WEBERIAN SOCIAL STATUS REIMAGINED: A SOCIOLOGICAL AND EMPIRICAL CRITIQUE OF EXISTING STATUS MEASURES AND A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE

Scott Oatley

https://scott0atley.github.io/Scott0atley/presentations/social_status_so_01122024_v1.html

Purpose/ Assumptions

- Social Status Matters
- Often when we invoke social class we actually mean social status
- Current social status measures are flawed
- Weberian measures offer the best way of capturing social status (see Baumann, 2019; Hanquinet, 2019; Lizardo, 2019 for other orientations)

Methods

- Duplicate analysis from Chan and Goldthorpe (2004, 2007)
- Improve upon their initial method
- Run some sensitivity tests with my new measure, theirs, and Cambridge scale for good measure

WHAT IS WRONG WITH CHAN-GOLDTHORPE SCALE?

- Good starting point
- Claims to be Weberian
- Doesn’t include the important Weberian bits
- Vaguely Weberian measure that uses Weberian social theory to justify its existence
- Just won’t do

WHAT IS WRONG WITH CHAN-GOLDTHORPE SCALE?

- “return to Max Weber’s distinction between class and status…” (Chan and Goldthorpe, 2007: 512)

WEBER AND SOCIAL STATUS

- Status as ‘real communities’
- Culmination of social honour makes up our status position
- Social Honour is derived through specific acts and behaviours in accordance to a particular grouping

WHAT IS SOCIAL STATUS?

- Homophilic Association
- Social Intercourse
- Monopolistic Acquisition
- Cultural Consumption

HOMOPHILIC ASSOCIATION

- Intermarriage

- Social closure via occupational sorting and material goods and opportunities

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE

- An Individuals' social circle

- Who do we hang out with?

MONOPOLISTIC ACQUISITION

- Monopolisation of key resources or opportunities

- Performance of specific occupational labour, for example manual over non-manual labour is restricted to a less privileged status situation

CULTURAL CONSUMPTION

- The types of things individuals choose to invest their resources in

PRIMARY CONTENTION

- Social Status is best understood via Weberian lens
- Current Weberian measures – Chan-Goldthorpe Scale is inadequate
- My new scale is adequate

Methods

- Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDSCAL)
- Factor Analysis
- Z_standardization
- Linear, Logistic, and Ordinal Logistic Regression Models

Data

• BHPS wave j – exact same dataset Chan and Goldthorpe (2004) use in original study (I adjust for complex survey design which they did not)

• Also use British Social Attitudes Study 2001 to duplicate analysis used in Chan and Goldthorpe (2007)

A LITTLE ON MDSCAL

- A means of visualizing the level of similarity of individual cases of a data set

- contingency table constructed of current occupational title of individual versus current occupational title of partners.

- First ‘outflow’ percentages were calculated from the contingency table

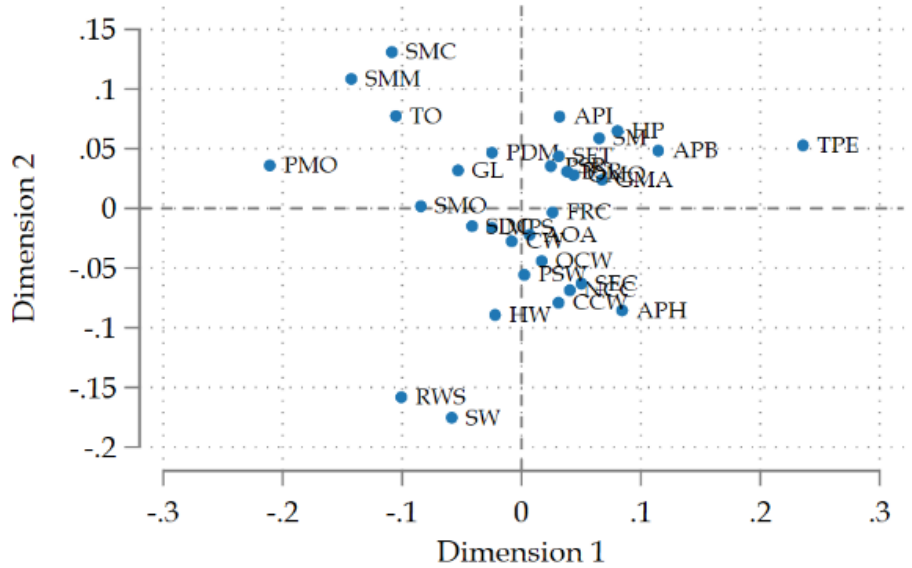
- construct a matrix of marriage partners by occupational title

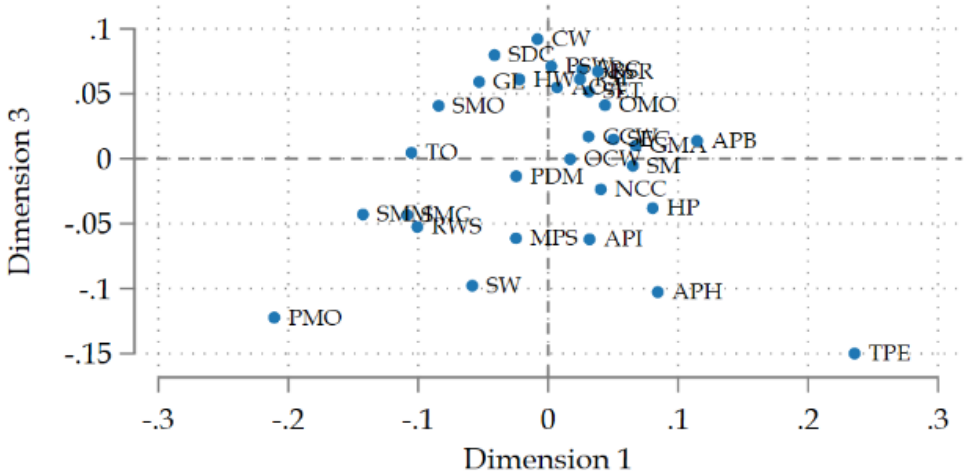
- This provided the index of dissimilarity using the half-matrix at the diagonal to input into MDSCAL analysis

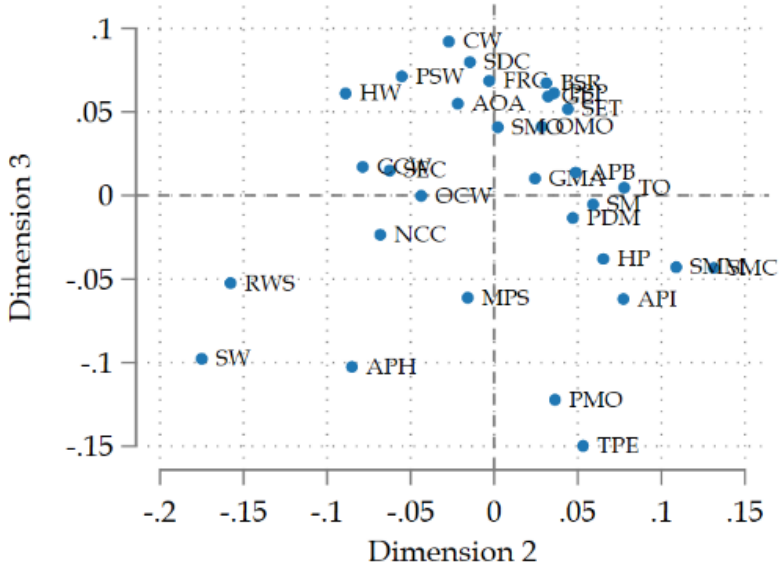
Table 1 Occupational categories and their minor occupational groups

