

SwedPop Documentation

Principles of Coding Swedish Historic Occupations

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Introduction

One of the primary objectives of the national research infrastructure SwedPop is to provide harmonized and linked historical population data from Sweden's major historical databases for scholarly use. As part of this initiative, all occupational titles within the SwedPop databases have been standardized to ensure consistency in research, thereby establishing a Swedish framework for coding and classifying occupations up to approximately 1950.

The SwedPop system for encoding occupational titles is based on the international classification scheme HISCO—Historical International Standard Classification of Occupations (Leeuwen et al., 2001)—which enables a comparable categorization of occupational titles across different periods, languages, and national contexts. This system also supports further classification into social class and status schemes, offering significant analytical value for researchers examining socioeconomic stratification and its relationship to demographic variables.

The purpose of this documentation is to provide an overview of the historical context in which occupational data were recorded in Swedish sources, outline the principles guiding the coding process, and illustrate the application of these principles through examples. In addition, key methodological considerations in the extensive process of harmonizing historical occupational data will be discussed.

Historic occupations

Research on Swedish historical occupations will be significantly facilitated by the harmonization achieved through the SwedPop infrastructure. Nevertheless, several critical considerations must be addressed when conducting analyses. This background section highlights key issues, including challenges associated with sources spanning more than three centuries, the underlying purposes for recording individuals' occupations, the role of contextual factors in determining coding decisions, and the substantial regional variation in the frequency of occupational records.

Sources

Occupational information is derived from multiple historical sources forming the foundation of SwedPop data, including censuses, taxation records, and church registers maintained by the minister. Some of these sources extend across a 300-year period, during which instructions regarding the recording of occupations evolved considerably. In many cases, the primary purpose of documenting occupations was not to capture occupational details per se, but rather to situate individuals within social and legal frameworks. Attributes such as social status, property ownership, economic position, and employment were often recorded to define roles, responsibilities, and rights. Consequently, certain information in these sources pertains to titles, attributes, educational qualifications, or economic circumstances rather than strictly occupational designations.

Three centuries of context

Occupations are inherently tied to specific temporal and geographical contexts. Over a span of 300 years, occupational roles frequently changed in both content and meaning. Therefore, accurate analysis requires precise knowledge of the time and place at which an occupation was recorded, as these contextual factors are essential for correct interpretation.

Frequency

There is considerable variation in the frequency of occupational recording across different time periods and geographical contexts. For example, in certain parishes around 1800, up to 95% of individuals lack a registered occupation, whereas in another parish during the same period, only 7% of occupational records are missing. Such discrepancies in reporting likely reflect contextual factors, which researchers must carefully consider when analyzing the data.

From a population perspective, occupational information is incomplete. Historically, the household served as the primary unit of record, and occupational titles were typically documented for the head of household—most often a male individual. Consequently, women's occupations, particularly those of married women, are frequently absent from official sources.

The process of harmonization

The extensive process of harmonization of occupational titles involves crucial decisions and choices before the title is finally encoded. Decisions include assessing abbreviations, words written separately that should (or should not) be held together in one title, considering which code is most likely when there are ambiguities, and so on. It is difficult to establish to what extent uncertainty is allowed in the harmonization process. Staff's knowledge of data and sources, as well as documentation of methods are key to ensure quality and transparency to the user.

Standardizing occupational titles

Coding is performed on standardized occupational titles, so the first step in the harmonization process is to determine standard names on the occupational titles that are recorded in the sources.

Abbreviations are common and although most of them are unproblematic, some demand a certain amount of consideration. There is a notable correlation between the frequency of an occupation and the tendency to use abbreviations, a factor that influences the selection of the appropriate standardized name.

Examples of unproblematic abbreviations:

- 'Arb.' = arbetare (worker)
- 'P.' = if female person: piga (domestic servant)

Examples of abbreviations with multiple meanings:

- 'Dr.' = if male person: dräng (farmhand), doktor (doctor).
- 'St. dr.' = if male person: statdräng (bond servant), stalldräng (stable boy), stationsdräng (station boy).

