

## APPENDIX G:

## PRESTIGE SCORE AND SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX (SEI) DISTRIBUTIONS

(OCC, PRESTIGE, WRKSLF, WRKGOVT, COMMUTE, INDUSTRY, OCC80, PRESTG80, INDUS80, OCC10, PRESTG10, INDUS10, PRESTG105PLUS SPOCC, SPPRES, SPWRKSLF, SPIND, SPOCC80, SPPRES80, SPIND80, SPOCC10, SPPRES10, SPIND10, SPPRES105PLUS, PAOCC16, PAPRES16, PAWRKSLF, PAIND16, PAOCC80, PAPRES80, PAIND80, PAOCC10, PAPRES10, PAIND10, PAPRES105PLUS, MAOCC80, MAPRES80, MAWRKSLF, MAIND80, MAOCC10, MAPRES10, MAIND10, MAPRES105PLUS, COOCC10, COWRKSLF, COPRES10 COIND10, COPRESTG105PLUS, SEI, FIRSTSEI, PASEI, MASEI, SPEI, SEI10, SEI10EDUC, SEI10INC, PASEI10, PASEI10EDUC, PASEI10INC, SPSEI10, SPSEI10EDUC, SPSEI10INC, MASEI10, MASEI10EDUC, MASEI10INC, COSEI10, COSEI10EDUC, COSEI10INC)

Prestige

The prestige scores assigned to occupations in this study were taken from rating systems developed at NORC in 1963-1965 in a project on occupation prestige directed by Robert W. Hodge, Paul S. Siegel, and Peter H. Rossi and updated on the 1989 GSS. The 1989 update scale was prepared by Robert W. Hodge, Judith Treas, and Keiko Nakao. This concept of prestige is defined as the respondents' estimation of the social standing of occupations. The prestige scores in the Hodge-Siegel-Rossi and GSS studies were generated by asking respondents to estimate the social standing of occupations via a nine-step ladder, printed on cardboard and presented to the respondent.

The boxes on the ladder were numbered 1-9 from bottom to top. In addition, the first, fifth, and ninth boxes were labeled "bottom," "middle," and "top," respectively. The occupational titles were printed on small cards and the occupational prestige ratings were collected by requesting respondents to sort the cards into boxes formed by the rungs of the ladder. [P. 35.]<sup>1</sup>

Significance testing between two prestige scores, or among a group of scores, requires knowledge about the standard errors. Since there is a different standard error term for each pair of scores, Siegel has provided a few values which are likely to exceed most actual standard errors. For more detail on standard error, sources of the prestige scores, and the method of translating the respondents' rankings into a standardized metric system, see Siegel, Prestige in the American Occupational Structure.

1970

The prestige score was originally designed for use with the 1960 U.S. Census occupational codes and has been adapted to the 1970 listing as follows:

- 1) If the occupation was a new one assigned to a previously existing subdivision (e.g., Engineers within the major category "Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers"), it received the prestige score for the general n.e.c.<sup>2</sup> category of that subdivision.
- 2) If the occupation was grouped with a like occupation in 1960 but divided from it in 1970, both occupations received the same 1960 prestige score.
- 3) If this occupation was completely new to the list and was not assigned to an existing subdivision, it received the prestige score of the n.e.c. category for the major occupational division.

All adaptations are marked with a "\*" next to the occupational classifications. (See Appendix F.)

- 4) The craft score was used for apprentices when the craft score was less than 41. If the craft score was greater than 41, the apprentice score of 41 was used.

For an alternative means of assigning prestige codes to 1970 Census categories see Robert M. Hauser and David L. Featherman, The Process of Stratification: Trends and Analysis. New York: Academic Press, 1977.

<sup>1</sup> Paul S. Siegel, Prestige in the American Occupational Structure. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago. March, 1971. (Available from Photoduplication Department, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, 60637.)

<sup>2</sup>Not elsewhere classified.

1980

In 1989 General Social Survey replicated and extended the earlier Hodge-Siegel-Rossi ratings of occupational prestige. The prestige module was designed by the late Robert W. Hodge, Judith Treas and Keiko Nakao in consultation with Smith and Davis. Hodge died in February, 1989 during data collection. Analysis of the data and construction of the NORC/GSS Occupational Prestige Scale was carried out by Nakao and Treas. Their work was supported by NSF. The GSS Board of Overseers Sub-Committee on Occupational Prestige provided advice and guidance to both sets of PIs. Committee members included Richard Campbell, Robert Hauser, Patricia Roos, Paul Siegel, Joe Spaeth, and Andrea Tyree.

