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CONSTRUCTION FROM THE 1989 OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES**

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Over the last three decades, Duncan's Socioeconomic Index (SEI) took its place as one of the most frequently used measures of occupational status in varieties of social research. The SEI was originally derived from a smaller set of rated occupational titles to estimate prestige scores for those occupational categories that were not included in the landmark 1947 North-Hatt prestige survey (Duncan, 1961).

Age-standardized education and income levels of male occupational incumbents from the 1950 Census of Population were used to predict prestige. Since its initial construction in 1961, the SEI has been updated with new prestige evaluations from the 1960s to take account of the decennial changes in the Census classification of occupations (Blau and Duncan, 1967; Hauser and Featherman, 1977; Stevens and Featherman, 1981; Stevens and Cho, 1985).

Although updated SEI scales have served the social science community well, they, too, have become obsolete since they are based on the now-dated prestige scores computed from the 1960s inquiries. Further, some unavoidable error was no doubt

introduced every time the SEI was modified to correspond to a new classification scheme in the Census of Population. Since the change that occurred in the 1980 Census classification of occupations was particularly dramatic, the potential for error has become even more serious.

In 1989, NORC conducted an occupational prestige inquiry in conjunction with the General Social Survey, and a new set of prestige scores was constructed from respondents' evaluations of occupational titles (Nakao and Treas, 1990a). The research design of the 1989 inquiry adopted that of the 1960s' studies so as to further comparability between the prestige scales. It departed from the earlier prestige studies in its effort to cover virtually all detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census classification in a single study. This was accomplished by using 10 subsamples of approximately 125 respondents each and by asking respondent subsamples to rate a set of 40 common occupational titles as well as 70 titles unique to one or another subsample. This generated prestige evaluations for a total of 740 occupational titles. On the bases of these evaluations, prestige scores were assigned to all 503 detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census.

The 1989 prestige study offers an opportunity to update the SEI to reflect both the occupational evaluations of contemporary Americans and the new occupational classification system ushered in 1980. This paper briefly reviews the history of efforts to update the original SEI and describes construction of new SEI scores with newly available data. In

so doing, we consider several computational alternatives. We then evaluate the new SEI by comparing it with existing measures of occupational status and by applying it in analyses of the 1989 General Social Survey.

Since the 1989 prestige inquiry covered virtually all detailed occupational categories in the Census, there is no need to construct a proxy measure of prestige using Census information, the objective motivating Duncan's construction of the original SEI. Regardless of the original intention, the SEI over the years established itself as a useful measure of occupational status with properties that are different from those of prestige scores. Although the SEI and the prestige scores are highly correlated with each other, the SEI has been shown to be a preferred description of the socioeconomic hierarchy of occupations in the intergenerational transmission of status (e.g., Featherman and Hauser, 1976; Treas and Tyree, 1979). Thus, updating SEI in light of a new classification system, shifting public opinion, and changing relations of objective and subjective status indicators is a useful undertaking.

DUNCAN'S ORIGINAL SEI AND ITS REVISIONS

Duncan (1961) estimated prestige scores using a linear combination of education and income levels for male occupational incumbents from the 1950 Census of Population. Using 45 occupational titles in the 1947 North-Hatt prestige study, prestige scores were regressed on education and income

indicators to yield weights that would predict prestige. As, the dependent variable, Duncan employed the proportion reporting "Excellent" and "Good" ratings for an occupational title, instead of the computed prestige score, because the proportion magnified the range for middle status occupations (Duncan, 1961, p.118-119). This better ability to differentiate fine status gradations was a desirable measurement property. The independent variables, education and income, were standardized for their respective age distributions. Education was measured by the proportion of males in an occupation with four years of high school or more in 1950 while the income measure consisted of the proportion of males with personal incomes of \$3,500 or more in 1949.

Blau and Duncan (1967) and Hauser and Featherman (1977) transformed the original SEI to correspond to the 1960 Census classification scheme. This was done by simply matching the 1950 scores into the 1960 occupational codes; they did not recompute the scores using the income and education indicators from the 1960 Census.

Stevens and Featherman (1981) achieved a major revision when the SEI was updated for the 1970 Census codes. Instead of a mere matching of earlier scores into the new census categories, the scores were recalculated using 1970 Census data on education and income distributions. After computing the scores with alternative measures of the independent and dependent variables, Stevens and Featherman (1981) recommended two sets of indexes, one computed on the characteristics of the

male labor force and the other on those of the total labor force. Both used the estimated proportion of "good" and "excellent" ratings as the dependent variable (instead of prestige scores themselves) regressed on the proportion of occupational incumbents with personal incomes of \$10,000 or more in 1969 and the proportion with one or more years of college education in 1970.

To accommodate the major change in the Census classification scheme from 1970 to 1980, another revision was achieved by Stevens and Cho (1985). This revision involved matching 1970 codes to 1980 codes without recomputing scores on the basis of new data from the 1980 Census on the characteristics of occupational incumbents. Stevens and Cho demonstrated that the change in the Census classification had little effect on the overall characteristics of the SEI measure. This was strong testimony to their matching procedure, but it did not accommodate potential changes in the educational qualifications and remuneration of occupations, in public perceptions of occupational prestige, or in the relation between prestige evaluations and occupational characteristics.

COMPUTING THE 1989 SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX

Like Stevens and Featherman (1981) who revised the 1950 SEI scores for the 1970 Census codes, we considered various ways of defining the dependent variable (occupational prestige) and predictor variables (education and income) in the equation to estimate the 1989 SEI scores.

Dependent variable: In the original Duncan index, the dependent variable was defined as the proportion of "good" or "excellent" ratings by respondents in the 1947 NORC North-Hatt prestige inquiry. Compared with occupational prestige scores, this operationalization had the desirable property of magnifying the range of the middle status occupations (Duncan, 1961). In the 1989 prestige study, the prestige of occupations was evaluated in terms of nine rungs of a ladder instead of the five categories used in the 1947 study. To be comparable to the original SEI, a cut-off within the nine rungs had to be defined that would correspond to the one employed in the Duncan computation. The proportion of respondents who rated above each possible cut-off or rating was calculated for all 740 occupation titles. The fifth rung proved to be the most appropriate cut-off point, because the plot of the proportion of respondents who rated 5 or above against the corresponding prestige score showed an elongated "S" shape. As seen in Figure 1, the cut-off discriminates the middle range occupations better than did the prestige scores themselves.

--- Figure 1 about here ---

Since the prestige score was another obvious dependent variable for computing the SEI scores, we explored both possibilities.¹

Independent Variables: In Duncan's construction of the original SEI, the education measure consisted of the age-standardized proportion of males within each occupation with 4 years of high school or more in 1950. The income

measure was the age-standardized proportion of males with incomes of \$3500 or more in 1949.

Until scores were derived for 1970 categories, the education and income measures were limited to the distribution of male incumbents. As Stevens and Featherman (1981) argue, it is appropriate to utilize information on all incumbents (not only males) since the socioeconomic scores describe the position of occupations. The increase in the female labor force since the 1950s also argues for including females in the computation of the SEI scores. To evaluate the implications of this position, the scores were computed based on both male and total incumbents.

