ONLINE APPENDIX
WORKER REALLOCATION ACROSS OCCUPATIONS: CONFRONTING DATA WITH THEORY

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Section A of this online appendix describes our sample dispositions and their impact on the measurement of reallocation across occupations. Section B compares the main time series of the article with similar measures based on the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Section C analyzes worker reallocation when the time series are computed using a longer time horizon. Section D provides additional details on the main variables and the occupational data used in the analysis.

A. Sample Dispositions and Sensitivity Analysis

A.1. **Sample Dispositions.** We impose three consecutive restrictions to construct our sample. To understand these restrictions, it is important to recall that detailed employment and earnings information in the March CPS refers to the year prior to the survey. Accordingly, the occupational affiliation we focus on is that of the previous year. The March CPS also asks respondents about their occupation of employment in March of the current year. We use this information to run certain cross checks mentioned in Appendix B of the paper.

The first set of restriction circumscribes the sample to civilians of working age with a job in the year prior to the survey. We exclude: (i) individuals who are not employed in the previous year, (ii) employed individuals whose annual hours worked are either below 520 (10 hours a week) or above 5096 (98 hours a week), (iii) individuals with non-positive labor earnings or with a wage twice lower than the nominal minimum hourly wage. Since usual weekly hours worked are not available prior to 1976, restriction (ii) is not applicable before that date.

The second set of restrictions consists in removing individuals who are either self-employed, employed in a family business or working for the government. This choice is motivated by the observation that, in the model, wages play a signaling role which is likely less relevant to understand mobility in, say, the public sector. Loosely speaking, the purpose of this second set of restrictions is to make data more conformable to the model.

The third sample restriction is only apparent in Section 5 of the paper. That is, when we organize the wage data as a panel of occupations, we keep only those occupations with valid wage information over the whole sample period to obtain a perfectly balanced panel. We will show below that this restriction is immaterial for selection on observables. In addition, we have verified that this restriction also has no impact on the measurement of reallocation across occupations or industries.

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Table A1. Sample restrictions: Summary statistics

	Men				Women			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of observations								
Total	2,075,378	1,775,201	1,486,036	1,065,655	1,729,208	1,428,748	1,125,755	860,093
Average per year	44,157	37,770	31,618	25,992	36,792	30,399	23,952	20,978
Age	37.46	37.81	37.24	37.22	37.29	37.87	37.15	37.21
Race (%)								
White	85.53	86.09	86.39	85.51	82.47	82.63	83.20	82.56
Black	9.88	9.46	9.08	9.36	12.66	12.61	11.85	12.00
Other	4.59	4.45	4.53	5.13	4.87	4.76	4.95	5.44
Education (%)								
Less than high-school	17.43	16.33	17.20	14.88	12.77	11.09	12.43	9.98
High school graduate	37.28	37.32	38.60	38.53	39.40	39.64	42.19	41.68
Some college	20.46	20.43	20.58	21.14	23.06	23.07	24.05	25.64
College or higher education	24.83	25.92	23.61	25.45	24.76	26.19	21.33	22.70
Annual Hours Worked $(^a)$	1,975	2,108	2,105	2,090	1,653	1,864	1,853	1,838
Annual Wage and Salary Income (in 2000 U.S. \$) $(^b)$	33,951	39,221	39,710	39,528	20,953	24,871	24,157	24,653

$(^a)$ Annual hours worked refer to the usual number of hours worked during the previous year (see Section D). The variable is available for the years 1976 onwards.

$(^b)$ Wage and salary income are adjusted for top-coding for the years 1971 to 1987. See Section D for details.

NOTES: For both men and women, columns (1)–(4) display summary statistics for:

Column (1): Civilians of working age, with or without a job

Column (2): Same as column (1) after applying the 1st sample restriction

Column (3): Same as column (2) after applying the 2nd sample restriction

Column (4): Same as column (3) after applying the 3rd sample restriction

Sample Characteristics. Table A1 presents a set of statistics illustrating the effects of each sample restriction. In the two columns labeled (1), we report statistics for the whole population of civilians of working age irrespective of their employment situation during the reference period. Moving on to columns (2), (3), (4), we tabulate the same statistics after applying successively the sample restrictions described above. The first two rows show that each sample restriction implies dropping about the same number of observations. We notice little changes in the observable characteristics of the sample in columns (2) to (4). Finally, after applying the three sets of restrictions, the sample remains very large: the average yearly cross section contains 46,970 observations.

A.2. **Sensitivity to Sample Restrictions.** The charts in Figure A1 display net reallocation rates at the 3-digit of the occupational classification obtained under various sample restrictions. In the upper charts, we extend the sample to include workers who are either self-employed, employed in a family business or working for the government (this corresponds to the columns labeled (2) in Table A1). In the middle charts, on the other hand, we use a more selected sample: we report net reallocation rates computed using male employment only. The lower charts are also based on a smaller sample: that sample includes only employed individuals aged 25 to 54.

