Online Appendix

The Value of Leisure Synchronization

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Table A1. Descriptive Statistics

	Couples without children		Couples with children		All	
	(1) Spouse self-empl.	(2) Spouse employee	(3) Spouse self-empl.	(4) Spouse employee	(5) Spouse self-empl.	(6) Spouse employee
Education						
College (3 years or more)	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.26
College (2 years dipl.)	0.13	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.21
High school dipl.	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.20
Vocational secondary	0.30	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.23
End of middle school dipl.	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
No dipl.	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06
Age						
Age less than 30	0.06	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05
Age 30-39	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.28	0.19	0.25
Age 40-49	0.10	0.13	0.43	0.44	0.32	0.35
Age 50-59	0.51	0.43	0.28	0.24	0.35	0.29
Age 60 or more	0.24	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.06
Industry						
Agriculture	0.25	0.14	0.24	0.11	0.24	0.12
Food industry	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01
Other manufacturing ind	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04
Construction	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.15
Retail	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.14
Transportation	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Finance	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Real estate	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hotel and catering	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.31
Health, education, public adm.	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.16
Unknown	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Observations	30,320	44,280	63,010	113,330	93,330	157,610

Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 1. Columns (1), (3) and (5) refers to the subsample of self-employed whose spouse is self-employed while column (2), (4) and (6) refers to the subsample of those whose spouse is an employee. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Table A2. Synchronization of Days of Leave in Couples with and without Children

	Probability to take a day off		
	All	Male	Female
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A : without children			
When spouse takes a day off	0.493	0.433	0.624
When spouse works	0.067	0.050	0.091
Number of observations	74,600	45,850	28,750
Panel B : with children			
When spouse takes a day off	0.462	0.393	0.619
When spouse works	0 .080	0.049	0.125
Number of observations	176,340	108,195	68,145

Note: the table refers to the same working sample as Table 1.
Reading: Among couples without children, the probability that self-employed workers take a day off work is 0.493 when their spouses are off work, but only 0.067 when their spouses are not off work.

Table A3. The Impact of a Day Off Taken by the Spouse on Own Probability to Take a Day Off: Instrumental Variable Estimates (Main Strategy).

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Spouse does not work	0.342	0.255	0.494
	(0.112)	(0.119)	(0.190)
Observations	74,600	45,850	28,750
Mean dep. var.	0.148	0.132	0.174
Panel B: with children			
Spouse does not work	0.281	0.424	0.046
	(0.098)	(0.111)	(0.146)
Observations	176,340	108,195	68,145
Mean dep. var.	0.159	0.130	0.205

Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 1. It shows the results of regressing a variable indicating that they do not work on a dummy variable indicating that their spouse does not work, using the interaction between the dummy variable indicating that the spouse is an employee and the dummy variable indicating that the observation day is a public holiday as an instrumental variable. The control variables are the same as in Table 1 (except for the excluded instrument). Column (1) shows the results for the full sample, while col. (2) and (3) show the results for the male and female subsamples. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Table A4. Public Holidays and the Probability of Self-employed Spouse Taking a Day Off (Sample Excluding Agricultural and Construction Sectors).

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.173	0.183	0.169
	(0.029)	(0.035)	(0.036)
Nb. pub. hol. on same week x spouse employee	0.051	0.065	0.047
	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.027)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.014	0.008	0.023
	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	-0.003	0.002	-0.007
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Observations	53,735	29,655	24,080
Mean dep. var.	0.197	0.214	0.175
Panel B: with children			
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.106	0.107	0.113
	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Nb. pub. hol. on same week x spouse employee	0.088	0.106	0.067
	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.017)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.018	0.024	0.012
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	0.003	0.008	-0.004
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Observations	127,680	69,225	58,455
Mean dep. var.	0.208	0.233	0.178

Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 1 excluding agriculture and construction. It shows the results of regressing a variable indicating that their spouses do not work on a given weekday *d* on variables indicating (1) that *d* is a public holiday, (2) the number of public holidays falling on the same week as *d* (but not on *d*), (3) the number of public holidays falling on adjacent weeks, (4) the number of public holidays falling within the remainder of the one-year interval surrounding *d*, as well as the interactions between these 4 variables and a dummy indicating that spouses are employees. Only the 4 regression coefficients corresponding to these interaction variables are reported in the table (panel A referring to the sub-sample without children and panel B to the sub-sample with children). Additional controls include full sets of day of the week, week of the year, and year of observation fixed effects, as well as controls for school holidays, education, age and gender. We also include a set of ten industry dummy variables and their interactions with the dummy variable indicating that *d* is a public holiday. Column (1) shows the results for the full sample, while col. (2) and (3) show the results for the male and female subsamples. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Table A5. Public Holidays and the Probability of Self-employed Taking a Day Off (Sample Excluding Agricultural and Construction Sectors)

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.092	0.069	0.107
	(0.030)	(0.034)	(0.039)
Nb. pub. hol. on week x spouse employee	0.011	-0.005	0.019
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.024)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.018	0.014	0.022
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.016)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	0.004	0.002	0.005
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Observations	53,735	29,655	24,080
Mean dep. var.	0.171	0.152	0.195
Panel B: with children			
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.035	0.063	-0.002
	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Nb. pub. hol. on week x spouse employee	0.038	0.041	0.028
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.018)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.008	0.015	-0.008
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	-0.000	-0.002	-0.001
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Observations	127,680	69,225	58,455
Mean dep. var.	0.182	0.145	0.226

Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 1 excluding agriculture and construction. It shows the results of regressing a variable indicating that they do not work on a given weekday *d* on variables indicating (1) that *d* is a public holiday, (2) the number of public holidays falling on the same week as *d* (but not on *d*), (3) the number of public holidays falling on adjacent weeks, (4) the number of public holidays falling within the remainder of the one-year interval surrounding *d*, as well as the interactions between these 4 variables and a dummy indicating that spouses are employees. Only the 4 regression coefficients corresponding to these interaction variables are reported in the table (panel A referring to the sub-sample without children and panel B to the sub-sample with children). Additional controls include full sets of day of the week, week of the year, and year of observation fixed effects, as well as controls for school holidays, education, age and gender. We also include a set of ten industry dummy variables and their interactions with the dummy variable indicating that *d* is a public holiday. Column (1) shows the results for the full sample, while col. (2) and (3) show the results for the male and female subsamples. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Table A6. Public Holidays and the Probability of Self-employed Spouses Taking a Day Off (Model with Larger Number of Potential Effects of Public Holidays)

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Public holiday	0.453	0.402	0.498
	(0.036)	(0.051)	(0.042)
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.218	0.226	0.191
	(0.025)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Nb. pub. hol. on same week w_0 x spouse employee	0.059	0.073	0.052
	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.025)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-1 or w_0+1 x spouse employee	0.019	0.015	0.026
	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.015)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-2 or w_0+2 x spouse employee	0.000	0.014	-0.016
	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-3 or w_0+3 x spouse employee	-0.022	-0.017	-0.031
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.016)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-4 or w_0+4 x spouse employee	-0.009	-0.002	-0.019
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the quarter x spouse employee	-0.005	0.004	-0.022
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.012)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the semester x spouse employee	0.001	0.007	-0.008
	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.009)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	-0.002	0.004	-0.009
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Observations	74,600	45,850	28,750
Mean dep. var.	0.192	0.214	0.157

Table A6 (continued)

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel B: with children			
Public holiday	0.423	0.428	0.432
	(0.022)	(0.029)	(0.028)
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.177	0.176	0.166
	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.024)
Nb. pub. hol. on same week w_0 x spouse employee	0.095	0.096	0.092
	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-1 or w_0+1 x spouse employee	0.017	0.018	0.016
	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-2 or w_0+2 x spouse employee	-0.017	-0.010	-0.029
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-3 or w_0+3 x spouse employee	-0.006	-0.004	-0.011
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-4 or w_0+4 x spouse employee	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the quarter x spouse employee	-0.021	-0.026	-0.015
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the semester x spouse employee	0.008	0.012	0.000
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	0.000	0.003	-0.004
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Observations	176,340	108,195	68,145
Mean dep. var.	0.207	0.234	0.164

Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 1. It shows the results of regressing a variable indicating that their spouses do not work on a given weekday *d* on 9 variables indicating (1) that *d* falls on a public holiday, (2) the number of public holidays falling on the same week (denoted w_0) as *d* (but not on *d*), (3) the number of public holidays falling on the 2 adjacent weeks (i.e., w_0-1 or w_0+1), (4) the number of public holidays falling on the w_0-2 or w_0+12, …, and (9) the number of public holidays falling within the remainder of the one-year interval surrounding *d*, as well as the interactions between these 9 variables and a dummy indicating that spouses are employees. Additional controls include full sets of day of the week, week of the year, and year of observation fixed effects, as well as controls for school holidays, education, age and gender. We also include a set of ten industry dummy variables and their interactions with the dummy variable indicating that *d* is a public holiday. Column (1) shows the results for the whole sample, while col. (2) and (3) show the results for the male and female subsamples. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Table A7. Public Holidays and the Probability of Self-employed Taking a Day Off (Model with Larger Number of Potential Effects of Public Holidays)

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Public holiday	0.486	0.541	0.441
	(0.035)	(0.046)	(0.045)
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.072	0.058	0.087
	(0.025)	(0.028)	(0.037)
Nb. pub. hol. on same week w_0 x spouse employee	0.014	0.004	0.013
	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.023)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-1 or w_0+1 x spouse employee	0.015	0.012	0.021
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.015)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-2 or w_0+2 x spouse employee	0.007	0.001	0.012
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.016)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-3 or w_0+3 x spouse employee	-0.024	-0.017	-0.040
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.015)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-4 or w_0+4 x spouse employee	0.009	0.009	0.008
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.016)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the quarter x spouse employee	-0.002	0.001	-0.012
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.011)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the semester x spouse employee	0.002	-0.000	0.003
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.008)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	0.002	-0.002	0.005
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.007)
Observations	74,600	45,850	28,750
Mean dep. var.	0.148	0.132	0.174

Table A7 (continued)

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel B: with children			
Public holiday	0.426	0.488	0.414
	(0.023)	(0.032)	(0.028)
Public holiday x spouse employee	0.051	0.075	0.011
	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.024)
Nb. pub. hol. on same week w_0 x spouse employee	0.042	0.047	0.031
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.016)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-1 or w_0+1 x spouse employee	0.006	0.012	-0.011
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.009)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-2 or w_0+2 x spouse employee	-0.013	-0.016	-0.009
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.011)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-3 or w_0+3 x spouse employee	-0.002	-0.003	-0.004
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.011)
Nb. pub. hol. on weeks w_0-4 or w_0+4 x spouse employee	-0.004	-0.007	-0.002
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.010)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the quarter x spouse employee	-0.009	-0.009	-0.009
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.008)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the semester x spouse employee	0.000	-0.001	0.001
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.006)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)
Observations	176,340	108,195	68,145
Mean dep. var.	0.159	0.130	0.205

Note: the table shows the regression result of the same model as Table A6, on the same sample of self-employed workers, when the dependent variable is a dummy indicating that they (rather than their spouses) do not work during a given weekday *d*. Source: Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses.

Table A8. Weeks with a Public Holiday and the Probability of Self-employed Spouses Taking a Day Off

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Nb. pub. hol. in the week x spouse employee	0.0930	0.1071	0.0798
	(0.0159)	(0.0186)	(0.0222)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.0163	0.0131	0.0247
	(0.0108)	(0.0128)	(0.0148)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	-0.0016	0.0048	-0.0092
	(0.0052)	(0.0063)	(0.0069)
Observations	74,600	45,850	28,750
Mean dep. var.	0.192	0.214	0.157
Panel B: with children			
Nb. pub. hol. in the week x spouse employee	0.1045	0.1060	0.0992
	(0.0110)	(0.0135)	(0.0139)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.0118	0.0119	0.0124
	(0.0068)	(0.0084)	(0.0086)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	0.0015	0.0044	-0.0032
	(0.0035)	(0.0045)	(0.0044)
Observations	176,340	108,195	68,145
Mean dep. var.	0.207	0.234	0.164

Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 1. It shows the results of regressing a variable indicating that their spouses do not work on a given weekday *d* on variables indicating (1) the number of public holidays falling on the same week as *d* (including *d*), (2) the number of public holidays falling on adjacent weeks, (3) the number of public holidays falling within the remainder of the one-year interval surrounding *d*, as well as the interactions between these 3 variables and a dummy indicating that spouses are employees. Only the 3 regression coefficients corresponding to these interaction variables are reported in the table (panel A referring to the sub-sample without children and panel B to the sub-sample with children). Additional controls include full sets of day of the week, week of the year, and year of observation fixed effects, as well as controls for school holidays, education, age and gender. We also include a set of ten industry dummy variables and their interactions with the dummy variable indicating that *d* is a public holiday. Column (1) shows the results for the full sample, while col. (2) and (3) show the results for the male and female subsamples. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Table A9. Weeks with a Public Holiday and the Probability of Self-employed Taking a Day Off

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Nb. pub. hol. on week x spouse employee	0.0288	0.0151	0.0355
	(0.0146)	(0.0168)	(0.0210)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.0151	0.0112	0.0220
	(0.0099)	(0.0109)	(0.0140)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	0.0018	-0.0013	0.0040
	(0.0046)	(0.0051)	(0.0066)
Observations	74,600	45,850	28,750
Mean dep. var.	0.148	0.132	0.174
Panel B: with children			
Nb. pub. hol. on week x spouse employee	0.0410	0.0496	0.0244
	(0.0103)	(0.0113)	(0.0146)
Nb. pub. hol. adjacent weeks x spouse employee	0.0039	0.0109	-0.0140
	(0.0063)	(0.0069)	(0.0089)
Nb. pub. hol. rest of the year x spouse employee	-0.0013	-0.0022	-0.0023
	(0.0032)	(0.0035)	(0.0047)
Observations	176,340	108,195	68,145
Mean dep. var.	0.159	0.130	0.205

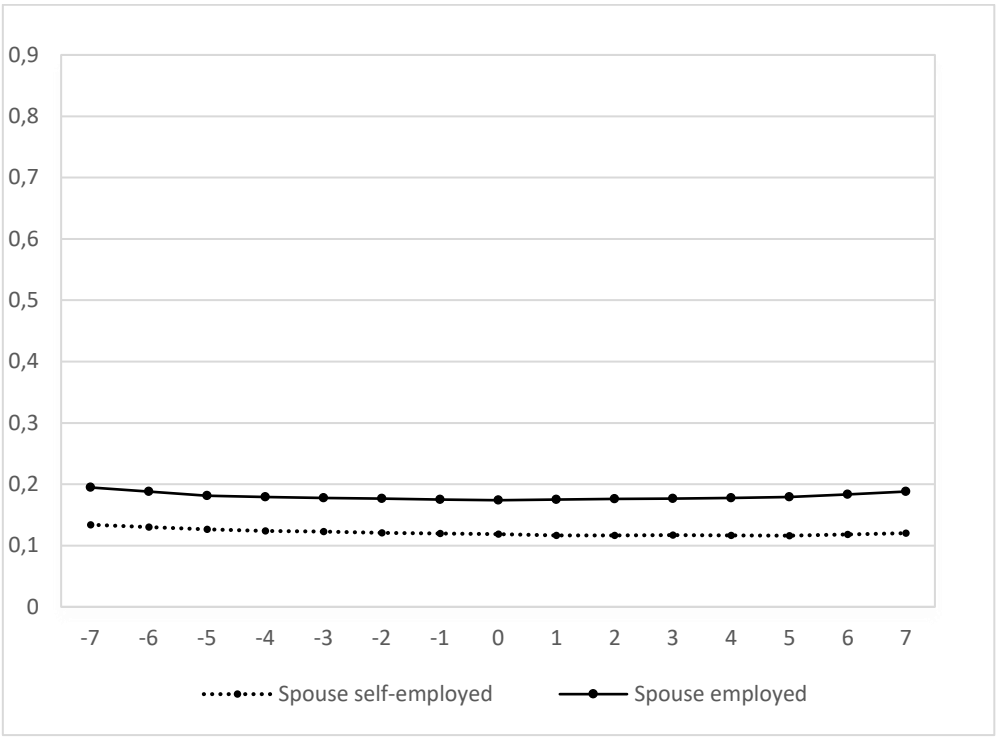
Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 1. It shows the results of regressing a variable indicating that they do not work on a given weekday *d* on variables indicating (1) the number of public holidays falling on the same week as *d* (including *d*), (2) the number of public holidays falling on adjacent weeks, (3) the number of public holidays falling within the remainder of the one-year interval surrounding *d*, as well as the interactions between these 3 variables and a dummy indicating that spouses are employees. Only the 3 regression coefficients corresponding to these interaction variables are reported in the table (panel A referring to the sub-sample without children and panel B to the sub-sample with children). Additional controls include full sets of day of the week, week of the year, and year of observation fixed effects, as well as controls for school holidays, education, age and gender. We also include a set of ten industry dummy variables and their interactions with the dummy variable indicating that *d* is a public holiday. Column (1) shows the results for the full sample, while col. (2) and (3) show the results for the male and female subsamples. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Table A10. The impact of a Day Off taken by the Spouse on Own Probability to Take a Day Off: Instrumental Variable Estimates (Alternative Strategy).

