

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

# STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

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## PREFACE

This is the third edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, which was first published in 1948.

An industrial classification system should be designed to reflect the actual structure of industry existing in the area of its application. Thus, the present classification structure has been established through studies of the data collected on different censuses and surveys covering segments of the Canadian economy. Canada's economy is a dynamic one and therefore the S.I.C. is amended periodically to take account of changes that have occurred. On the other hand, stability in the classification structure is desirable to preserve the statistical continuity required for analysis of time series. Obviously, a middle course must be set to meet these conflicting objectives and the present revision continues the established pattern whereby the major revisions of S.I.C. conform to the cycle of decennial censuses.

Standardization of definitions and techniques in the gathering and compilation of statistics is an important function of a central statistical office such as DBS. Standard classification systems are vital instruments for coordinating data obtained from different sources and the S.I.C. is the oldest and most widely used of the existing standard classifications.

The present revision has been carried out by the Central Classifications Staff following consultation with many users both in DBS and elsewhere. Mrs.E.J.Whimster and Mr. D.H.Braun were responsible for coordinating the work under the direction of Mr. N.L.McKellar, Director, Central Classification and Company-Establishment Integration. The valuable assistance of all those who participated is gratefully acknowledged although responsibility for the form and content of the Manual rests with DBS.

(signature)  
*Dominion Statistician*

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## INTRODUCTION

This is the third edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published first in 1948 and revised in 1960. To provide a satisfactory vehicle for data collection, tabulation and analysis an industrial classification should be based upon the actual industrial structure found in its area of application. In a dynamic economy like Canada's during the 1960's industrial developments reflect not only growth and important technological changes but also realignments resulting from industrial mergers and amalgamations. This combination of forces provides the main impetus for the present revision, which has been timed to fit the requirements of the 1971 censuses.

Amendment of a widely used classification such as the S.I.C. inevitably causes concern due to the consequent discontinuities in time series. In view of the industrial changes mentioned above, however, periodic review and amendment are inevitable. The 1960 revision was a major one involving not only a review of the classification structure but of its basic principles and rules of application. A thorough review was required at that time to provide a classification system suited for general application in the light of experience gained through its use in its first decade. The present revision is less basic, being limited to changes dictated by the dynamic factors mentioned above. Thus the main divisions of the S.I.C. are unchanged and few major groups have been altered.

The objective of a standard classification system is to provide a common framework so that comparable data can be secured from different statistical sources. In the absence of such a system, data obtained on different surveys tend to be collected and compiled on an *ad hoc* basis without regard to comparable information available elsewhere. Thus, the full potentialities of the statistical system are not realized. To attain the objective of comparable data, however, it is necessary to have more than simply a standard classification structure. The classification must be implemented uniformly and this requires a set of definitions and rules governing its application. In addition, it is necessary that both those who compile the statistics and those who use them appreciate the nature of the classification and the means by which it is applied in practice.

### The Nature of the Classification

This classification is one of industries and not occupations or commodities. For purposes of the S.I.C. an **industry** is defined as a group of operating units e.g. companies or establishments, engaged in the same or a similar kind of economic activity, e.g. logging camps, coal mines, clothing factories, department stores, laundries. The term "industry" is used here in its broadest sense to include all economic activity from the primary industries such as agriculture and forestry to those concerned with the rendering of services such as barber and beauty shops and the various levels of government. An occupation, on the other hand, is a group of jobs or a set of tasks that require a body of skills, knowledge, experience or aptitudes. An **occupation** can be said to be represented by a number of jobs or a group of individuals doing the same or similar work. Commodities can be considered as the output of industries or the capital goods, materials and supplies used by industries or the goods bought and sold in particular industries or goods bought by final consumers. If statistical data are to reveal all aspects of the operations of the economy they should consist not only of information relating to the output and related

activities of various industries, but also with the production, imports, exports, transport and distribution of commodities and information on the occupational composition of the labour force in different contexts. Thus, the three kinds of classification systems are inter-related yet each is separate and they must be clearly distinguished. It should be noted that the DBS has a Standard Commodity Classification and that the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, developed in cooperation with the Department of Manpower and Immigration, provides, *inter alia*, a standard classification of occupations for statistical use.

Some commodities tend to be associated with particular industries and often industries are defined in terms of their principal products. For example, the automobile industry, the rubber industry, the electrical appliance industry are often mentioned yet each of these industries turns out a variety of commodities and rarely does one encounter an industry that produces only one commodity. Nevertheless, the tendency to identify industries and commodities is widespread. For purposes of statistical compilation and analysis, however, the two must be clearly distinguished and it must be understood that most industries produce or handle a variety of commodities and services and are themselves identified in terms of the **principal** commodity or service concerned.

Similarly, certain occupations are associated with particular industries. Examples are, the building trades, printing trades or metal trades, but even occupations of these types are found in a wide range of industries, e.g. carpenters are employed not only in the construction industry but also in mines, factories, department stores, school systems and many others. Similarly, printers are found in a variety of industries and so are sheet metalworkers. Other occupations such as salesman, stenographer or bookkeeper are not associated with any industry in particular but are found in almost all industries. Thus, the occupation and the classification of occupations must be kept clearly separate from the industry and the classification of industries.

### **The Unit to be Classified**

The S.I.C. system is sufficiently general to be used (with some adaptation) in classifying more than one type of reporting unit. See Appendix III, page 80 for the list of S.I.C. classes used in tabulating company statistics. The unit for which data are collected in any instance and which therefore must be classified, depends upon the nature of the data concerned. In general it is desirable to collect particular data respecting the smallest unit for which such data are available from the records maintained by the businesses, institutions or other respondents involved. The smallest practicable unit is recommended in order to permit the most detailed possible industrial distribution in each case. The present practice in Canada and in most countries is to collect and tabulate industrial census and similar data, e.g. statistics of employment, production, and distribution, on the basis of "establishments". Other items of data such as those found on the balance sheets of companies and certain expenses like advertising, interest payments, and some selling expenses, are usually available only in respect of companies (and sometimes only for families of companies). Following is a short definition and description of the principal units used in collecting statistics on the various aspects of industrial operations:

**The enterprise** is a company or a family of companies, which, as a result of common ownership are controlled or managed by the same interests. Most enterprises are individual companies and for many purposes such as collecting financial data, the company is the appropriate unit. In some cases, however,

companies in widely different industries are associated with one another through common management or control. An example is the Canadian Pacific group of companies which includes railroads, steamship lines, an airline, hotels, and an investment company. The element of common control, however, implies one integrated plan for the allocation of resources among such companies and therefore, usually, a common investment program. Thus, to obtain data on investment intentions, for example, it may be necessary in many cases to use this wider concept of the enterprise as the statistical unit. No smaller unit might be able to provide the information required.

**The company.** This results from a legal arrangement and may be a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation or other form of organization such as a co-operative. Most companies consist of only one "establishment" (see definition, page 8) but in some cases the company is made up of a number of establishments which may or may not be engaged in the same kind of economic activity. Some multi-establishment companies such as chain stores or those with units engaged in different stages in the production of a particular kind of product, e.g. a spinning mill and weaving mill, have establishments engaged in the same or closely related kinds of business. In other cases, however, companies have separate establishments producing quite different articles or separate establishments engaged in quite dissimilar activities, e.g. a factory and a group of wholesale outlets, and in these cases the establishments are classified to quite different industries.

For some purposes such as financial statistics, the company and not the establishment is the appropriate unit for obtaining the required data and for classification by industry. In line with the increasing attention being given to financial statistics an appendix to this edition of the S.I.C. provides a list<sup>1</sup> of industries suitable for the classification of company data. See page 82.

Industrial codes for companies are assigned on the basis of the codes for constituent establishments as described below. Thus single establishment companies and single industry multi-establishment companies present no problem. For multi-establishment companies having establishments in more than one industry, the industrial code assigned to the company is that one assigned to the establishment (or establishments in any one industry) that accounts for the principal share of the "census value added"<sup>2</sup> or equivalent for the company as a

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<sup>1</sup> This list has been determined on the basis of a special study in which employment statistics were tabulated on three-digit S.I.C. industries both on establishment and company units. Combinations of S.I.C. industries were proposed for use in tabulating company data when it was found that the difference between the "company" and "establishment" totals for particular industries exceeded 30 per cent of the "establishment" total.

<sup>2</sup> "Census value added" is a concept developed from the Census of Manufactures as a measure of output applied to an establishment or to an industry. It is obtained by deducting from the value of gross output in a period, the value of materials used (including raw materials, processing and maintenance supplies, packaging materials and office supplies) the cost of light, heat and power, the cost of goods purchased for re-sale, and some service expenses (such as janitorial, custom processing, and others commonly incurred at the establishment level). Gross output may be measured as sales or shipments of all goods produced or purchased for re-sale (which must be adjusted by changes in goods in process and finished goods inventory over the period covered) or as production (which need not be so adjusted). It includes revenue from custom work, sale of electricity and the value of fixed assets produced by own employees for own use. "Census value added" approximates the establishment's contribution to the gross domestic product to the extent to which expenses covered in the deductions include all material and service inputs obtained from other units some of which, such as advertising, are not usually carried into the establishment records of multi-establishment companies.

Approximate equivalencies in some other industries are:

In trade - "mark-up on sales" which is the difference between sales and the purchase price of goods sold in a period.

whole. In the case of a company engaged in both financial and non-financial activities the gross revenue from financial operations is taken to be the equivalent of "census value added" for coding purposes.

**The establishment** is typically a factory, mine, store, farm, airline, hotel, racetrack or similar unit and in most cases it is a separate company. It can also be an individual working on his own account. Cases are encountered also in which two or more companies must be combined to constitute an establishment for statistical reporting.

For statistical purposes an "establishment" is defined as the smallest unit that is a separate **operating entity** capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics. This means that for purposes of industrial surveys data are gathered from the most homogeneous units for which accounts are maintained permitting the reporting of their main elements of input and output without having the respondent resort to allocation of important joint expenses or "fixed" costs. As mentioned above, the majority of "establishments" are also companies but many companies have more than one establishment. Thus, when data are gathered using the company as the statistical unit, the industrial categories or classes are of necessity broader than when the establishment is used, e.g. see Appendix III. On the other hand, almost all establishments contain smaller subdivisions (departments) engaged in particular activities such as delivery or purchasing. Some items of data can be obtained from these smaller units, for example, direct labour or goods shipped, but the records maintained for these units do not yield all the statistical items required of an "establishment". Thus, the range of information obtained would necessarily be restricted if this smaller unit were used as the statistical unit. Furthermore, if collection of a full range of industrial data were attempted for these smaller units (departments) the units would of necessity be non-standard across surveys in order to obtain the desired detail. This would result in data gaps or survey duplication for the economy as a whole and it is particularly important to note that the biases (gaps and duplication) introduced through the use of such non-standard units are not directly measurable, thus introducing a degree of statistical indeterminacy into aggregative economic analysis. The "establishment", therefore, is a statistical tool designed to overcome at least the most severe limitations of both the "company" and the "department" as statistical units. As mentioned above, the "establishment" departs from the concept of the "company" or legal entity only in the case of **multi-establishment companies**, that is to say, companies that can be divided into reasonably self-contained operating entities for purposes of statistical reporting of industrial data. Careful analysis of the operations and the various industrial activities of large and complex companies is required when first delineating "establishments" for reporting purposes. Similarly, changes in organization or practice may require a restructuring of the reporting units in order to maintain the continuity and quality of the statistical information derived from establishment-based surveys.

It bears repeating that the main purpose of using the "establishment" as a statistical unit is to provide a unit small enough to permit a high degree of industrial desegregation of data into relatively homogeneous industry classes (if necessary in some detail by geographical region) while maintaining the

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In construction - the difference between billings, i.e. the value of work done or put in place, in a period and the cost of materials and supplies used and payments made or due to sub-contractors.

In service industries - the difference between operating revenue received or due in a period and the cost of materials, supplies and services recorded in the census as used in that period.

capability of collecting **all** the essential elements of industrial statistics without gaps or duplication for the economy as a whole. This obviously implies no overlaps or gaps between statistical units and that the entire economy is encompassed by the set of statistical units delineated. Except for the minimum list of items required for delineation of units, the range of statistical information actually collected on surveys is a matter for those in charge of the surveys to decide. The overriding consideration in delineating "establishments" is the capability of respondents to provide at least a minimum list of data on inputs and outputs for these units.

The minimum items of data required of an establishment without resort to allocation of "fixed" costs are: on the input side - materials used, process supplies used, fuel and power consumed, goods purchased for resale, certain services purchased which are usually recorded on an establishment basis, e.g. janitorial service, earnings and employment; and on the output side - commodities sold, shipped or produced (which in some cases may require inventory data), whichever is appropriate; or revenue; or other appropriate measure of services rendered. Different inputs and outputs apply in different industrial sectors and the above are merely illustrations of the main elements. The important consideration is that the basic elements of input and output required permit the calculation of "census value added" or its equivalent (see footnote 2 on page 7) as well as providing related data on total employment. The data on products or services should be available for both quantities and values, wherever applicable, and those for employment should be in terms of the number employed or its equivalent.

An establishment is ordinarily engaged in only one kind of activity in one location but many establishments (mainly the larger ones) are more complex with respect to both activity and location. Thus, many of the units for which information is obtained on statistical surveys are engaged in a number of activities and sometimes these activities take place in different locations. Nonetheless each establishment is assigned wholly to the industry of its principal activity and its total output is included in the measure of output for that industry. The same is true for measures of input. In fact, the "establishment" concept was developed to provide a statistical unit that would be sufficiently homogeneous in terms of activity to minimize the effects of secondary activities on industrial statistics without ignoring them. The following discussion deals with the main kinds of complicated situations encountered.

(a) Establishments that operate in more than one industry division. Some establishments have activities that are assigned to different divisions of the classification, e.g. a manufacturing establishment that sells, at wholesale or retail, products of its own manufacture and in addition buys goods for resale. When the principal activity of such an establishment is manufacturing, it is classified as a whole to manufacturing, but where its principal activity is wholesale trade or retail trade, it is classified as a whole to trade. In order to determine the principal activity, approximate "census values added" or the equivalent contributed by its different activities should be used wherever possible. For example, in the case of manufacturing and trade activity, the data requested by the census or similar survey for this type of establishment should be such that both "census value added" for the manufacturing part and "mark-up on sales" on the commodities purchased for resale can be calculated. Approximate "census value added" for this purpose might consist of the difference between the value of products manufactured in a period and the value of the purchased materials and fuel used in their manufacture. Similarly for the trading activity the "mark-up on sales" on purchased goods sold might consist of the difference

between the cost of such goods and their selling price. The assignment of the establishment to an industry division depends upon which of these is the greater. In the absence of the above data, gross revenue from the sale of goods of own manufacture as against sales of purchased goods must be used.

On the other hand, in the case of establishments having activities confined to one particular division of the classification, determination of principal activity for the assignment of an establishment to a particular industry must be determined on the basis of the gross revenue obtained from the sale of particular products, or from sales of goods handled, or from services rendered. The use of approximations to "census value added" by the different products or activities would be preferred in these cases but the data required for such estimates are not usually available. Similarly, once the appropriate industry division, e.g. mining, manufacturing, trade or service, has been determined for an establishment with mixed activities that straddle industry divisions, its assignment to an individual industry within the appropriate division is determined on the basis of gross revenue obtained from its various products associated with that division.

Some companies are so organized that their activities extend over a number of stages in the production or fabrication of a product that may include extraction or processing of crude materials as well as the fabricating and finishing processes leading to the final product. For example, a gravel or sandpit may be combined with a plant making concrete products or a textile mill may handle processes extending from spinning to weaving, dyeing and finishing of textiles. In these cases, so long as sales of products at a crude or intermediate stage do not predominate, the objective of the operation is the final product and a realistic value can be applied only at the point of sale of the final product. Thus, unless records are maintained permitting the isolation of separate establishments for different stages, the whole operation is classified to the industry indicated by the nature of the final product.

The above rule does not apply to manufacturing establishments that sell only or mainly goods of their own manufacture through special marketing facilities. All manufacturers make their products for sale and the existence of special selling facilities does not in itself indicate the existence of separate wholesale or retail establishments. An establishment must be a unit for which separate "census value added" can be estimated and therefore, typically, it is involved in separate transactions with other units in which it plans to realize a price for its products sufficient to cover its total costs. Typical examples of manufacturing establishments having special marketing facilities are bakeries and dairies that deliver to commercial customers and households. The sales units of such establishments do not typically buy at one price and sell at a higher one to cover costs but are charged for the goods they carry at final selling prices. Thus, the manufacturing establishments encompass the sales units.

Exceptions to the general rule have also been instituted in other cases where vertically integrated units are commonly found, e.g. smelters and refineries operated by companies in conjunction with metal mines; and petroleum wells, refineries and wholesale facilities operated as integrated units by companies in the petroleum industry. In these cases rules have been applied whereby separate establishments are created for the mining, manufacturing and wholesale activities respectively.

(b) Establishments having ancillary units, head offices and regional offices. Some establishments have ancillary units such as garages, warehouses, sales offices, or units making containers or packaging materials, which may be

housed in the same building as the main establishment or may be separately located. In general, such ancillary units will be able to provide the information required from an establishment only if they sell their products or services mainly to outsiders. In such a case records of revenue and principal inputs are usually maintained and the unit is considered to be a separate establishment and assigned to the industry indicated by its principal activity. Otherwise an ancillary unit that serves one establishment (or a number of establishments all coded to the same industry) is assigned along with the main establishment(s) on the basis of the establishment's principal activity. This course is followed regardless of the location of the ancillary unit.

In the case of large complex companies having establishments in different industries (and even in different industry divisions) ancillary units often serve more than one such establishment and therefore cannot be assigned to an industry along with any particular establishments. Such ancillary units should be assigned the industrial code of the company as a whole.

It should be noted that in any case ancillary units are not establishments but they are cost centers and therefore must be accounted for in the reporting patterns set up for statistical surveys. It is particularly important that head offices of complicated companies be treated as separate reporting units because some items of data may be available only for the company as a whole and not for its operating establishments. Such items as depreciation, profit, certain taxes or royalties, advertising expenses tend to be of this type and thus to be available only on the head office return. If applied in this way, the standard classification framework provides a means for assembling principal statistics from different sources into one comprehensive system by industries. It is, therefore, a useful instrument in the integration of industrial statistics obtained from a wide variety of sources.

### **Geographical Statistics**

Each establishment is treated as a statistical unit. Thus, an establishment having sub-units in different geographical areas is assigned as a whole to the area in which the main part of the establishment is located. Certain aspects of the operations of separately located sub-units can be reported separately, however, if the data are required. A full range of principal statistics, i.e. total employment, materials used or purchased, purchases of certain services, power consumed, and shipments, sales or production, is available only for the establishment as a whole and is, therefore, assigned to the principal location. Particular items of statistics, such as direct employment, or sales of a particular kind may, however, be obtained separately for the different sub-units and assigned, in appropriate tables, to the areas in which the sub-units are located.

### **Changing the Industrial Code of an Establishment**

As explained above, each establishment is assigned to a class (three-digit industry) on the basis of its principal source of revenue. In most cases the principal activity is predominant but a few establishments have very mixed activities and their principal products or activities may account for a minor part of their gross revenue. In such cases a small shift in activity can change the principal product or source of revenue.

Movements of establishments from one industry to another should indicate significant shifts in their activities because they show up in the data as changes in the industrial structure. Thus, individual establishments are not

switched from industry to industry each year merely because of a change in product mix resulting from temporary market or supply conditions which are just as likely to change back the next year. In any case a year is no more appropriate a period than any other for determining the principal activity of an establishment. The principal activity (industry) to which an establishment is assigned indicates the main kind of activity upon which the establishment depends for its continued existence and in most cases a period longer than a year is appropriate for assigning establishments with very mixed activities to an industry class. When an establishment has been primarily engaged in one line for some time and it shifts to another, the nature of the change will often indicate whether or not it is likely to be permanent.

