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Occupational prestige and occupational social value in the United Kingdom: New indices for the modern British economy

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ABSTRACT

Sociological research has long been interested in occupational evaluation. However, occupational research remains hampered by conceptual ambiguity and methodological problems. To address these issues, we present new indices of occupational prestige and occupational social value for 576 occupation titles aligned with the ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). A shorter core list with 130 occupation titles – one per ISCO-08 minor group – is also provided. Based on comprehensive and recent evidence from 2429 respondents, we carve out the evaluative landscape of occupations in the United Kingdom. We show how occupational prestige and occupational social value are correlated but distinct. A clear hierarchy appears, with highly educated occupations at the top and stigmatised or illicit occupations at the bottom. The study thus contributes to social stratification research and encourages reuse of the scores in future occupational research.

1. Introduction

Sociological research has long investigated occupational status as a central social category, developing occupation-based stratification systems through occupational class schemas, socio-economic status indices and occupational prestige scales (Connelly et al., 2016; Kalleberg & Mouw, 2018; Williams, 2017). While occupations remain conceptually abstract, representing fluctuating collections of similar work tasks and duties, they have been heralded as significant units of analysis in the study of social stratification and inequality (Kim & Mueller, 2011; Leicht, 2020), with one's occupational situation acting as one of the most 'salient positional characteristics to which status attaches in modern societies' (Chan & Goldthorpe, 2007, p.515). Since between-occupation inequalities have risen faster than within-occupation inequalities in recent years, occupations also remain critical in understanding how social inequalities persist and extend over time (Savage et al., 2013). Schmidt and Kroska (2023), for example, research how one's occupational prestige can increase criminal sentencing recommendations, while Buchs et al. (2017) examine job-seekers' involuntary downgrading in occupational prestige when entering re-employment after unemployment.

Occupations' salience as social phenomena renders them subject to strong social evaluation processes whereby individuals judge and

evaluate occupations based on numerous criteria, both consciously and subconsciously (Freeland & Hoey, 2018; Lynn & Ellerbach, 2017; Sen Gupta et al., 2009; Valentino, 2020). Such evaluations are relational and emotional, where the image of a specific occupation is constructed and assigned by others (Duemmler et al., 2020). Occupational evaluations are usually operationalised through the use of pre-established occupational prestige scores. The most frequently utilised occupational prestige scores are derived from Treiman's (1977) Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS) and the 2012 US General Social Survey (GSS), which offered an occupational prestige module of the third wave of the 2008 in-person rotating panel (Smith & Son, 2014).

With a focus on social stratification and class mobility in the UK, Hall and Jones (1950) commenced decades of British research into occupational evaluation, grading 30 occupations in terms of their 'social prestige'. This was followed in the 1970s by John Goldthorpe and Keith Hope (1974) who asked 10 individuals in Oxford to rank 40 occupations across four factors: standard of living, power and influence over other people, level of qualifications, and value to society. Coxon and Jones (1978), based at the University of Edinburgh, followed with an examination of the distinction between evaluation and cognition in occupational evaluations. They presented 83 respondents with 32 occupational titles and allowed them to sort them into piles. More recent studies in the UK, rather than updating prestige scores, have focused instead on social

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deference (Prandy, 1990), asking survey respondents about the occupations of those ‘with whom they are friendly’. The Cambridge Social Interaction and Distance Scales (CAMSIS) (Bottero, 2005), for instance, map social relations of intimacy and similarity to tap ‘the social ordering of occupations as it is concretely embedded in social practice’ (p.62). On account of the fact that, following Goyder (2009) ‘deference refers to an action, prestige to a thought’, the cognitive, subjective, and evaluative function of occupational prestige ratings remain valuable in the scientific community in a way that cannot be wholly exchanged for deference scales.

This research thus responds to a need for updated occupational prestige scores specifically for the UK. Turning away from the notion that occupational prestige is immutable and internationally standard (Hodge et al., 1964; Treiman, 1977), we approach this study of occupational prestige from the perspective that occupational evaluations are dynamic and contextually situated (Coxon & Jones, 1978). Whereas Treiman (1977) and other structuralists treated intersocietal differences in prestige ratings as deviations from a single universal constant, we follow the culturalist perspective that such local differences warrant ongoing sociological investigation. In particular, we expect that recent social changes such as the rise in austerity, socio-economic inequalities, and the mass service economy act as contextual factors shaping occupational evaluations (Adler, 2021; Sengupta et al., 2009). Changes in the modern employment structure in Britain, as a result of deindustrialization and globalization, have also resulted in large-scale job losses in manufacturing industries, as well as a falling demand for skilled manual labour (Nixon, 2018). For instance, Kurer (2020) suggests that the impact of automation may result in status anxiety among routine workers. As such, we respond to the call by De Camargo and Whitley (2020) who argue for more nuanced research into prestige not only reflective of the fluidity of the concept, but also directly addressing the need to assess the prestige of emergent workforces.

For the purpose of encouraging international comparability, there is also a pressing need for an updated occupational prestige index which is comprehensive, fit-for-purpose for a modern economy and aligned to the most updated version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Using a representative sample of over 2400 respondents, with data collected in 2022 and aligned with ISCO-08, we present two new indices of the occupational prestige and occupational social value of 576 occupations as well as prestige and social value perceptions of four non-labour force titles in the UK. Indeed, most occupational prestige literature varies between measuring prestige, social standing, and social value. Although the concepts of prestige and social value have frequently been researched together (Anderson, 1934; Coxon & Jones, 1978; Hope, 1982), in this article we examine them through two separate indices to explore how they intersect.

In terms of the overall contributions, we provide foremost a robust empirical contribution to social stratification and occupational research in offering an updated set of indices that demonstrate the perceived aggregate prestige and social value of a comprehensive list of occupation titles across the entire occupational landscape, presented separately as well as aggregated at the different ISCO-08 groups. While of interest to the scholarly community in its own right, we propose that such scores can also offer a usable replacement for scores developed by Treiman (1977) or the GSS (Son & Smith, 2014) in circumstances when researchers need to use an occupational prestige score as a key variable. We also provide a distinct methodological contribution in offering a robust method for assessing occupational prestige and occupational social value, as well as an updated and curated occupation list for general occupational-level research. The occupation list itself has been developed by the authors to align to the ISCO-08 unit groups, including a robust number of digital economy occupations and stigmatised or illicit occupations. This can be used as the full list of 576 occupation titles and four non-labour force titles or a shorter ‘core’ list of 130 occupation titles and four non-labour force titles representing all ISCO-08 minor groups. The occupation list has been validated through a survey-based

comprehension test, resulting in titles with a high level of comprehension among the British public. Through this research, we also provide empirical support for the ongoing conceptual distinction of occupational prestige and occupational social value. While strongly correlated, the two concepts, when empirically tested, diverge along socially cognisable logics, with certain occupations strongly differing between their perceived prestige and social value.

2. Literature Review

To gauge the collective consciousness about occupations, scholars have traditionally attempted to measure the prestige of specific occupations through survey research. Regarding something as having a certain amount of ‘prestige’ is an acknowledgement of a collective consciousness where the expectation is that a majority would tend to agree broadly with one’s own assessment. Prestige can be attributed to social groups, institutions, or individuals, whereby an individual might be imbued with some of the proxy prestige from their institution or social group (Berl et al., 2020). Individuals can be situated within multiple, conflicting, hierarchies in their lives, depending on the social sphere they are participating in. Occupational stratification also emerges in the local relational context of a specific job in a specific organisation (Avent-Holt et al., 2020) and research has shown that there can be a trade-off between one’s organisational and occupational prestige (Ellersgaard et al., 2019). A prestige hierarchy is nevertheless expected to broadly reflect the shared norms and values in a specific society or collective (Zhou, 2005). The subjectivity of prestige, indeed its social reflectivity, is what grants it relevance to sociologists.

While occupational prestige is a significant sociological concept, its utility has been hampered by overlapping and imprecise measurement (Bergman & Joye, 2001). Multiple concepts, including ‘prestige’, ‘social standing’, and ‘general standing’ have over time been treated as synonyms (Goyder, 2009; Ollivier, 2000), with a recent shift towards directly measuring ‘prestige’ (e.g., Krüger et al., 2024). Freeland and Hoey (2018), for instance, explicitly measure ‘prestige’, utilising US-based Harris public opinion scores which directly ask respondents whether an occupation was perceived to have ‘very great prestige’, ‘considerable prestige’, ‘some prestige’, or ‘hardly any prestige at all’.

This near-century of empirical research was initiated by George Counts’ (1925) pioneering study on ‘the social status of occupations’, where schoolchildren were asked to order 45 occupations by the one they ‘most looked up to’ to the least. Early prestige research thus did not originate with a concern for social stratification but for understanding vocational choice. Other smaller studies followed, such as by Anderson (1934) and Smith (1943), where participants were asked to rank occupations based on where average occupational incumbents would be seated at a dinner party compared to a celebrity. The first major occupational prestige study was conducted by the US National Opinion Research Centre (NORC) in 1947. It required a nationally representative sample to rate 90 occupations in terms of ‘general standing in the community’ (North & Hatt, 1947; c.f. Reiss, 1961 for a discussion of limitations). This was later replicated in 1964 and 1989, with the 1989 study remaining one of the most popular measures of prestige (Hodge et al., 1964; Nakao & Treas, 1992; Stevens & Featherman, 1981).

However, further international expansion of prestige studies beyond the US, including research in Canada (Pineo & Porter, 1967), Japan (Ramsey & Smith, 1960) and the UK (Goldthorpe & Hope, 1974), was somewhat cooled by Treiman’s (1977) aggregated SIOPS. Treiman’s index, aligned to the 1968 version of the ILO’s International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), is constructed from a meta-analysis of 85 survey-based studies across 55 societies. Recent research by Buchs et al. (2017), Chudnoyskaya and Kashap (2020), Oesch and Piccitto (2019), Pitt and Zhu (2019) and Lersch et al. (2020), for instance, all make continued use of Treiman’s (1977) SIOPS scores.

For decades, prestige research instead vied with socioeconomic scales (Duncan, 1961; Featherman & Hauser, 1976; Nakao & Treas,

1992), namely an attempt to rate occupations based on combined education and income measures (Boyd & Nam, 2015; Ganzeboom et al., 1992). These scores were initially developed to be estimates of prestige scores, enabling a pragmatic replacement for direct and exhaustive occupational prestige testing (Duncan, 1961).

Indeed, responding to the need for an updated occupational prestige index, in 2012 the US General Social Survey (GSS) offered an occupational prestige module of the third wave of the 2008 in-person rotating panel (Smith & Son, 2014). Most early research in occupational prestige was concerned with consensus (Hodge et al., 1964), where dissension was considered an error attributed to low cognitive skills (Hodge et al., 1982; Reiss, 1961). The GSS data, while US-specific, has enabled more fine-grained research into inter-rater variation based on factors such as gender (Valentino, 2000) or education (Lynn & Ellerbach, 2017). More recent research has also been conducted in Germany (Krüger et al., 2024), Spain (García-Mainar et al., 2018) and Sweden (Magnusson, 2009), while Pérez Huber et al. (2018) generated a new index of occupational prestige for Communities of Color called the 'Critical Race Occupational Index' (CROI).

Empirical research across contexts and times has also shown that there are multiple axes of occupational standing and that prestige is either only one among several dimensions or that prestige itself consists of several evaluative dimensions. One of the most significant and widely discussed dimensions is the notion of an occupation's 'value to society', evaluated as early as Anderson (1934) and remaining a staple of occupational prestige research every since (e.g., Coxon & Jones, 1978; Grasmick, 1976; Ollivier, 2000). The British Goldthorpe-Hope (1974) scale, for instance, explicitly enquired about occupations' 'value to society', as did Adler and Kraus' (1985) study in Israel, while a Spanish scale (PRESCA2) surveyed occupations based on how they were 'valued by society' (Carabaña & Gómez-Bueno, 1996).

Occupational evaluations do not, however, emerge in a vacuum, but are constructed from narratives and presumptions about what specific factors constitute an occupation, such as educational requirements, economic rewards and exclusivity or occupational closure (Lissitsa et al., 2017; Mejia et al., 2021). According to Chan and Goldthorpe's (2004) influential typology of occupations, high status occupations work with abstract symbols, mid-status occupations work with people, and low-status occupations perform physical labour with objects. This approach follows Edwards' (1938) paradigm, which argues that occupational positions are ordered along a single value dimension.

Wu and Leffler (1992), for instance, found that occupations composed of white men had the highest prestige, while MacKinnon and Langford (1994) found that an occupation's perceived morality was a determinant of prestige, though less so than educational requirements. Indeed, one of the most consistent effects is the positive impact of educational requirements on the occupation's perceived prestige. Abrassart and Wolter (2020), having asked 6262 adult residents in Switzerland to rank a small number of occupations, found that the required academic qualifications improve the social prestige of the occupations, with the effect becoming more intensive as occupations become more training-intensive. Similarly using the GSS data, Freeland and Hoey (2018) show that the highest ranked occupations are characterised by high levels of economic remuneration and professional knowledge prerequisites. Valentino's research, using the 2012 GSS study data, also demonstrates that gender-segregated (Valentino, 2020) and racially-segregated occupations (Valentino, 2022) are perceived as more prestigious. Recent research in the German labour market also shows that occupations which predominantly comprise one gender and are gender typical are symbolically rewarded with higher prestige (Krüger et al., 2024). Ulfssdotter Eriksson and Nordlander (2022), meanwhile, offer a discrepancy index, comparing what prestige an occupation ought to have and one it currently has.

3. Methods

3.1. Development of indices

3.1.1. List of occupation titles

In most previous studies on the topic, where the focus was on conceptual development or using occupational position for social stratification, the number of occupations assessed has varied widely (Blau et al., 2019). Systematic mapping of the occupational landscape has rarely been the goal of occupational prestige research. Ulfssdotter Eriksson and Nordlander (2022), for instance, offer evaluations for only 30 occupations. The Harris Poll on prestige, used by Freeland and Hoey (2018), only assessed 23 occupations. The GSS study had 860 occupational titles, roughly aligned to the US 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (Smith & Son, 2014). The GSS protocol divided these titles into 12 batches of 90 titles, including 20 'core' titles evaluated by all respondents.

To provide a robust set of internationally-comparable indices, we developed a new list of 576 occupation titles for assessment (c.f. Appendix A). Following the advice of Connelly et al. (2016) to use established coding protocols for occupational research, we aligned the list of occupation titles to ISCO-08, so that every ISCO-08 unit group is matched to at least one representative occupation title. We also provided a closest-fit UK 2020 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code for each title. We included four non-labour force titles of people not earning income for control purposes and as a benchmark against which to compare occupations (unemployed, retiree, student, and homemaker).¹ Each occupation title and non-labour force title has been given a unique ascending code (NL001-NL580), distinct from the respective ISCO-08 unit group code. We provide a core occupation list that includes at least one occupation title for each of the 130 ISCO-08 minor groups, identified with an asterisk (*) in Appendix A. The main purpose of the core list is to capture the full breadth of the occupational spectrum while maintaining a more parsimonious set of titles for easier reuse in occupational research. Therefore, the occupation titles on the core list were selected to be highly known and institutionalised (e.g., Taxi Driver, Butcher, Hair Dresser, Aircraft Pilot, Journalist, Dentist).

The selection of occupation titles for the full list and core list occurred through extensive deliberations in the research team, where one team member was born and raised in the UK and spent the vast majority of their educational and professional career in this context, while the other team members have extensive knowledge of the British occupational structure through their previous research that is frequently situated in the UK. We used the ISCO-08 report (International Labour Organization, 2008) as the main reference point for selecting representative occupation titles for each unit group. The report contains a description of each of the 436 ISCO-08 unit groups, including a short (normally one-sentence) summary of the unit group's work as well as specific tasks in the form of bullet points. Moreover, each unit group has specific occupation titles as examples as well as related occupations classified elsewhere. We used the examples as an important reference point for deriving our occupation list, going through the 436 ISCO-08 unit groups and discussing within the research team which occupation title(s) to use. For many occupation titles selected, we chose what we considered to be the most representative and widely recognizable of the examples provided. For several unit groups, we chose more than one occupation title, particularly if a unit group had relatively high internal heterogeneity (e.g., unit group 3311 securities and finance dealers and brokers, where we ended up with four occupation titles). For some unit

¹ Usage of non-labour force titles here follows a precedent set by Counts (1925) and Anderson (1934) who include 'Man of Leisure'. Pineo and Porter (1965) include titles such as 'someone who lives off property holdings' and 'someone who lives on relief', with similar items continued in usage by Goyder (2005).

groups, we selected occupation titles that were not provided as examples. We ensured to include emerging occupations located in the digital economy (Newlands & Lutz, 2024), as well as a small number of illicit occupations (e.g., escort, street drug dealer), to provide a comprehensive overview. Inclusion of illicit occupations follows a precedent set as early as Bogardus (1928) who included ‘bootlegger’, ‘dope seller’, and ‘hobo’. Inclusion of such occupation titles was also intended to encourage respondents to make use of the full spectrum of response options.

For robustness, we conducted a comprehension test to ensure that the occupation titles are broadly understandable by a British audience and can thus operate as a valid survey mechanism. The issue of occupational awareness has been raised since the North and Hatt (1947) study, with later research acknowledging that respondents may be evaluating occupations based on the sound of the title rather than knowledge about it (Reiss, 1961; Pineo & Porter, 1967). To ensure maximum comprehension, we collected 800 survey responses on Prolific in December 2021 to test the general comprehension of our selected occupation titles. For this comprehension test, participants were screened for an equal gender distribution (50% male, 50% female) and for residence in the UK. The survey involved an open text task where respondents had to write what they thought someone with the specific occupation title does at work. Participants received £ 2.50 (guaranteeing minimum average hourly wage of £ 7.50). Open text responses were coded in Microsoft Excel as a binary of comprehension or no comprehension, with each occupation title receiving 50 responses. Occupation titles with below minimum acceptable comprehension (80%; 10 or more instances of no comprehension) were replaced, such as ‘Tanner’ (erroneously considered to be an operative of a tanning salon by most respondents) and ‘Ambassador’ (heavy conflation with a brand ambassador). The replacement occupation titles were re-tested for comprehension using the same method until a minimum level of comprehension was reached.

3.1.2. Measurement of occupational prestige and social value

To assess whether our conceptual understanding of occupational prestige and occupational social value applies among non-experts, we conducted a comprehensive essay pretest in the first half of February 2022. For this pretest, we recruited 228 respondents on Prolific (108 for occupational and 110 for occupational social value) and prompted the essays with the following instructions: ‘Some people talk about the prestige of specific occupations (e.g., Accountant, Bricklayer, Taxi Driver). What are your thoughts surrounding the idea of the “prestige of occupations”? Please write in the box below what you think about this topic. There are no right or wrong answers, so please feel free to write anything that comes to mind. Specific details and examples are highly appreciated.’ Identical wording was used for occupational social value, except for the replacement of ‘prestige of occupations’ with ‘social value of occupations’. Most respondents provided very detailed and rich accounts, spanning several paragraphs and hundreds of words. We coded the responses manually and, despite some exceptions, found that prestige was described as an occupation’s societal status and the respect it accrues (often referring to highly-paid and education-heavy occupations such as barrister and doctor), while social value was described in terms of an occupation’s usefulness and positive contribution to society (often referring to lower-paid occupations such as nurse and shopkeeper). Thus, the pretest supported our assumptions that occupational prestige and occupational social value are seen as different enough to warrant separate treatment. Moreover, the findings made us decide against providing a detailed definition and description of the two concepts in the main survey.

In terms of the question wording, we directly asked respondents in the occupational prestige study to answer ‘For each listed occupation below, please use the slider to indicate how you would rate the prestige of the occupation on a scale of 0 (the lowest level of prestige) to 100 (the highest level of prestige)’. Identical wording was used for the study of social value, asking respondents ‘For each listed occupation below, please use the

slider to indicate how you would rate the social value of the occupation on a scale of 0 (the lowest level of social value) to 100 (the highest level of social value)’. We did not offer an explanation of the concepts of prestige and social value, in order not to prime the respondents. However, as discussed above, our essay pretest indicated that the everyday understanding of prestige and social value matches our intended meaning.

