Coding of occupations in the Polish LFS

Monitoring and instructions for interviewers

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- ✓ Differences between KZiS 2010 and ISCO-08

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Classification of occupations in Poland

KZiS 2010 vs. ISCO-08

✓Introduced by the Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy on April, 27th 2010 *„for Labour Market Needs"*

✓Adapted on the basis of ISCO 08 which means, that the basic order, the criteria of classification and the coding system are in accordance with the international standard

Classification of occupations in Poland

- ✓ KZiS is more detailed than ISCO-08: there is a set of occupations and specializations in each unit group

- ✓ Some groups in ISCO-08 have no equivalents in KZiS

- ✓ Some groups of occupations in KZiS have no equivalents in ISCO-08 (they belong to more general categories)

- ✓ Some groups/occupations are classified on the different level in KZiS and ISCO-08 because of requirements in education

Classification of occupations in Poland

X – major groups

XX – sub-major groups

XXX – minor groups

XXXX – unit groups

XXXXxx - occupations/specializations

The new classification also includes occupations which are acquired through formal education.

Differences between KZiS 2010 and ISCO-08

KZiS 2010

- In *Professionals* group there are separate groups: **Nurses without specializations** and **Nurses with specializations**

- Among the group *Health professionals* there are no group **Traditional and complementary medicine associate professionals**

- The group: **Laboratory diagnosticians** is extended

ISCO-08

- **This kind of distinction is only for medical doctors**

- Among the group *Professionals* there is a group **Traditional and complementary medicine associate professionals** (higher education)

- **Laboratory diagnosticians** are in the group *Other health associate professionals*

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Differences between KZiS 2010 and ISCO-08

KZiS 2010

- Among *Other health associate professionals* there are no groups: **Medical records and health information technicians** and **Medical assistants**

- **There are no groups:**
  Scribes and related workers; Hunters and trappers; Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers

ISCO-08

- *Other health associate professionals* among others are: **Medical records and health information technicians** and **Medical assistants**

- **There are groups:**
  Scribes and related workers; Hunters and trappers; Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers

Differences between KZiS 2010 and ISCO-08

KZiS 2010

- Unit group: **Real estate agents and property managers** in Polish classification is in major group **2 Professionals**

ISCO-08

- **Real estate agents and property managers** are located in major group **3 Technicians and associate professionals**

Structure of KZiS 2007 and 2010

KZiS 2007

- 10 major groups

- 30 sub-major groups

- 116 minor groups

- 392 unit groups

- **1770** occupations/ specializations

KZiS 2010

- 10 major groups

- 43 sub-major groups

- 132 minor groups

- 444 unit groups

- **2360** occupations/ specializations

Classification of occupations in Poland

Occupation	Value
Managers	141
Professionals	663
Technicians and associate professionals	471
Clerical support workers	68
Service and sales workers	132
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	54
Craft and related trades workers	396
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	334
Elementary occupations	98
Armed forces occupations	3
TOTAL	2360

Monitoring of occupations coding

The control of correct coding of occupations is a multistage process:

1. by a computer program
2. by a self-control of interviewers
3. by coordinators of the survey
4. in the LFS Centre/in the Labour Department CSO

Monitoring of occupations coding

✓ Implementation of the new KZiS to the LFS (since 01/01/2011)

✓ Interviewers and coordinators from Regional Statistical Offices found difficulties in correct coding of occupations in some cases

✓ So there was a need to conduct a special control

✓ It covered coding of occupations in the first quarter of 2011

Monitoring of occupations coding

Two questions of the survey (from ZD questionnaire) were taking into account:

❑ Q. 50: "What was your occupation in the reference week?"

❑ Q. 66: "What was your occupation in your last job?"