We have used data from the 1980 Census of Population for the education and income measures. For all detailed categories of the 1980 Census Occupational Classification, educational and income levels of full-time incumbents were standardized for their age distributions, as done in the original SEI construction procedure. For the educational measure, we computed the proportion of incumbents with one or more years of college, as consistent with the revision by Stevens and Featherman (1981). The cut-off of one or more years of college was chosen over other cut-offs, because it best approximates the education index in the 1950s' SEI (i.e., 4 years of high school or more) in terms of the proportion of population attaining a given educational level.

The income measure was defined as the proportion of incumbents with \$15,000 or more in 1979. If we adjust income

for inflation according to the Consumer Price Index, as done, by Stevens and Featherman (1981), the income cut-off would have been \$20,000. However, we found that the \$15,000 cut-off produced a better approximation of the income index used in the original SEI.²

Number of Occupational Titles: Duncan's equation was based on prestige scores for 45 occupational titles common to both the 1947 NORC study and the three-digit 1950 census codes. Since titles were limited due to the limited coverage of the 1947 study and since they did not represent the labor force distribution, there is no reason to stick with 45 titles when many more matching titles are available for the 1989 inquiry and the 1980 Census. Prestige scores have been computed (see Nakao and Treas, 1990a) for all 503 detailed occupational categories from the 1989 prestige inquiry. Thus, we can regress prestige scores on the educational and income measures for all 503 occupational categories.

In the 1989 prestige inquiry, 40 titles were rated by all respondents of the GSS. Other titles were rated by only a subsample. The evaluations for the 40 titles are arguably superior to those for other titles, because the 40 are well known and based on so many more observations. Furthermore, the 40 titles were chosen to reflect the distribution of the entire labor force across major occupational groups. SEI scores based on the 40 titles are a useful check on the scores using 503 categories.

RESULTS

We generate eight equations for estimating SEI. They differ in terms of their operationalization of the dependent prestige variable, the number of titles on which they are based, and whether their independent variables reflect the education and income of male or total occupational incumbents. As indicated by the R-squares in Table 1, the two objective measures of occupation--education and income--account for

--- Table 1 about here ---

between 61 and 76 percent of the variation in occupational prestige. Estimates based on the characteristics of the total labor force are to be preferred over those based on the male labor force, because they generate consistently higher R-squares and lower standard errors for the coefficients. On the criterion of minimizing standard errors, equations based on the full 500 occupational titles³ are also to be preferred over the replicated common core of 40 titles.

The standardized coefficients for all eight equations demonstrate that educational qualifications carry more weight than income in determining social standing. Although Duncan (1961) had reported income to be about as salient as education, our findings on the importance of schooling are consistent with those of Stevens and Featherman (1981). The disproportionate weight attributed to income in Duncan's estimates derived, in part, from his reliance on the characteristics of male occupational incumbents. When SEI scores are computed by regressing the North-Hatt prestige measures on the

age-standardized characteristics of female incumbents in the, 1950 Census of Population, education weights more heavily than income in the predictive equation (Treas, 1976). Apparently, sex differences still hold in the way objective status characteristics relate to subjective evaluations; the relative weight of education vis a vis income is greater when the characteristics of the total labor force are considered rather than when the analysis rests exclusively on men. For both sexes, however, educational qualifications in a line of work count for more than the money earned in determining an occupation's general social standing.

Table 2 displays the means and standard deviations of the

--- Table 2 about here ---

estimated SEI scores, as well as the prestige scores, for major occupational categories in the 1980 Census of Population. Noteworthy in Table 2 is the difference in standard deviations between the two methods of defining the dependent variable. Using the proportion of ratings 5 or above as the dependent variable produces scales with greater dispersion (i.e., standard deviations) than using the prestige scores. As anticipated, the former better discriminates various occupations, a desirable property in a measure of occupational status. It is also consistent with the ways this index was defined by earlier investigators.

Although there is no absolute criterion to judge which method produces the best scale, we feel that the preferred measures are the SEIs estimated over 500 occupations using

proportion of ratings 5 or above. In terms of male-based vs, total-based SEIs, Featherman and Stevens (1982) argue that the male-based SEI was preferable, especially for analyses on male respondents, but Stevens and Cho (1985) voiced concern about the use of male-based indexes, given the rise in women's labor force participation and their movement into stereotypically male jobs. In principle, a measure which can be applied to both males and females should be available to researchers. Although we present both versions of the SEI, our results indicate no reason to disfavor the SEI for the total occupational incumbents. The SEI scores are intended to measure status of occupations that include both male and female incumbents, not merely male workers.

EVALUATING THE 1989 SEI SCORES

Comparisons between the prestige scores and previous SEI scores serve to evaluate the new 1989 SEI scores.

For various SEI and prestige scores, Table 3 presents the means, standard deviations, and intercorrelations based on 503 detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census classification. It includes the two sets of newly constructed 1989 SEI scores (i.e., total-based and male-based), the previous SEI scores recalibrated to correspond to the 1980 Census occupational categories by Stevens and Cho (1985), the 1989 prestige scores (Nakao and Treas, 1990a), and the prestige scores recalibrated by Stevens and Hoisington to 1980 Census categories (1983).

The correlation coefficients between the three SEI are very high, ranging from .93 to .97. Correlations between SEI measure and related prestige scores are lower (.84 to .89). Since SEI and prestige tap somewhat different constructs, this is to be expected. The new Nakao-Treas SEI scores have higher overall means than do earlier versions of the SEI--this is partly a function of the overall rise in prestige scores from the 1960s to 1989, especially among the lower status occupations (Nakao and Treas, 1990b).

While the anticipated levels of consistency among the various SEI scores and the prestige scores are confirmed across the Census categories, it is also important that the comparisons be made using representative sample data. The Census occupational categories, after all, do not correspond to the labor force distribution. We use the 1989 General Social Survey to assess the same set of SEI and prestige scores.

Bivariate correlations in Table 4 based on the GSS

--- Tables 4 about here ---

respondents again confirm the overall correspondence among various SEI and prestige scores.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we described the procedure of constructing the 1989 SEI scores. Among various methods of estimating scores using the linear equation of prestige regressed on income and education, our choice is based on the premise that status measures comparable to the previous measures must be

available to the users. We make available two versions of the SEI scores, one based on the male occupational incumbents and the other based on the total incumbents. As the dependent prestige variable in the estimation equations, the proportion of respondents rating an occupation a "5" or above are used in both measures.

The new scales were assessed in comparison with previous scores updated for the 1980 Census codes by Stevens and Cho (1985). The analysis of GSS data also confirms that the new scores produce expected results. The 1989 Socioeconomic Index for all occupations is presented in Appendix A.

Footnotes:

1

Only 391 of 503 categories in 1989 were assigned scores from single titles that represent those categories. The prestige scores for other categories were derived by averaging scores of multiple titles in categories considered to be too heterogeneous in tasks and status to be adequately covered by a single title. When the proportion of ratings 5 or above was used as the dependent variable, we also computed the proportion for heterogeneous categories by aggregating information from their multiple titles. In other words, the category proportion is the average proportion over its constituent titles.

