

*Mr. Shigekawa*

*Census  
Ref  
HC  
4724  
U52x  
1947f  
v. 2  
1949*

1947 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

**INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION MANUAL**

**VOLUME II**

**CLASSES OF PRODUCTS  
(Revised)**

**Part I - Classes of Products and Their Product Codes  
Part II - Products and Their Class-of-Product Codes**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census  
Industry Division  
February 1949**

*Bureau of the Census  
Library*

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY**

**83 1804**

INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

VOLUME II

CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1
Part 1 - Classes of Products and their Product Codes.....	7
Part 2 - Products and their Class-of-Product Codes.....	57
Appendix A - Additions, Deletions and Changes of Classes of Products..	95
Appendix B - Classes of Products Primary in two or more Industries....	97
Appendix C - List of Product Codes Not Included Within Classes of Products.....	101
Appendix D - Void Product Codes.....	103
Appendix E - Gaps in Product Code Numbering Within Four-Digit Industry-Base Codes.....	105

## CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

### INTRODUCTION

#### Uses of Classes of Products

Combination of individual products into classes of products makes it possible to publish an increased amount of products statistics, such as the value of products made in the primary industry, in secondary industries, and in each State. For individual products, such data could be shown only on a very limited scale because of the excessive cost and the restrictions imposed by the disclosure rule.

The use of classes of products also provides a more significant unit for application of the plant specialization (homogeneity) classification system described below.

#### Content of this Manual

This manual is a revision of the Industry and Commodity Classification Manual, Vol. II - Classes of Products, July 1948, taking account of all changes made to date.

Part I is an arrangement of classes of products within each industry showing the individual product codes included within each class. It also contains special instructions for plant specialization (homogeneity) coding wherever applicable. Titles of the classes of products have been omitted from Part I. In most cases title and content remain substantially the same as in the July 1948 edition; changes from that edition are shown in Appendix A. The arrangement differs from that in the original edition in that (1) the following items are grouped, each in a separate appendix, rather than under each industry major group: Classes of products primary in more than one industry (Appendix B); product codes not included within classes of products (Appendix C); and void codes (Appendix D); (2) all numerals of the five-digit class-of-products codes are shown for each industry rather than just the fifth-digit of the code.

Part II lists each of the individual product codes in numerical sequence and their corresponding class-of-product codes. All product codes ever assigned including those subsequently voided and those not falling within classes of products are listed. It is a convenient reference for converting individual product to class-of-product codes. Gaps in the product coding system (other than those in the 9000-series) are shown in Appendix E.

## CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

Selection of Classes of Products

A class of product consists of one or a group of individual products derived from the list of products used in the Census of Manufactures. For the list of individual products, see the Industry and Commodity Classification Manual, Volume I, Part 1.

The classes of products were selected so that (1) they included a relatively homogeneous grouping of individual products; (2) all of the individual products constituting the class fell within the same industry (or industries, if primary in more than one industry); (3) every individual product was included in some one class of product; (4) an individual product was not included in more than 1 class of product; and (5) the number of classes within an industry did not exceed 10.

In many instances one of the classes of products of an industry having two or more classes, is of a residual nature and may not meet the criterion of homogeneousness to the same degree as do the non-residual classes. The class of products, "other food preparations, n.e.c." (code 2089-4) is an example of a residual class.

Derivation of Class-of-Product Codes

The class-of-product code is a five digit number consisting of the first four digits (industry base) of the product codes comprising the class and a fifth "class-of-products" digit.

The number of specific classes of products per industry varies from a minimum of one to a maximum of ten. When there is only one class of product in an industry, the class-of-product fifth digit is zero except for those classes primary in more than one industry. The class of products for single-class industries includes all primary products of the industry. The following industries have only a single class of products, the fifth digit of which is not zero: 2045, 2872, 3333, 3334, 3393, 3481, and 3631. For industries having two to nine specific classes of products, the fifth digit of the code of the first class is 1; second, 2; and so on, to 9. For industries having ten classes, the fifth digit of the first is zero; second 1; and so on, to 9. A "zero" fifth digit occurs for classes with the following industry-base codes for industries (or sub-industries) having ten classes of products: 2011, 0011, 0010 (industry 2233), 2421, 2511, 2614 (industry 2612), 2911, 3312, and 3439.

