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Appendix I.

**STUDIES AND REPORTS ON
STATISTICAL METHODS**

No. 1

STATISTICS OF THE GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION

DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

RECOMMENDED BY THE

COMMITTEE OF STATISTICAL EXPERTS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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PREFACE

For the convenience of those interested in the methods employed in the compilation of economic and financial statistics, it has been decided to publish certain of the reports of the Committee of Statistical Experts in pamphlet form. This Committee was constituted in accordance with Article 8 of the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics of 1928. In addition to the particular functions which were entrusted to it under the provisions of this Convention and the recommendations of the Conference at which it was concluded, the Committee may make any suggestions which appear to it useful for the purpose of improving or amplifying the principles and arrangements laid down in the Convention. In 1936, the Council of the League of Nations requested the Committee to give consideration also to financial statistics.

The practice normally adopted by this Committee has been to submit preliminary recommendations concerning statistical methods to the Council for comment by Governments and to formulate definitive proposals in the light of the comments received. Among the subjects on which definite proposals have now been made may be mentioned:

- (1) Statistics of the gainfully-occupied population;
- (2) Minimum list of commodities for international trade statistics;
- (3) Timber statistics;
- (4) Statistics relating to the formation of capital.

The reports containing these proposals, and, as occasion arises, reports on other subjects, will be published in the same form as this pamphlet, which deals with the statistics of the gainfully-occupied population.

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and Economic Intelligence Service.*

*League of Nations,
Geneva, July 1938.*

REPORT ON STATISTICS OF THE GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION

[Reprint from the Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts on the Work of its Seventh Session¹ (document C.226.M.128.1938.II.A).]

1. In accordance with Recommendation IV of the International Conference relating to Economic Statistics of 1928, the Committee submitted, in its last report (document C.217.M.158.1937.II.A) to the Council, an international minimum programme for statistics of the gainfully-occupied population. The Council decided, on May 25th, 1937, to communicate this programme to all Governments of States Members of the League of Nations and of non-member States for their observations.

2. A large part of the Committee's present session has been devoted to the reconsideration of the programme in the light of the numerous and valuable observations received. The Committee was happy to note that the programme was approved by all countries in its general outline. The revised programme annexed to this report (see Appendix) does not therefore differ substantially from the provisional one circulated to Governments for observations. With some few exceptions, the observations received related to points of secondary importance or asked for greater precision or further explanations. The answer to most of the questions raised will be found, it is hoped, in the revised programme and in the statement regarding the principles which guided the Committee in its preparatory work. As it has not proved possible to accept all the suggestions made by the various Governments, the Committee suggests that the summary of the observations prepared by the Secretariat which has served as a basis for the Committee's discussions should be communicated to all the Governments from which replies have been received. This document will show that, especially in respect of questions of classification, varying and sometimes opposite views were held which could not always be reconciled.

3. The Committee ventures to hope that the Council will decide to communicate the annexed programme to all the parties to the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics and to all other Governments of States Members of the League of Nations and of non-member States and invite them to carry it out at their next census of population.

4. The Committee is of the opinion that, in censuses of the occupied population, national requirements and the need of maintaining comparability with previous censuses are of such overwhelming importance that countries cannot be expected willingly to change the whole system of their censuses in order to comply with a uniform international scheme. The recommendations of the Committee therefore set out from the idea that, in the same way as has successfully been done in the field of foreign trade statistics, countries will prepare and publish, as a part of the results of their next census, a supplementary table according to the international minimum programme, so as to facilitate comparisons between different countries. A specimen table is attached to the present report.

¹ The following members of the Committee were present at this session: M. M. HUBER, Director of Studies at the Statistical Institute of the University of Paris; Dr. G. BRÜSCHWEILER, Director of the Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics; Mr. E. COHN, Director of the Statistical Department of Denmark; M. V. DORE, Head of the General Statistical Bureau of the International Institute of Agriculture; M. D. DURAND, of the United States Tariff Commission; Sir Alfred FLUX, formerly chief of the Statistical Service of the Board of Trade; M. G. JAHN, Director of the Central Statistical Office of Norway; Mr. J. W. NIXON, Chief of Section, International Labour Office; M. E. SZTURM DE SZTREM, Director of the Central Statistical Bureau of Poland.

5. The figures for this supplementary table will probably in most cases be arrived at by a regrouping of the figures shown under the national definitions and classifications. It is therefore of fundamental importance that all the elements for such a regrouping should be obtainable from national statistics. The Committee believes that its recommendations may, in addition, serve as a general plan for the development of national statistics of the occupied population in the case of countries in which similar statistics have not been compiled at previous censuses.

6. The Committee has prepared a definition of the gainfully-occupied population, mainly with a view to facilitating international comparisons. It is fully aware that some Governments may have well-founded objections to the exclusive use of this definition for their national censuses, in particular if they distinguish between principal and secondary occupations. All that is required by the minimum programme is that separate figures should be furnished for the groups of persons covered by the international definition of the gainfully-occupied population, so as to allow of the preparation of internationally comparable figures.

7. With regard to systems of classification of the gainfully-occupied population, the minimum programme is based on the view, already expressed by other conferences of statisticians, that a classification according to the three following principles:

- (a) By branches of economic activity,
- (b) By personal status,
- (c) By individual occupation,

is necessary in order to obtain an adequate picture of the economic and social structure of the population.

8. The Committee has prepared a nomenclature of branches of economic activity which has been drawn up with a view to allowing a sufficiently detailed grouping of the gainfully-occupied population. The Committee wishes, however, to make it clear that the nine sections and forty-five chapters of the nomenclature given in the Appendix represent, in its opinion, the minimum desirable for statistics of the gainfully-occupied population, but that for other statistics (statistics dealing with establishments of all kinds, with production, distribution, etc.), a more detailed or a different subdivision will be required.

9. The classification according to personal status has been simplified in the light of the comments of Governments.

10. As regards the nomenclature of individual occupations, the Committee's opinion, which was fully shared by Governments, is that, from the *international* standpoint, a very large part of the gainfully-occupied population is sufficiently characterised by its place in the classification by branches of economic activity and by personal status. Classification by individual occupations is, in the Committee's view, a question of national, rather than of international concern. For these reasons, which are set out more fully in the Appendix, the Committee has not prepared, at the present moment, a detailed nomenclature of occupations. The Committee is, however, fully conscious of the value and importance of a grouping according to individual occupations in *national* statistics of the gainfully-occupied population.

11. It recommends further that each class of occupied persons should be recorded in groups distinguishing sex, age and marital status, and that certain groups of persons not considered as gainfully-occupied should also be distinguished by sex and age.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS OF THE GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION

A. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

All international recommendations in the field of statistics of the gainfully-occupied population¹ will have to take account of the fact that the characteristics of the subject of these statistics vary from country to country. Industrial organisation, social status, laws and customs of all kinds influence the definitions and classifications applied in statistics of occupied persons. The most elaborate and detailed definitions could not overcome the divergencies of the facts to be recorded. For these reasons, the Committee believes it wise to abstain from any elaborate programme which cannot be carried out in practice. The same degree of uniformity and accuracy cannot be expected in this field as, for instance, in the field of international trade statistics. The Committee has, therefore, deliberately refrained from entering into questions of detail; these will have to be solved in the national instructions for the censuses of the gainfully-occupied population.