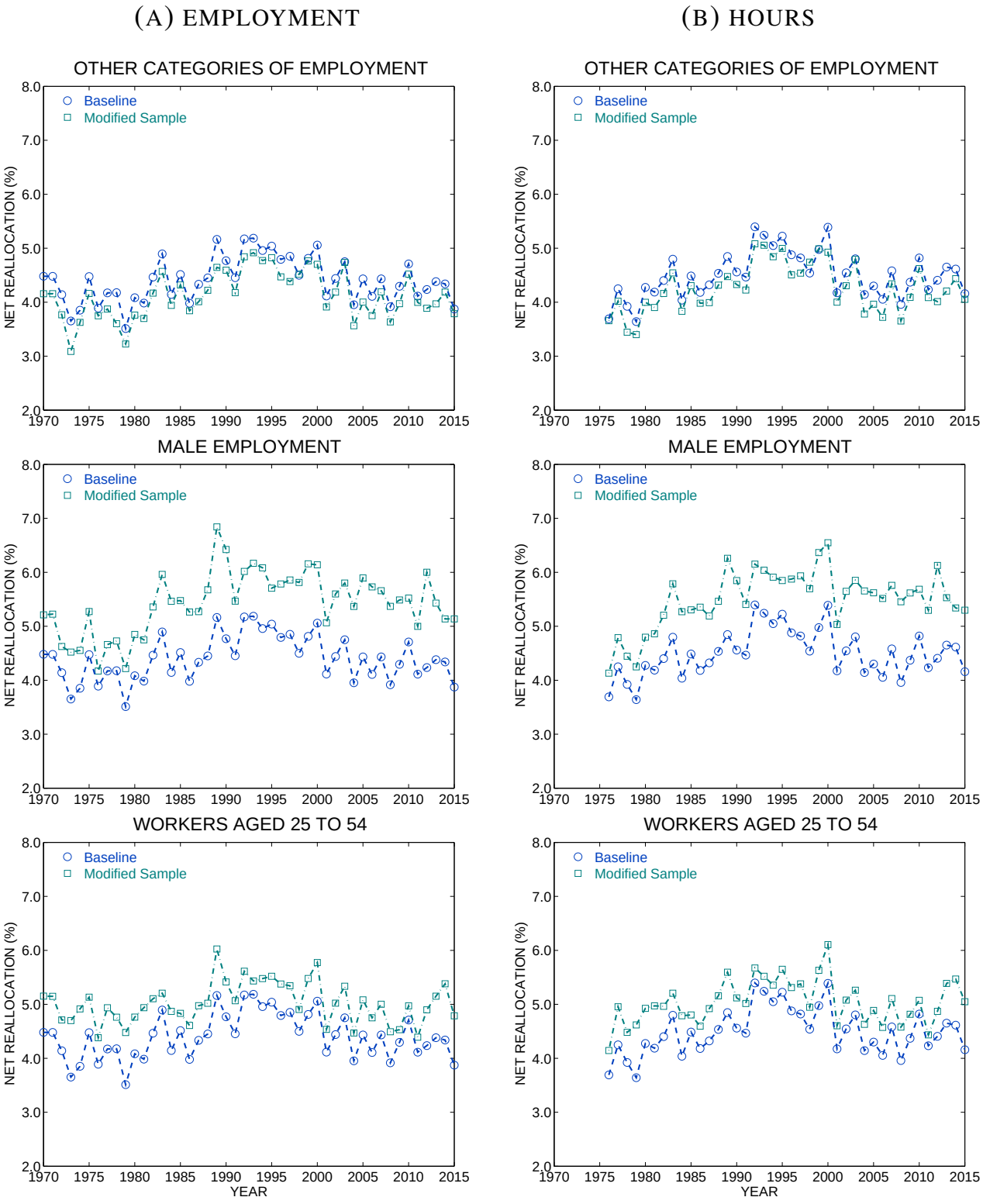

Figure A1. Net reallocation across occupations: Different sample restrictions
The different charts display net reallocation rates at the 3-digit level of the occupational classification. The left (A) and right (B) charts are based on employment-weighted and hours-weighted statistics, respectively. Circles correspond to the benchmark time series reproduced from the lower chart of Figure 1 in the paper. Squares correspond to the same time series computed using a different sample. In the upper charts, the sample includes the self-employed, workers employed in a family business and government workers. In the middle charts, the sample is restricted to male workers. In the lower charts, the sample is restricted to workers aged 25 to 54.