### **Basis of the Classification System**

In designing a classification system, it is necessary to establish the criteria upon which the units being classified are distinguished from one another. This entails setting forth certain characteristics of the units (in this case, establishments) so that the nature of these characteristics in the different kinds of establishments can be considered. Clearly, the classification system will become confused if more than one set of criteria is used in any particular section of it. In different divisions of the classification, however, different kinds of establishments are encountered in the sense that the nature of their operation is entirely different and therefore it is necessary to seek somewhat different characteristics to attain a consistent classification system. In mining, the individual mine is the typical establishment; in manufacturing it is the plant or factory; in construction the company is often the smallest unit able to provide a full range of "establishment" data but some information, e.g. employment, may be available for individual projects at particular sites; in trade it is the wholesale house or retail store; in transportation, utilities and finance it tends to be the company; while in service industries it is the individual hotel, theatre, laundry etc. No one uniform approach can be applied in all these fields. Thus, it has been found useful to select basic criteria suitable for grouping the typical units found in each of the main industry divisions. For example, farms are distinguished on the basis of the kind of product; mines, by the kind of ore mined; construction by the kind of project undertaken; establishments in trade by the kind of commodity handled and those in service industries by the kind of service rendered. In each case, the type of subdivision made is determined by the nature of the product or service in the light of the groupings required for analytical purposes.

Manufacturing industries present a special problem in this connection. In determining the makeup of classes (three-digit groupings) in most cases establishments are grouped according to the nature of their principal products. Some kinds of establishments, however, are grouped into industries according to the production process or method used, e.g. Petroleum Refineries, Flour Mills, Machine Shops, and Iron Foundries. In some groupings by principal product (at both the industry and major group levels) the type of product is determined by the chief component material, e.g. Concrete Products Industry, while in others the type is designated by its function or use, e.g. Heating Equipment Manufacturers.

None of these bases is wholly satisfactory because an attempt to apply any one of them throughout the whole range of manufacturing industry results in a large heterogeneous miscellaneous category. Purpose or use can be applied only in the case of manufactured articles that have been processed to the point where their main purpose is apparent, for example, apparel, transportation equipment, machinery or furniture. This is not possible for such materials as leather or

lumber or metal, any of which may be used for a wide variety of purposes. The chief component material can be established satisfactorily for products that have been simply fabricated but for more elaborate products and for those, which can be made out of alternative materials, the criterion of chief component material cannot be applied usefully. For example, furniture may be classed as wood product but many types of furniture are made of products other than wood, such as metal and plastics. Even furniture that is basically or mainly wood contains metal in the form of hardware; upholstery material of textile, metal or leather; and glass in doors or panels. Thus, the most useful classification for industries producing articles such as furniture is by the purpose of the principal product and not by its chief component material.

It will be found, therefore, that in the present classification, manufacturing industries producing mainly crude materials or processed materials are classified on the basis of chief component material under such headings as Wood Industries, Leather Industries, Primary Metal Industries, Non-metallic Mineral Industries. Manufacturing industries that produce mainly end products are, however, classified on the basis of the purpose of the product under such headings as Food and Beverage Industries, Clothing Industries, Machinery Industries, Transportation Equipment Industries.

As mentioned above, for purposes of the Standard Industrial Classification, the "class" or three-digit grouping is an industry. Thus, the problem of designing groupings at the three-digit level is in reality the problem of defining industries. Although most establishments produce or handle mainly one product, in many cases the range of products associated with a particular establishment is quite diverse. For industries defined in terms of their principal products it is necessary to find points at which distinctions based on the kinds of products produced or handled result in significant groupings and the traditional concept of "industry" used in economic theory is of limited value in this connection. In theory, an industry is taken to be a group of establishments, each of which produces a single identical product, or, in the case of the theory of monopolistic or imperfect competition, a similar but differentiated product. Thus, on the theoretical level, an industry is defined purely on the basis of the product that it produces or handles and any change in the nature of the product would result in a transfer of the establishment from one industry to another.

In this connection it is worth noting also that if establishments conformed to the assumed conditions of economic theory, data obtained on the basis of industries could be used as pertaining also to particular commodities. In practice, however, it is found that although most establishments may have been organized originally for the purpose of carrying on a specific activity, the extent to which this involves specialization on a particular commodity or narrow range of commodities varies. Then as an establishment develops, the changes associated with that development may involve the production or handling of additional products or services. The situation actually encountered is an array of establishments, which, from the viewpoint of type of product, offer an almost limitless range of possible combinations. In many cases the different products associated with particular establishments may be quite incompatible from some viewpoints such as substitution for purposes of consumption. The Meat Packing Industry, for example, has products ranging from meat and other foods to fertilizers and soap. On the other hand, some of these same products may be found in the chemical industries, which also turn out pharmaceuticals, materials for food preparations and textile fibres. It is for this reason that industries are defined in terms of their **principal** products and although the establishments in an industry are **primarily** concerned with the same or very similar products,

the range of subsidiary products can be very great. (It should be noted that the term "products" as used here refers not only to tangible commodities but also to services.)

In establishing a "class" or three-digit grouping in the industrial classification, it is necessary to investigate the range of products associated with particular groups of establishments and determine whether a proposed group based upon a particular kind of principal product would in fact yield significant data. Such a group must contain enough establishments to ensure that the statistics are not unduly influenced by the operations of a particular firm and it must be large enough in terms of number of employees, value of production or shipments, or other measure, to provide useful data. In general, also, it is advisable that an industry accounts for a significant proportion of the output of its principal product, because the product and the industry tend to be closely associated in the minds of those who use the data. Hard and fast rules cannot be applied to determine the proportion of the total production or sales of a principal product that should be accounted for by the group of establishments constituting the industry. The desirable proportion varies according to the degree of association between the product in question and any industry but in general, it can be said that in drawing up this classification the aim was a Proportion of at least 50 per cent. In most cases the proportion is 75 per cent or more.

#### **Establishments Engaged in Repair Work**

Repair activity is carried on in many industries as a subsidiary activity. Thus, some machinery manufacturers have departments in which repair work is done; some electrical appliance manufacturers undertake the repair of their own appliances; and many establishments in construction, such as those doing electrical and plumbing work, do both new construction and repair work. If then, establishments primarily engaged in repair work of different kinds are set up as separate industries, it will be found in many cases that the establishments making up those industries do a minor share of all the repair work performed. The main exceptions to this are shoe repair, watch repair, and motor vehicle repair shops in which a significant portion of the total repair work of these types is done in specialized shops. Only in the case of shoe repair, however, is the repair work done predominantly in specialized shops and not in connection with retailing, wholesaling or manufacturing of the product concerned.

In preparing the 1960 S.I.C., it was found that more repair work on motor vehicles is performed in establishments primarily engaged in retail trade than in specialist repair garages; more repair work is done on electrical appliances in establishments primarily engaged in retail trade than in specialized repair shops; and the same is true for watch and jewelry repair work. It was decided at that time that the most satisfactory results would be obtained by classing specialized repair shops in the same main division of the classification as the industries in which the major part of that kind of repair activity is carried on. When the specialized repair shops constitute an important group of establishments in themselves, they are set up as a separate three-digit industry within the major division.

In accordance with this decision, classes were established for repair shops in a number of different divisions. For example, in retail trade separate classes were provided for Motor Vehicle Repair Shops; Radio, Television and Electrical Appliance Repair Shops; and Watch and Jewelry Repair Shops. In the Personal Services group of industries, a separate class was established for Shoe Repair Shops while in the Miscellaneous Services group, a class was provided for

Blacksmithing and Welding Shops and one for Miscellaneous Repair Shops which includes those engaged in harness repair, armature rewinding, locksmithing, gunsmithing, lawn mower sharpening and the like. Other kinds of repair shops are included with the industry in which the major part of that activity is carried on, for example, furniture repair shops are included with Furniture Manufacturers; typewriter and office machine repair shops are included with Wholesalers of Machinery and Equipment, n.e.s.; bicycle repair shops, luggage repair shops, and musical instrument repair shops are included with retailers of these articles, i.e. with Retail Stores, n.e.s. This is not an exhaustive list, but it indicates the nature of the decision taken with respect to the classification of establishments primarily engaged in repair work. In the present revision this approach has been retained.

### **Classification of Government Establishments**

In an industrial classification, each establishment is classified according to its principal activity. Thus, a government-owned and operated establishment engaged in an activity assigned to a particular industry is classified to that industry; for example, a government-owned railroad, electric generating station, or retail liquor store is classed along with other railroads, generating stations or retail stores. If this were not done, data from different communities having different degrees of government ownership and of government participation in the economic life of the area would not yield comparable industrial statistics. Similarly, the statistics obtained from particular surveys over a period of time would be influenced by changes in ownership whether or not they also involved changes in the kind of economic activity carried on. The aim, therefore, is to classify as Public Administration or Government those establishments primarily engaged in activities of a strictly governmental nature such as the enactment of legislation, the administration of justice, the collection of revenue, and defense. When a distinction is required between establishments for sectoral analysis, e.g. government, private non-profit, etc., this may be provided through separate identification of the units supplying data.

The delineation of establishments in public administration and defense presents particular difficulties. These arise from the fact that many governmental agencies receive their revenues, or the bulk of them, from general government funds and therefore the usual measures of "value of output" are not applicable. It is desirable to use as consistent a set of criteria as possible to determine the nature of output in different branches of industry. The preferred criterion for determining the nature of output is the "census value added" or equivalent associated with different products although gross revenue is used in most cases. For government establishments, the measure most closely approximating "census value added" appears to be the payrolls associated with particular activities or, if these data are not available, the numbers employed. An establishment in the field of government is a unit formed for the purpose of carrying on a particular kind of activity and it has records which indicate the amount of work or amount of expense involved in that activity. Such government establishments may contain subsidiary units carrying on activities such as transport, printing, employee health service, or other functions of an internal nature and not dealing directly with the public. Ancillary units that are not separate establishments are included with the main establishment.

Since the organization of government administration in various municipalities, provinces and the federal government are all somewhat different, it is not possible to generalize with respect to the specific establishments that can be classified. The object is to obtain agreement in principle and then

to prepare, from time to time, lists of establishments operated by governments showing the industries to which they are assigned.

### **International Standards**

International organizations responsible for the assembling and publication of statistics from different countries have proposed, over the years, international standard classifications with a view to obtaining comparable data. So far as industrial classifications are concerned, the first international classification to be used on any scale was that of the League of Nations, developed as one aspect of a systematic treatment of the "gainfully occupied" population and its main components. The Second World War interrupted the development and use of this classification, however, and when the United Nations was established after the war it took over the statistical work formerly carried on by the League. Thus, in 1948 the United Nations Statistical Commission proposed an International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) which was adopted and circulated to member countries for use in assembling statistics required by international bodies. This classification, as amended in 1968, is the one now used to obtain internationally comparable statistics by industry.

The United Nations does not expect countries to adopt the international industrial classification for their internal use because the structure of industry is different in various countries and a classification scheme must conform to the industrial structure of the area in which it is applied. It is expected, however, that each country in establishing and amending its domestic classification, will take the international classification into account and so arrange its own classes that they can be regrouped into the international structure. This has been done where possible in the present revision of the Canadian Standard Industrial Classification. Thus, except where the structure of Canadian industry is such that it is impossible to do so, the Canadian classification is so arranged that it can be regrouped in terms of the ISIC.

## **LIST OF GROUPS AND CLASSES**

## LIST OF GROUPS AND CLASSES

### Division I - Agriculture

Ind.  
No.

**Major Group 1- Experimental and Institutional Farms**

001 Experimental and University Farms  
003 Institutional Farms

**Major Group 2- Farms (except Experimental and Institutional Farms)**

011 Livestock and Livestock Combination Farms  
013 Field Crop and Field Crop Combination Farms  
015 Fruit and Vegetable Farms  
017 Other Crop and Livestock Combination Farms  
019 Miscellaneous Specialty Farms

**Major Group 3- Services Incidental to Agriculture**

021 Services Incidental to Agriculture

### Division 2 - Forestry

**Major Group 1- Logging**

031 Logging

**Major Group 2- Forestry Services**

039 Forestry Services

### Division 3 - Fishing and Trapping

**Major Group 1- Fishing**

041 Fishing

**Major Group 2- Fishery Services**

045 Fishery Services

**Major Group 3- Hunting and Trapping**

047 Hunting and Trapping

### Division 4 - Mines (including Milling), Quarries and Oil Wells

**Major Group 1- Metal mines**

051 Placer Gold Mines  
052 Gold Quartz Mines  
057 Uranium Mines  
058 Iron Mines

059 Miscellaneous Metal Mines

**Major Group 2- Mineral Fuels**

061 Coal Mines

064 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

**Major Group 3- Non-Metal Mines (except Coal Mines)**

071 Asbestos Mines

072 Peat Extraction

073 Gypsum Mines

079 Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mines

**Major Group 4- Quarries and Sand Pits**

083 Stone Quarries

087 Sand Pits or Quarries

**Major Group 5- Services Incidental to Mining**

096 Contract Drilling for Petroleum

098 Other Contract Drilling

099 Miscellaneous Services Incidental to Mining

## **Division 5 - Manufacturing Industries**

**Major Group 1- Food and Beverage industries**

101 Meat and Poultry Products Industries

102 Fish Products Industry

103 Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries

104 Dairy Products Industry

105 Flour and Breakfast Cereal Products Industry

106 Feed Industry

107 Bakery Products Industries

108 Miscellaneous Food Industries

109 Beverage Industries

**Major Group 2- Tobacco Products Industries**

151 Leaf Tobacco Processors

153 Tobacco Products Manufacturers

**Major Group 3- Rubber and Plastics Products Industries**

162 Rubber Products Industries

165 Plastics Fabricating Industry, n.e.s.

**Major Group 4- Leather Industries**

172 Leather Tanneries

174 Shoe Factories

175 Leather Glove Factories

179 Luggage, Handbag and Small Leather Goods Manufacturers

**Major Group 5- Textile Industries**

181 Cotton Yarn and Cloth Mills

182 Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills

183 Man-made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth Mills

184 Cordage and Twine Industry

185 Felt and Fibre Processing Mills

186 Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry

187 Canvas Products, and Cotton and Jute Bags Industries

188	Automobile Fabric Accessories Industry
189	Miscellaneous Textile Industries
	<b>Major Group 6- Knitting Mills</b>
231	Hosiery Mills
239	Knitting Mills (except Hosiery Mills)
	<b>Major Group 7- Clothing Industries</b>
243	Men's Clothing Industries
244	Women's Clothing Industries
245	Children's Clothing Industry
246	Fur Goods Industry
248	Foundation Garment Industry
249	Miscellaneous Clothing Industries
	<b>Major Group 8- Wood Industries</b>
251	Sawmills, Planing Mills and Shingle Mills
252	Veneer and Plywood Mills
254	Sash, Door and Other Millwork Plants
256	Wooden Box Factories
258	Coffin and Casket Industry
259	Miscellaneous Wood Industries
	<b>Major Group 9- Furniture and Fixture Industries</b>
261	Household Furniture Manufacturers
264	Office Furniture Manufacturers
266	Miscellaneous Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturers
268	Electric Lamp and Shade Manufacturers
	<b>Major Group 10- Paper and Allied industries</b>
271	Pulp and Paper Mills
272	Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers
273	Paper Box and Bag Manufacturers
274	Miscellaneous Paper Converters
	<b>Major Group 11- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries</b>
286	Commercial Printing
287	Platemaking, Typesetting and Trade Bindery Industry
288	Publishing Only
289	Publishing and Printing
	<b>Major Group 12- Primary Metal Industries</b>
291	Iron and Steel Mills
292	Steel Pipe and Tube Mills
294	Iron Foundries
295	Smelting and Refining
296	Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding
297	Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding
298	Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, n.e.s.
	<b>Major Group 13- Metal Fabricating Industries (except Machinery and Transportation Equipment Industries)</b>
301	Boiler and Plate Works
302	Fabricated Structural Metal industry
303	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Industry
304	Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry
305	Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers

306 Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers  
307 Heating Equipment Manufacturers  
308 Machine Shops  
309 Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries

**Major Group 14- Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)**

311 Agricultural implement Industry  
315 Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers  
316 Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment  
Manufacturers  
318 Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers

**Major Group 15- Transportation Equipment Industries**

321 Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Manufacturers  
323 Motor Vehicle Manufacturers  
324 Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers  
325 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers  
326 Railroad Rolling Stock Industry  
327 Shipbuilding and Repair  
328 Boatbuilding and Repair  
329 Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers

**Major Group 16- Electrical Products Industries**

331 Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances  
332 Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric and Non-Electric)  
333 Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures  
334 Manufacturers of Household Radio and Television Receivers  
335 Communications Equipment Manufacturers  
336 Manufacturers of Electrical Industrial Equipment  
338 Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable  
339 Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products

**Major Group 17- Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries**

351 Clay Products Manufacturers  
352 Cement Manufacturers  
353 Stone Products Manufacturers  
354 Concrete Products Manufacturers  
355 Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers  
356 Glass and Glass Products Manufacturers  
357 Abrasives Manufacturers  
358 Lime Manufacturers  
359 Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries

**Major Group 18- Petroleum and Coal Products Industries**

365 Petroleum Refineries  
369 Miscellaneous Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

**Major Group 19- Chemical and Chemical Products Industries**

372 Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers  
373 Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins  
374 Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines  
375 Paint and Varnish Manufacturers  
376 Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds  
377 Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations  
378 Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals  
379 Miscellaneous Chemical industries

**Major Group 20- Miscellaneous Manufacturing industries**

391 Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries  
392 Jewelry and Silverware Industry  
393 Sporting Goods and Toy Industries  
397 Signs and Displays Industry  
399 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, n.e.s.

**Division 6 - Construction Industry**

**Major Group 1- General Contractors**

404 Building Construction  
406 Highway, Bridge and Street Construction  
409 Other Construction

**Major Group 2- Special-Trade Contractors**

421 Special-Trade Contractors

**Division 7 - Transportation, Communication and  
Other Utilities**

**Major Group 1- Transportation**

501 Air Transport  
502 Services Incidental to Air Transport  
503 Railway Transport  
504 Water Transport  
505 Services Incidental to Water Transport  
506 Moving and Storage, Used Goods, Uncrated  
507 Other Truck Transport  
508 Bus Transport, Interurban and Rural  
509 Urban Transit Systems  
512 Taxicab Operations  
515 Pipeline Transport  
516 Highway and Bridge Maintenance  
517 Miscellaneous Services Incidental to Transport  
519 Other Transportation

**Major Group 2- Storage**

524 Grain Elevators  
527 Other Storage and Warehousing

**Major Group 3- Communication**

543 Radio and Television Broadcasting  
544 Telephone Systems  
545 Telegraph and Cable Systems  
548 Post Office

**Major Group 4- Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities**

572 Electric Power  
574 Gas Distribution  
576 Water Systems  
579 Other Utilities

**Division 8 - Trade**

**Major Group 1- Wholesale Trade**

602 Wholesalers of Farm Products

606 Wholesalers of Coal and Coke  
608 Wholesalers of Petroleum Products  
611 Wholesalers of Paper and Paper Products  
612 Wholesalers of General Merchandise  
614 Wholesalers of Food  
615 Wholesalers of Tobacco Products  
616 Wholesalers of Drugs and Toilet Preparations  
617 Wholesalers of Apparel and Dry Goods  
618 Wholesalers of Household Furniture and Furnishings  
619 Wholesalers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories  
621 Wholesalers of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies  
622 Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment  
623 Wholesalers of Machinery and Equipment, n. e. s.  
624 Wholesalers of Hardware, Plumbing and Heating Equipment  
625 Wholesalers of Metal and Metal Products, n. e. s.  
626 Wholesalers of Lumber and Building Materials  
627 Wholesalers of Scrap and Waste Materials n. e. s.  
629 Wholesalers n. e. s.

**Major Group 2- Retail Trade**

631 Food Stores  
642 General Merchandise Stores  
652 Tire, Battery and Accessories Stores  
654 Gasoline Service Stations  
656 Motor Vehicle Dealers  
658 Motor Vehicle Repair Shops  
663 Shoe Stores  
665 Men's Clothing Stores  
667 Women's Clothing Stores  
669 Clothing and Dry Goods Stores, n.e.s.  
673 Hardware Stores  
676 Household Furniture and Appliance Stores  
678 Radio, Television and Electrical Appliance Repair Shops  
681 Drug Stores  
691 Book and Stationery Stores  
692 Florists, Shops  
694 Jewelry Stores  
695 Watch and Jewelry Repair Shops  
696 Liquor, Wine and Beer Stores  
697 Tobacconists  
699 Retail Stores, n.e.s.

