

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

FOR THE

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1933

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 industry or in kindred industries.

The specific industry to which a report is assigned 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 1931 a certain establishment may have manufactured two general classes of products, one of which contributed 55 percent and the other 45 percent of its total value of products; but for 1933 these percentages might be reversed, the predominant class of products for 1931 becoming the secondary class for 1933. In such a case as this, in order to make the statistics for 1933 as nearly comparable as possible with those for preceding censuses, the establishment is classified in the same industry for 1933 as for 1931, unless it appears probable that the change is permanent in character.

The Manufactures classification as constituted at the beginning of the Census for 1931 embraced 317 industries. Certain changes were, however, made between the publication of "Industry Classifications for the Census of Manufactures, 1931" and the publication of the 1931 reports, with the result that the number of industries was reduced to 310. One new industry classification ("Liquors, malt") has since been adopted; two industries ("Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, exclusive of mechanical refrigerating equipment" and "Refrigerators, mechanical") have been consolidated; and two industry clas-

sifications—"Coffee and spices, roasting and grinding" and "Peanuts, walnuts, and other nuts, processed or shelled"—have been abandoned; and therefore the number of industries covered by the 1933 classification is 308. 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.