Standardization is applied on single text strings without considering the broader contextual meaning of occupational titles. For instance, the abbreviation 'Dr.' is standardized as 'Dräng' (farm hand) because of its high frequency in the sources, although it is also an abbreviation of 'Doctor'. Consequently, when examining standardized occupational titles in isolation, researchers may encounter seemingly implausible professional careers that in fact are, in fact, artifacts of standardized abbreviations. An individual appearing to have held both positions doctor and farmhand, may represent a contextual ambiguity that requires careful interpretation by the researcher.

The information on occupations can hold many different elements, out of which some are irrelevant for the occupational title and are left out from the standardized name. Examples of such omitted elements are: civil status ("*married* farm servant"), kinship relations ("*farmer's son out of wedlock*"), nationality ("*danish* sailor"), geographical references ("*soldier in Tuna*"), age descriptions ("*young* weaver") and employment status ("*substitute* worker").

Other elements in occupational titles, adding essential information for the subsequent coding are included in the standardisation. Some examples: specific locations of work ("Captain at the Royal Swedish Army of Västerbotten" is standardized to "Army captain", and "Captain onboard merchant fleet in Göteborg" is standardized to "Merchant fleet captain") and hierarchy or order of priority ("first bookkeeper", "ordinary midwife").

The user should be aware of the complexity of historical occupational titles and take due measures to ensure correctness when utilizing them.

HISCO coding

The SwedPop encoding of occupational titles are based on the principles of the Historical International Standard Classification of Occupations, HISCO, (van Leeuwen et al., 2002). In general, the SwedPop principles follow those of the HISCO standard, except from principles 1 and 6, which describe occupational titles with optional codes.

HISCO principle 1: “If more than one possible meaning existed, a number of alternative coding options were identified.”

HISCO principle 6: “If an occupational title refers to a multitude of possible occupations” the code 99999 was given.

SwedPop principle: The most likely code is chosen. A list of alternative options will be published in a later version.

Ambiguity of occupational titles can be referred to three main circumstances: contextuality, vagueness and gendered occupations.

Contextual ambiguity—arising from temporal or geographical circumstances—is not always critical for the research focus, as many ambiguous titles are coded within the same minor group or even the same unit group. Consequently, their placement in social class schemes such as HISCLASS remains unaffected. For example, the occupational title *brännare* can be classified in at least four ways, all within minor group 7, with two falling under unit group 77.

Ambiguity due to vagueness differs from contextual ambiguity in that vague titles may span multiple domains, resulting in classifications across different minor or major groups. For instance, the occupational title *adjunct* may be coded within either the ecclesiastical or educational domain.

Finally, ambiguity caused by gender-specific occupations is characterized by roles historically restricted to one gender, often reinforced by legal barriers. Gendered ambiguities are relatively rare and can typically be resolved during the of harmonization through source verification. Examples included are ecclesiastical positions and military officer roles. Legal restrictions preventing Swedish women from holding ecclesiastic positions, such as minister or vicar, were abolished in 1958, while barriers to military positions were removed in 1981, though certain requirements persisted until 1994. Cases where gendered occupations are accurately recorded in sources but implausible in reality are left for researchers to address.

Coding principles

SwedPop has established the following common coding principles in order to ensure consistency and transparency in the coding process:

- Coding adheres to the HISCO standard as outlined by van Leeuwen et al. (2002).
- Coding is performed on standardized occupational titles.
- The assigned code reflects the occupation’s primary activity.
- A value for STATUS is set when the occupational title conveys information regarding orientation of work, ownership or artisanship.
- A value for RELATION is set when the occupational title contains information about family relations, temporal information, honorary or voluntary activities or economic incapacity. If the occupational title carries more than one RELATION, the value is set based on an order of priority.
- A value for PRODUCT is set when the occupational title is HISCO-coded as 21220, 21320, 21330, 21340, 22320, 22330, 22340, 41020, 41025, 41030, 42220, 42230, 43130, 43200, 43220, 43230, 45120, 45125, 45130, 45220 or 99930 and contains information about what is produced or traded.
- Coding is performed with close reference to allocation in HISCLASS.
- Occupational titles that are described in Nyström et al. (1996) are coded as artisanship.

