

Statistical
Office
of the
United
Nations

STATISTICAL PAPERS ... SERIES **M**, NO. **4**

International Standard
Industrial Classification
of all Economic Activities



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31 OCTOBER 1949

FOREWORD

This classification was drawn up, at the request of the Statistical Commission, by a group of expert consultants from various countries. The original draft of the classification was submitted to Governments for comment and subsequently revised in the light of those comments. The amended draft was finally approved by the Statistical Commission in May 1948. The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session (July/August, 1948) approved the classification in the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

Taking note of the recommendation of the Statistical Commission regarding the need for international comparability of economic statistics and,

Taking note of the international Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities which the Statistical Commission has developed with the advice and assistance of Member Governments,

Recommends that all Member Governments make use of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities either by:

- (a) Adopting this system of Classification as a national standard, or
- (b) Rearranging their statistical data in accordance with this system for purposes of international comparability."(149(VII)A).

This classification was issued as Supplement 5B to the Official Records of the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (document E/795/Add.1). It is now being re-issued in this series of Statistical Papers with the addition of a section (Part III) on the application of the classification to population censuses.

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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 issued 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 connexion 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 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 that have no existing classification and wish to develop one, this standard classification will serve as a useful guide. Even if it is not possible for such countries to classify their figures in all the detail shown in this classification, they may be able at first to use the major groups listed in Part IV and later subdivide these major groups, or some of them into the groups shown in Part V.

PART I
General principles of the classification

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 corporation, a cooperative 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 capital investment. 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 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 principal statistics required in censuses of manufacture, distribution, etc., namely, numbers employed, 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 lorries 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 connexion 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 lorries 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 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. As mentioned above, however, there are certain types of financial statistics such as those relating to profits or capital investment for which the "enterprise" is the most suitable classification unit. This classification can be used for such statistics, but it should be recognized that data derived from "enterprises" will not be directly comparable with statistics in which the "establishment" is used as the classification unit.

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. Ideally, the principal product or service should be determined in the case of manufacturing industries by reference to the "value added" and in the case of other industries by reference to the difference between the amount received for the goods or services and the cost of providing them. In practice, however, it is rarely possible to obtain this information for individual products or services and it becomes necessary to adopt some other criterion which may be expected to give approximately the same results. It is recommended, therefore, that, as far as possible, the principal product or service should be determined by the proportion of the gross revenue of the establishment attributable to that product or service, but in cases where it is clear that this principle is not applicable, 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 saw-milling, 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:

Major
group

73

COMMUNICATION

Group

731 Postal service

732 Telephone

733 Telegraph

734 Radio

739 Communication not elsewhere classified

PART III
Application of the classification to population censuses

1. Classification of economically active population by industries

The ISIC is a classification by industries (i.e. branches of economic activity) and not by occupations or commodities. In this classification, as applied in a population census, persons are grouped by the types of activities of the establishments where they work, and not, as in an occupational classification, by the type of work they do.

The United Nations Population Commission has made recommendations to all Governments planning population censuses about 1950, with regard to the types of data to be collected and the statistics to be shown in tabulations of results. (See the reports of the third and fourth sessions of the Population Commission, documents E/805 and E/1313). The Commission has recommended that the economically active population be classified in these censuses by industries, according to the ISIC, in addition to classifications by occupations. Attention is drawn to the definitions of the economically active population recommended by the Commission (document E/805, Annex A, Part II, paragraph 10) and to the recommended tabulations of industry by industrial or social status (i.e. whether an employer, employee, unpaid family worker, etc.), age, employment and unemployment, and other characteristics, (document E/1313, Annex 2, paragraphs 37, 40, and 45).

Included in the Commission's recommendations was a provision that persons seeking work who have not previously been employed should be shown as a separate category. This can be done by sub-dividing Division 9 of the ISIC into:

- a. gainfully employed persons who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified.
- b. persons who are seeking work but have not previously been employed (except in the armed services).

2. Classification of dependents in the ISIC

The Population Commission has suggested that, in addition to the classification of the economically active population by industries, it is useful to classify dependents who are not economically active by the industries from which they draw support, (document E/1313, Annex 2, paragraphs 41-43). This can be done by classifying such dependents, in a separate tabulation from the economically active, by the industry of the head of the family, if he is economically active. Thus, the total population can be broken down into three groups:

- a. The economically active population classified by industry (including unemployed persons not previously employed as a sub-category of Division 9 in the ISIC).
- b. Dependents, not economically active, of persons in group a, classified by industry of the household head.
- c. All other persons, not classified by industries.