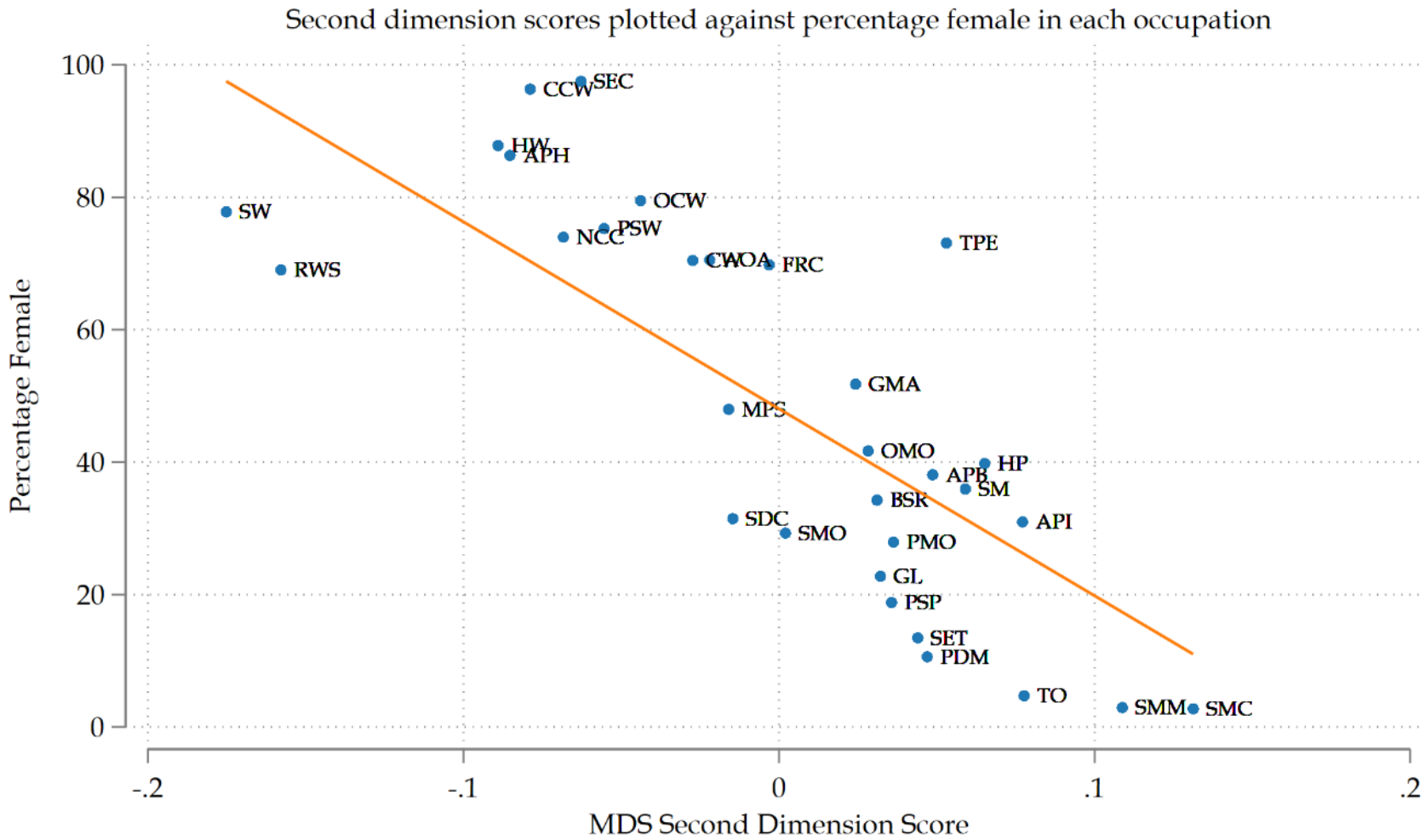
Code	Title	SOC codes
GMS	General managers and administrators	10, 13, 15
PDM	Plant, depot and site managers	11,14,16
SM	Specialist managers	12
MPS	Managers and proprietors in services	17
OMO	Managers and officials, not elsewhere classified	19
SET	Scientists, engineers and technologists	20,21
HP	Higher professionals	22,24,25,26,27,29
TPE	Teachers and other professionals in education	23
API	Associate professionals in industry	30,31,32,33,39
APH	Associate professionals in health and welfare	34,37
AP	Associate professionals in business	35,36,38
AOA	Administrative officers and assistants	40
NCC	Numerical clerks and cashiers	41
FRC	Filing and record clerks	42
OCW	Other clerical workers	43
SDC	Store and dispatch clerks	44,49
SEC	Secretaries and receptionists	45,46
SMC	Skilled and related manual workers in construction and maintenance	50,52
SMM	Skilled and related manual workers in metal trade	51,53,54
SMO	Skilled and related manual workers not elsewhere classified	55,56,57,58, 59
PSP	Protective service personnel	60,61
CW	Catering workers	62
PSW	Personal service workers	63,66,67,69
HW	Health workers	64
CCW	Childcare workers	65
BSR	Buyers and sales representatives	70,71
SW	Sales workers	72, 73,79
PNO	Plant and machine operatives	80,81,82,83,84,85,86,89
TO	Transport operatives	87,88
GL	General labourers	90,91,92,93,99
RWS	Routine workers in services	94,95

Multi-Dimensional Scaling Configuration Over Three Plains









Data from BHPS wave 10. N=11,790

Correlation: -0.78

STOP

- This is where Chan-Goldthorpe stop
- This is where a lot of the controversy stems from
- Is this social status or is this homophily/social distance?
- This also happens to be roughly where the Cambridge scale and CAMSIS stop also
- Is social distance social status?
  - I think not – or at least it is a component of social status but not in of itself the sole determinant

CONTINUING WITH STATUS CONSTRUCTION

- Four key aspects of Weberian social status: homophily, closeness, cultural consumption, and monopolistic acquisition

- Homophily constructed via MDSCAL
    - Axis 1

CULTURAL CONSUMPTION

- Sum score of consumption measures:
    - created through the work of Bourdusian inspired consumption practices as operationalised in Savage et al(Savage, Warde and Devine, 2005; Bourdieu, 2013; Payne, 2013; Savage et al., 2013)

- Two measures created
    - Highbrow
    - Emerging

CULTURAL CONSUMPTION

- Emerging
  - constructed from variables related to how often an individual watches sport [bj_lactb], goes to the cinema [bj_lactc], goes out drinking [bj_lactf], and does DIY around the house [bj_lacti]

