

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(Report by the Group of Expert Consultants
for Consideration under Item 2 of the Provisional Agenda)*

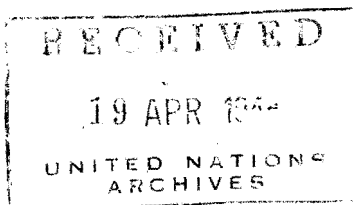
I. INTRODUCTION

1. The preliminary draft of an international standard industrial classification was approved at the second session of the Statistical Commission for circulation to all Members of the United Nations and to the Specialized Agencies, with a request for comments and suggestions. Circulation was begun in November 1947, and the draft was sent to all Member nations, to other nations which might be expected to provide comments, and to Specialized Agencies.

* Note by the Statistical Office: At its Fourth Session (28 February to 29 March 1947) the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to a resolution of the Statistical Commission authorized the Statistical Commission to invite not more than seven experts to work with the Committee on Industrial Classification (now the Committee on Statistical Classification) to make proposals to the Commission on a standard industrial classification (ECOSOC Resolution 40 IV). A group of expert consultants was selected, members of which have acted as consultants to the Statistical Office as from 1 March 1948. The services of the experts were generously contributed by five member Governments: Canada, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The names of the experts are as follows:

R. E. Beales
S. R. Deshpande
V. S. Kolesnikoff
N. L. McKellar
J. Ch. W. Verstege

/2. Replies



2. Replies have been received from the following nations and agencies:

Nations

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Australia | 15. Iran |
| 2. Austria | 16. Iraq |
| 3. Belgium | 17. Luxembourg |
| 4. Brazil | 18. Netherlands |
| 5. Canada | 19. New Zealand |
| 6. China | 20. Norway |
| 7. Colombia | 21. Peru |
| 8. Czechoslovakia | 22. Philippines |
| 9. Denmark | 23. Portugal |
| 10. El Salvador | 24. Union of South Africa |
| 11. Ethiopia | 25. United Kingdom |
| 12. Finland | 26. United States of America |
| 13. Guatemala | 27. Venezuela |
| 14. India | |

Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization International Labour Office
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

Non-Governmental Agencies having Consultative Status

International Statistical Institute

These replies have been carefully studied by the group of expert consultants. In the light of the many valuable comments and suggestions contained in the replies, a revised draft of the classification has been prepared, and is attached as an annex to this report.

3. This revised draft differs in a number of ways from the original proposals. The following pages contain a summary of the changes which have been made. In addition, the reasons for making these changes and for not adopting other suggestions have been given.

II. CHANGES IN THE STANDARD CLASSIFICATION

4. Title. Some confusion appears to have arisen from the practice in some countries of using the term "industrial" in the limited sense of "manufacturing". To make it quite clear that the classification is intended to cover "industry" in its widest sense, it is proposed to amend the title to "International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities".

/5. Introduction.

5. Introduction. In the preliminary draft the proposed new classification was considered primarily as an amended version of the classification drawn up by the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations. This method of approach had two advantages:

- (a) It enabled countries familiar with the League classification to see at a glance the changes which were proposed.
- (b) It rendered it unnecessary, at that stage, to set out at length the basic purpose and principles of an international industrial classification, since these had been discussed in detail in the document published by the League of Nations.

It is considered, however, that when the new classification is finally approved it should be a self-contained and self-explanatory document, and that reference to its predecessor should be unnecessary. The introduction has therefore been rewritten so as to give both the origin and the objectives of the classification in more detail than in the preliminary draft. For the same reason those tables in the preliminary draft which were concerned solely with a comparison of the new proposals with those of the League of Nations have now been omitted.

6. General principles of the classification. It was evident from a number of the replies received that the "Definition of Establishment" and the "General Principles" set out in Sections 4 A and 4 B of Part I of the preliminary draft, were not fully understood. In the new draft, therefore, these sections have not only been reworded but include, where necessary, a brief discussion of the reasons for adopting these particular principles and rejecting possible alternatives. In this respect the new draft follows, though in much less detail, the system used in the report by the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations.

7. The decimal system of notation. While there were one or two criticisms of the decimal system of notation, the arguments advanced have not been held sufficient to outweigh the merits of this system. Paragraphs 5 to 10 of the preliminary draft have, therefore, been transferred to the new draft without substantial alteration.

8. Alphabetical Index. The possibility of preparing, at this stage, an alphabetical index showing the correct classification of the principal products, services, etc. has been considered. Such a task would involve a great deal of detailed work of a technical character and particular care in translation. It is felt that, when this task is undertaken, it will be necessary to make special arrangements for the work.

/9. Changes

9. Changes in the detailed classification. All the changes made in the titles of Divisions, Major Groups or Groups, or in their content, are shown in Table I. In addition, many of the descriptions of industries have been redrafted in order to avoid possible misconceptions as to the activities included, but it has not been considered necessary to list these minor amendments when no change in the scope of the heading is involved. The numbers and titles of industries in Table I. refer, except where otherwise indicated, to the numbers and titles used in the preliminary draft.

/TABLE I

TABLE I
CHANGES MADE IN THE DETAILED CLASSIFICATION

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
0- Agriculture, Forestry, Hunt- ing and Fishing	No change	Suggestion that agriculture be established as a Division separate from Forestry, Hunting and Fishing was not adopted since the Division, in its present form, covers those industries (other than mining) which supply primary materials.
010- Agriculture	Title changed to "Agriculture and Livestock Pro- duction"	
021- Forestry	No change	Suggestion that the gathering of Minor Forest Products be segregated was not adopted since this activity was not considered significant for international comparisons, and could not be separately reported by most countries.
022- Logging	No change	Suggestion that this be included in Group 250 (Manufacturers of Wood) was not adopted since this practice is not followed in most countries.
13- Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	Oil and gas well drilling is now included	These activities have been transferred to this Major Group from Division 4 (Construction).
19- Non-metallic Mining and Quarrying, not elsewhere classified	No change	Suggestion that this should be combined with processing of non-metallic minerals was not adopted.
20- Food Manufacturing Industries except Beverage Industries	Manufacture of ice transferred to Group 399 (Manufacturing Industries not elsewhere classified)	Suggested by several countries that manufacture of ice should not be included in this major group. Suggestion that a single group be established to cover all types of canning was not adopted since in most countries canning of some types is usually associated with other processes. Suggestion that a separate group be established for Coffee Processing was not considered practicable.