To directly measure occupational prestige and occupational social value, we developed, tested and used a scalable approach where occupational titles are scored on a 0–100 scale with a slider. Traditional card and ladder methodologies, often used in occupational prestige research, limited respondents to usually five or nine choices due to the technical restrictions of early limited-capacity computing (Goyder, 2009). These, scales have remained in use, with the GSS study (Smith & Son, 2014) asking respondents to rank occupations on a scale of 1–9 based on ‘social standing’. Ulfsdotter Eriksson and Nordlander (2022) also use a 1–9 scale and the phrase ‘how it is valued in society with regards to status’. Baran et al. (2016), for instance, only ask respondents to rank occupations between 1–5 on prestige. In this study we utilise a 0–100 slider scale for more fine-grained results. In two usability and timing pretests (55 respondents in total, surveys conducted in February 2022), the slider format emerged as user-friendly and intuitive, with no critical feedback. Methodological research further indicates that responses from sliders do not significantly differ from responses on other formats such as radio button scales (Roster et al., 2015). Moreover, recent occupational prestige scholarship using online surveys independently used the same slider-based approach with promising results (Hughes et al., 2024).

All respondents were asked to assess the 130 core titles and four non-labour force titles, as well as 111 or 112 additional occupational titles equally distributed across the ISCO-08 groups (i.e., each respondent evaluated 245 or 246 occupation titles in total). The occupations were shown with ten occupation titles per question (block) and two questions (question blocks) per survey window. We randomized the occupation titles within each question (block) and distributed occupations across unit groups, so that each question (block) contained varied occupation titles in terms of their location on the ISCO-08 unit group spectrum (see Appendix B for an example question (block) of the occupational social value survey). This served to avoid priming respondents based on the grouping within the ISCO-08 category scheme. The detailed questionnaires with all the occupation titles in the survey format are available on OSF.²

3.2. Sample

For the recruitment of participants across all phases of data collection, we used Prolific, a UK-based survey sample provider specifically designed for social and behavioural scientists and their needs (Palan & Schitter, 2018). Using Prolific allows us to access a large, reliable, and rigorously quality-controlled respondent pool. Peer et al. (2017, 2022) find that Prolific outperforms comparable platforms in terms of data quality and respondent management. The data quality of Prolific is corroborated in a recent comprehensive study by Douglas et al. (2023), who concluded that compared with Qualtrics, Amazon Mechanical Turk (AMT), and SONA ‘Prolific and CloudResearch provided the highest quality data, for the lowest price’ (p. 12).³ Prolific respondents passed a range of attention checks and other quality control tests significantly better than participants from most other platforms. In contrast with AMT, the most frequently used crowdsourcing platform for surveys,

² https://osf.io/q9y7a/?view_only=5c4c9c3d2c264e7d97c10818f563e702

³ It is important to note that ‘lowest price’ as understood in this study refers to the remuneration in relation to data quality and not payment in absolute terms. Thus, ‘lowest price’ means the lowest price per high-quality respondent: ‘With \$1.90 and \$2.00 Prolific and CloudResearch were “the best deals,” whereas MTurk (\$4.36) and Qualtrics (\$8.17) had a worse quality-price ratio among paid platforms’ (p. 12).

Prolific also manages their participant pool more professionally and uses a fairer remuneration system.

We collected in-depth occupational prestige and social value assessments between 1 March and 26 March 2022. For this data collection, we used Prolific's representative sample option for the UK, where Prolific selects the respondents across age, sex, and ethnicity to mirror the population distribution (Prolific, 2023a, 2023b). The representative sample has been successfully used in recent high-quality peer reviewed publications (e.g., Harjani et al., 2024; Shandler et al., 2021). Nevertheless, limitations exist in terms of the generalizability of such data, especially given that offline populations (6.3% of the adult population in 2020; Office for National Statistics, 2020) are naturally excluded from participation and are therefore not captured. Participants in online survey panels also suffer from self-selection biases compared to probability samples (Chang & Krosnick, 2009; Lehdonvirta et al., 2021). Thus, the specific sampling characteristics have to be kept in mind when interpreting the results. The reward for completing the study was £ 2.50, with a median response time of less than 20 min (19 min; SD = 15 min), this amounted to an hourly wage of more than £ 7.50.

Occupational prestige and social value were assessed in separate surveys as we did not want the same respondents to score occupations on these two dimensions concurrently to avoid priming effects and to maintain statistical independence. Consequently, the surveys had to be launched sequentially with screening out for previous participation in any of the earlier data collections (including pre-tests and the comprehension test). We carried out data quality checks and replaced a small number of problematic respondents (e.g., due to unrealistically short response times or extreme straightlining) individually with respondents of the same age group, sex and ethnicity. 57 individuals were replaced in total (less than 2% of the final sample). Our final sample size is 2429 respondents, across eight batches of 300 + respondents per batch (1219 respondents for occupational prestige and 1210 for social value). 48.7% of the respondents identify as male (1182 in total), whereas 50.6% identify as female (1230 in total). The remaining 0.7% (17) respondents have a non-male or non-female gender identification. The average age is 44 years, with a standard deviation of 15.6 years. In terms of ethnicity, 77% identify as White, 4% as Mixed, 10.5% as Asian, 6.5% as Black, 0.5% as Arab, and 1.5% as Other. In terms of education, 5% have lower secondary education as their highest degree (Fewer than 5 GCSEs/CSEs/GCE O-Levels at grades A*-C); 9% upper secondary school (5 or more GCSEs/CSEs/GCE O-Levels at grades A*-C); 17.5% upper secondary school with A-levels; 6.5% a post-secondary non-tertiary education (Higher National Certificate, Certificate of Higher Education, NVQ Level 4); 6% a short-cycle tertiary education (Higher National Diploma, Diploma of Higher Education, NVQ Level 5); 36% a Bachelor degree or equivalent; 16% a Master degree or equivalent; and 2% a Doctorate or equivalent. Regarding British citizenship, a substantial majority of 90.8% (2206 respondents) report their status as British citizens, contrasting with the 9.2% (223 respondents) who do not possess British citizenship. When it comes to the place of birth, 81.9% (1989 respondents) indicate they were born in the UK, while 18.1% (440 respondents) were born elsewhere. Finally, we asked for both household income ("What is your household's total annual income (in British Pounds), before tax and compulsory deductions?") and personal income ("What is your personal total annual income (in British Pounds), before tax and compulsory deductions?"), providing the respondents with 15 income brackets response categories.⁴ The median household income is 6 (£ 30,000–39,999 category) and the mode 5 (£ 20,000–29,999). The arithmetic mean is slightly higher at 6.74, corresponding to around £ 37,500.

⁴ The categories were: 0–4,999 (1), £ 5,000–9,999 (2), £ 10,000–14,999 (3), £ 15,000–19,999 (4), £ 20,000–29,999 (5), then increments of £ 10,000 up to £ 99,999 (12), then £ 100,000–124,999 (13), £ 125,000–149,999 (14), £ 150,000 or more (15).

3.3. Analysis

To assess the occupational prestige and social value of each of the 576 occupation titles and four non-labour force titles, we calculated different key indicators and compiled them in a master table (Appendix A). We use the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of each occupation title as the key indicators for reporting but also have ISCO-level aggregate scores on the major, sub-major, minor and unit level (Appendix C). We are specifically interested in the intersection of occupational prestige and social value. To analyse this intersection, we visualize the correlation via a scatterplot, highlighting outlier occupations and dividing the coordinate system into four quadrants or groups based on the arithmetic mean across all occupations. We used IBM SPSS Statistics, Microsoft Excel and Tableau for the data analysis and visualization (manually annotating the Tableau scatterplot in Microsoft PowerPoint).

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Aggregate results

We present the new indices of occupational prestige and occupational social value in Appendix A, which includes occupational comprehension scores, the occupational prestige mean and standard deviation, as well as the occupational social value mean and standard deviation. We also include the difference score between occupational prestige and occupational social value. Occupation titles are listed by their NLOID and by their ISCO-08 unit group. The same information is available in tabular form (XLSX) on OSF as well (see footnote 1 for link).

For broader occupation level analysis, Appendix B shows the aggregated mean occupational prestige and social value scores organised by ISCO-08 major, sub-major, minor, and unit group. If a unit code has one occupation title, that occupation title was taken as the unit group score for occupational prestige and social value. If it had more than one occupation title, the occupational prestige and occupational social value scores of each occupation title were averaged within that unit code (with extreme outliers excluded). The unit score averages were then averaged to minor group averages, the minor group averages were averaged to sub-major group averages, and the sub-major group averages were averaged to major group averages.

4.1.1. Occupational prestige

For occupational prestige, Table 1 displays the top 10 and bottom 10

Table 1
Top ranked and bottom ranked occupations in mean occupational prestige.

Rank	Occupation (Occupational Prestige Mean)
1	Cardiologist (81.96)
2	Aircraft Pilot (80.69)
3	Judge (80.20)
4	Aeronautical Engineer (79.51)
5	General Practitioner (78.10)
6	University Professor (76.74)
7	Ship's Captain (76.65)
8	Dentist (76.45)
9	Admiral (75.92)
10	Veterinarian (75.91)
...	...
571	Smuggler (11.23)
572	Unemployed (11.04)
573	Poacher (10.46)
574	Street Drug Dealer (8.74)
575	Pimp (7.72)
576	Street Beggar (7.35)
578	Online Drug Dealer (6.97)
578	Online Scammer (4.96)
579	Pickpocket (4.31)
580	Human Trafficker (2.74)

occupation titles in terms of mean ratings. Except for the non-labour force title Unemployed (11.04), all of the lowest ranked occupations in terms of occupational prestige are highly stigmatised or illicit occupations. The very high average scores for the top ranked occupations and the very low average scores for the bottom ranked occupations show that the respondents used the full range of the scale, rather than having a strong tendency towards the middle. Across all occupations, the arithmetic mean is 45.87, indicating a prestige score slightly below but close to the scale midpoint.

In terms of aggregated scores by ISCO-08 major groups, Elementary Occupations have the lowest average occupational prestige (28.81), whereas Professionals (57.69), and Armed Forces Occupations (66.42) are placed highest. This suggests that occupational prestige evaluations roughly follow the structure of ISCO major groups but not exactly. For example, the lower average scores for Clerical Support Workers (38.83) compared with Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers (41.89) and Craft and Related Trades Workers (43.06) is worth pointing out.

Looking at the standard deviation as an indicator of disagreement in terms of occupational prestige evaluations, the ten occupations with the highest variance are quite diverse (Table 2). Four of these occupations are public-facing sports, entertainment and political occupations (Footballer, Political Party Leader, Talk Show Host, Professional Poker Player), two are stigmatised occupations (Organized Crime Boss, Assassin), two digital economy occupations (Social Media Fashion Influencer, Online Video Content Creator), one is a religious occupation (Rabbi) and the last is a non-labour force title not included in the ISCO list (Homemaker). The ten occupations with the lowest standard deviation are either at the very top in terms of average occupational prestige, including especially highly ranked occupations in ISCO-08 major group Professionals (e.g., Aeronautical Engineer, Dentist, Cardiologist, Architect), or at the very bottom as stigmatised or illicit occupations (Human Trafficker, Pickpocket, Online Scammer, Street Beggar). Across all occupations, the average standard deviation in occupational prestige is 19.31, which is relatively normal.

The (Pearson) correlation between the occupational prestige means and occupational prestige standard deviation at the occupation level is negative and relatively small at -0.19 . Nevertheless, the finding indicates that high prestige occupations are evaluated more uniformly than low prestige occupations. Fitting a linear model with the arithmetic mean as the independent variable and the standard deviation as the dependent variable yields an R^2 of only 0.04. Removing occupations

Table 2
Top Ranked and bottom ranked occupations in occupational prestige standard deviation.

Rank	Occupation (Occupational Prestige Standard Deviation)
1	Organized Crime Boss (31.32)
2	Assassin (31.01)
3	Footballer (27.97)
4	Political Party Leader (27.50)
5	Talk Show Host (26.94)
6	Social Media Fashion Influencer (26.38)
7	Professional Poker Player (26.24)
8	Online Video Content Creator (e.g., YouTuber) (25.98)
9	Rabbi (25.80)
10	Homemaker (25.77)
...	...
571	Aircraft Pilot (14.56)
572	Street Beggar (14.40)
573	Ship's Captain (14.35)
574	Architect (14.27)
575	Cardiologist (14.25)
576	Dentist (13.66)
578	Aeronautical Engineer (12.72)
578	Online Scammer (12.62)
579	Pickpocket (11.36)
580	Human Trafficker (9.88)

with an average occupational prestige lower than 10.0 increases the R^2 to 0.09. However, a polynomial model with degree 2 increases the R^2 to 0.13, showing that an inverted u-shape with larger variation in the middle and lower variation at the extremes fits the data better than a linear relationship, so that occupations in the middle of the prestige hierarchy accrue less agreement – a finding that aligns with earlier literature (Davies, 1952; Grasmick, 1976). Individuals are thus engaging in what Coxon and Jones (1978) refer to as ‘end anchoring’, namely the ‘tendency for people to learn the top and bottom positions of a hierarchy more quickly and with fewer errors than they learn the middle positions’ (p.118). Evaluating occupations in the middle range causes more disagreement because of their ‘ambiguous mediumness’ (Davies, 1952, p.143).

4.1.2. Occupational social value

For occupational social value, Table 3 displays the top 10 and bottom 10 occupation titles in terms of mean ratings. Compared to occupational prestige, the top-ranked occupations for occupational social value are more concentrated in healthcare. All ten occupations with the lowest occupational social value are stigmatised occupations. Similarly to occupational prestige, the very high average scores for the top ranked occupations and the very low scores for the bottom ranked occupations show that the respondents used the full range of the scale. Across all occupations, the arithmetic mean is 48.88, which is about 3 points higher than the average occupational prestige value of 45.87, and very close to the scale mid-point.

In terms of ISCO-08 major groups, Elementary Occupations have the lowest average occupational social value (42.88), followed by Clerical Support Workers (44.88). Professionals (57.06) and Armed Forces Occupations (60.65) have the highest. This suggests that occupational social value evaluations roughly follow the structure of ISCO major groups but with important deviations. For example, the low average scores for Clerical Support Workers (44.88) compared with Services and Sales Workers (54.81), Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers (50.98) and Craft and Related Trades Workers (47.97) is worth pointing out. Compared to occupational prestige, occupational social value is more concentrated in the middle of the scale (40–60).

Turning to the highest standard deviations (Table 4), occupations with the most uneven assessment in terms of occupational social value share some overlap with the occupational prestige ranking (Footballer, Political Party Leader, Rabbi, Social Media Fashion Influencer, Talk Show Host). However, new patterns emerge with occupations with the presence of Elementary Occupations (Street Cleaner, Refuse Collector).

Table 3
Top ranked and bottom ranked occupations in mean occupational social value.

Rank	Occupation (Occupational Social Value Mean)
1	Ambulance Paramedic (83.96)
2	General Practitioner (83.61)
3	Firefighter (81.77)
4	Cardiologist (81.52)
5	Ambulance Driver (80.81)
6	Professional Midwife (79.98)
7	Dentist (78.21)
8	Special Educational Needs Teacher (77.63)
9	Operating Theatre Nurse (76.71)
10	Nurse Practitioner (76.35)
...	...
571	Pirate (10.87)
572	Spam Email Writer (9.77)
573	Counterfeit Money Printer (9.65)
574	Assassin (8.95)
575	Street Drug Dealer (7.00)
576	Online Drug Dealer (6.04)
578	Pickpocket (5.70)
578	Pimp (5.53)
579	Human Trafficker (4.33)
580	Online Scammer (3.94)

Table 4

Top ranked and bottom ranked occupations in occupational social value standard deviation.

Rank	Occupation (Occupational Social Value Standard Deviation)
1	Footballer (29.71)
2	Priest (28.34)
3	Political Party Leader (28.04)
4	Rabbi (27.44)
5	Social Media Fashion Influencer (27.13)
6	Investment Banker (27.12)
7	Street Cleaner (27.06)
8	Talk Show Host (27.05)
9	Refuse Collector (27.02)
10	Hacker (26.56)
...	...
571	Cardiologist (15.60)
572	Head Teacher (15.46)
573	Pickpocket (15.19)
574	Ambulance Paramedic (14.99)
575	Pimp (14.79)
576	Online Drug Dealer (14.60)
578	General Practitioner (14.59)
578	Dentist (14.18)
579	Online Scammer (13.29)
580	Human Trafficker (12.28)

Investment Banker also now features, whereas it did not for occupational prestige. The ten occupations with the lowest standard deviation are similar to the ones found among the occupations with the lowest variance in occupational prestige, mostly consisting of stigmatised occupations (Human Trafficker, Online Scammer, Online Drug Dealer, Pimp, Pickpocket) or healthcare occupations (Dentist, General Practitioner, Ambulance Paramedic). Across all occupations, the average standard deviation in occupational social value is 21.30, so there is slightly more disagreement and variance than for occupational prestige.

The (Pearson) correlation between the occupational social value means and occupational social value standard deviation at the occupation level is negative and considerably larger than for occupational prestige, with a value of -0.28 . Thus, occupations which accrue high social value evaluations are more uniformly assessed than those which are seen as having low social value. Fitting a linear model with the arithmetic mean as the independent variable and the standard deviation as the dependent variable yields an R^2 of 0.08 (i.e., twice as high as for occupational prestige). Removing occupations with an average occupational social value lower than 10.0 increases the R^2 to 0.23. However, a polynomial model with degree 2 increases the R^2 to 0.29, again showing that an inverted u-shape with larger variation in the middle and lower variation at the extremes fits the data better than a linear relationship. Thus, as with prestige, there is more consensus about occupations that score high or low in social value than those who are in the middle (Davies, 1952; Grasmick, 1976).

4.2. Self-evaluation

When asked to rate their own occupation, respondents in paid work gave themselves a mean occupational social value score of 56.82 (N = 824) and a mean occupational prestige score of 51.82 (N = 780). This suggests that respondents rate their own occupational standing more favourably than that of others. These findings accord with Ollivier (2000) who identified ‘occupational egoism’, where all groups tend to upgrade their own group and downgrade others. Interestingly, the correlation between someone’s self-assigned occupational prestige and the average occupational prestige across all occupations they rated is quite pronounced (0.405, $p < 0.001$) and the same is true for occupational social value (0.364, $p < 0.001$). Thus, respondents who see their own occupation as more socially valuable and prestigious also think other occupations are more socially valuable and prestigious. This supports the notion that occupational evaluation is determined not only by

objective factors, but also by subjective factors. Notably, 73 out of 824 respondents in paid work (8.9%) scored their own occupation with a social value below 20, seeing their own occupation as of little social value (the proportion is higher, reaching 12.8%, if those not in paid work are also included). This is considerably lower than the 20%–50% of jobs Graeber claims are Bullshit jobs but more in line with Soffia et al. (2022), who find a proportion of 5.6% in the UK.

Table 5 shows the (average) occupational prestige and occupational social value self-evaluation by ISCO-08 major group (OP OWN and OSV OWN, columns 2 and 5) and contrasts this number with the global average for all occupations rated in that ISCO-08 major group (OP ALL and OSV ALL, columns 3 and 6, see also Appendix C). The difference between the respondents’ assessment of their own occupation from that of the global assessment is shown as well (OP DIFF and OSV DIFF, columns 4 and 7). The difference can be interpreted as a measure of occupational awareness. Notably, the differences are smaller for occupational prestige than for occupational social value (the high difference for 0 Armed Forces can be ignored due to only 6 respondents in total reporting to be in that ISCO-08 major group and the values of 6 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers also have to be interpreted with caution due to low numbers). This indicates that individuals have a more socially solidified sense of their own occupational standing in terms of prestige than in terms of social value. Moreover, the differences vary between the ISCO-08 major groups, with 2 Professionals, 3 Technicians and Associate Professionals, 8 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, and 9 Elementary Occupations accruing higher difference values than groups 1 Managers, 4 Clerical Support Workers, 5 Services and Sales Workers, and 7 Craft and Related Trades Workers.