	(1) All	(2) Male	(3) Female
Panel A: without children			
Spouse does not work	0.295	0.213	0.494
	(0.113)	(0.134)	(0.232)
Observations	44,295	30,690	13,605
Mean dep. var.	0.158	0.137	0.206
Panel B: with children			
Spouse does not work	0.178	0.218	0.124
	(0.075)	(0.091)	(0.134)
Observations	113,330	76,690	36,640
Mean dep. var.	0.164	0.132	0.231

Note: the table refers to the same sample of self-employed as Table 4 or Table 5. It shows the results of regressing a variable indicating that they do not work on a dummy variable indicating that their spouse's occupation is on the list in appendix B and and the dummy variable indicating that the observation day is a public holiday as an instrumental variable. The control variables are the same as in Table 5 (except for the excluded instrument). Column (1) shows the results for the full sample, while col. (2) and (3) show the results for the male and female subsamples. Standard errors clustered at the household level are reported in parentheses. Source*:* Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Figure A1. Probability of Self-employed Spouses Taking a Day Off Before, During and After Regular Workdays



Note: the figure refers to the sample of self-employed workers whose spouses are either self-employed workers or employees. It shows the proportion of spouses who do not work on a given weekday d when it does not fall on a public holiday (d=0), as well as when it falls on one of the seven previous weekdays (d=-1,...-7) or on one of the seven following weekdays (d=1,...7). The dashed line refers to self-employed spouses while the solid line refers to employed spouses. Source: Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