Monitoring of occupations coding

Stages of the control:

1.Statistical Computing Centre created and sent prepared files with occupations data to the LFS Centre (codes and descriptions of occupations)

2.The files were sent to the one of the Regional Statistical Offices, where the group of specialists checked all codes

Monitoring of occupations coding

Stages of the control:

3. The files were sent back to the LFS Centre after controlling them, then were divided into 16 files with voivodships data and sent to coordinators in every voivodship

4. Coordinators made all required corrections in voivodships sets
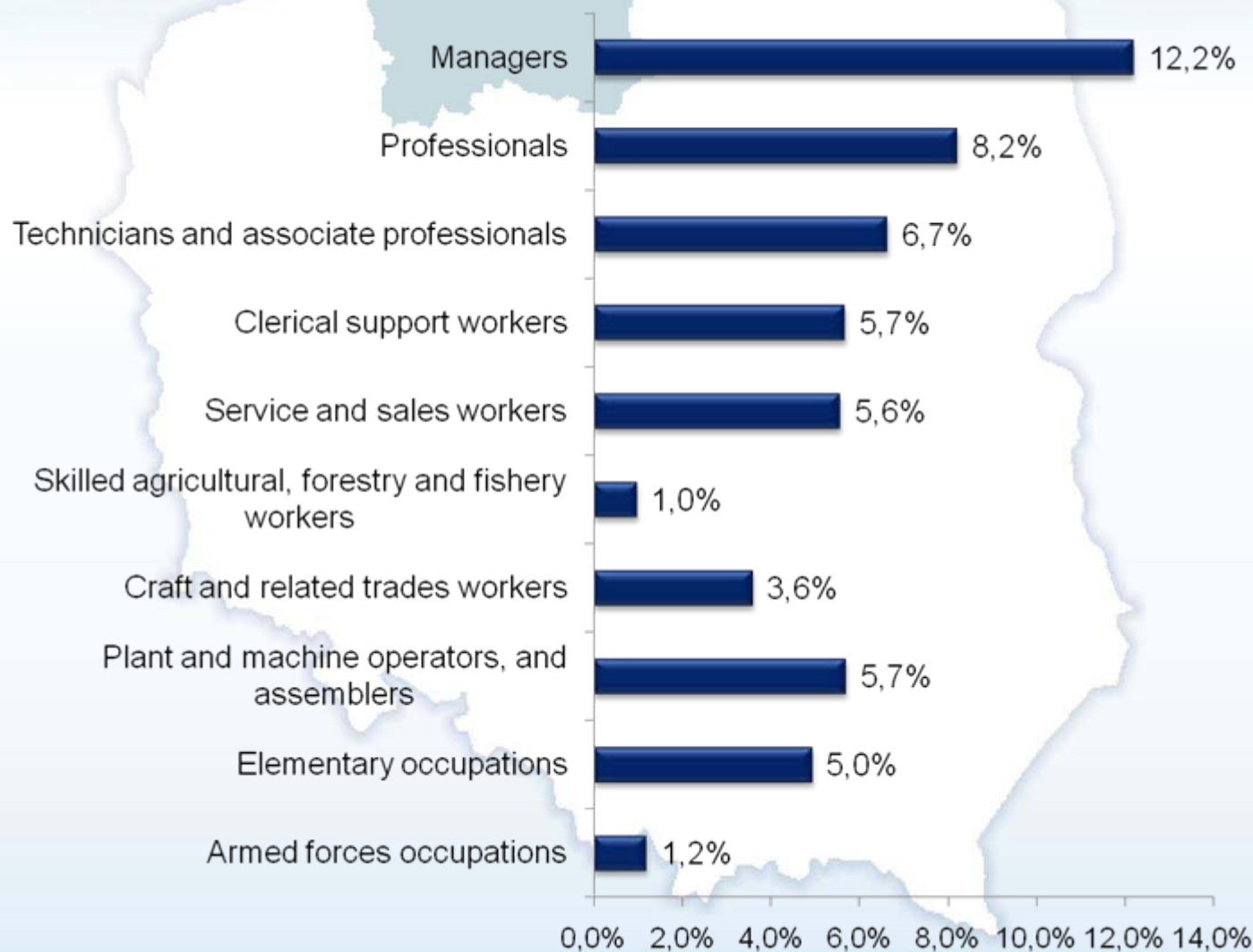
Monitoring of occupations coding