The Committee has, accordingly, made no recommendations as to forms of schedules, phrasing of questions or the whole administrative system of collecting the basic data for statistics of occupied persons. The divergencies of the methods of collecting the information in the various countries are, however, largely responsible for differences in the results. Details for which the basic information can be obtained with a reasonable chance of accuracy under one system, cannot be furnished if another system is employed. The Committee had, therefore, to find compromise solutions, which do not ask for more than can be expected under each of the main systems of recording.

B. DEFINITION OF THE GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION

I. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED DEFINITION AND DISTINCTIONS

A fundamental difficulty which arises in connection with the compilation of comparable statistics of the gainfully-occupied population is that the scope of such statistics varies in different countries.

The particulars of the occupations of the people usually collected at censuses have been classified, in different countries, according to two different systems:

(i) Under the first of these systems, all members of the population are grouped according to their occupations whether remunerated (directly or indirectly) or not remunerated, or, where appropriate, according to the occupation of the head of the family. This system, consequently, classifies the whole of the population from these standpoints.

¹ The term "gainfully-occupied population" has been employed throughout this document as equivalent to the French term "population active". Its exact meaning results from the definition given in Part B, II.

(2) Under the second system, the statistics relate, mainly or wholly, to persons engaged in occupations which are remunerated (directly or indirectly); this system furnishes, accordingly, only very summary information so far as concerns the remainder of the population.

Statistics compiled according to the first system do not, in some cases, make use of the concept of "gainfully-occupied population" according to the definition given below. Such statistics often distinguish between principal and secondary occupations, and the detailed classification by branches of economic activity and by personal status is quite commonly given only for persons engaged in remunerated principal occupations. Further, it is not always the case that the principal occupation is necessarily one that is remunerated. Thus, the wife of a farmer may devote the greater part of her time to domestic affairs, and a smaller, but none the less considerable, part to agricultural work; her occupation is, in that case, considered to be that of a housewife (principal, but not remunerated occupation) with a remunerated secondary occupation. Statistics prepared according to the second system based on remunerated occupations, would include such a housewife as gainfully occupied on account of her remunerated secondary occupation.

There are two procedures by which comparable statistics may be obtained:

(1) To ask countries applying the first system to provide the same details for persons having a remunerated secondary occupation in addition to a non-remunerated principal occupation as for persons having a remunerated principal occupation.¹ These details will permit of the preparation of data comparable with those provided by the countries that apply the second of the two systems, both for the aggregate of gainfully-occupied persons and also for the various groups of a classification by branches of economic activity and by personal status.

(2) To ask countries applying the second system to introduce into their statistics the distinction between principal and secondary occupations, and to limit comparability to persons engaged in principal remunerated occupations. Such a solution would virtually amount to a recommendation that the first system should be adopted everywhere, because the distinction between principal and secondary occupations cannot be made without recording the principal occupation of every inhabitant, even when that occupation is not remunerated.

The Committee has adopted the first method. It recommends that comparability should be based on a definition of the gainfully-occupied population corresponding to the definitions adopted in the countries applying the second system, and that other countries should be requested to furnish the necessary details regarding persons whose only remunerated occupation is of a secondary order. As countries which prepare a classification according to occupations covering the whole population are generally in possession of the basic material necessary for this purpose, there is, the Committee considers, a greater likelihood of reaching a satisfactory result by this method than by attempting to ensure comparability on the lines of the second method mentioned above. Further, the difficulty of distinguishing between principal and secondary occupations may often impair the comparability of different censuses in the same country; it would therefore be dangerous to make international comparability depend to any great extent on such a distinction.

The Committee has not laid down any criterion for deciding whether an individual's remunerated occupation is of sufficient importance to warrant his inclusion among the gainfully-occupied. Difficulties are encountered if the time devoted to an occupation is taken as an international criterion; moreover, there is little likelihood that occupations of quite trivial importance will be recorded on census cards or schedules.

The Committee also recommends that countries applying the second system should furnish fuller details regarding certain groups of the population not considered to be gainfully occupied. As the difficulty of obtaining complete and accurate statements of the occupations of the

¹ The classification of persons having a principal and a secondary occupation, each of which is remunerated, has clearly no special interest in this connection.

agricultural population is the chief obstacle to international comparisons of gainfully-occupied populations, the Committee recommends that separate particulars should be given in respect of certain specified groups both of the agricultural and of the non-agricultural population.

Comparison of the statistics of persons gainfully occupied in agriculture shows that, even in neighbouring countries where the conditions of life are very similar, the percentage of the agricultural population regarded as "gainfully occupied" varies considerably. The particulars entered in the census cards or schedules in regard to the aid given to farmers by the members of their families are even found to vary from census to census or to lack clearness and precision, particularly where it is desired to establish a distinction between principal and secondary occupations. To ensure, in their own statistics, uniformity of treatment in the different parts of their respective countries, some States include all farmers' wives, for instance, in the gainfully-occupied population, whereas others, for like reasons, group them all with the population considered as not gainfully occupied. It is not easy for countries which do not adopt such radical methods to separate clearly wives and other members of farmers' families helping the head of the family in his occupation from wives and other members of farmers' families of working age without remunerated occupation. In view of the bearing which these questions may have on the total of the gainfully-occupied population, the Committee believes it to be essential to have information as to the size of the groups shown in the definition under B, 1 (a) and B, 1 (c). Such information would serve to complete that given for group A, 2 (a) and A, 2 (c) (see page 10).

In basing its programme, for the reasons given, almost exclusively on the comparison of statistics of the "gainfully-occupied population", the Committee has no desire to underestimate the merits of the first system under which persons not gainfully occupied or only engaged in some secondary occupation are grouped according to the principal secondary occupation of the head of the family. It has refrained, however, for the reasons given, from including a complete and detailed classification of those not gainfully occupied in its programme, even though several Governments made proposals to that effect.

II. DEFINITION

For the purpose of international classification, any occupation for which the person engaged therein is remunerated, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind—*i.e.*, any principal remunerated occupation or any secondary occupation which is the sole remunerated occupation of the person concerned—is to be considered as a gainful occupation. Housework done by members of a family in their own homes is not included under that description, but work done by members of a family in helping the head of the family in his occupation is so included, even though only indirectly remunerated. The occupation of persons working in labour camps or other similar institutions, or engaged in unemployment relief work, is to be considered as a gainful occupation.

The particulars given should be based, generally speaking, on the occupation at the moment of the census. A person who has recently exercised a gainful occupation is to be considered as still engaged in that occupation even though, by reason of sickness, injury, vacation or inability to obtain work, he may, at the time of the census, be temporarily not working.

Young persons of working age and not at school, who have never actually exercised a gainful occupation, are not to be treated as part of the gainfully-occupied population, even though they may be seeking work and consequently included in statistics of unemployment. It is, however, desirable that censuses should be so taken that the number of young persons so situated can be ascertained.

III. DISTINCTIONS IN THE GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION REQUIRED FOR INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

For reasons stated above in Section I, it is essential, in order to bring within the range of international comparability the totals of the gainfully-occupied population, that the following

groups and sub-groups be shown separately among the persons conforming to the definition of Section II.

A. *Gainfully-occupied Population.*

(1) All persons gainfully occupied in the above-defined sense (categories enumerated in the specimen table, page 20), with the exception of those specified in group 2 below.

(2) Members of families, whatever their degree of relationship, aiding the heads of their families in their occupations, showing separately:

- (a) Wives of farmers;
- (b) Wives of persons other than farmers;
- (c) Other members of farmers' families;
- (d) Other members of families of persons other than farmers.

