

Supplementary Appendix for:

Social Class, Rent Destruction, and the Earnings of Black and White Men, 1982-2000

Stephen L. Morgan
Cornell University

Mark W. McKerrow
Cornell University

Current Population Survey (CPS) data are collected every month by the US Census Bureau. Households are sampled from a population that includes the civilian non-institutionalized population of the United States living in housing units, members of the armed Forces living in housing units not on a military base, and members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base. Each March, the annual demographic supplement solicits from each adult living in sampled households detailed information on their income and earnings in the previous year.

Choice of Time Period for Analysis

We analyze individual-level data from the 1983 through 2001 March annual demographic supplements, and hence earnings data from 1982 through 2000. Why start with the 1983 CPS? The occupation coding from 1971 to 1982 is based on the 1970 Census Occupation Classification (hereafter, COC). And from 1983 to 2001, the occupation coding is based on the 1980 COC (with some minor changes in the early 1990s for the slightly revised 1990 COC). It is not possible to reconcile the 1970 and 1980 COCs without introducing substantial distortions into the individual-level data (see Technical Paper 59, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), especially when constructing our class schema (since some 1970 occupations are split across several new 1980 occupations that, by our coding, are placed within separate EGP classes).

For example, there is no separate category for supervisors in the 1970 COC, as supervisors and regular workers are typically categorized together in a single omnibus occupation (e.g., supervisors of stevedores are classified simply as stevedores; see Technical Paper 59, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). This represented a serious problem for our class schema, since, as shown below, approximately 20% of the individuals in Class II are supervisors of non-manual employees, and approximately 80% of the individuals in Class V are supervisors of manual workers. Thus, since we wanted to adopt an explicit social class definition of alternative occupations, we began analysis with the 1983 CPS, which is the first year in which the 1980 COC is utilized.

Exclusions for the Construction of the Baseline Analysis Sample

The sample size of the March CPS varies throughout the time period. As of 2001, the smallest sample size is 128,821 (CPS year 2001) and the largest sample is 162,635 (CPS year 1983). We first limited the sample to all individuals between (and including) the ages 19 and 65, which

resulted in a sample of individuals who were aged 18 to 64 for at least a portion of the prior year to which the March earnings data refer. In 1991, for example, this age exclusion resulted in a sample of 94,972 individuals. Limiting the sample to Black and White males who were not employed in the Armed Forces at the time of the interview resulted in a sample of 43,110. Of this sample 25,905 are employed full-time (at least 35 hours a week), full-year (at least 50 weeks a year), earned at least \$50 a week, and are in one of the 7 EGP classes described in the next section ¹. The entire 1983-2001 sample includes 744,056 observations, of which 485,409 are full-time, full-year, earn >\$50 a week, and are in one of the 7 EGP classes.

Constructing Our Own Coding of the EGP Class Schema

For our measure of social class, we implemented our own coding of what has become the dominant schema in the literature – variously referred to as the EGP schema (after Erikson, Goldthorpe, Portocarero 1979), Goldthorpe’s class schema (after Goldthorpe 1987), or the CASMIN coding (after Goldthorpe and Müller 1982) – which has been effectively deployed in a wide variety of substantive contexts, most prominently in studies of social mobility (e.g., Erikson and Goldthorpe 1992; Hout 1989) and voting (see Heath, Jowell, and Curtice 1985; Manza and Brooks 1999).

The following excerpts from *The Constant Flux* (Erikson and Goldthorpe 1992:41-42) describe each of the EGP classes. Following most of the excerpts are examples, or other information, intended to give the reader a sense of each class. Our detailed coding of the unit-level 1980/1990 COC into each class is provided in Table S4 (presented at the end of the appendix).

Class I. “Higher-grade professionals, administrators, and officials; managers in large industrial establishments; large proprietors.” This class includes: (1) professional occupations regardless of whether their incumbents are employees or self-employed and (2) managers (excluding some service managers) whose employer-size is 25 or greater.²

Class II. “Lower-grade professionals, administrators, and officials; higher-grade technicians; managers in small industrial establishments; supervisors of non-manual employees.” This class includes: (1) Occupations that are considered white collar but are not as esteemed as

¹ Our exclusion of those not in the EGP classes I, II, IIIa, IIIb, V, VI, and VIIa means that we exclude: (1) all of those in farming and other primary occupations (classes IVc and VIIIb), (2) those who are self-employed small proprietors (IVa and IVb), (3) and those who are in occupations assigned to classes IIIa, IIIb, V, VI, and VIIa, but who report being self-employed. These exclusions match the typical approach in labor economics, wherein all farmers and self-employed workers are excluded from analysis. However, we do include in our sample professionals and other high status occupations (i.e., those in classes I and II) regardless of whether they are employees or self-employed, and this differs from the customary approach in labor economics.

² We are unable to include in class I Goldthorpe’s large proprietors (e.g., individuals of any occupation who employ 25 or more employees) because the CPS employer-size variable does not differentiate between one’s co-workers and one’s own employees.

what are normally thought of as the professions (e.g., nurses and medical technicians); (2) private or publicly employed managers whose employer-size is less than 25; (3) some service managers regardless of employer size; (4) supervisors of non-manual workers (e.g., supervisors of financial records processing.)

Class IIIa. “Routine non-manual employees, higher-grade (administration and commerce).” Example: Secretaries.

Class IIIb. “Routine non-manual employees, lower-grade (sales and service).” Examples: Sales workers (retail and personal), attendants at amusement and recreation facilities.

Class IVa. “Small proprietors, artisans, etc., with employees.” (This class is excluded from our analyses of labor market earnings.)

Class IVb. “Small proprietors, artisans, etc., without employees.” (This class is excluded from our analyses of labor market earnings.)

Class IVc. “Farmers and small-holders; other self-employed workers in primary production.” (This class is excluded from our analyses of labor market earnings.)

Class V. “Lower-grade technicians; supervisors of manual workers.” Examples: Dental hygienists, supervisors of material moving equipment operators.

Class VI. “Skilled manual workers.” Examples: Mining machine operators, tool and die makers.³

Class VIIa. “Semi- and unskilled manual workers (not in agriculture).” Example: Lathe and turning machine operators, textile sewing machine operators.⁴

Class VIIb. “Agricultural and other workers in primary production.” (This class is excluded from our analyses of labor market earnings.)

Generating the EGP Class Schema with 1980/1990 Occupational Codes. Our decisions regarding the mapping of occupations into classes were based on three primary sources: (1) Goldthorpe and Heath (1992); (2) Goldthorpe and Müller (1982); (3) The *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (U.S. Department of Labor 1991; hereafter “DOT”) and ONet (U.S. Department of Labor 1998) in conjunction with Goldthorpe (2000). In this ordering, the first source was given the most weight in our decisions, with the second and third following in declining weight.

Goldthorpe and Heath (1992) map occupations from Britain’s OPCS Standard Occupational Classification system into Goldthorpe’s latest coding of the EGP class schema. As the most recent and authoritative source, it was almost always followed when there was a close match between the British OPCS coding of an occupational title and a corresponding occupational title in the U.S. 1980/1990 COC coding.

Despite wanting to follow Goldthorpe and Heath (1992) as closely as possible, we decided to go against their classification where we felt that US-UK differences were obvious. For example, we moved “librarians” from Class II to Class I. They have a higher average income in

³ Class VI includes occupations that are broadly classified as “Precision production, craft, and repair occupations” in the COC; however, there are numerous exceptions.