The group of 9 Elementary Workers has remarkably low self-assessed occupational prestige – with the difference being slightly negative, meaning that people reporting to work in these occupations give their own occupation lower prestige scores than the general respondent base

Table 5

Top ranked and bottom ranked occupations in occupational social value standard deviation.

ISCO-08 Major Group	OP OWN	OP ALL	OP DIFF	OSV OWN	OSV ALL	OSV DIFF
1. Managers	55.78	55.75	0.03	52.73	53.58	-0.85
2. Professionals	63.19	57.69	5.50	64.21	57.06	7.15
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals	54.06	49.20	4.86	60.53	51.60	8.93
4. Clerical Support Workers	41.16	38.83	2.33	46.64	44.88	1.76
5. Services and Sales Workers	40.73	43.54	-2.81	52.10	54.81	-2.71
6. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers*	42.63	41.89	0.73	57.50	50.98	6.52
7. Craft and Related Trades Workers	43.90	43.06	0.84	49.94	47.97	1.97
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	46.22	38.70	7.52	56.50	46.85	9.65
9. Elementary Occupations	25.53	28.81	-3.28	54.14	42.88	11.26
0. Armed Forces*	84.50	66.42	18.08	57.50	60.65	-3.15

OP OWN = Occupational prestige average own occupation; OP ALL = Occupational prestige average for all occupations within the major group (see Appendix C); OP DIFF = Difference between OP OWN and OP ALL; OSV OWN = Occupational social value average own occupation; OSV ALL = Occupational social value average for all occupations within the major group (see Appendix C); OSV DIFF = Difference between OSV OWN and OSV ALL; N OP OWN based on 780 respondents in paid employment; N OSV OWN based on 824 respondents in paid employment;

* 0 Armed Forces only had 2 respondents for OP OWN and 4 respondents for OSV OWN and 6 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers only had 8 respondents for OP OWN and 4 respondents for OSV OWN

gives – but relatively high self-assessed social value. The difference between the occupational prestige and occupational social value scores given to their own occupation is almost 30 (25.53 vs. 54.14). The difference between the general occupational social value given to occupations in that group (42.88) and their own assessments (54.14) is the largest (11.26). Thus, those working in elementary occupations are socially aware of their low prestige but seem to compensate such status deficiencies with reference to their higher social value contributions.

4.3. Intersection of occupational prestige and social value

Fig. 1 shows a scatterplot of occupational prestige in the x-axis and occupational social value in the y-axis for the full list of occupational titles (N = 580). The arithmetic mean value across all occupations is added as a straight line for both the x-axis (45.87) and y-axis (48.88). The figure shows that occupational prestige and occupational social value are strongly correlated but with important spread and nuance. The actual correlation is 0.81 ($p < 0.001$), indicating that the two constructs share pronounced similarities but are still distinct. In particular, the figure shows how the occupational space can be divided into four quadrants.

Quadrant 1 bottom left is characterized by low occupational prestige and low occupational social value. Occupations located in this quadrant include Human Trafficker, Hand Car Washer, and Professional E-Sports Player. Quadrant 2 top left is characterized by low occupational prestige and high occupational social value. It features occupations such as Street Cleaner, Refuse Collector, and Home Care Aide. Quadrant 3 bottom right is characterized by high occupational prestige and low occupational social value, with occupations such as Investment Banker, Footballer, and Online Stock Trader being located here. Quadrant 4 top right is characterized by high occupational prestige and high occupational social value. Typical occupations in this quadrant are Cardiologist,

Aeronautical Engineer, and Special Educational Needs Teacher. The majority of occupations are situated in quadrants 1 and 4. However, quadrants 2 and 3 show occupational prestige–occupational social value divergences. Quadrant 2 top left is characterized by occupations that are more manual, operational, social, and infrastructural, whereas quadrant 3 bottom right consists of occupations that are more digital, strategic, technical, and creative. The figure also shows certain heteroscedasticity, with lower variance and spread in quadrant 1 compared to quadrant 4.

We calculated the mean difference in occupational prestige and occupational social value for all occupations and Table 6 shows the ten occupations where the difference is most negative, indicating much higher occupational social value than occupational prestige evaluations, and the ten occupations where the difference is most positive, indicating much higher occupational prestige than occupational social value evaluations. Among the occupations with the largest negative difference, five are in Elementary Occupations (Refuse Collector, Street Cleaner, Fruit Picker, Road Maintenance Labourer, and Domestic Cleaner), two in Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers (Bin Lorry Driver, Bus Driver), two in Services and Sales Workers (Home Care Aide, Shop Assistant), and one is in Clerical Support Workers (Postal Worker). Thus, these occupations are concentrated in the lower part of the ISCO list. Among the occupations with the largest positive difference, two are in Managers (Chief Executive Officer, Organized Crime Boss), four in Professionals (Astronomer, Talk Show Host, Investment Banker, Fashion Designer), two in Technicians and Associate Professionals (Footballer, Professional Poker Player), and two in Services and Sales Workers (Fashion Model, Assassin). Thus, these occupations are concentrated in the higher part of the ISCO list.

Fig. 2 shows the scatterplot for the core list only (130 occupations and non-labour force titles with Student, Retired, Unemployed, Homemaker). Here the correlation is slightly smaller but still substantial with 0.80 ($p < 0.001$). The arithmetic mean values for occupational prestige

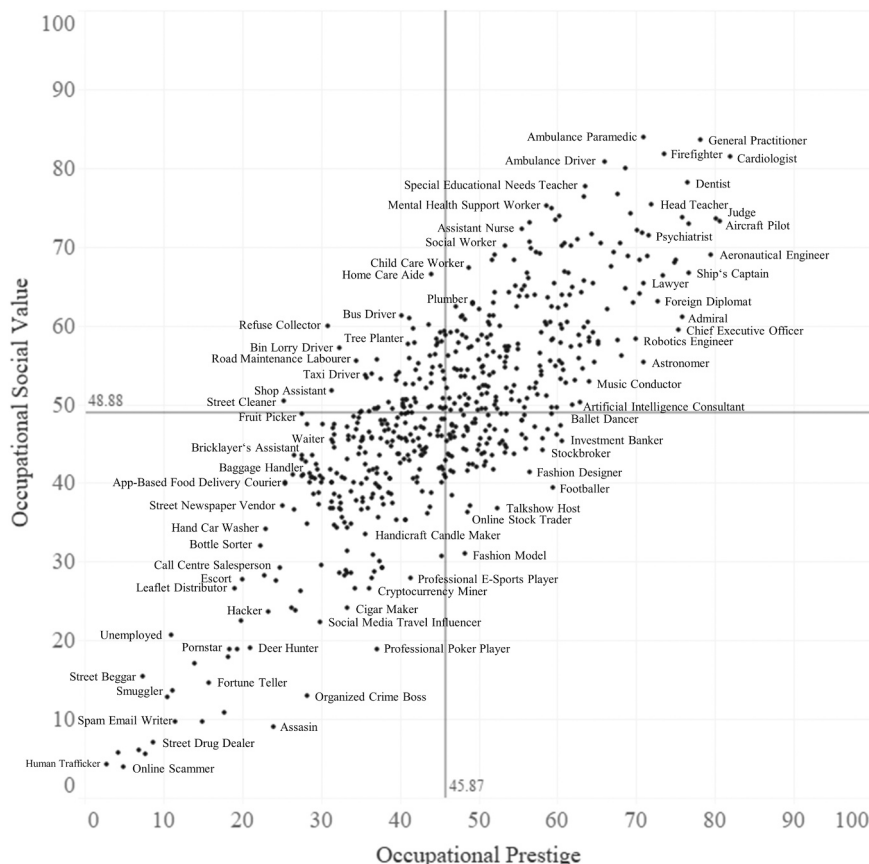


Fig. 1. Annotated scatterplot occupational prestige and occupational social value full list.

Table 6

Top ranked and bottom ranked occupations in difference between occupational prestige and occupational social value.

Rank	Occupation (Mean Difference Occupational Prestige and Occupational Social Value)
1	Refuse Collector (-29.03)
2	Street Cleaner (-25.16)
3	Bin Lorry Driver (-24.74)
4	Home Care Aide (-22.54)
5	Fruit Picker (-21.24)
6	Road Maintenance Labourer (-21.01)
7	Bus Driver (-21.01)
8	Shop Assistant (-20.44)
9	Postal Worker (-19.70)
10	Domestic Cleaner (-19.22)
...	...
571	Assassin (14.98)
572	Fashion Designer (15.13)
573	Organized Crime Boss (15.24)
574	Investment Banker (15.41)
575	Talk Show Host (15.56)
576	Astronomer (15.67)
578	Chief Executive Officer (15.97)
578	Fashion Model (17.16)
579	Professional Poker Player (18.33)
580	Footballer (19.90)

(47.71) and occupational social value (53.95) are now higher due to the lowest occupational prestige and occupational social value occupations not featuring in the core list. Among the four non-labour force titles, Homemaker had the highest prestige (45.57) and social value (59.22). Retiree had the second highest prestige (38.69) but only the third highest social value (40.56). By contrast Student had the third highest occupational prestige (37.65) but the second highest social value (47.96). Unemployed had the lowest prestige (11.04) and social value (20.61). The divergence between Retiree and Student in terms of occupational prestige and occupational social value suggests that Students might be perceived as more socially valuable than Retirees because they are a future workforce asset but as less prestigious because they have not merited a strong reputation through work. Retirees, by contrast, do not form part of the workforce anymore and might be thought to be less useful in purely economic terms, but accrued more prestige through past achievements. These temporal dynamics of valuation require further scrutiny.

5. Discussion and conclusion

In this article, we developed new indices of occupational prestige and occupational social value that are suitable for the 21st century. The indices come with a comprehensive and thoroughly tested occupation list of 576 occupation titles, four non-labour force titles, as well as occupational prestige and occupational social value (mean, standard deviation and difference) scores for each title that can be used for further occupational research. The indices are aligned with the ISCO-08 classification, making them internationally applicable, not least since a smaller core list of 130 occupation titles can be reasonably implemented in future occupational surveys. With these indices, we provide an empirical snapshot of the current occupational prestige and occupational social value hierarchies in the UK.

The most prestigious occupations tend to be those that require extensive training, specialized knowledge and are often associated with on-the-job experience and seniority (Cardiologist, Aircraft Pilot, Judge). By contrast the most socially valuable occupations are those that directly save lives (Ambulance Paramedic, Firefighter) or are associated with substantial and general healthcare impacts (GP, Cardiologist). There is a distinct healthcare premium when it comes to the occupational value, which it would be interesting to disentangle from a comparative angle and which could be partly due to temporal (Covid-19 pandemic) and

geographical (UK context with the NHS as a strong social institution) factors. Narratives about specific occupations are usually derived from interactional experiences, socialisation processes and media coverage (Alvesson et al., 2008; Tholen, 2017), where disruptive events can impact occupational evaluations (Mejia et al., 2021; Soral et al., 2022). Historical change in hierarchies has indeed been a topic since Tuckman (1947, p.71) who remarked that historical circumstances 'had brought about changes in social prestige attached to various occupations'. Occupations can move up in their position over time, such as the progressive increase in the prestige of pilots and child caregivers, as compared to the decline of religious professionals (Davies, 1952; Goyder, 2009). Occupations, especially in terms of their social value, can also vary due to extreme circumstances such as wars or medical emergencies (Coxon & Jones, 1978). De Camargo and Whiley (2020), for instance, explore the portrayals of 'key workers' during the Covid-19 pandemic, discussing 'an unusual and unprecedented shift of the occupational prestige of some lower status workers' (p. 854).

While the most prestigious and most socially valuable occupations somewhat diverged, respondents agree on the least prestigious and least socially valuable occupations. In both cases, stigmatised or illicit occupations such as Online Scammer and Human Trafficker fare the worst. Such occupations (or similar ones) should be included in any comprehensive occupation list as they form part of the social and economic reality in most societies – and are therefore subject to social evaluations like any other occupation. In this regard, ongoing scholarly interest in occupational evaluation has fostered a growing thread of research into how workers cope with occupational stigma emerging from low-prestige work (Zhang et al., 2021). Traditionally low-wage occupations, as well as those considered physically, socially or morally dirty accrue social penalties which can adhere to both incumbents and new workers (Blithe & Wolfe, 2017; Soral et al., 2022). However, although individuals engaged in 'dirty work' are usually aware of the stigma that attaches to their occupations and jobs, stigma can be counterbalanced for workers with occupational benefits and high pay, as well as through identifying the work's contribution to society (Perrott, 2019; Soral et al., 2022). Since there is considerable stigma in being unemployed (Peterie et al., 2019), workers in low prestige work can also maintain a relatively high level of self-esteem by comparing themselves to those outside of paid employment (Soral et al., 2022).

Overall, we make four distinct contributions in this paper. Firstly, we provide a key empirical contribution to social stratification and occupational research in offering an updated set of indices for the prestige and social value of a comprehensive list of occupations across the entire occupational landscape, presented separately as well as aggregated at the different ISCO-08 groups. While of interest to the scholarly community in its own right, we propose that such scores can also offer a usable replacement for scores developed by Treiman (1977) or the GSS (Son and Smith, 2014) in circumstances when researchers need to use an occupational prestige score or an occupational social value score as a key variable.

Secondly, we provide a distinct methodological contribution in offering a robust method for assessing occupational prestige and occupational social value, as well as an updated and curated occupation list for general occupational-level research. The occupation list itself has been developed by the authors to align to the ISCO-08 unit groups, including a robust number of digital economy occupations and stigmatised occupations. This can be used as the full list of 580 occupations or a shorter 'core' list of 130 occupations representing all ISCO-08 minor groups and four non-labour force titles. In doing so, we provide empirical support for the ongoing conceptual distinction of occupational prestige and occupational social value. While strongly correlated, the two concepts diverge along socially cognisable logics, with certain occupations strongly differing in their perceived prestige and social value. The notion that occupational prestige is distinct from occupational social value becomes particularly visible in occupations that differ strongly. A social value surplus of more than 20 points for occupations such as Refuse

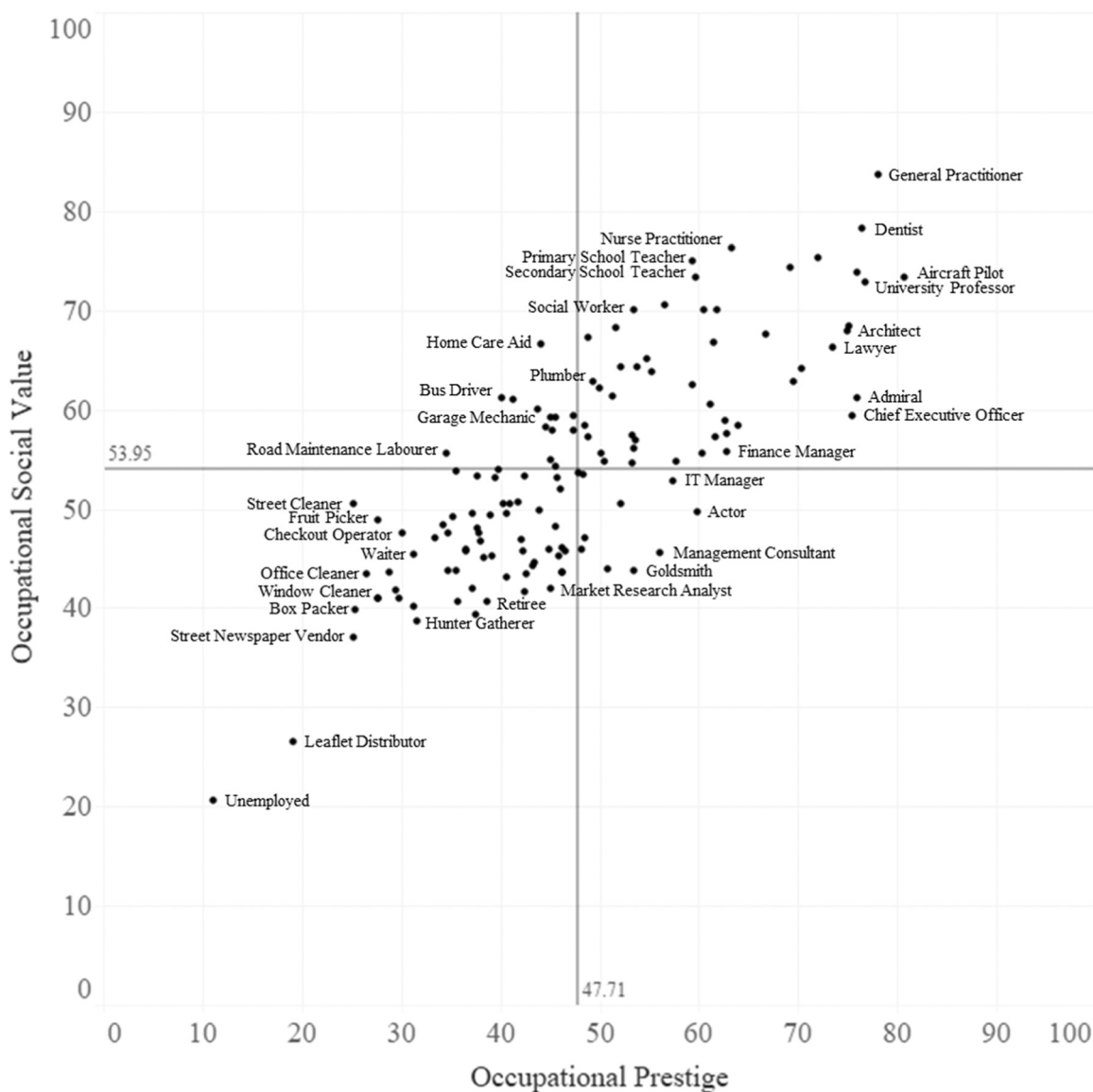


Fig. 2. Scatterplot occupational prestige and occupational social value core list.

Collector (-29.03), Street Cleaner (-25.16), and Bin Lorry Driver (-24.74) shows that people strongly value these occupations but still see them as non-prestigious. On the other end of the spectrum, an occupational prestige surplus of more than 15 points for occupations such as Footballer (19.90), Professional Poker Player (18.33), and Chief Executive Officer (15.97) shows how certain occupations are seen as prestigious – and potentially desirable – but much less socially valuable. For these occupations, such valuation imbalances could result in legitimacy challenges and contestations. This accords with earlier research by Hope (1982) who argues that football players have divergent occupational evaluations because they ‘have notoriety but not eminence’ (p.1029).

Thirdly, our article contributes conceptually to social stratification and occupational research. In line with Freeland and Hoey’s (2018) and De Camargo and Whiley’s (2020) calls for more research into occupational prestige, this article makes the case for the ongoing relevance of subjective evaluations in how occupational hierarchies are constructed. Moreover, it speaks to the resurging interest in social evaluations of occupations (Graeber, 2018; Williams et al., 2022; Wolfe & Patel, 2019). Soffia et al. (2022) for example show how the proportion of workers describing their work as useless is low and in fact declining (c.f. Dur & Van Lent, 2019). They instead argue that the feeling of one’s own work

being useless is a symptom of bad management and a toxic workplace culture. Dur and Van Lent (2019) found that workers with limited autonomy and few opportunities for skill use are more likely to report being in a socially useless job. Similarly, research by Gicheva (2020) finds that occupational social value is inversely related to long-hour pay. Fontana (2020), for instance, identified how CSR workers in Japan experience a decoupling between the perceived social usefulness of their job and their own internal sense of its uselessness.

