



Department of Statistics

International Classifications

International Standard Classification of Occupations

The Bermuda Government Department of Statistics has adopted the ISCO-88 as the model for its national classification, The Bermuda Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO-07). This BSCO-07 is a guide to help employers in Bermuda classify their employees in various occupations. Occupation profiles relevant in the Bermuda context have been prepared. These include information relating to general duties and other requirements (education, training, and competency) as a general guide to present day standards. These profiles are designed to serve as guidelines for employer's use in completion of the Annual Employment Survey and other related Government information gathering services.

International Standard Industrial Classification

The Bermuda Classification of all Economic Activity (BCEA) was established and modeled on the third revision of the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification. The BCEA was created to give a country-specific focus to the international classification and as such, concentrates on the detailed classification of industries and products of particular relevance to Bermuda. The BCEA adopts the broad concepts and principles of ISIC, and, for the most part, maintains its structure, nomenclature and industrial sequence. In accordance with SNA and ISIC guidelines, business units have been assigned BCEA 5-digit codes (class level) based on their main activity or output. The design of the BCEA was to reflect the structure of the economy, provide scope for showing potential changes in that structure and serve as a checklist of productive activity. Therefore, the BCEA includes a section for international business activity (section 15), which has no direct counterpart to ISIC. A linking table between BCEA, ISIC Rev3.1 and ISIC Rev 4 has been created and will be implemented once the adoption of ISIC Rev 4 takes place.

The International Standard Classification of Education (1997) (ISCED-97)

The International Standard Classification of Education (1997) (ISCED-97) was used to develop a structure for classifying level of education in Bermuda. The basic structure is



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outlined below. The structure is used to evaluate the level of formal instructions the individual completed.

III – CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION STANDARDS

Code	International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	Code	Bermuda Classification of Education	
0	Pre-primary	0	Pre-primary	
1	Primary Education	1	Primary Education	P1 - P6 Equivalent to Kindergarten - Grade 5
2	Lower Secondary	2	Middle School	M1 - M3 Equivalent to Grades 6 - 8
3	Upper Secondary	3	Secondary School	S1 - S4 Equivalent to Grades 9 -12
4	Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary	4	Post-Secondary/Pre-University	
		4.1	Grade 13/College Prep.	
		4.2	Associates Degree	
		5	Vocational/Trade Certificates	
		5.1	Clerical/Secretarial	
		5.2	Electronic	
		5.3	Plumbing	
		5.4	Masonry/Construction	
		5.5	Mechanical	
5	First Stage of Tertiary	6	Bachelors Degree	
		7	Professional Designations	
		7.1	Insurance Degree	



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			7.2	Accounting Degree	
6	Second Stage of Tertiary	8		Masters Degree	
		9		Ph. D. Degree	

The International Standard Classification of Education (1997) (ISCED-97) is used to classify highest level of school and qualification achieved by individuals

Question from the 2003 Adult Literacy & Life skills Survey

A4: HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING (What is the highest level of schooling that you have ever completed?)

- 01 Pre-school or primary school (aged 4 and school years 1-6)
- 02 Middle School (school years 7-9)
- 03 Senior secondary school (school years 10-13)
- 04 Technical, vocational, pre-university
- 05 College (up to 2 years)
- 06 College (2 years or more)
- 07 College (2-3 years)
- 08 First degree (3-5 years)
- 09 First degree (5 or more years)
- 10 Second or higher degree
- 11 Advanced research degree

Note that if the response is '06 – College (2 years or more)' then you should also place a checkmark for one of the categories 08-0. Probe the respondent to determine which one of the categories 08-0 is applicable to his/her situation.

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

This classification system is a functional classification of expenditures by the purposes or objectives for which these expenditure occurred. In preparation for the 2004 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, the Department of Statistics revamped its classification



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of expenditure items to align with the UN COICOP. The adoption of this classification makes it possible to conduct comparisons between countries and statistics in relevant areas.

COICOP is used to identify individual consumption expenditure incurred by three institutional sectors: Households, non-profit organizations serving households and general government. For the purpose of the Bermuda Household Expenditure Survey, only divisions 01-12 are used. These are the divisions that identify the purpose for individual consumption expenditures incurred by households.

Divisions 01 through 12 of COICOP convert various goods and services into a classification by grouping them together according to the particular purposes they fulfill. These divisions are categories of purpose such as for nourishing the body, prevention and curing of illness, acquiring knowledge, traveling, etc. The divisions are broken down into groups then classes within these groups. The classes are distinguished into durable goods, semi-durable goods, non-durable goods and services.

For Bermuda, the basic COICOP classes were made more detailed by subdivision and items relevant to the country were added. The resulting subdivisions of 5 and 7 digit codes were used for collecting individual consumption expenditures incurred by households in Bermuda.

Divisions 13 & 14 of COICOP have been reserved for non-profit organizations serving households (NPISHs) and consumption expenditure of general government. Four additional divisions, 15-18, were created for the Bermuda Household Expenditure Survey to capture information on reimbursements for travel, gifts and contributions, occupational expenses, internet purchases and household income.

- 01 Food and Non-Alcohol Beverage
- 02 Alcoholic Beverages Tobacco and Narcotics
- 03 Clothing and Footwear
- 04 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
- 05 Furnishings, Household Equipment
- 06 Health
- 07 Transport
- 08 Communication
- 09 Recreation and Culture



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- 10 Education
- 11 Restaurant and Hotels
- 12 Miscellaneous Goods and Services
- 15 Reimbursement, Gifts and Contributions
- 16 Occupation Expenses
- 17 Internet Purchases
- 18 Household Income