**Division 9 - Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**

**Major Group 1- Finance Industries**

701 Banks and Other Deposit Accepting Establishments  
703 Other Credit Agencies  
705 Security Brokers and Dealers (including Exchanges)  
707 Investment and Holding Companies  
715 Canadian Offices of Canadian-Incorporated Companies Classified  
as Non-Canadian

**Major Group 2- Insurance Carriers**

721 Insurance Carriers

**Major Group 3- Insurance Agencies and Real Estate Industry**

735 Insurance and Real Estate Agencies  
737 Real Estate Operators

## **Division 10 - Community, Business and Personal Service Industries**

### **Major Group I- Education and Related Services**

801 Kindergartens and Nursery Schools  
802 Elementary and Secondary Schools  
803 Schools of Art and of the Performing Arts  
804 Vocational Centers, Trade Schools and Business Colleges  
805 Post-Secondary Non-University Educational Institutions  
806 Universities and Colleges  
807 Libraries, Museums and Other Repositories  
809 Education and Related Services, n.e.s.

### **Major Group 2- Health and Welfare Services**

821 Hospitals  
822 Related Health Care Institutions  
823 Offices of Physicians and Surgeons  
824 Offices of Para-medical Personnel (Practitioners)  
825 Offices of Dentists  
826 Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, n.e.s.  
827 Miscellaneous Health Services  
828 Welfare Organizations

### **Major Group 3- Religious Organizations**

831 Religious Organizations

### **Major Group 4- Amusement and Recreation Services**

841 Motion Picture Theatres  
842 Motion Picture Production and Distribution  
843 Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlors  
844 Golf Clubs and Country Clubs  
845 Theatrical and Other Staged Entertainment Services  
849 Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services

### **Major Group 5- Services to Business Management**

851 Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers  
853 Computer Services  
855 Security and Investigation Services  
861 Offices of Accountants  
862 Advertising Services  
863 Offices of Architects  
864 Engineering and Scientific Services  
866 Offices of Lawyers and Notaries  
867 Offices of Management and Business Consultants  
869 Miscellaneous Services to Business Management

### **Major Group 6- Personal Services**

871 Shoe Repair Shops  
872 Barber and Beauty Shops  
873 Private Households  
874 Laundries, Cleaners and Pressers (except self-service)  
876 Self-service Laundries and Dry Cleaners  
877 Funeral Services

879 Miscellaneous Personal Services

**Major Group 7- Accommodation and Food Services**

881 Hotels and Motels  
883 Lodging Houses and Residential Clubs  
884 Camping Grounds and Trailer Parks  
886 Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

**Major Group 8- Miscellaneous Services**

891 Labour organizations and Trade Associations  
893 Photographic Services, n.e.s.  
894 Automobile and Truck Rental  
895 Machinery and Equipment Rental  
896 Blacksmithing and Welding Shops  
897 Miscellaneous Repair Shops  
898 Services to Buildings and Dwellings  
899 Miscellaneous Services, n.e.s.

**Division 11 - Public Administration and Defense**

**Major Group 1- Federal Administration**

902 Defense Services  
909 Other Federal Administration

**Major Group 2- Provincial Administration**

931 Provincial Administration

**Major Group 3- Local Administration**

951 Local Administration

**Major Group 4- Other Government Offices**

991 Other Government Offices

**Division 12 - Industry Unspecified or Undefined**

999 Canadian-Incorporated Companies Classified as Non-Canadian  
000 Unspecified or Undefined

## **DESCRIPTIONS OF INDUSTRIES**

## DIVISION 1 - AGRICULTURE

The classification of establishments engaged in agricultural activity presents certain special problems. In most cases a farm is both a place of business and a home and usually it is difficult to separate the activities of the farmer and his family in connection with the operation of the farm and the operation of the borne. Farming is carried on as a part-time activity in many cases, particularly near cities and in areas where farming is associated with forestry and fishing. In addition, it is customary to classify many farms merely as "mixed" because they have no dominant activity but produce a wide range of crops and livestock products.

In some surveys such as the Census of Agriculture and current statistics of agricultural production, the reporting unit is the farm or the agricultural holding. In other cases such as the Census of Population and the Current Labour Force Survey, the reporting unit is the individual as a member of a household. The combination of household and establishment in agriculture makes the co-ordination of data from these different sources more difficult than in other lines of industry.

Many establishments engage both in agricultural activity and in some other line of business such as forestry or the operation of cabins or a motel. If the units operating these different activities are organized as separate establishments they are, of course, treated separately but in many cases the operator and his family are engaged concurrently in farming activity and the other activity, e.g. summer cabins. Thus, it may not be possible to obtain separate measures of the labour and other inputs associated with the various outputs. Some of these establishments are primarily engaged in a non-agricultural activity and, therefore, they do not form part of the industry division Agriculture. However, if it is desired to obtain data on the total of agricultural production, the agricultural production of these establishments must be included.

The industry division Agriculture includes, therefore, all land holdings primarily engaged in agricultural production. In addition it also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services to agriculture such as animal husbandry services; horticultural services; contract sorting, grading and packing of farm produce; orchard spraying; fruit picking; harvesting and ploughing.

Special categories have been established for Institutional Farms, Experimental Farms and University Farms because these usually form part of an establishment classified to an industry other than agriculture.

The core of the industry division Agriculture consists of farms primarily engaged in agricultural production and not included in the above special categories. They are classified according to type under such headings as Livestock and Livestock Combination Farms or Field Crop and Field Crop Combination Farms. It should be noted that the term "livestock" in this connection includes cattle, poultry, hogs and sheep. Farms primarily engaged in

raising horses, bees, fur-bearing animals, dogs and cats are classified in the group Miscellaneous Specialty Farms.

**Major Group 1- Experimental and Institutional Farms**

001           **Experimental and University Farms.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating farms for the purpose of carrying out experiments aimed at improving strains of plants, trees or livestock. Experimental farms are operated by federal or provincial governments and in addition to experiments for improving strains, they often carry on related experimental work on methods of growing, harvesting, preserving and grading agricultural products. University farms carry on many of the same activities as experimental farms and are used also in connection with instruction of students. For purposes of general industrial classification experimental and university farms are not, as a rule, separate establishments and they are, therefore, included with the government department or the institution of which they form a part. The Census of Agriculture treats these farms as separate units, however, so a class is provided for them.

003           **Institutional Farms.** - Farms operated in connection with an institution such as prison farms, farms operated by religious orders and farmlands on Indian reserves. Farms of this type are usually covered in an agricultural census and, therefore, the class is provided so that the census can classify these holdings. For purposes of general industrial classification, however, many institutional farms cannot be classed as separate establishments and, therefore, they are included with the institutions of which they form a part. It should be noted that farms operated by individual Indians on reserves are classed along with other farms in Major Group 2 as are farms operated by co-operative communities. Community pastures are included in this industry.

**Major Group 2- Farms (except Experimental and Institutional Farms)**

011           **Livestock and Livestock Combination Farms.** - Farms on which 50 per cent or more of the gross revenue from the sale of farm products is derived from sales of dairy products, poultry and poultry products, cattle, hogs, or sheep, or from a combination of these livestock and livestock products. Feed lot operation is included here.

013           **Field Crop and Field Crop Combination Farms.** - Farms on which 50 per cent or more of the gross revenue from the sale of farm products is derived from sales of wheat; other cash grains including oil seeds and pulses; field crops such as potatoes, sugar beets, hay, forage crops, seeds, tobacco or any combination of these grains and field crops.

015           **Fruit and Vegetable Farms.** - Farms on which 50 per cent or more of the gross revenue from the sale of farm products is derived from sales of tree fruits, small fruits or vegetables except potatoes, or any combination of these.

017           **Other Crop and Livestock Combination Farms.** - Farms selling a variety of crop and livestock products in that no single product or group of products included in another class in this division accounts for as much as 50 per cent of gross revenue from the sale of farm products. It should be noted that in this and other classes in this division the

revenue from a farm woodlot is considered to be part of farm revenue from agricultural products.

- 019           **Miscellaneous Specialty Farms.** - Farms on which 50 per cent or more of the gross revenue from the sale of farm products is derived from sales of one of the following specialties: horses, fur-bearing animals and furs; bees, honey and bees, wax; goats and goat milk; maple products; greenhouse and nursery products.

**Major Group 3- Services Incidental to Agriculture**

- 021           **Services Incidental to Agriculture.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing services to agriculture such as corn shelling, hay baling, and threshing services; contract sorting, grading and packing of farm products for the grower; contract crop dusting, fruit picking, grain cleaning, harvesting and ploughing; animal husbandry services such as veterinary services, poultry hatcheries, animal breeding and boarding services.

**DIVISION 2 - FORESTRY**

**Major Group 1- Logging**

- 031           **Logging.** - Establishments primarily engaged in felling and bucking, bunching, yarding, forwarding, decking and loading of roundwood and establishments primarily engaged in the recovery of lost logs including sinkers. Establishments primarily engaged in transporting wood with specialized logging trucks and in driving, booming, sorting, rafting and towing of wood-if not licensed as public carriers-are included also, as are barking mills, engaged in producing barked or rossed Pulpwood.

**Major Group 2- Forestry Services**

- 039           **Forestry Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in forestry patrol, fire inspection, fire fighting, forest nurseries, reforestation and other forestry services, whether conducted by government organizations or other organizations. Forestry consultants are classified in Industry No.864 - Engineering and Scientific Services.

**DIVISION 3 - FISHING AND TRAPPING**

**Major Group 1- Fishing**

- 041           **Fishing.** - Establishments primarily engaged in commercial fishing either in the ocean or inland waters. The term "establishment" includes an individual working by himself or only with members of his own family. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in all types of fishing, including oyster fishing, seal fishing, whaling, gathering seaweed, and catching seaworms for bait.

### Major Group 2- Fishery Services

045           **Fishery Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating fish hatcheries, fishery inspection and protection services, whether operated by government departments or not.

### Major Group 3- Hunting and Trapping

047           **Hunting and Trapping.** - Establishments primarily engaged in hunting and trapping wild animals for commercial purposes. The term "establishment" includes an individual working on his own account or with the assistance only of members of his own family. Establishments primarily engaged in providing guides for hunting and fishing expeditions are classified in Industry No.879 - Miscellaneous Personal Services.

## **DIVISION 4 - MINES (including Milling), QUARRIES AND OIL WELLS**

### Major Group 1- Metal Mines

051           **Placer Gold Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining gold by placer or hydraulic methods. This industry also includes the dressing and beneficiating of the ore and the production of bullion at the site of the mine.

052           **Gold Quartz Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating lode mines for gold. This industry also includes the dressing and beneficiating of the ore and the production of bullion at the site of the mine.

057           **Uranium Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining uranium or radium ores and in dressing and beneficiating such ores.

058           **Iron Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining iron ore and in dressing and beneficiating such ores.

059           **Miscellaneous Metal Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining metal ores not elsewhere classified and in dressing and beneficiating such ores. The following types of mines are included in this industry: silver, copper-gold-silver, nickel-copper, silver-cobalt, silver lead-zinc, molybdenite, chromite, manganese, mercury, tungsten, titanium, cerium, rare earths, columbium, tantalum, antimony, magnesium and beryllium.

### Major Group 2- Mineral Fuels

061           **Coal Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining coal, whether anthracite, bituminous or lignite. This industry includes establishments which break, wash, grade or otherwise prepare coal for use as a fuel, whether operated by a coal-mining enterprise or on a contract basis.

064           **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the production of petroleum or natural gas from wells or from

surface shales or sands. Establishments primarily engaged in recovery of the naphtha content of natural gas are also included. The products of these establishments are pentane and heavier liquids, liquefied petroleum gases such as butane, propane and butane-propane mixtures. In some cases elemental sulfur is recovered as a by-product. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coal gas, when not combined with a blast furnace or chemical plant, are classified in Industry No. 369 - Miscellaneous Petroleum and Coal Products Industries; while establishments primarily engaged in distributing manufactured or natural gas to consumers through a system of mains are classified in Industry No.574 - Gas Distribution.

**Major Group 3- Non-Metal Mines (except Coal Mines)**

071           **Asbestos Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining and milling asbestos fibre.

072           **Peat Extraction.** - Establishments primarily engaged in recovering and processing peat.

073           **Gypsum Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining gypsum. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gypsum products, which also mine gypsum, are classified in Industry No. 359 - Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries.

079           **Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mining and milling non-metallic minerals not elsewhere classified. This industry includes mines such as the following: soapstone and tale, barite, diatomite, mica, ochre and iron oxide, feldspar, nepheline syenite, Quartz, silica, fluorspar, salt, potash, sodium sulfate, lithia, magnesite, brucite, gem stones, pumice, volcanic dust, whiting, pozzolana, kyanite, natro-alunite, sodium carbonate, magnesium sulfate, actinolite, serpentine, strontium, graphite, phosphate, pyrite.

**Major Group 4- Quarries and Sand Pits**

083           **Stone Quarries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in quarrying and crushing igneous rocks (such as granite) or sedimentary rocks (such as limestone, marble, shale, slate and sandstone). Establishments primarily engaged in cutting, shaping or finishing stone are included in Industry No. 353 - Stone Products Manufacturers.

087           **Sand Pits or Quarries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the extraction, crushing and screening of sand and gravel from pits or quarries.

**Major Group 5- Services Incidental to Mining**

096           **Contract Drilling for Petroleum.** - Establishments primarily engaged in contract drilling of wells for petroleum or gas. This industry includes contractors that specialize in "spudding in" or "drilling in" and in building, repairing and dismantling rigs and derricks.

098           **Other Contract Drilling.** - Establishments primarily engaged in contract diamond drilling.

099           **Miscellaneous Services Incidental to Mining.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing services necessary to the operation of

petroleum and gas fields, such as running, cutting and pulling casings, tubes and rods; cementing wells; shooting wells; perforating well casings; acidizing and chemically treating wells; cleaning out, bailing, and swabbing wells; and drilling water intake wells. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services incidental to the operation of metal and non-metal mining, such as mine exploration and development work including the removal of overburden and the sinking of shafts. Old style prospecting is classified here, but geophysical surveys, gravimetric surveys and seismographic surveys are in Industry No.864 - Engineering and Scientific Services.

## **DIVISION 5 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

### **Major Group 1- Food and Beverage Industries**

- 101        **Meat and Poultry Products Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in abattoir operations and/or in meat packing operations. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in killing, dressing, packing or canning poultry. Important products of these industries are fresh, chilled or frozen meat (including poultry meat; cured meats, smoked, pickled or dry-salted; fresh or specialty sausages; canned meat preparations; animal oils and fats; tank house products such as bone meal, blood meal, feather meal, meat meal, glue stock, and dry rendered tankage.) Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of synthetic sausage casings are classified in Industry No. 165 - Plastics Fabricating Industry, n.e.s. Establishments primarily engaged in wholesaling of meats and meat preparations including poultry products are included in Industry No. 614 - Wholesalers of Food.
- 102        **Fish Products Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in canning, filleting, freezing, curing or other wise processing fish, mollusks or crustaceans. Establishments primarily engaged in the production of fishmeal or oil or marine animal oil, or in the harvesting and drying of marine vegetable products are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in buying and selling fresh fish, mollusks or crustaceans, and which may perform some cleaning and packing or processing of these commodities, are classified in Industry No. 614 - Wholesalers of Food, if sales are mainly at wholesale level, or Industry No. 631 - Food Stores, if sales are mainly at retail level.
- 103        **Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in processing fruits and vegetables. Important products of this industry are: canned, frozen or otherwise preserved fruits and vegetables, vegetable and fruit juices, soups, pickles, jams, jellies, marmalades, cider, sauces and vinegars.
- 104        **Dairy Products Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in processing raw milk and cream. Important products of this industry are pasteurized packaged fluid milk and cream; cheese-natural, process, paste, spreads and curds; milk or cream-condensed, evaporated or powdered; creamery butter, butter oil and whey butter; ice cream, ice cream mix and ice cream novelties; frozen desserts such as sherbets and ices. Establishments that pasteurize and package milk are included in this industry whether or not they sell the milk at retail. Establishments primarily engaged in purchasing packaged milk for resale to consumers are

classified in Industry No. 631 - Food Stores. Establishments primarily engaged in buying milk for resale to processors are classified in Industry No. 614 - Wholesalers of Food.

105           **Flour and Breakfast Cereal Products Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in milling wheat and other cereal grains into flour and meal; in blending flour; or in processing cereal grains into uncooked or cooked cereal preparations for human consumption. By-products of these activities include grain screenings and grain offal which in some cases are further processed into crushed products for livestock feed.

106           **Feed Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in producing balanced feeds and premixes or feed concentrates for poultry, hogs, cattle, fur-bearing animals, dogs and cats. The feeds contain ground or rolled grains, mill feeds, animal and vegetable proteins, minerals, essential vitamins and antibiotics. Local mixing and custom grinding of grains (feed mills) are included in this industry.

107           **Bakery Products Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing biscuits, crackers, pretzels, and similar "dry" bakery products and/or bread, cakes, pastries and similar "perishable" bakery products. The latter type of establishment may sell its products directly to household consumers on the same premises in which manufactured or through home delivery or at separately located outlets. In all such cases the manufacturing establishment is taken to include the distribution facilities if the goods are recorded as moving through those facilities at final selling prices, i.e. no mark-up is recorded to account separately for the resources used in distribution. Establishments primarily engaged in selling purchased bakery products to customers are classified to wholesale or retail trade (Industry No.614 - Wholesalers of Food if selling primarily to retail stores, restaurants and other non-household customers; Industry No. 631 - Food Stores if selling primarily to household consumers.) Some types of establishment primarily engaged in making a single kind of product such as doughnuts from a purchased mix and selling for consumption on or off the same premises are deemed to be restaurants and included in Industry No. 886 - Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns.

108           **Miscellaneous Food Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing candies, chocolates, cocoa products, chewing gum and other confectionery, such as salted nuts and popcorn; cane sugar, beet sugar, invert sugar, sucrose syrup, molasses and beet-pulp; vegetable oils and their by-products, such as linseed, rapeseed, soybean and coconut oil, oilcake meal and linseed meal; cooking oils and salad oils, baking powder, flavouring extracts and syrups, malt, milled rice, macaroni and spaghetti, starch and its products, jelly powders, yeast, prepared coconut, powdered eggs, frozen eggs, "health foods", peanut butter, potato chips and other food specialties not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in roasting coffee, blending tea or grinding and packaging spices are included in this class.

109           **Beverage Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing alcoholic beverages such as whisky, brandy, rum and gin; ale, beer, porter, stout and other malt liquors; and wines of all kinds; and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-alcoholic beverages and carbonated mineral waters or concentrates and syrups for the manufacture of carbonated beverages. Establishments primarily engaged in

manufacturing ethyl alcohol are classified in this industry whether or not the alcohol is ultimately used to make potable spirits, but those primarily engaged in manufacturing other alcohol's such as methyl, butyl or isopropyl are classified in Industry No. 378 - Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals. Establishments primarily engaged in bottling natural spring waters are classified in Industry No. 614 - Wholesalers of Food.

#### **Major Group 2- Tobacco Products Industries**

151           **Leaf Tobacco Processors.** - Establishments primarily engaged in final grading, re-drying and packing tobacco leaf in hogsheads. These establishments customarily store the dried tobacco in the hogsheads for a period of time which may be several years, i.e. aging the tobacco. In most cases the hogsheads of tobacco are shipped direct to the tobacco products factory (see Industry No. 153) while in other cases the tobacco is removed from the hogsheads, stemmed and made ready for further manufacture before being sent to the tobacco products factory.

153           **Tobacco Products Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigarettes, cigars, tobacco and snuff.

#### **Major Group 3- Rubber and Plastics Products Industries**

162           **Rubber Products Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber goods, such as rubber tires and tubes for vehicles, machinery and implements; all-rubber footwear, lumbermen's boots, unlined or flock lined plastic galoshes, and footwear having fabric uppers and moulded rubber or plastic soles; rubberized fabrics, mechanical rubber goods, rubber flooring and rubber sundries. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of pressure-sensitive tapes, including cellulose. Establishments primarily engaged in producing synthetic rubber are classified in Industry No.378 - Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubberized clothing are classified in the appropriate clothing industry.

165           **Plastics Fabricating Industry, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in using synthetic resins manufactured elsewhere to mould, extrude or otherwise fabricate basic shapes and forms of plastic or plastic articles which cannot conveniently be classified elsewhere, including synthetic sausage casings, plastic bottles and containers, plastic and fibreglass awnings. Many establishments included in this industry manufacture special plastic parts for automobiles, household appliances and the like. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic articles such as toys, buttons, toothbrushes or any other article for which provision is made elsewhere in the classification should be classified to the appropriate industry. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing such products as plastic film and sheet, extrusions or the like from resin of their own manufacture are classified in Industry No. 373 - Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins.