2

Unfortunately, census data on occupational characteristics are reported in terms of a \$15,000-24,999 bracket. Calculating the proportion of respondents with personal incomes of \$20,000 or more in 1979 could be accomplished with a curve-fitting exercise in interpolation for each detailed occupational category, but this would require strong assumptions regarding the distribution of income within the category. Alternately, the one-percent PUMS could be used to generate estimates. Especially for smaller occupational categories, however, the PUMS estimates would be less reliable due to smaller sample size.

Given the difficulties in obtaining valid and reliable estimates of the proportion with incomes of \$20,000 or more,

the choice is between the lower (\$15,000 or more) and higher, (\$25,000 or more) cut-off. When income data from the PUMS and from the census occupational characteristics source were both plotted against age, the two estimates for the proportion of American adults (age 16 or older) in the labor force with incomes of \$15,000 or more were virtually identical, but the two plots diverged for the \$25,000 or more measure (see Figure 2). This also argued for the choice of \$15,000 or more.

Despite some care in selecting the income measure, there is no evidence that SEI scores are particularly sensitive to the choice of income cut-off. Indeed, SEI scores calculated with the two income measures differed little, correlating .99 or above.

3

Of 503 detailed categories, there are only 500 categories for which the proportion of 5 or above ratings could be computed. The other three categories are all apprentices' categories, 564 BRICKMASON AND STONEMASON'S APPRENTICES, 569 CARPENTER'S APPRENTICES, and 635 TOOL AND DIE MAKER'S APPRENTICES. No titles from these categories were rated in the 1989 inquiry since they make up very small fractions of the labor force. Their scores were estimated from their respective masters' prestige scores, the score for a generic title, APPRENTICE TO A MASTER CRAFTSMAN, and the scores for apprentices to similar occupations such as (see Nakao and Treas, 1990a).

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Table 1
 Regression Estimates for the 1989 SEI
 (standard errors in parentheses)

Dependent Variable	Prestige Scores				Proportion of "5" or above ratings			
	503		40		500		40	
n								
Labor Force	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male (MSEI)	Total (TSEI)	Male	Total
Unstandardized Coefficients								
Education	0.340 (0.014)	0.387 (0.013)	0.381 (0.074)	0.447 (0.067)	0.546 (0.022)	0.620 (0.020)	0.592 (0.116)	0.695 (0.105)
Income	0.249 (0.023)	0.173 (0.017)	0.269 (0.097)	0.211 (0.075)	0.406 (0.037)	0.276 (0.027)	0.429 (0.152)	0.332 (0.119)
Intercept	19.091	23.613	18.517	22.431	9.291	16.896	9.043	15.377
Standardized Coefficients								
Education	0.661	0.734	0.589	0.673	0.663	0.737	0.584	0.668
Income	0.294	0.248	0.317	0.282	0.300	0.248	0.323	0.284
R-square	0.704	0.752	0.612	0.697	0.715	0.757	0.612	0.692
RMS	7.945	7.268	10.578	9.346	12.473	11.528	16.568	14.771

Table 2

Means and Standard Deviations of Various SEI Scores and the Prestige Scores
by 1980 Census Major Occupational Categories

Dependent Variable	SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX								1989 PRESTIGE SCORES
	Prestige Scores				Proportion of "5" or above ratings				
	n	503		40		500		40	
Labor Force	Male	Total	Male	Total	Male (MSEI)	Total (TSEI)	Male	Total	
Managerial and Professional Specialty (132)									
mean	59.63	60.88	63.35	65.97	74.70	76.60	79.34	83.33	62.24
s.d.	7.21	7.65	7.96	8.96	11.64	12.25	12.50	14.00	10.52
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support (102)									
mean	46.19	43.18	48.45	45.30	53.05	48.23	56.03	51.08	40.43
s.d.	6.85	7.94	7.56	9.33	11.05	12.72	11.87	14.59	10.17
Service Occupations (44)									
mean	37.16	36.84	38.37	37.88	38.29	38.08	40.19	39.49	34.95
s.d.	6.82	7.71	7.50	9.09	11.03	12.34	11.81	14.23	11.9
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair (103)									
mean	36.07	36.83	37.11	38.11	36.83	38.03	38.41	39.95	38.51
s.d.	5.03	4.75	5.51	5.64	8.16	7.60	8.71	8.84	6.96
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers (103)									
mean	32.90	33.18	33.63	33.80	31.70	32.19	32.92	33.20	33.38
s.d.	5.05	4.95	5.52	5.88	8.19	7.92	8.73	9.22	6.56
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing (19)									
mean	33.71	36.12	34.65	37.10	32.92	36.92	34.38	38.30	35.57
s.d.	4.27	4.53	4.71	5.33	6.90	7.26	7.40	8.34	8.95
Total (503)									
mean	43.65	43.65	45.61	45.94	48.98	48.99	51.60	52.11	43.65
s.d.	12.23	12.64	13.56	14.74	19.69	20.25	21.22	22.98	14.57
Min.	22.62	23.72	22.40	22.55	14.99	17.07	15.15	15.54	16.78
Max.	70.64	73.72	75.48	81.12	92.49	97.16	98.41	107.02	86.05

Table 3

Means, Standard Deviations, and Correlation
Coefficients among Various Socioeconomic Indexes
and 1989 Prestige Scores
(based on 503 detailed occupational categories
in the 1980 Census Classification)

	N-T Total SEI	N-T Male SEI	S & C SEI	N-T Prestige	S & H Prestige
Nakao-Treas Total SEI		.970	.961	.867	.858
Nakao-Treas Male SEI			.934	.839	.842
Stevens & Cho SEI				.867	.888
Nakao-Treas Prestige Scores					.883
Stevens & Hoisington Prestige Scores					
Mean	48.99	48.98	37.93	43.65	41.43
S.D.	20.25	19.69	21.90	14.57	15.57

Table 4

Correlation Coefficients among Various Socioeconomic Indexes
and 1989 Prestige Scores
based on All Respondents in the 1989 General Social Survey

	N-T Total SEI	N-T Male SEI	S & C SEI	N-T Prestige	S & H Prestige
Nakao-Treas Total SEI		.950	.956	.856	.851
Nakao-Treas Male SEI			.930	.836	.859
Stevens & Cho SEI				.843	.871
Nakao-Treas Prestige Scores					.896
Stevens & Hoisington Prestige Scores					
mean	46.7	48.8	36.1	42.9	40.8
s.d.	18.5	18.0	18.4	13.5	14.2
n=1420					

Figure 1
Relation of Prestige to Rating Rank
For Overall Titles (740)

