

REPORTS AND INQUIRIES

The Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians was held in Geneva, under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, from 24 April to 3 May 1957.

Since the Eighth Conference was held in Geneva in 1954¹ two new problems had assumed outstanding importance: the measurement of underemployment, and the utilisation of social security records for statistical purposes. In addition the International Standard Classification of Occupations had to be put in final shape so that it could be used in preparing the population censuses to be held around 1960. The conclusions reached by the Conference after discussing these matters, and its recommendations regarding questions to be studied by the Office and examined at future meetings, are embodied in the eight resolutions adopted at the close of the session.

BACKGROUND

The International Conferences of Labour Statisticians, which are convened by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on authorisation by the Governing Body, bring together delegates and advisers appointed by the governments of States Members of the International Labour Organisation. The persons chosen to represent governments are usually directors or officials of the general statistical services or of services dealing with labour statistics in particular.

The first three Conferences, held in 1923, 1925 and 1926 respectively, examined questions relating to the classification of industries and occupation; statistics of employment, wages, cost of living, employment injuries and industrial disputes; and family budget studies. The Fourth Conference, in 1931, took up the question of international comparisons of real wages. The Fifth Conference (1937) made proposals for the drafting of a Convention adopted as the Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938, by the International Labour Conference at its 24th Session in 1938. After a ten-year break due to the war, the Sixth Conference (1947) discussed the problems of employment, unemployment and labour force statistics, cost-of-living statistics, and statistics of employment injuries. The agenda of the Seventh Conference (1949) included the international standard classification of occupations; statistics of payrolls and earnings; family budget studies; and statistics

¹ For a brief report of the Eighth Conference, see *International Labour Review*, Vol. LXXI, No. 3, Mar. 1955.

of productivity of labour. Lastly, the Eighth Conference (1954) gave further consideration to the international standard classification of occupations; employment and unemployment statistics; and international comparisons of real wages and costs of living.

At its 132nd Session (June 1956) the Governing Body of the I.L.O. authorised the holding of the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. The following questions were placed on its agenda:

1. General report on labour statistics.
2. International standard classification of occupations: major, minor and unit groups; final draft.
3. International classification according to status.
4. Measurement of underemployment.
5. Social security statistics: development and use.

Previously, at its 129th Session (June 1955), the Governing Body had authorised the meeting of a "working group of experts" on the international standard classification of occupations. This was held in Geneva from 17 October to 5 November 1955, and was attended by experts from Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, together with a representative of the Inter-American Statistical Institute. The report of the meeting contained, in particular, a revised draft classification consisting of major, minor and unit groups, to which considerable weight was attached in preparing the Office's report for the Ninth Conference.

At its 131st Session (March 1956) the Governing Body had also authorised a meeting of experts on labour and social security statistics. This was held in Geneva in October 1956, and was attended by experts from Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States. The meeting considered problems of the definitions, systems of classification and methods to be used in social security statistics, and their co-ordination with statistics in other economic and social fields. The conclusions of this meeting of experts served as the basis for the report prepared by the Office for the Ninth Conference.¹

COMPOSITION AND ORGANISATION OF THE CONFERENCE

The Ninth Conference assembled in Geneva 92 delegates and advisers from 45 different countries, representatives of the United Nations and the World Health Organisation and observers from the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the International Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the International Social Security Association. This Conference was much more comprehensive than its predecessors as regards both the number of countries and organisations represented and the number of delegates.

Mr. Rao, Assistant Director-General of the International Labour Office, opened the proceedings. Having welcomed the delegates, he referred to the importance of the results obtained by previous conferences and to the significance of the tasks before the Ninth Conference.

The Conference elected as its President Mr. G. Modeen, Director of

¹ In all, five reports, corresponding to the five agenda items mentioned above, were prepared by the Office for the information of the Conference and sent to all States Members.

the Office of Social Research of the Ministry of Social Affairs of Finland ; Mr. J. Karaslavov, Vice-President of the Central Statistical Office of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Miss C. Miró, Directress of Statistics and Censuses of Panama, were elected Vice-Presidents ; and Mr. E. Clague, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, was chosen as reporter. The Conference set up four committees to deal respectively with social security statistics, the international standard classification of occupations, international classification according to status, and measurement of underemployment.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The Conference took as its starting point the information contained in the general report on labour statistics which had been prepared by the Office.

