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OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

AND

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE OCCUPATION INDEX

REPRINT OF PAGES 1 TO 39 OF
ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS

SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

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INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS AND OF INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

The occupational designations in this index are in large part those returned on the enumerators' schedules at the Twelfth Census of the United States. These designations have been supplemented, however, by additional designations returned at the Thirteenth, the Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth Censuses, and by designations gleaned from various occupational glossaries and from other sources. The occupational classification in the Index, shown on pages 19 to 36, is, with some modification, the Standard Occupational Classification formulated during 1938 and 1939 by an interdepartmental committee sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the Central Statistical Board. The arrangement of the census classification differs somewhat from the arrangement of that classification, however, and a considerable number of the composite occupation groups of that classification have been subdivided in the census classification. Through such subdivisions the 327 occupations and occupation groups of the Standard Classification have been increased to 451. The increase has consisted, principally, in further subdividing, by industry, "Proprietors, managers, and officials"; "Foremen"; "Inspectors"; "Operatives and kindred workers"; and "Laborers, except farm." The 451 census classifications will be combined into 194 in some of the tabulations. (See col. 1, pp. 19 to 36.)

The industrial classification in the Index is based on the Standard Industrial Classification, which was prepared, during the years 1937–1939, under the auspices of the Central Statistical Board, by a committee composed of representatives of various Government agencies. The Standard Industrial Classification was devised for the purpose of classifying industries on the basis of returns from establishments. The modification of the Standard Industrial Classification, shown on pages 37 to 39, was made by the same interdepartmental committee that prepared the Standard Occupational Classification referred to in the preceding paragraph. The modification consisted in combining the 1,411 industries of the Standard Industrial Classification into 132 industries and industry groups, in order to form a classification suitable for coding industrial information obtained from individual workers or members of their families. Since, with a few exceptions, the combinations were of consecutive titles, the Standard Industrial

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Classification is readily convertible to the industrial classification herein presented.

The index is printed in two forms—classified and alphabetical—a separate volume being devoted to each form. In the Classified Index the occupational designations are arranged in classified form, each under its proper occupation or occupation group, while in the Alphabetical Index the occupational designations are arranged alphabetically and each designation is followed by a symbol indicating to which of the 451 occupations and occupation groups of the classification it belongs. The Alphabetical Index also contains an index of approximately 9,500 industry designations. These designations are arranged alphabetically and each is followed by a symbol indicating to which of the 132 titles of the industry classification it belongs.

The index was prepared by Dr. Alba M. Edwards, assisted by Ernest J. McCormick, under the general supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population. Dr. Bruno Fels supervised the compilation and classification of the designations presented in the alphabetical list of industries.

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MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS

The 451 occupations of the present census classification are arranged into 11 major occupation groups. These 11 groups, each preceded by its code symbol, are as follows:

V. Professional and semiprofessional workers
  a. Professional workers
  b. Semiprofessional workers
0. Farmers and farm managers
1. Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm
2. Clerical, sales, and kindred workers
  a. Clerical and kindred workers
  b. Salesmen and saleswomen
3. Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
4. Operatives and kindred workers [1]
5. Domestic service workers
6. Protective service workers
7. Service workers, except domestic and protective
8. Farm laborers and foremen
9. Laborers, except farm [1]

The above groups, as they are constituted in the census classification, are defined below in order of their code symbols.

V.—A *professional worker* is (1) one who "performs advisory, administrative, or research work which is based upon the established principles of a profession or science, and which requires professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing"; or (2) one who performs work which is based upon the established facts, or principles, or methods in a restricted field of science or art, and which work requires for its performance an acquaintance with these established facts, or principles, or methods, gained through academic study or through extensive practical experience, one or both.

0.—A *farmer* is one who, as owner or tenant, and a *farm manager* is one who, as a paid employee, operates a farm for the production of crops, plants, vines, and/or trees (forestry operations excluded), and/or for the rearing of animals and the care of their products.

1.—A *proprietor* is an entrepreneur who owns, or who owns and, alone or with assistants, operates his own business and is responsible for making and carrying out its policies. A *manager* is one who manages all or a part of the business of another person or agency; who

[1] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers" in group 4.

has large responsibilities in the making and/or in the carrying out of the policies of the business; and who, through assistants, is responsible for planning and supervising the work of others. An *official* of a company, a corporation, or an agency is an officer whose work involves large responsibilities in the making and/or in the carrying out of the policies of the concern or agency, and/or in planning and supervising the work of the concern or agency or that of one or more of its departments.

