



December 1986

Professional Contacts and Perceived Occupational Prestige

Moshe Sherer
University of Haifa

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.wmich.edu/jssw>



Part of the Social Work Commons, and the Work, Economy and Organizations Commons

Recommended Citation

Sherer, Moshe (1986) "Professional Contacts and Perceived Occupational Prestige," *The Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare*: Vol. 13 : Iss. 4 , Article 4.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.wmich.edu/jssw/vol13/iss4/4>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Social Work at ScholarWorks at WMU. For more information, please contact wmu-scholarworks@wmich.edu.



PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS AND PERCEIVED
OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE

Dr. Moshe Sherer
University of Haifa
School of Social Work
Haifa, Israel

50

ABSTRACT

A random sample of 142 social workers in Israel, were asked to indicate the other professionals whom they meet in the course of their work, and the frequency of these contacts. They were also asked to assess the occupational prestige of social workers relative to that of the other professionals. The findings showed that social workers tended to downgrade their own prestige, the more frequently they met with representatives of occupations which have higher rankings on an objective occupational prestige scale.

Although social work has been described in the past as an "emerging" profession (Schwartz 1967), there are doubts today about its position and future within the social services (Bell 1983), a struggle is underway for acknowledgment of its vital role in social welfare (Bell 1983; Karger 1983(b); Meyer 1983; Pecora and Austin 1983; Sherer 1986; Tambor 1983). The prestige of a profession may influence its bargaining power on the path toward recognition and development.

Occupational prestige:

All complex societies are characterized by the division of labor, and by an occupational prestige hierarchy. Studies have revealed a

substantial consensus on the relative prestige of occupations (Balkwell, Bates & Garbin, 1982; Hodge, Kraus & Schild 1982; Kraus, Schild & Hodge 1978; Treiman 1977). Knowledge and skill are widely considered the principal basis of occupational prestige, but race, gender, income, training, intelligence, rewards of the job and the overall value of the occupation to society are potential contributing factors. Power, control, authority, and privilege are granted to members of more valued occupations (Balkwell, Bates & Garbin, 1982; Bielby & Kalleberg 1981; Bose & Rossi 1983; Hall 1983; Parcel & Mueller 1983; Ritzer 1972).

The Occupational Prestige of Social Work:

Social work prestige has long been a matter of concern. Kadushin (1958) argues that it affects social workers' self concept, their relationships with other professions, their feelings about their jobs, and to some extent, their professional effectiveness.

Social work is usually ranked low in prestige among the professions. Thus Treiman (1977) found that it has an international ranking of 52, on a scale from 1 to 100, while Kraus (1981) reported that in Israel social workers rank 74. Euster (1980a) asked social work educators to rank social work prestige relative to that of 22 other occupations; it emerged in fifteenth place. Similar results were obtained when those educators compared their own prestige with that of their colleagues in 22 other academic disciplines (Euster 1980b). It is possible that the low esteem of social work is partly perpetuated by the low prestige of social workers and social work educators.

Possible sources for the low prestige of social work:

Kadushin (1958) points out that social work is "concerned with problems at which everyone works" (p. 42). The social worker is not seen as a professional possessing superior knowledge and expertise. Kadushin notes, moreover, that women are generally accorded lower prestige than men, and social work is identified as a women's profession. Social workers do not always have the autonomy to make decisions about clients. Low income, articulation of unpopular points of view, and the profession's lack of clear control over an important area of society's life are additional factors which may further erode the profession's prestige. Pollak (1961) like Kadushin (1958), believe that the low status of its clients leads toward the downgrading of social work prestige, as does the term "worker", which has non-professional connotations. Clearfield (1977) suggests that the mass media have contributed to the poor image of social work, whereas Rapoport (1960) argues that the harshest criticism comes from within the profession itself.

In Clearfield's (1977) study, almost 85 percent of the sample of social workers endorsed the statement that "the general public does not properly appreciate the work social workers do, and the profession is not highly regarded by the general public" (p. 26). However, the social workers themselves did seem to believe in the value of the profession to society. Over 80 percent perceived their work as vital, useful, and significant, although they also thought of it as endless, frustrating, and sometimes aggravating. According to Clearfield (1977), "Clearly the overall professional self-image of the respondents was positive" (p. 28). The negative public image of social work did not appear to have much impact on the social workers' self-image.