⁴ Class VIIa includes occupations that are broadly classified as “Operators, fabricators, and laborers” in the COC; however, there are numerous exceptions.

the US compared to the somewhat similar occupation “archivists”, which Goldthorpe classified as Class I. Also, Abbot (1988) maintains that librarians in the U.S. are professionals, and we feel that the professions are, to some extent, what Class I defines.

Goldthorpe and Heath (1992) have a number of occupations that are classified as class I if they are self-employed, but in a lower class for those who are privately/publicly employed (e.g., nurses). We found that the incumbents of these occupations were similar to, and in a few cases worse off, in terms of income when they were self-employed. We eliminated this route to class I classification.

Many occupations remained to be classified after the close matches between Goldthorpe and Heath (1992) and the 1980/90 COC codes had been exhausted. We then proceeded to consider Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) because it was used for the 1960 COC in the U.S. We were hesitant at first, since the codes for the 1980 COC were quite different than those of the 1960 COC, but we found that there was strong agreement between Goldthorpe and Heath (1992) and Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) when occupations were present in both the 1960 COC and the 1990 British OPCS coding system. In many cases, our initial reaction was to reject some of the old Goldthorpe and Müller classifications because they were contrary to our previous beliefs. However, the DOT and ONet seemed to confirm the Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) schema even despite our beliefs. For example, we believed that the occupation “crane operator”, which was not in Goldthorpe and Heath (1992), but was in Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) (as “Cranemen, derricks, and hoistmen”) should be placed in a “higher” class than it is in Goldthorpe and Müller (1982), because we were familiar with examples of highly-paid and well-trained crane operators. But, the DOT and ONet indicated that in general, the characteristics of this job have not changed much over the past 40 years, and hence that the occupation should be coded as it was for the 1960 COC scheme (i.e., in class VI).

There was, however, one serious limitation to the Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) classification. Presumably because of the relatively coarse nature of the 1960 COC, Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) employed a collapsed 7-class representation of the full 11-class EGP schema. And while we only discuss 7 classes here, our classification is based on the complete 11-Class EGP schema (that is, we drop four classes – IVa, IVb, IVc, and VIIb – from consideration in the analysis of earnings). The collapsed 7-class schema of Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) is problematic because its class I corresponds to Classes I & II in the 11-class EGP schema that we outline above. Thus, even after our scrupulous mining of both Goldthorpe and Müller (1982) and Goldthorpe and Heath (1992), cross-checked against the DOT and ONet databases, many occupations were still not classified.

To classify these remaining occupations, we relied on Goldthorpe’s latest justification for the EGP class schema (Goldthorpe 2000), in which he says that class positions are determined by employment relations. Working within the labor market tradition, he makes categories based on the intersection of two variables: (1) the difficulty employers have in assessing incumbents’ performance through monitoring and (2) the job specificity of incumbents’ skills and assets. If the work done by an incumbent is easy to monitor and requires low asset specificity, then the employment relationship is described as a labor contract. Classes IIIb, VI, VIIa, and VIIb are made up of occupations in which the employment relationship is a labor contract. If the performance of an occupation’s incumbents is difficult to gauge through monitoring and

incumbents have high asset specificity, then the employment relationship is described as a service relationship. Classes I and II are composed of people whose employment relationship is a service relationship. The other two combinations are mixed. The remaining classes in his schema fit into the two mixed categories. Class V occupations are characterized by high specificity of human assets and low difficulty of monitoring while Class IIIa occupations are characterized by low specificity of human assets and high difficulty of monitoring.

We used the DOT occupation descriptions to obtain our own subjective measure of difficulty of monitoring. DOT Specific Vocational Preparation (SVP) ratings were used as a measure of specificity of job skills. However, because occupational specificity may sometimes be a poor measure of job specificity, we supplemented the SVP ratings with job descriptions in assessing specificity of skills. Generally speaking, this procedure placed those occupations under the general census classifications “Precision, production, craft and repair occupations” in class VI and those under “Operators, fabricators, and laborers” in class VIIa.

After these three steps – consideration of Goldthorpe and Heath (1992), the Goldthorpe and Müller (1982), and then DOT and ONet based on our reading of Goldthorpe (2000), we then compared the mean and median of income and education for each occupation to the corresponding values to which they were initially assigned.⁵ For occupations with large deviations from the class-specific means, we then consulted the detailed occupation descriptions in the DOT for a final judgment. Only a handful of occupations were reassigned in this final state. Examples include the case of librarians, as described above.

Finally, we appealed to John Goldthorpe for his comments on the construction of our EGP class schema. First, he suggested that we examine experience-earnings profiles of the borderline occupations, as these he felt accurately capture the different employment relations typical of alternative EGP classes. Second, he made four specific suggestions: (1) move technicians (occ80=213, 214, 215, 235), fire prevention (occ80=416, 417), and production coordinators (occ80=363) from Class II to Class V; (2) move electrical and electronic equipment repairers (occ80=523, 525) from Class VI to Class V; (3) move health record technicians (occ80=205) from Class IIIa to Class V; (4) move cashiers (occ80=276) from Class IIIb to Class IIIa. After further consulting the DOT and also using a larger sample drawn from the CPS Outgoing Rotation Groups to generate experience-earnings profiles, we implemented the first two of his suggestions, but not the last two.⁶ Our final coding of the class schema is presented in the table at

⁵ It may seem inappropriate to make decisions based in any way on income, which is frequently the dependent variable in our work. However, this final step convinced us that our final revisions to the coding were made necessary by national differences in occupations between the U.S. and U.K; hence, unusual income patterns merely triggered our recognition.

⁶ We do not mean to imply that John Goldthorpe has endorsed our class schema, and indeed he urged us to feel free to make whatever decisions we thought were appropriate in the US context. However, we are tremendously grateful for his wise counsel, and extraordinarily impressed at his ability to pick out just a few occupations that rightfully should have been moved into Class V. And, of course, it was further heartening that he did not find many more occupations that he also felt we should consider moving.

the end of this data appendix.

Constructing Uniform Variables Across the Entire Merged Data File

Constructing Uniform Education Variables. The questions by which educational attainment were obtained changed in 1992. We followed Jaeger (1997) in creating uniform educational attainment variables.

Income and Earnings: Adjustments for Inflation. The earnings variables we analyzed – the wage and salary income from the CPS Utilities compilation disk (incwg1 and incer1) – were converted to constant 2000 dollars using the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Personal Consumption Expenditures Deflator (PCED), which is now favored to traditional CPI-adjustment. See <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/dn1.htm>, and in particular the Selected NIPA Tables, Table 7.4 (September 2000) which contains the deflator.

Income and Earnings: Procedures to Deal with Top-Codes. To protect the anonymity of respondents, yearly income variables are top-coded by the Census Bureau. Because these top codes change from year to year, in order to generate a uniform dataset, we imposed on all years the lowest top-code for each source of income that we analyze.⁷ For example, for earnings we impose the common top-code of \$112,350 (which is the nominal 1995 CPS topcode of \$99,999 in 2000 dollars) on all years.⁸ For example, for the 1983 CPS there were a total of 40,292 FTFY workers with positive earnings above \$50/week. The original topcode in this year was \$127,032 in 2000 dollars (equivalent to the nominal 1983 CPS top-code of \$75,000). Of these 40,292 workers, 383 had earnings at the original topcode, and we assigned an additional 312 respondents to the common topcode because they reported wage and salary income between \$112,350 and \$127,032. As a percentage of the sample over all years, 2.42 percent of workers are at the common topcode (19,358 of 799,380 respondents).⁹

⁷ In UNICON's CPS Utilities, the source of our data, none of the 1985 respondents have a 1 for the topcode flag. However, 316 out of 317 respondents at the top-code value in 1986, which is the same as the top-code value for 1985, have a top-code flag, and 411 out of 413 in 1987 have a top-code flag. We have simply assumed that all people at the top-code value for 1985 were all top-coded.