2.—A *clerical or kindred worker* is one who, under supervision, performs one or more office activities, usually routine, such as preparing, transcribing, and filing written communications and records; editing and coding schedules; compiling statistical or other data; operating office machines; and, in general, assisting in the work of the office, or in the work of a superior, by making appointments, acting as information clerk, or as record clerk, or as telephone operator, or as messenger. Less routine, but also clerical, is the work performed by such persons as collectors of accounts, mail carriers, and railroad station agents. A *salesman* or a *saleswoman* is one who, usually under supervision, is selling commodities, insurance, real estate, securities, or services.

3.—A *craftsman* is one engaged in a manual pursuit, usually not routine, for the pursuance of which a long period of training or an apprenticeship is usually necessary, and which in its pursuance calls for a high degree of judgment and of manual dexterity, one or both, and for ability to work with a minimum of supervision and to exercise responsibility for valuable product and equipment. A *foreman* is one who directs other workers, under the supervision of a proprietor or a manager.

4.—An *operative or kindred worker* is one engaged in a manual pursuit, usually routine, for the pursuance of which only a short period or no period of preliminary training is usually necessary, and which in its pursuance usually calls for the exercise of only a moderate degree of judgment or of manual dexterity, and which usually calls for the expenditure of only a moderate degree of muscular force.

5.—A *domestic service worker* is one engaged in a personal service pursuit in a private home. Housekeepers, laundresses, and servants, in private families, comprise this group.

6.—A *protective service worker* is one engaged in protecting life or property. The group includes such workers as city firemen, guards, watchmen, detectives, soldiers, and law-enforcing officers.

7.—A *service worker, except domestic and protective,* is (1) one who is engaged in cleaning and janitor services in buildings other than private homes—such as a charwoman, janitor, or porter; or (2) one who is performing services, often of an individual character, for other persons—such as a barber, cook, waitress, practical nurse, or usher.

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8.—A *farm laborer* is one who, as a hired worker or as an unpaid member of a farm operator's family, works on a farm at one or more of the processes involved in the production of crops, plants, vines, and trees (forestry operations excluded), or in rearing animals and caring for their products. Laborers working at cotton gins, grist mills, packing houses, etc., on farms, and persons engaged in hunting, trapping, and game propagation are not classified as farm laborers. A *farm foreman* is one who directs farm laborers, under the supervision of a farmer or a farm manager.

9.—A *laborer, except a farm laborer*, is a worker engaged in a manual pursuit, usually routine, for the pursuance of which no special training, judgment, or manual dexterity is usually necessary, and in which the worker usually supplies mainly muscular strength for the performance of coarse, heavy work.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE OCCUPATION INDEX

Occupational designations and symbols.—Each complete return of an occupation, as "Weaver—silk mill," is called an "occupational designation." Each occupational designation is divided into two parts, the first part, entered in column 28 of the schedule, giving the occupation of the person and the second part, in column 29, the industry, business, or place in which the person works. Each occupational designation is represented in the index by a code symbol. Every complete symbol has either five figures, or else three figures followed by the abbreviation "Ind." The first figure of each 5-figure symbol represents a major occupation group of the classification, as "V, Professional and semiprofessional workers," "0, Farmers and farm managers," etc. The first three figures of each 5-figure symbol represent the occupation, and are called the "occupation symbol"; the last two figures represent the industry, and are called the "industry symbol." Thus, in the symbol for "Farmer—general farm," which is 000 VV, 000 stands for Farmer and VV for General farm. The occupation and industry symbols are to be entered in the first and second sections of code column F.

On the census punch card, the letters and figures from which the occupation and industry symbols are formed are printed in five vertical columns, each column containing the letters V and X and the figures 0 to 9, with a sixth column containing abbreviations for class of worker. Together, these six columns are called the occupation field of the punch card.

OCCUPATION FIELD OF PUNCH CARD

Occupation	Industry	Class of worker
V V V	V V	Un
X X	X X	
0 0 0	0 0	
1 1 1	1 1	PW
2 2 2	2 2	GW
3 3 3	3 3	E
4 4 4	4 4	OA
5 5 5	5 5	NP
6 6 6	6 6	New
7 7 7	7 7	
8 8 8	8 8	
9 9 9	9 9	

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In general, the occupation symbols are formed by combining each letter or figure in the first column of the occupation field of the punch card in turn with each letter or figure in the second and third columns. Similarly, the industry symbols are formed by combining each letter or figure in the fourth column in turn with each letter or figure in the fifth column.