The occupational prestige module and the NORC/GSS Occupational Prestige Scale are discussed in detail in GSS Methodological Reports No. 69 and 70.<sup>3</sup> The NORC/GSS Occupational Prestige scores for the 1980 Census Occupational Classification are given in Appendix F. A machine-readable file that lists prestige score, occupational code, and title of occupational categories is available from ICPSR. A raw data file and SPSS-X control cards that contain the raw prestige ratings that respondents assigned to occupational titles (and not the summary prestige scores for the 1980 Census Occupational Classification) is also available from ICPSR. This file is called "Ratings of Occupational Prestige on the 1989 General Social Survey."

2010

In 2012, the General Social Survey panel re-interviews replicated the Treas and Nakao ratings of occupational prestige. The prestige module was updated by Michael Hout, Tom W. Smith, and Peter Marsden. The results of this update were analyzed, and used to construct the 2010 Occupational Prestige Scale. The 2010 Occupational Prestige scale comes in two different forms. The first, -PRES10, functions similarly to the corresponding scales from previous Occupational Prestige scales. The second, -PRES105PLUS, is based on the percentage of respondents who placed the occupation in or above the 5<sup>th</sup> of 9 ratings. The effect of individual raters is also removed in this form, via hierarchical linear modeling techniques.

Please consult GSS Methodological Report Nos. 122 and 124<sup>4</sup> for details on how the Occupational Prestige Scale was constructed. Several substantive changes were made to which occupations were included from the 1989 scale, as well as various aspects of the interview protocol. The NORC/GSS Occupational Prestige Scores for the 2010 Census Occupation Classifications are given in Appendix F, pp. 3250-3258.

SEI

SEI scores were originally calculated by Otis Dudley Duncan based on NORC's 1947 North-Hatt prestige study and the 1950 U.S. Census. Duncan regressed prestige scores for 45 occupational titles on education and income to produce weights that would predict prestige. This algorithm was then used to calculate SEI scores for all occupational categories employed in the 1950 Census classification of occupations. Similar procedures have been used to produce SEI scores based on later NORC prestige studies and censuses.

The GSS contains several sets of SEI scores. They all used procedures similar to those employed by Duncan. For cases coded according to the 1970 US Census codes there are SEI scores developed by Lloyd V. Temme (See Appendix G). These exist for respondent (DOTPRES), spouse (SPDOTPRE), and father (PADOTPRE). For cases coded according to the 1980 US Census codes there are SEI scores developed by Nakao and Treas as part of the GSS's 1989 occupational prestige study (see above). These exist for respondent (SEI), respondent's first occupation (FIRSTSEI), father (PASEI), mother (MASEI), and spouse (SPSEI). These scores are discussed in GSS Methodological Report No. 74.<sup>5</sup>

In 2012, the GSS added three new SEI scores for respondent (SEI10, SEI10EDUC, and SEI10INC), father (PASEI10, etc.), mother (MASEI10, etc.), spouse (SPSEI10, etc.), and/or cohabitating partner (COSEI10, etc.). The SEI10 scores are constructed similarly to the original SEI scores, only based on the 2010 Occupational Prestige instead of the 1989 GSS Occupational Prestige. Specifically, the SEI10 variables utilize the modified PRESTG105PLUS, rather than PRESTG10. Both SEI10EDUC and SEI10INC, as well as other variables for respondent's father, mother, spouse and/or cohabitating partner, utilized data collected from the 2010 through 2012 American Community Survey. The 2010 ACS was the first that used the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification,

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<sup>3</sup>Nakao, Keiko; Hodge, Robert W.; and Treas, Judith, "On Revising Prestige Scores for All Occupations," GSS Methodological Report No. 69. Chicago: NORC, 1990 and Nakao, Keiko and Treas, Judith, "Computing 1989 Occupational Prestige Scores," GSS Methodological Report No. 70. Chicago: NORC, 1990.

<sup>4</sup>Smith, Tom W. and Son, Jaesok, "Measuring Occupational Prestige on the 2012 General Social Survey," GSS Methodological Report No. 122. Chicago: NORC, 2014. Hout, Michael; Smith, Tom W. and Marsden, Peter V. "Prestige and Socioeconomic Scores for the 2010 Census Codes," GSS Methodological Report No. 124. Chicago: NORC 2015.