Coding examples

As clarification to the decisions involved when choosing between HISCO codes for an occupational title, or whether there should be a STATUS value, an overview of codes for occupational titles is provided.

Managers and manufactory owners

Managers without information on business or trade.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Föreståndare	21000	-9	-9	-9

Managers with some information on business or trade, not production.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Verkstadsföreståndare	21110	-9	-9	-9
Ladugårdsföreståndare	21230	-9	-9	-9

Managers within large scale business with information on what is produced.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Skofabriksföreståndare	21220	-9	-9	29
Charkuterifabriksdisponent	21220	-9	-9	21

Managers within professional/technical occupations.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Apoteksföreståndare	6710	31	-9	-9
Seminarierektor	13940	31	-9	-9
Gymnastikdirektör	21490	-9	-9	-9
Kyrkoföreståndare	14990	31	-9	-9
Musikdirektör	17130	31	-9	-9

Managers within sales, catering and lodging.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Cigarraffärsföreståndare	21340	-9	-9	25
Köksföreståndare	21430	-9	-9	-9

Managers within specific business or trade.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Kvarnföreståndare	77120	31	-9	-9

Supervisors, foremen and inspectors

Supervisory function without information on business or trade.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Förman	22000	-9	-9	-9
Inspektör	22000	-9	-9	-9
Verkmästare	22610	-9	-9	-9

Supervisory function with information on business or trade. If something is produced, it is on industrial scale.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Kontorsföreståndare	22110	-9	-9	-9
Chokladfabriksverkmästare	22665	-9	-9	-9

Supervisory function within specific business or trade. If something is produced, it is not on industrial scale. Tasks within the profession is carried out to some degree.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Bageriföreståndare	77610	31	-9	-9
Bageriförman	77610	31	-9	-9
Lagerchef	97145	31	-9	-9
Pianoverkmästare	94170	31	-9	-9

Owners and working proprietors

In many cases, the HISCO code provides information of ownership or proprietary relations. The use of STATUS value is largely dependent on minor group classification.

Owner of large scale industrial production

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Skofabriksidkare	21220	11	-9	29

Working proprietors in sales, catering or lodging

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Fruktaffärsinnehavare	41030	-9	-9	1
Caféidkare	51050	-9	-9	-9
Hotellinnehavare	51020	-9	-9	-9

Owner of specific artisan or trade

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Bageriägare	77610	11	-9	-9
Skomakeriidkare	80110	11	-9	-9

Farmers

Setting STATUS values on farming titles is complicated since they are highly contextual in time and space. It is also problematic to determine the size of land that is being cultivated based on the occupational title. The principle is to use STATUS values only for undisputable titles.

Occupational title without information on ownership does not have STATUS value

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Bonde	61110	-9	-9	-9
Jordbrukare	61110	-9	-9	-9
Åbo	61110	-9	-9	-9

Occupational title with information on ownership or lease-holding has STATUS value

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Hemmansägare	61110	11	-9	-9
Skattebonde	61110	11	-9	-9
Jordbruksarrendator	61110	12	-9	-9
Arrendator	61110	12	-9	-9

Occupational title with information on small scale farming but without information on ownership, has no STATUS value

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Torpare	61115	-9	-9	-9
Torpareåbo	61115	-9	-9	-9

Occupational title with information on small scale farming and information on ownership or lease-holding, has STATUS value

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Småbruksägare	61115	11	-9	-9
Torplägenhetsbrukare	61115	12	-9	-9

Workers

Coding occupational titles for workers follows the principle of setting STATUS values depending on the affiliation to artisan occupations.

Occupational title with the specification '-worker' that is not artisan has no STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Arbetare	99900	-9	-9	-9
Cementarbetare	95210	-9	-9	-9
Cementfabriksarbetare	99930	-9	-9	37

Occupational titles within artisans with the suffix '-worker' has STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Garveriarbetare	76145	32	-9	-9
Väveriarbetare	75400	32	-9	-9
Plåtslageriarbetare	87310	32	-9	-9

Masters and apprentices

The suffixes '-master-' and '-apprentice' are common among the Swedish historic occupational titles, but their meanings are quite disparate depending on the occupation. In order to use correct STATUS values, a set of rules based on affiliation with artisans and supervisory functions are used.