Repeater occupations.—Most occupations are pursued in a number of industries, and some, such as "Clerk" and "Stenographer," are pursued in all industries. For the purposes of this classification, occupations pursued in a number of industries are termed "repeaters." Usually, in the case of a "repeater" occupation, the abbreviation "Ind" is used instead of the industry part of the symbol.

Use of the abbreviation "Ind."—The substitution of the abbreviation "Ind" for the industry part of a complete symbol signifies that the *occupation* part of the symbol applies in each industry, unless exceptions are specified, and that the *industry* part of the symbol varies according to the industry in which the occupation is pursued. Thus, the symbol for "Waitress, except private family" is 780 Ind. This symbol means that every waitress who is not working for a private family is to be given the occupation symbol 780, and that, in each particular case, the industry symbol to be assigned is the symbol for the industry in which the waitress is employed. If she is employed in a hotel, it is 87; if in a restaurant, it is 71; and if in a drug store, it is 70.

Class of worker.—The entry in column 30 of the schedule indicates the class of worker, distinguishing employees from employers, etc., as shown in the statement below. These entries are to be coded in the third space in column F, as indicated below:

Schedule entry	*Code*	
PW	1	Wage or salary worker in private work
GW	2	Wage or salary worker in Government work
E	3	Employer
OA	4	Working on own account
NP	5	Unpaid family worker
New worker	6	New worker, that is, person without previous work experience.

The new workers will have no symbol in column 30, but will be identified by the entry "New worker" in the occupation column and the entry "3" in column E.

Some of the occupational designations are followed in the second column of the index by an abbreviation for the class of worker, or by the class of worker, as given in the statement above. In each such case the symbol for this designation should be assigned to a corresponding designation on the schedule only when the designation on the schedule is followed in column 30 of the schedule by an abbreviation for the same class of worker. For example, the return "Gardener—

farm or garden (PW)" should be given the symbol 866 VV, while the return "Gardener—farm or garden (E)" should be given the symbol 000 VV. Where, for a person having occupation and industry reported, the class of worker is not given, or is inconsistent, the class of worker should be determined (in accordance with supplementary instructions to be furnished) and the proper code entered in the third section of column F. It is not necessary in such cases to supply the missing entry in column 30.

Agricultural laborers with class of worker not stated.—A child 17 years of age or under, or a woman of any age, who is enumerated with the home family on a farm and is returned as a farm laborer, a garden laborer, or other agricultural laborer, but with no return of the class of worker in column 30, should be considered an unpaid family worker (NP), unless there is evidence to the contrary. Any other person returned as a farm laborer, a garden laborer, or other agricultural laborer, but with no return of the class of worker in column 30, should be considered a wage or salary worker "in private work" (PW), *unless* there is evidence that the person is "in Government work" (GW). In each case the coding clerk should enter the proper class of worker symbol in the third section of column F.

Farm schedule as evidence of class of worker.—In the case of such a return as "dairyman" or "ranchman," with no return of the class of worker, it may be difficult to determine whether the person is a proprietor or a laborer. If column 34 shows that a farm schedule was returned for the person, classify him as a *proprietor*. Otherwise, classify him as a *laborer*.

New worker.—For a person returned as "New worker," in column 28 of the schedule, leave the first two sections of column F blank and enter the code "6" (new worker) in the third section of column F.

Omission of industry.—Where no industry is shown in the industry column of the alphabetical index, the symbol given applies (unless inconsistent), regardless of what the return may be in the industry column of the schedule. Thus, "Telegraph messenger, Postal Telegraph," and "Telegraph messenger, Western Union," each should be given the same symbol 258 56.