<sup>5</sup>Nakao, Keiko and Treas, Judith, "The 1989 Socioeconomic Index of Occupations: Construction from the 1989 Occupational Prestige Scores," GSS Methodological Report No. 74. Chicago: NORC, 1992.

which serves as the basis for the OCC10 codes, and thus also for SEI10. Percentages of ACS respondents with some college or more education (for -10EDUC) and with \$45,000+ in annual income (for -10INC) were calculated for each occupation, and then used in combination with SEI10 to calculate SEI10EDUC and SEI10INC respectively. For more information please consult GSS Methodological Report No. 124.

**1970 OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS**

Prestige Score (Punch)	Respondent's Occupation (N)	Father's Occupation (N)	Spouse's Occupation (N)
9	0	2	0
12	216	52	78
13	0	0	0
14	147	15	43
15	130	16	51
16	256	205	179
17	699	1100	387
18	634	540	259
19	253	90	132
20	536	72	237
21	7	7	2
22	447	196	190
23	336	184	185
24	35	54	17
25	640	74	304
26	544	811	294
27	361	220	207
28	194	320	147
29	584	384	337
30	201	252	124
31	519	166	251
32	1169	1509	820
33	531	571	382
34	979	648	627
35	209	300	141
36	1875	617	934
37	389	520	307
38	108	174	69
39	493	390	306
40	657	958	446
41	874	4445	552
42	294	215	170
43	265	101	130
44	195	262	129
45	621	706	473
46	1245	34	713
47	632	586	468
48	954	606	612
49	208	234	110
50	1913	2476	1396
51	401	218	229
52	149	31	83
53	13	12	8
54	70	58	47
55	75	24	47
56	208	114	122

Prestige Score (Punch)	Respondent's Occupation (N)	Father's Occupation (N)	Spouse's Occupation (N)
57	307	193	193
58	51	44	26
59	0	0	0
60	683	149	427
61	346	172	169
62	422	109	249
63	322	74	165
64	0	0	0
65	1	1	2
66	14	4	5
67	71	67	48
68	67	85	49
69	152	309	118
70	11	11	12
71	58	69	33
72	137	91	84
73	0	0	0
74	29	45	20
75	0	0	0
76	101	102	74
77	0	0	0
78	176	94	96
79	0	0	0
80	0	0	0
81	0	0	0
82	53	112	49
(Not applicable: Unemployed, No father substitute, Not married, Disabled, Retired, No answer, Don't know)	40547	42514	50250

## 1980 OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS

Prestige Score (Punch)	Respondent's Occupation (N)	Father's Occupation (N)	Spouse's Occupation (N)	Mother's Occupation (N)
17	160	11	42	148
19	51	32	24	14
20	200	13	66	210
21	152	49	50	41
22	807	397	316	368
23	590	522	185	744
24	456	758	232	261
25	261	69	88	150
26	43	58	27	19
27	311	179	136	35
28	876	234	296	963
29	1004	207	348	464
30	1156	1475	629	303
31	808	409	328	519
32	1073	476	461	658
33	657	542	310	429
34	848	685	366	350
35	828	893	438	507
36	1404	1141	655	713
37	167	153	78	26
38	263	176	117	51
39	903	855	436	144
40	962	3620	506	288
41	372	235	141	65
42	1325	839	536	650
43	533	351	311	261
44	919	1133	524	281
45	441	569	263	88
46	1187	96	601	1153
47	1267	1177	681	577
48	364	202	167	71
49	905	929	475	234
50	364	401	225	37
51	2687	2467	1534	616
52	433	80	179	165
53	232	228	128	20
54	296	344	182	74
55	127	20	72	81
56	62	16	33	45
57	280	23	113	79
58	95	29	47	18
59	303	185	180	56
60	539	304	269	212
61	376	167	176	64
62	119	78	69	12
63	144	59	71	15
64	1081	653	638	678
65	455	291	205	174
66	955	215	475	932
67	7	10	8	2
68	134	51	63	44
69	341	397	185	53
70	13	22	9	2
71	92	95	40	5
72	56	122	41	7
73	131	180	78	27
74	528	223	265	73
75	176	168	115	12
86	115	179	91	25
(Not applicable: Unemployed, No father/ /mother substitute, Not married, Disabled, Retired No answer, and Don't know)	33380	39322	49490	50501