The term "farmers" shall be deemed to apply exclusively to the heads of enterprises classified under Chapter I of the Nomenclature of Industries. It is to be understood, however, that a person who works for the head of his family is to be classed under group 1, if the information regarding his personal status, or other available information, justifies the inference that he receives regular wages for that work.

IV. PERSONS NOT CONSIDERED AS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

For the same reasons which necessitate the classification set forth in III A, it is essential that among those not conforming to the definition of persons gainfully occupied, or, by reason of the system current in their countries, not included in the record of persons gainfully occupied, the following groups and sub-groups be shown separately:

B. *Population not recorded as gainfully occupied.*

1. Members of families of working age, capable of work and not attending school, distinguishing:

- (a) Wives of farmers;
- (b) Wives of persons other than farmers;
- (c) Other members of farmers' families;
- (d) Other members of families of persons other than farmers.

2. All other persons, including persons living on private means or maintained by their families or from public or private resources—*e.g.*, rentiers and pensioners, annuitants, landlords; children, including those attending school, and students, whether living with their parents or guardians or not; aged, sick or infirm persons living with their families or in hospitals, sanatoria or asylums; inmates of prisons. Persons only temporarily unoccupied should be included in the occupied population.

V. DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED

The Committee examined the difficult problem of the classification of persons who at the moment of the census are unoccupied owing to lack of work, and decided to recommend a definition of the gainfully-occupied population which should be inclusive of such persons.

Persons recorded at the census as unemployed should be classified according to their last occupation. In national tables, the Committee thinks it advisable that such unemployed persons should be counted separately, as classification by their most recent occupation may give an erroneous idea of the importance of some branches of economic activity which are on the decline. For the reasons given below, the Committee has not made this distinction in the international programme.

In conformity with the general principle according to which information provided should be based on the occupation at the time of the census, the persons and unemployed men working in labour camps and similar institutions, or on unemployed relief work should be classified in a special category and not according to their particular task at the date of the census (a principle applying also to the classification of persons undergoing military service). In view of the great differences existing between the systems for relieving unemployment in the various countries (establishing labour camps, organising public works, granting subsidies to existing industries, etc.), the Committee does not believe that the separation from other "gainfully-occupied persons" or individuals receiving assistance of the kind indicated would increase the accuracy of international comparisons.

The Committee realises that the above recommendations do not allow of a bird's-eye view of a country's unemployment situation, or of the total number of persons potentially belonging to a particular branch of activity or having a particular occupation. The picture provided by a census, however, can be only of an instantaneous nature and cannot throw light on all aspects of the problem of unemployment. For this purpose, a special census of unemployed would be necessary.

C. THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF CLASSIFYING THE GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION

By a recommendation of the International Conference relating to Economic Statistics, the Committee was asked to study the question of systems of classification of the occupied population by industry and by personal occupation, and the distribution of the occupied population according to occupational status (*i.e.*, employers, employed, etc.). The Committee has accepted the view, already expressed by other conferences of statisticians, that a classification according to the three following principles:

- (a) By branches of economic activity,
- (b) By personal status,
- (c) By individual occupation,

is necessary to obtain an adequate picture of the economic and social structure of the population.

As regards classification by branches of economic activity, the Committee has endeavoured, for the reasons given in paragraph D, to apply this principle as strictly as possible. In particular, it has been anxious to avoid overlapping of this principle with that of individual occupation; and, for that reason, the Committee's classification by branches of economic activity will be found not to include a section for the "liberal professions", which was included in the classifications drawn up by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians convened by the International Labour Office in 1923 and by the International Statistical Institute in 1925.¹

The Committee wishes to emphasise that, from the international point of view, the first two principles should be applied in the form of a cross-classification, in which persons belonging to the same branch of economic activity are distinguished in accordance with their personal status within that branch.

¹ By recommendation IV of the International Conference relating to Economic Statistics, the Committee was asked to take these classifications into account.

D. CLASSIFICATION BY BRANCHES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

I. OBJECT AND NATURE OF THIS CLASSIFICATION

The Committee's recommendations with regard to the classification by branches of economic activity assume that the census cards or schedules contain a question, or even several questions, on the nature of the establishment in which the occupation is carried on. Information obtained by means of the question regarding the individual occupation only does not enable the grouping recommended from the international point of view to be carried out. On the other hand, a question regarding the individual occupation furnishes supplementary information which is very useful, and sometimes even indispensable, for grouping persons by branches of economic activity, especially in cases where different branches of activity are carried on within the same establishment.

The Committee is of the opinion that the main object of a classification by branches of economic activity for the purposes of statistics of the gainfully-occupied population is to show the absolute and relative importance of the various branches of industry.¹ It should be understood that industries are carried on in establishments, and that a branch of industry should therefore comprise all the persons occupied in a given kind of establishment, regardless of what individual occupation they perform within that establishment. That being so, it is the aim of the classification by individual occupations to show how the personnel belonging to a given branch of industry is composed from the point of view of individual occupations and to supply, if desired, total figures for all persons exercising the same individual occupations. The Committee thinks that any procedure under which persons might, on account of their individual occupation, be assigned to another branch of industry than that in which they are actually employed would distort reality, and lead to rather meaningless results from every point of view.

The Committee wishes to make this point of principle entirely clear, because it is of the utmost importance for the international comparability of the various branches of economic activity and because its practical application involves, in certain cases, great difficulties.

II. DEFINITION OF "ESTABLISHMENT"

For the reasons set out above, a classification of persons by branches of economic activity requires a classification of establishments, which in turn presupposes a definition of the term "establishment".

The term "establishment" is used hereafter not merely in connection with production, transport and commerce, but as covering also all units belonging to other branches of economic activity. For instance, schools, lawyers' offices and dentists' consulting-rooms are covered by the term "establishment".

There are three different conceptions of an establishment to be distinguished.

1. The narrowest conception is that which is based on the technique of the work and which considers an establishment as comprising all persons working together under a certain direction and in closely related individual occupations. Under this conception, the furniture repair shop of a public administration, the painting shop of a motor manufacturing plant, the shops where wooden models are made in engineering works, would become separate establishments, and the persons occupied therein would be assigned, *e.g.*, to the furniture, building and woodworking industries respectively.

¹ For convenience, the term "industry" is frequently used throughout this statement for all branches of human economic activity.

2. The second conception is based on the place at which the work is performed and considers all persons working together in the same factory or works as belonging to one and the same establishment.

Under this conception, the above " establishments " (painting shop, furniture repair shop, etc.) would not be recognised as separate establishments, and the persons occupied therein would be assigned to the branch to which the whole factory belongs.

3. The third conception is based on the legal and financial organisation of the enterprise and considers all persons working together under the control of the same concern as belonging to one and the same establishment—*e.g.*, the various branch shops belonging to the same entrepreneur. This conception, which has considerable importance for censuses of industrial and commercial establishments, is, in practice, not used for censuses of the gainfully-occupied population and can therefore be disregarded here.

For the reasons outlined above under D, I, the recommendations of the Committee are based on the second conception of an establishment. It is the success or the failure of the factory as a whole which mainly governs the situation of an occupied person; the " technical " establishments as defined under I have no independent life of their own. The persons are thus dependent on the development of the branch of industry to which the factory as a whole belongs, and it appears therefore reasonable to show these persons and their individual occupations in the framework of an industrial classification which takes the factory as a whole as the unit to be classified. In addition, this conception is the easiest to follow with the methods of a census of the gainfully-occupied population.