This report was the second of its kind to be submitted to an international conference of labour statisticians. The first, which had been laid before the Eighth Conference, reviewed the development of labour statistics between the end of the Second World War and 1954 ; and the general report for the Ninth Conference surveyed the chief events which had occurred in the field of labour statistics since 1953. Apart from information on the work done by the Office, on technical assistance to less developed countries and on other international action, it contained a study of progress in the production of national labour statistics. This brought out the following relatively encouraging facts : a considerable number of new statistical series had been initiated between 1953 and 1957, many of them in countries that were not far advanced in the statistical field ; other series had been improved ; and new methods, including sampling techniques, had been more widely applied than before.

The report noted, however, that much still remained to be done, and that the principal weakness of national statistics lay in lack of information regarding major aspects of the labour situation, technical deficiencies reducing the reliability of information obtained, limited scope, distortion of series due to seasonal movements, and long delay in the publication of data.

During the general discussion several delegates described recent events in their countries in the field of labour statistics. The discussion brought out the need for an expansion of methodological studies, the advantages and disadvantages of labour-force sample surveys, and the value of regional studies on wages ; however, the Ninth Conference did not adopt resolutions on the above subjects.

On the other hand, discussion of consumer price indices and employment injury statistics led to the adoption of resolutions which are described below. The Conference also adopted a resolution on the publication of statistical documents.

Social Security Statistics

The great expansion of social security schemes since the end of the Second World War has drawn attention to their value as potential sources of economic and social data. The development and use of social security statistics had been placed on the agenda of the Ninth Conference as a result of recommendations made by the 26th Session of the International Labour Conference and the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

The Committee responsible for examining this question devoted much of its general discussion to defining the scope of social security for purposes of statistical compilation. It finally decided to propose that the social security statistics of a country should be at least coextensive with the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952, but recommended also that the data in question should be supplemented by statistics on schemes not covered by that Convention when they account for a significant proportion of the social protection available in the country.

The principal resolution submitted by this Committee, and subsequently adopted by the Conference, first defines the general objectives of social security statistics. It then proposes standards regarding statistics for the appraisal of social security systems, and sets out the uses to which social security data can be put for other statistical purposes. Finally, the resolution contains recommendations concerning national action to promote further development of social security statistics.

In another resolution put forward by this same Committee, the Conference requests that the Office be instructed to develop a common body of statistical concepts, definitions and classifications which would facilitate the international comparison of social security data ; to continue its inquiries on the cost of social security ; and to publish statistical information on various aspects of social security.

International Standard Classification of Occupations

The interest of the I.L.O. in occupational classification goes right back to 1923, for the First International Conference of Labour Statisticians, which met in that year, examined the advisability and possibility of establishing a standard international classification. However, this matter was not the subject of detailed study until the end of the Second World War.

A long step towards the above objective was taken in 1949, when the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians adopted a first international occupational classification in nine major groups. On the basis of preparatory work by the Office, the Eighth Conference took a further step forward by adopting a provisional subdivision of these nine major groups into 71 minor groups.

The report on this same subject, prepared by the Office for the Ninth Conference, reviewed the whole work done during the preceding ten years and contained proposals regarding the major groups, minor groups and unit groups for a standard international classification of occupations.

The Committee to which this question had been referred found that the draft before it was generally acceptable as an international classification ; this was not intended to supplant national classifications, but primarily to provide a list of occupational categories that could be used by countries in reporting their data to international organisations. The Committee considered that the theoretical problems of constructing an international classification had been sufficiently studied ; the time had now come to test its practical value, particularly in connection with the population censuses to be held around 1960.

However, certain special problems were discussed by the Committee, particularly the classification of communication workers, criteria for determining the "principal occupation", and problems raised by the definition of "armed forces". As regards the classification of working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade, which had given rise to a long

controversy at the Eighth Conference, the Committee finally decided to set up a special minor group for these persons within the major group of sales workers.

The International Standard Classification of Occupations approved by the Committee, and subsequently adopted by the Conference, is appended to the present article.

The resolution approving the Classification recommends that, in reporting occupational statistics for purposes of international comparison, each country should arrange so far as possible for data to be available in conformity with the International Standard Classification of Occupations; and that proposals for amendments to the Classification which appear necessary on the basis of experience should be considered by an International Conference of Labour Statisticians after the results of the population censuses to be taken around 1960 have become available.