Occupational title with the suffix '-master' in artisan occupations has STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Skomakaremästare	80110	21	-9	-9
Bagaremästare	77610	21	-9	-9
Bageriverkmästare	77610	31	-9	-9

Occupational title with the suffix '-master' that is not an artisan occupation has no STATUS value when it is classified in minor group 22.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Fabriksmästare	22610	-9	-9	-9
Verkmästare	22610	-9	-9	-9
Skofabriksverkmästare	22670	-9	-9	-9

Occupational title with the suffix '-master' that is neither an artisan occupation, nor has supervisory functions, has no STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Vaktmästare	55130	-9	-9	-9

Occupational title with the suffix '-apprentice' that is not an artisan occupation has STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Verkstadslärling	84100	33	-9	-9

Occupational title with the suffix '-apprentice' that is an artisan occupation has STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Skomakarelärling	80110	23	-9	-9

Students, trainees and aspirants

Coding titles for education or training is difficult because of considerably changing educational and other requirements during the 300 year that the sources cover. In general, students, trainees and aspirants within occupations that without reasonable doubt require a higher education has STATUS value for higher degree

education. Occupations that don't require a higher education has STATUS value that indicate a subordinate level within the occupation.

General titles in education or higher education

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Seminariestuderande	-1	41	-9	-9
Elev	-1	-9	-9	-9

Student titles in higher education.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Lantmäterieleve	3020	41	-9	-9
Arkitektstuderande	2120	41	-9	-9

Training titles in other occupations.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Sockerfabrikselev	99930	33	-9	23
Bagareelev	77630	33	-9	-9
Postbiträdeaspirant	33170	33	-9	-9

Assistants and aids

Occupational titles with information on assistant or aiding tasks and duties are largely dependent on whether the HISCO code accommodate the information or not.

Occupational title with suffix meaning '-assistant' or '-aid' with main tasks and duties that are subordinate of the occupation has STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Lantmäteribiträde	3020	33	-9	-9

Occupational title with suffix meaning '-assistant' or '-aid' with main tasks and duties that are accommodated by the HISCO code has no STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Kassabiträde	33135	-9	-9	-9
Apoteksassistent	6810	-9	-9	-9
Apoteksgosse	59950	-9	-9	-9

Occupational title with suffix meaning '-assistant' or '-aid' within artisan occupations has STATUS value.

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Garveribiträde	76145	33	-9	-9
Bagerihjälpe	77610	33	-9	-9

Additional information in the source's occupational fields

The occupational fields in the sources contain a wealth of information that is not directly related to an occupation, but rather descriptions of economic, social or civil status. They are coded differently depending on information and context. Information that doesn't have a code with exact match or meaning, or can be coded in different ways, are illustrated here.

Title and description	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
<i>Inhyser</i> (lodger) is not an occupation, rather a legal position that varies between time, place and age categories. It is not univocally a sign that the person is living in someone's household or a sign of poverty. It can be a note that the person doesn't own their house or dwelling, or is living on someone else's land.	-1	-9	-9	-9
Titles describing poverty has STATUS value 'poor' Example: Fattighjon, understödstagare, sockenhjon, tiggare.	-1	13	-9	-9
Status 12 (tenant) is only used for agrarian titles with HISCO-code 61110.				
Example: Kvarnarrendator	77120	-9	-9	-9
Example: Jordbruksarrendator	61110	12	-9	-9
Information that is not an occupation. Example: FD barnhusbarn, fånge	-1	-9	-9	-9
Unemployment is coded as HISCO= -2, but when there is an occupational title together with information about unemployment, it is coded with the occupational title's HISCO-code and RELATION value 'former'. Example: Sömmerska utan anställning, arbetslös sömmerska	79510	-9	21	-9
Due to implications of the allocation in HISCLASS, certain combinations of HISCO and STATUS must not occur: Example: HISCO= -1, STATUS= 11				