Fourthly, our work has practical implications for occupational bodies and organisations which can use the findings to reflect on their own standing and act on it. Drawing on the lived experience of workers, sociological research demonstrates the continued importance of one’s occupation in framing identity and well-being; workers gauge how others view their occupational status to appraise their own sense of worth and self-esteem (Adler, 2021; Cardone et al., 2021; Lamont, 2012). Occupational evaluation is also important in shaping occupational commitment and self-selection, wherein young people especially choose their occupations based on status and prestige, even if this approach leads to worse employment outcomes in the long-term (Burke, 2017; Duemmler et al., 2020; Kim & Mueller, 2011). Using this research, occupations that are in Quadrant 2 top left (low occupational prestige,

high occupational social value) and often struggle with recruitment and self-identity could be promoted and elevated by stressing their perceived importance to society. Similarly, occupations in Quadrant 3 bottom right (high occupational prestige, low occupational social value) could think of how to communicate their social value more effectively.

Our article has a number of *limitations* which provide opportunities for future research. Firstly, the temporal boundaries of the data collection should be kept in mind. The surveys were launched in early 2022, during the later phases of the Covid-19 pandemic. These circumstances, when healthcare and essential worker occupations came to the spotlight more prominently than before (Mejia et al., 2021), might have influenced the prestige and social value evaluations. Secondly, in geographical terms, our study is limited to the UK. As such, this study is explicitly situated in a British context and, rather than being offered as an immutable international standard, may serve as a foundation and template for further international research on the topic, so that ongoing studies can highlight local variations as well as international similarities between occupational evaluations. Future research is encouraged to adopt our full or core list of occupation titles for longitudinal and comparative research. Thirdly, we relied on Prolific, thus using an online sample to collect prestige and social value assessments. This was logistically and financially the best solution and aligns with recent research on the topic (e.g., Hughes et al., 2024). However, such an approach limits the generalizability and representativeness compared to a stratified random sample. We encourage future research to use stratified random samples to replicate our approach. Fourthly, despite aligning our occupation list with ISCO-08, we could not cover all occupation titles in an exhaustive fashion. For many ISCO-08 unit groups, we used more than one occupation title and we made sure to feature a broad range of stigmatised and digital economy occupations. However, certain ISCO-08 unit groups have a considerable variety of occupation titles. While we encourage re-use of the list of occupation titles developed in this study, we also urge sociologists interested in occupational stratification to complement our list with any additional occupation titles we failed to include. Finally, while we have a higher number of ratings per occupation title and more occupation titles than most previous studies, we could not ask the respondents for their

rationales for a specific occupational rating (e.g., why someone rated a Footballer with 70 in terms of prestige or a Taxi Driver with 40). In a follow-up project, we used large language models to solicit such qualitative accounts for the British context and to contrast human scores with machine scores (Gmyrek et al., 2024) but a foundational study that comprehensively collects prestige and social value justification for a robust set of occupation titles, including emerging occupations, would substantially advance sociological research in the area.

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CRediT authorship contribution statement

Gemma Newlands: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Resources, Software, Validation, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. **Christoph Lutz:** Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Resources, Software, Validation, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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Appendix A. Occupational Prestige and Occupational Social Value Index

NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL001	1111	1112	Town Councillor	53.86	19.40	57.39	21.36	-3.52	98
NL002	1111	1112	Government Minister*	69.57	23.97	62.81	25.04	6.76	94
NL003	1112	1162	Police Commissioner	70.52	19.22	68.38	20.81	2.14	84
NL004	1112	1111	Foreign Diplomat	72.73	20.56	62.98	21.98	9.75	100
NL005	1113	1112	Village Head	53.51	20.59	52.09	21.93	1.43	84
NL006	1114	1112	Political Party Leader	61.09	27.50	52.73	28.04	8.35	100
NL007	1114	4113	Trade Union Leader	55.07	20.00	57.56	23.96	-2.49	96
NL008	1120	1111	Organized Crime Boss	28.25	31.32	13.01	21.89	15.24	94
NL009	1120	1111	Chief Executive Officer*	75.38	17.93	59.41	23.89	15.97	88
NL010	1120	1111	Technology Start-up Founder	64.63	19.77	55.39	20.76	9.24	84
NL011	1211	1131	Finance Manager*	62.80	16.72	55.82	20.08	6.98	100
NL012	1212	1136	Personnel Manager	50.26	18.58	45.61	21.36	4.65	84
NL013	1213	2439	Policy Manager	52.43	17.06	49.43	20.35	3.00	88
NL014	1219	1259	Cleaning Services Manager	40.28	17.38	48.69	18.65	-8.42	100
NL015	1221	2432	Marketing Manager*	50.82	18.04	43.92	22.06	6.90	98
NL016	1221	2493	Social Media Marketing Manager	46.56	20.94	38.47	23.83	8.09	98
NL017	1221	2432	Digital Marketing Manager	53.51	18.03	44.45	21.59	9.07	88
NL018	1221	3556	E-Commerce Manager	48.69	18.39	41.60	21.27	7.09	84
NL019	1222	2493	Public Relations Manager	51.44	17.93	47.32	22.51	4.12	86
NL020	1223	3556	Product Development Manager	57.94	16.74	54.20	19.13	3.74	86
NL021	1311	1212	Forestry Manager*	53.69	18.59	56.84	20.66	-3.16	94
NL022	1312	1121	Fishery Production Manager	46.28	17.20	50.68	21.26	-4.40	82
NL023	1321	1121	Manufacturing Manager	52.08	16.26	49.96	18.55	2.12	98
NL024	1322	1123	Quarry Production Manager	48.56	18.18	49.96	20.21	-1.40	84

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL025	1323	2455	Construction Project Manager	59.46	17.86	58.33	17.81	1.13	96
NL026	1324	1241	Railway Station Manager*	50.43	18.38	54.69	19.66	-4.27	98
NL027	1324	1242	Warehouse Manager	42.71	17.62	47.07	19.23	-4.36	98
NL028	1324	3542	Smuggler	11.23	17.62	13.58	19.73	-2.35	96
NL029	1324	2132	Data Centre Manager	49.52	19.71	47.68	20.62	1.84	90
NL030	1330	2132	IT Manager*	57.35	18.38	52.79	20.18	4.57	100
NL031	1330	3520	Data Protection Officer	53.33	19.90	55.31	22.74	-1.98	88
NL032	1330	1137	Chief Technology Officer (CTO)	68.10	18.98	56.10	22.77	12.00	92
NL033	1341	2324	Child Care Centre Manager	51.92	17.59	62.91	18.74	-10.99	100
NL034	1342	2237	Hospital Matron	62.56	19.59	70.95	19.53	-8.39	90
NL035	1342	2483	Chief Public Health Officer	71.50	19.16	68.78	20.62	2.72	86
NL036	1343	1171	Nursing Home Director	56.22	18.97	63.63	19.34	-7.41	90
NL037	1344	1232	Community Centre Manager	48.58	17.85	54.33	20.87	-5.75	96
NL038	1345	2321	Head Teacher*	71.94	15.26	75.33	15.46	-3.39	100
NL039	1346	1131	Bank Manager	60.60	19.82	55.14	21.74	5.46	98
NL040	1349	1255	Art Gallery Manager	55.82	20.31	48.58	23.00	7.25	98
NL041	1349	1162	Police Superintendent	68.94	18.37	68.82	18.19	0.12	94
NL042	1411	1221	Hotel Manager*	57.74	15.39	54.78	17.75	2.96	100
NL043	1412	1222	Restaurant Manager	48.75	16.90	50.82	19.24	-2.07	100
NL044	1420	1150	Supermarket Manager*	50.13	16.97	55.64	18.34	-5.52	100
NL045	1431	1222	Internet Café Manager	36.87	19.07	39.85	22.14	-2.98	98
NL046	1431	1224	Leisure Centre Manager*	45.58	17.94	48.16	19.73	-2.59	94
NL047	1439	1251	Shopping Centre Manager	48.47	19.51	49.84	20.60	-1.37	100
NL048	2111	2114	Astronomer	70.93	19.45	55.26	24.37	15.67	98
NL049	2112	2114	Meteorologist	64.58	16.86	59.05	20.95	5.52	86
NL050	2113	2111	Chemical Scientist	68.56	18.18	64.64	21.23	3.92	98
NL051	2114	2114	Geologist*	62.82	17.56	57.51	21.21	5.30	100
NL052	2120	2133	Data Scientist*	61.70	18.94	57.24	21.19	4.46	94
NL053	2120	2433	Statistician	54.11	20.73	50.55	22.31	3.56	86
NL054	2131	2112	Marine Biologist*	70.44	15.68	64.06	20.31	6.38	94
NL055	2132	2119	Forestry Scientist	60.55	16.87	59.64	19.86	0.92	96
NL056	2133	2151	Conservation Officer	51.87	18.33	56.66	20.81	-4.79	84
NL057	2141	2125	Industrial Engineer	59.21	18.95	58.07	20.48	1.14	86
NL058	2142	2121	Bridge Engineer	61.05	20.37	62.52	20.85	-1.48	98
NL059	2143	2483	Air Pollution Control Engineer	59.59	16.84	65.42	18.60	-5.84	96
NL060	2144	2126	Aeronautical Engineer	79.51	12.72	68.97	18.54	10.54	88
NL061	2145	2121	Oil Refinery Process Engineer	63.34	17.58	59.81	20.75	3.54	84
NL062	2146	2121	Natural Gas Engineer	64.49	16.78	65.37	17.62	-0.88	84
NL063	2149	2129	Nuclear Power Engineer*	75.12	16.90	68.36	21.33	6.76	92
NL064	2151	2123	Electrical Engineer*	66.79	15.68	67.56	16.45	-0.77	94
NL065	2152	2124	Computer Hardware Engineer	60.43	16.99	57.75	19.01	2.68	90
NL066	2153	2124	Telecommunications Engineer	60.52	16.88	63.90	17.74	-3.38	88
NL067	2161	2451	Architect*	74.95	14.27	67.93	17.26	7.01	98
NL068	2161	2451	Virtual Reality Architect	59.89	19.27	46.21	24.12	13.68	88
NL069	2162	2451	Landscape Architect	65.27	17.00	57.89	19.89	7.38	96
NL070	2163	3422	Fashion Designer	56.54	22.56	41.40	23.80	15.13	100
NL071	2164	2452	Town Planner	58.55	17.06	60.13	18.68	-1.58	96
NL072	2165	2454	Land Surveyor	59.12	15.82	55.56	18.60	3.56	92
NL073	2166	2141	Website Designer	57.48	17.42	51.31	20.14	6.17	100
NL074	2166	2134	Video Game Designer	58.06	19.69	45.68	23.81	12.38	96
NL075	2166	2142	Digital Artist	50.47	18.69	43.65	21.38	6.82	96
NL076	2166	3416	Online Freelance Video Editor	46.40	18.78	41.59	21.36	4.81	90
NL077	2166	2142	Online Freelance Graphic Designer	52.63	19.11	44.93	21.31	7.69	98
NL078	2211	2211	General Practitioner (GP)*	78.10	15.66	83.61	14.59	-5.51	100
NL079	2212	2212	Psychiatrist	71.53	16.99	71.37	18.88	0.17	98
NL080	2212	2212	Cardiologist	81.96	14.25	81.52	15.60	0.44	94
NL081	2221	2234	Nurse Practitioner*	63.36	19.02	76.35	17.29	-12.99	96
NL082	2221	2233	Operating Theatre Nurse	67.59	19.04	76.71	18.50	-9.12	100
NL083	2222	2231	Professional Midwife	68.65	18.51	79.98	17.75	-11.33	100
NL084	2230	2229	Herbal Medicine Practitioner	36.40	21.81	38.10	25.50	-1.70	98
NL085	2230	2229	Acupuncturist*	45.90	21.13	45.25	23.71	0.65	92
NL086	2240	3213	Surgical Technician*	69.25	18.10	74.28	18.46	-5.03	84
NL087	2250	2240	Veterinarian*	75.91	16.28	73.75	17.18	2.16	100
NL088	2261	2253	Dentist*	76.45	13.66	78.21	14.18	-1.76	98
NL089	2262	2251	Retail Pharmacist	57.11	18.63	63.88	18.38	-6.77	96
NL090	2263	2259	Occupational Health and Safety Adviser	51.36	18.57	60.18	20.54	-8.82	92
NL091	2264	2229	Physical Therapist	64.36	16.82	71.52	18.00	-7.17	100
NL092	2265	2229	Nutritionist	52.78	18.26	56.04	20.57	-3.26	98
NL093	2266	2223	Speech Therapist	60.93	17.08	66.91	17.85	-5.98	94
NL094	2267	2252	Optometrist	65.54	18.14	70.48	18.44	-4.94	84
NL095	2269	2229	Chiropractor	60.13	18.45	62.27	21.88	-2.13	96
NL096	2310	2311	University Professor*	76.74	15.57	72.89	16.73	3.84	100
NL097	2320	2313	Trade Skills Teacher*	53.82	17.99	64.26	18.94	-10.44	92

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL098	2330	2313	Secondary School Teacher*	59.76	17.83	73.39	17.77	-13.63	100
NL099	2330	2319	Online Freelance Tutor	45.50	19.03	49.38	20.71	-3.88	94
NL100	2341	2314	Primary School Teacher*	59.30	19.74	74.95	18.28	-15.65	98
NL101	2342	2315	Nursery Teacher	52.11	19.64	68.91	19.46	-16.80	98
NL102	2351	2323	School Inspector	51.28	19.13	57.61	22.05	-6.33	98
NL103	2352	2316	Special Educational Needs Teacher	63.49	21.19	77.63	17.87	-14.14	96
NL104	2353	2313	Second Language Teacher	58.51	16.02	60.41	18.43	-1.90	96
NL105	2354	2319	Private Piano Teacher	53.12	18.38	45.29	22.52	7.83	98
NL106	2355	2319	Private Painting Teacher	49.67	19.94	42.00	23.91	7.67	100
NL107	2356	2313	Computer Skills Teacher	56.33	17.90	66.06	18.19	-9.73	96
NL108	2359	3224	School Counsellor*	52.11	19.78	64.23	21.22	-12.12	100
NL109	2411	2421	Accountant*	62.72	17.17	58.79	19.48	3.93	94
NL110	2412	2422	Financial Planner	55.84	17.15	49.52	22.06	6.33	94
NL111	2413	1131	Investment Banker	60.67	21.91	45.26	27.12	15.41	98
NL112	2413	2422	Technology Start-up Investor	51.45	20.68	45.62	23.97	5.83	98
NL113	2421	3131	IT Security Specialist	60.36	18.97	60.07	20.40	0.28	94
NL114	2421	2431	Management Consultant*	56.02	19.04	45.64	22.94	10.38	88
NL115	2421	2431	Artificial Intelligence Consultant	61.86	19.77	49.90	23.63	11.96	82
NL116	2421	2139	Information Technology Consultant	53.55	18.41	48.73	21.28	4.82	96
NL117	2422	2439	Political Adviser	53.43	23.39	44.75	25.81	8.68	94
NL118	2422	2439	Policy Analyst	50.94	21.22	46.69	21.20	4.25	82
NL119	2422	2134	Technology Think Tank Analyst	59.22	19.97	48.73	22.66	10.49	64
NL120	2422	2493	Technology Policy Lobbyist	50.95	19.31	42.70	23.98	8.25	76
NL121	2423	3572	Careers Adviser	49.10	18.08	57.26	20.31	-8.16	98
NL122	2423	3571	HR and Recruitment Officer	49.82	18.80	50.17	20.07	-0.35	92
NL123	2424	3574	Staff Development Officer	46.60	17.43	47.33	20.00	-0.74	90
NL124	2431	2434	Market Research Analyst*	45.06	19.51	41.90	22.10	3.17	98
NL125	2431	3554	Email Marketer	32.30	18.62	28.62	22.37	3.68	98
NL126	2431	2434	Search Engine Marketing Analyst	50.66	19.19	42.24	23.49	8.42	92
NL127	2432	2493	Public Relations Officer	51.24	19.26	48.66	21.51	2.58	90
NL128	2433	3552	Pharmaceutical Sales Representative	42.13	19.64	39.99	22.26	2.14	100
NL129	2434	3552	Computer Sales Representative	38.96	17.88	38.56	20.37	0.40	90
NL130	2511	2133	IT Systems Designer	63.89	17.04	60.41	19.10	3.48	92
NL131	2511	2133	Computer Scientist	70.99	16.04	65.35	18.24	5.64	80
NL132	2511	2134	Machine Learning Programmer	58.00	19.61	53.68	20.74	4.32	64
NL133	2512	2134	Software Developer*	60.27	18.19	55.55	20.89	4.72	100
NL134	2512	2129	Robotics Engineer	69.88	16.11	58.35	21.68	11.53	98
NL135	2512	2141	User Interface (UI) Designer	55.24	17.26	50.49	21.27	4.75	86
NL136	2513	2134	Video Game Programmer	56.04	20.24	44.28	22.41	11.76	96
NL137	2513	2134	Web Developer	56.14	18.83	50.71	21.81	5.43	94
NL138	2514	2134	Mobile App Programmer	53.50	18.87	46.56	22.01	6.95	96
NL139	2519	2136	Software Tester	50.83	18.42	49.38	21.26	1.45	98
NL140	2519	3131	Video Game Tester	37.38	21.23	30.07	21.39	7.30	98
NL141	2519	2136	Artificial Intelligence Trainer	57.08	19.97	47.06	23.56	10.02	82
NL142	2519	2136	Chatbot Conversation Trainer	33.18	19.12	28.89	22.72	4.29	96
NL143	2521	3133	Database Administrator*	44.84	19.62	45.93	20.75	-1.09	96
NL144	2521	3133	Online Content Moderator	41.42	19.71	46.16	21.73	-4.74	96
NL145	2522	3131	Computer Systems Administrator	51.01	19.82	51.39	20.10	-0.38	84
NL146	2523	2137	Computer Network Analyst	60.71	18.12	54.42	19.89	6.29	92
NL147	2529	2135	Hacker	23.28	25.69	23.71	26.56	-0.42	98
NL148	2529	2433	Data Miner	39.52	22.28	35.37	23.92	4.16	74
NL149	2529	2433	Online Data Collector	37.33	19.54	35.58	21.62	1.74	96
NL150	2611	2412	Lawyer*	73.47	17.81	66.30	21.15	7.17	100
NL151	2611	3520	Data Protection Lawyer	63.16	19.61	54.46	23.30	8.70	94
NL152	2612	2411	Judge	80.20	16.87	73.64	18.67	6.55	100
NL153	2619	2411	Coroner	63.31	20.41	65.74	21.45	-2.43	86
NL154	2621	2472	Museum Curator	57.12	21.07	52.04	21.29	5.09	96
NL155	2621	2472	Internet Archivist	41.79	19.44	40.50	22.53	1.29	84
NL156	2622	2471	Librarian*	45.66	19.87	53.12	21.44	-7.47	100
NL157	2631	2433	Economist	60.40	18.00	53.14	23.29	7.26	82
NL158	2632	2115	Archaeologist	67.61	16.50	58.07	23.13	9.54	96
NL159	2632	2115	Philosopher	55.58	22.62	47.90	25.29	7.68	90
NL160	2632	2115	Sociologist	54.45	18.64	52.42	21.96	2.03	88
NL161	2633	2115	Historian	59.85	18.66	54.82	22.08	5.03	98
NL162	2634	2224	Psychotherapist	68.04	17.49	70.37	19.87	-2.34	94
NL163	2634	3219	Online Freelance Therapist	43.64	21.86	49.53	23.62	-5.89	86
NL164	2635	2461	Social Worker*	53.40	20.12	70.04	20.97	-16.65	96
NL165	2635	2229	Bereavement Counsellor	55.84	18.21	65.07	20.09	-9.22	96
NL166	2635	2462	Probation Officer	47.12	18.30	56.57	19.24	-9.45	94
NL167	2636	2463	Priest	50.40	25.67	49.42	28.34	0.98	100
NL168	2636	2463	Rabbi	49.54	25.80	48.11	27.44	1.43	88
NL169	2636	2463	Imam	49.28	23.15	47.66	25.48	1.63	68
NL170	2636	3554	Technology Brand Ambassador	51.87	19.54	41.74	24.74	10.13	94