Classification According to Status

The international classification according to status is intended to supplement the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities and the International Standard Classification of Occupations. It had already been the subject of recommendations by the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the Statistical and Population Commissions of the United Nations, and the Conference of European Statisticians. The Governing Body had included it in the agenda of the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians having regard to the interest it was arousing at the international and national levels. The Committee on this question found that, owing to differences of opinion regarding the basis on which a classification by status should be established, it would be premature to propose adoption of any subgroups at the present stage; nor would it even be appropriate to make formal proposals for modification of the main groups already recommended at the international level and used in many countries (employers; own-account workers; employees; and unpaid family workers).

In its report, which was approved by the Conference, the Committee therefore merely drew the attention of the international organisations concerned to the principal views expressed by members of the Committee during the discussion. In particular the Committee unanimously agreed that it would be useful to add to the above-mentioned four traditional groups a fifth group covering members of production co-operative units. Furthermore, most members of the Committee stressed the impossibility in practice of distinguishing unpaid family workers from family workers in general and considered that a group of "family workers" should be established including both the paid and the unpaid.

Measurement of Underemployment

The importance of measuring underemployment has been stressed on many occasions, more particularly since the end of the Second World War. The question was placed on the agenda of the Ninth Conference of Labour Statisticians following a recommendation by the Eighth Conference.

Members of the Committee on this subject pointed out that underemployment takes two completely different forms, depending on the country's economic and social development and on the branch of

economic activity. The main resolution submitted by the Committee, and adopted by the Conference, distinguishes these two main forms as follows :

visible underemployment, which involves shorter than normal periods of work and which is characteristic of persons involuntarily working part time ; and

invisible underemployment, which is characteristic of persons whose working time is not abnormally reduced but whose earnings are abnormally low or whose jobs do not permit full use of their capacities or skills (sometimes called *disguised underemployment*), or who are employed in establishments or economic units whose productivity is abnormally low (sometimes called *potential underemployment*).

In view of the limited national experience in the measurement of invisible underemployment, the recommendations made in the resolution are restricted to visible underemployment only. As regards invisible underemployment the Conference recommended that methods of inquiry should be evolved, particularly in the less well developed countries, to analyse disguised and potential underemployment, above all the former because of its extent and the fact that it is more easily measured.

In a separate resolution, which was also adopted by the Conference, the Committee recommended that the Office should be instructed to assist in the most appropriate way countries that may desire to carry out studies or to undertake inquiries on underemployment ; and to promote the exchange of information on techniques and results of studies of underemployment among the countries concerned.

Statistics of Employment Injuries

The Conference recalled that, except for a resolution on frequency and severity rates adopted by the Sixth Conference, questions of employment injury statistics had hardly been considered by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians since 1923, though the limited field of occupational disease had received some attention at the Eighth Conference.

Several delegates referred to the inadequacy of the international standards now in force ; it was important to have statistical bases such that employment risks could be analysed and programmes prepared for the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. The Conference accordingly adopted a resolution which recommends that the Office should be instructed to make a study of national employment injury statistics and to convene a committee of experts that would prepare recommendations for international action in this field.

Consumer Price Indices

In another resolution the Conference invited the Governing Body to instruct the Office to collect information on national practices in the compilation of consumer price indices, and to make a study of the theoretical and practical aspects of the measurement of consumer price changes through index numbers.

CONCLUSION

The Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians seems likely to be a milestone in the international development of labour

statistics, owing both to the large number of countries and international organisations represented at the session and to the importance of the subjects dealt with and the resolutions adopted.

Crowning almost ten years' study by the Office in consultation with the various governments and advised by several groups of experts, the Ninth Conference endorsed an International Standard Classification of Occupations, the basis of which had been laid by the Seventh Conference, including nine major groups, 73 minor groups and 201 unit groups. This Classification will be put to the test when the various national censuses are held around 1960.

The Conference entered two new fields—social security statistics and the measurement of underemployment.

The potentialities of social security records were studied in detail for the first time, and the Conference's recommendations regarding the use of the resulting data for appraisal of social security schemes and production or improvement of general statistics open a new field for initiative on the part of both statisticians and social security administrators.