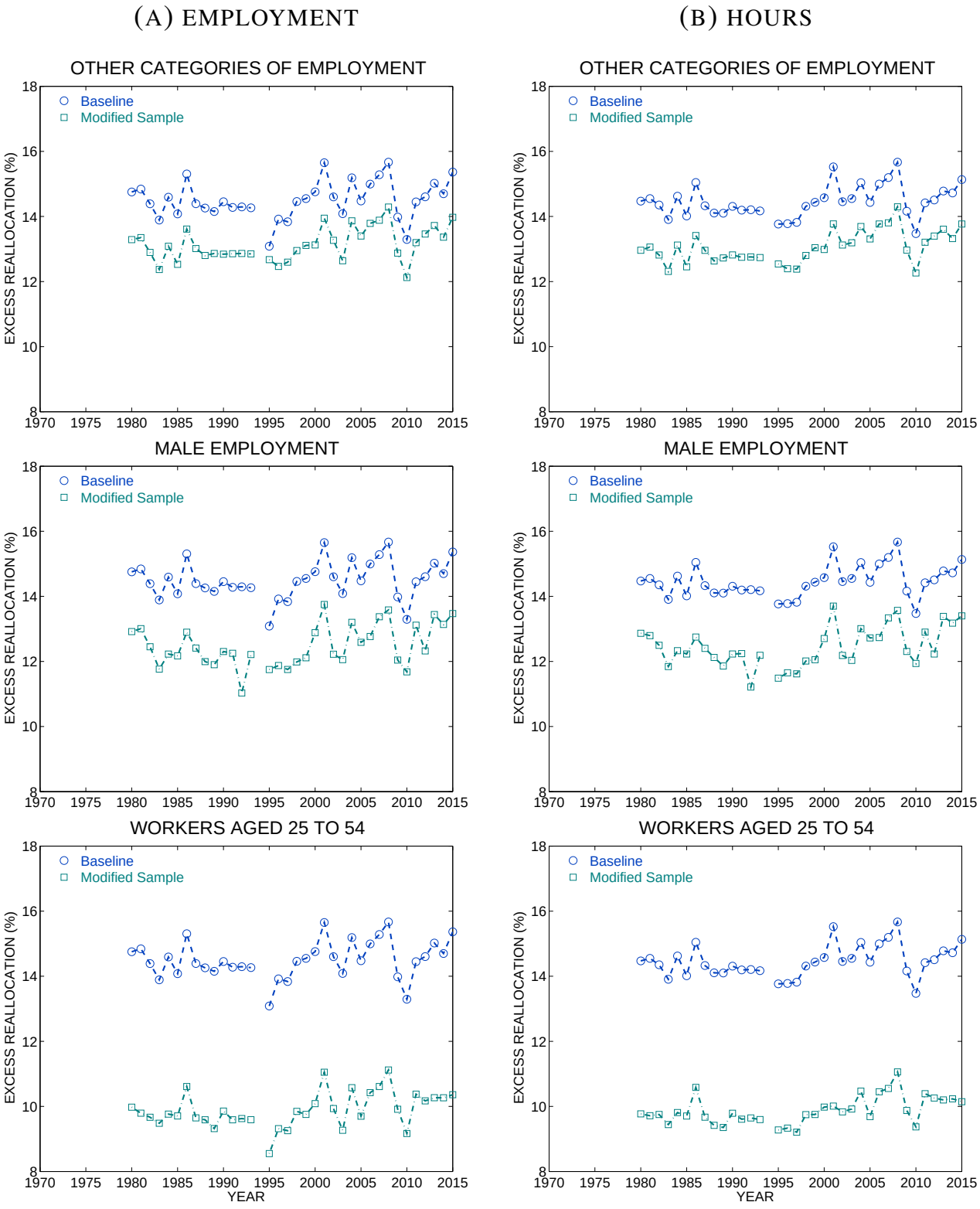

Figure A2. Excess reallocation across occupations: Different sample restrictions
The different charts display net reallocation rates at the 3-digit level of the occupational classification. The left (A) and right (B) charts are based on employment-weighted and hours-weighted statistics, respectively. Circles correspond to the benchmark time series reproduced from the lower chart of Figure 2 in the paper. Squares correspond to the same time series computed using a different sample. In the upper charts, the sample includes the self-employed, workers employed in a family business and government workers. In the middle charts, the sample is restricted to male workers. In the lower charts, the sample is restricted to workers aged 25 to 54.

As evidenced in the upper graphs of Figure A1, including more categories of employment has little impact on net reallocation rates. The middle and lower charts, on the other hand, show that a smaller sample increases the levels of net reallocation. Indeed, there is more volatility in occupational employment shares when they are computed using fewer observations, which is picked up by net reallocation rates. This said, we note that these sample restrictions are not driving the trends observed in the different subperiods of the 1976-2015 window. For this reason, in Section 2 of the paper, we argue that shifts in occupational shares reflect actual reallocation across occupations rather than changes in labor force participation or entries to/exits from the labor market.