Subsidiary information, RELATION

SwedPop handles information which belongs to dimensions of RELATION in conformity with the HISCO standard. In cases where an occupational title contains more than one dimension of relation, the priority rules are:

1. Family relations (wife/widow, son, daughter, other male relative, other female relative)
2. Temporal relations (former/retired, future)
3. Voluntary, honorary
4. Physical or mental disability
5. Homeworker

Divorced

Marital or civil statuses are not parameters for occupational titles and are given codes for non-occupations. However, when a woman has the occupational title of her husband whom she has divorced, marital status is required. In practice, the occupational title is a former wife, which the HISCO system can't contain. Therefore, an occupational title containing divorced + husband's title is coded as RELATION=11 (wife, widow). In these cases, the standardized occupational title starts with 'Frånskild', which can be filtered out and handled as needed.

Examples illustrating dimensions of RELATION:

Occupational title	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
FD mjölnaregesäll	77120	22	21	-9
FD mjölnaregesällhustru	77120	22	11	-9
Frånskild mjölnaregesällhustru	77120	22	11	-9
FD pastorsyster	14120	-9	15	-9
Tillträdande hemmansägare	61110	11	22	-9
Tillträdande hemmansägareson	61110	11	12	-9
FD frukthandlaredotter	41030	-9	13	1

Standardizing and coding unclear and non-occupations

Information that is not occupational titles or incomplete titles are commonly recorded in the sources. They are not always given standard names that match the content of the text, instead they have general standard names that reflect an overarching content of the information.

Type of information	Standard name	HISCO	STATUS	RELATION	PRODUCT
Civil status, relationship, health, ethnicity (not an occupation) Example: Wife, parent, fosterchild, hospitalized, italian	Ej yrke	-1	-9	-9	-9
Occupational title with wrong gender (unclear occupation) Titles that belongs to man or woman, fex. suffix -son for a woman or -daughter for a man	Oklart yrke	99999	-9	-9	-9
Incomplete title (unclear occupation) Example: Dit., gar	Oklart yrke	99999	-9	-9	-9
Incomplete title (standardized but impossible to determine a code) Express	Express	99999	-9	-9	-9

Artisan occupations

The following list contains occupations described as artisan occupations by Nyström et al. (1996). Occupational titles with an asterisk (*) are not coded as artisan occupations.

Apotekare	Fatmakare	Hampspinnare
Arkitekt	Filhuggare	Handskmakare
Armborstmakare	Filtberedare	Handsömmerska
Badarmästare	Fiolmakare	Harneskmakare
Bagare	Fjädermakare	Hattmakare
Barberare	Fleurist	Hattstofferare
Bardskärare	Florist	Herrfrisör
Barkare	Fodralmakare	Herrskräddare
Bildhuggare	Formare	Hjulmakare
Bildsnidare	Fotograf	Hornskedmakare
Bleckslagare	Frisör	Hovslagare
Plåtslagare	Fällberedare	Hyskmakare
Blockmakare	Fällmakare	Hårbeterska
Boettmakare	Fältskär	Häktmakare
Bokbindare	Färgare	Ingenjör
Boktryckare	Förgyllare	Instrumentmakare
Borstbindare	Galjonsbildhuggare	Jacquardvävare
Brukssmed	Garvare	Juvelerare
Bryggare	Gelbgjutare	Järnbärare
Buntmakare	Gipsgjutare	Järngjutare
Bygdesmed	Gitarrbyggare	Kakelugnsmakare
Bysmed	Gjutare	Kalkbrännare
Byggmästare	Glasblåsare	Kammakare
Byggnadssnickare	Glasgravör	Kanngjutare
Båtbyggare	Glas målare	Karamellkokare
Bälgmakare	Glasmästare	Kardmakare
Bältare	Glasslipare	Karduansmakare
Remslagare	Glättare	Kattunstryckare
Remsnidare	Golvläggare	Keramiker
Bössmakare	Grafiker	Kistsmed
Charkuterist	Gravör	Kittelflickare
Cigarettmakare	Grovarbetare*	Kittelsmed
Cigarrmakare	Grovsmed	Klensmed
Ciselör	Grundläggare	Klingsmed
Damastvävare	Grytgjutare	Klockgjutare
Damfrisör	Grytstöpare	Klädesmakare
Damskräddare	Guldarbetare	Klädesvävare
Dekopör	Gulddragare	Knappmakare
Dragare	Guldslagare	Knivsmed
Drejare	Guldsmed	Kokillgjutare
Ebenist	Silversmed	Kolare
Etsare	Guskare	Kompassmakare
Farmaceut	Gördelmakare	Konditor

