

About the Measure

Domain:	Social Determinants of Health
Measure:	Occupational Prestige
Definition:	Occupational prestige is a construct that assigns a social status to a specific occupation.
Purpose:	This measure describes a person's relative social class and can be used to calculate a community-level view of careers.
Essential PhenX Measures:	Current Employment Status
Related PhenX Measures:	Occupation/Occupational History
Measure Release Date:	

About the Protocol

Protocol Release Date:	
PhenX Protocol Name:	Occupational Prestige
Keywords:	American Community Survey, ACS, General Social Survey, GSS, occupational status
Protocol Name from Source:	Not applicable; see source.
Description:	This protocol includes two self-administered questions from the American Community Survey (ACS) that capture the respondent's type of work and most important activities. The respective occupational prestige scores can then be derived from the General Social Survey Codebook Appendix F: Occupational Classification Distributions. Prestige scores are based on a consensus-perceived worthiness and range from 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 being the highest.
Specific Instructions:	None

<p>Protocol:</p>	<p>Employment Questions from the American Community Survey</p> <p>For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the previous week. For those who worked two or more jobs, the data refer to the job where the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed people and people who are not currently employed but report having a job within the last five years, the data refer to their last job.</p> <p>1. What kind of work was this person doing? (For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, secretary, accountant) (Fill-in-the-blank field)</p> <p>2. What were this person's most important activities or duties? Describe the activity at the location where employed. (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, typing and filing, reconciling financial records) (Fill-in-the-blank field)</p> <p>Prestige Scores from the General Social Survey</p> <p>In the OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION DISTRIBUTIONS codebook, the U.S. Census Bureau assigned a three-digit number code to each occupational title. These codes appear under the column headed "Punch, Occupation". Match the user response to the job title. The respective occupational 'Prestige Score' can be found in the same row (e.g. Accountants have a prestige score of 57). Access to the code book can be found here: http://gss.norc.org/documents/codebook/GSS_Codebook_AppendixF.pdf</p>
<p>Selection Rationale:</p>	<p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey by the U.S. Census Bureau. It regularly gathers information previously contained only in the long form of the decennial census.</p> <p>The ACS asks about the work a person was doing and that person's most important duties at that job to produce industry and occupation statistics.</p> <p>These statistics are used to understand more about the labor force; to plan and measure education, employment, career development and job training programs; and to measure compliance with antidiscrimination policies.</p> <p>The occupation scores from the General Social Survey were developed using a sample that is representative of the U.S. population and can therefore provide an unbiased prestige estimate.</p> <p>The Occupational Classification Distributions includes three 5-digit occupational classifications. In the first classification, the first three digits are the 1970 U.S. census occupational codes, and the last two digits are the Hodge-Siegel-Rossi (HSR) prestige scores. In the second classification, the first three digits are the 1980 U.S. census occupational codes, and the last two digits are the NORC/General Social Survey (GSS) prestige scores. The third classification uses 2010 U.S. census occupational codes. This is important to see the changes in the occupation scores over time.</p> <p>The 2012 GSS occupational prestige study will be used in several ways. First, those occupational titles used in 2012 that were rated in the 1963–1965 and/or 1989 surveys can be used to study changes in the social standing of those specific occupations.</p>

	<p>Core occupations asked of all respondents would be most suitable for such analysis. Second, an occupational prestige variable (PRESTG10), based on the 2010 census classification of occupations (OCC10), will be created. It will be parallel to GSS variables PRESTIGE, based on the 1970 census codes (OCC) and the 1963–1965 HSR studies, and PRESTG80, based on the 1980 census codes (OCC80) and 1989 GSS prestige study. Similar occupational prestige variables will be created for the 2010 occupational variables for mother, father, and spouse (MAOCC10, PAOCC10, SPOCC10). Finally, the new occupational prestige variables will be used to create socioeconomic index (SEI) variables for respondents, mothers, fathers, and spouses parallel to the existing SEI variables for earlier occupational codes (SEI, MASEI, PASEI, SPSEI).</p> <p>http://gss.norc.org/Documents/reports/methodological-reports/MR122%20Occupational%20Prestige.pdf</p>
Source:	<p>U.S. Census Bureau. (1970). <i>Occupational Classification Distributions</i>. Retrieved from http://gss.norc.org/documents/codebook/GSS_Codebook_AppendixF.pdf</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). <i>American Community Survey (ACS)</i>, questions 45 and 46. Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about/qbyqfact/2016/OccupationIndustry.pdf</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau. (2017, May 31). <i>Industry and Occupation</i>. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/about/occupation.html</p>
Availability:	Publicly available
Life Stage:	Adult, Senior
Language:	English
Participant:	Participant is to be 18 years or older
Personnel and Training Required:	None
Equipment Needs:	None
General References:	<p>Fernandez, C. A., Christ, S. L., LeBlanc, W. G., Arheart, K. L., Dietz, N. A., McCollister, K. E., ... Lee, D. J. (2015). Effect of childhood victimization on occupational prestige and income trajectories. <i>PLoS One</i>, <i>10</i>(2), e0115519.</p> <p>Frederick, C. (2010). <i>A crosswalk for using pre-2000 occupational status and prestige codes with post-2000 occupation codes</i> (Working Paper No. 2010-03). Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI. PMID: 25506974</p> <p>Fujishiro, K., Xu, J., & Gong, F. (2010). What does "occupation" represent as an indicator of socioeconomic status? Exploring occupational prestige and health. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i>, <i>71</i>(12), 2100–2107.</p>

	<p>Nakao, K., & Treas, J. (1992). <i>The 1989 socioeconomic index of occupations: Construction from the 1989 occupational prestige scores</i>. GSS Methodological Report, 74.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). <i>American Community Survey Population Questions. American Community Survey (ACS)</i>. Retrieved from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about/qbyqfact/2016/AmericanCommunitySurveyPopulationQuestions.pdf</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). <i>U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration</i>. Retrieved from https://census.gov/</p>										
Mode of Administration:	Self-administered questionnaire										
Derived Variables:	None										
Requirements:	<table border="1" data-bbox="399 825 1320 1161"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="399 825 1021 905">Requirements Category</th> <th data-bbox="1021 825 1320 905">Required (Yes/No):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="399 905 1021 957">Major equipment</td> <td data-bbox="1021 905 1320 957">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="399 957 1021 1010">Specialized training</td> <td data-bbox="1021 957 1320 1010">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="399 1010 1021 1087">Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection</td> <td data-bbox="1021 1010 1320 1087">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="399 1087 1021 1161">Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual</td> <td data-bbox="1021 1087 1320 1161">No</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Requirements Category	Required (Yes/No):	Major equipment	No	Specialized training	No	Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection	No	Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual	No
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Major equipment	No										
Specialized training	No										
Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection	No										
Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual	No										
Annotations for Specific Conditions:	No annotations at this time										
Process and Review:	This has not been reviewed in 3 years.										