

National Classification of Occupations, CNO-11

• What is a statistical classification?

Statistical classifications are structures prepared for the purpose of being able to group homogeneous units, according to a defined criterion, in a single category. With this, a set of information can be treated through a code, facilitating statistical analyses and the interpretation of the data.

The units that this type of classification groups are occupations, which are defined by a set of tasks that are characteristic thereof.

• Why change classifications?

The previous classification of occupations is from the year 1994. Clearly, the scope of occupations has changed substantially since said year, mainly from the perspective of the production processes, where new technologies, and particularly the Internet, have caused a significant impact on working methods, in almost all areas. In particular, the ICT sector has developed enormously, and as a result, it has a greater presence.

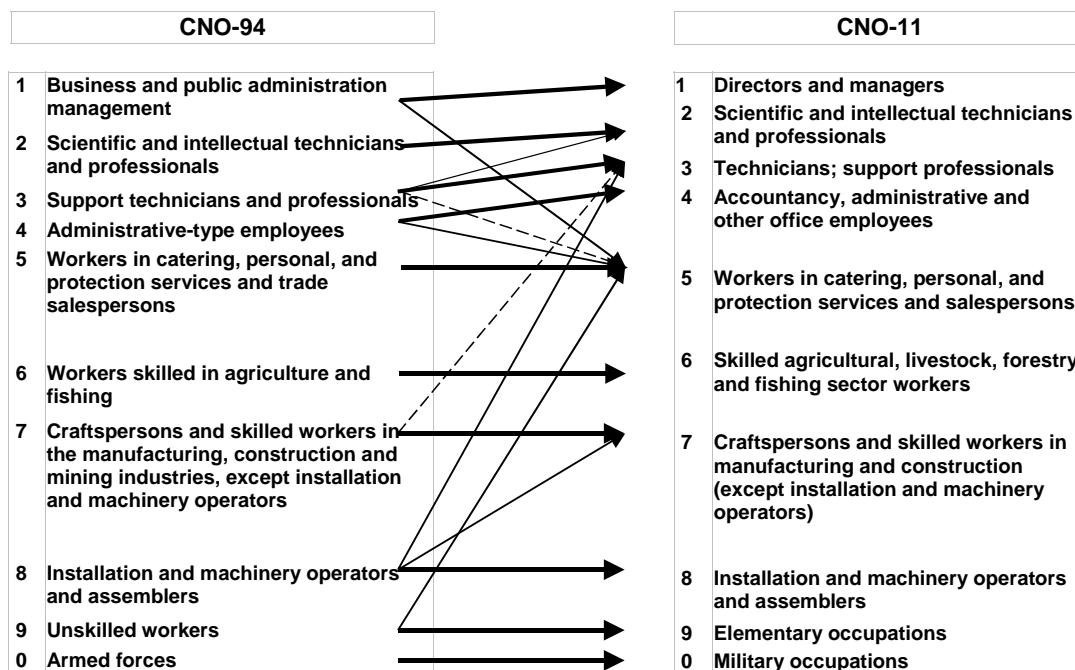
In turn, the increasing social and economic globalisation makes it even more necessary to have the exchange of internationally standardised and comparable information, and for this reason, classifications are essential elements.

• Who will use the classification?

The classification will be used within the statistical scope, in a generalised way in those surveys that ask about occupation in its possible modalities: current occupation or last occupation prior to becoming unemployed, main occupation or secondary occupation, etc. The adaptation of CNO-11 to ISCO-08 guarantees the coherence of the codes in Spain with the codes in countries of the European Union and the rest of the world.

• How are the two classifications related?

The following graph shows the main correspondence between CNO-94 and CNO-11. The graph shows that, although the 10 large groups have remained with very similar names, there has been a certain transfer from some large groups to others. This transfer has little effect on the total groups, but can be significant in some specific occupation sectors: for example, there has been a very significant movement from large group 1 to large group 5, corresponding to self-employed caterers, landlords and traders.



• **When will this classification begin to be used?**

The new classification is the culmination of the process begun with the revision of International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08), which was passed by the ILO in September 2008, and which constitutes the initial source of NCO-11.

In 2009, the European Union adopted ISCO-08 in its entirety in the European statistics, through a recommendation, and establishes its compulsory use in certain statistics (beginning 1 January 2011, in the case of the Labour Force Survey).

Of course, Spain has joined the plan of the European Union, and NCO-11 will begin to be used on the agreed dates.

The availability calendar for the main surveys of the INE with NCO-11 is as follows:

Survey	Availability date of the first data with CNO-11
Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS)	April 2011
Annual Wage Structure Survey	June 2012
Wage Structure Survey (four-yearly)	June 2012
Living Conditions Survey	October 2011
Household Budget Survey	October 2013

- **How can I view the classification?**

The INE has developed a computer application called Ayudacod, which by means of the introduction of a literal, offers those codes that are related to the description expressed. With this application, one may view the explanatory notes of each code. If a user has doubts regarding interpretation, the INE has a query system, at the following address: nomenclaturas@ine.es. In addition, for those who need to carry out statistical studies with the classification, the INE offers online information regarding the classification (structure, explanatory notes, etc.)

http://www.ine.es/en/inebmenu/mnu_clasifica_en.htm