Similar to Figure A1, Figure A2 shows the rates of excess reallocation obtained using different sample restrictions. The upper charts illustrate that measured mobility rates are lower when employment includes the self-employed, family workers and government workers, which results in lower excess reallocation. In the middle charts, the difference with the baseline figures is, to a large extent, due to the more elevated levels of net reallocation in the male sample (cf. Figure A1). The lower charts, on the other hand, show that excess worker reallocation is substantially lower when younger workers are excluded from the sample. Again, these graphs show that the time trends (or, as the case may be, the absence of a trend) analyzed in the paper are not driven by sample restrictions.

A.3. **Data and Sample for Excess Reallocation.** As explained in Appendix B of the paper, in order to construct the time series of excess worker reallocation, we use two additional sources of data: the monthly files of the Merged Outgoing Rotation Group (MORG) and the biennial Job Tenure and Occupational Mobility supplements of the Current Population Survey.

When using the MORG files, we adopt similar sample dispositions as those described in Subsection A.1. These files do not contain information about the number of weeks worked during the previous year. Therefore for sample restriction (ii), we keep individuals whose usual weekly hours of paid work are between 10 and 98 hours. We employ the same approach to select observations from the Job Tenure and Occupational Mobility supplements of the CPS. Finally, in these data, the raw occupations and industries are coded using the evolving categories of the Census. We recode them using the time-invariant categories of the IPUMS-CPS project (see Section D).

B. Comparison with PSID Data

We compare our estimates of net reallocation and excess reallocation to those based on the PSID data analyzed by Kambourov and Manovskii (2008). To maximize comparability, we use a slightly different sample which is more similar to those of the authors: we restrict the CPS sample to male heads of households aged 23 to 61 who are not self-employed or working for the government. There remain two differences with their PSID data: they exclude multiple jobholders and, more importantly, they use occupations based on the 1970 Census classification, whereas our data is based on the occupational classification provided by the IPUMS-CPS project.

Figure B1 reports the CPS-based and PSID-based estimates of net reallocation and excess reallocation. Beginning with the former (upper chart), we note that net reallocation rates are slightly higher in the PSID. This may be due to the difference in the number of occupational categories and/or the

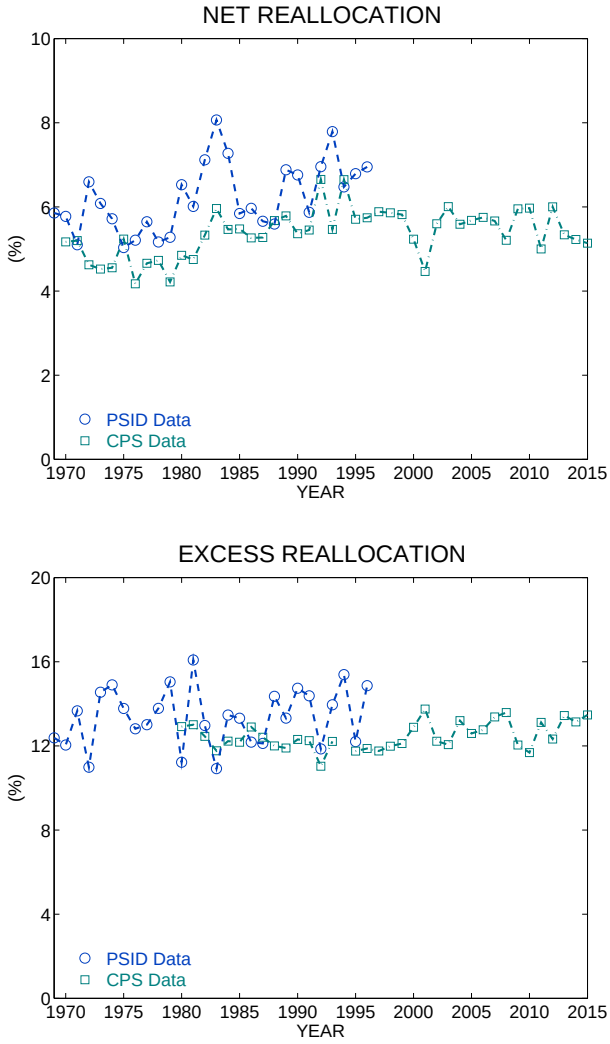

Figure B1. Worker reallocation across occupations: PSID data and CPS data
The upper and lower charts display respectively net reallocation and excess reallocation rates at the 3-digit level of the occupational classification. Circles correspond to data from the PSID, which are based on the 1970 Census classification. Squares correspond to data from the CPS.

smaller size of the PSID sample, which increases the variability of measured occupational employment shares. It is noticeable that, despite the difference in levels, both the CPS and the PSID indicate an increase in net reallocation during the 1980s. In the CPS sample used in this plot, we find that the time series then plateaus until the end of the period, whereas net reallocation in our baseline sample decreases during the 1990s before stabilizing. The lower chart of Figure B1 reveals a slight difference in the levels and volatility of excess reallocation in the PSID and the CPS. Meanwhile, both datasets indicate that this measurement of worker reallocation is stable in the long run.