Konservator	Pansarmakare	Skolappare
Konstförvant	Pappersmakare	Lappsomakare
Konstgjutare	Pappersmästare	Skomakare
Konstsmed	Paraplymakare	Skorstensfejare
Konterfejare	Parkettläggare	Skräddare
Kopparslagare	Pastejbagare	Skyltmålare
Koppartryckare	Pastellör	Skärslipare
Korgmakare	Penselmakare	Slaktare
Kransågåre	Pergamentmakare	Slipstenshuggare
Kritpipmakare	Perukmakare	Smed
Krukmakare	Pianobyggare	Snickare
Kvarnstenshuggare	Pipmakare	Snörmakare
Kvastmakare	Pistolsmed	Sockerbagare
Körsnär	Pistolmakare	Sotare
Köttmånglare	Pitscherstickare	Spegelmakare
Lackerare	Sillgravör	Spiksmed
Laggare	Plattsättare	Spinnrocksmakare
Laggkärlsmakare	Plysare	Sporrmakare
Liesmed	Plåtslagare	Sporrsmed
Likkistmakare	Possementmakare	Sprutmakare
Linvävare	Pumpmakare	Stavhuggare
Litograf	Pungmakare	Stegmakare
Logarvare	Pälssömmerska	Stengravör
Lådmakare	Rammakare	Stenhuggare
Låssmed	Remslagare	Stenslipare
Lästmakare	Remsnidare	Stensättare
Madrassmakare	Repslagare	Stickare
Manufaktursmed	Rotgjutare	Stickerska
Masmästare	Räfsmakare	Stilgjutare
Mastmakare	Rödfärgare	Stoffvävare
Metalltryckare	Rödfärgsmålare	Stolmakare
Mjölhare	Rörmokare	Strumpvävare
Modellsnickare	Rörsmed	Strumpstickare
Modellbyggare	Sadelmakare	Stuckatör
Modellör	Saxsmed	Styckgjutare
Modist	Schatullmakare	Stålbågsmed
Mundör	Segelmakare	Stålgravör
Murare	Sejlar	Svarvare
Maskininstrumentmakare	Senkelmakare	Svärdfejare
Målare	Serigraf	Sågtillverkare
Mältare	Sidenväware	Sämskmakare
Mässingslagare	Skeppsbyggare	Sättare
Möbelsnickare	Skeppstimmerman	Tagelberedare
Nålmakare	Skidtillverkare	Taktäckare
Oljeslagare	Skinnare	Takläggare
Optiker	Skinnskräddare	Tapetmakare
Orgelbyggare	Skoflickare	Tapettryckare
Ornamentbildhuggare	Skobötare	Tapetmålare

Tapetserare
Tegelslagare
Tenngjutare
Tillskärare
Timmerman
Tjärbrännare
Tobaksspinnare
Toffelmakare
Torkare
Tryckare
Tråddragare
Träbildhuggare

Träskomakare
Träsnidare
Trätoffelmakare
Tunnbindare
Tygmästare
Tygtryckare
Typograf
Urmakare
Vagnmakare
Vagnmålare
Vantmakare
Vapensmed

Vermästare
Verktygsmakare
Vindragare
Vitgarvare
Vågmästare
Vägare
Välsare
Vävare
Vävskedmakare
Vävskyttelmakare
Överskärare

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