⁸ From our reading of the literature, it does not appear that the changing top-codes are handled with sufficient care. Often the top-coded values are simply multiplied by a scalar. Or, in other cases, the issue is side-stepped by the use of median regression or by truncating the data. One possible criticism of our procedure is that we throw away data by replacing reported values for some years with the lower imposed top-coded values. We have sought consistency across years, and we believe that our procedure is the best at achieving consistency without truncating the data and while allowing for regressions that estimate means.

⁹ It is difficult to compare the number top-coded originally vs. the number top-coded with the imposed lowest topcode (primarily, because from the 1983 CPS to the 1987 CPS, the wage and salary variable is composed of one variable, while from the 1988 CPS onward it is the addition of two variables). Thus, the following is a worst-case depiction. Of the 15,373 full-time,

We then calculated yearly multipliers, using a “Pareto imputation” production (see Klein 1962:150-4). In short, Vilfredo Pareto long ago asserted that there is negative linear relationship between the log of income and the log percentage of units (e.g., persons, households) in excess of that income, such that:

$$\log P(y) = \log A - \alpha \log y$$

where $P(y)$ is the percentage of units with income in excess of income level y , and where A and α are intercept and slope parameters from the estimated regression of $\log P(y)$ on $\log(y)$. This relationship can be used to calculate the mean income of all units above a certain income level:

$$mean(y_0) = \frac{\alpha y_0}{\alpha - 1}$$

where $mean(y_0)$ is the Pareto-calculated mean of income among those whose income is greater than y_0 , and α is the parameter of the distribution as calculated above.

We use Pareto’s relationship to impute mean wage and salary income among those above the topcode. We do so separately for each year and calculated a multiplier which is the imputed mean divided by the imputed common top-code (which is akin to simply substituting the imputed value for the top-coded respondents). Table S1 shows the number and percentage of respondents at the common imposed top-code and calculated multiplier for each year. These multiplier values are slightly higher than the ranges of multipliers utilized by others, generally between 1.3 and 1.5 (see Katz and Autor, 1999). However, when the entire CPS sample is used the multipliers are generally within the 1.3 to 1.5 range (not shown).

Table S1. Number of Respondents Top-Coded in Each Year and the Pareto-Calculated Multiplier

Year of Earnings	Number of Respondents at the (Imposed) Common Top-code	Percentage of Respondents at the (Imposed) Common Top-code	Pareto-calculated Top-Code Multiplier
1982	582	1.79	1.50
1983	618	1.92	1.51
1984	659	2.03	1.51
1985	750	2.34	1.53
1986	772	2.43	1.57

full year individuals in the seven EGP classes top-coded with the imposed top-code, only 9,409 individuals were top-coded on the original income variables (that make up the total wage and salary portion during the earlier years, and only the “wage and salary from main job” portion during the later years.) Furthermore, adding the number of people who were top-coded on the variable that makes up the remainder of our wage and salary variable during the later years makes the number top-coded before and after imposing the top-code virtually identical.

1987	762	2.17	1.52
1988	761	2.33	1.56
1989	946	2.35	1.61
1990	869	2.45	1.57
1991	796	2.29	1.57
1992	859	2.53	1.60
1993	965	2.98	1.64
1994	1118	3.49	1.71
1995	777	2.70	1.66
1996	843	2.87	1.67
1997	995	3.40	1.72
1998	1035	3.49	1.69
1999	1201	3.96	1.72
2000	1187	4.08	1.76

Notes. Sample used to calculate multipliers includes all black and white males who earned \$50,000 or more the previous year; i.e., full-time, full-year status was not a requirement for inclusion.

Combining Wage and Salary Income. In order to create a consistent earnings variable across the entire time period, the CPS variable we analyze for wage and salary income is the sum of wages and salary from an individual's main occupation and from any other jobs.¹⁰ Prior to 1988, individuals were not asked to specify the proportion of their wages earned at alternative jobs. After 1988, individuals were asked to report their wage and salary income separately for each job. Summing income sources over multiple jobs in later years may slightly overstate their annual income from the job recorded as "main job" (that is, respondents' occupations refer to their "main job"). We have assumed that this exaggeration is not great, and so added together the income sources from all jobs in the years after 1988 in order to allow for the construction of a consistent wage and salary income variable. Table S2 gives the percentage of each class that reported income from other jobs for the years 1987 to 1998.

¹⁰ We also include self-employment income for FTFY workers who report being self-employed but who are not incorporated. Self-employed workers who are incorporated report their earnings as wage and salary income and hence are treated as private employees. Including self-employment income for non-incorporated workers allows us to include in classes I and II all self-employed professionals and similar workers.

Table S2. Percentage of Respondents who Report Income From More than One Job by Class (1987-98)

EGP Class	Percentage of FTFY Sample	Mean percentage of Income from 1987 onward that is from other jobs
I	11.8	20.8
II	13.9	21.4
IIIa	14.4	24.0
IIIb	18.9	27.9
V	11.9	20.8
VI	11.9	24.2
VIIa	13.1	26.2
All	13.0	23.3

As shown in the last line, 13% of the sample reports income from a job other than their main job, but the percentage of income for other jobs is relatively constant across classes.

Procedures to Resolve 1992 Changes in the COC. The March CPS occupation classification systems changed slightly in 1992, in accordance the Census Bureau switch from the 1980 to the 1990 COC. There were few changes, and for the most part they did not pose a problem in the construction of our class schema. We merged and split categories as others have done (e.g., Hauser and Warren 1997). However, the introduction of two new managerial occupations was of particular importance for the class schema, and the method in which they were handled will be discussed below.

Occupations: Allocations Made Necessary by Slight Revisions to the March CPS and by Differences between the 1980 and 1990 COCs. Values for employer size are necessary to classify some managerial occupations into classes. However, the variable measuring employer size is only available from the 1988 CPS onward.¹¹ To deal with this problem, we allocated values for employer size for those occupations where employer size was necessary for class assignment, using an imputation scheme as described below.

A similar situation involves the introduction of new management occupational categories. The category “managers, not elsewhere classified” (hereafter “n.e.c. managers”) is available over the entire 1983-1999 period. However, from 1992 onwards the occupation categories “managers, food serving and lodging establishments” (hereafter “f.s.l. managers”) and “managers, service

¹¹ Two versions of the March CPS exist for 1988 – the 1988 March CPS and the “Bridge” file. We have used the latter file because it contains several variables of interest that the other file does not. For example, the variable for employer size is available in the bridge file, but not the other file. This provided more information upon which to base the allocations.

organizations, n.e.c.” (hereafter “s.o. managers”) were added to the 1990 COC and hence first employed in the March CPS in 1992. By looking at the size, mean education, and mean income of f.s.l. and s.o. managers alongside changes before and after 1993 in the size, mean education, and mean income of n.e.c. managers, we concluded that the two new management occupation classifications were formerly grouped with n.e.c. managers. Thus, we performed an analogous allocation scheme over the entire time series in order to split f.s.l and s.o. managers (who belong in class II) from n.e.c. managers who belong in class I.