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL171	2641	3412	Novelist	65.25	17.72	57.68	20.78	7.57	100
NL172	2641	3554	Online Scammer	4.96	12.62	3.94	12.28	1.02	100
NL173	2641	3412	Online Freelance Writer	45.67	19.60	41.06	21.02	4.61	98
NL174	2641	3412	Speech Writer	54.49	17.04	43.64	23.21	10.85	94
NL175	2641	3554	Spam Email Writer	11.57	17.89	9.77	16.04	1.80	96
NL176	2642	2492	Journalist*	53.52	20.63	56.03	22.58	-2.50	100
NL177	2642	3412	Food Blogger	33.31	21.06	28.51	23.26	4.80	98
NL178	2642	2492	Digital Journalist	48.63	19.88	46.64	21.64	1.98	96
NL179	2642	3412	Beauty Blogger	26.76	20.42	23.85	24.50	2.91	94
NL180	2643	3412	Translator	61.84	16.53	64.89	18.41	-3.05	100
NL181	2643	3412	Sign Language Interpreter	60.87	19.18	70.37	20.43	-9.50	100
NL182	2651	3411	Sculptor	58.72	19.25	46.76	21.18	11.96	100
NL183	2651	3411	Cartoonist	49.88	18.26	44.10	21.51	5.78	98
NL184	2652	3415	Music Conductor	64.00	20.01	52.80	21.93	11.19	100
NL185	2652	3415	Online Freelance Musician	45.43	20.81	41.70	21.68	3.74	100
NL186	2652	3415	Street Musician	31.44	19.41	37.67	23.30	-6.23	98
NL187	2652	3415	Orchestra Musician	62.86	18.32	50.18	22.48	12.68	96
NL188	2653	3414	Ballet Dancer	60.38	22.83	47.33	22.93	13.05	100
NL189	2653	3414	Street Dancer	30.05	20.44	29.56	24.06	0.49	100
NL190	2653	9269	Pole Dancer	18.28	21.53	17.86	20.82	0.42	98
NL191	2654	3416	Documentary Director	62.25	18.52	53.08	22.05	9.17	100
NL192	2654	3416	Theatre Producer	58.61	19.38	51.05	21.60	7.56	100
NL193	2655	3413	Actor*	59.90	22.09	49.63	24.23	10.27	100
NL194	2655	3133	Online Video Content Creator (e.g., YouTuber)	36.77	25.98	28.79	25.89	7.99	98
NL195	2655	3413	Pornstar	18.43	22.32	18.91	21.59	-0.48	98
NL196	2655	3413	Online Pornographic Content Creator (e.g., OnlyFans) *	13.91	17.58	17.13	22.89	-3.22	90
NL197	2656	3413	Podcast Host	43.87	22.27	36.96	23.69	6.91	100
NL198	2656	3413	Talk Show Host	52.35	26.94	36.79	27.05	15.56	98
NL199	2656	3412	Audiobook Narrator	45.25	19.50	42.08	22.38	3.17	98
NL200	2659	3413	Stand-up Comedian	48.54	20.22	47.03	25.26	1.51	100
NL201	3111	3111	Chemistry Technician	54.95	17.92	56.96	21.73	-2.01	84
NL202	3112	2454	Building Surveyor	57.93	18.02	59.11	19.18	-1.18	88
NL203	3113	3113	Electrical Engineering Technician	61.55	16.34	63.91	17.67	-2.36	86
NL204	3114	3112	Electronic Equipment Engineering Technician	54.84	17.75	54.47	20.60	0.37	88
NL205	3115	5234	Aeronautics Engineering Technician	54.84	17.22	62.34	22.36	-7.49	86
NL206	3116	3116	Chemical Production Technician	53.64	18.64	57.23	21.12	-3.59	94
NL207	3117	3581	Mine Inspector	53.57	19.23	56.78	19.34	-3.22	94
NL208	3118	2142	Technical Illustrator	52.03	17.36	46.82	20.74	5.21	84
NL209	3119	3582	Fire Investigator*	61.48	17.80	66.71	18.82	-5.24	98
NL210	3119	3119	Robotics Technician	56.53	19.29	52.02	21.85	4.51	94
NL211	3121	8132	Mine Supervisor	48.30	20.39	51.16	21.62	-2.87	92
NL212	3122	8160	Manufacturing Production Supervisor	47.06	17.87	47.19	19.45	-0.13	94
NL213	3123	1122	Construction Site Manager*	53.34	17.98	57.32	18.92	-3.98	98
NL214	3131	8133	Power Plant Operator*	48.78	20.91	57.20	21.63	-8.42	90
NL215	3132	8134	Water Treatment Plant Operator	43.87	19.42	56.15	21.84	-12.27	82
NL216	3133	8113	Chemical Heat Treating Plant Operator	46.54	20.48	49.23	22.95	-2.70	72
NL217	3134	8113	Oil Refinery Process Technician	51.83	20.49	54.05	21.38	-2.22	84
NL218	3135	8115	Blast Furnace Operator	41.46	18.23	49.71	20.57	-8.25	86
NL219	3139	8142	Assembly Line Operator	34.21	19.23	45.81	20.39	-11.59	84
NL220	3139	5221	Industrial Robot Controller	52.79	19.17	48.69	21.74	4.10	80
NL221	3141	3111	Biochemistry Technician*	61.22	18.28	60.48	20.15	0.74	86
NL222	3142	5111	Dairy Farm Technician	47.84	19.19	54.41	21.74	-6.57	96
NL223	3143	9112	Forest Management Technician	51.62	17.80	58.83	19.26	-7.21	96
NL224	3151	3512	Ships' Engineer	66.35	16.23	62.00	18.55	4.35	98
NL225	3152	8232	Pirate	17.80	24.07	10.87	18.94	6.93	100
NL226	3152	3512	Ship's Captain	76.65	14.35	66.75	19.27	9.90	98
NL227	3153	3511	Aircraft Pilot*	80.69	14.56	73.30	18.69	7.39	100
NL228	3153	3417	Drone Operator	44.05	19.90	38.74	23.00	5.31	94
NL229	3154	3511	Air Traffic Controller	70.77	17.46	71.69	18.45	-0.92	98
NL230	3155	5223	Air Traffic Safety Engineer	70.19	17.15	72.06	17.89	-1.87	86
NL231	3211	5249	X-Ray Technician*	61.79	17.37	70.06	18.02	-8.27	98
NL232	3212	6131	Blood-Bank Technician	57.87	19.36	69.10	19.76	-11.24	94
NL233	3213	3212	Pharmaceutical Assistant	51.21	17.47	60.50	19.01	-9.29	82
NL234	3214	3213	Prosthetic Appliance Technician	58.83	19.89	63.63	20.33	-4.79	86
NL235	3221	6131	Assistant Nurse	55.51	19.72	72.23	20.05	-16.72	96
NL236	3222	2231	Assistant Midwife*	56.49	19.45	70.61	19.21	-14.11	98
NL237	3230	3214	Herbal Medicine Technician*	37.51	21.57	39.40	24.43	-1.89	94
NL238	3230	3214	Witch Doctor	19.38	23.90	18.84	24.29	0.54	76
NL239	3230	3214	Village Healer	34.48	24.12	37.74	26.38	-3.27	88

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL240	3240	6129	Veterinary Assistant*	55.22	17.87	63.76	19.42	-8.53	100
NL241	3251	3213	Dental Hygienist	55.44	18.52	64.46	18.39	-9.02	100
NL242	3252	4211	Medical Records Clerk	42.29	18.52	55.24	20.63	-12.95	92
NL243	3253	2232	Community Health Worker	56.53	21.39	73.01	19.28	-16.48	98
NL244	3254	3211	Contact Lens Optician	51.05	18.41	56.21	20.01	-5.17	100
NL245	3255	3214	Massage Therapist	39.86	17.88	43.75	21.18	-3.88	96
NL246	3256	3213	Medical Assistant	56.69	19.12	69.71	18.42	-13.02	98
NL247	3257	2483	Food Safety Inspector*	50.02	19.12	62.11	19.94	-12.08	100
NL248	3257	3581	Health Inspector	56.09	19.27	66.66	18.78	-10.56	92
NL249	3258	2255	Ambulance Paramedic	70.87	17.99	83.96	14.99	-13.10	100
NL250	3259	2259	Family Planning Counsellor	50.43	17.21	58.73	20.12	-8.30	94
NL251	3259	5221	Medical Robot Operator	59.15	20.97	60.42	24.98	-1.27	88
NL252	3311	3531	Online Stock Trader	48.59	23.55	36.29	23.15	12.30	98
NL253	3311	3531	Stockbroker	58.15	21.92	44.14	24.72	14.01	90
NL254	3311	3531	Cryptocurrency Trader (e.g., Bitcoin)	36.44	23.55	27.92	26.35	8.52	82
NL255	3311	3531	Foreign Exchange Dealer	48.51	21.40	44.15	23.34	4.36	88
NL256	3311	3531	Data Broker	45.28	19.91	40.05	21.19	5.23	54
NL257	3312	4129	Mortgage Officer	47.83	16.70	49.31	19.08	-1.48	90
NL258	3313	4122	Bookkeeper	48.09	18.95	48.61	21.16	-0.53	88
NL259	3314	2433	Statistical Assistant*	46.27	18.47	46.11	21.35	0.16	94
NL260	3315	3541	Insurance Claims Assessor	43.80	20.60	46.07	21.95	-2.28	96
NL261	3321	3531	Insurance Broker*	48.46	18.55	47.06	21.11	1.40	90
NL262	3322	7219	After-Sales Service Adviser	37.39	19.82	43.48	21.12	-6.09	90
NL263	3323	3551	Purchasing Agent	42.24	16.88	40.69	19.84	1.56	82
NL264	3324	3531	Freight Shipping Broker	46.40	17.55	45.98	21.64	0.42	98
NL265	3331	3542	Shipping Agent	40.20	18.85	45.68	21.34	-5.49	98
NL266	3332	3557	Wedding Planner	42.82	20.21	38.92	23.96	3.90	98
NL267	3333	3572	Human Trafficker	2.74	9.88	4.33	13.29	-1.59	100
NL268	3333	3572	Job Placement Officer	40.64	18.12	50.55	19.92	-9.91	82
NL269	3334	3555	Real Estate Agent*	42.69	20.41	43.44	22.57	-0.75	100
NL270	3339	3555	Auctioneer	48.72	19.62	42.37	22.39	6.35	100
NL271	3339	3572	Pimp	7.72	17.08	5.53	14.79	2.19	96
NL272	3339	3432	Sports Agent	48.99	21.12	37.17	23.18	11.82	80
NL273	3341	4142	Office Supervisor	49.84	15.12	49.34	18.40	0.51	98
NL274	3342	4212	Legal Secretary	57.81	17.49	56.54	19.15	1.27	92
NL275	3343	4215	Personal Assistant*	43.36	18.11	44.50	21.20	-1.14	98
NL276	3343	4217	Court Reporter	54.13	17.04	51.63	19.21	2.50	94
NL277	3343	4215	Online Freelance Personal Assistant	39.00	18.52	37.43	21.49	1.57	82
NL278	3344	4211	Medical Secretary	52.78	17.98	59.91	18.15	-7.12	94
NL279	3351	3319	Immigration Officer	46.98	21.31	54.59	22.65	-7.61	98
NL280	3351	2423	Customs Inspector	51.41	18.97	53.73	21.09	-2.32	94
NL281	3352	4111	Tax Officer*	43.25	21.33	44.30	23.06	-1.05	98
NL282	3353	3229	Welfare and Benefits Officer	42.04	19.68	54.36	21.92	-12.31	92
NL283	3354	5319	Building Permit Officer	45.28	17.29	48.05	19.54	-2.77	86
NL284	3355	3312	Police Detective	67.11	16.58	69.31	19.38	-2.21	100
NL285	3359	3581	Fisheries Inspector	50.62	18.78	54.04	20.34	-3.41	88
NL286	3411	3319	Private Detective	55.54	19.53	46.18	23.99	9.36	98
NL287	3411	7122	Bailiff	32.95	21.04	34.96	24.43	-2.01	90
NL288	3412	6134	Women's Shelter Supervisor	54.47	20.97	68.33	20.82	-13.85	98
NL289	3412	6135	Mental Health Support Worker	58.63	22.01	75.15	20.40	-16.52	98
NL290	3412	2469	Disability Services Worker*	51.66	21.16	68.29	21.29	-16.63	96
NL291	3413	2463	Monk	43.44	25.06	36.17	25.98	7.27	98
NL292	3413	3214	Faith Healer	26.21	21.94	24.16	24.96	2.05	92
NL293	3421	3431	Footballer	59.38	27.97	39.48	29.71	19.90	100
NL294	3421	3431	Professional Poker Player	37.17	26.24	18.84	21.35	18.33	100
NL295	3421	3431	Professional E-Sports Player	41.44	24.39	27.94	24.15	13.49	98
NL296	3422	3432	Swimming Instructor	46.18	18.84	56.10	19.80	-9.92	100
NL297	3422	3432	Sports Coach	50.34	19.60	51.18	21.84	-0.84	100
NL298	3423	3433	Fitness Instructor*	42.36	18.86	45.72	21.81	-3.35	98
NL299	3423	3433	Social Media Fitness Influencer	33.05	25.24	28.24	26.09	4.81	92
NL300	3431	3417	Commercial Photographer	51.69	17.21	43.51	20.53	8.18	98
NL301	3431	2492	Photojournalist	52.22	19.53	50.86	22.22	1.37	96
NL302	3432	3421	Interior Decorator*	46.22	19.84	43.66	21.70	2.55	100
NL303	3433	6138	Taxidermist	37.69	21.69	29.30	23.57	8.39	86
NL304	3434	5434	Head Chef	64.01	17.21	57.98	18.43	6.04	100
NL305	3435	6222	Tattooist	36.54	20.89	30.92	23.74	5.63	100
NL306	3435	3416	Stage Manager	50.10	17.26	44.75	21.63	5.35	96
NL307	3511	3119	Photocopier Technician	32.35	19.14	38.23	20.61	-5.88	96
NL308	3512	3132	Computer Help Desk Operator	40.38	20.10	50.11	20.51	-9.73	94
NL309	3513	3132	Computer Network Support Technician	50.10	18.46	52.10	20.65	-2.00	100
NL310	3514	3133	Website Administrator*	46.50	18.43	45.70	20.36	0.80	92
NL311	3521	3554	Media Production Assistant*	46.23	17.89	43.52	20.01	2.71	86

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL312	3522	5242	Telecommunications Technician	49.50	18.43	53.30	20.50	-3.80	82
NL313	4110	4159	Office Clerk*	38.36	17.63	45.14	19.19	-6.79	96
NL314	4120	4215	Secretary*	42.12	18.09	46.91	19.53	-4.79	98
NL315	4131	4217	Typist*	37.16	18.48	41.89	20.76	-4.73	92
NL316	4132	4152	Data Entry Clerk	32.60	19.80	40.67	22.33	-8.07	96
NL317	4132	4152	Digital Image Labeler	35.17	20.71	36.55	22.70	-1.38	82
NL318	4132	4152	Online Microworker (e.g., Amazon Mechanical Turk)	32.52	19.67	36.58	20.84	-4.06	52
NL319	4211	4123	Post Office Counter Clerk*	35.15	19.15	49.18	21.73	-14.03	100
NL320	4211	4123	Bank Teller	42.96	18.13	47.03	20.21	-4.07	90
NL321	4212	6211	Casino Croupier	33.83	20.03	28.65	22.25	5.17	92
NL322	4213	7122	Pawnbroker	31.70	19.84	34.63	22.45	-2.93	94
NL323	4214	7122	Debt Collector	22.86	18.60	28.22	22.35	-5.36	98
NL324	4214	4113	Charity Collector	31.75	19.77	44.51	24.52	-12.76	96
NL325	4221	6212	Travel Consultant	41.27	18.29	42.92	21.80	-1.65	98
NL326	4221	3412	Social Media Travel Influencer	29.91	25.01	22.36	23.99	7.55	96
NL327	4222	7219	Customer Contact Centre Clerk	33.54	17.71	46.06	19.56	-12.51	98
NL328	4222	2493	Social Media Community Manager	45.79	18.76	40.66	23.85	5.12	82
NL329	4223	7212	Telephone Switchboard Operator	35.27	18.82	45.47	20.83	-10.20	90
NL330	4224	4216	Hotel Receptionist*	34.80	18.49	43.75	21.24	-8.95	96
NL331	4225	6219	Enquiry Clerk	41.01	18.32	48.98	18.62	-7.97	78
NL332	4226	4216	Receptionist	35.08	17.85	45.26	20.08	-10.18	100
NL333	4227	7214	Market Research Interviewer	37.69	18.14	38.08	22.79	-0.40	94
NL334	4229	4131	Hospital Admissions Clerk	41.76	19.77	59.61	19.19	-17.85	96
NL335	4311	4122	Accounting Clerk	50.59	17.85	54.89	17.42	-4.30	100
NL336	4312	4129	Mortgage Clerk	40.99	17.99	43.59	21.66	-2.60	92
NL337	4313	4122	Wages Clerk*	41.83	17.91	50.71	19.30	-8.88	94
NL338	4321	4133	Stock Dispatch Clerk*	35.63	17.78	43.77	19.61	-8.14	92
NL339	4322	4133	Manufacturing Production Clerk	39.76	18.00	43.66	18.53	-3.90	60
NL340	4323	4134	Railway Transportation Clerk	38.56	18.51	50.28	20.72	-11.73	96
NL341	4411	4135	Library Clerk	43.40	18.92	52.11	20.92	-8.71	96
NL342	4412	9211	Postal Worker*	41.26	20.01	60.96	21.59	-19.70	100
NL343	4413	4159	Proofreading Clerk	43.15	17.28	43.78	18.57	-0.64	92
NL344	4414	3412	Scribe	42.93	17.96	44.10	20.95	-1.17	90
NL345	4415	4131	Document Filing Clerk	32.95	18.65	40.57	20.67	-7.61	94
NL346	4416	3571	Human Resources Assistant	41.67	19.31	45.31	21.27	-3.63	86
NL347	4419	4129	Damage Claims Clerk	36.05	17.21	41.59	19.62	-5.55	94
NL348	5111	6213	Flight Attendant*	48.30	19.22	53.45	20.35	-5.16	100
NL349	5112	6219	Bus Conductor	34.97	18.38	48.96	21.54	-14.00	98
NL350	5113	6219	Tour Guide	39.83	17.61	45.80	21.69	-5.97	100
NL351	5120	5435	Cook*	47.41	19.67	57.87	20.27	-10.46	100
NL352	5131	9264	Waiter*	31.35	19.24	45.43	22.46	-14.09	100
NL353	5132	9265	Bartender	33.56	19.42	45.53	22.98	-11.97	100
NL354	5141	6221	Hairdresser*	39.04	19.02	49.41	21.51	-10.37	100
NL355	5141	6221	Barber	37.30	19.67	49.57	21.36	-12.28	100
NL356	5142	6222	Make-up Artist	40.69	18.50	35.27	22.75	5.42	100
NL357	5151	6240	Hotel Housekeeper*	34.22	19.97	48.44	21.58	-14.21	100
NL358	5152	6250	Bed and Breakfast Operator	39.26	18.40	46.49	21.04	-7.23	98
NL359	5152	6250	Airbnb Host	32.04	21.56	34.40	23.00	-2.36	94
NL360	5153	6232	Caretaker	36.51	20.81	53.86	23.09	-17.35	84
NL361	5161	9269	Fortune Teller	15.69	17.00	14.60	21.01	1.10	94
NL362	5162	9223	Personal Maid	31.24	19.87	36.78	23.55	-5.54	100
NL363	5163	6138	Undertaker	49.22	24.00	62.82	23.81	-13.60	84
NL364	5164	6129	Dog Trainer	40.82	19.09	45.28	21.79	-4.46	100
NL365	5164	6129	Zoo Keeper	51.18	20.20	52.25	23.57	-1.07	100
NL366	5165	8215	Driving Instructor*	48.51	17.49	58.38	18.65	-9.87	100
NL367	5169	9231	Assassin	23.93	31.01	8.95	18.05	14.98	100
NL368	5169	1224	Night Club Host	33.34	20.98	31.30	24.33	2.05	94
NL369	5169	9269	Escort	20.09	19.93	27.71	23.09	-7.62	88
NL370	5211	7131	E-Commerce Seller (e.g., Ebay)	31.53	19.31	36.71	23.86	-5.17	98
NL371	5211	7124	Market Stall Vendor	31.57	19.33	45.11	23.40	-13.54	96
NL372	5212	7124	Street Food Vendor*	33.39	20.09	47.12	21.96	-13.73	98
NL373	5221	7131	Newsagent*	34.69	19.04	47.55	21.70	-12.87	96
NL374	5222	7132	Supermarket Supervisor	40.64	18.66	48.83	21.02	-8.19	96
NL375	5223	7111	Shop Assistant	31.34	18.16	51.78	22.39	-20.44	100
NL376	5230	7112	Checkout Operator*	30.17	19.64	47.53	23.16	-17.36	96
NL377	5241	3413	Fashion Model	48.28	25.42	31.12	25.30	17.16	96
NL378	5241	3413	Social Media Fashion Influencer	34.25	26.38	26.58	27.13	7.67	94
NL379	5242	7129	Trade Fair Sales Demonstrator	35.31	20.32	37.54	22.62	-2.23	84
NL380	5243	7121	Door-to-Door Salesperson	19.84	16.85	22.52	20.21	-2.68	100
NL381	5244	7211	Call Centre Salesperson	24.85	17.84	29.18	22.19	-4.34	96
NL382	5244	9269	Chatbot Operator	27.47	20.40	26.24	22.63	1.24	86
NL383	5245	7112	Petrol Station Attendant*	27.62	19.26	40.96	22.41	-13.34	98
NL384	5246	9263	Cafeteria Counter Attendant	27.60	20.20	43.09	22.86	-15.50	96