- Highbrow
  - constructed from variables related to playing sport [bj_lacta], going to the theatre [bj_lactd], eating out at restaurants [bj_lacte], gardening [bj_lacth], attend evening classes [bj_lactj], attend local groups [bj_lactk], and volunteer [bj_lactl]

CLOSENESS

- Sum score of level of interaction with close friends
  - created through three identical measures of friendship relations. Each variable asks the individual how often do you interact with your 1st [bj_netph_1], 2nd [bj_netph_2], and 3rd [bj_netph_3] closest friends

MONOPOLISTIC ACQUISITION

- Sum score of traits (positive means better acquisition strength):
    - Degree ownership
    - Salary/hourly paid
    - Manual/non-manual
    - Recipient of welfare/not

- whether the individual possessed a degree [bj_qfedhi], whether or not they were a salaries or hourly paid worker [bj_paytyp_bh, bj_mrjsemp], whether or not they were a manual or non-manual worker [bj_jbsoc90_cc], and whether or not the individual had ever been in receipt of welfare [bj_jbub]

(Exploratory) FACTOR ANALYSIS

- All five sum scores were standardized to provide equal weighting

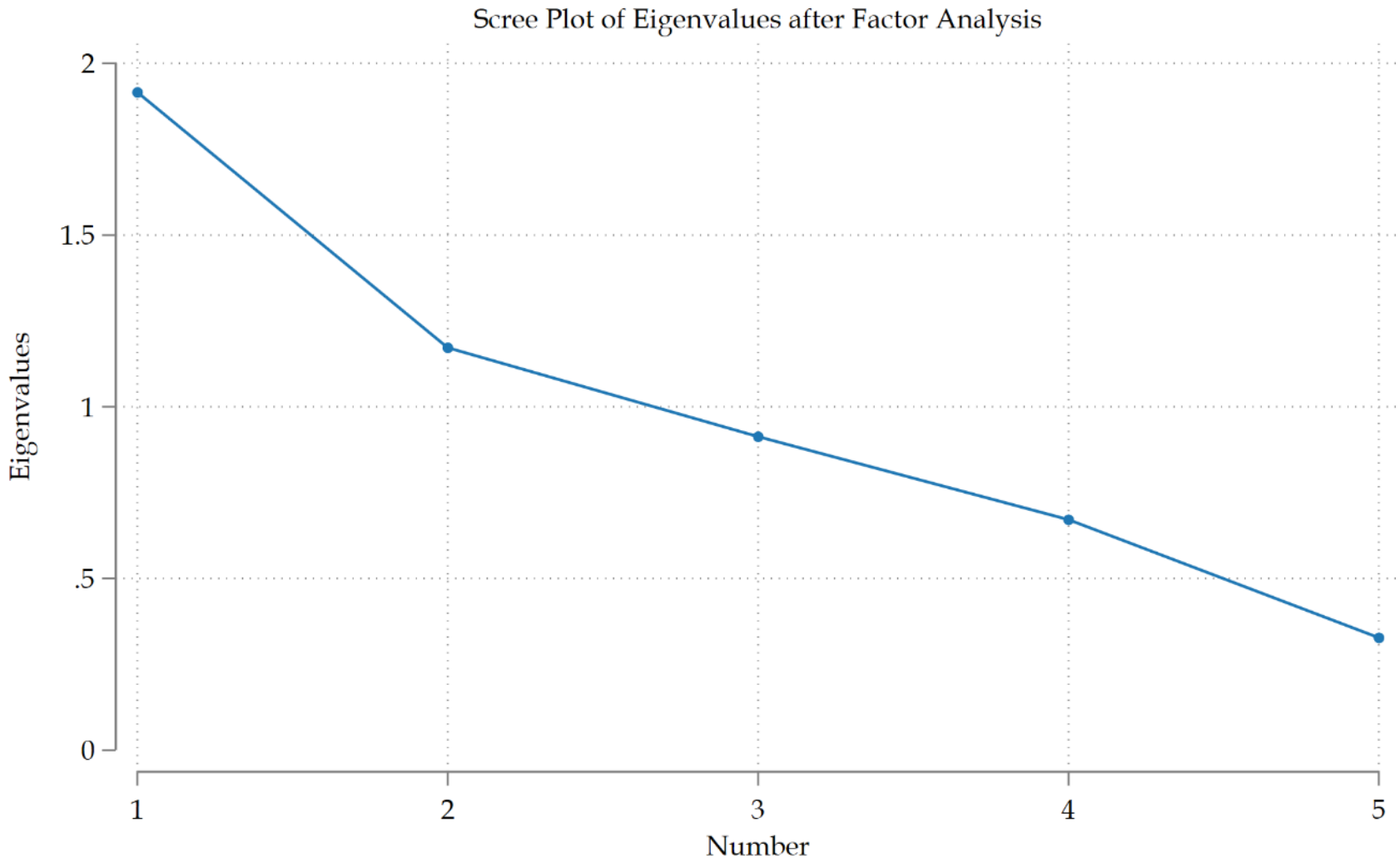
- Orthogonal varimax rotation
    - This involves scaling the loadings by dividing them by the corresponding communality

- Two factors retained (Eigen value >1)

- Factor one loads all variables well except for emerging cultural consumption (Friedman and Reeves 2024)

(Exploratory) FACTOR ANALYSIS

Variable	Factor1	Factor2	Uniqueness
status_z	0.8553	0.0153	0.2683
closeness_z	-0.4403	0.3230	0.7018
emerging_z	-0.0135	0.8518	0.2743
highbrow_z	0.4036	0.6368	0.4316
mono_z	0.8639	0.1337	0.2358



Data from BHPS wave 10. N=11,790

Rank	**Occupation**	Example Occupations	**Mean**
1	TPE	Teachers and other professionals in education	1.84
2	HP	Higher professionals	1.1
3	APB	Associate professionals in business	1.07
4	SM	Specialist managers	0.9
5	GMA	General managers and administrators	0.87
6	APH	Associate professionals in health and welfare	0.86
7	SET	Scientists, engineers and technologists	0.77
8	OMO	Managers and officials, not elsewhere classified	0.68
9	API	Associate professionals in industry	0.64
10	SEC	Secretaries and receptionists	0.45
11	NCC	Numerical clerks and cashiers	0.43
12	FRC	Filing and record clerks	0.4
13	AOA	Administrative officers and assistants	0.33
14	PDM	Plant, depot and site managers	0.27
15	OCW	Other clerical workers	0.27
16	BSR	Buyers and sales representatives	0.14
17	MPS	Managers and proprietors in services	0.09
18	PSP	Protective service personnel	-0.04
19	CCW	Childcare workers	-0.06
20	SDC	Store and dispatch clerks	-0.3
21	PSW	Personal service workers	-0.38
22	GL	General labourers	-0.64
23	HW	Health workers	-0.65
24	CW	Catering workers	-0.72
25	SW	Sales workers	-0.84
26	SMC	Skilled and related manual workers in construction and maintenance	-0.89
27	TO	Transport operatives	-0.98
28	SMO	Skilled and related manual workers not elsewhere classified	-0.98
29	RWS	Routine workers in services	-1.13
30	SMM	Skilled and related manual workers in metal trade	-1.17
31	PMO	Plant and machine operatives	-1.6