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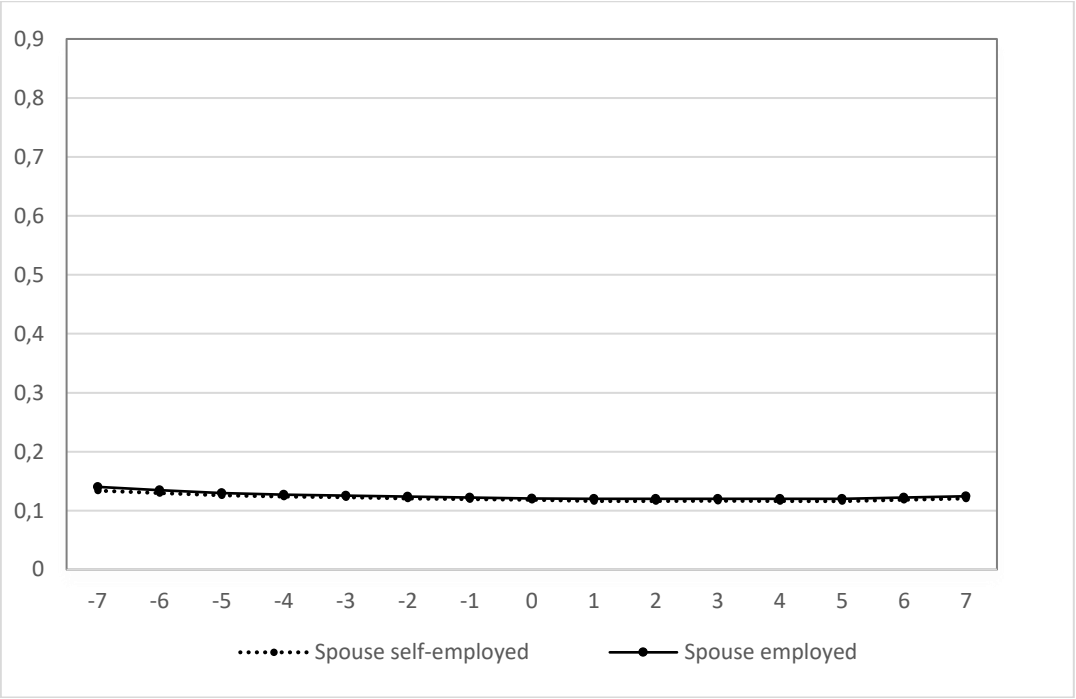
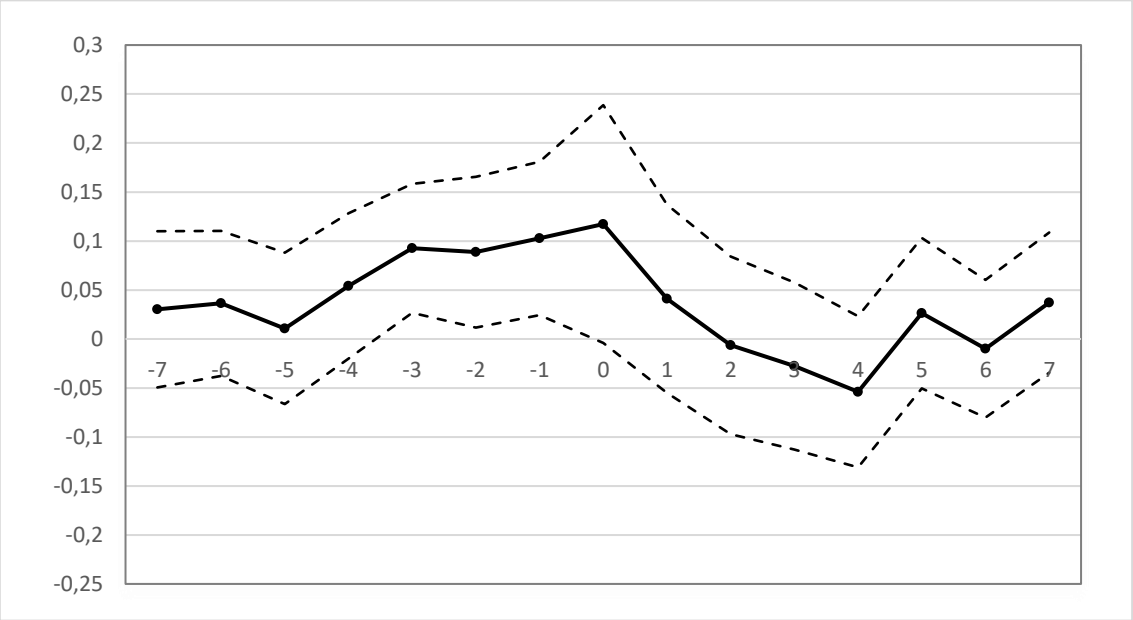
Figure A2. Probability of Self-employed Taking a Day Off Before, During and After Regular Workdays