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL385	5249	7129	Car Rental Salesperson	32.68	16.97	35.64	19.17	-2.96	100
NL386	5311	6135	Child Care Worker*	48.83	21.38	67.31	21.79	-18.48	100
NL387	5312	6112	Teaching Assistant	49.31	17.83	62.73	18.04	-13.43	100
NL388	5321	6131	Hospital Nursing Aide	60.25	19.62	73.84	19.57	-13.59	96
NL389	5322	6135	Home Care Aide*	44.03	22.33	66.57	23.54	-22.54	100
NL390	5322	6135	Online Freelance Care Worker (e.g., Care.com)	45.89	20.76	58.79	21.22	-12.90	96
NL391	5329	6131	Healthcare Decontamination Assistant	47.11	20.29	62.32	20.55	-15.21	94
NL392	5411	3313	Firefighter	73.63	16.60	81.77	16.48	-8.14	98
NL393	5412	3312	Police Officer*	60.51	19.78	70.05	21.78	-9.54	94
NL394	5413	3314	Prison Guard	44.72	19.98	57.44	21.58	-12.72	100
NL395	5414	9231	Security Guard	39.61	20.48	53.68	21.68	-14.06	100
NL396	5414	9231	Bodyguard	49.25	20.37	42.30	23.33	6.96	100
NL397	5419	6211	Lifeguard	57.34	21.24	69.21	21.85	-11.88	100
NL398	5419	6312	Traffic Warden	29.20	20.16	40.61	24.36	-11.41	100
NL399	6111	5111	Potato Farmer	41.82	22.30	57.73	23.92	-15.91	100
NL400	6112	5111	Fruit Farmer*	43.72	21.49	60.08	22.75	-16.36	100
NL401	6112	5111	Cannabis Farmer	24.27	22.41	27.57	25.72	-3.30	100
NL402	6113	5113	Landscape Gardener	46.81	18.39	46.44	19.71	0.37	100
NL403	6114	5111	Mixed Crop Farmer	47.88	20.32	61.29	21.75	-13.42	92
NL404	6121	5111	Sheep Farmer	44.55	21.05	56.37	22.89	-11.82	100
NL405	6122	5111	Poultry Farmer*	39.50	21.74	53.07	24.70	-13.57	100
NL406	6123	5119	Professional Beekeeper	49.87	20.78	58.10	23.24	-8.23	88
NL407	6129	5111	Ostrich Farmer	40.80	19.04	35.27	22.26	5.53	98
NL408	6130	9111	Skilled Farm Worker (Mixed Farming)*	45.13	20.61	59.18	22.85	-14.05	88
NL409	6210	9112	Tree Feller*	39.13	19.66	45.31	20.99	-6.18	92
NL410	6221	5111	Seafood Farmer	44.20	19.97	54.71	22.98	-10.51	96
NL411	6222	5119	Coastal Fisher	44.06	21.21	53.79	22.63	-9.73	90
NL412	6223	5119	Deep Sea Fisher*	43.99	21.31	49.78	23.24	-5.78	94
NL413	6224	6129	Poacher	10.46	15.84	12.82	18.72	-2.36	90
NL414	6224	6129	Deer Hunter	20.97	19.91	19.10	21.06	1.87	100
NL415	6310	5111	Smallhold Crop Farmer*	47.31	20.18	59.36	21.45	-12.05	96
NL416	6320	5111	Smallhold Cattle Farmer*	45.10	20.54	54.90	23.40	-9.80	98
NL417	6330	5111	Smallhold Farmer (Mixed Farming)*	45.29	21.06	57.91	22.73	-12.62	98
NL418	6340	9119	Hunter Gatherer*	31.65	22.63	38.62	25.11	-6.97	70
NL419	7111	5319	House Builder	51.92	19.89	61.27	20.23	-9.35	100
NL420	7112	5313	Bricklayer*	39.82	20.93	53.97	22.35	-14.15	100
NL421	7113	5312	Stone Cutter	44.92	20.56	47.10	22.04	-2.17	96
NL422	7114	8119	Cement Finisher	34.96	18.49	44.56	20.37	-9.60	86
NL423	7115	5316	Carpenter	51.04	19.51	58.40	20.33	-7.36	92
NL424	7119	8151	Scaffolder	36.19	20.19	49.16	23.27	-12.97	94
NL425	7121	5314	Roofer	44.79	21.49	57.86	21.00	-13.08	96
NL426	7122	5322	Carpet Fitter	35.29	17.01	45.89	20.44	-10.59	98
NL427	7123	5321	Plasterer	41.72	19.49	52.52	20.96	-10.80	98
NL428	7124	5223	Boiler Fitter	41.15	19.40	55.79	21.81	-14.64	98
NL429	7125	5317	Window Glazer	40.74	20.07	52.62	20.61	-11.89	90
NL430	7126	5315	Plumber*	49.31	19.75	62.81	20.09	-13.50	100
NL431	7127	5225	Air Conditioning Mechanic	45.34	17.95	46.02	19.25	-0.68	98
NL432	7131	5323	Building Painter*	36.48	18.92	45.85	20.94	-9.37	100
NL433	7132	8149	Vehicle Varnisher	33.40	18.40	34.24	20.67	-0.85	92
NL434	7133	8159	Building Exteriors Cleaner	31.26	19.61	41.64	22.97	-10.38	96
NL435	7211	8115	Metal Casting Moulder	40.73	19.30	47.57	21.55	-6.84	82
NL436	7212	5213	Welder	44.03	18.25	52.63	20.07	-8.60	92
NL437	7213	5211	Sheet Metal Worker	38.61	18.91	46.73	20.59	-8.12	92
NL438	7214	9139	Structural Ironworker	45.48	19.56	50.74	22.13	-5.26	98
NL439	7215	5242	Cable Installer*	40.34	18.34	50.52	19.95	-10.18	98
NL440	7221	5212	Blacksmith	50.82	20.29	52.44	20.36	-1.62	96
NL441	7222	5223	Locksmith*	45.50	18.27	54.22	19.09	-8.72	96
NL442	7223	8120	Metal Working Machine Operator	38.39	18.97	47.51	20.92	-9.13	88
NL443	7224	8120	Metal Polisher	35.35	18.05	38.02	20.19	-2.67	90
NL444	7231	5231	Garage Mechanic*	44.64	19.32	58.25	19.89	-13.61	100
NL445	7232	5234	Aircraft Mechanic	62.98	18.52	64.16	20.70	-1.18	100
NL446	7233	5223	Train Engine Fitter	47.25	21.90	54.31	20.74	-7.05	98
NL447	7234	5223	Bicycle Mechanic	39.75	17.89	48.34	20.17	-8.59	100
NL448	7311	5224	Watchmaker	59.34	16.46	49.60	20.68	9.74	96
NL449	7312	5449	Piano Tuner	51.05	19.51	44.95	20.71	6.10	100
NL450	7313	5449	Goldsmith*	53.38	18.70	43.79	21.62	9.59	96
NL451	7314	5441	Potter	46.93	19.26	45.82	19.40	1.11	92
NL452	7315	5441	Glass Blower	46.69	19.76	43.41	22.12	3.27	96
NL453	7316	5449	Decorative Signwriter	46.74	18.01	41.32	20.40	5.42	88
NL454	7317	5449	Basket Maker	38.65	19.16	38.72	21.10	-0.08	90
NL455	7318	5419	Knitter	35.63	19.52	42.29	21.99	-6.66	100

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL456	7319	5449	Handicraft Candle Maker	35.69	18.65	33.48	21.37	2.21	96
NL457	7321	2142	Graphic Print Layout Technician	48.13	17.01	44.36	19.80	3.77	94
NL458	7322	5422	Textile Printer*	40.63	18.85	43.08	20.31	-2.45	92
NL459	7322	5422	Counterfeit Money Printer	14.87	21.55	9.65	19.02	5.22	98
NL460	7323	5423	Book Binder	44.75	20.76	46.67	21.47	-1.92	90
NL461	7411	5241	Electrician*	54.76	18.15	65.09	18.95	-10.34	100
NL462	7412	5223	Lift Mechanic	42.06	19.08	50.25	20.32	-8.19	100
NL463	7413	5249	Electric Power Line Worker	48.22	20.81	60.81	21.26	-12.59	98
NL464	7421	3119	Photocopy Machine Technician	35.18	19.35	39.88	20.43	-4.70	94
NL465	7422	5242	Smartphone Repairer	40.47	18.66	49.70	19.58	-9.22	100
NL466	7422	5242	Telephone Installer*	37.83	18.85	47.47	20.73	-9.64	98
NL467	7422	5241	Smart Home Equipment Installer	38.74	18.05	40.54	20.88	-1.80	96
NL468	7422	5244	Computer Equipment Fitter	45.11	17.93	49.59	19.37	-4.48	94
NL469	7511	5431	Butcher*	42.52	20.01	53.26	21.98	-10.73	100
NL470	7512	5432	Baker	47.97	18.78	58.72	21.06	-10.76	100
NL471	7513	8111	Cheese Maker	47.04	20.36	50.03	22.43	-2.99	100
NL472	7514	8111	Jam Maker	32.46	19.11	37.47	22.10	-5.01	96
NL473	7515	8144	Wine Taster	45.26	21.99	30.71	23.36	14.54	96
NL474	7516	8111	Cigar Maker	33.30	21.68	24.10	22.09	9.19	100
NL475	7521	8131	Wood Treater	37.65	19.31	45.65	20.82	-8.00	88
NL476	7522	5442	Cabinet Maker*	52.16	19.76	50.48	19.82	1.67	98
NL477	7523	8131	Wood Carving Machine Operator	42.60	18.40	44.64	19.73	-2.04	92
NL478	7531	5413	Tailor	50.57	19.34	52.34	19.46	-1.77	100
NL479	7532	5413	Garment Patternmaker	41.92	19.67	44.02	21.22	-2.09	86
NL480	7533	5419	Embroiderer	39.99	19.92	42.51	21.50	-2.51	92
NL481	7534	5411	Furniture Upholsterer	42.92	18.90	43.59	19.69	-0.67	98
NL482	7535	8113	Leather Tanner	36.59	19.01	38.58	21.72	-1.99	92
NL483	7536	5412	Shoemaker*	47.83	19.44	53.54	20.16	-5.71	100
NL484	7541	9225	Underwater Salvage Diver	55.56	19.86	47.87	24.79	7.69	90
NL485	7542	8132	Mine Blaster	43.11	21.82	48.17	21.44	-5.06	88
NL486	7543	8143	Garment Quality Inspector	37.07	18.88	41.28	20.92	-4.20	100
NL487	7544	6121	Pest Controller*	37.66	19.84	53.23	21.43	-15.56	100
NL488	7549	5443	Flower Arranger	38.00	18.64	37.30	21.13	0.70	98
NL489	8111	8132	Miner*	40.97	22.02	50.50	22.82	-9.53	96
NL490	8111	2139	Cryptocurrency Miner (e.g., Bitcoin)	36.08	25.34	26.55	24.82	9.53	82
NL491	8112	5312	Stone Cutting Machine Operator	39.57	21.08	47.30	22.29	-7.73	90
NL492	8113	8132	Oil Well Driller	47.66	19.17	50.84	22.47	-3.19	90
NL493	8114	5312	Stone Polishing Machine Operator	36.00	17.26	36.73	20.85	-0.73	88
NL494	8121	8115	Steel Rolling Machine Operator	38.90	19.77	44.66	22.40	-5.76	92
NL495	8122	8120	Metal Polishing Machine Operator*	35.75	19.26	40.61	20.95	-4.86	98
NL496	8131	5449	Candle Production Machine Operator	32.32	19.75	36.82	21.77	-4.50	96
NL497	8132	5422	Photographic Film Printer*	42.53	19.37	41.67	20.81	0.85	96
NL498	8141	8119	Tyre Maker*	37.18	18.66	49.49	20.50	-12.31	94
NL499	8142	8114	Plastic Moulder	33.87	18.47	38.89	20.91	-5.02	86
NL500	8142	3120	3D Printing Technician	45.85	18.49	42.91	20.39	2.94	86
NL501	8143	8131	Cardboard Machine Operator	29.65	19.38	37.27	22.96	-7.62	96
NL502	8151	8112	Wool Spinning Machine Operator	33.39	20.42	43.10	21.74	-9.71	94
NL503	8152	8146	Knitting Machine Operator	34.19	18.70	40.07	19.86	-5.87	94
NL504	8153	8146	Sewing Machine Operator*	36.46	19.41	45.65	20.89	-9.20	98
NL505	8154	8112	Textile Dyeing Machine Operator	36.59	18.92	41.66	19.79	-5.07	92
NL506	8155	8113	Leather Tanning Machine Operator	37.34	18.83	39.59	20.09	-2.25	82
NL507	8156	5412	Shoe Production Machine Operator	38.10	19.33	47.99	20.39	-9.90	100
NL508	8157	9224	Dry Cleaning Machine Operator*	31.35	18.51	40.10	20.45	-8.74	98
NL509	8159	8112	Hat Making Machine Operator	33.77	18.50	34.76	21.16	-1.00	92
NL510	8160	8111	Brewer	46.65	17.25	47.45	21.56	-0.80	100
NL511	8160	8111	Meat Processing Machine Operator	30.02	20.17	40.13	22.66	-10.11	98
NL512	8171	8131	Papermaking Machine Operator	36.20	19.73	46.43	21.61	-10.24	90
NL513	8172	8131	Sawmill Operator*	38.08	18.93	46.67	20.71	-8.59	88
NL514	8181	8119	Pottery Kiln Operator	38.29	18.74	41.22	21.43	-2.92	92
NL515	8182	8231	Steam Engine Operator*	48.17	19.77	45.90	22.43	2.27	94
NL516	8183	9132	Canning Machine Operator	31.96	19.19	41.25	21.05	-9.29	88
NL517	8189	8120	Microchip Production Machine Operator	45.76	20.75	49.53	22.83	-3.77	90
NL518	8211	8142	Vehicle Assembler*	40.56	19.56	49.57	20.83	-9.01	96
NL519	8212	8141	Television Assembler	40.66	19.74	45.66	20.64	-5.00	94
NL520	8219	8149	Plastic Toy Assembler	28.21	17.08	34.73	19.38	-6.52	98
NL521	8311	8231	Train Driver*	51.33	19.98	61.28	20.58	-9.95	96
NL522	8312	8234	Railway Signaller	46.50	19.48	59.04	20.51	-12.53	96
NL523	8321	8219	Rickshaw Driver	28.62	20.52	40.07	23.50	-11.45	92
NL524	8322	8213	Taxi Driver*	35.59	18.27	53.76	20.37	-18.17	100
NL525	8322	6132	Ambulance Driver	66.05	20.60	80.81	17.93	-14.76	100
NL526	8322	8213	App-Based Ride-Hail Driver (e.g., Uber)	28.73	19.01	40.73	23.67	-12.00	100

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NLOID	ISCO-08 Score	SOC-20 Score	Occupation Title	Prestige Mean	Prestige Std	Social Value Mean	Social Value Std	Prestige-Social Value Difference	Comprehension Score %
NL527	8331	8212	Bus Driver*	40.17	19.20	61.18	21.06	-21.01	100
NL528	8332	8211	Bin Lorry Driver	32.41	21.34	57.15	24.82	-24.74	100
NL529	8341	8229	Tractor Driver	36.73	18.71	49.46	22.92	-12.74	98
NL530	8342	8229	Bulldozer Operator	41.47	19.97	48.93	20.46	-7.47	98
NL531	8343	8221	Crane Operator*	46.00	19.29	52.05	20.42	-6.04	96
NL532	8344	8222	Forklift Truck Driver	34.52	19.21	46.77	20.47	-12.25	94
NL533	8350	8232	Sailor*	53.31	19.42	54.64	20.88	-1.33	98
NL534	9111	9223	Domestic Cleaner	28.19	20.59	47.41	23.67	-19.22	98
NL535	9111	9223	Online Freelance Domestic Cleaner (e.g., Helpling)	31.49	19.90	46.95	23.09	-15.46	84
NL536	9112	9223	Office Cleaner*	26.57	20.49	43.47	23.78	-16.90	98
NL537	9121	9224	Hand Launderer	30.23	21.05	40.59	22.64	-10.37	80
NL538	9122	9226	Hand Car Washer	23.06	18.92	34.16	22.12	-11.10	96
NL539	9123	9221	Window Cleaner*	27.75	19.30	41.03	22.52	-13.28	100
NL540	9129	9224	Carpet Cleaner	29.64	18.44	38.68	20.64	-9.04	100
NL541	9211	9119	Fruit Picker*	27.61	20.93	48.84	25.55	-21.24	100
NL542	9212	9111	Livestock Farm Labourer	35.80	22.69	53.29	25.31	-17.50	98
NL543	9213	9111	Farm Labourer (Mixed Farming)	37.08	23.58	55.66	24.00	-18.58	100
NL544	9214	9119	Garden Labourer	31.73	19.12	46.12	21.61	-14.40	98
NL545	9215	5112	Tree Planter	40.97	22.33	57.65	23.99	-16.68	100
NL546	9216	9259	Fishery Labourer	31.72	20.49	47.39	25.33	-15.67	90
NL547	9311	8132	Quarry Labourer	34.81	20.49	48.33	21.62	-13.52	86
NL548	9312	8152	Road Maintenance Labourer*	34.54	20.46	55.54	22.78	-21.01	96
NL549	9313	9129	Bricklayer's Assistant	27.54	19.33	43.48	21.07	-15.94	100
NL550	9321	9132	Box Packer*	25.38	18.83	39.85	22.01	-14.47	100
NL551	9321	9132	E-Commerce Fulfillment Centre Worker (e.g., Amazon Warehouse)	28.07	19.22	42.64	24.28	-14.57	82
NL552	9329	8114	Bottle Sorter	22.38	19.52	31.97	22.79	-9.59	90
NL553	9331	8214	App-Based Food Delivery Courier (e.g. Deliveroo)	25.45	20.68	40.10	25.84	-14.66	98
NL554	9331	8214	Bicycle Courier	29.47	18.56	42.33	20.67	-12.86	92
NL555	9332	8239	Horse-Drawn Carriage Driver	37.76	19.17	29.24	22.31	8.53	98
NL556	9333	8233	Baggage Handler*	29.54	18.47	41.72	20.99	-12.18	100
NL557	9334	9241	Shelf Filler	26.45	20.47	41.10	25.25	-14.64	100
NL558	9411	9263	Fast Food Cook	28.86	20.93	40.68	22.52	-11.82	100
NL559	9412	9263	Kitchen Porter*	28.86	19.36	43.52	21.88	-14.66	98
NL560	9510	9211	Leaflet Distributor*	19.08	18.14	26.54	21.81	-7.46	100
NL561	9510	7124	Street Beggar	7.35	14.40	15.38	20.44	-8.03	100
NL562	9510	7124	Pickpocket	4.31	11.36	5.70	15.19	-1.39	98
NL563	9520	7124	Street Drug Dealer	8.74	18.77	7.00	16.58	1.74	100
NL564	9520	7131	Online Drug Dealer	6.97	16.16	6.04	14.60	0.93	100
NL565	9520	7124	Street Newspaper Vendor*	25.16	19.51	37.11	22.75	-11.94	98
NL566	9611	9225	Refuse Collector	30.83	21.97	59.85	27.02	-29.03	84
NL567	9612	1254	Scrap Merchant	31.37	18.21	40.14	20.21	-8.77	94
NL568	9613	9222	Street Cleaner*	25.28	21.41	50.45	27.06	-25.16	98
NL569	9621	9253	Luggage Porter	28.55	18.23	41.14	21.77	-12.59	96
NL570	9622	8159	Handyman	47.76	19.74	61.09	18.73	-13.33	96
NL571	9623	7122	Gas Meter Reader	29.04	17.50	38.51	21.26	-9.47	100
NL572	9624	7124	Firewood Collector	26.63	18.27	36.59	21.93	-9.96	96
NL573	9629	9269	Ticket Collector*	29.86	17.99	40.95	20.31	-11.09	100
NL574	0110	1161	Admiral*	75.92	18.93	61.09	23.53	14.83	94
NL575	0210	3311	Army Sergeant*	63.98	18.31	58.41	22.52	5.57	100
NL576	0310	3311	Soldier*	59.36	22.24	62.46	24.71	-3.10	100
NL577	0000		Unemployed*	11.04	17.77	20.61	21.55	-9.57	100
NL578	0000		Retiree*	38.69	25.65	40.56	25.23	-1.87	100
NL579	0000		Student*	37.65	22.86	47.96	24.28	-10.31	100
NL580	0000		Homemaker*	45.57	25.77	59.22	25.73	-13.65	96

Occupation title is part of the core occupation list (134 titles in total: 130 occupations and the four roles “Unemployed”, “Retiree”, “Student” and “Homemaker”).