The general allocation strategy we adopted proceeded in 2 steps:

Step 1. Limiting the sample to the years in which the variable of interest was available and to the relevant cases, we performed a logistic regression where the outcome variable was the dichotomous variable to be allocated (e.g., employer size > 25 instead of employer size ≤ 25). The predictor variables included three region dummy variables, age, a categorical sector variable (i.e., public vs. private), 49 industry dummy variables, years of education, a Hispanic dummy variable, a black dummy variable, and a marital status dummy variable.

Step 2. For each year, including those for which the outcome variable was observed, we allocated a value of 1 to those observations with the predicted values from the logistic regression model and 0 to all others. The number of individuals per year that were allocated a value of 1 was determined by the average percentage of observations that were recorded as 1 over the years for which the variable is available.¹² For example, 24.6% of managers (who were eligible to be in class I depending on employer size) reported employer size < 25 between 1988 and 1999, and as a result 24.6% of the managers were allocated an employer size < 25 for each year.

To estimate the relative validity of this allocation procedure, we compared the allocated values to the original values over the years that both the original and allocated variables were available. As shown in Table S3, this check showed that the procedure was largely successful. For example, we found that 78% of those people allocated to the status of f.s.l. manager over the 1992-1999 period were actually coded as f.s.l. managers in the original data.

Table S3. Percentages of Allocated Values that Match Observed Values in Years that Both Observed and Allocated Values are Available

	% of Allocated Values that Would Match Observed Values if Allocations were Purely Random	% of Allocations that Match Observed Values After Employing Our Allocation Scheme
Managers:		
s.o. managers	5.8	79.4
f.s.l. managers	12.8	71.9
n.e.c managers	82.8	94.8
Employer Size:		
Less than 25	31.8	81.0

¹² No trends were observed for any of the variables that were allocated for the years for which they were available; therefore, we simply allocated the same percentage each year.

25 or more

68.2

83.8

Note: Purely random allocation is a procedure in which we first randomly arranged the order of the observations, then allocated the top 13.87% to be f.s.l. managers, the next 8.08% to be s.o. managers, and the rest to be n.e.c. managers.

For the allocation of managerial status, two separate logistic regressions were used. This had the potential of creating a problem, since among all individuals reported as n.e.c. managers, individuals could be allocated to a status as an f.s.l. manager and as an s.o. manager. This problem was overcome by running the allocations in sequence. In particular, we first allocated f.s.l. managers and then s.o. managers.

This sequencing problem could have been overcome with an allocation based on a multinomial logit. We tried this alternative, but it did not allocate as high of a percentage of matching allocations as two logistic regressions. Moreover, running two logits separately, we determined that only two individuals (out of approximately 4534 individuals that were allocated to either s.o. manager or f.s.l. manager) would have been allocated to both manager types if given the chance. Second, for present purposes, it does not really matter which of the two managerial occupations they are allocated to because s.o. managers and f.s.l. managers are both in Class II.

Table S4 shows how our coding of the EGP class schema is related to the 1980 and 1990 COC codes. It also lists the number of CPS respondents included in each occupation in two typical years of our time series, 1982 and 1998.

Table S4. EGP Class Schema for 1980 and 1990 COC Codes

	1980 COC ¹	1990 COC	N ₁₉₈₂ ²	N ₁₉₉₈
Class I				
Legislators	3	3	3	0
Chief exec. & general administration, public administration	4	4	10	6
Administrators and officials, public administration	5	5	194	262
Administrators, protective services	6	6	28	23
Financial managers*	7	7	176	253
Personnel and labor relations managers*	8	8	50	56
Purchasing managers*	9	9	47	38
Managers, marketing, advertising; and public relations*	13	13	196	241
Administrators, education and related fields*	14	14	172	222
Managers, medicine and health*	15	15	35	124
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.*	19	22	1177	1704
Accountants and auditors	23	23	500	513
Underwriters	24	24	15	43
Other financial officers	25	25	216	237
Management analysts	26	26	49	96
Architects	43	43	39	53
Aerospace engineers	44	44	38	26
Metallurgical and materials	45	45	10	9
Mining engineers	46	46	6	2
Petroleum engineers	47	47	14	7
Chemical engineers	48	48	41	21
Nuclear engineers	49	49	7	4
Civil engineers	53	53	104	94
Agricultural engineers	54	54	3	2
Electrical and electronic engineers	55	55	224	231
Industrial engineers	56	56	111	97
Mechanical engineers	57	57	123	103
Marine and naval architects	58	58	7	2
Engineers, n.e.c.	59	59	96	106
Surveyors and mapping scientists	63	63	7	4
Computer systems analysts and scientists	64	64	129	504
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	65	65	79	87
Actuaries	66	66	4	9
Statisticians	67	67	18	8
Mathematical scientists, n.e.c.	68	68	5	2
Physicists and astronomers	69	69	13	11
Chemists, except biochemists	73	73	46	50
Atmospheric and space scientists	74	74	5	3
Geologists and geodesists	75	75	38	16
Physical scientists, n.e.c.	76	76	7	21
Agricultural and food scientists	77	77	14	17
Biological and life scientists	78	78	21	27
Forestry and conservation scientists	79	79	15	16
Medical scientists	83	83	11	16

Physicians	84	84	215	207
Dentists	85	85	26	36
Veterinarians	86	86	8	7
Optometrists	87	87	4	9
Podiatrists	88	88	3	1
Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c.	89	89	6	5
Pharmacists	96	96	60	53
Earth, environmental, and marine science post-secondary teachers	113	113	1	1
Biological science post-secondary teachers	114	114	9	15
Chemistry post-secondary teachers	115	115	6	4
Physics post-secondary teachers	116	116	2	4
Natural science post-secondary teachers, n.e.c.	117	117	0	1
Psychology post-secondary teachers	118	118	7	7
Economics post-secondary teachers	119	119	6	4
History post-secondary teachers	123	123	11	6
Political science post-secondary teachers	124	124	2	3
Sociology post-secondary teachers	125	125	1	5
Social science post-secondary teachers, n.e.c.	126	126	4	2
Engineering post-secondary teachers	127	127	10	15
Mathematical science post-secondary teachers	128	128	14	9
Computer science post-secondary teachers	129	129	3	5
Medical science post-secondary teachers	133	133	9	4
Health specialties post-secondary teachers	134	134	11	10
Business, commerce, and marketing post-secondary teachers	135	135	7	6
Agriculture and forestry post-secondary teachers	136	136	1	1
Art, drama, and music post-secondary teachers	137	137	10	12
Physical education post-secondary teachers	138	138	5	1
Education post-secondary teachers	139	139	6	2
English post-secondary teachers	143	143	11	11
Foreign language post-secondary teachers	144	144	6	9
Law post-secondary teachers	145	145	4	2
Social work post-secondary teachers	146	146	2	1
Theology post-secondary teachers	147	147	2	7
Trade and industrial post-secondary teachers	148	148	5	0
Home economics post-secondary teachers	149	149	2	1
Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c.	153	153	0	1
Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified	154	154	41	82
Librarians	164	164	71	58
Archivists and curators	165	165	9	7
Economists	166	166	45	45
Psychologists	167	167	41	56
Sociologists	168	168	2	0
Social scientists, n.e.c.	169	169	9	14
Urban planners	173	173	6	6
Lawyers	178	178	183	240
Judges	179	179	12	0
Airplane pilots and navigators	226	226	21	30
Ship captains & mates, except fishing boats	828	828	15	7