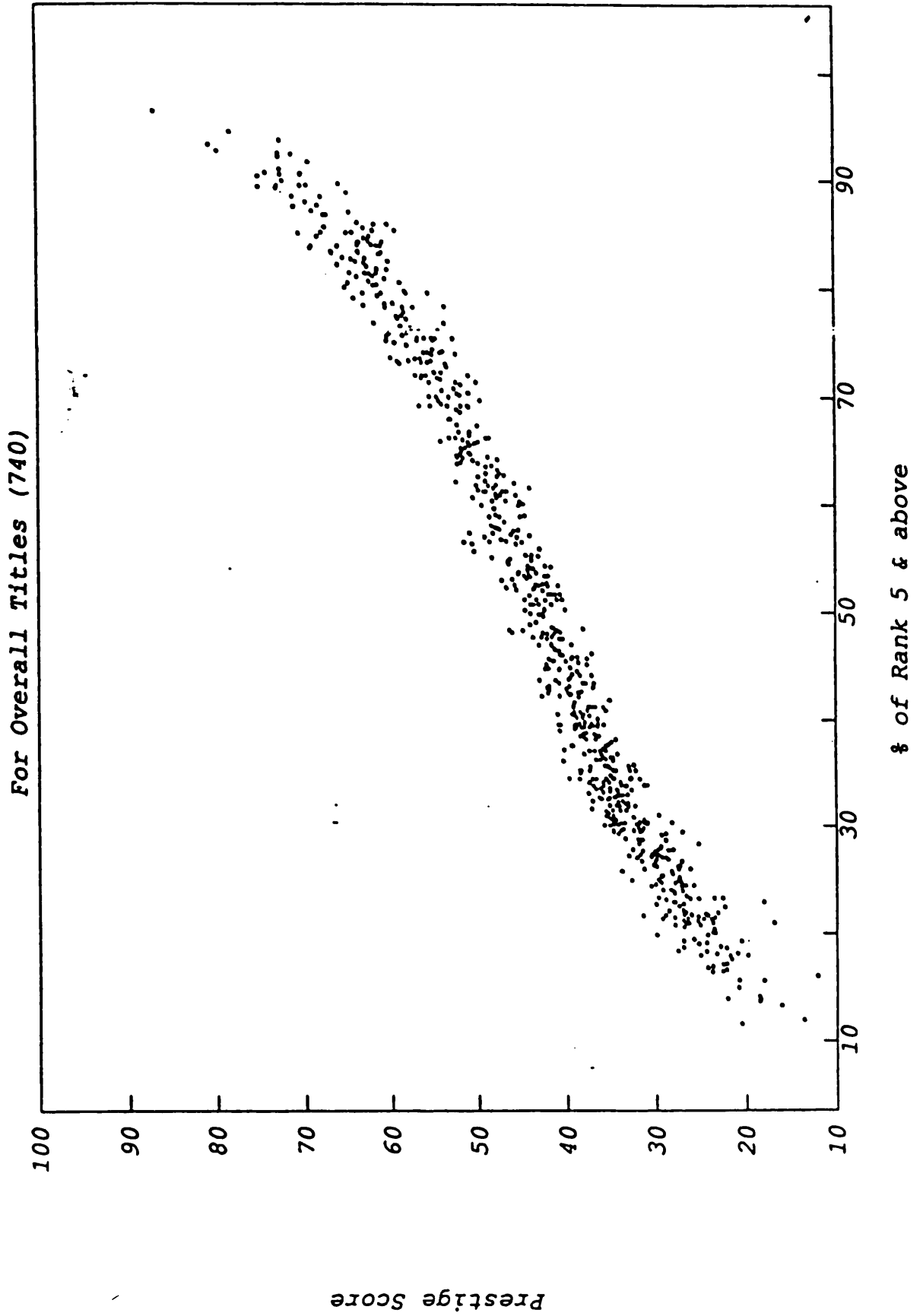
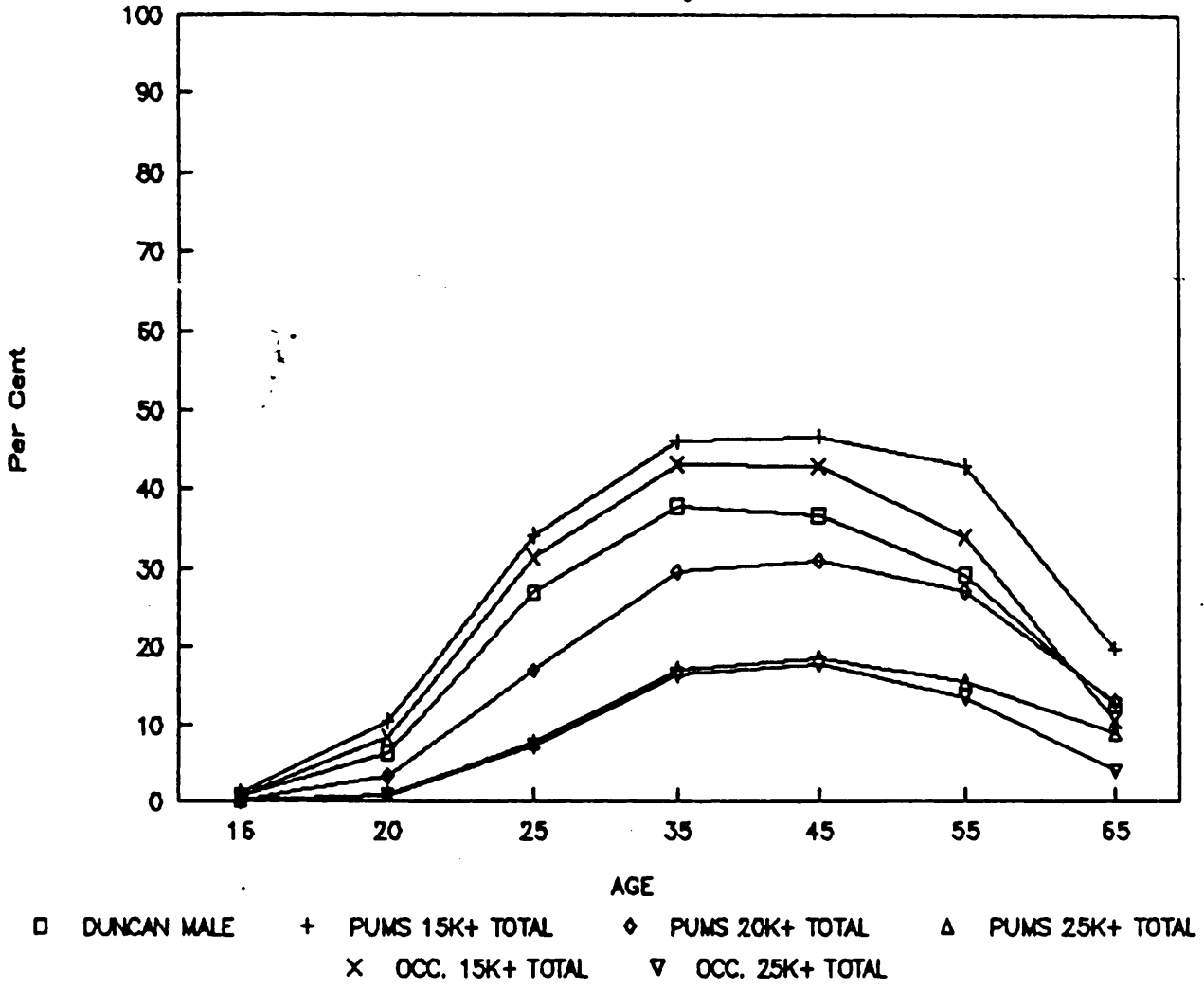