There is no doubt that the practical application of the principle stated above meets with serious difficulties. The principal difficulty arises in connection with establishments combining a number of different activities. The Committee does not believe that indefinite or defective information as to the nature of an establishment (or of that part of an establishment in which the occupation is carried on) can be improved by the insertion in the census cards or schedules of a definition of " establishment ", however unchallengeable such a definition might be from a theoretical standpoint. The following considerations are, therefore, intended to serve rather as guiding principles for the preparation of the material than for the collection of the basic data.

In order to ascertain the nature of any given establishment and, if necessary, to allocate the individuals to the different branches of an establishment, the statistical offices are frequently compelled to take the individual occupation as a criterion. Information from other sources (census of establishments, registers of establishments, list of addresses, etc.) may also be useful in this connection.

As international comparisons of the results are largely dependent on this distribution, by branches of establishments, being carried out according to uniform principles in the different countries, the Committee believes it to be desirable to indicate general guiding lines, even though a strict application of uniform rules may sometimes be found very difficult.

The following conditions may lead to the combination of different branches of activity in a single establishment—on the assumption that all persons working together in the same place, factory, workshop, etc., belong to such an establishment:

(1) An establishment may include branches of an accessory character working in connection with the main process of production or forming a part of that process.

Examples. — The manufacture of wooden models in an engineering works, a printing press in a cigarette factory, or painting and upholstering shops in motor manufacturing works, a small repair shop in a commercial business.

(2) A number of successive stages of production, transformation or distribution may be combined in the same establishment.

Examples. — Carding, spinning and weaving may be carried on in one establishment; a mine combined with a blast furnace, a rolling mill and an engineering works; an

agricultural enterprise combined with a dairy manufacturing cheese, a factory combined with a retail shop. (Such small establishments as bakers', butchers', etc., shops, in which the retail sale is to a large extent carried on by the members of the family of the head of the establishment, who help sometimes in the manufacture and sometimes in the sale, are not considered here. In the case of these establishments, the retail sale should be treated as accessory, and consequently assimilated with the cases under (1).)

(3) Two branches of economic activity of a different technical character may be carried on in the same building and under the direction of the same proprietor without the existence of an economic relationship of the kind mentioned under (1) and (2).

Examples. — A flour-mill and a saw-mill depending on the same motive power, a butcher's shop combined with a hotel, a motor-car sales establishment combined with a repair shop which cannot be considered as accessory.

If combinations of type (2) or type (3) come under the same group in the International Minimum Nomenclature of Industries, it will not affect the international comparison of results whether the different branches are, or are not, shown separately. Where, however, the different branches fall into different groups of the Minimum Nomenclature, the Committee thinks that the persons belonging to each branch should be grouped with that branch. Persons working in a mine, for example, should be shown separately from those working in associated metallurgical or engineering works: but persons working in combined carding, spinning and weaving establishments may be shown together, since the Minimum Nomenclature comprises these branches of industry in a single group.

Combinations of type (1) above should not be split up, and all persons should be classified in accordance with the nature of the principal branch—*e.g.*, persons engaged in the carpentering or upholstering or painting shops of motor manufacturing works should all be classified under the motor industry.

It goes without saying that the splitting-up of different branches of an undertaking creates almost insuperable difficulties in dividing between them, in appropriate proportions, the administrative and operative staffs of the services that are common to these different branches. But the effect of uncertainties thus arising on the international comparison of results is small as compared with the effect resulting from the allocation being made in one country according to branches of establishments, while, in another, persons occupied in all branches of an establishment are classified under its principal branch.

It should also be made clear here that the juridical form of ownership does not influence the definition of an establishment. For example, printing works, gasworks and shipyards belonging to a public authority are not to be considered as a branch of "public services"; they should be treated in the same way as private establishments of a corresponding character, but counted separately in the respective groups.

III. INTERNATIONAL MINIMUM NOMENCLATURE OF BRANCHES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(See Annex II.)

I. Purpose and Length of the Nomenclature.

The main purpose of an international classification of branches of economic activity is to facilitate the comparison of national statistics. The Committee considers that, in practice, the best means of attaining this purpose would be for every country to give the necessary details for regrouping the items of its national classification in accordance with an international plan of classification, and publishing the results of this regrouping as a supplement to its own classification.

As regards the length of the nomenclature, there appears to be no logical element determining what degree of subdivision would be sufficient for the purposes of international comparison.

There are, doubtless, problems in dealing with which the knowledge of the importance of rather small groups of industries would be required. In addition, one valuable criterion for determining the degree to which subdivision should be pursued in national classifications—namely, the numerical importance of the sub-groups—cannot be used for an international classification. Industries of very little importance in one country may be dominant in others.

There are certain *arguments in favour of a short list*; it is easier for reasons of space and expense to publish a supplementary table in accordance with a short international nomenclature than with a long one. A short classification gives a general picture of the economic structure of the country, and experience has shown that all bodies publishing international comparisons of the results of censuses of the gainfully-occupied population use short lists. In addition, the shorter the list, the fewer the difficulties which arise out of the problem of splitting up combined establishments, and the fewer also the difficulties arising out of regrouping the items of the national classification. A short list thus increases comparability.

There are, on the other hand, certain *arguments in favour of a more detailed list*. If the groups are too general, rather different kinds of establishments fall within one and the same group and the results may not be very instructive. If, for example, only the group: "metal-industries" is given, the figures falling under this group may relate in one country mainly to pig-iron and steel and to the other branches of the heavy iron and steel industry and in another to the manufacture of metal articles of somewhat elaborate character. In such extreme cases, comparability of the group, "metal industries", in the two countries is of limited significance at the best.

In view of the above considerations, the Committee has deemed it advisable to establish an international nomenclature of medium length, enabling a reasonably clear picture to be obtained of the economic structure of each country. This nomenclature comprises forty-five chapters grouped in nine sections. The Committee recommends that, for each country, in addition to the results of its census according to its own national nomenclature, there should be published a supplementary table grouping the data according to these forty-five chapters as the indispensable minimum for international comparison. A key, indicating which items of the national nomenclature are included in each chapter, should accompany this table.

In the case of twenty of the forty-five chapters, the Committee has distinguished two or more items. The total number of items in the nomenclature thus reaches ninety-four. The indications of the contents of certain items should not be regarded as complete; generally speaking, they are given only in cases in which doubts may arise as to the allocation of a particular branch of economic activity. The Committee considers it desirable that, in statements drawn up for international comparison, each country should publish separate data for every item which is of any considerable importance in its own economic life.

2. Principles of Classification.

For a broad subdivision of economic activities, there appear to be two main ideas in many national classifications, namely:

(1) A differentiation according to the technical organisation of the production and distribution apparatus (*e.g.*, agriculture, mining, manufacture, transport, etc.). This is a grouping to be looked at mainly from the production point of view.

(2) A grouping in accordance with the final use to be made of the results of the various activities—*i.e.*, a grouping to be looked at mainly from the consumption point of view. Such a grouping—if carried through consistently, and assuming that it can be so carried through—would show what parts of the population are engaged, for instance, in the production or distribution of foodstuffs, of clothing, of industrial equipment, etc., or how many are working for the various cultural needs, for the internal or external security of the State, etc.