/203- Canning

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
203- Canning and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables	Manufacture of soups other than canned soups transferred to Group 209 (Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations)	
205- Manufacture of Grain Mill Products	No change	Suggestion that prepared feeds for animals and fowls be transferred to this group from Group 209 (Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations) was not adopted since these are not usually produced in grain mills.
208- Manufacture of Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	No change	Suggestion that manufacture of ice cream be transferred to this group from Group 202 (Manufacture of Dairy Products) was not adopted since the manufacture of ice cream is usually associated with that of other dairy products.
23- Manufacture of Textiles	No change	Suggestion that the textile industry be broken down by type of fibre used was not adopted since some countries classify by process rather than materials
231- Primary Textile Mills Other Than Knitting Mills	Title changed to "Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles."	
232- Knitting Mills	No change	Suggestion that this group be transferred to Major Group 24 (Manufacture of Wearing Apparel and Other Made-up Textile Goods) was not adopted since knitting is considered a primary process comparable to weaving, while Major Group 24 covers industries that cut and stitch woven and other materials.
233- Cordage, Rope and Twine Factories	Title changed to "Cordage, Rope and Twine Industries".	Suggestion that this group should form a separate Major Group was not considered necessary for international purposes.
24 - Manufacture of Wearing Apparel and other Made-up Textile Goods	Title changed to "Manufacture of Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods"	Suggestion that a Major Group be established for embroidery was not adopted since this was not considered necessary for international comparisons

/242- Manufacture of

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
242- Manufacture of Footwear except Rubber Footwear	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings transferred to this Group from Group 292 (Manufacture of Leather Products)	Suggestion that this group should be included in Major Group 29 (Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products) was not adopted since most countries classify footwear (other than rubber) with wearing apparel.
243- Repair of Footwear	Repairers who also make footwear are now included	Several countries foresaw difficulty in separating manufacture from repair of footwear, particularly in the case of small-scale and custom shoemakers.
25- Manufacture of Wood and Cork except Manufacture of Furniture	Manufacture of Coffins and Caskets is no longer excluded	This amendment was requested by several countries.
26- Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures	No change	There was some objection to the inclusion of the manufacture of all furniture, regardless of material used. Many countries, however, cannot divide their furniture industr. according to material used.
28- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	No change	Suggestion that publishers who do no printing or bookbinding should be transferred to Major Group 61 (Wholesale and Retail Trade) was not adopted since this is contrary to the practice in most countries.
31- Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	This Major Group has been sub-divided into three groups: 311-Basic Indust- rial Chemicals, including Fertilizers 312-Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats 319-Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products	Several countries and agencies suggested that some sub-division of this Major Group should be made.
322- Coke Ovens	No change	Suggestion that this group be include in Major Group 52 (Gas Manufacture and Distribution) was not adopted in view of the importance of coke ovens as such, in connection with the Steel Industry. /34- Primary Metal

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
34- Primary Metal Industries	Title changed to: "Basic Metal Industries".	The titles of Groups 341 (Iron and Steel Primary Industries) and 342 (Non-Ferrous Metals Primary Industries) were similarly amended.
35- Secondary Metal Industries	Title changed to: "Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment"	Suggestion that this Major Group be sub-divided was not adopted because of the difficulty of finding practicable sub-divisions in view of the differences in organization of the Metal Products Industries in various countries.
36- Manufacture of Machinery Other Than Electric	Title changed to: "Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery"	This change was made since it is the practice in most countries.
4- Construction	Oil and gas well drilling transferred to Major Group 13 (Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas)	Specialist Manufacturers of automobile, aircraft and marine engines have been transferred to Major Group 38 (Manufacture of Transport Equipment) Suggestions that this Division be treated as a Major Group in the Manufacturing Division were not adopted since this is not the practice in most countries. Suggestion that this Division be sub-divided to separate Building and Repair of Buildings from Other Construction was not adopted since many countries either do not make this sub-division or make it on different principles.
5- Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas and Heat; Water Supply	Sanitary Services transferred from Group 829, (Community Service not elsewhere classified); title of Division changed to: "Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services" and Major Groups re-arranged as follows:	The transfer of Sanitary Services to this Division was recommended by several countries and in making this transfer it was felt that a more balanced classification would be achieved by the new arrangement of Major Groups. In addition, it is now easier for countries that combine some of these services to furnish reports. Suggestion that this Division be treated as a Major Group in the Manufacturing Division was not adopted since this is not the practice in most countries.

/5- (Continued)

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
5- (Continued)	<p><u>51-Electricity, Gas and Steam</u></p> <p>511-Electric Light and Power</p> <p>512-Gas Manufacture and Distribution</p> <p>513-Steam Heat and Power</p> <p><u>52-Water and Sanitary Services</u></p> <p>521-Water Supply</p> <p>522-Sanitary Services</p>	
61- Wholesale and Retail Trade	No change	<p>Suggestion that Group 842 (Restaurants, Cafes, Taverns and other Drinking and Eating Places) be included in this Major Group was not adopted since this is not the general practice and in some countries these establishments cannot be separated from hotels.</p> <p>Suggestion that Wholesale and Retail Trade be established as a separate Division was not adopted since this would achieve no useful purpose in international comparisons.</p> <p>Suggestion that Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade be established as separate Major Groups was not adopted since some countries cannot supply separate figures for these two groups.</p> <p>Suggestion that a sub-division by principal commodities dealt in should be attempted was not considered feasible in view of the complex and varying organization of trade in different countries.</p>
63- Insurance	<p>Sub-division into Groups:</p> <p>631-Insurance Companies</p> <p>632-Insurance Agents and Brokers</p> <p>Has been abandoned</p>	<p>Several countries indicated their inability to sub-divide this Major Group.</p>

/712- Tramway

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
712- Tramway and Omnibus Operators	Now includes inter- urban bus lines (formerly Group 713)	Some countries indicated their inability to separate urban from interurban bus lines.
714- Road Transport Not Elsewhere Classified	Sub-divided into two Groups: 713-Road passenger Transport except Omnibus Operators 714-Road Transport not elsewhere classified	This sub-division was recommended by several countries.
715- Water Transport	Sub-divided into two Groups: 715-Ocean Transport 716-Water Transport except Ocean Transport	This sub-division was recommended by several countries.
716- Air Transport	No change	Now Group 717
717- Services Incidental to Transport	No change	Now Group 718. Suggestion that this Group be abolished and the items assigned to wholesale or retail trade was not adopted since this is contrary to common practice.
72- Storage and Warehousing	No change	Suggestions that this Major Group be assigned to Division 6 (Commerce) were not adopted since the operation of storage facilities, when offered as an independent service, is classified by most countries in this Division.
822- Medical and other Health Services	No change	Suggestion that veterinary services be excluded was not adopted since these are included with health services in many countries.
826- Business Services	No change	Suggestion that this group be transferred to Division 6 (Commerce) was not adopted as it is contrary to the practice in most countries.
829- Community Service Not Elsewhere Classified	Sanitary Services transferred to Division 5	

/831- Motion Picture

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
831- Motion Picture Production, Distribution and Projection	No change	Suggestions that distribution of films be transferred to Major Group 61 (Wholesale and Retail Trade) and that Cinemas be classified with Theatres in Group 832 were not adopted because of the integration of the Motion Picture Industry in those countries that are important producers of motion pictures
832- Theatres and Theatrical Services	Title changed to "Theatres and Related Services". Dance bands, orchestras and entertainers operating on a contract or fee basis, transferred to this Group from Group 833 (Recreation Services other than Theatres and Motion Pictures)	Suggestions that radio broadcasting studios be excluded and classified either in Major Group 82 (Community and Business Services) or in Group 833 (Recreation Services other than Theatres and Motion Pictures) were not adopted since there is a considerable interchange of entertainment personnel between radio broadcasting studios and theatres.
841- Domestic Service	No change	Suggestion that this group be sub-divided into Farmers' Households and Other Households was not adopted because persons employed on farms who work mainly about the farm should be classified in Group 010 (Agriculture) while those who are properly domestics should not be classified by industry under a different heading from other household workers. There are other and more appropriate means of distinguishing workers in farm households if this is required for any special purpose.
842- Restaurants, Cafés, Taverns and Other Drinking and Eating Places	No change	Suggestion that canteens operated by industrial or commercial establishments for the benefit of their employees should be included in this group was not adopted since it was considered that these are ancillary activities of the main establishment.
844- Laundries and Laundry Service; Cleaning and Dyeing	Repair of clothing is now included	Clothing repair has been included here, rather than with the manufacture of clothing, since the bulk of such work is undertaken in connection with laundering, cleaning and dyeing.