Marine engineers	833	833	0	1
Class II				
Financial managers**	7	7	11	16
Personnel and labor relations managers**	8	8	2	7
Purchasing managers**	9	9	2	5
Managers, marketing, advertising; and public relations**	13	13	16	10
Administrators, education and related fields**	14	14	12	27
Managers, medicine and health**	15	15	8	151
Managers, properties and real estate	16	18	78	142
Postmasters and mail superintendents	17	16	13	0
Funeral directors	18	19	11	13
Mangers, food serving and lodging establishments	19	17	328	408
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c.	19	21	142	193
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.**	19	22	540	624
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	27	27	155	142
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products	28	28	6	4
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products	29	29	79	52
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	33	33	106	105
Business and promotion agents	34	34	12	5
Construction inspectors	35	35	33	29
Inspectors and compliance officers, exc. construction	36	36	75	109
Management related occupations, n.e.c.	37	37	90	178
Registered nurses	95	95	399	504
Dietitians	97	97	34	28
Inhalation therapists	98	98	29	34
Occupational therapists	99	99	13	9
Physical therapists	103	103	16	32
Speech therapists	104	104	16	25
Therapists, n.e.c.	105	105	21	36
Physicians' assistants	106	106	18	13
Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten	155	155	77	129
Teachers, elementary school	156	156	570	502
Teachers,, secondary school	157	157	498	388
Teachers, special education	158	158	2	92
Teachers, n.e.c.	159	159	96	181
Counselors, educational and vocational	163	163	63	60
Social workers	174	174	167	260
Clergy	176	176	135	86
Authors	183	183	13	24
Technical writers	184	184	20	20
Designers	185	185	119	167
Musicians and composers	186	186	13	12
Actors and directors	187	187	20	33
Painters,sculptors,craft-artists, & artist print-makers	188	188	30	32
Dancers	193	193	0	6
Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c.	194	194	6	18
Editors and reporters	195	195	87	78
Public relations specialists	197	197	52	46

Announcers	198	198	10	11
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	203	203	103	104
Radiology technicians	206	206	35	41
Licensed practical nurses	207	207	145	152
Health Technologists and technicians,	208	208	75	179
Engineering technicians,	216	216	100	51
Drafting occupations	217	217	116	69
Surveying and mapping technicians	218	218	28	20
Biological technicians	223	223	17	26
Chemical technicians	224	224	34	21
Science technicians, n.e.c.	225	225	25	27
Air traffic controllers	227	227	11	6
Broadcast equipment operators	228	228	12	16
Computer programmers	229	229	163	202
Tool programmers, numerical control	233	233	1	2
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	243	243	1062	1489
Sales engineers	258	258	16	7
Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, & wholesale	259	259	597	478
Auctioneers	284	284	1	1
Supervisors, general office	303	303	204	148
Supervisors, computer equipment operators	304	304	19	7
Supervisors, financial records processing	305	305	43	28
Chief communications operators	306	306	6	2
Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks	307	307	88	76
Supervisors, firefighting & fire prevention occupations	413	413	16	13
Supervisors, police and detectives	414	414	32	31
Supervisors, guards	415	415	12	17
Police and detectives, public service	418	418	207	230
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	423	423	43	58
Class IIIa				
Religious workers, n.e.c.	177	177	24	39
Health record technologists and technicians	205	205	20	5
Legal assistants	234	234	48	110
Insurance sales occupations	253	253	163	123
Real estate sales occupations	254	254	95	102
Securities & financial services sales occupations	255	255	80	141
Advertising and related sales occupations	256	256	52	54
Sales occupations, other business services	257	257	131	176
Sales support occupations, n.e.c.	285	285	6	2
Computer operators	308	308	232	103
Peripheral equipment operators	309	309	2	3
Secretaries	313	313	1502	783
Stenographers	314	314	25	20
Typists	315	315	292	149
Interviewers	316	316	53	41
Hotel clerks	317	317	19	22
Transportation ticket and reservation agents	318	318	45	97
Information clerks, n.e.c.	323	323	47	98

Classified-ad clerks	325	325	2	0
Correspondence clerks	326	326	14	0
Order clerks	327	327	68	76
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	328	328	40	15
Library clerks	329	329	24	18
File clerks	335	335	83	50
Records clerks	336	336	61	61
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks	337	337	660	419
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	338	338	82	52
Billing clerks	339	339	60	44
Cost and rate clerks	343	343	44	21
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators	344	344	26	26
Duplicating machine operators	345	345	5	6
Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators	346	346	4	1
office machine operators, n.e.c.	347	347	13	8
Telephone operators	348	348	80	33
Communications equipment operators, n.e.c.	349, 353	353	9	5
Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers	354	354	123	99
Mail carriers, postal service	355	355	120	116
Mail clerks, exc. postal service	356	356	56	42
Messengers	357	357	23	37
Dispatchers	359	359	69	87
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	364	364	180	210
Meter readers	366	366	19	13
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers	368, 369	368	28	11
Expeditors	373	373	39	67
Material recording, scheduling, & distributing clerks, n.e.c.	374	374	14	6
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	375	375	94	138
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	376	376	124	311
Eligibility clerks, social welfare	377	377	26	47
Bill and account collectors	378	378	42	54
General office clerks	379	379	198	141
Bank tellers	383	383	161	97
Proofreaders	384	384	5	4
Data-entry keyers	385	385	113	201
Statistical clerks	386	386	63	32
Teachers aides	387	387	56	81
Administrative support occupations, n.e.c.	389	389	192	281
Inspectors, agricultural products	489	489	0	0
Class IIIb				
Recreation workers	175	175	17	16
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats	263	263	64	85
Sales workers, apparel	264	264	58	40
Sales workers, shoes	265	265	23	15
Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings	266	266	30	42
Sales workers, radio, television, hi-fi, and appliances	267	267	37	64
Sales workers, hardware and building supplies	268	268	48	64
Sales workers, parts	269	269	54	58

Sales workers, other commodities	274	274	247	222
Sales counter clerks	275	275	19	32
Cashiers	276	276	300	388
Street and door-to-door sales workers	277	277	24	28
News vendors	278	278	4	4
Receptionists	319	319	157	238
Housekeepers and butlers	405	405	5	5
Dental assistants	445	445	24	45
Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities	459	459	14	46
Welfare service aides	467	465	9	50
	468	466, 467,	36	110
Child care workers, except private household		468		
Personal service occupations, n.e.c.	469	469	33	29

Class IVa and Class IVb

All occupations in classes IIIa, IIIb, V, VI, & VIIa when worker is “self-employed, not incorporated/farm” in the CPS

Class IVc

All occupations in class VIIb when worker is “self-employed, not incorporated/farm” in the CPS

Class V

Photographers	189	189	21	22
Athletes	199	199	11	15
Dental hygienists	204	204	18	14
Electrical and electronic technicians	213	213	128	163
Industrial engineering technicians	214	214	3	0
Mechanical engineering technicians	215	215	9	7
Technicians, n.e.c.	235	235	85	22
Production coordinators	363	363	79	82
Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations	416	416	12	10
Firefighting occupations	417	417	84	85
Correctional institution officers	424	424	57	96
Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations	433	433	53	88
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	448	448	39	63
Supervisors, personal service occupations	456	456	6	24
Captains and other officers, of fishing boats	497	497	1	0
Supervisors, mechanics and repairers	503	503	123	107
Electronic repairers, communications & industrial equipment	523	523	56	60
Data processing equipment repairers	525	525	39	88
Telephone line installers and repairers	527	527	28	17
Telephone installers and repairers	529	529	144	99
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers	533	533	23	32
Supervisors; brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	553	553	2	0
Supervisors, carpenters and related workers	554	554	4	17
Supervisors, electricians & power transmission installers	555	555	11	10
Supervisors; painters, paperhangers, and plasterers	556	556	2	2
Supervisors; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	557	557	3	9
Supervisors, n.e.c.	558	558	120	141