Use of parentheses.—The terms given in parentheses after certain occupational designations, such as "(any company)," "(any)," "(steam)," etc., usually will not be found on the schedule. They are used to explain or qualify what immediately precedes them. Thus, in the occupational designation, "Agent—insurance (any kind)," the term "(any kind)" signifies that every insurance agent is to be given the symbol 274 Ind, although one agent may be returned on the schedule "Agent—life insurance," another "Agent—fire insurance," another "Agent—marine insurance," etc. But a term given in paren-

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theses as part of a designation may or may not be found on the schedule. In either case, the designation on the schedule is to be assigned the symbol given in the index, unless this symbol would be inconsistent. Thus, the index designation, "Collector (ticket)—ferry, 266 51," means that the symbol 266 51 is to be assigned whether the return on the schedule is "Collector (ticket)—ferry" or merely "Collector—ferry."

Use of (n. s.).—Many of the occupational designations in the index are followed by "(n. s.)," meaning *not specified*, as, for example, "Sewer—(n. s.)," "Agent (n. s.)—Government," etc. The abbreviation "(n. s.)" in such cases means that the occupation is *not specified* on the schedule, otherwise than as given in the index.

"Not specified" symbols.—Never give an occupational not specified "(n. s.)" symbol until you have exhausted every available resource in trying to find to what specified group it belongs. Although you cannot determine the specific industry, you may determine the part of the industrial field in which the person worked, and thus assign the code 05—"Not specified textile mill," or 41—"Not specified metal industry," or 44—"Not specified manufacturing industry," or 54—"Not specified transportation," or 79—"Not specified retail trade." The occupation may indicate clearly the industry, or the part of the industrial field, in which the person works. Examples: Art dealer, banker, clergyman, constable, factory hand, housemaid. Only those cases in which nothing can be determined as to the industry should be coded 99—"Nonclassifiable."

Government workers.—A person should not be coded as working for the Federal Government (97), or for a State or local government (98), when the specific industry in which the person worked can be determined.

Symbols in industry column of index.—A symbol in parentheses following the designation for a group of related industries, in the industry column of the index, should be assigned when the specific industry of the particular group cannot be determined. Thus, the designation "(Any textile mill)," followed by the symbol (05), indicates that if the particular kind of textile mill, as cotton, silk, etc., cannot be determined, then the symbol 05 (not specified textile mill) should be assigned. In each other case, the symbol in parentheses, in the industry column, should be assigned when the particular industry cannot be determined.

Use of W–R.—The abbreviation "W–R," in the industry column of the schedule, indicates that the establishment is engaged in both wholesale and retail trade. In such a case, assign the industry symbol (wholesale or retail) suggested by the return. If no specific industry is suggested, assign the symbol 79 (not specified retail trade).

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Use of (n. e. c.).—Certain occupational designations in the index are followed by "(n. e. c.)," meaning *not elsewhere classified*, as, for example, "Laborer—county (n. e. c.), 988 98." The abbreviation "(n. e. c.)" in this case means that every *laborer* for a county, not elsewhere classified in the index, is to be given the symbol 988 98, regardless of the exact form of the return on the schedule.

Combinations.—For convenience, certain occupations, and certain industries or places of business, have been combined in the index. The principal combinations are:

Boat, ship, or vessel
Brick, tile, or terra-cotta factory
Broom or brush factory
Butter or cheese factory
Cement or gypsum mill
Cigar or tobacco factory
Clock or watch factory
Dyeing or finishing mill
Electric light or power plant
Employee or worker
Foreman or overseer
Fruit or vegetable cannery
Gold or silver factory
Gold or silver mine
Hemp or jute mill
Hosiery or knitting mill
Lamp or lantern factory
Lead or zinc factory
Lead or zinc mine
Manager or superintendent
Marble or stone yard
Merchant or dealer
Mineral or soda water factory
Oil or gas well
Paper or pulp mill
Piano or organ factory
Printing or publishing company
Rope or cordage factory
Sail, awning, or tent factory
Saw or planing mill
Scrubber or sweeper
Slaughter or packing house
Sugar factory or refinery
Suit or coat factory
Wagon or carriage factory
Woolen or worsted mill

Learn these combinations, and in coding occupations assign the symbol given in the index, although but one member of the combination appears on the schedule.

Inverted forms.—So far as practicable, the occupational designations have been printed in the natural order. In some cases, however, the designations are printed in inverted order, as "Sorter, nails," "Cutter, fruit," "Curer, hams," etc. Hence, if a designation is not found in the natural order, look for it in the inverted order.