Figure 2
 % with incomes by age (TOTAL)
 for constructing SEI



APPENDIX A

1989 SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX FOR ALL DETAILED CATEGORIES
IN THE 1980 CENSUS OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Code	Total- based SEI	Male- based SEI	1980 Census Occupational Category
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS			
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations			
003	74.02	72.93	Legislators
004	59.28	56.48	Chief Executives and General Administrators, Public Administration
005	69.70	72.02	Administrators and Officials, Public Administration
006	55.26	52.66	Administrators, Protective Service
007	73.61	80.15	Financial Managers
008	68.80	71.91	Personnel and Labor Relations Managers
009	74.90	76.88	Purchasing Managers
013	73.26	73.80	Managers, Marketing, Advertising, and Public Relations
014	85.06	86.19	Administrators, Education and Related Fields
015	74.42	78.90	Managers, Medicine and Health
016	53.65	55.96	Managers, Properties and Real Estate
017	55.07	61.59	Postmasters and Mail Superintendents
018	73.96	68.38	Funeral Directors
019	63.53	64.87	Managers and Administrators, n.e.c.
023	76.43	81.29	Accountants and Auditors
024	60.37	78.53	Underwriters
025	67.00	76.96	Other Financial Officers
026	82.67	81.22	Management Analysts
027	63.20	65.55	Personnel, Training, and Labor Relations Specialists
028	49.31	46.23	Purchasing Agents and Buyers, Farm Products
029	58.33	60.33	Buyers, Wholesale and Retail Trade Except Farm Products
033	62.10	65.62	Purchasing Agents and Buyers
034	61.06	58.81	Business and Promotion Agents
035	54.85	50.46	Construction Inspectors
036	62.54	60.16	Inspectors and Compliance Officers, Except Construction
037	68.06	74.82	Management Related Occupations, n.e.c.
Professional Specialty Occupations			
043	83.89	78.55	Architects
044	93.34	89.07	Aerospace Engineers
045	88.22	85.19	Metallurgical and Materials Engineers
046	83.71	81.34	Mining Engineers
047	89.16	86.28	Petroleum Engineers
048	92.82	89.54	Chemical Engineers
049	91.33	88.45	Nuclear Engineers
053	86.51	82.67	Civil Engineers
054	86.20	82.86	Agricultural Engineers
055	86.64	83.93	Electrical and Electronic Engineers
056	78.00	77.21	Industrial Engineers
057	86.04	82.63	Mechanical Engineers
058	71.30	68.56	Marine and Naval Architects
059	87.90	84.30	Engineers, n.e.c.
063	58.81	54.06	Surveyors and Mapping Scientists
064	83.65	83.02	Computer Systems Analysts and Scientists
065	79.81	80.46	Operations and Systems Researchers and Analysts
066	89.95	89.91	Actuaries
067	75.32	79.60	Statisticians
068	91.73	88.48	Mathematical Scientists, n.e.c.
069	90.83	86.49	Physicists and Astronomers
073	86.82	83.75	Chemists, Except Biochemists
074	78.86	77.87	Atmospheric and Space Scientists
075	90.14	86.51	Geologists and Geodesists
076	84.45	80.53	Physical Scientists, n.e.c.
077	73.26	70.79	Agricultural and Food Scientists
078	83.96	79.64	Biological and Life Scientists

079	72.01	66.95	Forestry and Conservation Scientists
083	85.06	85.58	Medical Scientists
084	97.16	92.49	Physicians
085	96.04	92.26	Dentists
086	90.33	87.41	Veterinarians
087	93.11	89.81	Optometrists
088	91.23	87.81	Podiatrists
089	86.93	83.09	Health Diagnosing Practitioners, n.e.c.
095	73.23	69.62	Registered Nurses
096	88.82	87.14	Pharmacists
097	55.09	49.47	Dietitians
098	61.36	62.41	Inhalation Therapists
099	73.75	61.66	Occupational Therapists
103	73.69	75.20	Physical Therapists
104	76.45	77.60	Speech Therapists
105	64.40	61.47	Therapists, n.e.c.
106	52.45	58.34	Physicians' Assistants
113	85.74	81.21	Earth, Environmental, and Marine Science Teachers
114	87.49	84.34	Biological Science Teachers
115	87.33	82.65	Chemistry Teachers
116	88.93	83.08	Physics Teachers
117	85.50	83.77	Natural Science Teachers, n.e.c.
118	88.27	86.79	Psychology Teachers
119	87.44	84.06	Economics Teachers
123	88.59	84.62	History Teachers
124	80.07	74.12	Political Science Teachers
125	88.73	85.82	Sociology Teachers
126	85.45	82.22	Social Science Teachers, n.e.c.
127	84.99	80.02	Engineering Teachers
128	84.24	80.57	Mathematical Science Teachers
129	74.56	70.13	Computer Science Teachers
133	92.87	90.67	Medical Science Teachers
134	81.27	79.81	Health Specialties Teachers
135	83.21	82.76	Business, Commerce, and Marketing Teachers
136	87.20	83.76	Agriculture and Forestry Teachers
137	80.90	78.38	Art, Drama, and Music Teachers
138	78.78	75.54	Physical Education Teachers
139	85.70	82.40	Education Teachers
143	81.91	78.92	English Teachers
144	79.90	77.53	Foreign Language Teachers
145	93.74	90.55	Law Teachers
146	89.33	86.43	Social Work Teachers
147	87.44	81.56	Theology Teachers
148	71.45	66.76	Trade and Industrial Teachers
149	79.27	70.84	Home Economics Teachers
153	83.22	80.97	Teachers, Postsecondary, n.e.c.
154	86.98	83.77	Postsecondary Teachers, Subject Not Specified
155	56.56	57.22	Teachers, Prekindergarten and Kindergarten
156	78.50	77.20	Teachers, Elementary School
157	80.33	77.91	Teachers, Secondary School
158	64.36	68.50	Teachers, Special Education
159	62.49	60.71	Teachers, n.e.c.
163	80.86	76.95	Counselors, Educational and Vocational
164	71.60	70.78	Librarians
165	71.17	66.13	Archivists and Curators
166	84.67	85.29	Economists
167	82.70	79.87	Psychologists
168	80.22	75.33	Sociologists
169	77.77	74.62	Social Scientists, n.e.c.
173	85.76	81.79	Urban Planners
174	69.19	67.06	Social Workers
175	51.76	53.96	Recreation Workers
176	73.92	62.77	Clergy
177	64.78	60.55	Religious Workers, n.e.c.
178	92.30	88.18	Lawyers
179	86.77	86.00	Judges
183	75.90	70.04	Authors
184	78.68	76.74	Technical Writers
185	60.61	64.10	Designers
186	56.51	47.17	Musicians and Composers
187	72.45	67.63	Actors and Directors
188	63.16	58.28	Painters, Sculptors, Craft-Artists, and Artist Printmakers
189	58.95	54.72	Photographers

193	43.66	47.89	Dancers
194	52.45	47.84	Artists, Performers, and Related Workers, n.e.c.
195	75.17	74.39	Editors and Reporters
197	73.75	74.97	Public Relations Specialists
198	60.29	53.86	Announcers
199	59.25	55.12	Athletes

TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

Technicians and Related Support Occupations

203	64.75	63.71	Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians
204	74.09	63.49	Dental Hygienists
205	58.07	63.55	Health Record Technologists and Technicians
206	59.89	61.80	Radiologic Technicians
207	43.70	41.15	Licensed Practical Nurses
208	50.69	54.73	Health Technologists and Technicians, n.e.c.
213	60.52	59.49	Electrical and Electronic Technicians
214	56.38	57.76	Industrial Engineering Technicians
215	63.90	61.55	Mechanical Engineering Technicians
216	61.85	61.13	Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.
217	61.98	59.11	Drafting Occupations
218	49.88	45.52	Surveying and Mapping Technicians
223	53.18	53.29	Biological Technicians
224	62.20	60.95	Chemical Technicians
225	59.09	58.56	Science Technicians, n.e.c.
226	80.03	75.19	Airplane Pilots and Navigators
227	63.99	64.50	Air Traffic Controllers
228	45.65	48.30	Broadcast Equipment Operators
229	76.31	75.59	Computer Programmers
233	70.03	69.59	Tool Programmers, Numerical Control
234	57.12	61.15	Legal Assistants
235	66.08	62.83	Technicians, n.e.c.