No doubt the conclusions of the Ninth Conference on the measurement of underemployment are far from exhausting this complex subject. Nevertheless they provide a basis for action in what has hitherto remained, internationally speaking, almost virgin territory. Furthermore, they show that it is both necessary and possible to extend the studies of labour force employment statistics which, at least as far as the economically more developed countries are concerned, were brought to an advanced stage at the Sixth and Eighth Conferences by the adoption of resolutions concerning statistics of employment, unemployment and the labour force.

The work done by the Conference is the achievement of more than 100 experts sent by 45 countries and eight international organisations. Only the first of this series of conferences, held in 1923, had previously brought together representatives of over 30 countries. The growth of the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians confirms the important place they now hold in the statistical world. Their size and coverage, the increasing scope and complexity of the questions handled, and the difficulties that certain countries experience in sending experts on such widely different subjects—all this raises the question whether it will not soon be necessary to consider spacing out the meetings of the Conferences and having greater recourse to groups of experts to examine each particular question, so that the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians may continue to promote international standardisation and the provision of technical advice to the various countries in its particular field.

Appendix

THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS¹

Major Group 0: Professional, Technical and Related Workers.

0-0 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

0-01 Architects

0-02 Engineers

0-03 Surveyors

¹ Revised version taking into account the modifications suggested at the Conference. The groups which have been revised are marked with an asterisk.

- 0-1 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists
 - 0-11 Chemists
 - 0-12 Physicists
 - 0-19 Physical Scientists n.e.c.
- 0-2 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists
 - 0-21 Veterinarians
 - 0-22 Biologists and Animal Scientists, n.e.c.
 - 0-23 Agronomists, Silviculturists and Horticultural Scientists
- 0-3 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists
 - 0-31 Physicians and Surgeons
 - 0-32 Dentists
- 0-4 Nurses and Midwives
 - 0-41 Nurses, Professional
 - 0-42 Midwives
 - 0-49 Nurses n.e.c.
- 0-5 Professional Medical Workers n.e.c., and Medical Technicians
 - 0-51 Pharmacists
 - 0-52 Optometrists
 - 0-53 Medical Technicians
 - 0-59 Professional Medical Workers n.e.c.
- 0-6 Teachers
 - 0-61 University Teachers
 - 0-69 Teachers n.e.c.
- 0-7 Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders
 - 0-71 Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders
- 0-8 Jurists
 - 0-81 Jurists
- *0-9 Artists, Writers and Related Workers
 - *0-91 Painters, Sculptors and Related Creative Artists
 - *0-92 Authors, Journalists and Related Writers
 - *0-93 Actors, Musicians, Dancers and Related Workers
- *0-X Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians n.e.c.
 - *0-X1 Draughtsmen
 - *0-X9 Science and Engineering Technicians n.e.c., and Laboratory Assistants
- *0-Y Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers
 - *0-Y1 Accountants, Professional
 - *0-Y2 Social Workers
 - *0-Y3 Librarians and Archivists
 - *0-Y4 Economists, Actuaries and Statisticians
 - *0-Y9 Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n.e.c.

Major Group 1 : Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers.

- 1-0 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government
 - 1-01 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government
- *1-1 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors
 - *1-11 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

- 1-12 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
- *1-13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks and Other Financial Institutions, Insurance and Real Estate
- *1-14 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport, Storage and Communication
- *1-15 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Service Industries
- *1-19 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n.e.c.

Major Group 2 : Clerical Workers.

- 2-0 Book-keepers and Cashiers
 - 2-01 Book-keepers and Cashiers
- 2-1 Stenographers and Typists
 - 2-11 Stenographers and Typists
- 2-9 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous
 - 2-91 Office Machine Operators
 - 2-99 Clerical Workers n.e.c.

Major Group 3 : Sales Workers.

- *3-0 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade
 - *3-01 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
 - *3-02 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade
- 3-1 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers
 - 3-11 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers
- 3-2 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents
 - 3-21 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents
- 3-3 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers
 - 3-31 Salesmen and Shop Assistants
 - 3-32 Street Vendors, Canvassers and Newsvendors
 - 3-39 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.

Major Group 4 : Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers.

- 4-0 Farmers and Farm Managers
 - 4-01 Farmers and Farm Managers
- 4-1 Farm Workers n.e.c.
 - 4-11 Farm Workers n.e.c.
- 4-2 Hunters and Related Workers
 - 4-21 Hunters and Related Workers
- 4-3 Fishermen and Related Workers
 - 4-31 Fishermen and Related Workers
- 4-4 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers
 - 4-41 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

Major Group 5 : Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers.