In our view, the two plots of Figure B1 show a great deal of consistency between the estimates based on the CPS and the PSID data. This does not contradict the main message of Kambourov and Manovskii (2013). As explained in Appendix B of the paper, their discussion concerns gross mobility across occupations. Accordingly, to construct gross flow rates, we do need to combine different sources of data to overcome the shortcomings of the March CPS which the authors highlighted.

C. Reallocation over a Longer Time Horizon

To gain insights into the reallocation process that drives the time series displayed in Figure 1 of the paper, in Figure C1 we report net reallocation rates computed over a longer time frame – that is, $1/2\sum_o |\pi_{o,t} - \pi_{o,t-j}|$ where $j \geq 1$ is the time lag. This exercise is motivated by the following observations. If expanding and declining occupations are always the same from one year to the next, then net reallocation rates should be much higher when we compare occupational employment shares several years apart. At the other extreme, if the composition of occupations is constant over time and if all occupations are randomly losing or gaining workers every year, then the time frame should not affect the measurement of net reallocation.

The first salient pattern is that, quite reassuringly, the time frame used in the measurement affects the levels of net reallocation. Over the period considered, there have been major changes in the occupational structure of the U.S. labor market. One telling (and abundantly documented) instance is the decline of jobs involving routine tasks relative to those requiring non-routine cognitive and non-routine manual skills (Autor, Levy and Murnane, 2003). Another phenomenon related to these trends is the disappearance of "old jobs" (Autor and Dorn, 2009). These changes have become known as the "polarization" of the labor market, alluding to the fact that middle-wage occupations are more intensive in routine tasks whereas occupations at both tails of the wage distribution involve more non-routine tasks but differ in their cognitive/manual requirements (Autor, Levy and Murnane, 2003; Autor, Katz and Kearney, 2006). Labor market polarization affects broad occupational categories, and is likely to be picked up by the difference between 1-year reallocation rates and the reallocation rates that are computed over a longer time horizon.

This said, we notice that net reallocation rates are not increasing in proportion to the length of the time window. At the 3-digit level lengthening the time window to 3 years raises measured reallocation rates to 5.9 percent on average, and to 7.2 percent when the time window is 5 years. Thus, although some occupations are expanding and others are declining in the long run, these changes take time to materialize because they are the product of many small short-run changes in occupational employment shares.[1] Over a period of a decade, on the other hand, we observe a large number of occupations whose employment shares are changing yearly. Notice that in Section 5 of the paper, we analyze net reallocation decade by decade, hence effectively treating the overall occupation structure of the labor market as constant in each subperiod.

The second remarks on Figure C1 concern the evolution of the different time series. First, the time trends (or, as the case may be, the absence of a trend) apparent in Figure 1 are also present in the series computed over a longer time frame. Second, as in Figure 1 in the paper, we find no evidence of a relationship between the displayed time series and the business cycle. This is noteworthy because changes in the occupational structure of the labor market (especially the disappearance of routine jobs) have been shown to be concentrated during recessions (Jaimovich and Siu, 2012).

[1] A closer look at the employment shares of specific occupations illustrates this point well. For example, "Machine Operators, Assorted Materials" [OCC = 753 to 779] and "Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers" [OCC = 875 to 889] are shrinking over time, while "Cleaning and Building Service Occupations" [OCC = 448 to 455] and "Mathematical and Computer Scientists" [OCC = 64 to 68] are expanding. However, the overall time trend is accompanied by many short-run changes (upward and downward) in the employment shares of these occupations.