Rank	Chan-Goldthorpe Scale	z mean	Own Analysis	Rank Change from Chan	z mean	Cambridge Scale	Rank Change from Chan	z mean
1	HP	1.22	TPE	↑3	2.05	TPE	↑3	1.86
2	APB	1.19	HP	↓1	1.22	HP	↓1	1.83
3	SM	1.01	APB	↓1	1.19	OMO	↑6	1.23
4	TPE	2.05	SM	↓1	1.01	SET	↑2	1.19
5	GMA	0.97	GMA	-	0.97	GMA	-	1.13
6	SET	0.85	APH	↑7	0.95	SM	↓3	1
7	API	0.71	SET	↓1	0.85	APB	↓5	0.78
8	FRC	0.45	OMO	↑1	0.75	BSR	↑9	0.56
9	OMO	0.75	API	↓2	0.71	APH	↑4	0.55
10	PSP	-0.05	SEC	↑5	0.51	PDM	↑10	0.53
11	PSW	-0.42	NCC	↑3	0.48	API	↓4	0.52
12	AOA	0.37	FRC	↓4	0.45	SEC	↑3	0.48
13	APH	0.95	AOA	↓1	0.37	AOA	↓1	0.23
14	NCC	0.48	OCW	↑2	0.3	NCC	-	0.19
15	SEC	0.51	PDM	↑5	0.3	MPS	↑4	0.04
16	OCW	0.3	BSR	↑1	0.16	OCW	-	-0.02
17	BSR	0.16	MPS	↑2	0.1	CCW	↑1	-0.1
18	CCW	-0.06	PSP	↓8	-0.05	SW	↑3	-0.34
19	MPS	0.1	CCW	↓1	-0.06	PSW	↓7	-0.36
20	PDM	0.3	SDC	↑5	-0.33	FRC	↓12	-0.48
21	SW	-0.93	PSW	↓10	-0.42	PSP	↓11	-0.51
22	HW	-0.72	GL	↑9	-0.71	CW	↑2	-0.63
23	RWS	-1.26	HW	↓1	-0.72	SMM	↑6	-0.68
24	CW	-0.81	CW	-	-0.81	HW	↓2	-0.72
25	SDC	-0.33	SW	↓4	-0.93	SMO	↑1	-0.77
26	SMO	-1.1	SMC	↑2	-0.99	SMC	↑2	-0.77
27	TO	-1.09	TO	-	-1.09	SDC	↓2	-0.99
28	SMC	-0.99	SMO	↓2	-1.1	RWS	↓5	-1.19
29	SMM	-1.31	RWS	↓6	-1.26	TO	↓2	-1.2
30	PMO	-1.78	SMM	↓1	-1.31	PMO	-	-1.22
31	GL	-0.71	PMO	↑1	-1.78	GL	-	-1.3

Rank	Own Analysis	Example Occupations	Level of Manual Labour
1	TPE	College lecturers	1
2	HP	chartered accountants	1
3	APB	Journalists	1
4	SM	company treasurers	1
5	GMA	Bank and building society managers	1
6	APH	Community workers	2
7	SET	Civil and structural engineers	1
8	OMO	Security managers	2
9	API	Computer analysts and programmers	1
10	SEC	Personal assistants	2
11	NCC	Accounts assistants	2
12	FRC	Conveyancing clerks	2
13	AOA	Clerical officers in national and local government	2
14	OCW	General assistants	2
15	PDM	Clerks of works	2
16	BSR	Buyers and purchasing officers	2
17	MPS	Catering managers	2
18	PSP	Service and police officers	3
19	CCW	Educational assistants	2
20	SDC	Storekeepers	3
21	PSW	Caretakers and housekeepers	3
22	GL	Agricultural workers	4
23	HW	Ambulance staff	3
24	CW	Bar staff	3
25	SW	Cash desk and check-out operators	3
26	SMC	Bricklayers	4
27	TO	Bus and coach drivers	4
28	SMO	Gardeners and groundsmen	4
29	RWS	Car park attendants	3
30	SMM	Fitters	4
31	PMO	Assemblers	4

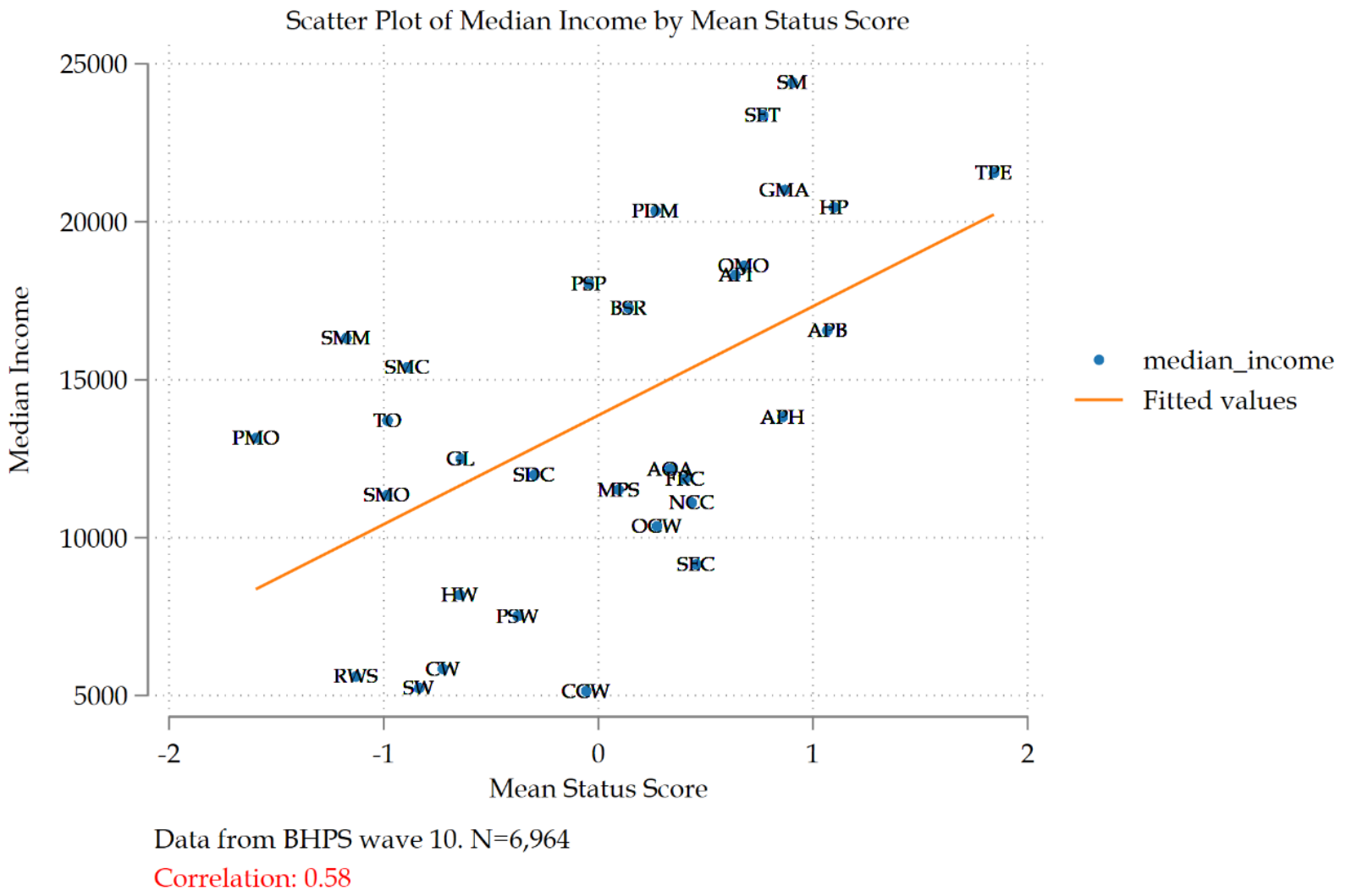
Division of Labour	NS-SEC	Chan-Goldthorpe	My Scale	Cambridge Scale
White Collar	1.1	0.89	0.78	0.96
	1.2	1.20	1.08	1.42
	2	0.73	0.85	0.78
	3	0.41	0.28	0.06
Petite Bourgeoisie	4	-0.41	-0.31	-0.19
Blue Collar	5	-1.04	-1.05	-0.75
	6	-0.57	-0.87	-0.67
	7	-1.00	-0.98	-1.11