Appendix B. Screenshot of survey question

Appendix C. Occupational Prestige and Occupational Social Value Indices arranged by ISCO-08 groups

Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
1 Managers	55.75	53.58	11 Chief Executives, Senior Officials and Legislators	65.62	57.83	111 Legislators and Senior Officials	61.23	58.25	1111 Legislators	61.72	60.10
									1112 Senior Government Officials	71.63	65.68
									1113 Traditional Chiefs and Heads of Villages	53.51	52.09
									1114 Senior Officials of Special-interest Organizations	58.08	55.15
						112 Managing Directors and Chief Executives	70.00	57.40	1120 Managing Directors and Chief Executives	70.00	57.40
			12 Administrative and Commercial Managers	52.27	48.88	121 Business Services and Administration Managers	51.44	49.89	1211 Finance Managers	62.80	55.82
									1212 Human Resource Managers	50.26	45.61
									1213 Policy and Planning Managers	52.43	49.43
									1219 Business Services and Administration Managers Not Elsewhere Classified	40.28	48.69
						122 Sales, Marketing and Development Managers	53.09	47.88	1221 Sales and Marketing Managers	49.90	42.11
									1222 Advertising and Public Relations Managers	51.44	47.32
									1223 Research and Development Managers	57.94	54.20
			13 Production and Specialized Services Managers	55.69	55.84	131 Production Managers in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	51.43	53.76	1311 Agricultural and Forestry Production Managers	53.69	56.84
									1312 Aquaculture and Fisheries Production Managers	49.18	50.68
						132 Manufacturing, Mining, Construction and Distribution Managers	51.91	52.02	1321 Manufacturing Managers	52.08	49.96
									1322 Mining Managers	48.56	49.96
									1323 Construction Managers	59.46	58.33
									1324 Supply, Distribution and Related Managers	47.55	49.81
						133 Information and Communications Technology Services Managers	59.59	54.73	1330 Information and Communications Technology Services Managers	59.59	54.73
						134 Professional Services Managers	59.81	62.84	1341 Child Care Services Managers	51.92	62.91
									1342 Health Services Managers	67.03	69.87
									1343 Aged Care Services Managers	56.22	63.63
									1344 Social Welfare Managers	48.58	54.33
									1345 Education Managers	71.94	75.33
									1346 Financial and Insurance Services Branch Managers	60.60	55.14
									1349 Professional Services Managers Not Elsewhere Classified	62.38	58.70
			14 Hospitality, Retail and Other Services Managers	49.41	51.79	141 Hotel and Restaurant Managers	53.24	52.80	1411 Hotel Managers	57.74	54.78
									1412 Restaurant Managers	48.75	50.82
						142 Retail and Wholesale Trade Managers	50.13	55.64	1420 Retail and Wholesale Trade Managers	50.13	55.64
						143 Other Services Managers	44.85	46.92	1431 Sports, Recreation and Cultural Centre Managers	41.22	44.01

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
2 Professionals	57.69	57.06	21 Science and Engineering Professionals	62.37	58.87	211 Physical and Earth Science Professionals	66.72	59.12	1439 Services Managers Not Elsewhere Classified	48.47	49.84
									2111 Physicists and Astronomers	70.93	55.26
									2112 Meteorologists	64.58	59.05
									2113 Chemists	68.56	64.64
									2114 Geologists and Geophysicists	62.82	57.51
									2120 Mathematicians, Actuaries and Statisticians	57.91	53.90
									213 Life Science Professionals	60.96	60.12
									2131 Biologists, Botanists, Zoologists and Related Professionals	70.44	64.06
									2132 Farming, Forestry and Fisheries Advisers	60.55	59.64
									2133 Environmental Protection Professionals	51.87	56.66
									214 Engineering Professionals (excluding Electrotechnology)	66.04	64.08
									2141 Industrial and Production Engineers	59.21	58.07
									2142 Civil Engineers	61.05	62.52
									2143 Environmental Engineers	59.59	65.42
									2144 Mechanical Engineers	79.51	68.97
									2145 Chemical Engineers	63.34	59.81
									2146 Mining Engineers, Metallurgists and Related Professionals	64.49	65.37
									2149 Engineering Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	75.12	68.36
									215 Electrotechnology Engineers	62.58	63.07
									2151 Electrical Engineers	66.79	67.56
									2152 Electronics Engineers	60.43	57.75
									2153 Telecommunications Engineers	60.52	63.90
									216 Architects, Planners, Surveyors and Designers	59.98	52.91
									2161 Building Architects	67.42	57.07
									2162 Landscape Architects	65.27	57.89
									2163 Product and Garment Designers	56.54	41.40
									2164 Town and Traffic Planners	58.55	60.13
2165 Cartographers and Surveyors	59.12	55.56									
2166 Graphic and Multimedia Designers	53.01	45.43									
22 Health Professionals	65.31	69.04	221 Medical Doctors	77.42	80.02	2211 Generalist Medical Practitioners	78.10	83.61			
						2212 Specialist Medical Practitioners	76.75	76.44			
						2221 Nursing Professionals	65.48	76.71			
						2222 Midwifery Professionals	68.65	79.98			
						2230 Traditional and Complementary Medicine Professionals	41.15	41.68			
						224 Paramedical Practitioners	69.25	74.28			
						225 Veterinarians	75.91	73.75			
						226 Other Health Professionals	61.08	66.19			
						2261 Dentists	76.45	78.21			
						2262 Pharmacists	57.11	63.88			
2263 Environmental and Occupational Health and Hygiene Professionals	51.36	60.18									

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									2264 Physiotherapists	64.36	71.52
									2265 Dieticians and Nutritionists	52.78	56.04
									2266 Audiologists and Speech Therapists	60.93	66.91
									2267 Optometrists and Ophthalmic Opticians	65.54	70.48
									2269 Health Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	60.13	62.27
			23 Teaching Professionals	59.48	65.90	231 University and Higher Education Teachers	76.74	72.89	2310 University and Higher Education Teachers	76.74	72.89
						232 Vocational Education Teachers	53.82	64.26	2320 Vocational Education Teachers	53.82	64.26
						233 Secondary Education Teachers			2330 Secondary Education Teachers	52.63	49.38
							56.20	61.38	2330 Secondary Education Teachers	59.76	73.39
						234 Primary School and Early Childhood Teachers	55.70	71.93	2341 Primary School Teachers	59.30	74.95
						235 Other Teaching Professionals	54.93	59.03	2342 Early Childhood Educators	52.11	68.91
									2351 Education Methods Specialists	51.28	57.61
									2352 Special Needs Teachers	63.49	77.63
									2353 Other Language Teachers	58.51	60.41
									2354 Other Music Teachers	53.12	45.29
									2355 Other Arts Teachers	49.67	42.00
									2356 Information Technology Trainers	56.33	66.06
									2359 Teaching Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	52.11	64.23
			24 Business and Administration Professionals	51.29	47.30	241 Finance Professionals	58.21	51.25	2411 Accountants	62.72	58.79
									2412 Financial and Investment Advisers	55.84	49.52
									2413 Financial Analysts	56.06	45.44
						242 Administration Professionals	51.91	49.46	2421 Management and Organization Analysts	57.95	51.09
									2422 Policy Administration Professionals	53.64	45.72
									2423 Personnel and Careers Professionals	49.46	53.71
									2424 Training and Staff Development Professionals	46.60	47.33
						243 Sales, Marketing and Public Relations Professionals	43.75	41.20	2431 Advertising and Marketing Professionals	42.67	37.59
									2432 Public Relations Professionals	51.24	48.66
									2433 Technical and Medical Sales Professionals (excluding ICT)	42.13	39.99
									2434 Information and Communications Technology Sales Professionals	38.96	38.56
			25 Information and Communications Technology Professionals	52.19	48.17	251 Software and Applications Developers and Analysts	56.06	49.50	2511 Systems Analysts	64.29	59.81
									2512 Software Developers	61.80	54.80
									2513 Web and Multimedia Developers	56.09	47.49
									2514 Applications Programmers	53.50	46.56

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									2519 Software and Applications Developers and Analysts Not Elsewhere Classified	44.62	38.85
						252 Database and Network Professionals	48.32	46.83	2521 Database Designers and Administrators	43.13	46.05
									2522 Systems Administrators	51.01	51.39
									2523 Computer Network Professionals	60.71	54.42
									2529 Database and Network Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	38.42	35.48
			26 Legal, Social and Cultural Professionals	55.48	53.10	261 Legal Professionals	70.61	66.59	2611 Lawyers	68.31	60.38
									2612 Judges	80.20	73.64
									2619 Legal Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	63.31	65.74
						262 Librarians, Archivists and Curators	47.56	49.70	2621 Archivists and Curators	49.45	46.27
									2622 Librarians and Related Information Professionals	45.66	53.12
						263 Social and Religious Professionals	56.19	52.97	2631 Economists	60.40	53.14
								52.79	2632 Sociologists, Anthropologists and Related Professionals	59.21	52.79
									2633 Philosophers, Historians and Political Scientists	59.85	54.82
									2634 Psychologists	55.84	59.95
									2635 Social Work and Counselling Professionals	52.12	63.89
						264 Authors, Journalists and Linguists	52.35	51.28	2636 Religious Professionals	49.74	48.40
									2641 Authors and Related Writers	55.13	47.46
									2642 Journalists	40.56	38.76
									2643 Translators, Interpreters and Other Linguists	61.35	67.63
						265 Creative and Performing Artists	50.70	45.26	2651 Visual Artists	54.30	45.43
									2652 Musicians, Singers and Composers	50.93	45.59
									2653 Dancers and Choreographers	45.21	38.45
									2654 Film, Stage and Related Directors and Producers	60.43	52.07
									2655 Actors	48.34	49.63
									2656 Announcers on Radio, Television and Other Media	47.16	38.61
									2659 Creative and Performing Artists Not Elsewhere Classified	48.54	47.03
3 Technicians and Associate Professionals	49.20	51.60	31 Science and Engineering Associate Professionals	55.58	57.73	311 Physical and Engineering Science Technicians	55.82	57.44	3111 Chemical and Physical Science Technicians	54.95	56.96
									3112 Civil Engineering Technicians	57.93	59.11
									3113 Electrical Engineering Technicians	61.55	63.91
									3114 Electronics Engineering Technicians	54.84	54.47

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									3115 Mechanical Engineering Technicians	54.84	62.34
									3116 Chemical Engineering Technicians	53.64	57.23
									3117 Mining and Metallurgical Technicians	53.57	56.78
									3118 Draughtspersons	52.03	46.82
									3119 Physical and Engineering Science Technicians Not Elsewhere Classified	59.00	59.36
						312 Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Supervisors	49.57	51.89	3121 Mining Supervisors	48.30	51.16
									3122 Manufacturing Supervisors	47.06	47.19
									3123 Construction Supervisors	53.34	57.32
						313 Process Control Technicians	46.00	52.26	3131 Power Production Plant Operators	48.78	57.20
									3132 Incinerator and Water Treatment Plant Operators	43.87	56.15
									3133 Chemical Processing Plant Controllers	46.54	49.23
									3134 Petroleum and Natural Gas Refining Plant Operators	51.83	54.05
									3135 Metal Production Process Controllers	41.46	49.71
									3139 Process Control Technicians Not Elsewhere Classified	43.50	47.25
						314 Life Science Technicians and Related Associate Professionals	53.56	57.91	3141 Life Science Technicians (excluding Medical)	61.22	60.48
									3142 Agricultural Technicians	47.84	54.41
									3143 Forestry Technicians	51.62	58.83
						315 Ship and Aircraft Controllers and Technicians	72.93	69.16	3151 Ships' Engineers	66.35	62.00
									3152 Ships' Deck Officers and Pilots	76.65	66.75
									3153 Aircraft Pilots and Related Associate Professionals	80.69	73.30
									3154 Air Traffic Controllers	70.77	71.69
									3155 Air Traffic Safety Electronics Technicians	70.19	72.06
			32 Health Associate Professionals	51.60	60.59	321 Medical and Pharmaceutical Technicians	57.42	65.82	3211 Medical Imaging and Therapeutic Equipment Technicians	61.79	70.06
									3212 Medical and Pathology Laboratory Technicians	57.87	69.10
									3213 Pharmaceutical Technicians and Assistants	51.21	60.50
									3214 Medical and Dental Prosthetic Technicians	58.83	63.63
						322 Nursing and Midwifery Associate Professionals	56.00	71.42	3221 Nursing Associate professionals	55.51	72.23
									3222 Midwifery Associate professionals	56.49	70.61
						323 Traditional and Complementary Medicine Associate Professionals	35.99	38.57	3230 Traditional and Complementary Medicine Associate Professionals	35.99	38.57

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
						324 Veterinary Technicians and Assistants	55.22	63.76	3240 Veterinary Technicians and Assistants	55.22	63.76
						325 Other Health Associate Professionals	53.36	63.37	3251 Dental Assistants and Therapists	55.44	64.46
									3252 Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	42.29	55.24
									3253 Community Health Workers	56.53	73.01
									3254 Dispensing Opticians	51.05	56.21
									3255 Physiotherapy Technicians and Assistants	39.86	43.75
									3256 Medical Assistants	56.69	69.71
									3257 Environmental and Occupational Health Inspectors and Associates	50.02	64.38
									3257 Environmental and Occupational Health Inspectors and Associates	56.09	
									3258 Ambulance Workers	70.87	83.96
									3259 Health Associate Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	54.79	59.58
			33 Business and Administration Associate Professionals	46.99	48.17	331 Financial and Mathematical Associate Professionals	47.22	46.25	3311 Securities and Finance Dealers and Brokers	50.13	41.16
									3312 Credit and Loans Officers	47.83	49.31
									3313 Accounting Associate Professionals	48.09	48.61
									3314 Statistical, Mathematical and Related Associate Professionals	46.27	46.11
									3315 Valuers and Loss Assessors	43.80	46.07
						332 Sales and Purchasing Agents and Brokers	43.62	44.30	3321 Insurance Representatives	48.46	47.06
									3322 Commercial Sales Representatives	37.39	43.48
									3323 Buyers	42.24	40.69
									3324 Trade Brokers	46.40	45.98
						333 Business Services Agents	43.04	43.67	3331 Clearing and Forwarding Agents	40.20	45.68
									3332 Conference and Event Planners	42.82	38.92
									3333 Employment Agents and Contractors	40.64	
									3334 Real Estate Agents and Property Managers	42.69	43.44
									3339 Business Services Agents Not Elsewhere Classified	48.85	39.77
						334 Administrative and Specialized Secretaries	51.48	52.58	3341 Office Supervisors	49.84	49.34
									3342 Legal Secretaries	57.81	56.54
									3343 Administrative and Executive Secretaries	45.50	44.52
									3344 Medical Secretaries	52.78	59.91
						335 Government Regulatory Associate Professionals	49.58	54.04	3351 Customs and Border Inspectors	49.20	54.16
									3352 Government Tax and Excise Officials	43.25	44.30

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									3353 Government Social Benefits Officials	42.04	54.36
									3354 Government Licensing Officials	45.28	48.05
									3355 Police Inspectors and Detectives	67.11	69.31
									3359 Government Regulatory Associate Professionals Not Elsewhere Classified	50.62	54.04
			34 Legal, Social, Cultural and Related Associate Professionals	46.72	44.03	341 Legal, Social and Religious Associate Professionals	47.54	49.11	3411 Legal and Related Associate Professionals	44.25	40.57
									3412 Social Work Associate Professionals	54.92	70.59
						342 Sports and Fitness Workers	43.99	39.79	3421 Athletes and Sports Players	45.99	28.75
									3422 Sports Coaches, Instructors and Officials	48.26	53.64
									3423 Fitness and Recreation Instructors and Programme Leaders	37.71	36.98
						343 Artistic, Cultural and Culinary Associate Professionals	48.64	43.19	3431 Photographers	51.96	47.19
									3432 Interior Designers and Decorators	46.22	43.66
									3433 Gallery, Museum and Library Technicians	37.69	29.30
									3434 Chefs	64.01	57.98
									3435 Other Artistic and Cultural Associate Professionals	43.32	37.84
			35 Information and Communications Technicians	45.10	47.47	351 Information and Communications Technology Operations and User Support Technicians	42.33	46.54	3511 Information and Communications Technology Operations Technicians	32.35	38.23
									3512 Information and Communications Technology User Support Technicians	40.38	50.11
									3513 Computer Network and Systems Technicians	50.10	52.10
									3514 Web Technicians	46.50	45.70
						352 Telecommunications and Broadcasting Technicians	47.86	48.41	3521 Broadcasting and Audiovisual Technicians	46.23	43.52
									3522 Telecommunications Engineering Technicians	49.50	53.30
4 Clerical Support Workers	38.83	44.88	41 General and Keyboard Clerks	38.59	43.99	411 General Office Clerks	38.36	45.14	4110 General Office Clerks	38.36	45.14
									412 Secretaries (general)	42.12	46.91
									4131 Typists and Word Processing Operators	37.16	41.89
									4132 Data Entry Clerks	33.43	37.93
			42 Customer Services Clerks	35.29	40.79	421 Tellers, Money Collectors and Related Clerks	32.97	36.94	4211 Bank Tellers and Related Clerks	39.05	48.11
									4212 Bookmakers, Croupiers and Related Gaming Workers	33.83	28.65
									4213 Pawnbrokers and Money-lenders	31.70	34.63