These two principles, although quite distinct in theory, are not always so distinct in practice, as there are many cases in which groups formed on the basis of a special technical organisation (*e.g.*, schools, army and navy) correspond quite well to groups based on the principle of the use

of these activities (education, national defence). But there are many fields of human economic activity, more especially in the various branches of the manufacturing industries, where such a coincidence does not exist.

The main principle of grouping adopted by the Committee for the broad framework of the nomenclature is that of the technical organisation of the work in the various establishments and branches of industry. This can best be illustrated by the following scheme:

- I. Primary production:
 - A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
 - B. Mining and quarrying.

- II. Transforming industries:
 - A. Manufacturing industries;
 - B. Building and other construction.

- III. Services:
 - A. Transport and communication;
 - B. Commerce;
 - C. Hotels and personal services;
 - D. Public services and other services of general interest.

In the nomenclature itself, the form of presentation shown in Annex II has been selected for reasons of convenience and only the eight following sections are distinguished separately:

- A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
- B. Mining and quarrying;
- C. Manufacturing industries;
- D. Building and other construction;
- E. Transport and communication;
- F. Commerce;
- G. Hotels and personal services;
- H. Public services and other services of general interest.

To these, a ninth section is added for activities inadequately described.

The main principles which can be applied to the *grouping of manufacturing industries* are:

- (1) The nature of the raw materials used;
- (2) The use of the products;
- (3) The technique of the work done.

The Committee has already pointed out in its statement on the principles which have guided it in preparing the "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics"¹ that a consistent grouping in accordance with a unique principle leads to results which are far removed from what is commonly recognised, and often organised, as a branch of industry. The arguments given in reference to the grouping of commodities are still stronger when applied in the case of the grouping of establishments.

If an establishment only transforms raw materials and delivers semi-finished products which can be put to very different uses, the "use" principle cannot be applied. If, on the other hand, the

¹ See Studies and Reports on Statistical Methods, No. 2: "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics", revised edition, Geneva, 1938.

establishment delivers articles ready for consumption, the raw-material principle can frequently not be applied, as the finished products are sometimes composed of several different materials.

In addition, as—with some exceptions (food industries, clothing)—the same establishment frequently manufactures products destined for different uses, it appears impossible to attempt any consistent grouping of establishments in accordance with the use of the commodities which they produce. The Committee is of the opinion that the interesting grouping by use can be fully carried out only if *commodities* are to be grouped (*e.g.*, in trade or production statistics) but not if establishments and the persons occupied in these establishments are to be classified.

There remains the principle of the technique of production. If this is consistently applied as the unique principle, it would result in two main groups:

- (1) Mechanical industries;
- (2) Chemical industries.

These two techniques are, however, often applied simultaneously in the same establishment.

The Committee is therefore of the opinion that a compromise solution, similar to that adopted in the "Minimum List of Commodities" should be adopted also for the industrial nomenclature. The grouping of manufacturing industries should be based primarily on a combination of the raw material principle with the technique of work—this combination indeed forms the basis of the organisation of many establishments. In the case of industries producing articles ready for consumption, to which in many cases the above principles cannot reasonably be applied, the use of the products should be taken into consideration.

In the sections relating to primary production and manufacturing industries, the order of chapters follows as far as possible the order adopted in the "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics".

It should, however, not be overlooked that the correspondence of the nomenclature of industries with the "Minimum List of Commodities" is in many cases only a formal correspondence of headings, but not of contents. For example, the food industries do not produce or manufacture all the commodities covered by the corresponding section of the "Minimum List". The fact that, in that List, raw materials constituting the products of primary production have often been grouped in the same chapter as semi-finished or finished products of the manufacturing industries renders it impossible to obtain an exact correspondence. This procedure cannot be maintained in a classification intended for use in grouping, not commodities, but persons engaged in the same branch of industry.

E. CLASSIFICATION BY PERSONAL STATUS

The Committee recommends the classification set forth below or any other classification in which the following groups are distinguished:

1. Employers: Persons working on their own account with paid assistants in their occupation.
2. Persons working on their own account, either alone or with the assistance of members of their families.
3. Members of families aiding the heads of their families in their occupations.
4. Persons in receipt of salaries or wages:
 - (a) Directors and managers;
 - (b) Other persons in receipt of salaries or wages, distinguishing, if possible, between:
 - (i) Persons in receipt of salaries;
 - (ii) Wage-earners.

The distinction between the employers in group 1 and the persons in group 2 makes it necessary, in the case of countries which do not take a census of establishments simultaneously with a census of population, for the cards or schedules used for the latter purpose to contain a special question or note as to whether or not a person employs paid assistants or only members of his family.

The Committee realises that, generally speaking, there is little reliable information regarding the separation of group 4 (a), "Directors and managers", from other persons in receipt of salaries. As some countries include directors and managers in the group of "employers", the distinction of group 4 (a) from group 4 (b) is important for the compilation of comparable data. It may be noted in this connection that all State and local officials, irrespective of their rank in the administration, should be grouped under 4 (b).

The Committee's proposed subdivision of group 4 (b) into persons in receipt of salaries and wage-earners is only optional. The Committee does not think it possible to lay down definite criteria which would enable the distinction to be made uniformly in all countries. It is aware that this distinction, which is a matter of some difficulty even in the case of national statistics, cannot, for a variety of reasons (differences of legislation, of systems of social insurance, etc.), yield results that are altogether satisfactory or comparable from the international point of view. But, as difficulties of classification arise only in the case of a relatively limited proportion of the individuals concerned and as the informative value of the distinction is considerable, the Committee reached the conclusion that such an optional distinction should be recommended.

The proposed classification by personal status, which corresponds in the first instance with the status of persons occupied in agriculture, mining and manufacturing industries, transport and commerce, should be applied to all branches of economic activity in order to permit of the preparation of aggregate figures for the various groups. Although such aggregates, without subdivisions by branches of economic activity, have not very much significance for groups 1, 2 and 4 (a), aggregates for groups 3 and 4 (b) appear to possess real significance.

F. CLASSIFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATIONS

In view of the mandate which it received by recommendation IV of the International Conference relating to Economic Statistics, the Committee discussed in much detail the different possibilities of classification by individual occupations for international purposes—viz.:

- (a) The classification of the entire occupied population according to the nature of their individual occupations;
- (b) The preparation of a restricted list including only relatively well-defined occupations;
- (c) The enumeration of the important occupations within each branch of economic activity.

As the grouping must be based in all cases on the indications entered on the census cards or schedules, the almost inevitable result is that persons giving the same description of their occupation, even though their occupational qualifications may differ considerably, are grouped together. The differences which thus arise in the case of national statistics are emphasised in the case of international statistics, since similar descriptions frequently indicate occupations very different in character.

With regard to the first alternative, the classification of the entire occupied population according to their individual occupations, the Committee believes that a consistent application of this principle is hardly possible. If it is tried, there would remain a large and miscellaneous group of persons, mainly unskilled or semi-skilled workers, who could not be separately grouped according to their individual occupation. Even if it were possible to obtain from the census schedules a detailed description of the kind of work performed, such a grouping would have little significance

from the international point of view and would yield no information in addition to that which can be obtained under the third scheme. The Committee is, moreover, of opinion that the greater part of the occupied population is sufficiently clearly described by its place in the classification by industries and by the status held in the establishments.