Although some new directions in the study of occupational prestige have recently appeared (Bielby & Kalleberg, 1981; Parcel & Mueller 1983), the effect of contact between different professions and occupations has not been studied. Our study examines how social workers' perception of their occupational prestige are affected by their professional meetings with other professionals. Since there is an accepted hierarchy of occupational prestige, it seems reasonable to expect representatives of occupations with different prestige rankings to influence one another, probably in our case, by enhancing social workers' rating of their own prestige when they meet people from occupations with lower prestige, and vice versa.

A path analysis is used in this study to explore the relationship between social workers' assessment of their prestige relative to that of other occupations, and a number of independent variables: Age, Sex, Educational level, Seniority in the agency, Frequency of meetings with other professionals, and Inclination to leave the profession, were included in our model. We assumed that the age of the subject will influence prestige levels, older subjects should have higher occupational prestige levels since they should have "come to terms" with their profession. We included sex as one of the variables since sex has been found to be a related variable to occupational prestige levels (Bose and Rossi 1983; Kadushin, 1958, 1976). Women were not given the same occupational prestige as men, the social work profession has therefore been affected; being in general a "women's profession".

The educational level of the subject was included in our study as a control since educational levels were found to be a principal basis of occupational prestige (Trieman 1979). Seniority in the agency was taken as an indi-

cator of ones acceptance of his/her role. Thus we expect that higher levels of seniority in ones' work place will be related to higher occupational prestige scores. On the other hand, we included the variable "inclination to leave the profession" as a check on the accuracy of the preceding variable. Thus one can have high seniority levels and still be unsatisfied and look for another opportunity. Kadushin (1976) suggested that this variable may be heightened by the low occupational prestige of social work. Herrick, Takagi, Coleman and Morgan (1983) indicate that criticism of some aspects of social work employment, personal life circumstances and attraction of non-social work employment were the main reasons for leaving social work. The frequency of meeting with other professionals was one of our independent variables. We expected to find a direct relationship between meeting with representatives of other professions and occupational prestige levels.

We expected higher seniority levels to be related to higher prestige levels. At the same time we assumed that the seniority in the agency should be related to the frequency of meeting other professionals, thus one should have to develop professional ties over time and it should influence perceived occupational prestige levels. We assumed that ones' inclination to leave the profession would lead to lower professional rates of meeting with representatives of other occupational groups and at the same time to lower seniority levels in the agency - these people should be "on the move". Sex should have a negative effect on the inclination to leave the profession - since social work is a "female profession", we assumed that females will have low rates of inclination to leave the profession, while males will have higher inclinations. Education should have a negative effect on the inclination to leave the profession - the higher the investment in the profession the

lower should be the inclination to leave it.

We expected age to be negatively related to the inclination to leave the profession, and positively to seniority in the agency and prestige levels. Older people should have a positive prestige level of their profession - otherwise they should have found a way to leave it, they should be less willing to change work places and thus have more seniority in the agency.

METHOD

Sample:

The sample was gathered in two stages. First, a random sample of 52 agencies was selected from the 156 social work agencies operating in the northern part of Israel. Each of these agencies was invited to participate in the study, and asked to submit a list of all its social workers. Questionnaires were sent to 225 social workers chosen at random from these lists. The final sample was made up of the 142 respondents (about 63 percent) who returned properly completed questionnaires.

The sample consisted of 112 females and 30 males. Ten of the social workers were Arab, and the remainder Jewish. Ages ranged from 22 to 60 years ($x = 32.86$, $s.d. = 9.13$). Respondents had been engaged in social work for up to 35 years; they had been employed by their present agency between one and 24 years. As regards their educational level, 31 held a Diploma in Social Work, 104 held a BSW or MSW, and 7 held a BA or MA.