#### **Major Group 4- Leather Industries**

172           **Leather Tanneries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in tanning, currying and finishing leather of all types, such as sole and belt

leather; bookbinders' leather; glove, harness, bag, strap and upholstery leather.

174           **Shoe Factories.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing boots, shoes, slippers, moccasins and similar footwear except rubber footwear. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber footwear, i.e. all-rubber footwear, lumbermen's boots, unlined or flock lined plastic galoshes, and footwear having fabric uppers and moulded rubber soles are included in Industry No. 162 - Rubber Products Industries.

175           **Leather Glove Factories.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gloves and mittens of leather. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing knit gloves and mittens are classified in Industry No. 239 - Knitting Mills, (except Hosiery Mills.) Rubber gloves are manufactured by establishments classified in Industry No. 162 - Rubber Products Industries. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gloves of all other materials are classified in Industry No. 249 - Miscellaneous Clothing Industries.

179           **Luggage, Handbag and Small Leather Goods Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing leather products and similar articles not elsewhere classified, such as luggage, handbags, "small leather goods", boot and shoe cut stock and findings of leather or of other materials. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing harness or saddlery, and leather belting are included.

#### **Major Group 5- Textile Industries**

181           **Cotton Yarn and Cloth Mills.** - Establishments primarily engaged in spinning, twisting, winding or spooling cotton yarn and in weaving fabrics wholly or mainly of cotton such as duck, sheeting's, prints, toweling, bedspread fabrics, table damask, drapery and upholstery fabrics.

182           **Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills.** - Establishments primarily engaged in spinning and winding yarn containing wool for sale as such, and establishments primarily engaged in weaving woolen and worsted fabrics such as suiting, coatings, dress goods and flannel; blankets and blanketing and other woolen and worsted fabrics. Included in this industry are establishments primarily engaged in weaving paper-makers' felt of all textile materials. Mills whose chief products are knitted goods are classified in Industry No. 239 - Knitting Mills (except Hosiery Mills.)

183           **Man-made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth Mills.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing man-made textile fibres (including glass), yarns, threads and broadwoven goods. This industry includes establishments engaged in the extrusion of man-made textile filaments from purchased resins. Establishments primarily engaged in producing the basic synthetic material in such forms as liquids, chips, powders or flakes are classified in Industry No. 373 - Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins.

184           **Cordage and Twine industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rope, cable, cordage, net, twine and related goods from hemp, jute, cotton, paper, flax and other fibres.

185           **Felt and Fibre Processing Mills.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pressed felt of any fibre by means of heating, moisture

and pressure; in making punched felt for rugs, cushions and other products from hair, jute, wool or other fibres, in preparing fibres for spinning (except synthetic fibres); in manufacturing batting, padding, wadding and upholstery filling; or in processing waste and recovered fibres and flock. Included are establishments primarily engaged in wool scouring, carbonizing, and combing, and in making and converting top, Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper-makers' felts are classified in Industry No. 182 - Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in making other woven felts are classified in the appropriate cloth industry.

186           **Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing carpets and rugs of wool, cotton or synthetic materials; jute and cocoa fibre mats and matting; and rag carpets and rugs. The manufacture of rubber mats is classified in Industry No. 162 - Rubber Products Industries.

187           **Canvas Products, and Cotton and Jute Bags Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing awnings, tents, sails, tarpaulins, canopies and bags made from canvas, cotton, jute, burlap and other textile fabrics.

188           **Automobile Fabric Accessories Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing automobile upholstery materials and body linings, automobile seat cushions and backs, seat belts and other fabric accessories.

189           **Miscellaneous Textile Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of threads for use in sewing, crocheting, darning, hand knitting, embroidering and related purposes; narrow fabrics, such as ribbons, tapes and bindings, elastic cord, lacing, elastic and non-elastic webbing, textile belting and fire hose; house furnishings, such as curtains, draperies and bedspreads; linen and jute fabrics; trimmings and Schiffl machine embroideries; bandages, gauze, surgical dressings and sanitary napkins; muff beds and other textile products not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in dyeing, sponging and finishing of woolen and worsted, cotton, linen, silk and synthetic goods are classified in this industry.

#### **Major Group 6- Knitting Mills**

231           **Hosiery Mills.** - Establishments primarily engaged in knitting full-fashioned or seamless hosiery or panty hose. Establishments primarily engaged in dyeing or finishing hosiery and other textile products on a custom basis are included in Industry No. 189 -Miscellaneous Textile Industries.

239           **Knitting Mills (except Hosiery Mills).** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing knit outerwear, underwear, gloves and other knit articles except hosiery.

#### **Major Group 7- Clothing Industries**

243           **Men's Clothing Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing suits, coats, trousers, over coats, shirts, underwear, work clothing, sheepskin-lined coats, sportswear and men's furnishings and

leather clothing. Both "regular" factories and "contract" factories making men's clothing are classified in this industry.

244           **Women's Clothing Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing suits, coats, dresses, skirts, blouses, household apparel, sportswear, lingerie and neckwear. Both "regular" factories and "contract" factories making women's clothing are classified in this industry, and the industry includes establishments primarily engaged in embroidering, hemstitching and pleating for the trade.

245           **Children's Clothing Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing children's and infants, clothing, including dresses, coats, snow suits and other outerwear.

246           **Fur Goods Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fur coats, other fur garments, accessories and trimmings. Establishments primarily engaged in fur dressing and dyeing are included in Industry No. 399. - Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, n.e.s. Establishments primarily engaged in selling purchased fur goods at retail but which also make up fur coats and other fur goods are classified in Industry No. 667 - Women's Clothing Stores.

248           **Foundation Garment Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing corsets, girdles, brassieres and other foundation garments.

249           **Miscellaneous Clothing Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gloves and mittens, except leather, rubber and knit; hats of straw, cloth, fur felt and wool felt, hat and cap materials and millinery; tailors, canvas fronts and belts, academic vests and gowns, theatrical costumes, and other items of apparel not elsewhere classified. Included are establishments that purchase made-up garments, which they treat with a waterproofing compound. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing garments by cutting and sewing such materials as garment leather or water-resistant materials of any kind are classified in the appropriate clothing industry, i.e., Children's Clothing Industry, Men's Clothing Industries, or Women's Clothing Industries as the case may be. Millinery shops primarily engaged in selling purchased hats but which make up some hats are classified in Industry No.667 - Women's Clothing Stores.

#### **Major Group 8- Wood Industries**

251           **Sawmills, Planing Mills and Shingle Mills.** -Establishments primarily engaged in sawing lumber (boards, timbers, dimension stock) spoolwood, lath and other mill products such as shingles, Cooperage stock and box shook from logs or bolts; in dressing and working lumber to produce standard matched, shiplapped or patterned products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hardwood flooring and millwork products other than lumber are classified in Industry No. 254 - Sash, Door and Other Millwork Plants. Pulp barking mills are included in Industry No.031-Logging.

252           **Veneer and Plywood Mills.** - Establishments primarily engaged in producing plywood or veneer.

254           **Sash, Door and Other Millwork Plants.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mill products such as sash, doors, window and door frames, interior woodwork, mouldings and hardwood flooring. This

industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pre-fabricated, wood-framed buildings or prefabricated panels for buildings or in manufacturing laminated beams and structures.

Establishments primarily engaged in producing rough, dressed or worked lumber are classified in Industry No. 251 - Sawmills, Planing Mills and Shingle Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in producing plywood or veneer are classified in Industry No. 252 - Veneer and Plywood Mills.

256           **Wooden Box Factories.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wooden boxes and pallets, crates, fruit and vegetable baskets. This industry includes establishments making box shooks from sawn lumber.

258           **Coffin and Casket Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of coffins, caskets and other morticians, supplies.

259           **Miscellaneous Wood Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wood preservation; in wood turning and in manufacturing wood products not elsewhere classified, including sawdust briquettes. Principal products are beekeepers' and Doultrymen's supplies, excelsior, woodenware (clothespins, washboards, stepladders, pails and tubs) sanitary woodwork and particle board. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cooperage such as barrels, casks, kegs, and other containers made of staves are included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cooperage stock, but not cooperage, are classified in Industry No. 251 - Sawmills, Planing Mills and Shingle Mills.

#### **Major Group 9- Furniture and Fixture Industries**

261           **Household Furniture Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household furniture of all kinds and of all materials. This industry also includes upholstery, cabinet making and furniture repairing shops.

264           **Office Furniture Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing office furniture such as desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets of all kinds and of all materials.

266           **Miscellaneous Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing store furniture and fixtures, public building and professional furniture and fixtures of all kinds and of all materials. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mattresses and springs. Manufacturers of stone furniture are classified in Industry No. 353 - Stone Products Manufacturers.

268           **Electric Lamp and Shade Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric table and floor lamps and shades of all types and of all materials. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric fixtures are included in Industry No. 333 - Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures.

#### **Major Group 10- Paper and Allied Industries**

271           **Pulp and Paper Mills.** - This industry includes pulp mills producing chemical or mechanical woodpulp; and combined pulp and paper mills and paper mills manufacturing newsprint, book and writing papers, Kraft paper, paperboard or building and insulation board. Establishments primarily

engaged in manufacturing converted paper and paperboard products are classified in Industry No. 273 - Paper Box and Bag Manufacturers, or Industry No. 274 - Miscellaneous Paper Converters.

272           **Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing asphalt-saturated shingles and sidings, roofing felts and sheathings, smooth surfaced and mineral-surfaced roll roofing's.

273           **Paper Box and Bag Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing shipping boxes or cases made of corrugated or solid fibreboard; folding or set-up paper or paperboard boxes; paper bags; fibre cans; decorated and fancy covered paperboard boxes; and paper and paperboard containers not elsewhere classified. Many establishments included in this industry produce bags and other containers of synthetic materials and of metal foil.

274           **Miscellaneous Paper Converters.** - Establishments primarily engaged in coating, treating, cutting and otherwise converting paper and paperboard. Many of these establishments also use synthetic materials and metal foil to produce articles similar to those manufactured of paper and paperboard. Important products of establishments classified in this industry are waxed paper, crepe paper, paper napkins, envelopes and stationery, gummed paper, wallpaper, paper plates and cups, mailing tubes.

#### **Major Group 11- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries**

286           **Commercial Printing.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the production of commercial and/or job printing regardless of the printing method or process used (letterpress, including flexographic, planographic or lithographic; intaglio or gravure; stencil printing or silk screen; etc. The following list of printed products is intended to be representative but not complete:

newspapers, periodicals, books, maps, and all other printing done on a job or contract basis for other, individuals or firms; printed office stationery and forms, snap-out sets (carbonized sets or carbonless reproducing sets), continuous forms, calendars, greeting cards, post cards, playing cards, wrappings, tickets, envelopes, tags, seals, labels, stamps (postage, revenue, trading, etc.), engraved stationery, bank notes, stock and bond certificates, catalogues, printed advertising matter, etc.

Establishments primarily engaged in publishing are included in Industry No. 288 - Publishing Only if the publisher does not print his own publications or, in Industry No. 289 - Publishing and Printing if the publisher prints his own publications.

Establishments primarily engaged in providing blueprints and such copying services are included in Industry No. 869 - Miscellaneous Services to Business Management.

287           **Platemaking, Typesetting and Trade Bindery Industry.** - Establishments (trade shops) primarily engaged in providing specialized services to the printing and publishing trades, advertising agencies or others:

the making of **image bearing** photographic films, plates and printers, dies of all types; doing typesetting; making binders or covers, doing hand or machine bindery work and allied post-printing converting or finishing operations.

Establishments primarily engaged in engraving jewelry are classified in Industry No. 695 - Watch and Jewelry Repair Shops, and those primarily engaged in engraving on base metals for purposes other than printing are classified in Industry 392 - Jewelry and Silverware Industry.

288       **Publishing Only.** - This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in publishing only and which do no printing. The term "publishing", as applied in this industry, includes publishing of books, newspapers, periodicals, almanacs, maps, guides and similar products.

289       **Publishing and Printing.** - Establishments primarily engaged in publishing and printing newspapers, periodicals, books, almanacs, maps, guides and the like. Establishments primarily engaged in printing newspapers, magazines, books, etc. for publishers are included in Industry No. 286 - Commercial Printing. Establishments which publish only and do no printing are included in Industry No. 288 - Publishing Only.

#### **Major Group 12- Primary Metal Industries**

291       **Iron and Steel Mills.** - Four main types of establishments are classified in this industry: (1) Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pig iron and ferroalloys. (2) Steel works primarily engaged in manufacturing ingots, steel castings and in continuous casting of steel. (3) Rolling mills primarily engaged in hot and cold rolling of steel into primary shapes. (4) Coke ovens operated in connection with blast furnaces. In some cases the blast furnace, steel mill, rolling mill and coke oven or some combination of the two or more of them are carried on as one integrated operation and the manufacturing processes may be carried on beyond the rolling mill stage.

292       **Steel Pipe and Tube Mills.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing welded and seamless steel pipe and tubing. Establishments primarily engaged in, manufacturing riveted pipe are classified in Industry No. 362 - Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, those primarily engaged in manufacturing cast iron pipe are included in Industry No. 294 - Iron Foundries, and those primarily engaged in manufacturing metal culvert pipe are classified in Industry No. 304 - Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry.

294       **Iron Foundries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing iron castings, including cast iron pipe and fittings.

295       **Smelting and Refining.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the smelting of ores bearing non-ferrous metals and/or the refining of non-ferrous metals. In cases of establishments which conduct smelting or refining operations at the site of the mine, separate reports should be secured, if possible, for the mining and for the smelting or refining operations, except for gold mining. In the case of gold mines, production of bullion at the site of the mine is included with the mining operations in Industry No. 051 - Placer Gold Mines or Industry No. 052 - Gold Quartz Mines.

296           **Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aluminum shapes such as bars, rods, plates, sheets and castings or in manufacturing aluminum powder. Pressure die casting of aluminum is included in Industry No. 298 - Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, n.e.s., and the extraction of aluminum from the ore is classified in Industry No. 295 - Smelting and Refining.

297           **Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing copper and copper alloy shapes such as bars, rods, plates, sheets and castings or in manufacturing bronze powder. Pressure die casting of copper alloys is included in Industry No. 298 - Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, n.e.s., and the extraction of copper from the ore is classified in Industry No. 295 - Smelting and Refining.

298           **Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-ferrous metals such as zinc, tin, lead, nickel and titanium and their alloys in shapes such as bars, rods, plates, sheets and castings. In addition, this industry includes establishments primarily engaged in pressure die casting of all non-ferrous metals and their alloys and those engaged in the recovery of non-ferrous metals from scrap.

**Major Group 13 - Metal Fabricating Industries (except Machinery and Transportation Equipment Industries)**

301           **Boiler and Plate Works.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of heating and power boilers, except cast iron sectional heating boilers, heavy gauge storage tanks, pressure tanks, smokestacks, plate work and similar boiler shop products.

Cast iron sectional heating boilers are classified in Industry No.307 - Heating Equipment Manufacturers.

Some establishments in this industry engage both in the fabrication of the product and its installation. In these cases the establishment is classified on the basis of its principal activity, i.e. either fabricating or installing the product. Establishments installing mainly products of their own manufacture are considered as primarily engaged in fabrication, and are included in this industry, but those primarily engaged in erecting purchased boilers or smokestacks are included in Industry No. 409 - Other Construction. Establishments primarily engaged in fabricating and erecting large storage tanks which must be assembled at the site are included in Industry No. 302 - Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sheet metal tanks are included in Industry No. 304 - Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry.

302           **Fabricated Structural Metal Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in fabrication of heavy steel parts and similar parts of other metals and alloys for structural purposes. Products of this industry include fabricated shapes for bridges, buildings, transmission towers, large tanks and similar structures. Establishments in this industry may erect buildings, bridges, and large tanks as well as fabricate the metal parts but they are primarily engaged in fabrication. Establishments primarily engaged in the erection of buildings, bridges and large tanks

from purchased metal parts are included in Industry No. 421 - Special-Trade Contractors.

- 303        **Ornamental and Architectural Metal Industry** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ornamental metal work, stairs and staircases, fire escapes, grilles, railings, metal windows (including hermetically sealed), doors and frames and metal partitions. Establishments included in this industry may install the products of their own manufacture but they are primarily engaged in fabrication. Establishments primarily engaged in the erection or installation of purchased fabricated metal products are included in Industry No. 421 - Special-Trade Contractors.
- 304        **Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sheet metal products such as bottle caps, heel caps, metal lath and metal boxes. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pressed metal products such as kitchen utensils, hospital and similar utensils and containers. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in coating metal and metal products, such as vitreous enamelware, galvanizing and electro-plating except plating with precious metals (Industry 392). It also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tin cans and other tinware, and sheet metal products such as metal awnings, heating ducts, roofing and eaves trough. Establishments primarily engaged in tinsmithing and sheet metal work on construction projects are classified in Industry No. 421 - Special-Trade Contractors. Establishments primarily engaged in making enameled bathroom fixtures such as bathtubs and basins are included in Industry No. 309 - Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries.
- 305        **Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in drawing wire from rods and in manufacturing nails, spikes, staples, bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, washers, wire fencing, screening, wire cloth, barbed wire, tire chains, uninsulated wire rope and cable, kitchen wire goods and other wire products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing insulated wire and cable are included in Industry No. 338 - Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable.
- 306        **Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing edge and hand tools, cutlery and hardware. Important products of this industry are axes; chisels; dies, including extrusion moulds, and other metal-working tools; hammers, shovels, hoes, rakes, files, saws, builders, hardware, marine hardware, non-electric razors and blades, table and kitchen cutlery and a miscellaneous group of products usually known under the term "hardware" and not elsewhere classified. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bits, drills, except rock drill bits, which are classified in Industry No. 315 - Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers, and other cutting tools for machines or for power-driven hand tools. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of sterling silver or silver-plated cutlery are classified in Industry No. 392 - Jewelry and Silverware Industry, those primarily engaged in the manufacture of machine tools or of power-driven hand tools in Industry No. 315 - Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers, and those primarily engaged in manufacturing machinists, precision tools in Industry No. 391 - Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries.

307           **Beating Equipment Manufacturers.** - Establishments Primarily engaged in manufacturing commercial cooking equipment and major heating apparatus such as furnaces, oil burners, gas burners, steam and hot water heating apparatus and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cast iron sectional heating boilers and convection or cast iron radiators are included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing domestic cooking equipment, electric and non-electric, are classified in Industry No. 332 - Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric and Non-electric).

308           **Machine Shops.** - Machine shops primarily engaged in producing machine parts and equipment, other than complete machines, for the trade. This industry includes machine shops providing custom and repair services. Establishments primarily engaged in rebuilding or remanufacturing automotive engines, transmissions or drives are classified here. Establishments primarily engaged in rebuilding or repairing automotive generators, starter motors and alternators are classified in Industry No.897 - Miscellaneous Repair Shops. Establishments primarily engaged in rebuilding such automotive parts as fuel pumps, water pumps, brake shoes, clutches, solenoids and voltage regulators are classified in Industry No.619 - Wholesalers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories.

309           **Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal Products not elsewhere classified, such as weather stripping, guns, collapsible tubes, machinery fittings, plumbers, goods (including enameled plumbing fixtures), safes and vaults, and forgings such as chains, (except tire chains, see Industry No. 305 - Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers), anchors and axles. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in fabricating bars and rods for reinforcing concrete and those primarily engaged in metal heat-treating.

**Major Group 14- Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)**

311           **Agricultural Implement Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements such as ploughs, threshing machines, binders, fertilizing machinery, milking machines and mowing machines. The industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tractors. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing truck tractors for highway use are classified in Industry No. 323 - Motor Vehicle Manufacturers. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial tractors for handling materials in industrial plants, depots and docks are classified in Industry No. 315 - Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hand tools, such as hoes, rakes, and shovels are classified in Industry No. 306 - Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers.

315           **Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery and equipment designed particularly for use in construction and mining operations including earth moving machinery and equipment, and earth and rock boring and drilling equipment including rock drill bits; establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing other special-industry machinery except agricultural machinery, including such products as textile machinery, pulp and paper machinery, printing machinery and food-processing machinery; establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery and equipment not designed for use in any particular industry or classified elsewhere,

including such products as marine engines, general-purpose engines, pumping equipment, equipment for the transmission of mechanical power, ventilating, exhaust and dust collecting equipment, conveyor systems, elevators and lifting and hoisting machinery. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial tractors for handling materials in industrial plants, depots and docks are included here. Included also are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing woodworking machinery and in manufacturing machine tools which are power-driven machines employing a cutting tool for work on metal. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bits, drills and other cutting tools for machines or for power-driven hand tools are included in Industry No. 306 - Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers.