Industry-base (first four digits) different from industry in which class of products is primary - The industry base (first four digits) of the class-of-product code differs from the industry code in which the class of products is primary in the same instances as the six-digit product codes constituting the class-of-product code. These differences occur chiefly for classes of products (1) primary in more than one industry; (2) affected by caption headings; (3) falling within subindustries; (4) of industries 2233 and 2234 for which special product codes were used; and (5) of industries 2612 and 2819, products of which were assigned different industry-base codes.

## CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

When a class of product is primary in more than one industry, the same fifth digit of the code is reserved for each of the industries in which primary. In these cases the class-of-product codes with the same fifth digit but different industry bases (corresponding to industries in which the class is primary) are identical in content. For example, the class of product, "processed and cured pork", comprising the product codes 201308-14, is primary in both industry 2013 and 2011. The fifth digit assigned to the class is "8". Hence 2013-8 is identical to 2011-8.

In some cases, a class of products of one industry is also primary in another industry but may constitute only a part of a broader class in the latter industry. These cases are indicated by an asterisk preceding the class-of-product code and are footnoted at the end of each Major Group in Part I. For example, the class of products 2253-1, "Men's and boys' sweaters, jackets, etc., from knitted materials" (product codes 225301, 06) primary in industry 2329, is also primary in industry 2253 and forms part of the class-of-product code 2253-1 (product codes 225301, 06, 11-12, 16, 19) primary in the latter industry.

A single class of products may consist of products with two or more different four-digit industry-base codes. In most such cases, the individual classes of products which must be combined are indicated by a bracket tying the classes together. For example, in industry 2522, the class-of-products, "metal office cabinets and cases" consist of product codes 252105-06 and 252205-06, with class-of-product codes 2521-1 and 2522-1, respectively. Data for the single class must be obtained by adding data for each of the codes 2521-1 and 2522-1. Where bracketing is awkward, as in the classes of products for some industries in Major Group 27, the combination is indicated in the footnotes.

Product combinations falling within a class of products - A reported item representing a combination of individual products falling entirely within a single class of product may under certain conditions be assigned a six-digit product code consisting of the four-digit industry base, followed by a "V" and the fifth digit of the class of product. The class-of-product code for all product codes having a "V" as the fifth digit may be obtained by merely dropping the "V". For example, the product code for "canned fruit juices" would be 2033V4 and the corresponding class-of-product code, 2033-4.

"Other products" of an industry - When a specific six-digit product code (other than those ending in "98") has been assigned to "all other (primary) products" of an industry, that code is included within some one class of products. In other cases, the product code for "all other (primary) products" of an industry consists of the four-digit industry base followed by "98". In instances where the creation of "98" codes seemed appropriate, they were listed in the manual and assigned to a particular class of product. However, in the processing of schedules, other cases requiring the use of a "98" code will probably arise. The assignment of these additional product codes to corresponding class codes will be listed in supplements to this Manual.

## CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

"Unclassified" classes of products of an industry - Reported product combinations crossing class-of-product lines but falling entirely within an industry, may be assigned a product code consisting of the four-digit industry base followed by two zeros. For example, the item "canned fruits and vegetables" which crosses product and class-of-product lines (2033-1, 2033-2 and 2033-3), would be coded 203300, "canned fruits, vegetables, etc., unclassified." The unclassified product code for each industry, except those listed below converts to the unclassified class-of-product code consisting of the same four-digit industry base and the class-of-product fifth digit, zero. Thus, product code 203300 converts to class-of-product code 2033-0.

For the following industries having a single class of product, the fifth digit of which is not zero, the unclassified product code converts to the same single class code (fifth digit other than zero): 2045, 2872, 3333, 3334, 3393, 3481, and 3631.

For industries having 10 classes of products, one of which has a fifth digit, zero, the unclassified product code converts to a class-of-product code consisting of the same four-digit industry base followed by a "V". Thus, product code 201100 converts to class-of-product code 2011-V. The unclassified class-of-product code ends in a "V" for these industries: 2011, 2233, (sub-industry of 2231), 2421, 2511, 2612, 2911, 3312 and 3439.