Instrument:

The questionnaire began with demographic

items. Respondents' age was coded in years; sex was coded 1 for females and 0 for males.

A further eight questions dealt with agency and work characteristics. In one of the items, respondents were asked to indicate ten professions/occupations with which they regularly come into professional contacts in the course of their work, and the frequency of these meetings. A list of 20 such occupations was provided and respondents were asked to specify others where appropriate. Each of these occupations was weighted by the prestige ranking reported by Kraus (1976), minus the prestige ranking of social work (73.67). Thus, sociologist was weighted 17.93 (92.6 - 73.67); lawyer 25.08 (98.75 - 73.67); police officer -45.53 (28.34 - 73.67); etc. This produced a scale which reflects the difference in prestige between social work and the other occupations mentioned. The frequency of meetings was weighted according to the following scale: meeting daily = 8; every 2 to 3 days = 7; 4 through 7 days = 6; 8 through 14 days = 5; 15 through 21 days = 4; 22 through 29 days = 3; 30 through 59 days = 2; and over 60 days = 1. Finally, a new variable (Frequency of meetings - Freqmeet) was created by multiplying the prestige difference score for each occupation by the score for the frequency of meetings, thus giving higher scores when meeting representatives of occupations of higher prestige scores over lower ones.

Another question concerned social workers' tendency to leave the profession (Tleave). Respondents were asked to indicate on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from 5 - 1, whether they are currently thinking about leaving the profession; often think about it; sometimes think about it; have thought about it in the past; or have never thought about it.

In the final section of the questionnaire,

respondents were requested to compare the prestige of social workers with that of 29 different occupations. This list was taken from the prestige hierarchy of 220 occupations in Israel studied and validated by Kraus (1977, 1981). The 29 occupations were chosen to represent most of the occupations with which social workers have professional contact. For each of these occupations respondents were asked to indicate on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from 5 - 1, whether the prestige of social workers is much higher; higher; the same; lower; or much lower. This form of question was taken from Euster (1980a, 1980b). the sum of these 29 scores served as a total prestige score (Tprstige), which became the dependent variable.

Procedure:

The questionnaires were mailed to the social workers through their agencies. Those who did not reply received a reminder four weeks later.

The results were analyzed using the SPSSX program.

Analysis:

We begin our analysis with a presentation of the correlations among the variables in Table 1, followed by the path analysis results in Figure 1 and the regression equations in Table 2.

Tendency to leave the profession (Tleave) is negatively correlated with Age, Education and Sex (see Table 1). Thus, older people and women are less inclined to leave the profession, as are people with a higher level of education. Figure 1 indicates that Sex has the highest impact on Tendency to leave ($B = -.256$), Age has slightly less ($B = -.237$), and

Education has the lowest impact ($B = -.079$).

Table 2 indicates that age has a positive impact on seniority in the agency (Seniag) ($B = .188$), as does sex ($B = 1.147$). Educational level and inclination to leave social work have a negative influence ($B = -.1473$ and $B = -.325$, respectively).

Figure 1 shows that Age has the highest impact on Seniority in the Agency ($B = .386$); this result is supported by the indirect path through Tendency to leave (compound path = $(-.237)(-.076) = .018$). Education has the second highest impact on Seniority in the agency, directly ($B = -.184$) and indirectly through Age and Tendency to leave (compound path = $((.152)(.379) + (-.079)(-.076) = (-.057) + (.006) = .063$). Thus, a higher Educational level alone does not lead to higher seniority in the agency: Older social workers with higher academic qualifications tend to have higher seniority. However, a higher level of education somewhat reduces the tendency to leave the profession, thereby leading to higher seniority. Sex has the next highest impact on Seniority in the agency ($B = .104$). Figure 1 indicates that females tend to think less about leaving the profession and have higher seniority in their agencies (Compound path = $(-.256)(-.076) = (.019)$). Tendency to leave the profession is directly related to Seniority in the agency ($B = -.076$) suggesting that those who are more inclined to leave the profession have lower Seniority.