316           **Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric and non-electric commercial refrigerating equipment such as display cases, counters, and frozen food storage cabinets; and refrigeration units for installation in custom or built-in refrigeration facilities. The industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing self-contained air conditioning units, except window type, and air conditioning equipment for installation in custom and built-in air conditioning systems.

318           **Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing office and store machinery such as typewriters, cash registers, coin operated vending machines, mechanical computing machines, and scales and balances. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic computers, data processors and related control devices are included here.

#### **Major Group 15- Transportation Equipment Industries**

321           **Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing aeroplanes, gliders, balloons and aircraft parts, such as engines, propellers and pontoons. Aircraft repair is included in this industry, as are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing parts for guided missiles and space vehicles. The manufacture of aeronautical instruments is classified in Industry No.391 - Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries, except for electronic navigational equipment, which is classified in Industry No. 335 - Communications Equipment Manufacturers, Air cushioned vehicles are classified in Industry No. 329 - Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers.

323           **Motor Vehicle Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing or assembling complete motor vehicles such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, trucks, and special purpose motor vehicles such as ambulances and taxicabs.

324           **Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing truck and bus bodies but not manufacturing complete trucks or buses. Included are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing truck trailers and tractor-type bus trailers, as well as those primarily engaged in manufacturing trailers for attachment to passenger cars.

325           **Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle parts, except truck and

bus bodies, and accessories for use on motor vehicles, such as engines, brakes, clutches, axles, gears, transmissions, wheels, frames, radiators, springs, automobile hardware, heaters, horns, and mirrors. The manufacture of tires and tubes is classified in Industry No. 162 - Rubber Products Industries, automobile glass in Industry No. 356 - Glass and Glass Products Manufacturers; automobile fabric accessories in Industry No. 188 - Automobile Fabric Accessories Industry; and batteries in Industry 339 - Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products.

326           **Railroad Rolling Stock Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in building and rebuilding locomotives of any type or gauge and railroad cars (including frames and parts) for freight and passenger service.

327           **Shipbuilding and Repair.** - Establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing all types of ships of more than 5 tons displacement.

328           **Boatbuilding and Repair.** - Establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing all types of boats. This industry, for the most part, handles the smaller type of craft, such as motorboats, sailboats, rowboats, lifeboats and canoes.

329           **Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing transportation equipment not elsewhere classified, including snow mobiles, air-cushioned vehicles and animal-drawn vehicles including sleighs, as well as parts for any vehicles included.

#### **Major Group 16- Electrical Products Industries**

331           **Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing small electrical appliances such as vacuum cleaners, fans, toasters, irons and water heaters. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household refrigerators and farm and home freezers; domestic cooking and heating stoves; domestic laundry equipment and sewing machines are classified in Industry No. 332 - Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric and Non-electric).

332           **Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric and Non-electric).** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household type appliances and machines such as stoves; refrigerators, home and farm freezers; window type air conditioning units; laundry equipment and sewing machines. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing small household electric appliances are classified in Industry No. 331 - Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances.

333           **Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric lighting fixtures. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric table and floor lamps and shades are classified in Industry No. 268 - Electric Lamp and Shade Manufacturers.

334           **Manufacturers of Household Radio and Television Receivers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television receiving sets. The industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing record playing, tape playing and recording equipment and parts. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing records,

tapes and other media for recording vocal or instrumental performances are classified in Industry No. 399 - Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, n. e. s.

335           **Communications Equipment Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television transmitters, radar equipment, closed circuit television equipment, electronic navigational aids, public address apparatus, and the related parts and equipment. Included are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing telephone and telegraph equipment and parts or electric and electronic signaling apparatus. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic control panels and similar devices. Repair and overhaul of electronic equipment, except household equipment, is classified here.

336           **Manufacturers of Electrical industrial Equipment.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric motors, generators and other electric power equipment for use in the generation, transmission and utilization of electric energy. Important products of this industry are steam turbine generator sets, motors, except railway, motor vehicle and aircraft, generators, transformers, switchgear, pole-line hardware, lightning arresters, electric welding equipment, electric meters. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric wire and cable are in Industry No. 338 - Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable.

338           **Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electric wire and cable both insulated or armoured and non-insulated. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing non-electric wire and wire products are included in Industry No. 305 - Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers.

339           **Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electrical products not elsewhere classified, such as electric light bulbs and tubes (light sources) of all kinds such as incandescent filament lamps, vapor and fluorescent lamps, photoflash and photoflood lamps; wiring devices; panel-boards (distribution, lighting and residential types); low voltage switchboards; carbon or graphite electrodes; conduit and fittings. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing storage and primary batteries including wet and dry batteries are classified here. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic computers, data processors and related control devices are classified in Industry No. 318 - Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, and those primarily engaged in manufacturing lighting fixtures are classified in Industry No. 333 - Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures.

#### **Major Group 17- Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries**

351           **Clay Products Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clay brick; roofing, floor and wall ceramic tile; sewer pipe, and other structural clay products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clay products such as pottery, chinaware, and porcelain insulators are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing clay refractories are included in Industry No. 359 - Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries.

- 352           **Cement Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hydraulic cement, including Portland, natural masonry and pozzolana cements.
- 353           **Stone Products Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in cutting, shaping and finishing stone for building and other purposes. Important products of this industry include monuments and tombstones, dimension stone for buildings, slate blackboards and stone furniture. Establishments that quarry stone and do some shaping and finishing are classified in Industry No. 083 - Stone Quarries. Establishments primarily engaged in buying and selling monuments and tombstones, even though they do some lettering and finishing, are classified in either Industry No.629 - Wholesalers, n.e.s. or Industry No. 699 - Retail Stores, n.e.s.
- 354           **Concrete Products Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing concrete products such as building blocks, brick, sewer pipe, tanks, poles, septic tanks. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sand-lime brick and blocks are included. Contractors engaged in concrete construction work are classified in Division 6 - Construction Industry, and establishments primarily engaged in mixing and delivering ready-mix concrete are classified in Industry No. 355 - Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers.
- 355           **Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in mixing and delivering ready-mix concrete.
- 356           **Glass and Glass Products Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing flat glass; plate glass; glass containers; glassware; glass ovenware; glass brick; fibrous glass products except insulation and textile fabrics; mirrors; stained, leaded and ornamented glass; glass novelties and other articles made from glass. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in etching or painting glass or glassware. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing optical lenses and ophthalmic lenses are classified in Industry No. 391 - Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries. Establishments primarily engaged in spinning glass yarns or weaving glass fabrics are classified in Industry No. 183 - Man-made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth Mills.
- 357           **Abrasives Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing abrasive grinding wheels of emery, carborundurn and other natural or artificial materials; abrasive sticks, stones, bricks, paper and cloths and buffing and polishing wheels. This industry includes the manufacture of primary abrasive materials such as fused alumina and silicon carbide.
- 358           **Lime Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing quicklime and hydrated lime.
- 359           **Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified, such as refractories, clay and non Clay gypsum products; mineral Wool Products; asbestos products; mica products; expanded vermiculite; expanded perlite; roofing granules and dead-burned dolomite. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing petroleum and coal products are classified in Major Group 18 - Petroleum and Coal Products Industries.

### Major Group 18- Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

365           **Petroleum Refineries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in refining crude petroleum and in producing gasoline, fuel oils, lubricating oils, illuminating oils and other petroleum products. The industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in blending lubricating oils and greases which they have purchased.

369           **Miscellaneous Petroleum and Coal Products Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing petroleum and coal products not elsewhere classified, such as briquettes, road emulsions and roofing compounds. This industry also includes coking plants operated as separate establishments and not as a subsidiary activity in iron and steel or chemical plants.

### Major Group 19- Chemical and Chemical Products Industries

372           **Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mixed fertilizers, including custom mixing. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chemicals, which, in addition to their use as fertilizer materials also have other important industrial uses, e.g. ammonium nitrate, are classified in Industry No.378 - Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals.

373           **Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing synthetic resins in such forms as powders, granules, flakes or liquids, or in compounding synthetic resins into moulding compounds. These establishments may manufacture such products as plastic film and sheet, extrusions and the like from resins of their own manufacture. Establishments primarily engaged in moulding, extruding and other wise shaping plastics materials or articles from resins manufactured elsewhere are classified in Industry No.165 - Plastics Fabricating Industry, n.e.s. Those Primarily engaged in the extrusion of synthetic textile filaments are classified in Industry No. 183 - Man-made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth Mills, Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chemicals for use in making synthetic resins are classified in Industry No. 378 - Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals.

374           **Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing drugs and medicines. This industry includes manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines; veterinary medicines; vitamin products; cod liver oil; arid biological products, such as antitoxins, bacterins, serums, vaccines; as well as establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing antibiotics. Establishments primarily engaged in grinding drugs and herbs are also included.

375           **Paint and Varnish Manufacturers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels and shellac. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products such as putty, filler, oil stain, and thinner.

376           **Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soap in any form, synthetic detergents, cleansers, washing powders and cleaning preparations, including scouring powders and hand cleansers. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing household laundry bleaches and blueing.

377           **Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing Perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, toothpaste and other toilet preparations.

378           **Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing basic industrial inorganic chemicals such as acids, alkalis, salts, compressed gases and other inorganic compounds or in manufacturing industrial organic chemicals by chemical processes. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dry colors, pigments, white leads, lead oxides, iron oxides and titanium dioxide and in manufacturing dyes. Included also are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing synthetic rubber, superphosphates or compressed organic gases, except petroleum gases. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coke are classified in Industry No. 291 - Iron and Steel Mills or Industry No.369 - Miscellaneous Petroleum and Coal Products Industries; petroleum refineries are classified in Industry No.365 - Petroleum Refineries; establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing synthetic resins are classified in Industry No. 373 - Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins; establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mixed fertilizers are classified in Industry No.372 - Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers.

379           **Miscellaneous Chemical Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chemical products not elsewhere classified such as explosives, ammunition, insecticides, germicides, inks, matches, adhesives, polishes and dressings. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in coal tar distillation or wood distillation. Included also are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing deodorants and disinfectants for household, institutional or industrial use; sweeping compounds and dry cleaning preparations.

**Major Group 20- Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries**

391           **Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing professional and scientific instruments, including surveyors, nautical, navigational, except electronic, and aeronautical instruments; barometers; thermometers; drafting instruments; lenses; photographic equipment and supplies; instruments for laboratory work and scientific research., surgical, dental and medical instruments; mechanical measuring instruments; and surgical and orthopedic appliances and supplies, such as artificial limbs, arch supports, and artificial teeth and including establishments of dental mechanics (dental laboratories) making dentures, bridges, inlays and other dental restorations on specifications from dentists. This industry includes establishments manufacturing clocks, watches, chronometers and other timing instruments as well as establishments primarily engaged in assembling clocks and watches or in manufacturing watch materials and parts. Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale or retail dealing in watches, clocks, ophthalmic or orthopedic appliances which do some assembling or lens grinding are included in Division 8 - Trade. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing electronic computers, data processors and related control devices are included in Industry No.318 - Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers.

392           **Jewelry and Silverware Industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing articles of precious metals with or without precious

stones, including articles plated with precious metals. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in rolling precious metals or making precious metal alloys as well as those primarily engaged in lapidary work and cutting and polishing diamonds. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing costume jewelry are included.

393           **Sporting Goods and Toy Industries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sporting and athletic goods, such as bicycles; fishing tackle; golf and tennis equipment; baseball, football and boxing equipment; skates and equipment for other sports. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing toys of all kinds such as tricycles, dolls, wagons, sleighs, and games.

397           **Signs and Displays industry.** - Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing signs and displays including electric signs and neon signs. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing displays of the statuary type such as mannequins or representations of parts of the body are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in sign painting and lettering are included in Industry No.862 - Advertising Services.

399           **Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in recording and duplicating, or in duplicating only, such articles as records, tapes, wires and other media for recording vocal or instrumental performances; in dressing and dyeing furs; and in manufacturing pianos, organs, stringed instruments, wind instruments and percussion instruments; fountain pens and parts, ball point pens, lead and mechanical pencils, crayons; carbon paper, stencil paper, inked ribbons and other typewriter supplies; jewelry cases and instrument cases; art goods, statuary, except wood, stone or concrete; feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; hair, bristles and hair goods; brooms, brushes and mops; umbrellas and canes; tobacco pipes and cigarette holders; floor tile or sheet flooring of vinyl or other synthetic resins, vinyl-asbestos, or linoleum; leatherette, oilcloth and other coated fabrics including water repellent fabrics except rubberized; buttons; beauty shop and barber shop equipment; venetian blinds; models and patterns of all materials, except extrusion moulds; rubber and metal stamps and stencils; candles; artificial ice; and many other small articles and novelties not included in other classes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radios, television sets and record, tape or similar players, are classified in Industry No. 334 - Manufacturers of Household Radio and Television Receivers. Extrusion moulds are classified in Industry No.306 - Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers.

## **DIVISION 6 - CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY**

### **Major Group 1- General Contractors**

This group includes general contractors primarily engaged in the construction of buildings, highways, or heavy construction such as marine installations, dams, and hydroelectric plants. Establishments that do some construction work but are primarily engaged in another activity such as utility operation, manufacturing, or mining, are classified according to their principal activity.

404           **Building Construction.** - General contractors primarily engaged in the construction of buildings including houses, farm buildings, public buildings, industrial and commercial buildings; or in building alterations and repairs. Establishments primarily engaged in speculative building are included in this industry.

406           **Highway, Bridge and Street Construction.** - General contractors primarily engaged in the construction and repair of highways, grade separations, streets, bridges, viaducts, and airports. Establishments primarily engaged in highway or street maintenance, e.g. tarring, sprinkling, filling potholes, snow removal, are included in Industry No. 516 - Highway and Bridge Maintenance.

409           **Other Construction.** - General contractors primarily engaged in the construction of such projects as water-works, gas mains, sewers, hydro-electric plants, transmission lines, telephone lines, power canals, dams, dikes, harbours and canals (including dredging), docks and piers, other marine construction, radio towers, railway right of way and structures and other construction projects, not elsewhere classified.

#### **Major Group 2- Special-Trade Contractors**

421           **Special-Trade Contractors.** - Special-trade contractors primarily engaged in construction work. Special-trade contractors perform only part of the work covered by a contract taken by a general contractor. In all instances a subcontractor working on part of a project is classified in this industry as is jobbing trade work performed directly for owners. Special-trade contractors are often engaged in repair and maintenance work, done at site, on buildings of all types. However, maintenance or repair work done by maintenance staffs in the full-time employ of the establishments on whose premises the work is being done, is excluded and such maintenance employees are classified as Dart of the main establishment. Establishments primarily engaged in some other activity such as the fabrication of structural steel parts but which also erect the steel on the site, are classified in accordance with their principal activity. Special-trade contractors classified in this industry include those engaged in bricklaying, carpentry, cement work, electrical work, lathing, plastering, stucco work, painting, decorating, plumbing, heating, air conditioning installations, roofing, sheet metal work, tiling, marble and stone work, terrazzo work, steel erection, excavating, flooring, glazing, insulation of buildings, weather stripping, demolition of buildings, water well drilling.

### **DIVISION 7- TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND OTHER UTILITIES**

#### **Major Group 1- Transportation**

501           **Air Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the transportation of passengers, freight, express or mail by air, and in operating fixed-wing aircraft or helicopters for hire with crew. Excluded from this industry are establishments primarily engaged in providing non-transportation services related to a single industry by means of aircraft, such as: contract crop dusting (Industry No. 021 - Services Incidental to Agriculture); forestry patrol, fire inspection, fire fighting (Industry No. 039 - Forestry Services); fishing inspection and

protection services (Industry No. 045-Fishery Services); construction of transmission and telephone lines, radio, television and other towers (Industry No. 409 - Other Construction); geophysical surveys, other aerial surveys and aerial photography (Industry No. 864 - Engineering and Scientific Services).

502           **Services Incidental to Air Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating and maintaining civil airports, flying schools and clubs, or facilities for servicing aircraft including inspection and maintenance while in service. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in aircraft leasing without crew or in the provision of live storage for aircraft. Establishments primarily engaged in overhauling or rebuilding aircraft or aircraft engines are included in Industry No. 321 - Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Manufacturers; establishments primarily engaged in the repair and overhaul of electronic equipment in Industry No.335 - Communications Equipment Manufacturers and establishments primarily engaged in operating airport limousine services in Industry No.519 - Other Transportation.

503           **Railway Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of railways for the transport of freight and passengers. This includes interurban railways but excludes street railways. Transportation and express services are classified in this industry along with maintenance of way and structures and establishments primarily engaged in operating railroad terminal facilities. Excluded from this industry are establishments operated by railway companies and primarily engaged in providing telegraph service (Industry No. 545 - Telegraph and Cable Systems); hotels (Industry No. 881 - Hotels and Motels); water transport (Industry No. 504 - Water Transport); and shops for the building and major overhauling of railway rolling stock (Industry No. 326 - Railroad Rolling Stock Industry). Establishments primarily engaged in railway construction are classified in Industry No. 409 - Other Construction.

504           **Water Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of vessels for the transportation of freight and passengers whether overseas or on inland and inter coastal waterways. This industry also includes water transportation of a local nature, such as the operation of ferries across rivers or in harbours; the operation of lighters and other harbour vessels and marine towing and tugboat services.

505           **Services Incidental to Water Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing services incidental to water transport, such as the operation and maintenance of piers, docks, wharves and associated facilities for hire; stevedoring; salvaging; steamship agencies, and canals. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in supplying pilot service. Establishments primarily engaged in operating lighthouses, or in carrying out hydrographic surveys are included in Industry No. 909 - Other Federal Administration.

506           **Moving and Storage, Used Goods, Uncrated.** - Establishments primarily engaged in packing, transporting, and storing used household goods and any ancillary services elated to this function. This includes the local and long distance movement of used household goods and the storage incidental to this activity whether it is of a long term or in-transit nature.

507           **Other Truck Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of local and long distance trucking, transfer and related

services with the exception of those establishments engaged principally in the transportation of used uncrated goods. This industry includes contract truckers even though their equipment may be highly specialized.

- 508           **Bus Transport, Interurban and Rural.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating interurban bus and coach lines. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in operating a central bus terminal for several bus lines.
- 509           **Urban Transit Systems.** - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing urban and suburban transportation whether by electric railway, trolley coach, bus, or subway. Urban transit systems may also include ferries and any other means of transport forming part of an integrated system of urban passenger transport.
- 512           **Taxicab Operations.** - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing passenger transportation by automobiles not operated on a regular route or between fixed terminals. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services for taxicab owners. These services may include telephone and radiotelephone operations as well as maintenance and repair services for the members. Establishments primarily engaged in renting cars with driver and in operating limousines to airports or stations are included in Industry No. 519 - Other Transportation.
- 515           **Pipeline Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating pipelines for the transport of goods including crude oil, natural gas and gasoline. This industry is not restricted to establishments transporting petroleum products but it includes establishments primarily engaged in operating pipelines regardless of the commodity transported.
- 516           **Highway and Bridge Maintenance.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the operation and maintenance of fixed facilities for motor vehicle transportation such as highways, bridges and tunnels. Separate terminal facilities are included with the related industry such as taxicab operations, truck transport, and bus transport. Establishments primarily engaged in highway and street construction and repair are classified in Industry No. 406 - Highway, Bridge and Street Construction.
- 517           **Miscellaneous Services Incidental to Transport.** - Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing services incidental to transportation, such as tourist agencies, forwarding, packing, crating, inspection and weighing services. Included are establishments primarily engaged in operating parking lots and garages for live storage of automobiles. Dead storage of automobiles is included in Industry No. 527 - Other Storage and Warehousing. Government travel agencies are included in Industry No. 909 - Other Federal Administration or Industry No. 931 - Provincial Administration.
- 519           **Other Transportation.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing transportation services not elsewhere classified. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in operating air-cushioned vehicles; sight seeing buses, boats or aircraft; automobiles for hire with driver, limousines to airports or stations, ambulances, school buses, and animal-drawn vehicles for the transport of passengers or freight. Establishments primarily engaged in renting automobiles or trucks without driver are included in Industry No. 894 - Automobile and Truck Rental.

### Major Group 2- Storage

524       **Grain Elevators.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating country elevators or terminal elevators for the storage of grain. Country grain elevators under contract to the Canadian Wheat Board and which, therefore, do not sell grain on their own account, are included in this industry. The industry also includes establishments of the Board of Grain Commissioners primarily engaged in operating grain elevators. Establishments primarily engaged in buying and selling grain, whether operated by the Board of Grain Commissioners or not, are classified in Industry No. 602 - Wholesalers of Farm Products.