SOCIOLOGICAL JUSTIFICATION

- Social Status must be a viable measure for use in statistical analysis

- Epiphenomenal to social class, education, income
    - The big 3

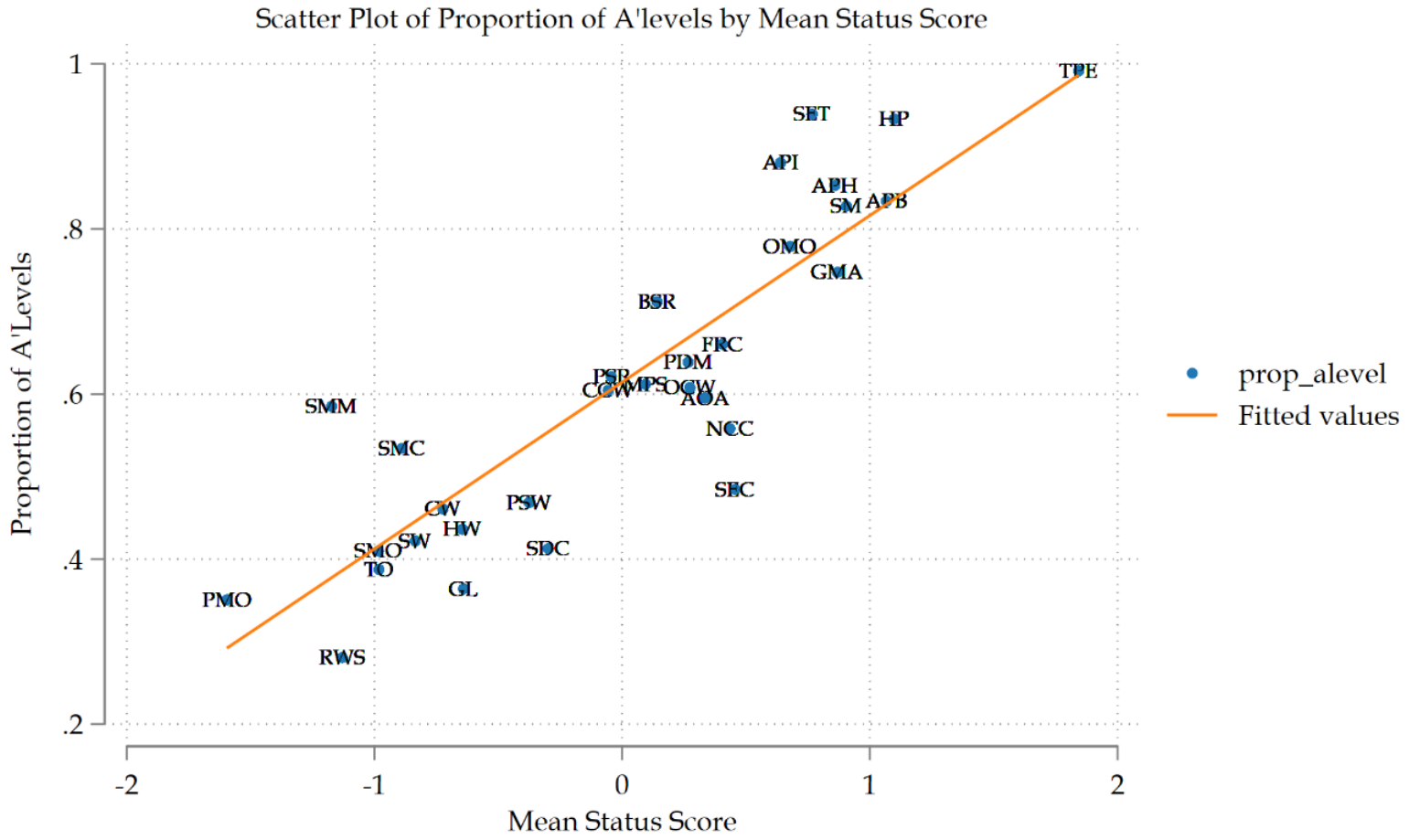
Income



Data from BHPS wave 10. N=6,964

Correlation: 0.58

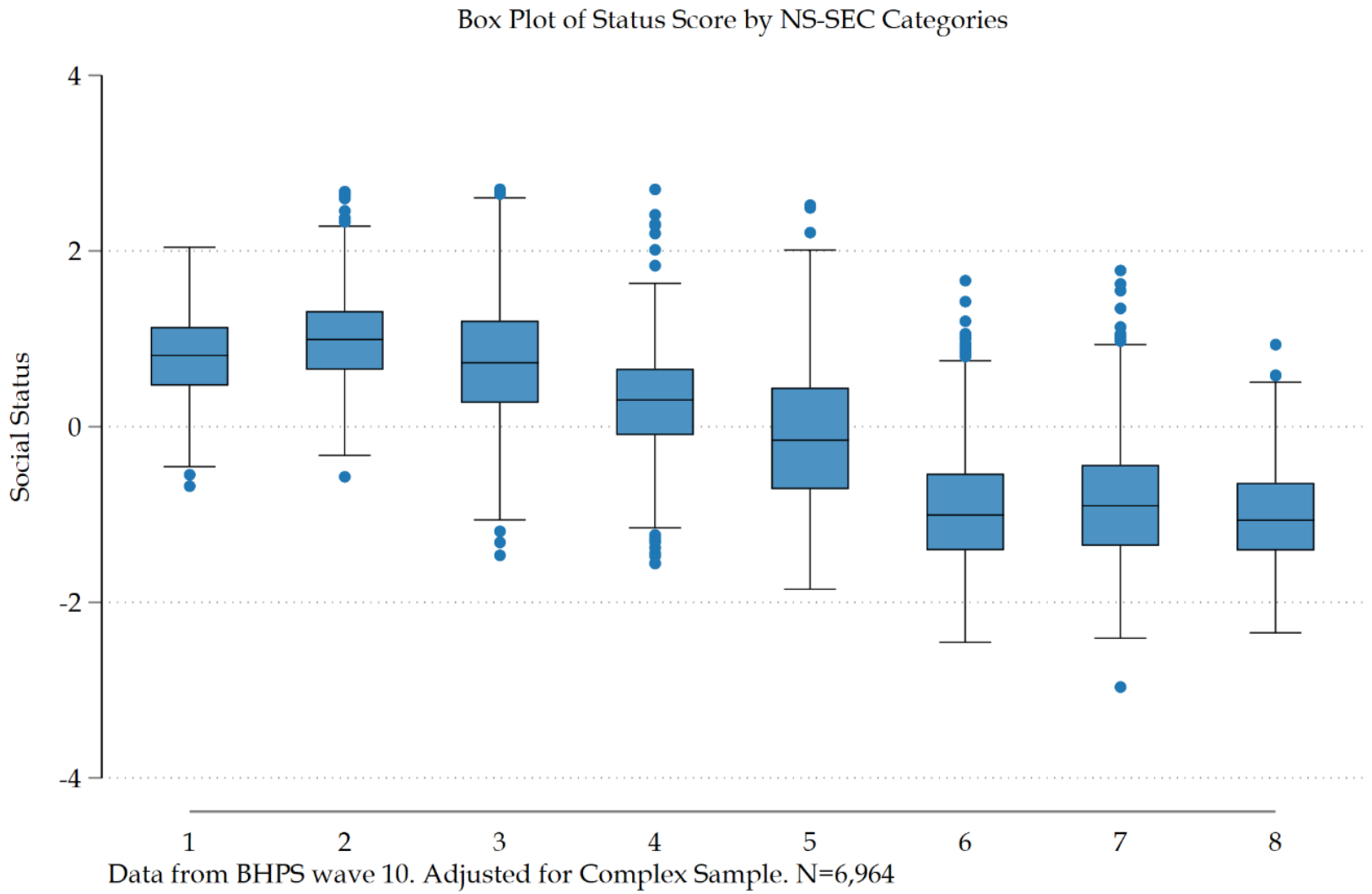
Education