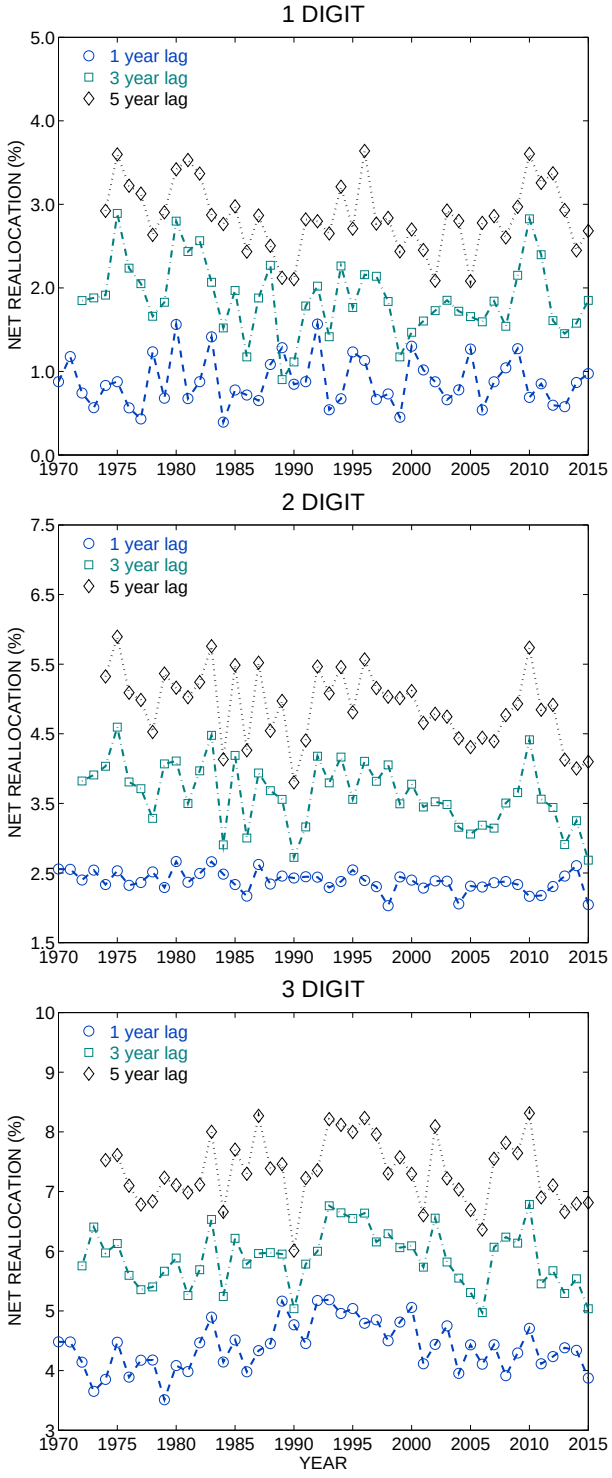

Figure C1. Net reallocation across occupations: A longer window of time
The upper, middle and lower charts display, respectively, net reallocation rates at the 1-, 2- and 3-digit level of the occupational classification. Net reallocation rates are measured using the employment weights. Circles denote net reallocation over a window of 1 year (the baseline). Squares (resp. diamonds) denote net reallocation over a window of 3 (resp. 5) years.

D. Additional Data Details

D.1. Variables Definitions.

Demographic variables: The demographic variables used in the wage regressions are age, marital status, race and education. Race categories are grouped to obtain three categories: "Whites", "Blacks" and "others". Educational levels are grouped into four categories: "less than high school", "high school graduates", "some college" and "college or higher education".

Labor force status: We keep observations only for adult civilians in the labor force (POPSTAT = 1 and LABFORCE = 2) aged 15 to 64 in the year prior to the survey. We drop workers who were in military occupations in the previous year (OCC90LY = 905). Then we use the variable CLASSWLY to construct the different samples presented in Table A1.

Hours worked: To compute the annual number of hours worked in the previous year, we multiply the reported number of usual weekly hours (UHRSWORKLY) by the total number of weeks worked in the previous year (WKSWORK). Because UHRSWORKLY is available only for the years 1976 onwards, the analysis is restricted to those years when we use hours to compute reallocation rates and when we use data on hourly wages.

Wage and Salary Income: Wages and Salary income (INCWAGE) are top-coded in the CPS at \$50,000 for the 1971-1981 period, at \$75,000 for the 1982-1984 period and at \$99,999 for the 1985-1987 period. Since the benchmark specification is based on the average wage in each occupation, we adjust the data for top-coding. We use the following standard procedure:

- The underlying distribution of INCWAGE in the upper part of the wage and salary income distribution is assumed to be Pareto-distributed. We use the top decile of non-top-coded observations to fit a linear regression of the log of s_i against log-wages for each top-coded year, where s_i is the fraction of individuals in the top decile of non-top-coded observations with a wage higher than that of individual i.
- The results from this regression are used to forecast the mean wage of top-coded observations using $\beta_t/1+\beta_t$ times the top-coded wage, where β_t is the coefficient on the log of wages for year t. The adjustment factors we obtain for top-coded years are typically around 1.45.

D.2. Occupational Data.

Developing a long-term consistent occupational classification is challenging because actual occupations are constantly evolving. These continuous changes are reflected by the periodical updates of the Census occupational categories: following decennial Censuses, some declining occupations are excluded, some existing ones are merged together while some others are broken out into finer categories, and finally some new ones are introduced into the classification.

The procedure followed by the IPUMS-CPS project (`http://www.ipums.umn.edu`) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics to construct consistent occupational classifications is as follows:

- First, occupational "crosswalks" are created using a series of technical papers issued by the Census Bureau. These papers explain in details how the occupational coding scheme for each census year differed from the scheme used during the previous census year. The cases that turn out to be "double coded" into the occupational schemes of the current and previous census year constitute the samples of occupational crosswalks.