The Committee further discussed the possibility of grouping workers according to whether they are skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled; but the experience of several countries has clearly shown that no such grouping is possible on the basis of the descriptions of their occupations given by the individuals enumerated. The object in view is more likely to be attained by securing information from the employers—*e.g.*, in connection with censuses of establishments or censuses of production.

For all these reasons, the Committee believes that it is neither practical nor desirable to prepare a detailed draft nomenclature of occupations.

As individual occupations appear to the Committee to be of more interest for national than for international purposes and as differences of actual conditions in different countries cannot be overcome by framing uniform definitions, the Committee also abstained from preparing a restricted list including only relatively well defined occupations.

For national purposes, the best solution, in the Committee's opinion, is a classification of type (c) above, supplemented by a restricted list of occupations that are common to a number of different industries: aggregate figures for all industries together can then be compiled for the more important occupations.

While, for the reasons indicated above, the Committee does not think it necessary to make recommendations concerning classification by individual occupations for international purposes, it nevertheless realises the value and importance of such a classification in national statistics of the gainfully-occupied population.

G. CLASSIFICATION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

The Committee recommends that, for each chapter of the classification by branches of economic activity, and for each group of the classification by personal status, the gainfully-occupied population should be subdivided first of all by sex. The data for each sex should then be subdivided according to age and marital status.

The grouping by age should include the following groups:

- (a) Under 15 years of age;
- (b) 15-19 years of age;
- (c) 20-64 years of age,
divided, if possible, into two sub-groups:
20-44 years of age } (preferably subdivided into five-year
45-64 years of age } or ten-year divisions);
- (d) 65 years of age and over.

The Committee is of the opinion that, for the purpose of international comparisons, it is essential to have total figures for the two groups (a) and (d) but that details as to branches of economic activity and personal status, which are of great importance for groups (b) and (c), have less importance for groups (a) and (d).

If a complete *grouping by marital status* (unmarried, married, divorced, widowed) cannot be achieved, at least the married group should be shown separately.

Group B, 1 of the non-gainfully-occupied population—*i.e.* members of families of working age, capable of work and not attending school, should, in like manner, be subdivided according to sex and age.

ANNEX I

SPECIMEN TABLE

Grouping	Males						Females						Total (col- umns 5+11)
	below 15 years	15-19 years	20-64 years	65 years and over	Total	of whom mar- ried	below 15 years	15-19 years	20-64 years	65 years and over	Total	of whom mar- ried	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I. Classification of the gainfully-occupied population by branches of economic activity.													
SECTION A. — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING													
I. Agriculture and Stock-breeding.													
1. Employers: Persons working on their own account with paid assistance in their occupation													
2. Persons working on their own account, either alone or with the assistance of members of their families													
3. Members of families aiding the heads of their families in their occupations													
4. Persons in receipt of salaries or wages:													
(a) Directors and managers													
(b) Other persons in receipt of salaries or wages													
Total I													
II. Forestry, Hunting and Trapping.													
1. Employers etc.													
etc.													
III. Fishing.													
1. Employers etc.													
etc.													
TOTAL SECTION A													
1. Employers etc.													
etc.													
SECTION B. — MINING AND QUARRYING													
IV. Mining of coal, ores and other minerals.													
1. Employers etc.													
etc.													
TOTAL GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION (SECTIONS A-J)													
1. Employers etc.													
etc.													
II. Classification of the total population by gainfully and not gainfully occupied.													
A. GAINFULLY-OCCUPIED POPULATION													
1. Employers, persons working on their own account, persons in receipt of salaries or wages (groups 1, 2, 4)													
2. Members of families aiding the heads of their families (group 3):													
(a) Wives of farmers													
(b) Wives of persons other than farmers													
(c) Other members of farmers' families													
(d) Other members of families of persons other than farmers													
B. POPULATION NOT RECORDED AS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED.													
1. Members of families of working-age, capable of work, etc., not engaged in a remunerated occupation:													
(a) Wives of farmers													
(b) Wives of persons other than farmers													
(c) Other members of farmers' families													
(d) Other members of families of persons other than farmers													
2. All other persons ¹													
C. TOTAL POPULATION (A + B).													

¹ If the grouping by age is available for the total population, the grouping by age for this item can be obtained by subtraction.

ANNEX II

MINIMUM NOMENCLATURE OF INDUSTRIES

PART A. — SECTIONS AND CHAPTERS

SECTION A. — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

- I. Agriculture and stock-breeding.
- II. Forestry, hunting and trapping.
- III. Fishing.

SECTION B. — MINING AND QUARRYING

- IV. Mining and quarrying of coal, ores and other minerals, n.e.s.
- V. Quarrying of stone and other materials used principally for construction.

SECTION C. — MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- VI. Manufacture of food.
- VII. Beverage industries, distilleries.
- VIII. Tobacco industries.
- IX. Manufacture of animal and vegetable oils and fats, including margarine.
- X. Chemical industries, n.e.s.
- XI. Manufacture of rubber.
- XII. Manufacture of wood and cork.
- XIII. Pulp and paper mills; manufacture of paper articles.
- XIV. Printing and bookbinding; photography.
- XV. Skin, hide and leather industries.
- XVI. Textile industries.
- XVII. Manufacture of wearing apparel and of made-up textile goods, n.e.s.
- XVIII. Production and supply of electricity, gas and heat; water supply.
- XIX. Manufacture of mineral fuels.
- XX. Manufacture of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.
- XXI. Smelting, casting, rolling, forging and drawing of base metals.
- XXII. Manufacture of articles of base metals, n.e.s.
- XXIII. Manufacture of machinery, including all electrical appliances and means of transport by land, water and air.
- XXIV. Manufacture of instruments, clocks and watches, and jewellery.
- XXV. Other manufacturing industries, n.e.s.
- XXVI. Manufacturing industries not adequately described.

SECTION D. — BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION

- XXVII. Building and other constructional work, including repair and maintenance of structures, n.e.s.

SECTION E. — TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

- XXVIII. Rail transport.
- XXIX. Road transport.
- XXX. Water transport.
- XXXI. Air transport.
- XXXII. Post, telegraph and telephones.

SECTION F. — COMMERCE

- XXXIII. Wholesale and retail trade.
- XXXIV. Finance, banks, insurance.
- XXXV. Agencies for other purposes, n.e.s..

SECTION G. — HOTEL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

- XXXVI. Provision of lodging, food and drink.
- XXXVII. Undertakings for cleaning and maintenance of goods and premises, care of the person.
- XXXVIII. Household and personal services.
- XXXIX. Recreation and amusement, sport.

SECTION H. — PUBLIC SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES OF GENERAL INTEREST, N.E.S.

- XL. Medical and hygienic services.
- XLI. Education, religion, arts and sciences, n.e.s.
- XLII. National defence.
- XLIII. Labour camps and similar organisations.
- XLIV. Public services, n.e.s., and other services of general interest.

SECTION J. — ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

- XLV. Activities not adequately described.

PART B. — SECTIONS, CHAPTERS AND ITEMS

Note. — The enumeration of examples given under each item is not to be regarded as complete. The examples refer, in principle, only to cases in which doubts may arise as to the allocation. n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

SECTION A. — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

I. 1. Agriculture and Stock-breeding.

To include:

Farming, including arboriculture, viticulture, gardening and rubber planting;
Stock-breeding, including rearing of fur-bearing animals, poultry farming, bee-keeping, silkworm-breeding.