Supervisors, extractive occupations	613	613	33	19
Supervisors, production occupations	633	628	648	410
Supervisors, motor vehicle operators	803	803	13	32
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	823	823	11	12
Supervisors, material moving equipment operators	843	843	4	1
Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c.	863	864	4	4

Class VI

Barbers	457	457	12	5
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	458	458	66	111
Automobile mechanics	505	505	268	221
Automobile mechanic apprentices	506	506	1	1
Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics	507	507	116	117
Aircraft engine mechanics	508	508	33	53
Small engine repairers	509	509	24	19
Automobile body and related repairers	514	514	62	49
Aircraft mechanics, exc. Engine	515	515	11	6
Heavy equipment mechanics	516	516	91	81
Farm equipment mechanics	517	517	11	7
Industrial machinery repairers	518	518	222	205
Machinery maintenance occupations	519	519	18	7
Household appliance and power tool repairers	526	526	14	14
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	534	534	71	114
Camera, watch, & musical instrument repairers	535	535	8	1
Locksmiths and safe repairers	536	536	8	11
Office machine repairers	538	538	25	20
Mechanical controls and valve repairers	539	539	16	6
Elevator installers and repairers	543	543	11	3
Millwrights	544	544	42	21
Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	547	547	132	131
Not specified mechanics and repairers	549	549	84	89
Brickmasons and stonemasons	563	563	28	42
Brickmason and stonemason apprentices	564	564	0	0
Tile setters, hard and soft	565	565	4	20
Carpet installers	566	566	14	32
Carpenters	567	567	181	307
Carpenter apprentices	569	569	3	0
Drywall installers	573	573	14	41
Electricians	575	575	201	239
Electrician apprentices	576	576	13	13
Electrical power installers and repairers	577	577	45	53
Painters, construction and maintenance	579	579	62	109
Paperhangers	583	583	5	2
Plasterers	584	584	13	8
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	585	585	149	144
Plumber, pipefitter, and steamfitter apprentices	587	587	2	5
Insulation workers	593	593	13	21
Sheetmetal duct installers	596	596	9	9
Structural metal workers	597	597	19	16

Drillers, earth	598	598	2	6
Drillers, oil well	614	614	31	9
Explosives workers	615	615	4	6
Mining machine operators	616	616	14	23
Tool and die makers	634	634	61	44
Tool and die maker apprentices	635	635	2	1
Precision assemblers, metal	636	636	3	16
Machinists	637	637	201	171
Machinist apprentices	639	639	2	1
Boilermakers	643	643	15	13
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners	644	644	6	5
Patternmakers and model makers, metal	645	645	3	4
Lay-out workers	646	646	10	1
Precious stones and metals workers (jewelers)	647	647	6	11
Engravers, metal	649	649	3	3
Sheet metal workers	653	653	58	37
Sheet metal worker apprentices	654	654	0	0
Miscellaneous precision metal workers	655	655	2	0
Patternmakers and model makers, wood	656	656	4	1
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters	657	657	13	13
Furniture and wood finishers	658	658	5	2
Miscellaneous precision woodworkers	659	659	0	1
Dressmakers	666	666	23	9
Tailors	667	667	17	8
Upholsterers	668	668	11	14
Shoe repairers	669	669	2	5
Miscellaneous precision apparel & fabric workers	673, 674	674	2	4
Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers	675	675	4	4
Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters	676	676	10	4
Optical goods workers	677	677	15	20
Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians	678	678	12	15
Bookbinders	679	679	9	7
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	683	683	72	114
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c.	684	684	10	10
Butchers and meat cutters	686	686	108	86
Bakers	687	687	35	35
Food batchmakers	688	688	8	8
Inspectors, testers, and graders	689	689	49	46
Adjusters and calibrators	693	693	3	2
Water and sewage treatment plant operators	694	694	16	20
Power plant operators	695	695	24	13
Stationary engineers	696	696	55	33
Miscellaneous plant and system operators	699	699	20	18
Rolling machine operators	707	707	6	5
Grinding, abrading, buffing, & polishing machine operators	709	709	42	32
Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food	766	766	46	29
Welders and cutters	783	783	187	192
Locomotive operating occupations	824	824	25	12
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	825	825	13	1

Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c.	826	826	5	2
Operating engineers	844	844	57	65
Longshore equipment operators	845	845	1	1
Hoist and winch operators	848	848	11	6
Crane and tower operators	849	849	38	29
Excavating and loading machine operators	853	853	24	28
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators	855	855	26	17

Class VIIa

Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales	283	283	4	8
Stock and inventory clerks	365	365	182	128
Launderers and ironers	403	403	0	0
Cooks, private household	404	404	2	1
Child care workers, private household	406	406	15	31
Private household cleaners and servants	407	407	52	82
Crossing guards	425	425	0	0
Guards and police, exc. public service	426	426	164	210
Protective service occupations, n.e.c.	427	427	6	9
Bartenders	434	434	76	69
Waiters and waitresses	435	435	181	225
Cooks	436, 437	436	242	533
Food counter, fountain and related occupations	438	438	19	35
Kitchen workers, food preparation	439	439	32	44
Waiters'/waitresses' assistants	443	443	45	79
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations	444	444	103	119
Health aides, except nursing	446	446	88	85
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	447	447	404	496
Maids and housemen	449	449	153	171
Janitors and cleaners	453	453	564	572
Elevator operators	454	454	9	3
Pest control occupations	455	455	7	18
Guides	463	461	3	0
Ushers	464	462	0	0
Public transportation attendants	465	463	20	0
Baggage porters and bellhops	466	464	4	14
Marine life cultivation workers	483	483	0	1
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	486	486	91	181
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	488	488	4	13
Fishers	498	498	4	1
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	588	588	6	17
Glaziers	589	589	15	14
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	594	594	0	2
Roofers	595	595	10	52
Construction trades, n.e.c.	599	599	48	57
Mining occupations, n.e.c.	617	617	25	12
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators	703	703	12	4
Lathe and turning machine operators	704	704	39	12
Milling and planing machine operators	705	705	6	1
Punching and stamping press machine operators	706	706	37	38