DIVISION, MAJOR GROUP OR GROUP	AMENDMENT	REMARKS
9- Activities not Adequately Described	No change	Suggestion that this Division be omitted since it would spoil international comparability, was not adopted since such a category is required for surveys obtaining data from individuals.

/ANNEX

ANNEX

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

In 1938 the League of Nations published its report Statistics of the Gainfully-Occupied Population, (Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods No. 1, document C.226.M.128.1938.II.A.) setting forth the recommendations of the Committee of Statistical Experts for an international classification by branches of economic activity. During the ten years which have elapsed since that classification was promulgated, considerable changes have occurred in the industrial structure of many countries, partly as a result of wartime developments. The necessity for providing an adequate framework for the classification of industrial statistics has received increasing attention and during the past three years a number of countries have produced new or revised industrial classifications for use in their own national statistics. At its first session in January 1947, the Statistical Commission of the United Nations expressed the opinion that "...the question of securing, so far as possible, comparability in the statistics of different countries with regard to what is generally called 'industrial classification' - classification of all branches of economic activity - should receive urgent consideration." Since many countries will be taking censuses of population in 1950 or 1951, the present time was felt to be appropriate for a study of the most recent national classifications and the production of a revised industrial classification of all economic activities for international use.

This proposal was approved by the Economic and Social Council and, following the second session of the Statistical Commission, a preliminary draft of the new classification was circulated to all Members of the United Nations, to other nations which might be expected to provide comments, and to the Specialized Agencies. The draft classification has been revised in the light of the comments received.

The classification set out in this document can be used as a whole in connection with censuses of population or other enquiries covering all branches of economic activity, while the relevant sections may be used in more limited surveys obtaining their data from either organizations or individuals, for example, censuses of manufacturing, mining, agriculture, distribution, etc., as well as surveys of employment, unemployment, industrial accidents and similar subjects.

It is recognized that the requirements for industrial data for purposes of international comparison do not necessarily coincide with the domestic
/requirements

requirements of any one nation for such information. Differences in the degree of industrial development in various countries, the accidents of geography or climate, or the availability of natural resources, may mean that an industry for which one country wishes to collect figures in considerable detail, is considered by another country to be of so little importance that it is not separately identified. This international classification is in the nature of a reconciliation of such differing requirements, and is not identical with the classification of any one country. It provides for separate classification of those branches of economic activity which are of importance in practically every country, together with those which, while only found in some countries, are of considerable importance in the economy of the world as a whole.

The purpose of this international standard industrial classification is not to supersede existing national classifications, but to provide an up-to-date framework for the international comparison of national statistics. In the case of countries that already have classification systems, a desirable degree of comparability may be achieved simply by a re-grouping of figures obtained under the national classification, but, in these cases it is considered essential that all the necessary elements for such a re-grouping be obtainable from national statistics. For countries wishing to develop, for the first time, a classification of industries, this classification system may be recommended for use as it stands, or with appropriate modifications to meet local conditions.

PART I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION

1. It is recognized that in the presentation of statistics for international use all that can be done is to rearrange, according to a standard pattern, the data collected by each country for its own purposes. In order to attain international comparability, therefore, it is necessary for all nations to adopt, so far as their individual requirements permit, the same general principles and definitions. The principles and definitions developed for this purpose and embodied in this classification are as follows:

1. The nature of the classification.

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities is a classification by industries and not by occupations or commodities.

2. Basis of classification.

The classification is based on the structure of industry as it has been found to exist in most countries. It does not therefore follow any single principle such as the technique of the work done, the nature of the raw materials, or the use of the products.

3. Ownership.

The classification is one of industries, irrespective of the kind of ownership. Thus, establishments operated by government authorities are classified by the character of the industry and not by the kind of ownership. Unless this principle is followed, it is not possible to maintain comparability between those nations in which large sectors of industry are owned or operated by the State and those in which there is little or no State ownership.

4. The unit to be classified.

Four different concepts may be considered for this purpose. The first of these can be termed the "enterprise", which may be a limited liability company, a co-operative association, a partnership, or an individual either employing others or working on his own account. This is the unit which is most suitable for classifying purely financial statistics such as those relating to profits or taxation. But the enterprise may own or control a number of factories, mines, stores, etc., engaged in different branches of economic activity and it would therefore be misleading in many cases to classify the enterprise as a whole under only one of these various activities.

The second concept, usually referred to as the "establishment", is that
/of the individual

of the individual factory, workshop, mine, farm, store or commercial office. This may be, and in the majority of cases will be, identical with the "enterprise", but it will be much more easily assignable to one particular branch of economic activity. Such a unit will normally be able to provide all the principle statistics required in censuses of manufacture, distribution, etc., namely, numbers employed (including administrative staff), wages and salaries, cost of materials, fuel and power, value of production or sales, value of stocks of materials or value of stocks of finished goods. A unit of this type may include activities which are ancillary to the main business, such as a small power plant serving a factory or mine, or a garage housing and maintaining the delivery trucks of a retail store, but these ancillary activities will be regarded as part of the main unit.

The third concept is the "technical unit" which is used by some countries either by itself or in combination with the "enterprise" and the "establishment" in the classification of certain statistical series. The technical unit is designed to cover all the operations which contribute directly to a particular product or service or group of products or services. Purely ancillary services such as paint shops, garages, etc. used only in connection with the main activity are, however, not regarded as technical units. The technical unit is not applicable to the classification of general or administrative services or the workers engaged in such services. Thus, if an establishment engages in two or more activities for which separate classifications are provided, it may be possible to divide it into two or more technical units for the purpose of classifying the workers directly employed in these activities or the value of the product. But it will not be possible to classify, by technical units, the general or administrative staff, the cost of some of the materials or fuel used, or other overhead expenses.

The fourth concept is the "operational unit" which is based on the nature of the work done, even when such work is only ancillary to the main activity of the establishment. Thus, under this concept, the power plant of a factory or mine would be classified in "electric light and power" while the garage and trucks of a retail store would be classified in "road transport". This treatment, however, causes difficulty in collecting data for nearly all statistical series. Moreover, the economic welfare of these ancillary undertakings and the employment prospects of their staffs are completely dependent on the success or failure of the main business to which they are attached and not on the conditions of the industry in which, under this concept, they would be classified.