527       **Other Storage and Warehousing.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating general merchandise ware houses, cold storage or other storage facilities except the storage of used uncrated goods. Warehouses and storage facilities operated as an ancillary activity by establishments primarily engaged in another line of business are not included in this industry, but are classified according to the principal activity of the establishment concerned. Establishments primarily engaged in the transportation and storage of used uncrated goods are classified in Industry No. 506 - Moving and Storage, Used Goods, Uncrated.

### Major Group 3- Communication

543       **Radio and Television Broadcasting.** - Establishments primarily engaged in radio and television broadcasting and in the operation of radio and television broadcasting studios for the purpose of broadcasting programs of entertainment, news, talks and the like. This industry includes broadcasting systems such as those operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and privately owned stations and networks providing a broadcasting service similar to that of the CBC. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in operating closed circuit radio or television systems providing a variety of programs, such as those broadcast by the CBC, to particular subscribers. Establishments primarily engaged in broadcasting messages for a fee are included in Industry No. 545 - Telegraph and Cable Systems. Establishments primarily engaged in operating closed circuit television or radio systems to provide a communication service are included in Industry No. 545 - Telegraph and Cable Systems, whereas those providing such service to assist particular industrial processes are included in Industry No. 869 - Miscellaneous Services to Business Management.

544       **Telephone Systems.** - Establishments, whether owned by governments or not, primarily engaged in providing telephone service which sometimes includes the construction of telephone lines. These systems often include maintenance of equipment and lines and the operation of schools for training of operators.

545       **Telegraph and Cable Systems.** - Establishments primarily engaged in transmitting messages by telegraph, cable or wireless for a fee. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in providing Teletype service, Wirephoto service, or a system of co-axial cables for closed circuit communication systems.

548       **Post Office.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating a postal service. In the main this industry contains establishments of the

post office operated by the Government of Canada, but it includes also establishments (including individuals working alone) primarily engaged in carrying on one or more functions of the postal service on a contract basis, e.g. rural mail carriers or postmasters.

#### **Major Group 4- Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities**

- 572           **Electric Power.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, whether owned by governments or not. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the generation and transmission of electric power even if all or almost all of the power is used in a particular manufacturing, mining, or other plant. An establishment primarily engaged in building a hydro-electric generating station, including dams and other heavy construction work, is included in Industry No. 409 - Other Construction, whether or not it is owned by a company engaged in the generation and transmission of electric power.
- 574           **Gas Distribution.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the distribution of natural or manufactured gas through a system of mains. Establishments included in this industry may also manufacture their own gas. The operation of natural gas wells is included in Industry No.064 - Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry. Establishments primarily engaged in operating pipelines for transport of natural gas are included in Industry No. 515 - Pipeline Transport.
- 576           **Water Systems.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the processing and distribution of water for household and other purposes. Establishments included in this industry are often known as Water Boards or Water Commissions and are often associated with local governments. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in distributing water for irrigation.
- 579           **Other Utilities.** - Establishments primarily engaged in producing and distributing steam, in garbage or sewage disposal, or in operating a utility not elsewhere classified.

### **DIVISION 8 - TRADE**

#### **Major Group 1- Wholesale Trade**

Establishments in wholesale trade are primarily engaged in buying merchandise for resale to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; to other wholesalers; or in acting as agents in connection with such transactions. Sales to farmers of farm supplies and equipment such as feeds, fertilizers, seeds and machinery are considered as wholesale sales. Sales to farmers as household consumers of such items as food, clothing, and household equipment, are considered to be retail sales. Thus, establishments primarily engaged in buying for resale such commodities as office equipment, store equipment, lumber and building materials, farm machinery and equipment, fuel oil, coal and similar products sold wholly or mainly to other business concerns, are considered to be wholesalers. In order to determine whether a particular dealer (such as a hardware dealer) is a whole saler or retailer, it is

necessary to ascertain what proportion of his sales during the appropriate period was made to customers other than household consumers.

For purposes of industrial classification, wholesale establishments are classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold. Wholesalers are sometimes classified also by type of operation, but this classification is independent of the industrial classification. Some surveys, however, cover only certain types and although they may use the standard industrial classes for this more limited coverage, the resulting data are not comparable with those based upon complete coverage. The types of operation categories are as follows:

Wholesale Merchants  
Manufacturers, Sales Branches and Offices  
Assemblers of Primary Products  
Agents and Brokers

For a description of these types, see Appendix 2 page 79 of this manual.

- 602        **Wholesalers of Farm Products.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in livestock, grain, raw leaf tobacco, and other farm products such as nursery stock, raw furs, hides and skins, raw wool and mohair, raw cotton, sugar, crude rubber, cocoa beans, etc. This industry includes the Canadian Wheat Board, grain brokers, and country grain elevators except those under contract to the Canadian Wheat Board. Terminal elevators and those country elevators under contract to the Canadian Wheat Board are included in Industry No. 524 - Grain Elevators.
- 606        **Wholesalers of Coal and Coke.** - Establishments primarily engaged in dealing in coal, coke, briquettes and related fuel, whether the sales are made to business or household consumers.
- 608        **Wholesalers of Petroleum Products.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, engine distillate, and related products. Establishments primarily engaged in dealing in fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases are classified in this industry, regardless of whether their sales are chiefly to business or household consumers.
- 611        **Wholesalers of Paper and Paper Products.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in paper, including newsprint and paper products; stationery and stationery supplies; office and school supplies, except furniture and office machines.
- 612        **Wholesalers of General Merchandise.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in a diversified line of merchandise of which hardware, foods, clothing, and sporting goods, toys and games tend to be the most important, but no one line is sufficiently important to constitute a primary activity.
- 614        **Wholesalers of Food.** - Establishments primarily engaged in Wholesale dealing in a specialty line of foods, or in any combination of dairy products, poultry products, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, groceries, meat, meat products, fish, fish products, biscuits, other bakery products, breakfast cereals, canned foods, tea, coffee, spices, cocoa, flour, sugar, confectionery, soft drinks, frozen or frosted foods, or other foods or food products.

- 615           **Wholesalers of Tobacco Products.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and other tobacco products. Wholesalers of cured tobacco are included but wholesalers of raw leaf tobacco are classified in Industry No. 602 - Wholesalers of Farm Products.
- 616           **Wholesalers of Drugs and Toilet Preparations.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in proprietary and patent medicines, pharmaceuticals, druggists, sundries, cosmetics, toiletries, toilet preparations, and toilet soap. Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in chemicals, laundry soap, detergents, and cleansers are included in Industry No. 629 - Wholesalers, n.e.s.
- 617           **Wholesalers of Apparel and Dry Goods.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in clothing, furnishings, accessories, hats, furs, footwear, dry goods, piece goods, and notions.
- 618           **Wholesalers of Household Furniture and Furnishings.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in household furniture; carpets, rugs and other floor coverings; blankets, curtains, draperies, linens, china, crockery and glassware. Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in office and professional furniture are classified to Industry No. 623 - Wholesalers of Machinery and Equipment, n.e.s.
- 619           **Wholesalers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in motor vehicles, motor vehicle accessories and parts, including tires. Included are establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in garage and service station equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in rebuilding fuel pumps, water pumps, brake shoes, clutches, solenoids and voltage regulators or in servicing gasoline pumps and other service station equipment are also classified here, as are establishments, primarily engaged in rebuilding, recapping, retreading or vulcanizing tires.
- 621           **Wholesalers of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies.** - Establishments primarily engaged in whole sale dealing in electric power equipment such as generators, transformers, electric motors and electrical instruments; household electrical appliances, equipment and accessories; radios, television sets and related equipment; wiring devices and other electrical supplies. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in electronic data processing equipment, electronic intercommunication equipment or electronic navigational devices.
- 622           **Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in new or used farm machinery, farm implements, tractors, and other farm equipment and parts. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in selling this equipment directly to farmers as well as those selling to equipment dealers. Included are establishments primarily engaged in repair of farm machinery, implements, tractors, and the like. Garden and lawn tractors and equipment are also included here.
- 623           **Wholesalers of Machinery and Equipment, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in all kinds of new and used machinery, equipment and supplies not included in other wholesale industries. Establishments classified in this industry include those primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in office equipment and furniture

including office machines, commercial machinery and equipment, construction machinery and equipment, mining and oil refining machinery and equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, professional equipment and supplies, service machinery and equipment, transportation machinery, vehicles and equipment except motor vehicles, optical and ophthalmic goods, and other miscellaneous machinery, equipment and supplies not elsewhere classified. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the repair of business, institutional and professional furniture, equipment and machinery, except electronic equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in electronic navigational equipment, electronic intercommunication equipment, electronic data processing equipment and the like are included in Industry No. 621 - Wholesalers of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies.

624           **Wholesalers of Hardware, Plumbing and Heating Equipment.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in any combination of the basic lines of hardware such as builders' hardware, heavy hardware, shelf and light hardware, tools and cutlery; plumbing and non-electric heating equipment such as stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces, gas appliances and supplies, oil burners, and plumbing fixtures. This industry includes wholesalers of air conditioning equipment except those primarily engaged in handling the small window-type of air conditioning unit which are included in Industry No. 621 - Wholesalers of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies.

625           **Wholesalers of Metal and Metal Products, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in metals and metal products not included in other wholesale industry. Establishments included here are those primarily engaged in handling products such as structural shapes and plates, bars, rods, sheet metal, wire and wire products, pipe and tubes. Included also are establishments primarily engaged in handling non-ferrous metals and metal work, as well as those primarily engaged in handling metal concentrates and ores. Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in metal machinery and equipment are classified in either Industry No. 621, Industry No. 622, or Industry No. 623; in hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment, in Industry No. 624; and in building materials, in Industry No. 626.

626           **Wholesalers of Lumber and Building Materials.** - Establishments primarily engaged in dealing in lumber, plywood, millwork, and planing mill products; metal siding, sash and doors; roofing materials; sand, gravel, brick, tile, cement and other building materials, whether their sales are chiefly to business or household consumers. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in glass, paints, varnishes, wallpaper, and other decorating supplies. Establishments primarily engaged in mixing and delivering ready-mixed concrete are included in Industry No. 355 - Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers.

627           **Wholesalers of Scrap and Waste Materials.** - Establishments primarily engaged in assembling, breaking up, sorting and selling all kinds of scrap, junk, and waste materials such as iron and steel scrap, other metal scrap, waste paper, rags, rubber, bottles.

629           **Wholesalers, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale dealing in a commodity or class of commodities not elsewhere classified, such as toys, novelties, and fireworks; amusement and sporting goods, photographic equipment and supplies; alcoholic beverages; industrial

chemicals, laundry soaps, detergents and cleansers; farm supplies (feeds, fertilizers, seeds), pulp wood and other forest products; musical instruments and accessories; jewelry, clocks and watches; books, periodicals and newspapers; second-hand goods except machinery and automotive equipment or scrap and waste; and other miscellaneous commodities such as leather and leather goods, cordage, twine, brushes. For purposes such as the Population Census, this industry also includes manufacturers, agents not otherwise reported, as well as jobbers, wholesalers, importers, and exporters not otherwise reported.

### **Major Group 2- Retail Trade**

Establishments included in retail trade are those primarily engaged in retail dealing, i.e., buying commodities for resale to the general public for personal or household consumption and in providing related services such as installation and repair. In general, retail establishments are classified by kind of business according to the principal lines of commodities sold and services provided. Processing which is incidental or subordinate to the selling activity is sometimes carried on in retail stores, e.g., tea blending or spice grinding in food stores. Ancillary units are associated with some kinds of retail establishments, e.g., warehouses or garages operated by department or chain stores.

Establishments such as farm machinery dealers and dealers in farm supplies which sell to the farmer as a farm operator are considered to be in wholesale trade but those which sell to farmers as household consumers, e.g., food or apparel stores are included in retail trade. Similarly, lumber and building materials dealers, fuel dealers and sellers of office furniture, machines and equipment; industrial machinery; commercial and professional furniture, machinery and equipment, are classified as wholesale because they sell mainly to other businesses.

631        **Food Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in bread and other bakery products, candy and confectionery, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, groceries, meats, tea, coffee, spices, health foods or other specialized food lines. The type of retail store known as a "delicatessen" is included. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing and selling food specialties (fried chicken, doughnuts, pizzas, soft ice cream and the like) for off-premises consumption are deemed to be restaurants and included in Industry No. 886, Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns. Retail bakeries included in this industry are those that sell mainly purchased goods. Bakeshops, which sell mainly products of their own manufacture, are included in Industry No. 107 - Bakery Products Industries. Establishments primarily engaged in pasteurizing and bottling fresh milk are included in Industry No. 104 - Dairy Products Industry, even though they sell the milk at retail. Thus, the retailers of milk included in this industry are those that buy and sell pasteurized milk.

642        **General Merchandise Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in a wide range of commodities including apparel, dry goods, furniture, home furnishings and appliances, food products, hardware, etc. At least three of the main lines of apparel, hardware, and house furnishings should be carried with no one line exceeding 50 per cent of total sales. Included in this industry are stores known as department stores, variety stores, and other general line stores; in the latter group

are country general stores where food is often a large item, and city general merchandise stores where no food is sold.

652           **Tire, Battery and Accessories Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in new or used tires, tubes, batteries, and other automotive parts and accessories. Some establishments included here are known as "home and auto supply stores". Installation, repair and replacement may also be done by these establishments, but establishments primarily engaged in automotive repair are classified in Industry No. 658 - Motor Vehicle Repair Shops, and establishments primarily engaged in tire retreading, recapping, rebuilding or vulcanizing are classified in Industry No. 619 - Wholesalers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories.

654           **Gasoline Service Stations.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in gasoline, lubricating oils and greases. These establishments are sometimes known as filling stations or service stations. They may do some repair. Included are establishments primarily engaged in washing and polishing automobiles, as well as establishments primarily engaged in providing motor vehicle towing service.

656           **Motor Vehicle Dealers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in new and used automobiles and trucks. Such establishments usually have departments engaged in motor vehicle repair and often include service station facilities. Establishments primarily engaged in motor vehicle repair are classified in Industry No. 658 - Motor Vehicle Repair Shops; establishments primarily engaged in providing service station facilities are classified in Industry No. 654 - Gasoline Service Stations.

658           **Motor Vehicle Repair Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the repair of motor vehicles; auto body work and painting, front end alignment, frame straightening, brake repair, carburetor repair, ignition system repair or exhaust system repair. Repair shops owned and operated by concerns for their own use and not offering their services to the general public are excluded. They are classified with the main establishment. Establishments (filling stations and service stations) primarily engaged in retail dealing in gasoline and oil are classified to Industry No. 654 - Gasoline Service Stations. Establishments primarily engaged in repairing tractors and farm implements are included in Industry No. 622 - Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment.

663           **Shoe Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in men's, women's, children's, and infants, footwear of leather, rubber, or other materials. Establishments primarily engaged in boot and shoe repair are classified in Industry No. 871 - Shoe Repair Shops.

665           **Men's Clothing Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in men's and boys, overcoats, suits, work clothing, haberdashery and other apparel and furnishings. Establishments primarily engaged in custom tailoring, including tailors working alone without paid employees, are also classified here.

667           **Women's Clothing Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in women's coats, suits, dresses, lingerie, hosiery, millinery and other apparel and accessories. Establishments primarily engaged in dressmaking (including dressmakers who work at home or in the homes of their employers) are classified in Industry No. 879 - Miscellaneous Personal Services.

- 669           **Clothing and Dry Goods Stores, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in children's clothing, a combination of men's, women's and children's clothing, i.e. family clothing stores, or dry goods, piece goods, and notions.
- 673           **Hardware Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in any combination of the basic lines of hardware, such as tools and builders, hardware. Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in house-wares and cutlery are classified in Industry No. 676 - Household Furniture and Appliance Stores.
- 676           **Household Furniture and Appliance Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in new or used household furniture and furnishings including floor coverings, curtains and draperies; linens; china and crockery; house-wares and cutlery; stoves, radios, television sets, and electrical appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and toasters. Antique shops are included.
- 678           **Radio, Television, and Electrical Appliance Repair Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the repair of radios, television sets, and similar equipment or in repairing household electrical appliances.
- 681           **Drug Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in drugs, pharmaceuticals, toilet preparations, cosmetics, and drug sundries. Included are establishments primarily engaged in filling prescriptions, or in selling proprietary and patent medicines, as well as specialized herb stores, primarily engaged in making up and selling herbal medicines.
- 691           **Book and Stationery Stores** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in new or used books and stationery.
- 692           **Florists, Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in plants and cut flowers. Establishments operating nurseries and greenhouses, which sell mainly their own products through their own retail stores, are included in Industry No. 019 - Miscellaneous Specialty Farms.
- 694           **Jewelry Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in new or used jewelry, watches and clocks. Many such establishments have a department engaged in watch, clock and jewelry repair.
- 695           **Watch and Jewelry Repair Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in watch, clock and jewelry repair or jewelry engraving. Many such establishments also sell some jewelry and watches.
- 696           **Liquor, Wine and Beer Stores.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in liquor, wine and beer. Many of these establishments are government liquor stores or are stores operated by groups of winegrowers or breweries. Establishments that sell liquor by the glass for consumption on the premises are classified in Industry No. 886 - Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns.
- 697           **Tobacconists.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

699           **Retail Stores, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in eye-glasses and related optical goods but excluding those who also do optometry work, which are included in Industry No. 824 - Offices of Paramedical Personnel (Practitioners). Included also are establishments primarily engaged in retailing such commodities as house trailers or mobile homes, prefabricated houses, art goods, souvenirs, musical instruments, motorcycles, bicycles, sporting goods, Photographic Supplies, luggage, leather goods, pets, magazines, newspapers, ice, second-hand merchandise, n.e.s. Included are establishments primarily engaged in repair of luggage and leather goods, fountain pen repair, musical instrument repair and bicycle repair. Pawnshops are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in retail dealing in second-hand automobiles, furniture, jewelry, books, or household appliances are included in the same industries as those dealing in these products new.

## **DIVISION 9 - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE**

### **Major Group 1- Finance Industries**

701           **Banks and Other Deposit Accepting Establishments.** - Establishments primarily engaged in carrying on a banking business or a similar deposit accepting (savings) function. Included in this industry are the Bank of Canada, chartered banks, savings banks including the provincial savings banks, trust companies, mortgage loan companies, savings certificate companies, credit unions and caisses populaires.

703           **Other Credit Agencies.** - Establishments primarily engaged in extending credit to business and to consumers, except establishments in Industry No. 701. Included in this industry are export finance companies, sales finance companies, consumer loan companies, business financing companies and other credit agencies. The Industrial Development Bank and the Farm Credit Corporation are in this industry.

705           **Security Brokers and Dealers (including Exchanges).** - Establishments primarily engaged in facilitating the exchange of securities (primarily long-term certificates of ownership or indebtedness such as stocks and bonds). Included are brokers who act as agents in the exchange of securities which have been traded before but who take no title to property in the typical transaction, and dealers who buy and hold inventories of new securities until they are sold. The exchange or market at which the securities are traded is also included. Examples of establishments to be included are grain exchange, stock exchange, investment dealer, commodity futures broker, investment broker, foreign exchange establishment, security underwriter, investment analyst, investment counselor.

707           **Investment and Holding Companies.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating investment companies or investment trusts, mutual funds closed-end investment funds and investment syndicates; holding companies; personal corporations as defined by the Income Tax Act and other investment groups and miscellaneous financial institutions except those holding no assets.

715           **Canadian Offices of Canadian-Incorporated Companies Classified as Non-Canadian.** - This class is provided for head offices or other ancillary

units maintained in Canada by companies incorporated in Canada but carrying on no appreciable operations in this country. (Financial statements and other non-Canadian data on these companies are given the code 999 in order to distinguish them from data on the Canadian economy.)<sup>3</sup>

**Major Group 2- Insurance Carriers**

721           **Insurance Carriers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in underwriting insurance contracts of all kinds.

**Major Group 3- Insurance Agencies and Real Estate Industry**

735           **Insurance and Real Estate Agencies.** - Establishments primarily engaged in dealing in insurance but which do not underwrite, and establishments primarily engaged in dealing in real estate, i.e. renting, buying and selling for others, managing and appraising real estate for others. Included in this industry are establishments, such as insurance adjusters, primarily engaged in providing services to insurance companies and to policyholders as well as combined insurance and real estate dealers.