- 5-0 Miners and Quarrymen
 - 5-01 Miners and Quarrymen
- 5-1 Well Drillers and Related Workers
 - 5-11 Well Drillers and Related Workers
- 5-2 Mineral Treaters
 - 5-21 Mineral Treaters
- 5-9 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.
 - 5-99 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

Major Group 6 : Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations.

- 6-0 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship
 - 6-01 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship
 - 6-02 Engineer Officers, Ship
- 6-1 Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
 - 6-11 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
 - 6-12 Engine-Room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship
- 6-2 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers
 - 6-21 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers
- 6-3 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine
 - 6-31 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine
- 6-4 Drivers, Road Transport
 - 6-41 Drivers of Motorised Vehicles
 - 6-42 Drivers of Animals and Animal-Drawn Vehicles
 - 6-43 Drivers Propelling their Vehicles
- 6-5 Conductors and Brakemen, Railway
 - 6-51 Conductors and Brakemen, Railway
- 6-6 Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport
 - 6-61 Inspectors and Supervisors, Transport
 - 6-62 Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport
- 6-7 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators
 - 6-71 Telephone and Telegraph Operators
 - 6-72 Radio Communication Operators
- 6-8 Postmen and Messengers
 - 6-81 Postmen
 - 6-82 Messengers
- 6-9 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.
 - 6-91 Conductors, Road Transport
 - 6-92 Workers in Transport Occupations n.e.c.
 - 6-93 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Communication
 - 6-94 Workers in Communication Occupations n.e.c.

Major Group 7 and 8 : Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers n.e.c.

- 7-0 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers
 - 7-01 Fibre Preparers
 - 7-02 Spinners and Winders, Textile
 - 7-03 Weavers, Loom Fixers and Loom Preparers
 - 7-04 Knitters and Knitting Machine Setters
 - 7-05 Pattern-Card Preparers
 - 7-06 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers of Textiles
 - 7-09 Textile Fabrics and Related Products Makers n.e.c.
- 7-1 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers
 - 7-11 Tailors, Dressmakers and Garment Makers
 - 7-12 Fur Tailors and Related Workers
 - 7-13 Milliners and Hatmakers
 - 7-14 Upholsterers and Related Workers
 - 7-15 Patternmakers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
 - 7-16 Sewers and Embroiderers, Textile and Fur Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
 - 7-19 Apparel and Related Products Makers n.e.c.
- 7-2 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers
 - 7-21 Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers
 - 7-22 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear, and Related Workers
 - 7-23 Harness and Saddle Makers
 - 7-29 Leather Products Makers n.e.c.
- 7-3 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers
 - 7-31 Furnacemen, Metal
 - 7-32 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters
 - 7-33 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
 - 7-34 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
 - 7-35 Moulders and Coremakers
 - 7-36 Metal Drawers and Extruders
 - 7-39 Metal Making and Treating Workers n.e.c.
- 7-4 Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers and Related Workers
 - 7-41 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers, and Repairmen
 - 7-42 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
 - 7-43 Jewellery Engravers
- 7-5 Toolmakers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers
 - 7-50 Fitter-Machinists, Toolmakers and Machine Tool Setters
 - 7-51 Machine Tool Operators
 - 7-52 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)
 - 7-53 Mechanics-Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)
 - 7-54 Sheet Metal Workers
 - 7-55 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
 - 7-56 Welders and Flame Cutters
 - 7-57 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
 - 7-58 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers
 - 7-59 Metal Workers n.e.c.

