



Construction and Validation of a Social Stratification Scale: Cambridge Social Interaction and Stratification (CAMSIS) Scale for China in the 21st Cen

Author: Mrs Sun Xu

Coauthors: Sun Wangshu

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Brief Description

this article we use the RCII row-column correlation model to fit the occupational contingency table form Chinese General Social Survey(CGSS) in 2010 to 2017, and constructe CAMSIS scales for males and females, and measure the social interaction distance among occupations as well as the social hierarchies of China in the 21st century.

Besides, by analyzing the correlation between CAMSIS and 4 typical variables of education, income, prestige, and self-identified class, the validity of CAMSIS scales are verified.

This article describes characteristics and changes of occupational hierarchies in recent years: cultural capital increases, functional intellectuals rank higher, of which senior professionals rank even higher than senior managers; agricultural workers are interactively isolated from and rank significantly lower than other workers.

This article also points out that gender is an important factor affecting occupational hierarchies.

Abstract

Cambridge Social Interaction and Stratification (CAMSIS) measures the long-term position of occupations in the social hierarchies from the perspective of social relations and social interaction. CAMSIS is recognized to enable the "real" identification of social hierarchies. Based on international experience, in this article we use the RCII row-column correlation model to fit the occupational contingency table form Chinese General Social Survey(CGSS) in 2010 to 2017, and constructe CAMSIS scales for males and females, and measure the social interaction distance among occupations as well as the social hierarchies of China in the 21st century. Besides, by analyzing the correlation between CAMSIS and 4 typical variables of education, income, prestige, and self-identified class, the validity of CAMSIS scales are verified. This article describes characteristics and changes of occupational hierarchies in recent years: cultural capital increases, functional intellectuals rank higher, of which senior professionals rank even higher than senior managers; agricultural workers are interactively isolated from and rank significantly lower than other workers. This article also points out that gender is an important factor affecting occupational hierarchies.