- Using these occupational crosswalks, the proportion of each occupation is traced over time as the category breaks out into more specific occupations or when it is combined with others into a more general occupation. To take one example from the IPUMS documentation: of persons coded as "Gaming managers" in 2000 [OCC = 33 in 2000], 35% would have been coded as "Managers, service organizations" in 1990 [OCC = 21 in 1990], while 65% would have been coded as "Managers, food serving and lodging establishments" [OCC = 17 in 1990].
- After generating the same information for every occupational code in every Census year, occupational categories are then aggregated into a uniform classification. The aggregation procedure maximizes time consistency while keeping as many different categories as possible. The IPUMS-CPS project provides two such classifications: OCC1950 and OCC1990. We use the latter because it offers a higher level of disaggregation: 388 categories at the 3-digit level (387 in the text since we drop the armed forces category) vs. 259 in the OCC1950 scheme.

D.3. **The OCC1990 Classification.**

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations	
Legislators	003
Chief executives and public administrators	004
Financial managers	007
Human resources and labor relations managers	008
Managers and specialists in marketing, advertising, and public relations	013
Managers in education and related fields	014
Managers of medicine and health occupations	015
Postmasters and mail superintendents	016
Managers of food-serving and lodging establishments	017
Managers of properties and real estate	018
Funeral directors	019
Managers of service organizations, n.e.c.	021
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	022
MANAGEMENT RELATED OCCUPATIONS	
Management Related Occupations	
Accountants and auditors	023
Insurance underwriters	024
Other financial specialists	025
Management analysts	026
Personnel, HR, training, and labor relations specialists	027
Purchasing agents and buyers, of farm products	028
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade	029
Purchasing managers, agents and buyers, n.e.c.	033
Business and promotion agents	034
Construction inspectors	035
Inspectors and compliance officers, outside construction	036
Management support occupations	037
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	
Architects	
Architects	043
Engineers	
Aerospace engineer	044
Metallurgical and materials engineers, variously phrased	045
Petroleum, mining, and geological engineers	047
Chemical engineers	048
Civil engineers	053
Electrical engineer	055
Industrial engineers	056
Mechanical engineers	057
Not-elsewhere-classified engineers	059
Mathematical and Computer Scientists	
Computer systems analysts and computer scientists	064
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	065
Actuaries	066
Statisticians	067
Mathematicians and mathematical scientists	068
Natural Scientists	
Physicists and astronomers	069
Chemists	073

- Atmospheric and space scientists 074
- Geologists 075
- Physical scientists, n.e.c. 076
- Agricultural and food scientists 077
- Biological scientists 078
- Foresters and conservation scientists 079
- Medical scientists 083

Health Diagnosing Occupations

- Physicians 084
- Dentists 085
- Veterinarians 086
- Optometrists 087
- Podiatrists 088
- Other health and therapy 089

Health Assessment and Treating Occupations

- Registered nurses 095
- Pharmacists 096
- Dietitians and nutritionists 097

Therapists

- Respiratory therapists 098
- Occupational therapists 099
- Physical therapists 103
- Speech therapists 104
- Therapists, n.e.c. 105
- Physicians' assistants 106

Teachers, Postsecondary

- Earth, environmental, and marine science instructors 113
- Biological science instructors 114
- Chemistry instructors 115
- Physics instructors 116
- Psychology instructors 118
- Economics instructors 119
- History instructors 123
- Sociology instructors 125
- Engineering instructors 127
- Math instructors 128
- Education instructors 139
- Law instructors 145
- Theology instructors 147
- Home economics instructors 149
- Humanities profs/instructors, college, n.e.c. 150
- Subject instructors (HS/college) 154

Teachers, Except Postsecondary

- Kindergarten and earlier school teachers 155
- Primary school teachers 156
- Secondary school teachers 157
- Special education teachers 158
- Teachers , n.e.c. 159
- Vocational and educational counselors 163

Librarians, Archivists, and Curators

- Librarians 164
- Archivists and curators 165

Social Scientists and Urban Planners

- Economists, market researchers and survey researchers 166
- Psychologists 167
- Sociologists 168
- Social scientists, n.e.c. 169
- Urban and regional planners 173

Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers

- Social workers 174
- Recreation workers 175
- Clergy and religious workers 176

Lawyers and Judges

- Lawyers 178
- Judges 179

Writers, Artists, Entertainers, and Athletes

- Writers and authors 183
- Technical writers 184
- Designers 185
- Musician or composer 186
- Actors, directors, producers 187
- Art makers: painters, sculptors, craft-artists and print-makers 188
- Photographers 189
- Dancers 193
- Art/entertainment performers and related 194
- Editors and reporters 195
- Announcers 198
- Athletes, sports instructors, and officials 199
- Professionals, n.e.c. 200

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

Health Technologists and Technicians

- Clinical laboratory technologies and technicians 203
- Dental hygienists 204
- Health record tech specialists 205
- Radiologic tech specialists 206
- Licensed practical nurses 207

Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. 208
Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians
Electrical and electronic (engineering) technicians 213
Engineering technicians, n.e.c. 214
Mechanical engineering technicians 215
Drafters 217
Surveyors, cartographers, mapping scientists and technicians 218
Biological technicians 223
Science Technicians
Chemical technicians 224
Other science technicians 225
Technicians, Except Health, Engineering, and Science
Airplane pilots and navigators 226
Air traffic controllers 227
Broadcast equipment operators 228
Computer software developers 229
Programmers of numerically controlled 233
Legal assistants, paralegals, legal support 234
Technicians, n.e.c. 235

SALES OCCUPATIONS
Supervisors and proprietors of sales jobs
Supervisors and proprietors of sales jobs 243
Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services
Insurance sales occupations 253
Real estate sales occupations 254
Financial services sales occupations 255
Advertising and related sales jobs 256
Sales Representatives, Commodities
Sales engineers 258
Salespersons, n.e.c. 274
Retail sales clerks 275
Cashiers 276
Door-to-door sales, street sales and news vendors 277
Sales Related Occupations
Sales demonstrators/promoters/models 283

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL
Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations
Office supervisors 303
Computer Equipment Operators
Computer and peripheral equipment operators 308
Secretaries, Stenographers, and Typists
Secretaries 313
Stenographers 314
Typists 315
Information Clerks
Interviewers, enumerators, and surveyors 316
Hotel clerks 317
Transportation ticket and reservation agents 318
Receptionists 319
Information clerks, n.e.c. 323
Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
Correspondence and order clerks 326
Human resources clerks, except payroll and timekeeping 328
Library assistants 329
File clerks 335
Records clerks 336
Financial Records Processing Occupations
Bookkeepers and accounting and auditing clerks 337
Payroll and timekeeping clerks 338
Cost and rate clerks (financial records processing) 343
Billing clerks and related financial records processing 344
Duplicating, Mail, and Other Office Machine Operators
Duplication machine operators / office machine operators 345
Mail and paper handlers 346
Office machine operators, n.e.c. 347
Communications Equipment Operators
Telephone operators 348
Other telecom operators 349
Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
Postal clerks, excluding mail carriers 354
Mail carriers for postal service 355
Mail clerks, outside of post office 356
Messengers 357
Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks
Dispatchers 359
Inspectors, n.e.c. 361
Shipping and receiving clerks 364
Stock and inventory clerks 365
Meter readers 366

Weighers, measurers, and checkers 368
Material recording, scheduling, production planning, and expediting clerks 373
Adjusters and Investigators
Insurance adjusters, examiners and investigators 375
Customer service reps, investigators and adjusters, except insurance 376
Eligibility clerks for government programs social welfare 377
Bill and account collectors 378
Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
General office clerks 379
Bank tellers 383
Proofreaders 384
Data entry keyers 385
Statistical clerks 386
Teacher's aides 387
Administrative support jobs, n.e.c. 389

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS
Private Household Occupations
Housekeepers, maids, butlers, stewards and lodging quarters cleaners 405
Private household cleaners and servants 407

PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations
Supervisors of guards 415
Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations
Fire fighting, prevention, and inspection 417
Police and Detectives
Police, detectives, and private investigators 418
Other law enforcement: sheriffs, bailiffs correctional institution officers 423
Guards
Crossing guards and bridge tenders 425
Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers 426
Protective services, n.e.c. 427

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
Food Preparation and Service Occupations
Bartenders 434
Waiter/waitress 435
Cooks, variously defined 436
Food counter and fountain workers 438
Kitchen workers 439
Waiter's assistant 443
Misc food prep workers 444
Health Service Occupations
Dental assistants 445
Health aides, except nursing 446
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants 447
Cleaning and Building Service Occupations Except Households
Supervisors of cleaning and building service 448
Janitors 453
Elevator operators 454
Pest control occupations 455
Personal Service Occupations
Supervisors of personal service jobs, n.e.c. 456
Barbers 457
Hairdressers and cosmetologists 458
Recreation facility attendants 459
Guides 461
Ushers 462
Public transportation attendants and inspectors 463
Baggage porters 464
Welfare service aides 465
Child care workers 468
Personal service occupations, n.e.c. 469

FARM OPERATORS AND MANAGERS
Farm Operators and Managers
Farmers (owners and tenants) 473
Horticultural specialty farmers 474
Farm managers, except for horticultural farms 475
Managers of horticultural specialty farms 476

OTHER AGRICULTURAL AND RELATED OCCUPATION
Farm Occupations, Except Managerial
Farm workers 479
Marine life cultivation workers 483
Nursery farming workers 484
Related Agricultural Occupations
Supervisors of agricultural occupations 485
Gardeners and groundskeepers 486
Animal caretakers except on farms 487
Graders and sorters of agricultural products 488
Inspectors of agricultural products 489

Forestry and Logging Occupations
Timber, logging, and forestry workers 496
Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers
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