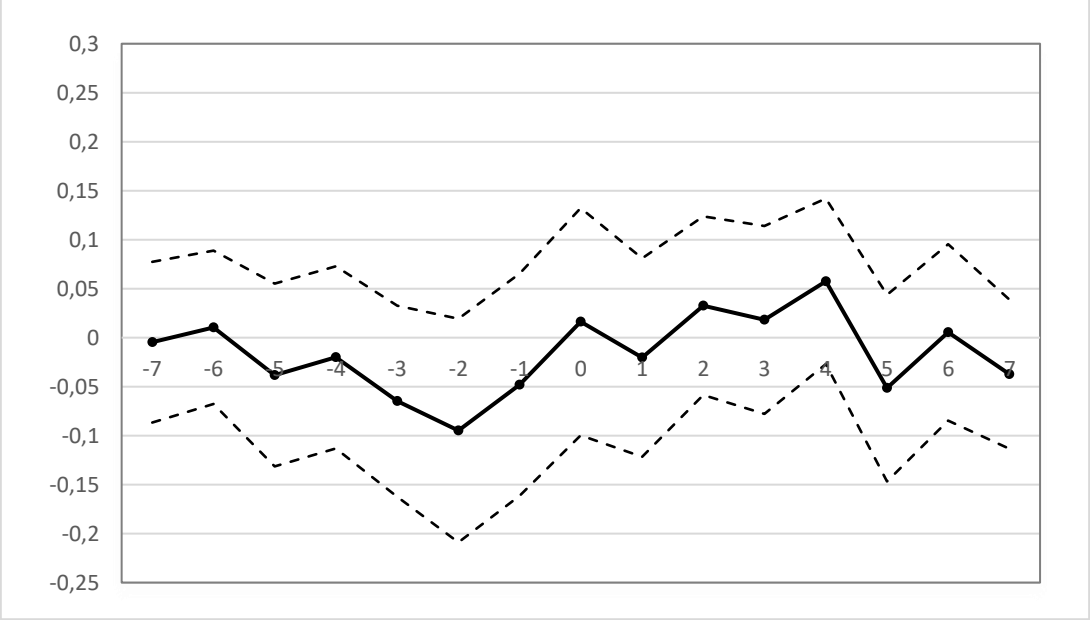
Note: the figure refers to the sample of self-employed workers whose spouses are either self-employed workers or employees. It shows the proportion who do not work on a given weekday when it does not fall on a public holiday (d=0), as well as when it falls on one of the seven previous weekdays (d=-1,...-7) or on one of the seven following weekdays (d=1,...7). The dashed line refers to self-employed spouses while the solid line refers to employed spouses. Source: Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Figure A3. Differences in the Probability of Taking a Day Off Between Self-employed Whose Spouse is a Former Employee and Self-employed Whose Spouse is a Former Self-employed

(a) Spouse is Retired



(b) Spouse is out of the Labor Force, but not Retired



Note: figure (a) refers to the same sample of self-employed whose spouses are retired (either as former self-employed or former employee) and aged 65 or less as Panel A of Table 3. Figure (b) refers to the same sample of self-employed whose spouses are not retired, but out of the labor market (again, as either former self-employed or former employees) aged 65 or less as Panel B of Table 3. Source: Labor Force Survey, 2013-2019, Insee.

