لزوم استانداردسازی طبقه‌بندی شغلی در تحقیقات

یزن میقی دهکردی، آزاده صفا

کارشناس ارشد، اپیدمیولوژی، مرکز تحقیقات گزارش و ک民主党هیه علم پزشکی شهید بهشتی

تویسته‌سنگ: یزن میقی دهکردی، دکتر: نهان، بازگردانه، خیام، مین‌بی‌رسانی‌های اصلی، طبیعی، نهام، مرکز تحقیقات یازده‌گزارش و کzych، تهران: 1395

ب مگهی‌ده@یاهویکام

تاریخ دریافت: 19/12/1387 کل شرک

1. فن(difficulties)یبمیزی، مقدماتی یازده‌گزارش و کیکیه

2. حرفسی(ها)
بی نظر می‌رسد با بومی سازی و تعیین چنین طبقه‌بندی‌هایی می‌توان گروه‌بندی استانداردی برای مغایر شغل در مطالعات در کشور تهیه و متعاقب آن امکان بررسی بهتر نقش شغل در زمینه بیماری‌ها و مسائل بهداشت و درمان کشور را فراهم کرد.

Letter to Editor

Necessity of Standard Classification of Occupation by Researches

Moghimi Dehkordi B1, Safaee A1

1- MSC of Epidemiology, Research Center for Gastroenterology and Liver Disease, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Corresponding author: Moghimi B., b_moghimi_de@yahoo.com

Dear Editor

We read with interest the recent original article by Esmailnasab and his colleagues (1) discussing the issue of influencing factors on type 2 diabetes in Sanandajd. The authors are to be congratulated for conducting such an important topic both for healthcare providers and researchers. We have noticed that in that interesting paper the occupational status was classified unclearly into four categories as "housekeeper", "employee", "farmer and free job" and "unemployed" that the journals reviewers have been overlooked this easily. Since one of the main characteristic of occupation is making money, some groups such as "student" and "housekeeper" are excluded from this category.

There are several international classifications for occupational status that can be used for national studies in Iran. These categorizations also called "social class" that considered to occupational exposure, amount of income and some other components. One of these classifications is presented by the International Labor Organization (ILO). A number of countries have localized this classification and many countries have used it without changes (2). The latest revised classification (ISCO) has been revealed 11 occupational groups (major group) provides the following (3): 1- Legislators, senior officials and managers, 2- Professionals, 3- Technicians and associate professionals, 4- Clerks, 5- Service workers and shop and market sales workers, 6- Skilled agricultural and fishery workers, 7- Craft and related trade workers, 8- Plant and machine operators and assemblers, 9- Elementary occupations, 11- Armed forces.

It seems that with modification of such classifications, we could obtain a national standard categorization for occupation and then would be able to better understanding the role of occupation in development of disease and health problems.