

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

FOR THE

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1931

The classification of reports for manufacturing establishments consists in the assignment of each to the particular industry to which it belongs in order to bring together, so far as practicable, data for all establishments engaged in the same or in kindred industries.

The assignment of a report to a specific industry is determined by the character of the product or class of products of chief value. This rule is occasionally disregarded, however, in order to avoid classifying an individual establishment in one industry at one census and in another at the next. To illustrate: In 1929 a certain establishment may have manufactured two general classes of products, one of which contributed 55 per cent and the other 45 per cent of its total value of products; but for 1931 these percentages might be reversed, the predominant class of products for 1929 becoming the secondary class for 1931. In such a case as this, in order to make the statistics for 1931 as nearly comparable as possible with those for preceding censuses, the establishment is classified in the same industry for 1931 as for 1929, unless it appears probable that the change is permanent in character.

The number of industry classifications recognized at the census for 1929 was 331. In a number of cases, however, certain classifications appearing separately in "Industry Classifications for the Census of Manufactures, 1929," were combined in the published reports, and one new classification was added, so that only 326 industries are shown as such in the final report for 1929. At the census for 1931 several of the former industries have been abandoned, some have been consolidated with others in the same groups, and a few new industry classifications have been established. (See "Changes in classifications and in industry titles," p. 55.) The number of classifications now recognized is 317. The industries are listed alphabetically within each group and numbered from 101 in Group 1, 201 in Group 2,

and so on. Thus the first figure of a 3-digit number or the first two figures of a 4-digit number indicate the group number.

The work of analyzing and compiling the data and preparing the statistics for the 16 *industry groups* is handled in the division of manufactures by 6 *office groups*, and it has therefore been necessary, except in the case of Office Group 1, to assign 2 or more of the 16 industry groups, in whole or in part, to each office group. The following statement shows the assignment of industry groups to office groups:

Office Group 1:

Industry Group 1, complete.

Office Group 2:

Industry Group 2, complete.

Industry Group 9, except 907.

Industry Group 16—1615, 1616, 1619.

Office Group 3:

Industry Group 11, complete.

Industry Group 12, complete.

Industry Group 13, complete.

Industry Group 14—1405, 1406, 1410.

Industry Group 15, complete.

Office Group 4:

Industry Group 3, complete.

Industry Group 4, complete.

Industry Group 16—1624.

Office Group 5:

Industry Group 6, complete.

Industry Group 7, complete.

Industry Group 8, complete.

Industry Group 9—907.

Industry Group 10—1002, 1004, 1008, 1013, 1017, 1018.

Office Group 6:

Industry Group 5, complete.

Industry Group 10, except 1002, 1004, 1008, 1013, 1017, 1018.

Industry Group 14, except 1405, 1406, 1410.

Industry Group 16, except 1615, 1616, 1619, 1624.