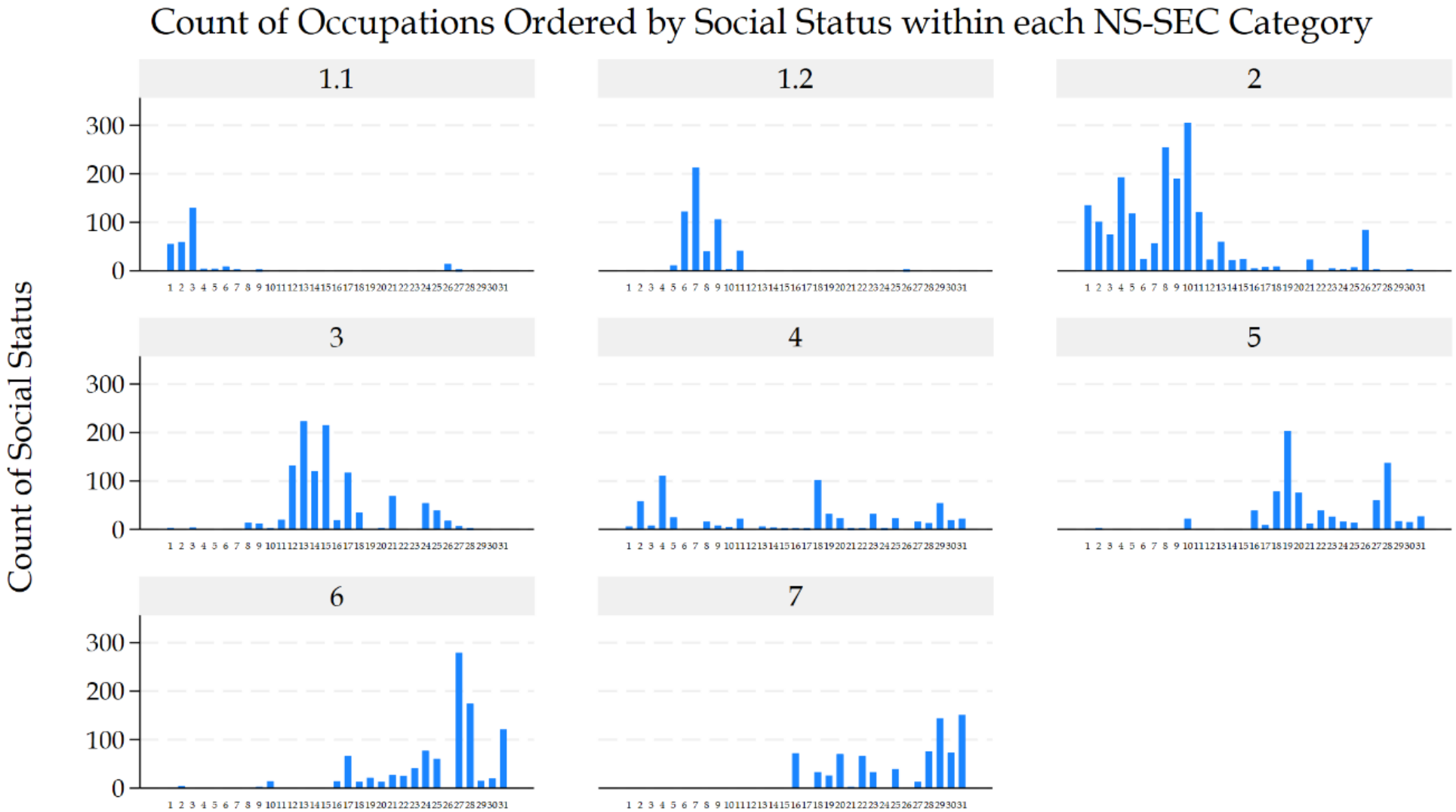


Data from BHPS wave 10. N=6,964

Correlation: 0.89

NS-SEC


Box Plot of Status Score by NS-SEC Categories
Social Status
4
2
0
-2
-4
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Data from BHPS wave 10. Adjusted for Complex Sample. N=6,964



Data from BHPS wave 10. Adjusted for Complex Design. N=6,964.