The most suitable classification unit for international purposes is the
/smallest unit

smallest unit for which it is possible to provide all the information normally required in censuses of manufactures, distribution, services, etc. From the above discussion it is clear that this unit is that referred to in the second concept, namely, the "establishment". This unit is, therefore, recommended as the unit for classification. If, however, an establishment contains two or more departments engaged in different activities which are so organized that each department can provide all the information required from an establishment, such departments may be treated separately for classification purposes. In censuses of population and other surveys obtaining their data direct from individuals, each individual should be classified according to the establishment from which he derives his livelihood.

5. Mixed businesses.

The classification of each unit is determined by the principal product (or group of products assigned to the same class) produced or handled, or service rendered by the unit. It is recommended that, as far as possible, the principal product or service should be determined by the proportion of gross revenue attributable to that product or service but in cases where it is clear that this principle is not appropriate, employment data may be used.

Where two or more processes, for which separate groups are provided in the classification, are combined in a single unit which cannot be split, for example, tree-felling combined with sawmilling, a clay pit combined with a brick works, or the production of synthetic fibres combined with a textile mill, the whole unit should be classified according to the final product.

6. Ancillary Units Separately Located.

Some establishments have separate operating units engaged in making articles (such as containers or packing) to be used solely in the distribution of their own products. Such units should be classified under the same headings as the establishments for which they are working even though they are separately located and can fulfil the requirements for recognition as separate establishments.

PART II

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM OF NOTATION

1. In this classification all notations are made in terms of arabic numbers. It is considered that this notational system will be more universally applicable than one employing letters or roman numerals.
2. In addition, the numbers used to identify Divisions, Major Groups and Groups in the classification are arranged on a decimal system. This meets the requirements of offices using punch cards and mechanical sorting and tabulating equipment, and at the same time provides a means whereby the classification can be indefinitely expanded without changes in the basic outline or in the basic system of Major Groups and Groups.
3. The whole field of economic activity is divided into nine Divisions. Each Division is assigned its permanent 1-digit number, except Manufacturing which, because of the number of Major Groups separately recognized, receives two 1-digit numbers (2 and 3).
4. Each Division has 10 available sub-divisions (called Major Groups) and these are identified by 2-digit numbers. The first digit indicates the Division and the first and second digits taken together identify the sub-divisions or Major Groups, of that Division.
5. Each Major Group, in turn, can be sub-divided into 10 Groups. The resulting 3-digit number can be read as follows: the first digit identifies the Division, the first and second digits taken together indicate the Major Group, and the first, second and third digits taken together identify the Group.
6. In cases where a Major Group is not sub-divided into Groups, the title of the Major Group is also used as the title of the 3-digit Group with "0" added to the identification number of the Major Group. For example, no further sub-divisions are shown for Major Group 73, Communication and the 3-digit number is therefore 730. If, however, it is desired to establish a number of detailed sub-divisions or Groups - e.g., postal service, telephone, telegraph, and radio - then the Major Group and the Groups would be identified as follows:

73	Communication
731	Postal Service
732	Telephone
733	Telegraph
734	Radio
739	Communication not elsewhere classified

/PART III

PART III

LIST OF DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS

Division 0. - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING

- Major Group 01 - Agriculture and Livestock Production
- 02 - Forestry and Logging
- 03 - Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation
- 04 - Fishing

Division 1. - MINING AND QUARRYING

- Major Group 11 - Coal Mining
- 12 - Metal Mining
- 13 - Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
- 14 - Stone Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits
- 19 - Non-metallic Mining and Quarrying not elsewhere classified

Division 2-3. - MANUFACTURING

- Major Group 20 - Food Manufacturing Industries, except Beverage Industries
- 21 - Beverage Industries
- 22 - Tobacco Manufactures
- 23 - Manufacture of Textiles
- 24 - Manufacture of Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel and Made-Up Textile Goods
- 25 - Manufactures of Wood and Cork, except Manufacture of Furniture
- 26 - Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures
- 27 - Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products
- 28 - Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
- 29 - Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products, except Footwear
- 30 - Manufacture of Rubber Products
- 31 - Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products
- 32 - Manufacture of Products of Petroleum and Coal
- 33 - Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal
- 34 - Basic Metal Industries
- 35 - Manufacture of Metal Products, except Machinery and Transport Equipment
- 36 - Manufacture of Machinery, except Electrical Machinery
- 37 - Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies
- 38 - Manufacture of Transport Equipment
- 39 - Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division 4. - CONSTRUCTION

- Major Group 40 - Construction

/Division 5. -

Division 5. - ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

- Major Group 51 - Electricity, Gas and Steam
- 52 - Water and Sanitary Services

Division 6. - COMMERCE

- Major Group 61 - Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 62 - Banks and Other Financial Institutions
- 63 - Insurance
- 64 - Real Estate

Division 7. - TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

- Major Group 71 - Transport
- 72 - Storage and Warehousing
- 73 - Communication

Division 8. - SERVICES

- Major Group 81 - Government Services
- 82 - Community and Business Services
- 83 - Recreation Services
- 84 - Personal Services

Division 9. - ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

- Major Group 90 - Activities Not Adequately Described

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PART IV

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION, INCLUDING DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES

Major
GroupGroupDivision 0. - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING

01 010 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

All farms regardless of kind of ownership and type of operation. A farm for purposes of industrial classification is defined as all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production, that is, growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds, vegetables, flowers, both in the open and under glass; tea, coffee and rubber plantations; and the production of livestock, milk, wool, poultry and eggs, honey, rabbits, fur-bearing animals, silk worm cocoons, etc. To include also agricultural services and related activities such as cotton ginning and compressing, corn shelling, hay baling, threshing; services for animal husbandry; horticultural services such as contract spraying and picking, fruit packing, pruning; and the operation of irrigation systems. Veterinary services are classified in Group 822 (Medical and Other Health Services).

02 FORESTRY AND LOGGING

021 Forestry

Timber tracts; planting, replanting and conservation of forests; gathering of uncultivated materials, such as gums and resins, wild rubber, saps, barks, herbs, wild fruits and flowers, mosses, leaves, needles and reeds. To include charcoal burning carried on in the forest.

022 Logging

Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs.

03 030 HUNTING, TRAPPING AND GAME PROPAGATION

Hunting and trapping wild animals and game propagation for commercial purposes not connected with sport.

04 040 FISHING

Commercial fishing in sea and inland waters. This includes catching (taking) of fish, crustacea and molluscs; whale fishing and seal hunting; gathering of sea weeds, sea shells, pearls, sponges and other water products. The operation of fish farms, fish hatcheries and oyster beds is also included.

/Division 1.

Major
Group Group

Division 1. - MINING AND QUARRYING

Extraction of minerals which occur in nature as either solids, liquids, or gases. Underground and surface mines, quarries and oil wells, with all supplemental operations for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals, such as breaking, milling, washing, cleaning and grading, are included in this Division. Prospecting for minerals is also included.

11 110 COAL MINING

Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite. Production of coke and coke by-products is classified in Group 322 (Coke Ovens).

12 METAL MINING

Mines engaged in the extraction of metalliferous ores.

121 Iron Ore Mining

122 Metal Mining except Iron Ore Mining

13 130 CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Oil well and natural gas well operations (including drilling) and oil shale or bituminous sand operations. The independent operation of pipe lines is classified in Group 719 (Transport not elsewhere classified).

14 140 STONE QUARRYING, CLAY AND SAND PITS

The extraction from the earth of stone (including slate), clay, sand and gravel.