Sales Occupations

243	50.72	50.89	Supervisors and Proprietors, Sales Occupations
253	65.83	67.13	Insurance Sales Occupations
254	64.23	66.26	Real Estate Sales Occupations
255	80.99	79.99	Securities and Financial Services Sales Occupations
256	66.11	67.62	Advertising and Related Sales Occupations
257	61.91	64.17	Sales Occupations, Other Business Services
258	86.67	83.77	Sales Engineers
259	64.08	62.91	Sales Representatives, Mining, Manufacturing, and Wholesale
263	48.59	45.14	Sales Workers, Motor Vehicles and Boats
264	38.36	46.11	Sales Workers, Apparel
265	40.04	43.10	Sales Workers, Shoes
266	46.80	47.08	Sales Workers, Furniture and Home Furnishings
267	50.28	49.34	Sales Workers, Radio, TV, Hi-Fi, and Appliances
268	43.38	42.15	Sales Workers, Hardware and Building Supplies
269	39.48	36.48	Sales Workers, Parts
274	38.92	46.59	Sales Workers, Other Commodities
275	33.87	42.33	Sales Counter Clerks
276	33.06	41.52	Cashiers
277	37.39	48.09	Street and Door-To-Door Sales Workers
278	36.98	36.95	News Vendors
283	37.27	47.10	Demonstrators, Promoters and Models, Sales
284	44.51	40.98	Auctioneers
285	48.94	53.71	Sales Support Occupations, n.e.c.

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical

303	51.86	60.65	Supervisors, General Office
304	66.33	71.92	Supervisors, Computer Equipment Operators
305	65.19	79.30	Supervisors, Financial Records Processing
306	58.11	61.72	Chief Communications Operators
307	50.97	50.88	Supervisors, Distribution, Scheduling, and Adjusting Clerks
308	46.68	55.31	Computer Operators
309	39.81	46.98	Peripheral Equipment Operators
313	38.40	52.48	Secretaries
314	45.35	66.01	Stenographers
315	34.56	41.80	Typists

316	44.28	52.91	Interviewers
317	40.18	43.48	Hotel Clerks
318	57.14	58.89	Transportation Ticket and Reservation Agents
319	36.51	50.16	Receptionists
323	40.44	51.58	Information Clerks, n.e.c.
325	45.00	60.25	Classified-Ad Clerks
326	44.52	61.11	Correspondence Clerks
327	38.46	42.90	Order Clerks
328	39.35	56.15	Personnel Clerks, Except Payroll and Timekeeping
329	52.30	55.10	Library Clerks
335	36.72	45.23	File Clerks
336	39.03	50.93	Records Clerks
337	37.95	55.32	Bookkeepers, Accounting and Auditing Clerks
338	36.07	49.22	Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks
339	33.32	46.97	Billing Clerks
343	43.60	59.21	Cost and Rate Clerks
344	33.88	45.96	Billing, Posting, and Calculating Machine Operators
345	37.88	39.50	Duplicating Machine Operators
346	30.21	35.21	Mail Preparing and Paper Handling Machine Operators
347	33.82	36.57	Office Machine Operators, n.e.c.
348	30.65	44.83	Telephone Operators
349	46.03	49.18	Telegraphers
353	32.90	46.17	Communications Equipment Operators, n.e.c.
354	54.16	57.57	Postal Clerks, Excluding Mail Carriers
355	53.90	54.73	Mail Carriers, Postal Service
356	36.16	36.13	Mail Clerks, Excluding Postal Service
357	38.70	34.43	Messengers
359	44.23	46.50	Dispatchers
363	46.99	52.33	Production Coordinators
364	33.57	31.54	Traffic, Shipping and Receiving Clerks
365	37.29	37.22	Stock and Inventory Clerks
366	37.19	33.71	Meter Readers
368	33.58	35.69	Weighers, Measurers, and Checkers
369	38.48	38.14	Samplers
373	41.61	47.12	Expeditors
374	33.55	50.74	Material Recording, Scheduling and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.
375	54.67	68.83	Insurance Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators
376	53.28	64.44	Investigators and Adjusters, Except Insurance
377	53.46	55.93	Eligibility Clerks, Social Welfare
378	42.29	47.69	Bill and Account Collectors
379	37.72	46.28	General Office Clerks
383	35.39	49.01	Bank Tellers
384	46.14	53.78	Proofreaders
385	31.35	46.51	Data-Entry Keyers
386	43.54	55.34	Statistical Clerks
387	36.92	51.41	Teachers' Aides
389	50.51	59.75	Administrative Support Occupations, n.e.c.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Private Household Occupations

403	29.21	33.14	Launderers and Ironers
404	25.42	25.11	Cooks, Private Household
405	22.62	22.38	Housekeepers and Butlers
406	30.82	34.05	Child Care Workers, Private Household
407	22.45	23.14	Private Household Cleaners and Servants

Protective Service Occupations

413	63.19	61.01	Supervisors, Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
414	70.46	67.79	Supervisors, Police and Detectives
415	54.53	49.90	Supervisors, Guards
416	53.36	49.75	Fire Inspection and Fire Prevention Occupations
417	52.44	50.47	Firefighting Occupations
418	63.20	60.56	Police and Detectives, Public Service
423	53.05	48.74	Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Other Law Enforcement Officers
424	45.79	41.24	Correctional Institution Officers
425	23.33	30.21	Crossing Guards
426	39.39	33.79	Guards and Police, Excluding Public Service
427	48.90	43.30	Protective Service Occupations

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household

433	37.88	39.09	Supervisors, Food Preparation and Service Occupations
434	33.85	32.55	Bartenders
435	32.38	38.95	Waiters and Waitresses
436	27.53	31.40	Cooks, Except Short Order
437	32.73	35.88	Short-Order Cooks
438	35.21	37.97	Food Counter, Fountain and Related Occupations
439	29.09	33.81	Kitchen Workers, Food Preparation
443	34.75	37.04	Waiters'/Waitresses' Assistants
444	29.03	32.33	Miscellaneous Food Preparation Occupations
445	39.59	51.67	Dental Assistants
446	36.51	40.63	Health Aids, Except Nursing
447	29.29	34.00	Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants
448	35.07	34.32	Supervisors, Cleaning and Building Service Workers
449	21.21	21.69	Maids and Housemen
453	28.37	24.52	Janitors and Cleaners
454	27.49	22.06	Elevator Operators
455	33.32	27.63	Pest Control Occupations
456	44.35	43.49	Supervisors, Personal Service Occupations
457	29.82	22.95	Barbers
458	26.39	32.33	Hairdressers and Cosmetologists
459	40.04	38.15	Attendants, Amusement and Recreation Facilities
463	48.57	44.64	Guides
464	46.21	44.25	Ushers
465	63.46	55.88	Public Transportation Attendants
466	36.72	31.15	Baggage Porters and Bellhops
467	31.16	45.20	Welfare Service Aides
468	33.06	41.26	Child Care Workers, Except Private Household
469	34.44	35.19	Personal Service Occupations, n.e.c.