737           **Real Estate Operators.** - Establishments primarily engaged in owning and operating real estate or in developing or improving unimproved real property. Included in this industry are operators of non-residential buildings, apartment buildings, trailer sites of a "permanent" nature such as those near mines or construction projects, other dwellings, and owners of agricultural, forest, mining, railroad, public utility and other kinds of real property which are rented out to the operators. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in sub-dividing and developing real estate. This industry does not include establishments primarily engaged in operating hotels, rooming houses, camps, trailer camps or other lodging places which are included in Industry No. 881 - Hotels and Motels, No. 883 - Lodging Houses and Residential Clubs or No. 884 - Camping Grounds and Trailer Parks.

**DIVISION 10 - COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL  
SERVICE INDUSTRIES**

**Major Group 1- Education and Related Services**

801           **Kindergartens and Nursery Schools.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing beginning education for children usually between three and six years of age. Kindergartens and pre-kindergartens which are operated as part of an elementary school or school system are not separate establishments and should be included in Industry No. 802 - Elementary and Secondary Schools. Day nurseries, which provide care but not education for pre-school children are classified in Industry No. 828 - Welfare Organizations.

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<sup>3</sup> 999 **Canadian-Incorporated Companies Classified as Non-Canadian.** - This class is provided for foreign business corporations and other companies incorporated in Canada whose assets and operations are almost exclusively non-Canadian. Such a company may have a small headquarters in Canada.

802           **Elementary and Secondary Schools.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing education at the elementary and secondary school levels. This industry includes school boards or boards of education operating primary or secondary school systems as well as private, public or sectarian schools at those levels. Included also are correspondence schools primarily engaged in offering general elementary and secondary education, and schools for handicapped children. For purposes of the Population Census, the industry description "school" not otherwise defined is coded to this industry. If schools on military bases or Indian schools are separate establishments, they are included in this industry.

803           **Schools of Art and of the Performing Arts.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing education in such fields as music, drama, dancing, and fine and applied art. Such schools as the National Drama School, the National Ballet Studio, and the Banff School of Fine Arts are classified here. Such "schools" as those teaching ballroom or popular dancing where the emphasis is on recreation rather than on education, should be classified in Industry No. 849 - Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services.

804           **Vocational Centers, Trade Schools and Business Colleges.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing vocational education below the post-secondary level, except those operated by a board of education as part of the regular school system. Trade schools, business colleges, schools for nurses, aides and nurses' assistants, schools of barbering and beauty culture, and correspondence schools except those in Industry No.802 - Elementary and Secondary Schools are included.

Art schools and schools of the performing arts are classified in Industry No. 803. Industrial schools, by whatever name they are known, that are corrective or reform institutions are classified in Industry No. 931 - Provincial Administration. Correspondence schools operated by provincial departments of education as separate establishments are classified in Industry No. 802. Riding academies, judo schools and other schools primarily engaged in sports instruction and physical fitness activities are classified in Industry No. 849 - Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services. Driving schools are classified in Industry No.899 - Miscellaneous Services, n.e.s.

805           **Post-Secondary Non-University Educational Institutions.** - Establishments primarily engaged in post-secondary non-university education. High school graduation is normally a requirement for admission. Diplomas or certificates may be awarded but academic degrees are not. This class includes junior and community colleges, CEGEPs (in Quebec), normal schools and teachers, colleges, bible colleges and technical institutes. Art schools and schools of the performing arts should be classified to Industry No. 803 - Schools of Art and of the Performing Arts.

806           **Universities and Colleges.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating universities and degree-granting colleges requiring for admission at least high school graduation. Included in this industry are also such institutions as professional schools, theological colleges and seminaries. Included also are the Royal Military College and other service colleges.

807           **Libraries, Museums and Other Repositories.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating libraries, museums, art galleries,

archives, zoological gardens, botanical gardens, and similar repositories. This industry includes government-owned institutions such as the National museum, Public Archives, War Museum, provincial museums, municipal museums.

809           **Education and Related Services, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing education or related services not elsewhere classified. Language schools, child and vocational guidance centers, and institutions for educational research should be classified here.

**Major Group 2- Health and Welfare Services**

821           **Hospitals.** - Establishments (usually institutions) primarily engaged in providing medical, surgical, and/or obstetrical care for in-patients, and which are licensed or approved as hospitals by the federal and/or a provincial government. This industry includes general and allied special hospitals, psychiatric, tuberculosis, and other hospitals, but excludes institutions providing personal nursing care and accommodation only, which are included in Industry No. 822 - Related Health Care Institutions. Also excluded are institutions providing basic custodial or domiciliary care only, which are included in Industry No. 828 - Welfare Organizations.

822           **Related Health Care institutions.** - Establishments, such as nursing homes and infirmaries, primarily engaged in providing nursing care and accommodation only for inpatients. Institutions providing basic custodial or domiciliary care only, such as homes for the aged, blind or senile, are classified in Industry No. 828 - Welfare Organizations.

823           **Offices of Physicians and Surgeons.** - Establishments of qualified and registered physicians and surgeons primarily engaged in the private practice of medicine, whether general or specialist, and whether in individual or group practice. Included are offices of psychiatrists, obstetricians, radiologists, pathologists, ophthalmologists, anaesthetists, etc. Excluded are offices of psychologists (Industry No.824), optometrists (Industry No. 824), opticians (Industry No. 699), osteopaths (Industry No. 824), chiropractors (Industry No. 824), and dentists (Industry No. 825).

824           **Offices of Para-medical Personnel (Practitioners).** - Establishments of qualified and registered para-medical personnel primarily engaged in rendering health and allied services whether in individual or group practice. Included are establishments of osteopaths, chiropractors, optometrists, registered nurses, midwives, practical nurses, etc. Excluded are offices of physicians and surgeons (Industry No. 823), offices of dentists (Industry No. 825), and offices of faith healers (Industry No.831). Also excluded are diagnostic and therapeutic services not elsewhere specified, including laboratories and clinics (Industry No.826).

825           **Offices of Dentists.** - Establishments of qualified and registered dentists primarily engaged in the private practice of dentistry, whether in individual or group practice. Excluded are establishments of dental mechanics, which are classified in Industry No. 391 - Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries.

826           **Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in rendering diagnostic and therapeutic services not elsewhere specified. This industry includes such organizations as the

Victorian Order of Nurses, Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, and St. John Ambulance, as well as laboratories (dental, medical, X-ray, etc.), providing professional analysis, diagnosis or treatment service to the medical or dental professions or to patients on prescription of a physician or dentist. Also included are group health associations except those offering health insurance to their members, which are classified in Industry No. 721 - Insurance Carriers.

827           **Miscellaneous Health Services.** - Establishments commonly referred to as voluntary health associations primarily engaged in promoting health and health services other than diagnostic and therapeutic, such as the Canadian Hospital Association, Canadian Public Health Association, National Cancer Institute, etc. Excluded are professional or trade associations such as the Canadian Medical Association and Canadian Nurses' Association which are classified in Industry No. 891 - Labour Organizations and Trade Associations. Establishments providing prepaid health insurance whose subscribers are supplied health services by independent physicians or hospitals under contract, are classified to Industry No. 721 - Insurance Carriers.

828           **Welfare Organizations.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing basic domiciliary care only (no treatment or personal nursing care), such as homes for the aged, blind or senile, boarding houses for the aged, day nurseries, shelters, etc. Also included are voluntary welfare organizations such as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Canadian Welfare Council, Community Chest and United Appeal Organizations. This industry excludes custodial institutions for delinquents or criminals, i.e. corrective institutions that are included in Division 11 - Public Administration and Defense.

### **Major Group 3- Religious Organizations**

831           **Religious organizations.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing facilities for holding religious services or for the promotion of religious activities. Faith healers are included. Establishments maintained by religious organizations primarily for educational-health, charitable, publishing, or other purposes are classified according to principal activity in the appropriate industries.

### **Major Group 4- Amusement and Recreation Services**

841           **Motion Picture Theatres.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating regular motion picture theatres and outdoor motion picture theatres. Also included are other motion picture exhibitors not elsewhere classified.

842           **Motion Picture Production and Distribution.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the production and the distribution of motion pictures. Included are film exchanges, motion picture libraries and booking agencies as well as establishments engaged in processing and reproducing standard motion picture films.

843           **Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlors.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating bowling alleys or billiard and pool parlours. Such establishments may also sell meals, refreshments, drinks, cigars and cigarettes.

844           **Golf Clubs and Country Clubs.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating golf facilities open to the public on a fee or membership basis. Secondary activities may include curling rinks, skeet-shooting facilities, dance and drink facilities, etc. Excluded are driving ranges and miniature golf courses which are included in Industry No. 849 - Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services.

845           **Theatrical and Other Staged Entertainment Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the production and/or presentation of theatrical and other staged entertainment. Theatre companies, opera companies, road companies, orchestras, bands and pop groups as well as own account entertainers are included in this industry.

849           **Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in operating amusement parks, carnivals, circuses, fairs, and exhibitions except trade fairs. Also included are amusement concessions, dance halls, and studios, race track operations, and subsidiary services, recreational clubs, gymnasiums, athletic clubs, arenas, stadiums, and the operation of other spectator sports; professional and amateur athletic services, playgrounds, community centers, curling rinks, skating rinks, riding academies, swimming pools, boat and canoe rentals, ski facility operators, rifle ranges, driving ranges and miniature golf courses, juke box and pinball machine operators; and other amusement and recreation services not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in renting theatres, auditoriums or halls such as dance halls and other amusement facilities are included in Industry No. 737 - Real Estate Operators.

#### **Major Group 5- Services to Business Management**

851           **Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers.** - Establishments primarily engaged in listing employment vacancies and in selecting, referring and placing applicants in employment. Included also are establishments primarily engaged in supplying personnel temporarily or permanently on contract. Employment placement services operated by governments are included in Division 11.

853           **Computer Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing computer facilities on a rental or time-sharing basis, and such ancillary activities as programming, planing and systems analysis, etc.

855           **Security and Investigation Services.** - Establishments providing personnel for detective and investigation services, patrolling, guard, armoured car, and burglar alarm services. These services are mainly for businesses, but may be offered to individuals.

861           **Offices of Accountants.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of auditing, accounting, or book keeping services. This industry also includes firms of chartered accountants and self-employed bookkeepers, accountants, and auditors.

862           **Advertising Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in placing advertising in various types of media such as newspaper, radio, television, on a commission or fee basis; preparing and presenting outdoor poster displays and billboards; advertising on subway cars and buses; and other advertising services, such as aerial advertising, circular and handbill distribution, shopping news service, window dressing, display

service. Media representatives, sign-painting shops, own account commercial artists, and direct mail and door-to-door advertising firms are also included in this industry.

863           **Offices of Architects.** - Establishments engaged in the planning and designing of buildings and structures, regardless of size, form, or function.

864           **Engineering and Scientific Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of engineering, chemical, and metallurgical services, or in operating research laboratories. Included are individuals in private practice in professional groups such as the following: chemical engineers, chemists, civil engineers, electrical engineers, geologists, mechanical engineers, metallurgists, mining engineers, surveyors and draftsmen. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in aerial survey work and those primarily engaged in technical operations such as seismographic surveys.

866           **Offices of Lawyers and Notaries.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of legal services; advocates, barristers and solicitors in private practice; notaries public and patent attorneys.

867           **Offices of Management and Business Consultants.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing business and management consulting services. Offices of consulting economists, personnel management consultants, actuarial consultants are classified here. Engineering and mining consultants are classified in Industry No. 864 - Engineering and Scientific Services. Market research consultants are classified in Industry No. 869 - Miscellaneous Services to Business Management.

869           **Miscellaneous Services to Business Management.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of services to business management not included elsewhere. Such services include market research; interior decorating; industrial designing; dress, costume and fashion designing; statistical and economic intelligence service; stenographic, duplicating, addressing and mailing service; telephone answering service, and the services of accident prevention associations, credit bureaus, collection agencies, customs brokers, appraisers and adjusters except insurance adjusters.

#### **Major Group 6- Personal Services**

871           **Shoe Repair Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in repairing boots and shoes (cobbling). Establishments primarily engaged in custom shoe making are classified in Industry No. 174 - Shoe Factories.

872           **Barber and Beauty Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing barber facilities and/or hairdressing services.

873           **Private Households.** - Private households which employ workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household. House holds classified in this industry may employ individuals such as cooks, maids, and butlers and outside workers such as gardeners, caretakers and other maintenance workers. Included also are private households carrying on economic activities and not classified elsewhere, for example, those having lodgers or boarders, but not

primarily a lodging house, or those selling some produce but not included in the definition of a farm.

- 874           **Laundries, Cleaners, and Pressers (except self-service).** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of laundering service, including hand laundries, power laundries, dry cleaning, hat blocking, dyeing and cleaning, rug and carpet cleaning, valet service and repair of clothing, diaper and linen rental service, towel and coat supply service, uniform service and linen supply. Included in this industry are own account laundresses.
- 876           **Self-Service Laundries and Dry Cleaners.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of coin-operated automatic laundry and/or dry cleaning facilities for the use of the public.
- 877           **Funeral Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of undertaking services. Ambulance service and the sale of caskets and funeral accessories may be carried on as subsidiary activities. This industry includes funeral directors and morticians. Also included are establishments which operate cemeteries and crematoria.
- 879           **Miscellaneous Personal Services.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the provision of personal services not elsewhere classified. This industry includes establishments such as shoe-shine parlors or stands; health studios, reducing salons, Turkish baths and massage parlors; clothing and costume rental shops; own account dressmakers and dressmaking shops; fur cleaning, repair and storage service; checkrooms and parcel rooms; dating and escort bureaus, babysitting service, and hunting, fishing and tourist guide service.

#### **Major Group 7- Accommodation and Food Services**

- 881           **Hotels and Motels.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing full-year and/or seasonal lodging facilities on a daily basis, whether licensed or non-licensed. Restaurants and food service may be carried on as a secondary activity. Included in this industry are motels, tourist courts and cabins, guest homes and tourist homes.
- 883           **Lodging Houses and Residential Clubs.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing room or room and meals mainly on the basis of a period of time longer than a day. This industry includes rooming and boarding houses; lodging houses; and hotels operated by member ship organizations and not open to the public such as fraternity and sorority houses, and residential clubs.
- 884           **Camping Grounds and Trailer Parks.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the operation of trailer campsites, tourist camping grounds and parks. Included in this industry are hunting, fishing, and recreation vacation camps, which may provide accommodation, supplies and equipment. Dude ranches are included in this classification. Establishments primarily engaged in operating trailer sites of a "permanent" nature such as those near mines or construction projects are classified in Industry No. 737 - Real Estate Operators.
- 886           **Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns.** - Establishments primarily engaged in preparing and serving meals and/or beverages. Included are establishments primarily engaged in preparing food for consumption in or

around the premises, establishments primarily engaged in catering and establishments primarily engaged in selling meals to take out (Chinese food, box lunches and the like). Establishments primarily engaged in preparing and selling food specialties (fried chicken, doughnuts, pizzas, soft ice cream, and the like) for off-premises consumption are included.

**Major Group 8- Miscellaneous Services**

- 891           **Labour Organizations and Trade Associations.** - Labour organizations and trade, business, professional and other membership organizations representing groups of employees, employers, trades or professions; including boards of trade, chambers of commerce, manufacturers, associations, etc.
- 893           **Photographic Services, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in portrait and commercial photography, film developing and print processing of films. Establishments engaged in processing standard motion picture films are classified in Industry No. 842 - Motion Picture Production and Distribution.
- 894           **Automobile and Truck Rental.** - Establishments primarily engaged in the rental of passenger automobiles or trucks without drivers. Machinery and Equipment Rental. - Establishments primarily engaged in the rental of machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures.
- 896           **Blacksmithing and Welding Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in hand forging, blacksmithing and horse shoeing. Establishments primarily engaged in welding are included. Establishments primarily engaged in automobile repair or in farm implement repair which also do some blacksmithing or welding are classified in Industry No. 658 - Motor Vehicle Repair Shops, or Industry No. 622 - Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment.
- 897           **Miscellaneous Repair Shops.** - Establishments primarily engaged in harness repair, locksmithing, gunsmithing, lawn mower sharpening, knife and scissors sharpening, armature rewinding and electric motor repair, oil burner service and other repair activities, not elsewhere classified.
- 898           **Services to Buildings and Dwellings.** - Establishments primarily engaged in services to buildings such as window cleaning, disinfecting and exterminating services, janitorial service, floor waxing and office cleaning, chimney cleaning, etc.
- 899           **Miscellaneous Services, n.e.s.** - Establishments primarily engaged in providing services not elsewhere classified. Included are political organizations; fraternal and social organizations, such as Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Masonic Lodges, Knights of Columbus and Odd Fellows; community organizations such as YMCA, SPCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides; general services such as news clipping service, translating service, interpreting, and driving schools. Included also are auctioneers selling tangible properties belonging to others on a fee basis and self-employed individuals such as artists, inventors, journalists, naturalists, playwrights, poets, reporters, writers, etc.

## **DIVISION 11 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE**

This division covers establishments primarily engaged in activities that are basically governmental in character, including defense establishments. From the viewpoint of type of economic activity, establishments engaged in such activities as enacting legislation, enforcing and administering the law, collecting public revenues, and controlling the disbursement of public funds, are clearly governmental in character and do not belong in any other branch of economic activity. Defense services maintained primarily for the protection of the state are in the same general category. In addition, public administration as an industry contains establishments primarily engaged in serving as internal service agencies of the public service. For example, the government Printing bureau; agencies maintaining public buildings, providing char services, and recruiting and selecting government employees; government statistical bureaus; government research agencies. Government-owned establishments primarily engaged in activities assigned to other industries are classified in those industries along with similar establishments owned by non-governmental bodies. The industrial classification of an establishment does not depend upon its ownership.

### **Major Group 1- Federal Administration**

902           **Defense Services.** - Establishments of the Canadian Armed Forces and civilian agencies primarily engaged in providing defense services. Included in this industry are air bases, military camps and barracks, naval dockyards and the Department of National Defense. Establishments primarily engaged in civil defense activities are included in this industry. In classifying individuals in the Population Census by industry it should be noted that civilian employees of the Department of National Defense are included here.

909           **Other Federal Administration.** - Establishments of the Federal Public Service, RCMP, and government boards and agencies primarily engaged in activities associated with public administration. Establishments such as the Bank of Canada, CBC, and government agencies engaged in manufacturing, transportation, communication and health services are classified to the appropriate industries.

### **Major Group 2- Provincial Administration**

931           **Provincial Administration.** - Establishments of provincial governments primarily engaged in activities associated with public administration. Establishments owned or operated by provincial governments and primarily engaged in such activities as generating and distributing electric power, communication, liquor sales, health services, education services, are classified to the appropriate industries.

### **Major Group 3- Local Administration**

951           **Local Administration.** - Establishments primarily engaged in public administration at the local level. Included are municipal, metropolitan or regional government departments and agencies as well as county, township, village and other local government administrative agencies. The

departments and agencies included in this industry are those primarily engaged in performing services that are essentially of a public administration character. Excluded are establishments engaged in transportation, communication, health services, educational services, water supply or other activities included in other industries.

**Major Group 4- Other Government Offices**

991        **Other Government Offices.** - Establishments in Canada of Commonwealth or foreign governments primarily engaged in governmental service activities such as consular, diplomatic, and legation activities. Commonwealth and foreign establishments engaged in activities such as air transportation, cable and wireless service, or any other activity included in other industries are classified to the appropriate industries.

**DIVISION 12 - INDUSTRY UNSPECIFIED OR  
UNDEFINED**

000        **Unspecified or Undefined.** - This class is provided for the use of the Population Census and other surveys obtaining information from individuals. It includes those having an activity included in the labour force but not specified in the returns with sufficient precision to be assigned to a particular industry.

## **APPENDICES I, II and III**



1083 Vegetable Oil Mills  
 1089 Miscellaneous Food  
 processors, n.e.s.  
 109 Beverage Industries  
 1091 Soft Drink Manufacturers  
 1092 Distilleries  
 1093 Breweries  
 1094 Wineries

**Major Group 2- Tobacco Products Industries**

151 Leaf Tobacco Processors  
 152 Tobacco Products Manufacturers

**Major Group 3- Rubber and Plastics Products Industries**

162 Rubber Products Industries  
 1623 Tire and Tube  
 Manufacturers  
 1624 Rubber Footwear  
 Manufacturers  
 1629 Miscellaneous Rubber  
 Products Manufacturers  
 165 Plastics Fabricating Industry,  
 n.e.s.