Linear correlation of measures			
	C-G	This Paper's Homophily	Cambridge Scale
C-G	1.00		
This Paper's Measure	0.84	1.00	
Cambridge	0.81	0.79	1.00

COMPARISONS

- My scale compared alongside the Chan-Goldthorpe scale as well as Cambridge scale (precursor to CAMSIS)

- Comparisons require all scales to be z_standardized

Reminder

- What is the point of social status?
- Social class = Economic Life Chances
- Social Status = Cultural Consumption, Behaviour, Attitudes…

Table 8: Regression Models of relationship between income and education on status measures

	Chan-Goldthorpe Duplication #1		Social Status Duplication #1		Cambridge Scale Duplication #1	
Median Income	-0.00	***	-0.00	***	-0.00	***
	(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)	
Proportion of A'levels	5.20	***	5.12	***	4.27	***
	(0.04)		(0.04)		(0.06)	
Intercept	-2.43	***	-2.75	***	-2.54	***
	(0.02)		(0.02)		(0.02)	
R^2	0.72		0.81		0.70	
Number of observations	6964		6964		6964	

****** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05***

Data Source: BHPS. Adjusted for Complex Sample. N=6,964

Outcome = Smoker or Non-Smoker

Table 9: Logistic Regression Models of Smoking Status

	Null Model + NS-SEC		Social Status		Chan-Goldthorpe		Cambridge Scale	
NS-SEC								
1.1	0.20		0.21		0.17		0.15	
	(0.21)		(0.21)		(0.21)		(0.22)	
1.2	0.41	**	0.36	*	0.35	*	0.24	
	(0.15)		(0.15)		(0.15)		(0.16)	
2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)	
3	-0.17		-0.06		-0.13		0.04	
	(0.10)		(0.11)		(0.10)		(0.10)	
4	-0.31	*	-0.07		-0.14		-0.02	
	(0.14)		(0.15)		(0.15)		(0.15)	
5	-0.54	***	-0.16		-0.28	*	-0.08	
	(0.11)		(0.15)		(0.14)		(0.13)	
6	-0.58	***	-0.24		-0.39	**	-0.15	
	(0.12)		(0.15)		(0.13)		(0.13)	
7	-0.92	***	-0.55	***	-0.67	***	-0.35	*
	(0.12)		(0.15)		(0.14)		(0.14)	
Social Status			0.20	***				
			(0.06)					
Chan-Goldthorpe					0.15	**		
					(0.05)			
Cambridge Scale							0.30	***
							(0.05)	
Intercept	1.28	***	1.11	***	1.17	***	1.05	***
	(0.08)		(0.09)		(0.08)		(0.08)	
Number of observations	6959		6959		6959		6959	

****** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05***

Data Source: BHPS. Adjusted for Complex Sample. N=6,959

Outcome = Didn't Vote or Voted in most recent election

Table 10: Logistic Regression Models of Voting Status

	Null Model + NS-SEC	Social Status	Chan-Goldthorpe	Cambridge Scale
NS-SEC				
1.1	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.16
	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.20)	(0.21)
1.2	-0.17	-0.12	-0.08	-0.03
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.16)
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
3	0.44 ***	0.32 **	0.38 **	0.26 *
	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)
4	0.48 ***	0.22	0.25	0.25
	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.14)
5	0.67 ***	0.26	0.32 *	0.30 *
	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.13)
6	0.57 ***	0.20	0.32 *	0.22
	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.14)
7	0.76 ***	0.36 *	0.43 **	0.31 *
	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Social Status		-0.22 ***		
		(0.06)		
Chan-Goldthorpe			-0.19 ***	
			(0.05)	
Cambridge Scale				-0.24 ***
				(0.06)
Intercept	-1.53 ***	-1.35 ***	-1.39 ***	-1.35 ***
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Number of observations	6707	6707	6707	6707

****** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05***

***Data Source: BHPS. Adjusted for Complex Sample. N*=6,707**

Outcome = Likert of ‘Unfair that wealth buys medical priority’

Table 11: Ordinal Logistic Regression Models of 'Unfair that wealth buys medical priority'

	Null Model + NS-SEC	Social Status	Chan-Goldthorpe	Cambridge Scale
NS-SEC				
1.1	0.34 *	0.34 *	0.36 *	0.35 *
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
1.2	0.23 *	0.25 *	0.26 *	0.24 *
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
3	-0.18	-0.23 *	-0.20 *	-0.20 *
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
4	0.24 **	0.13	0.15	0.22 *
	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)
5	-0.16	-0.34 **	-0.30 *	-0.20
	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.10)
6	-0.10	-0.26 *	-0.20 *	-0.14
	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.10)
7	-0.06	-0.23 *	-0.19	-0.11
	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Social Status		-0.10 *		
		(0.04)		
Chan-Goldthorpe			-0.08 *	
			(0.04)	
Cambridge Scale				-0.03
				(0.04)
cut1	-1.32	-1.41	-1.38	-1.35
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)
cut2	0.52	0.44	0.47	0.50
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)
cut3	1.26	1.18	1.20	1.24
	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)
cut4	3.71	3.63	3.65	3.68
	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Number of observations	6954	6954	6954	6954

****** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05***

***Data Source: BHPS. Adjusted for Complex Sample. N*=6,954**

Outcome = Unemployment Spell versus None

Table 12: Logistic Regression Models of Unemployment Spell

	Null Model + NS-SEC		Social Status		Chan-Goldthorpe		Cambridge Scale	
NS-SEC								
1.1	-1.68	*	-1.68	*	-1.68	*	-1.65	*
	(0.72)		(0.72)		(0.72)		(0.73)	
1.2	-0.32		-0.30		-0.33		-0.22	
	(0.38)		(0.38)		(0.39)		(0.40)	
2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)	
3	0.51	*	0.48	*	0.53	*	0.39	
	(0.21)		(0.22)		(0.21)		(0.21)	
4	-0.74	**	-0.82	**	-0.70	*	-0.91	***
	(0.27)		(0.29)		(0.28)		(0.26)	
5	0.19		0.08		0.25		-0.07	
	(0.28)		(0.35)		(0.33)		(0.33)	
6	0.91	***	0.81	**	0.96	***	0.66	*
	(0.23)		(0.29)		(0.25)		(0.27)	
7	0.92	***	0.81	**	0.99	***	0.61	*
	(0.22)		(0.31)		(0.29)		(0.29)	
Social Status			-0.06					
			(0.12)					
Chan-Goldthorpe					0.04			
					(0.12)			
Cambridge Scale							-0.17	
							(0.12)	
Intercept	-3.50	***	-3.45	***	-3.53	***	-3.37	***
	(0.16)		(0.18)		(0.17)		(0.16)	
Number of observations	6963		6963		6963		6963	

****** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05***

***Data Source: BHPS. Adjusted for Complex Sample. N*=6,963**

Duplication of Chan and Goldthorpe

- Duplicating a model of ‘Poltical Axis’

- Two separate models looking at ‘Left-Right’ economic axis and ‘Liberatarian-Authoritarian’ Axis