19 190 NON-METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

Mining and quarrying of such materials as asbestos, gypsum, salt (including the operation of salt pans), sulphur, asphalt, bitumen and all other non-metallic minerals except coal, petroleum, stone, clay, sand and gravel. Guano gathering, peat digging and peat cutting are included in this group.

Division 2-3 - MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, and whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home. The assembly of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Group 400 (Construction).

/Establishments

Major
Group Group

Establishments engaged in repair work are classified in the manufacturing division according to the type of product repaired.

Ancillary activities such as those of power plants, laboratories, repair shops, garages and warehouses, operated by a manufacturing establishment for its own use, are classified in the same group as the manufacturing establishment which they serve. Central and district administrative offices are classified according to the principal activity of the enterprise. The selling department of a manufacturing concern is classified with the main business, except where separate establishments engaged in wholesale or retail trade can be identified.

20

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, EXCEPT BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES

Manufacture of foods for human consumption and of related products such as chewing gum, spices, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.

201 Slaughtering, Preparation and Preserving of Meat

Abattoirs and meat packing plants; killing, dressing, packing, and canning poultry, rabbits and small game. Manufacture of sausage casings is included.

202 Manufacture of Dairy Products

Manufacture of creamery and processed butter, natural and processed cheese, condensed and other types of concentrated milk, ice cream and ices, and other edible milk products. Bottling of milk, whether pasteurized or not, is classified in Group 612 (Retail Trade).

203 Canning and Preserving of Fruits and Vegetables

Canning (packing in airtight containers) of fruits and vegetables including fruit and vegetable juices; manufacture of preserves, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, and canned soups; dehydrating and quick-freezing of fruits and vegetables.

204 Canning and Preserving of Fish and Other Sea Foods

Preserving and processing fish and other marine foods. These processes include such operations as salting, drying, dehydrating, smoking, curing, pickling, packing in airtight containers, and quick freezing.

/205 Manufacture

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>	
20	205	<u>Manufacture of Grain Mill Products</u> Grain mills (flour, meal, stock dry feeds); husking, cleaning and polishing of rice; preparation of breakfast foods such as rolled oats, rice, wheat and corn flakes, parched gram; blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations. Coffee peeling mills are included in this group. Prepared feeds for animals and fowls are classified in Group 209 (Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations).
	206	<u>Manufacture of Bakery Products</u> Manufacture of bread, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, pies, pastries and similar "perishable" bakery products; biscuits and similar "dry" bakery products. Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and noodles are classified in Group 209 (Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations).
	207	<u>Sugar Factories and Refineries</u> Manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar, from sugar cane or from sugar beets.
	208	<u>Manufacture of Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery</u> Manufacture of cocoa and chocolate powder from cocoa beans; chocolates, all types of sugar confectionery, such as boiled sweets, toffee, marshmallows, fudge, pastilles and fondants; crystallized fruits; sugar-covered nuts, salted nuts, stuffed dates and similar products; chewing gum.
	209	<u>Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations</u> Food industries not elsewhere classified, such as the manufacture of margarine, compound cooking fats and table or salad oils, starch and its products, baking powder, flavouring extracts and syrups, macaroni, and similar products; mustard, vinegar, prepared feeds for animals and fowls; egg processing, spice grinding, coffee roasting, processing of tea leaves into black tea, salt processing.
21		<u>BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES</u> Production of distilled spirits, wines, malt liquors, soft drinks and carbonated beverages. Bottling, not involving processing or manufacture of beverages, is classified in Group 611 (Wholesale Trade).

/211 Distilling,

Major
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21 211 Distilling, Rectifying and Blending of Spirits

The distilling of ethyl alcohol for all purposes. The distilling, rectifying and blending of alcoholic liquors such as whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, cordials, and prepared mixed drinks (cocktails).

212 Wine Industries

The production of wines, cider, perry and other fermented beverages except malt liquors.

213 Breweries and Manufacturing of Malt

The production of malt and malt liquors such as beer, ale, porter and stout.

214 Soft Drinks and Carbonated Water Industries

Manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks and carbonated mineral waters. To include also the carbonating of natural mineral waters.

22 220 TOBACCO MANUFACTURES

Manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. Sterming, redrying and other operations connected with preparing raw-leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.

23 MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES

Manufacturers engaged in processing textile fibres to to prepare them for spinning; manufacturing yarn, thread, woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, laces, braids, carpets and rugs; manufacturing garments in knitting mills; dyeing and finishing yarn and fabrics; manufacturing oilcloth, linoleum and artificial leather; coating and waterproofing fabrics; manufacturing cordage, rope and twine.

231 Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textiles

Scouring, carding, combing, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of yarns and fabrics; manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; manufacture of carpets and rugs. Manufacture of lace, braids and other primary textiles. Jute mills.

232 Knitting Mills

Hosiery and other knitting mills. The manufacture of garments in knitting mills is included but the making-up of garments from knitted fabrics other than in knitting mills is

/classified

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>	
23	232	classified in Group 243 (Manufacture of Wearing Apparel except Footwear).
	233	<u>Cordage, Rope and Twine Industries</u> Manufacture of rope, cable, cordage, twine, net and other related goods from hemp, jute, cotton, paper, straw, coir, flax and other fibres.
	239	<u>Manufacture of Textiles not elsewhere classified</u> Manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings (excluding rubber); artificial leather, oilcloth and other impregnated and coated fabrics; straw, coir and similar matting and mats; felt; batting, padding, wadding and upholstery filling from all fibres. The recovering of fibres from waste and rags is included.
24		MANUFACTURE OF FOOTWEAR, OTHER WEARING APPAREL AND MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS Manufacture of footwear, gloves, hats, clothing, apparel accessories, and all kinds of made-up textile goods. The manufacture of garments in knitting mills is classified in Group 232 (Knitting Mills).
	241	<u>Manufacture of Footwear, except Rubber Footwear</u> Manufacture of all kinds of footwear, leggings, and gaiters from leather, fabrics, plastics, wood and other materials, except manufacture of footwear by rubber products manufacturers, which is classified in Group 300 (Manufacture of Rubber Products). The manufacture of boot and shoe cut stock and findings is included.
	242	<u>Repair of Footwear</u> Repair of boots and shoes (cobbling). Repairers who also make footwear are included in this group.
	243	<u>Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, except Footwear</u> Manufacture of wearing apparel by cutting and sewing fabrics, leather, fur and other materials; fur-dressing and dyeing; and the manufacture of umbrellas and walking-sticks. Important products of this group include: underwear and outerwear; millinery; hats; fur goods; gloves and mittens; suspenders, garters and related products; robes and dressing gowns; raincoats and other waterproof outer garments; leather clothing; sheepskin-lined clothing; apparel belts regardless of material; /handkerchiefs;