FARMING, FOREST, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

Farm Operators and Managers

473	37.26	31.65	Farmers, Except Horticultural
474	45.44	40.39	Horticultural Specialty Farmers
475	45.15	40.27	Managers, Farms, Except Horticultural
476	38.68	34.58	Managers, Horticultural Specialty Farms

Farm Occupations, Except Managerial

477	39.71	35.23	Supervisors, Farm Workers
479	26.54	21.96	Farm Workers
483	37.09	37.44	Marine Life Cultivation Workers
484	30.50	27.43	Nursery Workers

Related Agricultural Occupations

485	43.31	38.65	Supervisors, Related Agricultural Occupations
486	31.37	25.57	Groundskeepers and Gardeners, Except Farm
487	37.50	32.88	Animal Caretakers, Except Farm
488	19.51	19.62	Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products
489	42.05	38.61	Inspectors, Agricultural Products

Forestry and Logging Occupations

494	43.06	39.74	Supervisors, Forestry and Logging Workers
495	37.53	32.69	Forestry Workers, Except Logging
496	26.91	22.09	Timber Cutting and Logging Occupations

Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers

497	41.96	37.98	Captains and Other Officers, Fishing Vessels
498	32.80	28.14	Fishers
499	45.04	40.56	Hunters and Trappers

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

Mechanics and Repairers

503	48.88	47.09	Supervisors, Mechanics and Repairers
505	32.28	28.95	Automobile Mechanics, Except Apprentices
506	37.77	35.75	Automobile Mechanic Apprentices
507	35.41	33.71	Bus, Truck, and Stationary Engine Mechanics
508	52.53	51.05	Aircraft Engine Mechanics
509	31.71	27.71	Small Engine Repairers
514	30.06	27.15	Automobile Body and Related Repairers
515	46.26	46.19	Aircraft Mechanics, Excluding Engine
516	37.82	36.90	Heavy Equipment Mechanics
517	33.51	29.59	Farm Equipment Mechanics
518	36.46	34.67	Industrial Machinery Repairers
519	37.05	35.91	Machinery Maintenance Occupations
523	45.29	41.20	Electronic Repairers, Communications and Industrial Equipment
525	62.19	62.00	Data Processing Equipment Repairers
526	38.77	34.65	Household Appliance and Power Tool Repairers
527	45.38	45.83	Telephone Line Installers and Repairers
529	48.79	49.77	Telephone Installers and Repairers
533	40.88	40.12	Miscellaneous Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers
534	38.97	35.93	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics
535	45.82	41.86	Camera, Watch, and Musical Instrument Repairers
536	39.93	34.48	Locksmiths and Safe Repairers
538	47.04	43.24	Office Machine Repairers
539	38.50	36.27	Mechanical Controls and Valve Repairers
543	45.37	45.25	Elevator Installers and Repairers
544	42.24	42.79	Millwrights
547	38.08	35.86	Specified Mechanics and Repairers, n.e.c.
549	38.20	36.00	Not Specified Mechanics and Repairers

Construction Trades

553	42.32	40.67	Supervisors, Brickmasons, Stonemasons, and Title Setters
554	43.41	41.58	Supervisors, Carpenters and Related Work
555	53.39	52.85	Supervisors, Electricians and Power Transmission Installers
556	41.14	39.35	Supervisors, Painters, Paperhangers, and Plasterers
557	47.57	47.48	Supervisors, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters
558	49.60	46.60	Supervisors, n.e.c.
563	29.41	25.50	Brickmasons and Stonemasons, Except Apprentices
564	32.81	31.44	Brickmasons and Stonemasons Apprentices
565	33.31	29.97	Tile Setters, Hard and Soft
566	30.20	27.56	Carpet Installers
567	34.20	29.85	Carpenters, Except Apprentices
569	36.71	34.95	Carpenter Apprentices
573	30.02	27.83	Drywall Installers
575	44.66	43.24	Electricians, Except Apprentices
576	42.74	41.47	Electrician Apprentices
577	43.15	43.40	Electrical Power Installers and Repairers
579	31.26	26.49	Painters, Construction and Maintenance
583	37.41	33.64	Paperhangers
584	30.62	26.95	Plasterers
585	38.07	36.20	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters, Except Apprentices
587	36.47	35.88	Plumber, Pipefitter, and Steamfitter Apprentices
588	28.55	24.92	Concrete and Terrazzo Finishers
589	33.99	31.84	Glaziers
593	34.28	32.64	Insulation Workers
594	26.41	22.05	Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators
595	26.69	23.10	Roofers
596	37.43	35.98	Sheetmetal Duct Installers
597	37.33	36.41	Structural Metal Workers
598	31.28	28.73	Drillers, Earth
599	29.52	25.72	Construction Trades, n.e.c.

Extractive Occupations

613	52.33	52.04	Supervisors, Extractive Occupations
614	36.46	36.60	Drillers, Oil Well
615	35.44	34.83	Explosives Workers
616	36.36	37.01	Mining Machine Operators

Precision Production Occupations

617	38.51	38.95	Mining Occupations, n.e.c.
633	48.54	49.28	Supervisors, Production Occupations
634	45.89	45.46	Tool and Die Makers, Except Apprentices

635	45.86	46.55	Tool and Die Maker Apprentices
636	37.00	39.15	Precision Assemblers, Metal
637	38.22	37.51	Machinists, Except Apprentices
639	41.28	40.78	Machinist Apprentices
643	40.50	40.47	Boilermakers
644	37.82	37.66	Precision Grinders, Fitters, and Tool Sharpeners
645	48.44	48.01	Patternmakers and Model Makers, Metal
646	36.52	35.05	Lay-Out Workers
647	36.44	34.56	Precious Stones and Metals Workers
649	36.66	37.63	Engravers, Metal
653	37.84	36.51	Sheet Metal Workers, Except Apprentices
654	45.05	43.76	Sheet Metal Worker, Apprentices
655	31.07	31.47	Miscellaneous Precision Metal Workers
656	48.65	47.40	Patternmakers and Model Makers, Wood
657	33.93	29.70	Cabinet Makers and Bench Carpenters
658	28.00	24.77	Furniture and Wood Finishers
659	33.90	32.50	Miscellaneous Precision Woodworkers
666	25.52	25.92	Dressmakers
667	25.90	20.76	Tailors
668	25.75	21.00	Upholsterers
669	25.46	21.93	Shoe Repairers
673	39.85	41.63	Apparel and Fabric Patternmakers
674	28.86	32.32	Miscellaneous Precision Apparel and Fabric Workers
675	29.21	26.70	Hand Molders and Shapers, Except Jewelers
676	42.88	41.53	Patternmakers, Lay-Out Workers, and Cutters
677	42.53	44.64	Optical Goods Workers
678	45.93	45.87	Dental Laboratory and Medical Appliance Technicians
679	27.68	33.32	Bookbinders
683	25.20	32.84	Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers
684	32.89	32.59	Miscellaneous Precision Workers, n.e.c.
686	33.06	33.13	Butchers and Meat Cutters
687	29.33	28.63	Bakers
688	27.25	27.11	Food Batchmakers
689	42.20	46.20	Inspectors, Testers, and Graders
693	25.36	38.55	Adjusters and Calibrators
694	39.39	34.66	Water and Sewage Treatment Plant Operators
695	49.35	49.61	Power Plant Operators
696	49.85	48.18	Stationary Engineers
699	44.82	44.06	Miscellaneous Plant and System Operators

