



United Nations Statistics Division

Overview

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Overview

- Of the many classifications in the Family, five reference classifications will be discussed at this workshop
 - ISIC
 - CPC
 - ISCO
 - ICSE
 - ISCED



Overview

- Why do we need so many standard classifications?
 - Each serves a different purpose and is targeted for a different classifications variable
 - Some have different scope, based on their purpose
 - Differences in detail and size of the classifications are results of these factors



ISIC

- Purpose established in first version of ISIC in 1948:
 - provide a set of activity categories that can be utilized for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities



ISIC

- This set of activity categories was supposed to:
 - provide a tool for international comparability of data
 - provide guidance to countries in developing their own national classifications (or use ISIC as-is)
- This applies also to the other classifications (CPC, ISCO etc.)



ISIC

- ❑ ISIC is a classification of economic productive activities and is used to classify statistical units according to the activity they are carrying out
- ❑ The scope of ISIC is therefore determined by the production boundary of the SNA



ISIC

- ❑ ISIC has been revised since in 1958, 1968, 1989, 2002 and 2007
- ❑ The purpose of each revision was to make the classification more reflective of current economic production patterns, to allow production of relevant statistics
- ❑ The latest version of ISIC has 419 categories at the most detailed level



CPC

- The CPC has been developed to achieve three goals:
 - To serve as a central classification of products, linking to other existing product classifications, providing a bridge between them and serve as a standardized way of presenting product data
 - To provide a complete set of product categories for the measurement of economic production
 - To provide a complete set of definitions for services produced



CPC

- CPC is a classification of products that groups products according to their intrinsic characteristics
- The scope of CPC is all outputs of economic production
 - Some adjustments have been made to ensure a complete link to other product classifications



CPC

- The first version of the CPC was published in 1989, as the first comprehensive product classification to address these three goals
 - Coinciding with HS, SITC release
- This Provisional CPC was subject to testing and evaluation by countries



CPC

- ❑ Revised versions have been issued in 1998, 2002 and 2008
- ❑ The latest version of CPC has 2738 categories at the most detailed level



ISIC and CPC

- ISIC and CPC are approved as international reference classifications by the United Nations Statistical Commission



ISCO

- ❑ ISCO is a tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job
- ❑ Occupation is a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity
- ❑ Occupations are grouped according to skill level and skill specialization



ISCO

- Occupation classifications are used for statistics from censuses, household surveys, employer surveys and other sources
- Administrative and policy-related uses include:
 - Matching job seekers with job vacancies
 - Educational planning
 - Management of employment-related international migration



ISCO

- ❑ The first version of ISCO was published in 1957
- ❑ Revisions have been carried out in 1968, 1988 and 2008
- ❑ ISCO-08 has been endorsed by the ILO Governing Body in 2008
- ❑ ISCO-08 has 425 categories at the most detailed level



ICSE

- International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)
- Adopted at the 15th ICLS in 1993
- Allows identification of:
 - Employees (paid employment jobs)
 - Self-employed (income depends only on profits)
 - Employers
 - Own-account workers
 - Members of producers' cooperatives
 - Contributing family workers



ICSE

- ❑ Even though ICSE has only few categories, this status is a critical variable to understand structure and functioning of the labour market
- ❑ Has impact also on application of ISIC in special cases



ISCED97

The International Standard Classification of Education

- Adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in November 1997
- Previous version was ISCED 76
- In 2007, the UNESCO General Conference called for a review to be presented in 2011



What is ISCED?

- ❑ ISCED is a framework for compiling or reporting cross-nationally comparable statistics on education
- ❑ Education in ISCED is: « *ORGANIZED and SUSTAINED COMMUNICATION designed to bring about LEARNING.* »
- ❑ The unit of analysis is the educational programme
- ❑ ISCED classifies programmes by: Levels and Fields of Education



The construction of ISCED97

- The **7 LEVELS** of education are:
 - **ISCED 0** = Pre-primary
 - **ISCED 1** = Primary
 - **ISCED 2** = Lower secondary
 - **ISCED 3** = Upper secondary
 - **ISCED 4** = Post-secondary non-tertiary
 - **ISCED 5** = First stage of tertiary education
(not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)
 - **ISCED 6** = Second stage of tertiary education
(leading to an advanced research qualification)



The construction of ISCED97

- The **9 BROAD FIELDS** of study are:
 - 0 = General Programmes
 - 1 = Education
 - 2 = Humanities and Arts
 - 3 = Social sciences, business and law
 - 4 = Science
 - 5 = Engineering, manufacturing and construction
 - 6 = Agriculture
 - 7 = Health and welfare
 - 8 = Services

- Applicable to levels Secondary to Tertiary (ISCED 2,3, 4, 5,6)



Programme Classification

Main and Subsidiary criteria (Proxy criteria):

- entrance age
- duration of the programme
- teaching staff qualifications
- entry requirements (e.g. having finished certain level before)

Complementary Dimensions:

- Programme Orientation
- Programme Destination



ISCED

- ❑ ISCED is the framework for classifying the **content** of the educational programmes based on main and subsidiary criteria
- ❑ 7 levels and 9 Broad Fields of Education
- ❑ Programmes can be general/vocational and have different destinations (to a higher level or the labour market)
- ❑ Renders national data comparable so that it can be used in international publications such as the Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report, Global Education Digest, Human Development Report, Millennium Development Goals Report



ISIC, CPC, ISCO, ICSE

- Relate directly to economic activity
 - ISIC (Industry)
 - What does the establishment do (not the individual working there)?
 - ISCO (Occupation)
 - What does the person do (regardless of where/for whom he/she works)?
 - ICSE (Status of employment)
 - What is relation to his/her employer?
 - CPC (Product)
 - What is being produced and transacted?



Summary

- ❑ The five classifications are designed for the measurement of distinct statistical variables, some of which are related
- ❑ The size and scope of the classifications varies accordingly
- ❑ Details, rationale and application for each classification will be discussed over the next two weeks