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- 24 243 handkerchiefs; academic caps and gowns; vestments; theatrical costumes. Cleaning, pressing and repair of articles of wearing apparel, not connected with their manufacture, is classified in Group 844 (Laundries and Laundry Service; Cleaning and Dyeing).
- 244 Manufacture of Made-Up Textile Goods, except Wearing Apparel
Manufacturers who do no weaving and are primarily engaged in making up house furnishings such as, curtains, draperies, sheets, pillowcases, napkins, tablecloths, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, laundry bags and slip covers; textile bags; canvas products; trimmings; embroideries; banners, flags and pennants. Stitching and tucking for the trade is included.
- 25 250 MANUFACTURES OF WOOD AND CORK, EXCEPT MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE
Sawmills and planing mills; the manufacture of lath, shingles, cooperage stock, veneers and plywood; manufacturers engaged in wood preserving and manufacturing finished articles made entirely or mainly of wood, bamboo, cane and cork. Manufacture of wooden furniture is classified in Group 260 (Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures); manufacture of pianos and wooden musical instruments is classified in Group 396 (Manufacture of Musical Instruments).
- 26 260 MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures, window and door screens and shades, regardless of materials used.
- 27 MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS
Paper and paperboard mills; and the manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard.
- 271 Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills
Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper, paperboard and fibre building board.
- 272 Manufacture of Articles of Pulp, Paper and Paperboard
The conversion of paper and paperboard into products such as paper bags, boxes and other containers, cards, envelopes and wallpaper. To include also the manufacture of all kinds of pressed and moulded pulp goods such as pulp plates and utensils.

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28

280 PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Printing, lithographing and publishing newspapers, periodicals, books, maps, atlases, sheet music and directories; commercial or job printing; commercial lithographing; manufacture of greeting cards; manufacture of looseleaf devices and library binders; bookbinding; blank book making; paper ruling; and other work related to bookbinding such as book or paper bronzing, gilding and edging; map and sample mounting; services for the printing trades such as typesetting, engraving and etching steel and copper plates; making woodcuts; photo-engraving; electro-typing and stereotyping. Type foundries are classified in Group 350 (Manufacture of Metal Products, except Machinery and Transport Equipment). Engraving on precious metals is classified in Group 395 (Manufacture of Jewellery and Related Articles).

29

MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FOOTWEAR

Tanning, currying and finishing of all kinds of hides and skins except fur skins, and the manufacture of leather products except footwear and other wearing apparel. Manufacture of footwear is classified in Group 241 (Manufacture of Footwear, except Rubber Footwear) and manufacture of leather clothing is classified in Group 243 (Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, except Footwear).

291 Tanneries and Leather Finishing Plants

Tanning, currying and finishing of all kinds of hides and skins, embossing and japanning of leather. Fellmongery is also included.

292 Manufacture of Leather Products, except Footwear and Other Wearing Apparel

Manufacture of leather products (except footwear and other wearing apparel) such as luggage, handbags, pocketbooks, cigarette and key cases, coin purses, saddlery, harness, whips and other articles made of leather and leather substitutes.

30

300 MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS

Manufacture from natural or synthetic rubber, gutta percha, balata, or gutta siak, of all kinds of rubber products such as tyres, rubber footwear, mechanical rubber goods and rubber sundries; reclaiming of rubber from used tyres, scrap and

/miscellaneous

- Major Group** **Group**
- 30 300 miscellaneous waste rubber; manufacture of rebuilt and retreaded rubber tyres.
- 31 MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
- 311 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Including Fertilizers
Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis, salts; intermediates, dyes, colour lakes and toners; explosives and fireworks; synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber); fertilizers.
- 312 Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats
The production of crude oil, cake and meal, by crushing or extraction, from oilseeds or nuts, the refining and hydrogenation (or hardening) of such oil and of olive oil and marine animal oils; the rendering and refining of animal oils and fats. The production of margarine, compound cooking fats and table or salad oils, is classified in Group 209 (Manufacture of Miscellaneous Food Preparations).
- 319 Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemical Products
Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified, such as medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; perfumes cosmetics and other toilet preparations; soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds; paints, varnishes and lacquers; polishes; inks; matches; candles.
- 32 MANUFACTURE OF PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL
- Petroleum refineries, coke ovens and other manufacturers of products from petroleum and coal.
- 321 Petroleum Refineries
Petroleum refineries producing gasoline (motor spirit), fuel oils, lubricants, illuminating oils, and other products from crude petroleum and its fractionation products; and the manufacture of petroleum and petroleum products from coal.
- 322 Coke Ovens
Coke ovens not associated with the distribution of coal gas. Gas works are classified in Group 512 (Gas Manufacture and Distribution).
- 329 Manufacture of Miscellaneous Products of Petroleum and Coal
Manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials; fuel briquettes and packaged fuel; lubricating oils and greases not made in petroleum refineries.

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>
33	<p>MANUFACTURE OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL</p> <p>Manufacture of clay products; glass and glass products; pottery, china, and earthenware; cement; concrete products and other non-metallic mineral products.</p>
	<p>331 <u>Manufacture of Structural Clay Products</u></p> <p>Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, pipes, crucibles, architectural terra cotta; stove lining, chimney pipes and tops; refractories.</p>
	<p>332 <u>Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products</u></p> <p>Manufacture of glass and glass products, except the grinding of optical lenses which is classified in Group 392 (Manufacture of Photographic and Optical Goods).</p>
	<p>333 <u>Manufacture of Pottery, China, and Earthenware</u></p>
	<p>334 <u>Manufacture of Cement (hydraulic)</u></p> <p>Manufacture of all types of hydraulic cement, such as Portland, natural, masonry, puzzolan, fibro and Roman.</p>
	<p>339 <u>Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products not elsewhere classified</u></p> <p>Manufacture of concrete, gypsum, and plaster products; mineral wool; cut-stone and stone products; abrasives; asbestos products; graphite products; and all other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.</p>
34	<p>BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES</p> <p>Smelting and refining; rolling, drawing, and alloying; and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.</p>
	<p>341 <u>Iron and Steel Basic Industries</u></p> <p>Manufacture of iron and steel including all processes from smelting in blast furnaces to the semi-finished stage, that is, the production of billets, blooms slabs or bars; re-rolling into basic forms such as sheets, plates, strips, tubes, rails, rods; tinplate; rough castings; forgings.</p>
	<p>342 <u>Non-Ferrous Metal Basic Industries</u></p> <p>Smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and their manufacture into basic forms such as ingots, bars, billets, sheets, strip, circles, sections, rods, pipes, tubes, castings and extrusions.</p>

59

Major
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35

350 MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY AND
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Manufacture of basic metal forms into finished articles such as tin cans and other tinware; hand tools; cutlery; hardware; hollow ware; metal stampings; lighting fixtures; fabricated wire products; metal shipping containers; safes and vaults; steel springs; bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets; collapsible tubes; ordnance, including small arms and accessories; and all other metal products not elsewhere classified. This group includes such industries as those engaged in enamelling, japanning and lacquering, galvanizing, plating and polishing metal products; blacksmithing and welding. Manufacture of silverware and jewellery is classified in Group 395 (Manufacture of Jewellery and Related Articles).

36

360 MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Manufacture of machinery and prime movers other than electrical equipment. To include also machine shops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts. The manufacture of automobile, aircraft and marine engines by manufacturers specializing in these types of engines is included in the appropriate group in Major Group 38 (Manufacture of Transport Equipment).