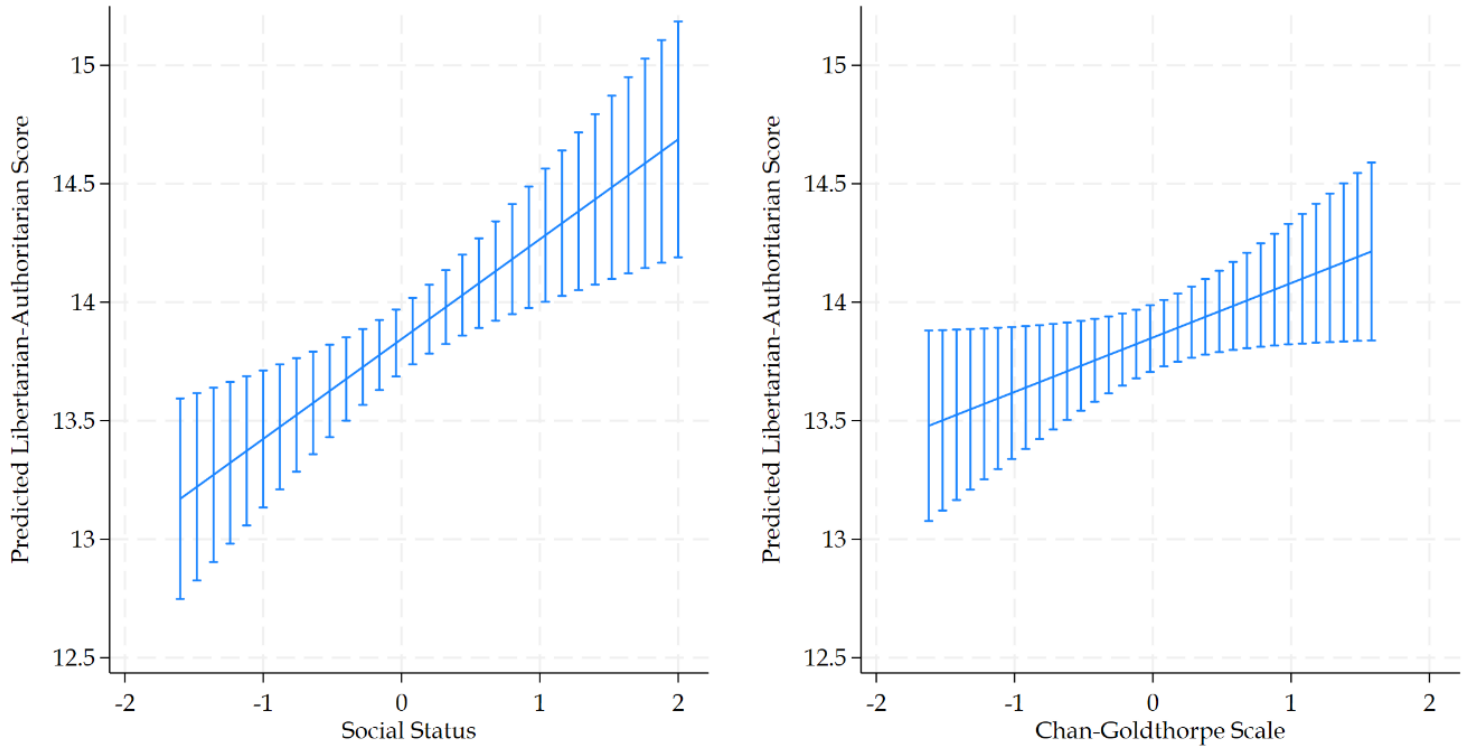
Table 14: Regression Models of Political Axis

	Left-Right Social Status		Left-Right Chan-Goldthorpe		Libertarian-Authoritarian Social Status		Libertarian-Authoritarian Chan-Goldthorpe	
Age	-0.00		-0.00		-0.03	***	-0.03	***
	(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)	
Female	0.59	***	0.59	***	0.03		0.05	
	(0.15)		(0.15)		(0.16)		(0.16)	
Income								
<10k	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)	
10-23k	-0.34		-0.34		-1.06	*	-1.08	*
	(0.47)		(0.47)		(0.48)		(0.48)	
23-44k	0.58		0.58		-0.76		-0.76	
	(0.46)		(0.46)		(0.47)		(0.48)	
>44k	1.20	*	1.19	*	-0.91		-0.92	
	(0.47)		(0.47)		(0.48)		(0.48)	
Highest Qualification								
no qual	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)	
CSE	0.46		0.47		0.75	**	0.77	**
	(0.26)		(0.26)		(0.27)		(0.27)	
O'LEVEL	0.87	***	0.87	***	0.75	**	0.80	***
	(0.24)		(0.23)		(0.24)		(0.24)	
A'LEVEL	0.85	**	0.85	**	1.16	***	1.21	***
	(0.27)		(0.27)		(0.28)		(0.28)	
SUBDEGREE	1.02	***	1.02	***	1.31	***	1.41	***
	(0.27)		(0.27)		(0.27)		(0.27)	
DEGREE	0.40		0.40		3.44	***	3.59	***
	(0.30)		(0.29)		(0.30)		(0.30)	
NS-SEC								
1.1	0.99	**	0.98	**	0.00		0.00	
	(0.38)		(0.38)		(0.00)		(0.00)	
1.2	0.62	*	0.61		-0.40		-0.37	
	(0.31)		(0.31)		(0.45)		(0.45)	
2	0.00		0.00		-0.35		-0.28	
	(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.39)		(0.39)	
3	-0.09		-0.10		-0.52		-0.58	
	(0.25)		(0.25)		(0.42)		(0.43)	
4	0.73	*	0.74	*	-0.53		-0.63	
	(0.32)		(0.32)		(0.46)		(0.47)	
5	-0.88	**	-0.88	**	-0.64		-0.88	
	(0.32)		(0.31)		(0.47)		(0.47)	
6	-0.75	*	-0.76	**	-0.64		-0.91	*
	(0.29)		(0.27)		(0.45)		(0.45)	
7	-1.48	***	-1.47	***	-0.28		-0.54	
	(0.33)		(0.32)		(0.48)		(0.48)	
Social Status	0.03				0.42	***		
	(0.12)				(0.12)			
Chan-Goldthorpe			0.04				0.23	*
			(0.11)				(0.12)	
Intercept	11.06	***	11.06	***	15.41	***	15.38	***
	(0.61)		(0.61)		(0.70)		(0.70)	
Number of observations	2538		2538		2538		2538	
AIC	13582.82		13582.79		13718.88		13726.47	
BIC	13693.77		13693.74		13829.82		13837.42	
Adjusted R-squared	0.11		0.11		0.17		0.17	

****** p<.001, ** p<.01, * p<.05***

Data Source: British Social Attitudes Survey 2001. N=2,538

Effect of Social Status Measures on Libertarian-Authoritarian Axis



Data Source: British Social Attitudes Survey 2001. N=2,538.

Conclusions

- Chan-Goldthorpe measure does not properly implement Weberian social theory
  - Does it need to?
- Distinct similarities and differences found between the three measures
- Captured variance argument holds for some models but breaks down for others

Some questions

- Are the differences big enough?
- Is this social status?
- Was Weber wrong?
- Is this worth pursuing?