As table 1 reveals, Sex and Tendency to leave are negatively correlated with Frequency of meeting ($r = -.063$ and $r = -.096$, respectively), while Seniority in agency is positively correlated with Frequency of meeting ($r = .128$). Figure 1 indicates that Seniority in agency has the highest impact on Frequency of meeting ($B = .123$), Sex has a relatively high impact ($B = -.105$) and Tendency to leave the

lowest ($B = -.101$). Tendency to leave has a negative direct effect on Frequency of meeting ($B = -.101$), and a very low negative influence through Seniority in agency (compound path = $(-.076)(.123) = -.009$). It seems that social workers who are considering leaving the profession tend to meet less with other professionals. This tendency is stronger when the inclination to leave the profession is coupled with low seniority. The influence of Age and gender on Frequency of meeting is interesting; Table 1 shows that both have a negative correlation with Frequency of meeting. Figure 1 indicates that Sex has a direct impact on Frequency of meeting ($B = -.105$) and an indirect one through Tendency to leave (compound path = $(-.256)(-.101) = .025$). It appears that females tend to less Frequency of meeting, except those who are less inclined to leave social work. Age affects Frequency of meeting through the compound paths. Older social workers tend to lower Tendency to leave ($B = -.237$), but usually have higher Seniority in agency ($B = .379$). We can see that when older people have higher seniority in their agency they tend to higher Frequency of meeting, without reference to seniority, older people think less about leaving social work and meet more frequently with other professionals (compound path = $(.379)(.123) + (-.237)(-.101) = .046 + .023 = .069$).

Total prestige score is directly influenced by three variables - Age, Seniority in agency and Frequency of meeting. As indicated in Table 2, older people have a lower Total prestige score, as do those who tend to meet more frequently with representatives of other occupations. Those with higher Seniority in agency have higher total prestige score. Figure 1 shows that Age has a high negative direct influence on Total prestige score ($B = -.254$), as it does through Tendency to leave and Frequency of meeting, but the opposite

effect through Seniority in agency and Tendency to leave (compound path = $((-.237) (-.101) (-.154) + (.379) (.291)) = ((-.003) + (.110)) = .107$). The higher the social worker's age, the lower his/her prestige score; but those who have higher seniority in their agencies have higher prestige scores as well.

The direct influence of Frequency of meeting confirms our hypothesis that meeting representatives of other occupations affects social workers' perception of their prestige. Figure 1 reveals that this effect is negative ($B = -.154$): higher rates of meeting other professionals with higher prestige leads social workers to downgrade their own prestige.

Summary and Conclusions:

The results of our analysis support the hypothesis that prestige ratings are affected, to some extent, by professional ties. On the basis of the literature, prestige theory and research, it seemed reasonable to assume that the effect of meeting people with higher occupational prestige would be to lower social workers' assessment of their own prestige. The findings support the influence and its direction.

The tendency of social workers to downgrade their prestige in relation to colleagues with higher occupational prestige is in line with the literature on the poor image of social work, both inside and outside the profession (Clearfield, 1977; Kadushin, 1958; Pollak 1961; Rapoport, 1960).

Seniority in the agency was found to enhance the social workers' perception of their prestige, but as we showed, higher seniority coupled with higher rates of contact with representatives of other occupations tend to

reduce prestige scores. A related finding concerns the impact of age on prestige - younger social workers have higher prestige scores, but older social workers with higher seniority in their agency have higher scores too. Both, however, have lower prestige ratings as a result of contacts with representatives from other occupations. Another point worth mentioning relates to social work educators' low ranking of social work prestige (Euster, 1980a). It is conceivable that social work students may be influenced by this perception. Our findings suggest either that social work educators in Israel hold positive views of the profession, or that if they do not, fortunately they are not able to influence their students' views. Since we believe that social work students are influenced to some extent by their teachers, it is a tribute to the social work educators in Israel that despite the attitudes within and outside of the profession, they are able to produce young social workers with relatively high occupational prestige levels.

The main conclusion of our study is that social workers should prepare themselves for their professional meetings with representatives of other occupations. The mere knowledge of the tendency to downgrade social work prestige may have a beneficial effect. An effective countermeasure to the low occupational prestige of social work should be to demonstrate social workers' activities and achievements - for example, through publications.