37

370 MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, APPLIANCES
AND SUPPLIES

Manufacture of machinery, apparatus and supplies for the the generation, storage, transmission and transformation of electric energy, such as electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical appliances including household appliances; insulated wire and cable; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; electric lamps; communication equipment and related products including radios; phonographs; electric batteries; X-ray and therapeutic apparatus; electronic tubes.

38

MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Manufacture and repair of equipment for the transportation of passengers and freight by land, air and water.

381 Ship Building and Repairing

Shipyards and boat yards engaged in building and repair work; specialized marine engine manufacturers; ship breaking yards

/382 Manufacture

Major Group	Group
38	<p><u>382 Manufacture of Railroad Equipment</u></p> <p>Building and re-building of locomotives of any type or gauge, and railroad and tramway cars for freight and passenger service. This includes the manufacture of locomotives and cars by railway companies and repair work done in such locomotive shops.</p> <p><u>383 Manufacture of Motor Vehicles</u></p> <p>Manufacture and assembly of complete motor vehicles such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, trucks and truck trailers, universal carriers, motorcycles and special purpose motor vehicles (ambulances, taxi cabs, etc.); manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories such as engines, brakes, clutches, axles, gears, transmissions, wheels and frames. This group does not include tyres and tubes (Group 300), automobile glass (Group 332), or electrical equipment (Group 370).</p> <p><u>384 Repair of Motor Vehicles and Cycles</u></p> <p>Repair of automobiles, motor trucks, cycles and any specialized repair work such as repair of auto tops (hoods) and electrical repairs.</p> <p><u>385 Manufacture of Bicycles</u></p> <p>Manufacture of bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and parts such as saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle bars.</p> <p><u>386 Manufacture of Aircraft</u></p> <p>Manufacture, assembly and repair of airplanes, gliders, and aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, pontoons and under-carriages. The manufacture of aeronautical instruments is classified in Group 391 (Manufacture of Professional, Scientific, Measuring and Controlling Instruments).</p> <p><u>389 Manufacture of Transport Equipment, not elsewhere classified</u></p> <p>Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified, such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.</p>
39	<p>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</p> <p>Manufacturing industries not classified in any other major group.</p> <p><u>391 Manufacture of Professional, Scientific, Measuring and Controlling Instruments</u></p> <p>Manufacture of measuring, controlling, laboratory and scientific instruments; surgical, medical and dental instruments.</p>

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>	
39	391	instruments, equipment and supplies. The manufacture of X-Ray and electric therapeutic apparatus is classified in Group 370 (Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies).
	392	<u>Manufacture of Photographic and Optical Goods</u> Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods, photographic equipment and supplies, including sensitized film and plates.
	393	<u>Manufacture of Watches and Clocks</u>
	394	<u>Repair of Watches and Clocks</u>
	395	<u>Manufacture of Jewellery and Related Articles</u> Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and plate ware, using precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls. The cutting and polishing of precious and semi-precious stones and the striking of medals and coins are included.
	396	<u>Manufacture of Musical Instruments</u> Manufacture of musical instruments, such as pianos, string instruments, wind instruments, percussion instruments; phonograph records. Manufacture of phonographs is included in Group 370 (Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies).
	399	<u>Manufacturing Industries not elsewhere classified</u> Manufacture not classified in any other group, such as manufacture of toys, sporting and athletic goods; pens, pencils and other office and artists' materials; costume jewellery and costume novelties; feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; buttons; brooms and brushes; lamp shades; undertakers' goods; tobacco pipes and cigarette holders; models and patterns; identification plates, badges, emblems and tags; beauty shop and barber shop equipment; signs and advertising displays; manufactured ice; metal and rubber stamps and stencils; plastic products not elsewhere classified; hair nets, wigs and similar articles. Repair work not assignable to any other group in the manufacturing Division is included.

Division 4. - CONSTRUCTION

Major
Group Group

40 400 CONSTRUCTION

Construction, repair and demolition of buildings, highways, streets, and culverts; heavy construction of such projects as sewers and water mains, railway roadbeds, railroads, piers, tunnels, subways, elevated highways, bridges, viaducts, dams, drainage projects, sanitation projects, aqueducts, irrigation and flood-control projects, hydroelectric plants, water-power projects, gas mains, pipe lines and all other types of heavy construction; marine construction such as dredging, under-water rock removal, pile driving, land reclamation, construction of harbours and waterways; water wells; airports; athletic fields; golf courses; swimming pools; tennis courts; parking areas; communication systems such as telephone and telegraph lines; and all other construction, whether undertaken by private bodies or governmental authorities. Special trade contractors in the field of construction, such as carpenters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians are also included in this Group.

This Division does not include construction, repair and demolition work undertaken as an ancillary activity by the staff and for the use of an enterprise classified in any other Division of the classification.

Division 5. - ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

51 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND STEAM

511 Electric Light and Power

Generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy.

512 Gas Manufacture and Distribution

Manufacture of gas in gas works and the distribution of manufactured or natural gas to domestic and industrial consumers.

513 Steam Heat and Power

Production and distribution of steam for heating and power purposes.

Major
Group Group

52 WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

521 Water Supply

Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers. The operation of irrigation systems is classified in Group 010 (Agriculture and Livestock Production).

522 Sanitary Services

Garbage and sewage disposal. The operation of drainage systems is included.

Division 6. - COMMERCE

61 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

611 Wholesale Trade

Wholesale merchants, industrial distributors, exporters and importers; separate sales offices maintained by manufacturing enterprises; agents, commodity brokers and commission merchants; commodity exchanges; petroleum bulk tank stations; assemblers, buyers, and co-operative marketing associations for the selling of farm products at wholesale.

612 Retail Trade

Retail dealing, that is, selling merchandise for personal or household consumption or utilization. This includes, in addition to regular retail stores, such retailers as gasoline (petrol) filling stations and motor vehicle dealers; hawkers and peddlers; consumers' co-operatives.

62 620 BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Banks and closely related institutions, such as currency exchanges, clearing house associations, corporations for banking abroad and agencies of foreign banks; credit agencies other than banks such as rediscount and financing institutions, mortgage companies, industrial loan institutions, agricultural credit agencies, sales finance and industrial credit companies and personal credit companies; co-operative credit societies; investment companies; holding companies; security brokers and dealers; underwriters of financial security issues; security exchanges and exchange clearing houses; bullion exchanges /and other

Major
Group Group

62 620 and other financial institutions such as those engaged in patent buying and licensing, and those organized for the protection of security holders.

63 630 INSURANCE

Insurance carriers of all kinds: life, fire, marine, accident, health, title, financial obligation, casualty, fidelity, and surety; insurance agents and brokers; organizations servicing insurance carriers; consultants for policy holders and adjusting agencies.

64 640 REAL ESTATE

All types of dealers in real estate, that is, operators, developers and agents. This includes land and estate companies and other similar organizations deriving their income from the owning and letting of houses, flats, lock-up garages and similar properties; house and estate agents; rent collecting agents.

Division 7. - TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Transport of passengers and freight by land, water, or air; services related to transport; warehouses which sell their services to persons other than the owners of the warehouse; telephone, telegraph, radio and other communication services. Radio broadcasting studios are classified in Group 832 (Theatres and Related Services).