Drilling and boring machine operators	708	708	16	6
Forging machine operators	713	713	5	5
Numerical control machine operators	714	714	3	7
Misc. metal, plastic, stone, & glass mach. operators	715	715	15	12
Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c.	717	717	10	5
Molding and casting machine operators	719	719	35	26
Metal plating machine operators	723	723	26	13
Heat treating equipment operators	724	724	8	4
Misc. metal & plastic processing machine operators	725	725	4	3
Wood lathe, routing, & planing machine operators	726	726	4	2
Sawing machine operators	727	727	21	24
Shaping and joining machine operators	728	728	1	5
Nail and tacking machine operators	729	729	1	2
Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators	733	733	10	10
Printing machine operators	734	734	129	102
Photoengravers and lithographers	735	735	19	9
Typesetters and compositors	736	736	23	7
Miscellaneous printing machine operators	737	737	10	4
Winding and twisting machine operators	738	738	38	9
Knitting, looping, taping, & weaving machine operators	739	739	20	10
Textile cutting machine operators	743	743	2	2
Textile sewing machine operators	744	744	220	153
Shoe machine operators	745	745	25	3
Pressing machine operators	747	747	46	29
Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators	748	748	58	43
Miscellaneous textile machine operators	749	749	22	11
Cementing and gluing machine operators	753	753	9	9
Packaging and filling operators	754	754	144	111
Extruding and forming machine operators	755	755	19	10
Mixing and blending machine operators	756	756	48	51
Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators	757	757	21	15
Compressing and compacting machine operators	758	758	9	5
Painting and paint spraying machine operators	759	759	73	82
Roasting and baking machine operators, food	763	763	2	4
Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators	764	764	7	2
Folding machine operators	765	765	8	5
Crushing and grinding machine operators	768	768	17	9
Slicing and cutting machine operators	769	769	67	60
Motion picture projectionists	773	773	2	1
Photographic process machine operators	774	774	33	18
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	777	777	353	379
Machine operators, not specified	779	779	110	127
Solderers and brazers	784	784	12	11
Assemblers	785	785	362	344
Hand cutting and trimming occupations	786	786	12	6
Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations	787	787	10	5
Hand painters, coating, and decorating occupations	789	789	10	8
Hand engraving and printing occupations	793	793	2	2
Miscellaneous hand working occupations	795	795	16	5

Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners	796	796	246	170
Production testers	797	797	27	19
Production samplers and weighers	798	798	6	3
Graders, and sorters, exc. agricultural	799	799	25	43
Truck drivers	804, 805	804	753	842
Driver-sales workers	806	806	77	44
Bus drivers	808	808	90	84
Taxi cab drivers and chauffeurs	809	809	28	47
Parking lot attendants	813	813	5	14
Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c.	814	814	1	2
Sailors and deckhands	829	829	6	6
Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders	834	834	1	2
Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators	856	856	141	173
Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators	859	859	63	24
Helpers, mechanics and repairers	864	865	10	11
Helpers, construction trades	865	866	27	10
Helpers, surveyor	866	867	2	1
Helpers, extractive occupations	867	868	2	0
Construction laborers	869	869	137	242
Production helpers	873	874	29	14
Garbage collectors	875	875	18	19
Stevedores	876	876	10	6
Stock handlers and baggers	877	877	110	165
Machine feeders and offbearers	878	878	32	19
Freight, stocks, and material handlers, n.e.c.	883	883	164	186
Garage and service station related occupation	885	885	83	28
Vehicle washers and equipment washers	887	887	42	74
Hand packers and packagers	888	888	91	92
Laborers, except construction	889	889	349	341

Class VIIb

Farmers (except horticultural)	473	473		
Horticultural specialty Farmers	474	474		
Managers, Farms (except horticultural)	475	475		
Managers, Horticultural specialty Farmers	476	476		
Supervisors, farm workers	477	477		
Farm workers	479	479		
Nursery workers	484	484		
Supervisors, related agricultural occupations	485	485		
Animal caretakers, except farms	487	487		
Supervisors, forestry and logging workers	494	494		
Forestry workers, except logging	495	495		
Timber cutting and logging occupations	496	496		
Hunters and trappers	499	499		

* Employer size ≥ 25

** Employer size < 25

¹ COC80 is the value assigned to the occupation(s) in the (3-digit) occupational classification system used in the CPS for the Annual Demographic Supplement from 1982-1992. COC90 contains the corresponding values for the period 1993-2001.

² N1982 is the number of CPS respondents in the occupational category in 1982. N1998 is the corresponding value for 1998.

References Cited in the Supplement

- Abbot, Andrew. 1988. *The System of Professions: An Essay on the Expert Division of Labor*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Autor, David H., Lawrence F. Katz, and Alan B. Krueger. 1998. "Computing Inequality: Have Computers Changed the Labor Market?" *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 113:1169-1213.
- Erikson, Robert and John H. Goldthorpe. 1992. *The Constant Flux*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Erikson, Robert, John H. Goldthorpe, and Lucianne Portocarero. 1979. "Intergenerational Class Mobility in Three Western European Societies: England, France, and Sweden." *British Journal of Sociology* 30:415-30.
- Goldthorpe, John H. 1987. *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Britain. Second Edition*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Goldthorpe, John H. 2000. *On Sociology: Numbers, Narratives, and the Integration of Research and Theory*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Goldthorpe, John H. and Anthony Heath. 1992. *Revised Class Schema 1992*. Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends, Working Paper No. 13.
- Goldthorpe, John H. and Walter Müller. 1982. *Social Mobility and Class Formation in Industrial Nations: Proposal for a Comparative Research Project*. Oxford/Mannheim.
- Heath, Anthony, Roger Jowell, and John Curtice. 1985. *How Britain Votes*. London: Pergamon.
- Jaeger, David A. 1997. "Reconciling the Old and New Census Bureau Education Questions: Recommendations for Researchers." *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 15:300-309.
- Katz, Lawrence F. and David H. Autor. 1999. "Changes in the Wage Structure and Earnings Inequality." Pp. 1463-1555 in Orley C. Ashenfelter and David Card, eds., *Handbook of Labor Economics, Volume 3*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- Klein, Lawrence. 1962. *An introduction to econometrics*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall.
- Lerman, Robert I. 1997. "Reassessing Trends in U.S. Earnings Inequality." *Monthly Labor Review* December:17-25.

Manza, Jeff and Clem Brooks. 1999. *Social Cleavages and Political Change: Voter Alignments and U.S. Party Coalitions*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

U.S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census). 1989. "The Relationship between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems (Technical Paper 59)," Washington, DC : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Department of Labor. 1991. *Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition*. Chicago: VGM Career Horizons.

U.S. Department of Labor. 1998. *O*NET Dictionary of Occupational Titles*. Indianapolis: JIST Works, Inc.

Updated Tables

After publication, we discovered a coding discrepancy. In short, in some years of the CPS, white Hispanics were mistakenly included in the category white. Updated Tables 2 through A2 follow, based on a consistent definition of whites as non-Hispanic whites and blacks as non-Hispanic blacks. Although the point estimates are slightly different than those of the published paper, none of the conclusions or interpretations of the paper require revision or qualification.

Updated Table 2. Proportion of Full-time, Full-year White and Black Males in each Social Class for the Last Five Years of the Two Most Recent Economic Expansions

	White Males, Ages 18-64		Black Males, Ages 18-64	
	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000
I	.200	.217	.082	.098
II	.241	.241	.137	.164
IIIa	.062	.061	.086	.083
IIIb	.022	.025	.019	.031
IVab	.036	.033	.014	.019
IVc	.010	.008	.0003	.001
V	.077	.069	.067	.069
VI	.157	.152	.136	.127
VIIa	.186	.184	.449	.405
VIIb	.010	.011	.010	.005

Updated Table 3. Variations of a Linear Test for a Greater Relative Decline in the Race Gap in Classes V, VI, and VIIa than in Classes I, II, IIIa, and IIIb