II. 2. Forestry, Hunting and Trapping.

To include, *inter alia*:

Felling and cutting of trees, wood-barking;
Extraction of pine-resin, gums and wild rubber;
Charcoal burning (in forests);
Herb and wild fruit gathering.

III. 3. Fishing.

To include:

Sea and inland-water fishing;
and, *inter alia*:
Whale-fishing and seal-hunting;
Fishing of crustaceans and molluscs; fish hatcheries.

SECTION B. — MINING AND QUARRYING

IV. Mining and Quarrying of Coal, Ores and Other Minerals.

4. Coal and lignite.
5. Iron ores.
6. Other metal ores, including bauxite and precious-metal bearing minerals.
7. Oil and natural gas, oil shale.
8. Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Amber, asbestos, asphalt, bitumen, mineral waxes, graphite, guano, kaolin, mica, sodium nitrate, phosphate rock, salt, potash salt, sulphur, peat.

V. 9. Quarrying of Stone and Other Materials used principally for Construction.

To include, *inter alia* :

Building stone, slate, clay, gypsum, chalk, gravel, sand.

SECTION C. — MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

VI. Manufacture of Food.

10. Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat.

To include, *inter alia* :

Bacon-curing and sausage-making.

11. Preparation and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.
12. Preserving of fruits, vegetables and other foods, n.e.s.
13. Manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk.
14. Grain and rice milling.
15. Bread, biscuit and pastry-making.
16. Sugar factories and refineries.
17. Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery.

To include, *inter alia* :

Artificial honey, chewing-gum.

18. Other food industries, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Preparation of cereals, potato flour, etc.;

Manufacture of macaroni and similar alimentary pastes.

Roasting and preparation of coffee;

Manufacture of mustard; manufacture of vinegar.

VII. Beverage Industries, Distilleries.

19. Distilling of alcohol for all uses.

To include, *inter alia* :

Yeast-making.

20. Other beverage industries.

To include, *inter alia* :

Preparation of wine and fruit juices;

Breweries and manufacture of malt;

Manufacture of aerated waters;

Bottling of mineral waters.

VIII. 21. Tobacco Industries.

IX. 22. Manufacture of Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats, including Margarine.

X. 23. Chemical Industries, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia*, manufacture of:

- Chemical elements and compounds;
- Chemical fertilisers, utilisation of refuse and sewage;
- Wood and resin distillation;
- Artificial plastic materials, excluding rayon;
- Coal-tar distillation, etc.;
- Dyeing and tanning materials, paints and varnishes;
- Pharmaceutical products;
- Soaps, cosmetics and perfumery;
- Candles;
- Photographic materials (films, plates, papers);
- Matches;
- Manufacture of explosives, filling of cartridges and projectiles.

XI. 24. Manufacture of Rubber.

To include, *inter alia*:

Production and manufacture of recovered and of synthetic rubber and of rubber substitutes.

XII. Manufacture of Wood and Cork.

25. Saw-milling.

26. Builders' woodwork, parquet flooring, furniture and cabinet making.

To include, *inter alia*:

- Wood turning;
- Billiard table manufacture;
- Wicker furniture manufacture;
- Upholstery.

27. Other manufactures of wood, cork and basket ware, n.e.s.

XIII. Pulp and Paper Mills; Manufacture of Paper Articles.

28. Pulp and paper mills.

29. Manufacture of stationery and articles of paper and cardboard.

XIV. Printing and Bookbinding, Photography.

30. Printing and bookbinding and related industries.

To include, *inter alia*:

- Engraving, including photo-engraving for printing purposes, lithography;
- Publication of books, newspapers and periodicals (the work of contributors, reporting staff, etc., is classed under 88).

31. Photography.

To include personal and trade photography.

XV. Skin, Hide and Leather Industries.

32. Dressing and tanning of skins, hides and leather, preparation of hair and bristles.
33. Fur dressing and manufacture of fur articles.
34. Manufacture of leather articles except footwear and other wearing apparel.

To include, *inter alia* :

Machine-belting;

Manufacture of leather compounds (textile fabrics made to imitate leather are dealt with under 37).

Fancy leather goods;

Trunks and travellers' bags of all materials.

XVI. Textile Industries.

35. Manufacture of artificial textile fibres.
36. Cordage and twine factories.
37. Manufacture of textile yarns and fabrics, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Carding, combing, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of yarns and fabrics;

Manufacture of tapes, ribbons and other small-wares;

Lace and embroidery;

Manufacture of carpets and rugs;

Coated, impregnated and other special textile fabrics, oilcloth (including "American leather"), linoleum;

Manufacture of felt, elastic webbing and of articles of mixed textile and metal fibres.

38. Knitted fabrics and knitted articles of all kinds.

XVII. Manufacture of Wearing Apparel and of Made-up Textile Goods, n.e.s.

39. Manufacture and repair of wearing apparel other than footwear.

To include leather, fur and water-proofed garments

and, *inter alia* :

Manufacture, decoration and repair of hats, caps and bonnets, including small millinery shops;

Manufacture of artificial flowers;

Manufacture of umbrellas and walking-sticks.

40. Manufacture and repair of footwear of all materials, except rubber.
41. Manufacture of made-up textile articles other than clothing.

To include, *inter alia* :

Handkerchiefs, bed and table linen;

Manufacture and repair of bags and sacks of textile materials for packing.

XVIII. 42. Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas and Heat; Water Supply.

XIX. Manufacture of Mineral Fuels.

43. Coke works and briquette factories.
44. Petroleum refineries, oil shale distilleries.

XX. Manufacture of Non-metallic Minerals, n.e.s.

45. Brick and tile works, manufacture of other goods of baked clay and stoneware (except pottery).
46. Manufacture of fine pottery, china and earthenware.
47. Manufacture of glass.
48. Manufacture of other non-metallic minerals.

To include, *inter alia* :

Cement, lime and plaster.

The cutting and dressing of building-stone and monumental stone;

Artificial stone;

Asbestos articles;

Manufacture of asphalt, bitumen, bituminised and tarred roofing felt.

XXI Smelting, Casting, Rolling, Forging and Drawing of Base Metals.

49. Iron and steel.

To include, *inter alia* :

Coating of iron and steel with tin, zinc and lead.

50. Non-ferrous base metals.

XXII. 51. Manufacture of Articles of Base Metals, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Ironwork, forges of blacksmiths, locksmiths and whitesmiths.

XXIII. Manufacture of Machinery, including all Electrical Appliances and Means of Transport by Land, Water and Air.

52. Manufacture and repair of machines, apparatus and appliances, other than electrical, n.e.s. (including fire-arms).

53. Manufacture and repair of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Electric locomotives and cars;

Insulated wire and cables, electric lamps.

54. Manufacture and repair of ships and boats.

55. Manufacture and repair of locomotives, wagons and equipment (other than electrical) for railways and tramways.

To include, *inter alia* :

Signalling and other track equipment.

56. Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles, motor-cycles, and pedal-cycles.

To include, *inter alia* :

Motor tractors, trolley-buses.

57. Repair of motor vehicles, motor-cycles and pedal-cycles.

58. Manufacture and repair of aircraft.

59. Manufacture and repair of other vehicles, wheelwrights' work, coachbuilding.

XXIV. Manufacture of Instruments, Clocks and Watches, and Jewellery.

60. Manufacture of scientific, medical and optical instruments (other than electric instruments).

61. Manufacture of clocks and watches.

62. Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.

To include, *inter alia* :

Articles of precious metals;

Cutting of precious and semi-precious stones;

Imitation jewellery and similar fancy articles;

Striking of medals and coins.