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									4214 Debt Collectors and Related Workers	27.31	36.36
						422 Client Information Workers	37.61	44.64	4221 Travel Consultants and Clerks	35.59	32.64
									4222 Contact Centre Information Clerks	39.66	43.36
									4223 Telephone Switchboard Operators	35.27	45.47
									4224 Hotel Receptionists	34.80	43.75
									4225 Inquiry Clerks	41.01	48.98
									4226 Receptionists (general)	35.08	45.26
									4227 Survey and Market Research Interviewers	37.69	38.08
									4229 Client Information Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	41.76	59.61
			43 Numerical and Material Recording Clerks	41.23	47.82	431 Numerical Clerks	44.47	49.73	4311 Accounting and Bookkeeping Clerks	50.59	54.89
									4312 Statistical, Finance and Insurance Clerks	40.99	43.59
						432 Material Recording and Transport Clerks	37.98	45.90	4313 Payroll Clerks	41.83	50.71
									4321 Stock Clerks	35.63	43.77
									4322 Production Clerks	39.76	43.66
									4323 Transport Clerks	38.56	50.28
			44 Other Clerical Support Workers	40.20	46.92	441 Other Clerical Support Workers	40.20	46.92	4411 Library Clerks	43.40	52.11
									4412 Mail Carriers and Sorting Clerks	41.26	60.96
									4413 Coding, Proof-reading and Related clerks	43.15	43.78
									4414 Scribes and Related Workers	42.93	44.10
									4415 Filing and Copying Clerks	32.95	40.57
									4416 Personnel Clerks	41.67	45.31
									4419 Clerical Support Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	36.05	41.59
W									5111 Travel Attendants and Travel Stewards	48.30	53.45
			51 Personal Services Workers	38.85	47.47	511 Travel Attendants, Conductors and Guides	41.03	49.40	5112 Transport Conductors	34.97	48.96
									5113 Travel Guides	39.83	45.80
						512 Cooks	47.41	57.87	5120 Cooks	47.41	57.87
						513 Waiters and Bartenders	32.45	45.48	5131 Waiters	31.35	45.43
									5132 Bartenders	33.56	45.53
						514 Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers	39.43	42.38	5141 Hairdressers	38.17	49.49
									5142 Beauticians and Related Workers	40.69	35.27
						515 Building and Housekeeping Supervisors	35.46	47.58	5151 Cleaning and Housekeeping Supervisors in Offices, Hotels and Other Establishments	34.22	48.44
									5152 Domestic Housekeepers	35.65	40.44
									5153 Building Caretakers	36.51	53.86
						516 Other Personal Services Workers	37.33	42.11	5161 Astrologers, Fortune-tellers and Related Workers	15.69	14.60
									5162 Companions and Valets	31.24	36.78
									5163 Undertakers and Embalmers	49.22	62.82

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									5164 Pet Groomers and Animal Care Workers	46.00	48.76
									5165 Driving Instructors	48.51	58.38
									5169 Personal Services Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	33.34	31.30
			52 Sales Workers	32.07	43.67	521 Street and Market Salespersons	32.47	44.01	5211 Stall and Market Salespersons	31.55	40.91
						522 Shop Salespersons	35.56	49.39	5212 Street Food Salespersons	33.39	47.12
									5221 Shopkeepers	34.69	47.55
									5222 Shop Supervisors	40.64	48.83
									5223 Shop Sales Assistants	31.34	51.78
						523 Cashiers and Ticket Clerks	30.17	47.53	5230 Cashiers and Ticket Clerks	30.17	47.53
						524 Other Sales Workers	30.07	33.76	5241 Fashion and Other Models	41.27	28.85
									5242 Sales Demonstrators	35.31	37.54
									5243 Door-to-door Salespersons	19.84	22.52
									5244 Contact Centre Salespersons	26.16	27.71
									5245 Service Station Attendants	27.62	40.96
									5246 Food Service Counter Attendants	27.60	43.09
									5249 Sales Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	32.68	35.64
			53 Personal Care Workers	49.92	65.65	531 Child Care Workers and Teachers' Aides	49.07	65.02	5311 Child Care Workers	48.83	67.31
									5312 Teachers' Aides	49.31	62.73
						532 Personal Care Workers in Health Services	50.77	66.28	5321 Health Care Assistants	60.25	73.84
									5322 Home-based Personal Care Workers	44.96	62.68
									5329 Personal Care Workers in Health Services Not Elsewhere Classified	47.11	62.32
			54 Protective Services Workers	53.31	62.43	541 Protective Services Workers	53.31	62.43	5411 Firefighters	73.63	81.77
									5412 Police Officers	60.51	70.05
									5413 Prison Guards	44.72	57.44
									5414 Security Guards	44.43	47.99
									5419 Protective Services Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	43.27	54.91
6 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	41.89	50.98	61 Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural Workers	44.62	55.42	611 Market Gardeners and Crop growers	45.06	56.39	6111 Field Crop and Vegetable Growers	41.82	57.73
									6112 Tree and Shrub Crop Growers	43.72	60.08
									6113 Gardeners, Horticultural and Nursery Growers	46.81	46.44
						612 Animal Producers	43.68	50.70	6114 Mixed Crop Growers	47.88	61.29
									6121 Livestock and Dairy Producers	44.55	56.37
									6122 Poultry Producers	39.50	53.07
									6123 Apiarists and Sericulturists	49.87	58.10
									6129 Animal Producers Not Elsewhere Classified	40.80	35.27
						613 Mixed Crop and Animal Producers	45.13	59.18	6130 Mixed Crop and Animal Producers	45.13	59.18
			62 Market-oriented Skilled Forestry, Fishery and Hunting Workers	38.72	44.83	621 Forestry and Related Workers	39.13	45.31	6210 Forestry and Related Workers	39.13	45.31

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
						622 Fishery Workers, Hunters and Trappers	38.31	44.35	6221 Aquaculture Workers	44.20	54.71
									6222 Inland and Coastal Waters Fishery Workers	44.06	53.79
									6223 Deep-sea Fishery Workers	43.99	49.78
									6224 Hunters and Trappers	20.97	19.10
			63 Subsistence Farmers, Fishers, Hunters and Gatherers	42.34	52.70	631 Subsistence Crop Farmers	47.31	59.36	6310 Subsistence Crop Farmers	47.31	59.36
						632 Subsistence Livestock Farmers	45.10	54.90	6320 Subsistence Livestock Farmer	45.10	54.90
						633 Subsistence Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers	45.29	57.91	6330 Subsistence Mixed Crop and Livestock Farmers	45.29	57.91
						634 Subsistence Fishers, Hunters, Trappers and Gatherers	31.65	38.62	6340 Subsistence Fishers, Hunters, Trappers and Gatherers	31.65	38.62
7 Craft and Related Trades Workers	43.06	47.97	71 Building and Related Trades Workers (excluding electricians)	39.82	48.67	711 Building Frame and Related Trades Workers	43.14	52.41	7111 House Builders	51.92	61.27
									7112 Bricklayers and Related Workers	39.82	53.97
									7113 Stonemasons, Stone cutters, Splitters and Carvers	44.92	47.10
									7114 Concrete Placers, Concrete Finishers and Related Workers	34.96	44.56
									7115 Carpenters and Joiners	51.04	58.40
									7119 Building Frame and Related Trades Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	36.19	49.16
						712 Building Finishers and Related Trades Workers	42.62	53.01	7121 Roofers	44.79	57.86
									7122 Floor Layers and Tile Setters	35.29	45.89
									7123 Plasterers	41.72	52.52
									7124 Insulation Workers	41.15	55.79
									7125 Glaziers	40.74	52.62
									7126 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	49.31	62.81
									7127 Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Mechanics	45.34	46.02
						713 Painters, Building Structure Cleaners and Related Trades Workers	33.71	40.58	7131 Painters and Related Workers	36.48	45.85
									7132 Spray Painters and Varnishers	33.40	34.24
									7133 Building Structure Cleaners	31.26	41.64
			72 Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers	44.34	51.32	721 Sheet and Structural Metal Workers, Moulders and Welders, and Related Workers	41.84	49.64	7211 Metal Moulders and Coremakers	40.73	47.57
									7212 Welders and Flame Cutters	44.03	52.63
									7213 Sheet Metal Workers	38.61	46.73
									7214 Structural Metal Preparers and Erectors	45.48	50.74
									7215 Riggers and Cable Splicers	40.34	50.52
						722 Blacksmiths, Toolmakers and Related Trades Workers	42.52	48.05	7221 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forging Press Workers	50.82	52.44
									7222 Toolmakers and Related Workers	45.50	54.22
									7223 Metal Working Machine Tool Setters and Operators	38.39	47.51
									7224 Metal Polishers, Wheel Grinders and Tool Sharpeners	35.35	38.02

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
						723 Machinery Mechanics and Repairers	48.66	56.26	7231 Motor Vehicle Mechanics and Repairers	44.64	58.25
									7232 Aircraft Engine Mechanics and Repairers	62.98	64.16
									7233 Agricultural and Industrial Machinery Mechanics and Repairers	47.25	54.31
									7234 Bicycle and Related Repairers	39.75	48.34
			73 Handicraft and Printing Workers	45.26	43.65	731 Handicraft Workers	46.01	42.60	7311 Precision-instrument Makers and Repairers	59.34	49.60
									7312 Musical Instrument Makers and Tuners	51.05	44.95
									7313 Jewellery and Precious metal Workers	53.38	43.79
									7314 Potters and Related Workers	46.93	45.82
									7315 Glass Makers, Cutters, Grinders and Finishers	46.69	43.41
									7316 Signwriters, Decorative Painters, Engravers and Etchers	46.74	41.32
									7317 Handicraft Workers in Wood, Basketry and Related Materials	38.65	38.72
									7318 Handicraft Workers in Textile, Leather and Related Materials	35.63	42.29
									7319 Handicraft Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	35.69	33.48
						732 Printing Trades Workers	44.50	44.70	7321 Pre-press Technicians	48.13	44.36
									7322 Printers	40.63	43.08
									7323 Print Finishing and Binding Workers	44.75	46.67
			74 Electrical and Electronics Trades Workers	43.10	51.04	741 Electrical Equipment Installers and Repairers	48.34	58.72	7411 Building and Related Electricians	54.76	65.09
									7412 Electrical Mechanics and Fitters	42.06	50.25
									7413 Electrical Line Installers and Repairers	48.22	60.81
						742 Electronics and Telecommunications Installers and Repairers	37.86	43.35	7421 Electronics Mechanics and Servicers	35.18	39.88
									7422 Information and Communications Technology Installers and Servicers	40.54	46.82
			75 Food Processing, Woodworking, Garment and Other Craft and Related Trades Workers	42.79	45.16	751 Food Processing and Related Trades Workers	41.42	42.38	7511 Butchers, Fishmongers and Related Food Preparers	42.52	53.26
									7512 Bakers, Pastry-cooks and Confectionery Makers	47.97	58.72
									7513 Dairy Products Makers	47.04	50.03
									7514 Fruit, Vegetable and Related Preservers	32.46	37.47
									7515 Food and Beverage Tasters and Graders	45.26	30.71
									7516 Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Products Makers	33.30	24.10
						752 Wood Treaters, Cabinet-makers and Related Trades Workers	44.14	46.93	7521 Wood Treaters	37.65	45.65

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(Major Group)	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									7522 Cabinet-makers and Related Workers	52.16	50.48
									7523 Woodworking Machine Tool Setters and Operators	42.60	44.64
						753 Garment and Related Trades Workers	43.30	45.76	7531 Tailors, Dressmakers, Furriers and Hatters	50.57	52.34
									7532 Garment and Related Patternmakers and Cutters	41.92	44.02
									7533 Sewing, Embroidery and Related Workers	39.99	42.51
									7534 Upholsterers and Related Workers	42.92	43.59
									7535 Pelt Dressers, Tanners and Fellmongers	36.59	38.58
									7536 Shoemakers and Related Workers	47.83	53.54
						754 Other Craft and Related Workers	42.28	45.57	7541 Underwater Divers	55.56	47.87
									7542 Shotfirers and Blasters	43.11	48.17
									7543 Product Graders and Testers (excluding Foods and Beverages)	37.07	41.28
									7544 Fumigators and Other Pest and Weed Controllers	37.66	53.23
									7549 Craft and Related Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	38.00	37.30
8 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	38.70	46.85	81 Stationary Plant and Machine Operators	37.56	43.18	811 Mining and Mineral Processing Plant Operators	41.05	46.35	8111 Miners and Quarriers	40.97	50.50
									8112 Mineral and Stone Processing Plant Operators	39.57	47.30
									8113 Well Drillers and Borers and Related Workers	47.66	50.84
									8114 Cement, Stone and Other Mineral Products Machine Operators	36.00	36.73
						812 Metal Processing and Finishing Plant Operators	37.32	42.63	8121 Metal Processing Plant Operators	38.90	44.66
									8122 Metal Finishing, Plating and Coating Machine Operators	35.75	40.61
						813 Chemical and Photographic Products Plant and Machine Operators	37.42	39.25	8131 Chemical Products Plant and Machine Operators	32.32	36.82
									8132 Photographic Products Machine Operators	42.53	41.67
						814 Rubber, Plastic and Paper Products Machine Operators	35.56	42.55	8141 Rubber Products Machine Operators	37.18	49.49
									8142 Plastic Products Machine Operators	39.86	40.90
									8143 Paper Products Machine Operators	29.65	37.27
						815 Textile, Fur and Leather Products Machine Operators	35.59	42.01	8151 Fibre Preparing, Spinning and Winding Machine Operators	33.39	43.10
									8152 Weaving and Knitting Machine Operators	34.19	40.07
									8153 Sewing Machine Operators	36.46	45.65
									8154 Bleaching, Dyeing and Fabric Cleaning Machine Operators	36.59	41.66

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
									8155 Fur and Leather Preparing Machine Operators	37.34	39.59
						816 Food and Related Products Machine Operators	35.39	41.66	8156 Shoemaking and Related Machine Operators	38.10	47.99
									8157 Laundry Machine Operators	31.35	40.10
									8159 Textile, Fur and Leather Products Machine Operators Not Elsewhere Classified	33.77	34.76
									8160 Food and Related Products Machine Operators	38.33	43.79
						817 Wood Processing and Papermaking Plant Operators	37.14	46.55	8171 Pulp and Papermaking Plant Operators	36.20	46.43
									8172 Wood Processing Plant Operators	38.08	46.67
						818 Other Stationary Plant and Machine Operators	41.04	44.47	8181 Glass and Ceramics Plant Operators	38.29	41.22
									8182 Steam Engine and Boiler Operators	48.17	45.90
									8183 Packing, Bottling and Labelling Machine Operators	31.96	41.25
									8189 Stationary Plant and Machine Operators Not Elsewhere Classified	45.76	49.53
			82 Assemblers	36.48	43.32	821 Assemblers	36.48	43.32	8211 Mechanical Machinery Assemblers	40.56	49.57
									8212 Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	40.66	45.66
									8219 Assemblers Not Elsewhere Classified	28.21	34.73
			83 Drivers and Mobile Plant Operators	42.06	54.04	831 Locomotive Engine Drivers and Related Workers	48.92	60.16	8311 Locomotive Engine Drivers	51.33	61.28
									8312 Railway Brake, Signal and Switch Operators	46.50	59.04
						832 Car, Van and Motorcycle Drivers	32.10	46.92	8321 Motorcycle Drivers	28.62	40.07
									8322 Car, Taxi and Van Drivers	35.59	53.76
						833 Heavy Truck and Bus Drivers	36.29	59.16	8331 Bus and Tram Drivers	40.17	61.18
									8332 Heavy Truck and Lorry Drivers	32.41	57.15
						834 Mobile Plant Operators	39.68	49.30	8341 Mobile Farm and Forestry Plant Operators	36.73	49.46
									8342 Earthmoving and Related Plant Operators	41.47	48.93
									8343 Crane, Hoist and Related Plant Operators	46.00	52.05
									8344 Lifting Truck Operators	34.52	46.77
						835 Ships' Deck Crews and Related Workers	53.31	54.64	8350 Ships' Deck Crews and Related Workers	53.31	54.64
9 Elementary Occupations	28.81	42.88	91 Cleaners and Helpers	27.94	41.97	911 Domestic, Hotel and Office Cleaners and Helpers	28.21	45.32	9111 Domestic Cleaners and Helpers	29.84	47.18
									9112 Cleaners and Helpers in Offices, Hotels and Other Establishments	26.57	43.47
						912 Vehicle, Window, Laundry and Other Hand Cleaning Workers	27.67	38.62	9121 Hand Launderers and Pressers	30.23	40.59
									9122 Vehicle Cleaners	23.06	34.16
									9123 Window Cleaners	27.75	41.03
									9129 Other Cleaning Workers	29.64	38.68

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Major Group	OP Major	OSV Major	Sub-Major Group	OP Sub-Major	OSV Sub-Major	Minor Group	OP Minor	OSV Minor	ISCO Unit Group	OP Unit	OSV Unit
			92 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers	34.15	51.49	921 Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers	34.15	51.49	9211 Crop Farm Labourers	27.61	48.84
									9212 Livestock Farm Labourers	35.80	53.29
									9213 Mixed Crop and Livestock Farm Labourers	37.08	55.66
									9214 Garden and Horticultural Labourers	31.73	46.12
									9215 Forestry Labourers	40.97	57.65
									9216 Fishery and Aquaculture Labourers	31.72	47.39
			93 Labourers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport	29.05	41.35	931 Mining and Construction Labourers	32.30	49.12	9311 Mining and Quarrying Labourers	34.81	48.33
									9312 Civil Engineering Labourers	34.54	55.54
									9313 Building Construction Labourers	27.54	43.48
						932 Manufacturing Labourers	24.55	36.61	9321 Hand Packers	26.73	41.25
									9329 Manufacturing Labourers Not Elsewhere Classified	22.38	31.97
						933 Transport and Storage Labourers	30.30	38.32	9331 Hand and Pedal Vehicle Drivers	27.46	41.22
									9332 Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Machinery	37.76	29.24
									9333 Freight Handlers	29.54	41.72
									9334 Shelf Fillers	26.45	41.10
			94 Food Preparation Assistants	28.86	42.10	941 Food Preparation Assistants	28.86	42.10	9411 Fast Food Preparers	28.86	40.68
									9412 Kitchen Helpers	28.86	43.52
			95 Street and Related Sales and Services Workers	22.12	31.82	951 Street and Related Services Workers	19.08	26.54	9510 Street and Related Services Workers	19.08	26.54
						952 Street Vendors (excluding Food)	25.16	37.11	9520 Street Vendors (excluding Food)	25.16	37.11
			96 Refuse Workers and Other Elementary Workers	30.76	48.52	961 Refuse Workers	29.16	59.85	9611 Garbage and Recycling Collectors	30.83	59.85
									9612 Refuse Sorters	31.37	40.14
									9613 Sweepers and Related Labourers	25.28	50.45
						962 Other Elementary Workers	32.37	43.66	9621 Messengers, Package Deliverers and Luggage Porters	28.55	41.14
									9622 Odd-job Persons	47.76	61.09
									9623 Meter Readers and Vending-machine Collectors	29.04	38.51
									9624 Water and Firewood Collectors	26.63	36.59
									9629 Elementary Workers Not Elsewhere Classified	29.86	40.95
0 Armed Forces Occupations	66.42	60.65	01 Commissioned Armed Forces Officers	75.92	61.09	011 Commissioned Armed Forces Officers	75.92	61.09	0110 Commissioned Armed Forces Officers	75.92	61.09
			02 Non-commissioned Armed Forces Officers	63.98	58.41	021 Non-commissioned Armed Forces Officers	63.98	58.41	0210 Non-commissioned Armed Forces Officers	63.98	58.41
			03 Armed Forces Occupations, Other Rank	59.36	62.46	031 Armed Forces Occupations, Other Ranks	59.36	62.46	0310 Armed Forces Occupations, Other Ranks	59.36	62.46

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