## 2010 OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS

Prestige Score (Punch)	Respondent's Occupation (N)	Father's Occupation (N)	Spouse's Occupation (N)	Mother's Occupation (N)	Partner's Occupation (N)
16	137	13	58	110	2
17	254	26	75	46	2
18	144	16	44	20	2
20	96	11	23	26	4
21	485	86	145	222	6
22	378	138	167	136	9
23	59	43	24	18	5
24	1382	811	660	492	32
25	2511	1018	912	1537	33
26	323	313	118	152	6
27	773	1794	355	395	8
28	1750	1354	761	555	36
29	433	478	208	105	3
30	271	243	106	81	3
31	3554	1276	1527	1736	52
32	1865	946	921	1028	21
33	1378	548	576	783	22
34	530	594	258	116	6
35	4108	4611	2302	1516	77
36	1272	1094	641	399	21
37	990	407	484	176	12
38	3206	2939	1853	943	49
39	2060	1972	1222	628	32
40	1145	1633	655	173	17
41	329	250	175	63	2
42	823	1285	538	315	14
43	797	869	456	72	11
44	1177	1702	687	119	13
45	2712	2772	1591	761	39
46	1983	6942	1050	469	14
47	3474	1167	1890	1862	17
48	2661	742	1153	1362	35
49	1392	1677	833	233	23
50	1479	1917	908	237	16
51	836	361	384	152	17
52	415	143	218	103	5
53	1446	1033	859	312	16
54	400	73	168	152	6
55	464	53	197	209	11
56	206	148	118	50	4
57	182	83	95	13	1
58	286	182	122	28	2
59	661	614	365	105	7
60	1191	991	659	293	16
61	1684	276	900	965	9
62	373	487	243	34	2
63	588	517	352	60	5
64	1913	388	1009	1075	22
65	487	451	322	38	4
66	298	617	200	26	1
67	81	29	35	11	0
68	21	34	15	4	1
69	584	305	340	229	3
70	233	440	165	13	3
71	104	107	67	17	2
72	463	631	351	71	2
73	369	617	263	56	2
74	565	313	257	121	4
75	80	160	52	9	1
76	1	1	3	0	0
80	187	355	162	49	6
(Not applicable: Unemployed, No father/ /mother substitute, Not married, Disabled, Retired No answer, and Don't know)	4765	13718	33517	43733	64018

## 2010 OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORE DISTRIBUTIONS

Prestige Score (Punch)	Respondent's Occupation (N)	Father's Occupation (N)	Spouse's Occupation (N)	Mother's occupation (N)	Partner's Occupation (N)
16	134	12	54	100	0
17	247	25	73	38	1
18	141	14	43	19	2
20	93	11	25	25	4
21	462	81	139	198	5
22	357	135	160	128	5
23	56	43	23	16	4
24	1324	771	636	441	21
25	2416	981	899	1448	24
26	307	296	112	145	6
27	749	1737	349	373	6
28	1696	1298	739	498	29
29	417	462	204	98	3
30	262	234	105	75	2
31	3450	1208	1509	1614	41
32	1817	913	904	981	17
33	1322	524	559	717	16
34	513	580	249	108	5
35	3967	4444	2241	1392	59
36	1241	1067	626	370	19
37	954	390	471	164	8
38	3095	2842	1804	856	34
39	1990	1920	1180	583	17
40	1112	1594	632	150	9
41	316	242	171	60	1
42	802	1237	527	287	10
43	762	839	434	63	5
44	1140	1642	664	108	11
45	2634	2670	1566	705	35
46	1920	6807	1015	425	10
47	3382	1120	1849	1718	11
48	2542	683	1111	1254	25
49	1322	1594	803	219	17
50	1425	1846	885	212	13
51	796	345	372	140	12
52	394	138	207	94	2
53	1357	989	822	278	10
54	381	69	158	140	4
55	429	52	185	189	8
56	194	143	111	43	4
57	172	78	90	12	1
58	272	172	118	26	1
59	625	584	352	92	6
60	1130	949	638	254	13
61	1620	264	869	907	8
62	347	454	237	33	2
63	574	496	336	56	2
64	1828	369	962	972	11
65	462	428	315	37	4
66	286	594	193	22	1
67	74	28	33	10	0
68	20	29	14	4	1
69	558	297	328	217	3
70	227	428	152	12	0
71	100	104	65	17	1
72	434	597	339	64	1
73	362	596	254	54	1
74	535	300	246	109	3
75	73	154	50	9	1
76	1	0	3	0	0
80	182	336	157	44	3
(Not applicable: Unemployed, No father/mother substitute, Not married, Disabled, Retired, No answer, and Don't know)	4666	13211	32099	43043	61888