Further research should examine how other professionals' views on social work prestige are affected by their contact with social workers, and whether a change in perception on one side is followed by a change on the other. A more urgent task should be to inquire into the process whereby young social workers lose their initially favorable perception of the

profession.

REFERENCES

- Balkwell, J.W., F.L. Bates, and A Garbin
1982 "Does the degree of consensus on occupational status evaluations differ by socioeconomic stratum? Response to Guppy." Social Forces 60: 1183-1189.
- Bell, c.
1983 "Social Work: Auto Industry of the Professions?" Social Work 28: 479-480.
- Bielby, W.T. and A.L. Kalleberg
1981 "The structure of occupational inequality." Quality and Quantity 15 125-150.
- Bose, C.E. and P.H. Rossi
1983 "Gender and jobs: Prestige standings of occupations as affected by gender." American Sociological Review 48: 316-330.
- Clearfield, S.M.
1977 "Professional self-image of the social worker: Implications for social work education." Journal of Education for Social Work 13: 13-30.
- Euster, G.L.
1980a "The occupational prestige of social work." Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare 7: 273-284.
- 1980b "The prestige of social work educators in the university." Journal of Education for Social Work

7: 273-284.

Hall, R.H.

1983 "Theoretical trends in the sociology of occupations." The Sociological Quarterly 24: 5-23.

Herrick, J., C.Y. Takagi; R. Coleman; L.J. Morgan

1983 "Social workers who left the profession; An exploratory study." Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare 10: 78-94.

Hodge, R.W., V. Kraus, and E.O. Schild

1982 "Consensus in occupational prestige ratings: Response to Guppy." Social Forces 144: 1190-1196.

Kadushin, A.

1958 "Prestige of social work - facts and factors." Social Work 3: 37-43.

1976 "Men in a woman's profession." Social Work 21: 440-447.

Karger, J.H.

1983a "Science Research and social work: Who controls the profession?" Social Work 29: 200-205.

1983b "Reclassification: Is there a future in public welfare for the trained social worker?" Social Work 28: 427-433.

Kraus, V.

1976 "Social grading of occupations." Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Hebrew University, Jerusalem (Hebrew).

- 1981 "Perception of occupational structure in Israel." Megamot 26: 283-294 (Hebrew).
- Kraus, V., E.O. Schild, and Hodge, R.W.
1978 "Occupational prestige in the collective conscience." Social Forces 56: 90-98.
- Meinert, R.G.
1975 "Professional satisfaction of social workers." Social Work 20: 64-65.
- Meyer, C.H.
1983 "Declassification: Assault on social workers and social services." Social Work 28: 419.
- Parcel, T.L. and C.W. Mueller
1983 "Occupational differentiation, prestige, and socioeconomic status." Work and Occupations 10: 49-80.
- Pecora, P.J. and M.J. Austin
1983 "Declassification of social service jobs: Issues and strategies." Social Work 28: 421-426.
- Pollak, O.
1961 "Image of the social worker in the community and in the profession." Social Work 6: 106-111.
- Rapoport, L.
1960 "In defense of social work: An examination of stress in the profession." Social Service Review 34: 62-74.
- Ritzer, G.
1972 Man and His Work. New York: Meredith Corporation.
- Schwartz, A.
1967 "The southern New Jersey chapter of

NASW: A study in the sociology of the profession. Social Service Review 41: 401-410.

Sherer, M.
1986 "Diffusion of Roles: An Analysis of Social Work Practice." Administration in Social Work V. 10, (1).

Tambor, M.
1983 "Declassification and divisiveness in human services." Administration in Social Work 7(2): 61-68.

Treiman, D.J.
1977 Occupational Prestige in Comparative Perspective. New York: Academic Press.

