



CLASSIFICATION AND CLASSIFIED LIST OF OCCUPATIONS

REVISED: JUNE 1976

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



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INTRODUCTION

The Classification and Classified List of Occupations are designed primarily for use in classifying occupation descriptions recorded on schedules at the 1976 Census of Population and should be used in conjunction with the companion volume, Index of Occupations, 1976.

The Classification of Occupations has been adapted from and closely adheres to the principles embodied in the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva, 1958 and as revised in 1968.

The International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1958 was prepared after extensive discussions and research by world experts, to provide an adequate classification framework for countries interested in occupation classification, and, at the same time, provide a basis for international comparison of occupation data obtained mainly from Censuses of Population. The 1968 edition embraces the experience reported by member countries during the previous decade.

Statistically, the adequate classification of occupation data from Census schedules has proved an intractable subject. In the past, most classifications have been detailed, often requiring a degree of precision not attainable from the data available nor by the methods adopted for the expeditious processing of such a large volume of data.

The Australian Classification of Occupations contains 11 Major Groups, 73 Minor Groups and 395 Occupation Codes. It is considered this classification provides meaningful information consistent with the data available. An attempt has been made to delineate with precision a limited number of professional and trade occupations, while the remaining occupation descriptions are grouped into codes covering a particular type of worker. These codes pay regard to the functions involved and training required for performance of the job. Other aspects of work characteristics considered are type of material worked in, use of specialized equipment or type of production process.

The continuation of occupation codes into minor groups, is based on similar principles, but the characteristics which link them are frequently of a broad nature.

The major groups constitute a convenient summarization of the minor groups rather than the basis from which the occupation classification has been developed.

The Classified List of Occupations, lists under each code, occupation descriptions from the Index of Occupations.

Certain occupation descriptions appearing in the Classified List are qualified as follows:

A.S.I.C.: Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

n.e.c.: Not elsewhere classified. A reported occupation description is to be coded to the number appearing opposite the index entry, so qualified, only after the coder has found that the description on the schedule does not appear elsewhere in the index, and, in particular, under some other order of words.

so described: When an entry in the index is so qualified, only reported occupation descriptions with the same or equivalent wording should be coded to the number appearing opposite the entry.

L.G.: Local Government.

Post & Telecom.: Postal and Telecommunications Department.