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors

703	32.95	32.21	Lathe and Turning Machine Set-Up Operators
704	35.71	35.64	Lathe and Turning Machine Operators
705	36.03	35.85	Milling and Planing Machine Operators
706	27.16	28.28	Punching and Stamping Press Machine Operators
707	37.28	38.81	Rolling Machine Operators
708	31.92	33.46	Drilling and Boring Machine Operators
709	29.58	28.99	Grinding, Abrading, Buffing, and Polishing Machine Operators
713	33.41	33.66	Forging Machine Operators
714	45.23	46.13	Numerical Control Machine Operators
715	35.70	37.96	Miscellaneous Metal, Plastic, Stone, and Glass Working Machine Operat
717	27.48	29.53	Fabricating Machine Operators, n.e.c.
719	26.62	28.26	Molding and Casting Machine Operators
723	29.51	27.96	Metal Plating Machine Operators
724	36.92	37.10	Heat Treating Equipment Operators
725	27.36	25.54	Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Processing Machine Operators
726	30.20	28.15	Wood Lathe, Routing and Planing Machine Operators
727	24.17	20.33	Sawing Machine Operators
728	24.77	24.24	Shaping and Joining Machine Operators
729	20.69	18.38	Nailing and Tacking Machine Operators
733	31.93	29.16	Miscellaneous Woodworking Machine Operators
734	36.50	35.51	Printing Machine Operators
735	45.23	46.73	Photoengravers and Lithographers
736	41.31	43.21	Typesetters and Compositors
737	30.83	35.82	Miscellaneous Printing Machine Operators
738	17.63	18.06	Winding and Twisting Machine Operators
739	19.37	17.05	Knitting, Looping, Taping, and Weaving Machine Operators
743	21.25	18.66	Textile Cutting Machine Operators
744	17.11	18.18	Textile Sewing Machine Operators

745	17.07	14.99	Shoe Machine Operators
747	18.45	16.53	Pressing Machine Operators
748	22.93	24.76	Laundering and Dry Cleaning Machine Operators
749	20.09	17.57	Miscellaneous Textile Machine Operators
753	25.25	26.80	Cementing and Gluing Machine Operators
754	25.25	28.57	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators
755	29.69	28.72	Extruding and Forming Machine Operators
756	32.09	29.76	Mixing and Blending Machine Operators
757	42.37	42.93	Separating, Filtering, and Clarifying Machine Operators
758	26.33	24.95	Compressing and Compacting Machine Operators
759	28.23	26.96	Painting and Paint Spraying Machine Operators
763	29.94	28.67	Roasting and Baking Machine Operators, Food
764	29.47	30.20	Washing, Cleaning, and Pickling Machine Operators
765	21.64	24.52	Folding Machine Operators
766	36.49	35.43	Furnace, Kiln, and Oven Operators, Except Food
768	30.35	28.44	Crushing and Grinding Machine Operators
769	26.36	25.73	Slicing and Cutting Machine Operators
773	49.73	45.37	Motion Picture Projectionists
774	40.10	43.05	Photographic Process Machine Operators
777	29.38	31.30	Miscellaneous and Not Specified Machine Operators, n.e.c.
779	27.73	29.67	Machine Operators, Not Specified
783	32.31	31.38	Welders and Cutters
784	21.14	26.43	Solderers and Blazers
785	26.72	30.22	Assemblers
786	26.35	28.31	Hand Cutting and Trimming Occupations
787	33.11	28.77	Hand Molding, Casting, and Forming Occupations
789	33.92	32.41	Hand Painting, Coating, and Decorating Occupations
793	34.60	35.37	Hand Engraving and Printing Occupations
794	24.52	22.54	Hand Grinding and Polishing Occupations
795	27.85	30.64	Miscellaneous Hand Working Occupations
796	31.95	40.85	Production Inspectors, Checkers, and Examiners
797	39.03	43.87	Production Testers
798	29.59	31.54	Production Samplers and Weighers
799	24.78	29.06	Graders and Sorters, Except Agricultural

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations

803	47.83	46.26	Supervisors, Motor Vehicle Operators
804	31.54	28.85	Truck Drivers, Heavy
805	35.07	32.22	Truck Drivers, Light
806	38.40	36.70	Driver-Sales Workers
808	29.75	33.02	Bus Drivers
809	33.21	27.16	Taxicab Drivers and Chauffeurs
813	34.68	29.59	Parking Lot Attendants
814	31.11	26.57	Motor Transportation Occupations, n.e.c.
823	50.18	50.79	Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters
824	50.48	51.26	Locomotive Operating Occupations
825	45.84	46.69	Railroad Brake, Signal, and Switch Operators
826	48.86	49.66	Rail Vehicle Operators, n.e.c.
828	47.91	46.37	Ship Captains and Mates, Except Fishing Boats
829	37.23	34.42	Sailors and Deckhands
833	41.96	39.59	Marine Engineers
834	35.57	32.18	Bridge, Lock and Lighthouse Tenders
843	49.31	47.24	Supervisors, Material Moving Equipment Operators
844	32.73	30.14	Operating Engineers
845	41.20	39.94	Longshore Equipment Operators
848	35.12	36.06	Hoist and Winch Operators
849	36.46	36.17	Crane and Tower Operators
853	30.39	27.91	Excavating and Loading Machine Operators
855	28.36	24.56	Grader, Dozer, and Scraper Operators
856	29.18	26.80	Industrial Truck and Tractor Equipment Operators
859	31.39	31.57	Miscellaneous Material Moving Equipment Operators

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers

863	50.24	48.21	Supervisors, Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborers, n.e.c.
864	30.48	28.09	Helpers, Mechanics and Repairers
865	28.83	25.71	Helpers, Construction Trades
866	38.25	33.99	Helpers, Surveyor
867	33.55	33.11	Helpers, Extractive Occupations
869	28.58	24.41	Construction Laborers
873	29.63	28.34	Production Helpers
875	24.62	20.04	Garbage Collectors

876	37.98	35.94	Stevedores
877	37.63	39.15	Stock Handlers and Baggers
878	25.77	25.66	Machine Feeders and Offbearers
883	34.33	32.10	Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers, n.e.c.
885	32.32	29.61	Garage and Service Station Related Occupations
887	29.52	27.44	Vehicle Washers and Equipment Cleaners
888	22.68	25.53	Hand Packers and Packagers
889	29.22	27.40	Laborers, Except Construction