TABLE 1
Pearson Product Moment Correlations, Means
and Standard Deviation of the Variables
(n = 137)

	Sex	Age	Educ	Seniag	TLeave	Freqmeet	Tprstige
Age	-.001						
Education	-.022	.152*					
Seniag	.127	.370**	-.121				
TLeave	-.254**	-.240*	-.110	-.177*			
Freqmeet	-.063	-.007	-.001	.128	-.096		
Tprstige	.095	-.145*	-.052	.176*	.029	-.114	1.000
Mean	.78	32.83	2.876	5.39	2.21	-100.784	98.745
S.D.	.03	.78	.575	4.57	1.07	591.468	10.137

* p < .05 ** p < .01

TABLE 2

Regression Equations for the Path Model

Independent Variable:	Tleave	Seniag	Freqmeet	Tprstige
Age	-.278* (.009)**	.188 (.040)		-.220 (.097)
Education	-.149 (.152)	-1.473 (.634)		
Sex	-.664 (.209)	1.147 (.896)	-147.58 (124.18)	
Tleave		-.325 (.358)	-54.882 (48.28)	
Seniag			15.766 (11.06)	.644 (.197)
Freqmeet				-.268 (.001)
Tprstige				
Intercept	1.968 .133	1.122 .184	2515.676 .071	5821.903 .098

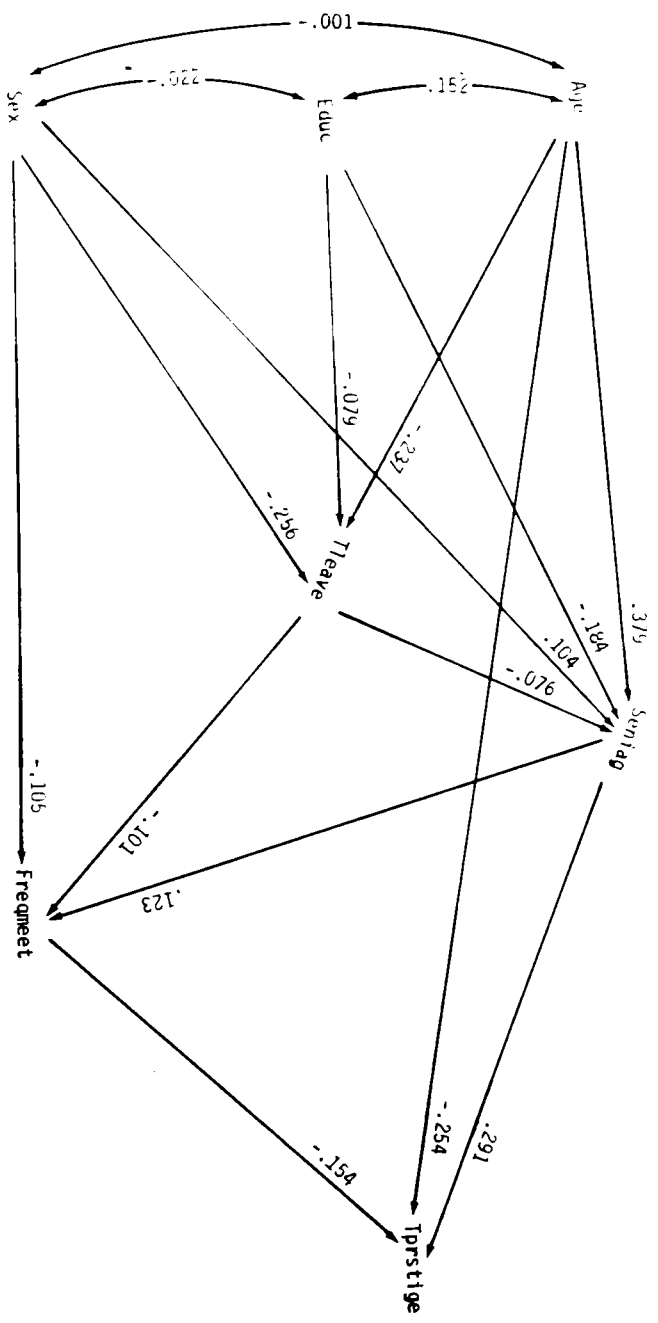


Figure 1
Path Model (Standardized Coefficients)