- 7-6 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers
 - 7-61 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers
 - 7-62 Electrical and Electronics Fitters
 - 7-63 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television
 - 7-64 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
 - 7-65 Linemen and Cable Jointers
 - 7-69 Electrical and Electronics Workers n.e.c.
- 7-7 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Coopers and Related Workers
 - 7-71 Carpenters and Joiners
 - 7-72 Cabinetmakers
 - 7-73 Sawyers and Woodworking Machine Setters and Operators
 - 7-79 Woodworkers n.e.c.
- 7-8 Painters and Paperhangers
 - 7-81 Painters and Paperhangers, Construction and Maintenance
 - 7-82 Painters (except Construction and Maintenance)
- 7-9 Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Construction Workers n.e.c.
 - 7-91 Bricklayers, Stone Masons and Tile Setters
 - 7-92 Plasterers
 - 7-93 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo Workers
 - 7-94 Insulation Appliers
 - 7-95 Glaziers
 - 7-99 Construction Workers n.e.c.
- 8-0 Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Bookbinders and Related Workers
 - 8-01 Compositors and Type-setters
 - 8-02 Pressmen, Printing
 - 8-03 Stereotypers and Electrotypers
 - 8-04 Engravers, Printing (except Photo-Engravers)
 - 8-05 Photo-Engravers
 - 8-06 Bookbinders and Related Workers
 - 8-09 Printing Workers n.e.c.
- 8-1 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers
 - 8-11 Glass Formers, Cutters, Grinders and Finishers
 - 8-12 Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers
 - 8-13 Furnacemen and Kilnmen, Glass and Ceramics
 - 8-14 Decorators, Glass and Ceramics
 - 8-19 Glass and Ceramics Workers n.e.c.
- 8-2 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers
 - 8-21 Millers, Grain and Related Products
 - 8-22 Bakers and Pastry Cooks
 - 8-23 Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Makers
 - 8-24 Brewers, Wine Makers and Related Workers
 - 8-25 Curers, Freezers, Cooks and Related Canners and Preservers
 - 8-26 Butchers and Meat Cutters
 - 8-27 Dairy Workers
 - 8-29 Food Processors n.e.c.
- 8-3 Chemical and Related Process Workers
 - 8-31 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
 - 8-32 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes
 - 8-33 Crushers, Millers, Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes
 - 8-34 Paper Pulp Preparers
 - 8-35 Paper Makers
 - 8-39 Chemical and Related Process Workers n.e.c.

- 8-4 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers
 - 8-41 Tobacco Preparers
 - 8-42 Cigar Makers
 - 8-43 Cigarette Makers
 - 8-49 Tobacco Products Makers n.e.c.
- 8-5 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.
 - 8-51 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers
 - 8-52 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers, and Related Rubber Products Makers
 - 8-53 Plastics Products Makers
 - 8-54 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers
 - 8-55 Photographic Dark Room Workers
 - 8-56 Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers
 - 8-57 Stone Cutters and Carvers
 - 8-58 Paper Products Makers
 - 8-59 Miscellaneous Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.
- 8-6 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers
 - 8-61 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers
- 8-7 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers
 - 8-71 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment, and Boiler Firemen
 - 8-72 Crane and Hoist Operators
 - 8-73 Riggers and Cable Splicers
 - 8-74 Operators of Earth-Moving and Other Construction Machinery n.e.c.
 - 8-75 Materials-Handling Equipment Operators
 - 8-76 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment
- 8-8 Longshoremen and Related Freight Handlers
 - 8-81 Longshoremen and Related Freight Handlers
- 8-9 Labourers n.e.c.
 - 8-99 Labourers n.e.c.

Major Group 9 : Service, Sport and Recreation Workers.

- 9-0 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers
 - 9-01 Fire Fighters and Related Workers
 - 9-02 Policemen and Detectives
 - 9-09 Guards and Related Workers, n.e.c.
- 9-1 Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers
 - 9-11 Housekeepers, Housekeeping Stewards and Matrons
 - 9-12 Cooks
 - 9-19 Maids, Valets and Related Service Workers, n.e.c.
- 9-2 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers
 - 9-21 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers
- 9-3 Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers
 - 9-31 Building Caretakers
 - 9-32 Charworkers, Cleaners and Related Workers

- 9-4 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers
 - 9-41 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers
- 9-5 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
 - 9-51 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
- 9-6 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers
 - 9-61 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers
- 9-7 Photographers and Related Camera Operators
 - 9-71 Photographers and Related Camera Operators
- 9-8 Embalmers and Undertakers
 - 9-81 Embalmers and Undertakers
- 9-9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers n.e.c.
 - 9-99 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers n.e.c.

Major Group X : Workers Not Classifiable by Occupation.

- X-1 New Workers Seeking Employment
 - X-19 New Workers Seeking Employment
- X-2 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Inadequately Described
 - X-29 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Inadequately Described
- X-3 Workers Not Reporting Any Occupation
 - X-39 Workers Not Reporting Any Occupation

Armed Forces.

Members of the Armed Forces.