Special Product or Editing Codes Not Included Within Classes of Products

Following are the main types of special product codes or editing codes used for tabulating purposes, which are not included within any classes of products. A complete list of these codes is shown in Appendix C. In Part 2 of this manual an "X" is shown in place of a class-of-products fifth digit for these product codes.

1. Subtotals codes representing the sum of a number of individual products, values for each of which are to be reported on the schedule; for example, total gasoline, code 291101;
2. Products of industries 2251 and 2252 on Form MC-67C3 for which only quantity data are to be reported, and which occur in the same tabulating field as the value; for example, quantity of men's full-fashioned hose, code 225109;
3. Products which are rearranged or redistributed according to different characteristics; for example, codes 204411-14 which represent a redistribution of shipments of rice by size of container;
4. Products for which data other than production or shipments are reported; for example, code 208409 which represents quantity of wine removed from fermenters;
5. Special codes used to facilitate tabulation of data; for example, code 974100 represents value of shipments (sales) during 1947 by establishments reporting on Form MC-67B;

## CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

6. Codes in the 4000- and 9000-series (except 401101-04 and 975100), which represent receipts for scrap and salable refuse, receipts for repair work, etc., and are common to most of the industries;

7. Reported items representing a combination of products crossing industry lines and assigned product codes consisting of the industry classification of the establishment followed by "99"; for example, the item, "canned and cured fish" (industries 2031 and 2032, respectively) reported by an establishment primarily canning vegetables (industry 2033), which would be assigned code 203399.

### Plant Specialization (Homogeneity) Classification

Classes of products are used as the basic units for classification of establishments according to the degree of specialization (homogeneity) of production. Application of this classification system to establishment reports permits the compilation of significant data on shipments, employment, cost of materials, materials consumed, and other measures of industrial activity, for more closely related groups of establishments and for narrower-than-industry lines of activity.

Under this procedure, an establishment is classified according to the percentage that the value of shipments (or production) of its largest class of product bears to its total shipments (or production).

The plant specialization code is a six-digit number consisting of (1) a four-digit industry (or subindustry) code (2) one digit representing the fifth digit of the class-of-product code, and (3) one digit representing the percentage range of the value of shipments of the largest class of products relative to the total value of shipments of the establishment.

Plant specialization codes are only assigned to establishments whose largest specific class of product (not including "unclassified classes of products" for industries having more than one class—see "Derivation of Class-of-Product Codes" above) accounts for more than 50 percent of its total value of shipments. When the largest class is less than 50 percent of the total shipments, an "xx" is assigned to the fifth and sixth digits of the plant specialization code. The percentage codes used when the major class of products exceeds 50 percent of total value of shipments, follow:

<u>Percentage range</u>	<u>Percentage Code</u>
100.0 .....	<sup>a</sup> 1
90.0-99.9.....	2
80.0-89.9.....	3
70.0-79.9.....	4
60.0-69.9.....	5
50.1-59.9.....	6

<sup>a</sup>The percentage code "1" is assigned when the percent of one specific class of products to total shipments, excluding receipts for scrap and salable refuse, is 100.0.

## CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

Generally, the industry base of the product codes of the largest class of products accounting for more than 50 percent of total value of shipments is the same as the industry classification of the establishment. It may differ from the industry code in the circumstances described above (see "Derivation of Class-of-Product codes" above). The class-of-product codes have been created in such a way that the fifth digit of each code is the same as the fifth digit of the plant specialization code for instances where the industry base of the class-of-product code differs from the industry classification of an establishment. For example, the largest class of products (over 50 percent of total value) on a schedule may be for "blended and prepared flour" (product codes 204501-04), which is coded 2045-5, and the industry classification of the establishment may be 2041. This is possible since 2045-5 is primary in both industry 2041 and 2045. The first five digits of the plant specialization code for the schedule would be 2041-5 which is identical to 2045-5.

In a number of cases, two or more classes of products must be combined for purposes of determining the plant specialization code for a particular industry. For example, if an establishment is classified in industry 3312, the classes of products 3312-3 and 3399-3 (each primary in industry 3312) must be combined as a unit for determining the largest class of product and the percentage code is based on the value for both classes of products relative to the total value of shipments. On the other hand, if the establishment is in industry 3399 each class of products is considered separately, since the class-of-product, 3312-3, is not primary in industry 3399.

Special instructions applying to plant specialization classification procedures are shown in Part 1 of this Manual.