63. Manufacture of musical instruments, including phonographs and records.

XXV. 64. Other Manufacturing Industries, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Toys, games and sports goods (except fire-arms);

Buttons and studs, knick-knacks;

Fancy carved and moulded articles of bone, ivory, horn, amber, shell and artificial plastic materials (galalith, bakelite, etc.);

Pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, smokers' accessories;

Brooms and brushes.

XXVI. 65. Manufacturing industries not adequately described.

SECTION D. — BUILDING AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION

XXVII. 66. Building and Other Constructional Work, including Repair and Maintenance of Structures, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Architects' offices;

Road and railway construction;

Water boring and well sinking;

Installation of gas, water and electrical supply equipment;

Floor-laying, paper-hanging, painting and decorating;

Glass and other roofing, windows;

External cleaning of buildings;

Demolition of buildings.

SECTION E. — TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

XXVIII. Rail Transport.

To include, *inter alia* :

Tramways, underground railways;

Rack-railways, funiculars and telphers;

Dining- and sleeping-car companies

Note. — Railway repair shops, reported as such, are included under 55.

XXIX. 68. Road Transport.

To include, *inter alia* :
Operation of omnibuses and cabs;
Garages, hiring of motor-cars;
Removal and carting enterprises;
Messenger services.

XXX. 69. Water Transport.

To include, *inter alia* :
Organisation of waterways;
Shipping companies;
Harbours, docks, lighthouses, canals;
Loading and discharging of vessels;
Tug, barge, lighter, ferry-boat services;
Wreck-raising, ice-breaking, salvage.

XXXI. 70. Air Transport.

To include, *inter alia* :
Air ports.

XXXII. 71. Post, Telegraph and Telephones.

To include, *inter alia* :
Wireless stations.

SECTION F. — COMMERCE

XXXIII. 72. Wholesale and Retail Trade.

To include, *inter alia* :
Produce exchanges;
Department stores;
Co-operative trading enterprises;
Hawking and street-selling;
Filling stations (motor spirit);
Warehouses, storehouses, repositories, packing-shops and agencies.

XXXIV. Finance, Banks, Insurance.

73. Banking and financial business, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :
Stock exchanges, clearing-houses;
Exchange offices;
Investment trusts, savings banks, pawnbroking;
Credit associations;
Trust companies.

74. Insurance.

Note. — To include all insurance companies and organisations and their agencies, with the exception of compulsory social insurances under the direct management of public authorities—sickness, invalidity, accidents, unemployment—which are classified under 92.

XXXV. 75. Agencies for Other Purposes, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :
House and estate agencies;
Auctioneering;
Advertising agencies;
Private employment agencies;
Typewriting and translation offices, etc.;
Accountancy and bookkeeping;
Registered or head offices of business enterprises in foreign countries or unclassifiable;
Hiring of various objects, including films;
Travel and emigration agencies;
Forwarding agencies;
Railway-wagon hire agencies;
Enquiry agencies;
Matrimonial agencies;
Theatrical agencies;
Night-watching services.

SECTION G. — HOTEL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

XXXVI. 76. Provision of Lodging, Food and Drink.

To include, *inter alia* :
Hotels, restaurants, cafés;
Lodging- and boarding-houses;
Bars, clubs.

XXXVII. Undertakings for Cleaning and Maintenance of Goods and Premises, Care of the Person.

77. Managing and upkeep of buildings for occupation by several tenants.

To include, *inter alia* :
Caretakers, hall and night porter services.

78. Undertakings for cleaning and maintenance.

To include, *inter alia* :
Vacuum-cleaning, carpet-beating;
Cleaning of interior of dwellings and other premises, chimney-sweeping;
Laundries, dry-cleaning;
Shoe-polishing.

79. Care of the person.

To include:
Barbers, hairdressing, manicure, baths.

XXXVIII. 80. Household and Personal Services.

To include all household and personal service (housekeepers, companions, personal servants, domestics, chauffeurs, gardeners, etc.).

Notes. — In countries where domestics in farmers' households are not grouped as occupied in agriculture, it is essential to subdivide this chapter into:

- (a) Domestic service in farmers' households;
- (b) Other household and personal services.

XXXIX. Recreation and Amusement, Sport.

81. Musical, theatrical and cognate performances.

To include, *inter alia* :

- Theatres, cinemas, concert halls;
- Music halls, cabarets;
- Orchestras, bands;
- Dance halls, exhibitions, amusement parks;
- Circuses and troupes of acrobats;
- Broadcasting studios.

82. Production of motion-picture films.

83. Sport.

To include, *inter alia* :

- Guides (mountaineering, hunting, fishing);
- Establishments for physical culture and training for sports;
- Hiring of pleasure boats, hunters and hacks;
- Racing;
- Sports grounds, swimming-baths;
- Public parks.

SECTION H. — PUBLIC SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES OF GENERAL INTEREST, N.E.S.

XL. Medical and Hygienic Services.

84. Medicine and care of the sick and infirm.

To include, *inter alia* :

- Hospitals, homes, sanatoria, crèches, homes for the aged, asylums for the insane and feeble-minded (staff only);
- Veterinary services.

Note. — Pharmacies should be included either here or under Trade (72) according as their business is mainly technical or mainly commercial.

85. Funeral undertaking, cemeteries, crematoria.

86. Other health services.

To include, *inter alia* :

- Public health and industrial hygiene services, protection of food supply;
- Cleaning of streets;
- Disinfection, etc.;
- Knackers.

XLI. Education, Religion, Arts and Sciences, n.e.s.

87. Education and instruction.

To include, *inter alia* :

- Orphanages;
- Museums, libraries, scientific research institutions;
- Botanical and zoological gardens;

88. Arts, sciences and public information services, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Literature and musical composition;
Painters, engravers, and sculptors;
Literary and scientific societies;
Consulting engineering, land surveyors;
Meteorological services;
Public information services, journalists, reporters.

89. Religion.

To include, *inter alia* :

Convents and monasteries;
Private religious societies;
Salvation Army;
Theosophical societies.

Note. — Hospitals, schools, etc., managed by religious orders, should be grouped with the corresponding establishments under lay management.

XLII. 90. National Defence.

To include all national defence services, except industrial establishments (shipyards, arms and munitions factories).

XLIII. 91. Labour Camps and Similar Organisations.

To include, *inter alia* :

Relief works for the unemployed.

XLIV. Public Services, n.e.s., and Other Services of General Interest.

Note. — Public establishments, services and institutions qualified by their nature for inclusion in some other category of this nomenclature, should, as far as possible, be so classified and not included in this chapter.

92. Public services, n.e.s.

To include, *inter alia* :

Central and local governments;
Diplomatic service;
Financial and Customs administration;
Security and police services;
Fire brigades;
Courts of justice, prison staffs;
Compulsory public social insurances;
Public employment exchanges.

93. Other services and organisations of general interest.

To include, *inter alia* :

Private practice at the law;
Organisations for the promotion of business, economic and political interests;
Chambers of commerce and other similar organisations;
Political party organisations;
Secretariats of trade unions;
Secretariats of associations for promotion of agriculture, industry, trade, finance, etc.;
Organisations for charitable purposes.

SECTION J. — ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED.

XLV. 94. Activities not adequately described.

Note. — Labourers and workers not particularly designated should be classified according to local conditions in either agriculture, commerce, transport or manufacturing (item 65).