The Population Commission recommended certain sub-divisions of group c, including (c-i) inmates of penal, mental, and charitable institutions, and (c-ii) other persons, including independent persons such as pensioners, persons living on dividends, interest, rents, etc. and their dependents.

3. Treatment in the ISIC of persons not classified by industry

As stated above, Division 9 of the ISIC is intended for economically active persons who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliations to enable them to be classified in the other divisions, and (b) persons who are seeking work but who have not previously been employed (except in the armed services).

If it is desired to present tables with totals including the whole population, another division may be added at the end of the ISIC to represent persons not classified by industry, that is, group (c) in paragraph 2 above.

4. Sub-divisions of the individual classification

Various sub-divisions of groups in the ISIC have been suggested. While they have not been incorporated in the Standard Classification each census taking country is free to expand the classification by the addition of further decimal digits to suit its own purpose.

In particular the groups 611 and 612 (wholesale trade and retail trade) lend themselves easily to a further breakdown with the aid of the classes in the Divisions "Agriculture" and "Manufacturing": for example wholesale trade in chemical products would be 61131.

5. Nationality

This aspect should not lead to any complication from the point of view of industrial classification. The industrial classification of a person can be determined without reference to his nationality: migratory agricultural workers are included in major group 01. Foreign students, like national students, are outside the scope of the industrial classification; they may come under group (b) or (c) of the classification in paragraph 2.

6. Reference to the Establishment

In a population census the "industry" will best be determined by a question as to the type of establishment with which the individual is connected rather than by a direct question on his industrial affiliation without the possibility of a further check. This will help to prevent misclassification due to confusion of occupation with industrial affiliation. A truck driver working for a department store may be inclined to classify his industry wrongly as transport (71) instead of retail trade (612). Particulars of the establishment with which the individual is connected will also permit the proper industrial allocation of persons affiliated with "mixed businesses". The industry is determined by the principal product produced. In the case of establishments covering several inseparable production phases under more than one industrial classification the final product determines the applicable industrial group (see point 5 of the "general principles of classification").

7. Coverage of various groups

a. Agriculture

In conformity with the recommendations of the Population Commission "unpaid family workers", (i.e. persons doing a stated minimum amount of work without pay in an enterprise operated by another member of the household) should be included in the group of economically active persons and classified in the industry group of the enterprise to which they belong, whether in agriculture or elsewhere. Employees engaged in work usually considered as domestic service work in the private households of farmers should be classified in Group 841 (Domestic Service). If, however, persons employed in farmers' households spend the major part of their time in agricultural work in connexion with the farm enterprise, they are more properly classified in the Division "Agriculture".

b. Government

Group 81 refers only to administrative activities of the government at all levels. Beyond that, government is not an "industry" in the framework of the ISIC. Government-owned or controlled organizations will be classified according to their industrial nature: government-owned banks under 620; schools 821; railroads 711; shipyards 381, etc. If it should be desired to determine the number of government employees in the census it should not be done by the classification of the population by industries, but by establishing appropriate sub-categories in the classification of industrial or social status (e.g. by dividing "employees" into Government employees and other employees).

c. Community Services

Community services should be interpreted in the widest sense. Group 829 is designed to cover activities of artists; poets; authors; savants; journalists and similar categories provided such persons are not employed in other industries; journalists in the employ of newspapers belong to group 280; artists in the pottery industry to group 331; scholars teaching at universities to 821.

PART IV
List of divisions and major groups

Major
group

- Division 0. Agriculture, Forestry,
Hunting and Fishing**
- 01 Agriculture and livestock production.
 - 02 Forestry and logging.
 - 03 Hunting, trapping and game propagation.
 - 04 Fishing.
- Division 1. Mining and Quarrying**
- 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.
- Divisions 2-3 Manufacturing**
- 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 pro-

Major
group

- ducts 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**
- 40 Construction.
- Division 5. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services**
- 51 Electricity, gas and steam.
 - 52 Water and sanitary services.
- Division 6. Commerce**
- 61 Wholesale and retail trade.
 - 62 Banks and other financial institutions.
 - 63 Insurance.
 - 64 Real estate.
- Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication**
- 71 Transport.
 - 72 Storage and warehousing.
 - 73 Communication.
- Division 8. Services**
- 81 Government services.
 - 82 Community and business services
 - 83 Recreation services.
 - 84 Personal services.
- Division 9. Activities not adequately described**
- 90 Activities not adequately described.