Stages of the control:

5. All information about corrections were sent to Statistical Computing Centre, which created sets with correct national data

6. Conclusions from the control were presented to coordinators of the survey on the training

Monitoring of occupations coding

Monitoring of occupations coding

As a result of control the coding of occupations some repetitive types of errors were noticed:

- Using codes from the previous classification,

-Caused by using by employers different names of occupations from these which are in classification,

-Due to the fact, that some occupations are customary described by using names typical for another occupation,

-Due to the fact, that similar occupations are coded in different groups

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **1**:

- Education managers **1345** were coded to the group **1120** – Managing directors and chief executives

- Shop keepers **5221** were coded to the group **1420** – Retail and wholesale trade managers

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **2**:

Mistakes between groups:

- **2341** – Primary school teachers (English teachers)

- **2353** – Other language teachers (English teacher): they does not work at primary, secondary and higher schools.

cont.

Mistakes between groups:

- **2621**: Archivist and curators – they are responsible for gathering, assessing, protecting and restoring archival collections, artefacts and others historical archival materials

- **4414**: archivists and related workers: for example company/factory archivist

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **3**:

Mistakes between groups:

- **3313** – Accounting associate professionals

- **1211** – Finance managers: head accountant, manager of accounting department

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **4**:

Mistakes between groups:

- **4211**: Bank tellers and related clerks: postal and telephone service assistant, bank teller, foreign currency cashier, post controller, bank treasurer

- **5230**: Cashiers and ticket clerks: ticket clerk, checkout assistant, wages clerk

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **5**:

Mistakes between groups:

- **5120**: Cooks

- **3434**: Chefs: head chef, catering service organizer

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **6**:

Mistakes among groups:

- **6114**: Mixed crop growers: manager of a small mixed crop growers company, health food producer, mixed crop growers farmer

- **6130**: Mixed crop and animal producers: senior shepherd (in Polish Carpathians), manager of a small crop and animal production company, farmer

- **6330**: Subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmers

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **7**:

Mistakes among groups:

- **7411**: Building and related electricians: installation electrician, building repairs electrician

- **7412**: Electrical mechanics and fitters: electrical generator fitter, electrical mechanic of measuring devices, motor vehicles, domestic appliances

cont.

- **7512**: Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers: confectioner, confectionery products decorator, caramel maker

- **9329**: Manufacturing labourers not elsewhere classified: ...baker assistant

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **8**:

Mistakes among groups:

- **8331**: Bus and tram drivers

- **8332**: Heavy truck and lorry drivers: tanker driver, tractor unit driver, lorry driver

- **8322**: Car, taxi and van drivers: delivery truck driver

The most common errors

➢ Examples of the most common coding errors in the group **9**:

Mistakes between groups:

- **5163**: Undertakers and embalmers: cremator, funerals organizer, mourner

- **9312**: Civil engineering labourers: gravedigger, digger, sewer worker, road worker, bridge worker, rail worker

Ways to eliminate coding errors

The best way to eliminate coding errors is the **continuous training** of interviewers, whether in the form of lectures and training provided by the coordinators, and also as a self-learning and **continuous monitoring** of their work.

Ways to eliminate coding errors

Instructions for Labour Force Survey provide a detailed description of conducting the survey and the rules of coding occupations.

Coordinators participate in trainings carried out by the Labour Department. Then they carry out trainings for interviewers.

Conclusions

The survey is carried out by professional interviewers who keep to the detailed instructions.

The team of interviewers is regularly trained and, in addition, they are obliged to self-learning.

Interviewers' work is systematically monitored.

Thank you for your attention

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