**Major Group 4- Leather Industries**

172 Leather Tanneries  
 174 Shoe Factories  
 175 Leather Glove Factories  
 179 Luggage, Handbag and Small  
 Leather Goods Manufacturers  
 1792 Boot and Shoe Findings  
 Manufacturers  
 1799 Miscellaneous Leather  
 Products Manufacturers

**Major Group 5- Textile Industries**

181 Cotton Yarn and Cloth Mills  
 182 Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills  
 183 Man-Made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth  
 Mills  
 184 Cordage and Twine Industry  
 185 Felt and Fibre Processing Mills  
 1851 Fibre Processing Mills  
 1852 Pressed and Punched Felt  
 Mills  
 186 Carpet, Mat and rug Industry  
 187 Canvas Products and Cotton and  
 Jute Bags Industries

1871 Cotton and Jute Bags  
 Manufacturers  
 1872 Canvas Products  
 Manufacturers  
 188 Automobile Fabric Accessories  
 Industry  
 189 Miscellaneous Textile  
 Industries  
 1891 Thread Mills  
 1892 Narrow Fabric Mills  
 1893 Embroidery, Pleating and  
 Hemstitching manufac-  
 turers  
 1894 Textile Dyeing Finishing  
 Plants  
 1899 Miscellaneous Textile  
 Industries, n.e.s.

**Major Group 6- Knitting Mills**

231 Hosiery Mills  
 239 knitting Mills (except Hosiery  
 Mills)

**Major Group 7- Clothing Industries**

243 Men's Clothing Industries  
 2431 Men's Clothing Factories  
 2432 Men's Clothing  
 Contractors  
 244 Women's Clothing Industries  
 2441 Women's Clothing  
 Factories  
 2442 Women's Clothing  
 Contractors  
 245 Children's Clothing Industry  
 246 Fur Goods Industry  
 248 Foundation Garment Industry  
 249 Miscellaneous Clothing  
 Industries  
 2491 Fabric Glove  
 Manufacturers  
 2492 Hat and Cap Industry  
 2499 Miscellaneous Clothing  
 Industries, n.e.s.

**Major Group 8- Wood Industries**

251 Sawmills, Planing Mills and  
 Shingle Mills  
 2511 Shingle Mills  
 2512 Sawmills and Planing  
 Mills (except Shingle  
 Mills)  
 252 Veneer and Plywood Mills  
 254 Sash, Door and Other Millwork  
 Plants

2541	Sash, Door and Other Millwork, n.e.s.	289	Publishing and Printing
2542	Hardwood Flooring Plants, n.e.s.		<b>Major Group 12- Primary Metal Industries</b>
2543	Manufacturers of Prefabricated Buildings (Wood-Frame Construction)	291	Iron and Steel Mills
256	Wooden Box Factories	292	Steel Pipe and Tube Mills
258	Coffin and Casket Industry	294	Iron Foundries
259	Miscellaneous Wood Industries	295	Smelting and Refining
2591	Wood Preservation Industry	296	Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding
2592	Wood Handles and Turning Industry	297	Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding
2593	Manufacturers of Particle Board	298	Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, n.e.s.
2599	Miscellaneous Wood Industries, n.e.s.		<b>Major Group 13- Metal Fabricating Industries (except Machinery and Transportation Equipment Industries)</b>
	<b>Major Group 9- Furniture and Fixture Industries</b>	301	Boiler and Plate Works
261	Household Furniture Manufacturers	302	Fabricated Structural Metal Industry
2611	Furniture Re-upholstery and Repair Shops	303	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Industry
2619	Household Furniture Manufacturers, n.e.s.	3031	Metal Door and Window Manufacturers
264	Office Furniture Manufacturers	3039	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Industry, n.e.s.
266	Miscellaneous Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturers	304	Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry
268	Electric Lamp and Shade Manufacturers	3041	Metal Coating Industry
	<b>Major Group 10- Paper and Allied Industries</b>	3042	Metal Stamping and Pressing Industry
271	Pulp and Paper Mills	305	Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers
272	Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers	306	Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers
273	Paper box and bag Manufacturers	307	Heating Equipment Manufacturers
2731	Folding Carton and Set-up Box Manufacturers	308	Machine Shops
2732	Corrugated box Manufacturers	309	Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries
2733	Paper and Plastic Bag Manufacturers		<b>Major Group 14- Machinery Industries (except Electrical Machinery)</b>
274	Miscellaneous Paper Converters	311	Agricultural Implement Industry
	<b>Major Group 11- Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries</b>	315	Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers
286	Commercial Printing	316	Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Manufacturers
287	Platemaking, Typesetting and Trade Bindery Industry	318	Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers
288	Publishing Only		

**Major Group 15- Transportation Equipment Industries**

321 Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Manufacturers

323 Motor Vehicle Manufacturers

324 Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers

3241 Truck Body Manufacturers

3242 Non-Commercial Trailer Manufacturers

3243 Commercial Trailer Manufacturers

325 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers

326 Railroad Rolling Stock Industry

327 Shipbuilding and Repair

328 Boatbuilding and Repair

329 Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers

**Major Group 16- Electrical Products Industries**

331 Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances

332 Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric and Non-Electric)

333 Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures

334 Manufacturers of Household Radio and Television Receivers

335 Communications Equipment Manufacturers

336 Manufacturers of Electrical Industrial Equipment

338 Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable

339 Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products

3391 Battery Manufacturers

3399 Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products, n.e.s.

**Major Group 17- Non-Metallic Mineral Industries**

351 Clay Products Manufacturers

3511 Clay Products Manufacturers (from domestic clays)

3512 Clay Products Manufacturers (from imported clays)

352 Cement Manufacturers

353 Stone Products Manufacturers

354 Concrete Products Manufacturers

3541 Concrete Pipe Manufacturers

3542 Manufacturers of Structural Concrete Products

3549 Concrete Products Manufacturers, n.e.s.

355 Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers

356 Glass and Glass Products Manufacturers

3561 Glass Manufacturers

3562 Glass Products Manufacturers

357 Abrasives Manufacturers

358 Lime Manufacturers

359 Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries

3591 Refractories Manufacturers

3599 Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries, n.e.s.

**Major Group 18- Petroleum and Coal Products Industries**

365 Petroleum Refineries

3651 Petroleum Refining

3652 Manufacturers of Lubricating Oils and Greases

369 Miscellaneous Petroleum and Coal Products Industries

**Major Group 19- Chemical and Chemical Products Industries**

372 Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers

373 Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins

374 Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines

375 Paint and Varnish Manufacturers

376 Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds

377 Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations

378 Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals



## APPENDIX II

### Classification of Wholesalers by Type

Some surveys cover only a particular type of wholesale operation. The principal types, which are identified in the appropriate bulletins, are as follows:

**Wholesale Merchants.** - Establishments primarily engaged in buying and selling on their own account. In addition they may perform one or more of the following related functions: breaking bulk, providing delivery service to customers, operating warehouse facilities for storage of the goods they sell. Included in this category are wholesalers known as: drop shippers or desk jobbers, export merchants, import merchants, mail order wholesalers, voluntary group wholesalers, wagon distributors, rack jobbers, truck distributors, general wholesale distributors.

**Manufacturers, Sales Branches and Offices.** - Establishments primarily engaged in wholesale trade, which are owned and operated by manufacturers. These establishments may or may not carry a stock of merchandise.

**Assemblers of Primary Products.** - Establishments primarily engaged in purchasing products outright from farmers, loggers, fishermen and trappers, or acting as agents in such transactions.

**Agents and Brokers.** - Except for those included in the two types immediately above, establishments primarily engaged in buying or selling, on a commission basis, products owned by others. This type includes wholesalers commonly known as: Auction Companies, Brokers, Commission Merchants, Export Agents and Brokers, Import Agents and Brokers, Manufacturers, Agents, Purchasing Agents and Resident Buyers, Selling Agents.

## APPENDIX III

### Industrial Classification on a Company Basis

For some time a need has been felt for a version of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) suitable for the presentation and analysis of financial and production data on a company basis. The SIC was developed primarily from the viewpoint of production and related statistics on an establishment basis.

The classification found suitable for company statistics differs from that for establishments only in that it groups some three-digit classes. In practice three digit SIC codes are assigned to companies following the same principles as those used for classifying establishments, i.e. on the most important activity or group of activities falling within a particular industry. In the case of multi-establishment companies, however, the "census value added" or equivalent of each constituent establishment is used in place of gross revenue. Companies having revenue from financial operations are deemed to have a separate establishment in the appropriate finance industry for this purpose and the revenue from the financial operations is taken as equivalent to "census value added" for that establishment.

The major source of financial data on a company basis is taxation returns of corporations, which are tabulated on a sample basis, with the resulting series published in *Corporation Financial Statistics* (DBS Catalogue No. 61-207) and *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (DBS Catalogue No. 61-208). The industrial classification used at present in these publications differs somewhat from that proposed here. It is expected the two classifications will come closer together but because the taxation data are recorded from a sample of companies; this limits the industrial detail, which can be shown in the above-named publications.

The company classification will be of considerable assistance in the linking of production and financial statistics, facilitating studies of the financing of production. Since the company is the smallest unit for which financial data are ordinarily available, this classification maximizes the financial detail, which can be presented. It should be noted that some studies involving ownership and control are best done on a family of company basis -that is, the financial statements of parents and subsidiary companies are consolidated. The industrial classification suitable for families of companies will be less detailed than the company classification used here:<sup>4</sup>

#### Criteria for Establishing the Company Classification

The following are the major factors taken into account in establishing the company classification.

- (a) The classification used for companies should differ as little as possible from that used for establishments. The three digit SIC code is used for classification, and the company classification is obtained by a grouping of these classes, as discussed in (b), (c) and (d) below.

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<sup>4</sup> The DBS publication *The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1963, 1964 and 1965 and International Investment Position* (Catalogue No. 67-201) uses an industrial classification for families of companies which has nine sub-groups within manufacturing, four sub-groups in finance, two sub-groups in utilities, and classes for petroleum and natural gas, other mining and smelting, merchandising and other enterprises.

- (b) On the basis of a cross-classification of wages and salaries on a company basis and on an establishment basis, industries typically containing companies with a high degree of vertical integration were identified. Three such industries stand out. Pulp and paper companies have establishments in both manufacturing and forestry; some metal mining companies operate their own smelters; and some oil refining companies carry out exploration activities, and wholesale their product. Groupings of the three digit industries involved are provided in these cases, as well as in some other similar cases.
- (c) There are some three-digit classes which are small, or which are dominated by a few companies. Some grouping of these is provided for.
- (d) All the three digit classes in the Agriculture Division are combined. At the present stage of the development of data for this industry, financial assets and financial income are not generally available for farm owners and operators. It was not therefore believed necessary to provide for a more detailed classification.

Corporation Financial Statistics

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF CORPORATIONS

List of Groups and Classes

**Agriculture**

001,003,  
011,013,  
015,017,  
019,021

**Forestry**

031 Logging - See Manufacturing,  
Paper and Allied Industries  
039 Forestry Services - not  
applicable

**Fishing and Trapping**

041 Fishing  
045 Fishery Services - not  
applicable  
047 Hunting and Trapping - not  
applicable

**Mines (including Milling),  
Quarries and Oil Wells Metal  
Mines**

051 Placer Gold Mines  
052 Gold Quartz Mines  
057 Uranium Mines  
058 Iron Mines  
059,295  
Miscellaneous Metal Mines,  
Smelting and Refining

**Mineral Fuels**

061 Coal Mines  
064 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas  
Industry - See Manufacturing,  
Petroleum and Coal Products  
Industries

**Non-Metal Mines (except Coal  
Mines)**

071 Asbestos Mines  
072 Peat Extraction  
073 Gypsum Mines  
079 Miscellaneous Non-Metal Mines

**Quarries and Sand Pits**

083 Stone Quarries  
087 Sand Pits or Quarries

**Services Incidental to Mining**

096 Contract Drilling for Petroleum  
098 Other Contract Drilling  
099 Miscellaneous Services  
Incidental to Mining

**Manufacturing:**

**Food and Beverage Industries**

101 Meat and Poultry Products  
Industries  
102 Fish Products Industry  
103 Fruit and Vegetable Processing  
Industries  
104 Dairy Products Industry  
105 Flour and Breakfast Cereal  
Products Industry  
106 Feed Industry  
107 Bakery Products Industries  
108 Miscellaneous Food Industries  
109 Beverage Industries

**Tobacco Products Industries**

151,153  
Leaf Tobacco Processors,  
Tobacco Products Manufacturers

**Rubber and Plastics Products  
Industries**

162,165  
Rubber and Plastics Products  
Industries

**Leather Industries**

172 Leather Tanneries  
174 Shoe Factories  
175 Leather Glove Factories  
179 Luggage, Handbag and Small  
Leather Goods Manufacturers

**Textile Industries**

181 Cotton Yarn and Cloth Mills  
182 Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills  
183 Man-Made Fibre, Yarn and Cloth  
Mills  
184 Cordage and Twine Industry



326 Railroad Rolling Stock Industry  
327 Shipbuilding and Repair  
328 Boathbuilding and Repair  
329 Miscellaneous Vehicle  
Manufacturers

**Electrical Products Industries**

331 Manufacturers of Small  
Electrical Appliances  
332 Manufacturers of Major  
Appliances (Electric and Non-  
Electric)  
333 Manufacturers of Lighting  
Fixtures  
334 Manufacturers of Household  
Radio and Television Receivers  
335 Communications Equipment  
Manufacturers  
336, 338,  
339 Miscellaneous Electrical  
Equipment Industries

**Non-Metallic Mineral Products  
Industries**

351 Clay Products Manufacturers  
353 Stone Products Manufacturers  
354 Concrete Products Manufacturers  
355 Ready-Mix Concrete  
Manufacturers  
356 Glass and Glass Products  
Manufacturers  
352, 357, 358,  
359 Miscellaneous Non-Metallic  
Mineral products

**Petroleum and Coal Products  
Industries**

064, 365  
608 Extraction, Refining and  
Wholesaling of Petroleum and  
Petroleum Products  
369 Miscellaneous Petroleum and  
Coal Products Industries

**Chemical and Chemical Products  
Industries**

372 Manufacturers of Mixed  
Fertilizers  
373 Manufacturers of Plastics and  
Synthetic Resins  
374 Manufacturers of  
Pharmaceuticals and Medicines  
375 Paint and Varnish Manufacturers  
376 Manufacturers of Soap and  
Cleaning Compounds  
377 Manufacturers of Toilet  
Preparations

378 Manufacturers of Industrial  
Chemicals  
379 Miscellaneous Chemical  
Industries

**Miscellaneous Manufacturing  
Industries**

391 Scientific and Professional  
Equipment Industries  
392 Jewelry and Silverware Industry  
393 Sporting Goods and Toy  
Industries  
397 Signs and Displays Industry  
399 Miscellaneous Manufacturing  
Industries, n.e.s

**Construction Industry:**

**General Contractors**

404 Building Construction  
406 Highway, Bridge and Street  
Construction  
409 Other Construction

**Special-Trade Contractors**

421 Special-Trade Contractors

**Transportation, Communication  
and Other Utilities:**

**Transportation**

501 Air Transport  
502 Services Incidental to Air  
Transport  
503, 545  
Railway Transport, Telegraph  
and Cable Systems  
504 Water Transport  
505 Services Incidental to Water  
Transport  
506 Moving and Storage, Used Goods,  
Uncrated  
507 Other Truck Transport  
508 Bus Transport, Interurban and  
Rural  
509 Urban Transit Systems  
512 Taxicab Operations  
515 Pipeline Transport  
516 Highway and Bridge Maintenance  
517 Miscellaneous Services  
Incidental to Transport  
519 Other Transportation

**Storage**

524 Grain Elevators  
527 Other Storage and Warehousing

**Communication**

543	Radio and Television Broadcasting	652	Tire, Battery and Accessories Stores
544	Telephone Systems	654	Gasoline Service Stations
545	Telegraph and Cable Systems - See Railway Transport	656	Motor Vehicle Repair Shops
548	Post Office	663	Shoe Stores
	<b>Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities</b>	665	Men's Clothing Stores
572	Electric Power	667	Women's Clothing Stores
574	Gas Distribution	668	Clothing and Dry Goods, n.e.s.
576	Water Systems	673	Hardware Stores
579	Other Utilities	676	Household Furniture and Appliance Stores
	<b>Trade:</b>	678	Radio, Television, and Electrical Appliances Repair Stops
	<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	681	Drug Stores
602	Wholesalers of Farm Products	691	Book and Stationery Stores
606	Wholesalers of Coal and Coke	692	Florists shops
608	Wholesalers of Petroleum Products - See Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	694, 695	Jewelry Stores, Watch and Jewelry Repair Shops
611	Wholesalers of Paper and Paper Products	696	Liquor, Wine and Beer Stores
612	Wholesalers of General Merchandises	697	Tobacconists
614	Wholesalers of Food	699	Retail Stores, n.e.s.
615	Wholesalers of Tobacco Products		<b>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate:</b>
616	Wholesalers of Drugs and Toilet Preparations		<b>Finance Industries</b>
617	Wholesalers of Apparel and Dry Goods	701	Banks and Other Deposit Accepting Establishment
618	Wholesalers of Household Furniture and Furnishings	703	Other Credit Agencies
619	Wholesalers of Motor Vehicles and Accessories	705	Security Brokers and Dealers (including Exchanges)
621	Wholesalers of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	707	Investment and Holding Companies
622	Wholesalers of Farm Machinery and Equipment		<b>Insurance Carriers</b>
623	Wholesalers of Machinery and Equipment, n.e.s.	721	Insurance Carriers
624	Wholesalers of Hardware , Plumbing and Heating Equipment		<b>Insurance Agencies and Real Estate Industry</b>
625	Wholesalers of Metal and Metal Products, n.e.s.	735	Insurance and Real Estate Agencies
626	Wholesalers of Lumber and Building Materials	737	Real Estate Operators
627	Wholesalers of Scrap and Waste Materials		<b>Community, Business and Personal Service Industries:</b>
629	Wholesalers, n.e.s.		<b>Education and Related Services</b>
	<b>Retail Trade</b>	801	Kindergartens and Nursery Schools
631	Food Stores	802	Elementary and Secondary Schools
642	General Merchandise Stores	803	Schools of Art and of Performing Arts
		804	Vocational Centers, Trade Schools and Business Colleges

805	Post-Secondary Non-University Educational Institutions	869	Miscellaneous Services to Business Management
806	Universities and Colleges		
807	Libraries, Museums and Other Repositories		<b>Personal Services</b>
809	Education and Related Services, n.e.s	871	Shoe Repair Shops
	<b>Health and Welfare Services</b>	872	Barber and Beauty Shops
821	Hospitals	873	Private Households
822	Related Health Care Institutions	874	Laundries, Cleaners and Pressers (except self-service)
823	Offices of Physicians and Surgeons	876	Self-Service Laundries and Dry Cleaners
824	Offices of Para-medical Personnel (Practitioners)	877	Funeral Services
825	Offices of Dentists	879	Miscellaneous Personal Services
826	Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services, n.e.s		<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>
827	Miscellaneous Health Services	881	Hotels and Motels
828	Welfare Organizations	883	Lodging Houses and Residential Clubs
	<b>Religious Organizations</b>	884	Camping Grounds and Trailer Parks
831	Religious Organizations	886	Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
	<b>Amusement and Recreation Services</b>		<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>
841	Motion Picture Theatres	891	Labour Organizations and Trade Associations
842	Motion Picture Production and Distribution	893	Photographic Services, n.e.s.
843	Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlors	894	Automobile and Truck Rental
844	Golf Clubs and Country Clubs	895	Machinery and Equipment Rental
845	Theatrical and Other Staged Entertainment Services	896	Blacksmithing and Welding Shops
849	Miscellaneous Amusement and Recreation Services	897	Miscellaneous Repair Shops
	<b>Services to Business Management</b>	898	Services to Buildings and Dwellings
851	Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers	899	Miscellaneous Services, n.e.s.
853	Computer Services		<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>
855	Security and Investigation Services	902, 909,	
861	Offices of Accountants	931, 951,	
862	Advertising Services	991	Public Administration and Defense
863	Offices of Architects		
864	Engineering and Scientific Services		<b>Industry Unspecified or Undefined</b>
866	Offices of Lawyers and Notaries	999	Canadian Incorporated Companies classified as Non-Canadian
867	Offices of Management and Business Consultants	000	Industry Unspecified or Undefined