HSCO


Abbreviation: HSCO-08

Legal basis:


Implementation date: 1st January 2011

History of the classification:

The need for a multipurpose classification of occupations has arisen for decades. The pattern has been provided by the indices of occupations known from the practice of the population census. As a result of several years of work, in 1975 the Hungarian SCO was published and it succeeded in setting up a system that met the requirements of the time.

The changes since 1975, especially during the late 1980’s made necessary the revision of the nomenclature as the classification met neither the requirements of the market economy nor the international regulations any more. (Since the World War II, several international classifications of occupations have been developed by the ILO.)

After a long process of conciliation the new HSCO came into force on 1st January 1993 under the name HSCO-93, aiming basically the compliance with the international practice. For one year, the previous classification was also in effect, but since 1st January 1994 the HSCO-93 has been the only effective classification that has been slightly revised in a few years. The current version of HSCO-93 with some smaller changes has been in force since the 1st January 1997.

It is necessary to update the HSCO-93 nomenclature, because the international Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) was revised between 2003 and 2008, and in the last ten years, since the last revision of HSCO, there were significant changes in the world of labour. The review of HSCO-93 was a long - approximately three years – process. The result (FEOR-08), after professional consultation and testing, was published in April 2010, as a HCSO presidential statement, and the implementation date was 1st January 2011

Structure:
1. level: 10 major groups, 1-digit code from 0 to 9
2. level: 42 sub-major groups, 2-digit code from 01 to 93
3. level: 116 minor groups, 3-digit code from 011 to 933
4. level: 485 occupations, 4-digit code from 0110 to 9332

Short description:

The jobs and activities are classified as occupations in the 4-digit HSCO classification concerning the followings:
- 4-digit decimal system;
- under the conditions of market economy the categories of users are much more numerous and differentiated so it is aimed to be a “common denominator”;
- the name of occupation or job, and list of main tasks and the typical jobs is enough to the self-sufficient usage of the system
- the openness of the system makes it possible for users to complete it by a 5th, 6th etc. digit according to the needed breakdowns.

Field of use: censuses (census, micro census), labour force survey, records of for-profit organizations on labour and HR, labour exchange, vocational information and guidance, social security, employment researches etc.

Relationship with international classifications: in its principles and structure HSCO-08 follows the system of the valid international classification of occupation ISCO-08 and it reflects the structure of the national labour market.

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