PART V
Detailed classification, including description of industries

Major
group Group

Division 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, wood, 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 buring 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. Mining and Quarrying

Extraction of minerals which occur in nature as either solids, liquids, or gases. Underground and surface mines, quarries and

Major
group Group

- 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.

Divisions 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).

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 of grain mill products

Grain mills (flour, meal, stock dry feeds); husking, cleaning and polishing of rice; preparation of breakfast foods such as

- Major
group Group
- 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).
- 20 206 Manufacture of bakery products
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 Sugar factories and refineries
Manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar, from sugar cane or from sugar beets.
- 208 Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
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 Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations
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 BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES
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, 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.

Major group	Group	
21	213	<u>Breweries and manufacturing of malt</u> The production of malt and malt liquors such as beer, ale, porter and stout.
	214	<u>Soft drinks and carbonated water industries</u> 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. Stemming, 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 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	<u>Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles</u> 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	<u>Knitting mills</u> 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 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

Major
group Group

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 mill is classified in group 232 (Knitting mills).

241

Manufacture of footwear, except rubber footwear

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

Repair of footwear

Repair of boots and shoes (cobbling). Repairers who also make footwear are included in this group.

243

Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear

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 water-proof outer garments; leather clothing; sheepskin-lined clothing; apparel belts regardless of material; 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.

Major
group Group
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.

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; electrotyping 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).

Major
group 29 Group

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 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.

Major
group Group
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.

33

MANUFACTURE OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL

Manufacture of clay products; glass and glass products; pottery, china, and earthenware; cement; concrete products and other non-metallic mineral products.

331 Manufacture of structural clay products

Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, pipes, crucibles, architectural terra cotta; stove lining, chimney pipes and tops; refractories.

332 Manufacture of glass and glass products

Manufacture of glass and glass products, except the grinding of optical lenses which is classified in group 392 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods).

333 Manufacture of pottery, china, and earthenware

334 Manufacture of cement (hydraulic)

Manufacture of all types of hydraulic cement, such as Portland, natural, masonry, puzzolan, fibro and Roman.

339 Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified

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.

Major
group Group
34

BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES

Smelting and refining; rolling, drawing, and alloying; and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

341 Iron and steel basic industries

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.

342 Non-ferrous metal basic industries

Smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and their manufacture into basic forms such as ingots, bars, billets, sheets, strips, circles, sections, rods, pipes, tubes, castings and extrusions.

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 generation, storage, transmission and transformation of electric

Major
group Group

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 of railroad equipment

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.

383

Manufacture of motor vehicles

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).

384

Repair of motor vehicles and cycles

Repair of automobiles, motor trucks, cycles and any specialized repair work such as repair of auto tops (hoods) and electrical repairs.

385

Manufacture of bicycles

Manufacture of bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and parts such as saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle bars.

386

Manufacture of aircraft

Manufacture, assembly and repair of aeroplanes, 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).

Major group	Group	
38	389	<u>Manufacture of transport equipment, not elsewhere classified</u> Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified, such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.
39		<u>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</u> Manufacturing industries not classified in any other major group.
391		<u>Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments</u> Manufacture of measuring, controlling, laboratory and scientific instruments; surgical, medical and dental 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; manu-

Major
group Group

factured 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

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 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.

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group Group
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 Railway transport

Transport by railway, 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 transport

Freight and passenger transport by sea.

716 Water transport, except ocean transport

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.

Major
group Group
71 717

Air transport

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 Services incidental to transport

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 provide pens, feed, and selling areas for livestock temporarily held, either pending sale or in transit to or from the market, is also included.

719 Transport not elsewhere classified

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 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.

Major
group Group
82 821

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 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

Major
group Group

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.

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.

Major
group Group

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 connexion with the provisions of lodging are included in this group.

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 in this group, but should be shown separately from those about whom sufficient information was not obtained.

51-15905

Reprint: 6828-Mar. 1955-350