	No Covariates			Human Capital and Demographic Covariates		Human Capital and Demographic Covariates Interacted with Class			
		Weights 1985-1989	Weights for 1996-2000		Weights 1985-89	Weights 1996-2000		Weights 1985-89	Weights 1996-2000
τ_I	-.193 (.212)	-.015 (.188)	-.077 (.118)	.037 (.189)	.004 (.178)	-.063 (.119)	.091 (.193)	.040 (.180)	-.017 (.128)
δ_{II}	.335 (.371)	.373 (.254)	.405 (.223)	.235 (.341)	.342 (.257)	.390 (.222)	.161 (.346)	.317 (.270)	.356 (.232)
δ_{IIIa}	.330 (.297)	.668 (.307)	.573 (.203)	.144 (.244)	.589 (.255)	.590 (.197)	.061 (.257)	.534 (.250)	.529 (.232)
δ_{IIIb}	.489 (.427)	.249 (.683)	.244 (.635)	.215 (.416)	-.081 (.466)	-.084 (.418)	.188 (.396)	.075 (.480)	.040 (.456)
δ_V	1.414 (.334)	1.043 (.245)	1.050 (.217)	1.137 (.288)	.860 (.303)	.846 (.249)	1.092 (.288)	.876 (.305)	.859 (.254)
δ_{VI}	.547 (.284)	.571 (.248)	.741 (.212)	.424 (.294)	.495 (.237)	.672 (.196)	.378 (.299)	.500 (.241)	.675 (.207)
δ_{VIIa}	.779 (.194)	.513 (.251)	.567 (.195)	.373 (.180)	.402 (.229)	.446 (.160)	.384 (.174)	.412 (.218)	.458 (.157)
Average decline in the race-gap within classes V, VI, and VIIa	.720 (.071)	.694 (.095)	.709 (.099)	.681 (.080)	.590 (.110)	.592 (.108)	.709 (.075)	.636 (.112)	.648 (.115)
Average decline in classes V, VI, and VIIa relative to classes I, II, IIIa, and IIIb	.625 (.115)	.387 (.206)	.480 (.172)	.496 (.095)	.373 (.222)	.431 (.162)	.516 (.093)	.364 (.219)	.433 (.170)
P-value for relative decline	<.001	.077	.012	<.001	.110	.016	<.001	.113	.020

Note: Standard errors are in parentheses and are robust, heteroskedastic-consistent standard errors, further adjusted for the clustering of respondents within CPS years. All coefficients and standard errors are multiplied by 100. The average decline is stipulated to be the linear combination of coefficients:

$[(\tau_I + \delta_V) + (\tau_I + \delta_{VI}) + (\tau_I + \delta_{VIIa})]/3$, and the relative decline is stipulated to be the linear combination of coefficients:

$[(\tau_I + \delta_V) + (\tau_I + \delta_{VI}) + (\tau_I + \delta_{VIIa})]/3 - [\tau_I + (\tau_I + \delta_{II}) + (\tau_I + \delta_{IIIa}) + (\tau_I + \delta_{IIIb})]/4$. The P-value is for a two-tailed test where the null hypothesis is that the relative decline is 0. Within each panel, the Ns for the models in the first through third columns are 407,981, 401,956, and 400,466.

Table 4. Selection-Adjusted Linear Tests for a Greater Relative Decline in the Race Gap in Classes V, VI, and VIIa

	No Covariates			Human Capital and Demographic Covariates		Human Capital and Demographic Covariates Interacted with Class			
		Weights 1985-89	Weights 1996-2000	Weights 1985-89	Weights 1996-2000	Weights 1985-89	Weights 1996-2000	Weights 1996-2000	
τ_I	-.280 (.225)	-.161 (.215)	-.212 (.156)	-.119 (.212)	-.093 (.215)	-.161 (.174)	-.069 (.214)	-.040 (.229)	-.133 (.186)
δ_{II}	.404 (.377)	.520 (.365)	.602 (.365)	.338 (.367)	.530 (.374)	.560 (.374)	.313 (.359)	.495 (.384)	.558 (.375)
δ_{IIIa}	.200 (.345)	.705 (.374)	.645 (.274)	.070 (.273)	.631 (.305)	.615 (.211)	.044 (.291)	.568 (.314)	.554 (.222)
δ_{IIIb}	.907 (.385)	.663 (.506)	.625 (.554)	.460 (.387)	.215 (.404)	.085 (.418)	.532 (.397)	.359 (.406)	.203 (.416)
δ_V	1.434 (.344)	1.198 (.326)	1.022 (.195)	1.150 (.321)	.984 (.312)	.824 (.213)	1.203 (.325)	1.009 (.328)	.872 (.235)
δ_{VI}	.659 (.275)	.752 (.253)	.886 (.218)	.543 (.298)	.683 (.267)	.832 (.241)	.540 (.310)	.661 (.284)	.852 (.263)
δ_{VIIa}	.719 (.226)	.506 (.265)	.567 (.188)	.418 (.205)	.397 (.248)	.459 (.174)	.456 (.202)	.397 (.252)	.498 (.181)
Average decline in the race-gap within classes V, VI, and VIIa	.657 (.059)	.658 (.090)	.613 (.113)	.585 (.069)	.595 (.095)	.544 (.115)	.664 (.068)	.649 (.094)	.608 (.111)
Average decline in classes V, VI, and VIIa relative to classes I, II, IIIa, and IIIb	.560 (.118)	.347 (.174)	.357 (.164)	.487 (.110)	.344 (.159)	.390 (.146)	.511 (.111)	.334 (.151)	.412 (.143)
P-value for relative decline	<.001	.062	.043	<.001	.044	.016	<.001	.040	.010

Note: See Table 3. Within each panel, the Ns for the models in the first through third columns are 416,255, 411,206, and 408,451.

Table A1. Distribution of the Population of White and Black Males Across Types of Labor Market Participation

	White Males, Ages 18-64				Black Males, Ages 18-64			
	Proportion of CPS Sample		Mean Years Education		Proportion of CPS Sample		Mean Years Education	
	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000
Worked One or More Weeks Last Year								
Full-time, Full-year	.665	.690	13.51	13.77	.497	.528	12.41	12.91
Full-time, Part-year	.156	.118	12.63	13.07	.175	.124	11.83	12.43
Part-time, Full-year	.033	.037	13.09	13.28	.029	.033	11.87	12.51
Part-time, Part-year	.046	.039	12.83	13.08	.065	.044	11.51	12.19
Other* (full-time and less than \$50/week earnings)	.004	.005	12.61	12.75	.003	.004	11.29	12.35
Worked Zero Weeks Last Year								
Could Not Find Work	.008	.005	11.24	12.50	.037	.020	11.13	11.65
Disabled	.034	.043	10.04	11.28	.083	.099	9.14	10.89
Keeping House	.002	.004	11.69	12.54	.004	.012	10.92	11.42
Retired	.033	.032	11.89	12.91	.025	.025	9.65	11.71
In School Full-Year	.010	.014	13.74	13.36	.029	.031	12.63	12.47
Other	.004	.005	11.82	12.57	.014	.017	10.62	11.56
Incarcerated	.006	.010			.042	.069		

Table A2. Breakdown of Specific Components of Estimator E4 by Class and Time Period

	$\lambda^w(c)$		$\lambda^b(c)$		$\theta^b(c)$		Log weekly earnings of Black, FTFY Workers		Log weekly earnings of Black, FTPY Workers	
	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000	1985-1989	1996-2000
I	.914	.926	.912	.918	.893	.892	6.80	6.90	6.35	6.56
II	.890	.906	.892	.882	.874	.858	6.44	6.51	6.26	6.35
IIIa	.837	.852	.818	.823	.805	.800	6.27	6.36	5.93	5.86
IIIb	.744	.783	.649	.775	.631	.753	5.96	6.05	5.57	5.80
V	.883	.896	.876	.892	.856	.859	6.42	6.54	6.19	6.00
VI	.746	.817	.716	.809	.694	.767	6.28	6.33	5.99	6.14
VIIa	.697	.771	.709	.772	.674	.706	6.05	6.08	5.75	5.83