71 TRANSPORT

711 Railroad Transport

Transport by railroad, and allied services, such as sleeping-car service, dining-car service and railway express.

712 Tramway and Omnibus Operators

Urban, suburban and interurban passenger bus lines, tramways, elevated and underground railways.

713 Road Passenger Transport, except Omnibus Operators

Taxi-cabs and other cabs, automobiles and carriages for hire, livery stables, motor coach tours and the operation of all other means of passenger transport by road, except omnibus service.

714 Road Transport not elsewhere classified

Freight transport by road; the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.

/715 Ocean

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>	
71	715	<u>Ocean Transport</u> Freight and passenger transport by sea.
	716	<u>Water Transport, except Ocean Transport</u> Freight and passenger transport primarily on inland and coastal waters. Furnishing of services incidental to all kinds of water transport, such as maintenance and operation of piers, docks and associated buildings and facilities; pilotage; maintenance and operation of lighthouses and other aids to navigation; loading and discharging of vessels; maintenance and operation of canals; salvaging of distressed vessels and their cargoes.
	717	<u>Air Transport</u> Transport by air of passengers and freight, whether by regular services or by private charter, and the operation of airports, flying fields and air navigational facilities such as radio beacons, flying control centres and radar stations.
	718	<u>Services Incidental to Transport</u> Services incidental to transport, such as forwarding; packing and crating; arrangement of transport (including travel agencies); renting of railroad cars; ship brokers; inspection, sampling and weighing. The operation of stockyards which provides pens, feed, and selling areas for livestock temporarily held, either pending sale or in transit to or from the market, is also included.
	719	<u>Transport not elsewhere classified</u> Transportation by pipeline of crude and refined petroleum and natural gas as an independent service; also all other transport not elsewhere classified.
72	720	STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses (including bonded warehouses), cold storage, furniture repositories and safe deposits, when such storage is offered as an independent service.
73	730	COMMUNICATION Communication services rendered to the public whether by post, wire or radio and whether intended to be received audibly or visually. Services for the exchange or recording of messages are also included. Radio broadcasting studios /are classified

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Group Group

73 730 are classified in Group 832 (Theatres and Related Services).

Division 8. - SERVICES

81 810 GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Central, provincial or state, and local governments, including such organizations as the armed forces, police and regular administrative departments and offices of governments. This Group does not include governmental activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, education, health, production, marketing, and the operation of financial institutions, each of which, together with other similar activities, is classified in the appropriate industry group.

82 COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Public or private organizations furnishing services to the community and to business enterprises.

821 Educational Services

Governmental and private educational institutions of all types. This includes universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, technical, vocational and commercial schools, kindergartens, correspondence schools, continuation schools, own-account teachers, blind and deaf schools, arts and crafts schools, music, ballet and other art schools. Governesses and tutors employed in a private household are classified in Group 841 (Domestic Service). Schools which are primarily concerned with recreation, such as bridge schools, dancing schools and golf schools, are classified in Group 833 (Recreation Services, except Theatres and Motion Pictures).

822 Medical and Other Health Services

Medical, surgical, dental and other health services; veterinary services. This includes hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and similar institutions; maternity and child welfare clinics; nurses and midwives, whether employed in an organized health service or working on their own account; consulting rooms or offices of physicians, surgeons and other medical practitioners; chiropodists, osteopaths, physiotherapists and similar practitioners; dental surgeons; medical and dental laboratories.

/823 Religious

Major
Group
82

Group

823 Religious Organizations

Religious organizations and their establishments maintained for worship or for promotion of religious activities. Other establishments operated by religious organizations, such as hospitals, educational or charitable institutions, and reading rooms are classified in the appropriate industry Groups.

824 Welfare Institutions

Organizations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of the welfare of the community (including those operated by governments), such as Red Cross, YMCA, YWCA, organizations for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity, travellers' aid societies, legal aid societies, children's aid societies, day nurseries, orphanages, homes for the aged, homes for the blind, charitable organizations and similar institutions.

825 Legal Services

Offices of barristers, advocates and solicitors furnishing legal services to individuals or organizations. Legal departments of organizations classified elsewhere are excluded.

826 Business Services

Services to business enterprises, such as those rendered by consulting engineers, architects, accountants, auditors and bookkeepers; agencies for advertising, credit reporting, adjustment and collection of bills; duplicating, blueprinting, photostating, addressing, mailing and stenographic services; compiling and selling classified mailing lists.

827 Trade Associations and Labour Organizations

Trade associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, labour organizations and other similar organizations of employers and employees.

829 Community Service not elsewhere classified

Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens; research institutions and scientific services; political organizations; civic, social and fraternal associations.

Major
Group Group

83 RECREATION SERVICES

Motion picture production, distribution and projection; theatres, sport and other recreation services.

831 Motion Picture Production, Distribution and Projection

Production and distribution of motion pictures, and the operation of cinemas; services allied with motion picture production and distribution such as film processing, editing, renting and repairing of equipment; casting bureaus.

832 Theatres and Related Services

Theatres, opera companies, concert organizations and stock companies; services such as theatrical employment agencies and booking agencies; radio broadcasting studios; dance bands, orchestras and entertainers operating on a contract or fee basis.

833 Recreation Services, except Theatres and Motion Pictures

Dance halls and studios; bowling alleys; billiard and pool rooms; baseball, cricket, football and hockey clubs and fields; athletic fields and sports promoters; bathing beaches; swimming pools; ice-skating and roller-skating rinks; riding academies; gymnasiums; tennis courts; golf courses; race-tracks; amusement parks and halls; exhibitions; carnivals; shooting galleries; circuses; and other sports, amusements, and entertainments.

84 PERSONAL SERVICES

Services generally involving the care of the person or his apparel.

841 Domestic Service

Private households which employ workers on or about the premises in occupations usually considered as domestic service. Such employees of private households as governesses, tutors and social secretaries are included.

842 Restaurants, Cafés, Taverns and Other Drinking and Eating Places

843 Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places

The provision, on a fee basis, of lodging, camping space and camping facilities, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organization.

Restaurant facilities operated in connection with the provisions of lodging are included in this group.

/844 Laundries

69

Major
Group

Group

84

844 Laundries and Laundry Service; Cleaning and Dyeing

Mechanical and hand laundries; supplying of laundered linens (uniforms, aprons, table covers, towels, napkins or diapers) on a contract basis; cleaning, pressing, dyeing and repair of apparel and household furnishings.

845 Barber and Beauty Shops

846 Portrait and Commercial Photographic Studios

Portrait photography; film developing and print processing of films, except standard motion picture films; photography for advertising agencies, publishers and other industrial users.

849 Personal Service not elsewhere classified

Services such as undertaking and cremating, shoe shining, chimney cleaning, window cleaning, exterminating, disinfecting and fumigating, costume renting, and all other kinds of personal service.

Division 9. - ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

90

900 ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

This group is provided to account for those who, in a population census or similar survey obtaining information from individuals, fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified. In surveys in which the population to be classified by industry includes persons who are seeking work but have no previous employment history, or who have been discharged from the armed services and had not been employed prior to enlistment, such persons should also be classified to this group, but should be shown separately from those about whom sufficient information was not obtained.