Appendix B. List of Occupations Working on Public Holidays

Code	Label
331.	Personnels de direction de la fonction publique (Etat, collectivités locales, hôpitaux)
334.	Officiers des Armées et de la Gendarmerie (sauf officiers généraux)
335.	Personnes exerçant un mandat politique ou syndical
352.	Journalistes (y. c. rédacteurs en chef)
	Auteurs littéraires, scénaristes, dialoguistes
377.	Cadres de l'hôtellerie et de la restauration
389.	Ingénieurs et cadres techniques de l'exploitation des transports
	Officiers et cadres navigants techniques et commerciaux de l'aviation civile
	Officiers et cadres navigants techniques de la marine marchande
424.	Moniteurs et éducateurs sportifs, sportifs professionnels
431.	Cadres infirmiers et assimilés
	Infirmiers psychiatriques
	Puéricultrices
	Infirmiers spécialisés (autres qu'infirmiers psychiatriques et puéricultrices)
	Sages-femmes (libérales ou salariées)
	Infirmiers en soins généraux, salariés
	Infirmiers libéraux
441.	Clergé séculier
	Clergé régulier
452.	Inspecteurs et officiers de police
	Adjudants-chefs, adjudants et sous-officiers de rang supérieur de l'Armée et de la Gendarmerie
468.	Maîtrise de restauration : salle et service
	Maîtrise de l'hébergement : hall et étages
488.	Maîtrise de restauration : cuisine/production
	Maîtrise de restauration : gestion d'établissement
526.	Aides-soignants (de la fonction publique ou du secteur privé)
	Assistants dentaires, médicaux et vétérinaires, aides de techniciens médicaux
	Auxiliaires de puériculture
	Aides médico-psychologiques
	Ambulanciers salariés (du secteur public ou du secteur privé)
531.	Agents de police de l'Etat
	Agents des polices municipales
	Surveillants de l'administration pénitentiaire
532.	Gendarmes (de grade inférieur à adjudant)
	Sergents et sous-officiers de grade équivalent des Armées (sauf pompiers militaires)
	Hommes du rang (sauf pompiers militaires)
534.	Agents civils de sécurité et de surveillance
	Convoyeurs de fonds, gardes du corps, enquêteurs privés et métiers assimilés (salariés)
546.	Contrôleurs des transports (personnels roulants)
	Agents des services commerciaux des transports de voyageurs et du tourisme
	Employés administratifs d'exploitation des transports de marchandises
	Hôtesses de l'air et stewards
	Autres agents et hôtesses d'accompagnement (transports, tourisme)
552.	Caissiers de magasin
553.	Vendeurs non spécialisés
554.	Vendeurs en alimentation
	Vendeurs en ameublement, décor, équipement du foyer
	Vendeurs en droguerie, bazar, quincaillerie, bricolage
	Vendeurs du commerce de fleurs
	Vendeurs en habillement et articles de sport

Code	Label
	Vendeurs en produits de beauté, de luxe (hors biens culturels) et optique
	Vendeurs de biens culturels (livres, disques, multimédia, objets d'art)
	Vendeurs de tabac, presse et articles divers
	Pompistes et gérants de station-service (salariés ou mandataires)
561.	Serveurs, commis de restaurant, garçons (bar, brasserie, café ou restaurant)
	Aides de cuisine, apprentis de cuisine et employés polyvalents de la restauration
	Employés de l'hôtellerie : réception et hall
	Employés d'étage et employés polyvalents de l'hôtellerie
626.	Pilotes d'installation lourde des industries de transformation : métallurgie, production verrière, matériaux de construction
	Autres opérateurs et ouvriers qualifiés : métallurgie, production verrière, matériaux de construction
	Opérateurs et ouvriers qualifiés des industries lourdes du bois et de la fabrication du papier-carton
636.	Bouchers (sauf industrie de la viande)
	Charcutiers (sauf industrie de la viande)
	Boulangers, pâtissiers (sauf activité industrielle)
	Cuisiniers et commis de cuisine
642.	Conducteurs de taxi (salariés)
	Conducteurs de voiture particulière (salariés)
654.	Conducteurs qualifiés d'engins de transport guidés
655.	Autres agents et ouvriers qualifiés (sédentaires) des services d'exploitation des transports
683.	Apprentis boulangers, bouchers, charcutiers
684.	Nettoyeurs
	Ouvriers non qualifiés de l'assainissement et du traitement des déchets
691.	Conducteurs d'engin agricole ou forestier
	Ouvriers de l'élevage
	Ouvriers du maraîchage ou de l'horticulture
	Ouvriers de la viticulture ou de l'arboriculture fruitière
	Ouvriers agricoles sans spécialisation particulière
	Ouvriers de l'exploitation forestière ou de la sylviculture
692.	Marins-pêcheurs et ouvriers de l'aquaculture