e.c. Street-Sweeper Operator
823	42.16	Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters Railroad Conductor
824	41.34	Locomotive Operating Occupations Locomotive Engineer Ore Train Motorman
825	40.09	Railroad Brake, Signal, and Switch Operators Railroad Switchman
826	47.01	Rail Vehicle Operators, n.e.c. Railroad Signal-Tower Operator
828	54.48	Ship Captains and Mates, Except Fishing Boats Canal Barge Pilot Ship's Captain
829	34.16	Sailors and Deckhands Merchant Seaman
833	42.61	Marine Engineers Deck Engineer on a Ship
834	27.58	Bridge, Lock and Lighthouse Tenders Drawbridge Tender
843	44.63	Supervisors, Material Moving Equipment Operators Crane-Crew Supervisor at a Port Facility
844	50.00	Operating Engineers Heavy-Equipment Operator on a Road Construction Job
845	33.62	Longshore Equipment Operators Boom Operator at a Marine Loading Dock

TABLE 6 (continued)

848	36.22	Hoist and Winch Operators Skip-Hoist Operator
849	42.34	Crane and Tower Operators Power Crane Operator
853	37.73	Excavating and Loading Machine Operators Steam-Shovel Operator
855	34.46	Grader, Dozer, and Scraper Operators Steam Roller Operator
856	35.16	Industrial Truck and Tractor Equipment Operators Fork-Lift Driver
859	26.75	Miscellaneous Material Moving Equipment Operators Conveyor-Belt Operator

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers (29.44)

863	26.77	Supervisors, Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers, n.e.c. Car-Wash Supervisor
864	33.38	Helpers, Mechanics and Repairers Mechanic's Helper
865	29.50	Helpers, Construction Trades Carpenter's Helper
866	37.86	Helpers, Surveyor Surveyor's Assistant
867	38.02	Helpers, Extractive Occupations Blasting Powder Carrier in a Mine
869	36.43	Construction Laborers Construction Laborer
873	30.80	Production Helpers Blast Furnace Helper in a Steel Mill Toolroom Helper in a Chain Saw Factory
875	27.72	Garbage Collectors Garbage Collector
876	37.26	Stevedores Longshoreman
877	22.95	Stock Handlers and Baggers Grocery Bagger Shelf Stocker in a Grocery Store Stock Taker in a Department Store
878	36.70	Machine Feeders and Offbearers Machine Feeder in a Manufacturing Plant
883	26.86	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers, n.e.c. Lumber Stacker Stage Hand Truck Driver's Helper
885	21.44	Garage and Service Station Related Occupations Filling Station Attendant Grease Monkey in a Service Station
887	19.38	Vehicle Washers and Equipment Cleaners Carwash Attendant Steam Cleaner for a Used Car Lot



TABLE 6 (continued)

888	22.05	Hand Packers and Packagers Egg Crate Packer Gift Wrapper in a Department Store
889	23.95	Laborers, Except Construction Day Laborer Scrap Sorter in a Shoe Factory Street Sweeper Unskilled Worker in a Factory Warehouse Hand

TABLE 7

COEFFICIENTS FOR THE BIVARIATE REGRESSION  
BETWEEN THE AGGREGATE SCALE AND SUBSAMPLE SCALE

Subsample	Slope Coeff.	Intercept	R-square
1	0.9704	3.2980	0.9904
2	0.9849	0.2476	0.9870
3	1.0072	-1.0520	0.9909
4	0.9553	0.7316	0.9929
5	0.9775	2.0601	0.9912
6	0.9872	1.1642	0.9913
7	1.0150	-0.2116	0.9899
8	0.9824	0.7351	0.9916
9	1.0101	-0.7665	0.9908
10	1.0145	-1.5511	0.9927

TABLE 8

PRESTIGE SCORES FOR OCCUPATIONS, 1989  
COMPARISON BETWEEN MEAN RATING & REGRESSION ESTIMATES

	N	MEAN	S.D.	SUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
MEAN RATINGS	740	42.88	14.14	31731.97	10.53	87.40
REG. ESTIMATES	740	42.93	13.98	31770.17	9.56	87.51

CORRELATION = 0.99758