Equivalent terms.—A separate designation is not always given in the index for each of the different ways of returning the same occupation or industry. The following is a list of equivalent terms:

Bar mill	Steel mill
Blast furnace	
Bessemer converter	
Open-hearth furnace	
Puddling mill	
Blooming mill	
Plate mill	
Rail mill	
Rod mill	
Sheet mill	
Tin plate mill	

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Boss	Equivalents
Foreman	
Overseer	
Chair factory	Furniture factory
Office fixtures factory	
Table factory	
Day laborer	Laborer
Drill hand	Driller
Drill press (hand, operator, etc.)	
Gas fitter	Plumber
Pipe fitter	
Steam fitter	
Machine hand	Equivalents
Machine operator	
Machine worker	
Machine tender	
Manager	Equivalents
Superintendent	
Mill	Equivalents
Works	
Factory	
Plant	
Sash and door factory	Planing mill

Qualified occupations.—Often a separate designation is not given in the index for a form of return differing from the more common form only by having a qualifying adjective. Thus, "Laborer—*wire* nail mill," is not given a separate designation from "Laborer—nail mill," and should be given the same symbol; but great care must be exercised in all such cases. For example, "Driver, *logs*—log camp" and "Driver, *team*—log camp" are distinct and separate occupations and should be given different symbols.

Participial forms of return.—Participial forms of return should usually be treated as though they were the noun forms. For example, "Caning—furniture factory," should be treated as though it were written "Caner—furniture factory"; and "Chopping—turpentine farm" as though it were written "Chopper—turpentine farm." But, in the case of such a return as "Farming—dairy farm," code the person as a *farmer* if column 34 shows that a farm schedule was returned for him, or if the return in column 30 is (E) or (OA); otherwise, code him as a *farm laborer*.

Occupations not covered by the index.—The index covers most of the important occupational designations. However, it is not exhaustive. If an occupational return is not found in the Alphabetical Index, or is not covered by it, refer the case to your supervisor. If an industry return is not found in the occupation index, consult the Industry Index.

Caution: Do not use an occupation symbol with any industry symbol with which it is not combined in the index, *unless* the index

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shows that the occupation symbol is a "repeater" applying to that industry. *Refer all doubtful cases to your supervisor.*

Who is to be coded.—The question as to whether or not the person is to be counted as a part of the labor force is determined by the answers in columns 21, 22, 23, and 24 on the schedule. The classification based on these entries is coded in column E. Code "1" in column E, indicates a person at work on private or nonemergency Government work (Yes in column 21); code "2" represents a person on emergency work (Yes in column 22); code "3" represents a person seeking work (Yes in column 23); and code "4" indicates a person having a job or business though not actually at work during the week of March 24–30 for some temporary reason. Only the cards which represent persons 14 years old or over coded 1, 2, 3, or 4 in column E will be tabulated by occupation. It is not a serious matter, therefore, if an occupation code is entered occasionally for a person under 14 years old or for a person coded other than 1, 2, 3, or 4 in column F. Unnecessary effort may be saved, however, if before spending much time in determining the proper symbols for a difficult return you first make sure that the person represented is not outside the labor force.

Farmer or farm laborer.—In every case in which a person is returned as a *farmer* or as a *farm laborer*, in column 28 of the schedule, determine from the evidence in the other columns whether or not the return is correct. Occasionally you will find that the head of the family has been returned as "Farm laborer," and that column 34 shows that a farm schedule has been returned for him. In other cases you will find that a man who is not the head of the family and for whom no farm schedule has been returned is returned as a "Farmer," in column 28. In both the above cases the evidence on the schedule is rather contradictory; but, while actual cases like these are unusual, they are entirely possible. Therefore, great caution must be used in such cases. If the enumerator seems not to have discriminated between "Farmer" and "Farm laborer" and to have thrown the farm workers indiscriminately into one class or the other, edit columns 28 and 29 according to the evidence in the other columns; but if the enumerator seems to have discriminated carefully between "Farmer" and "Farm laborer," accept his return of the occupation even though it is unusual.

"Laborer—odd jobs," etc.—In case a person *living on a farm* (see column 6) is returned as "Laborer—odd jobs," "Odd jobs," or "Working out," give him the symbol for farm laborer, unless it is evident that he is working in a railroad gang, a lumber camp, or at some other nonagricultural work.

Foremen and proprietors.—Where not specifically included in the index, *craft* foremen and proprietors who usually work at their trades (returned as *foreman cabinetmaker; foreman tinsmith; proprietor tailor;*

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etc.) should be coded according to their specific trades, as carpenters, electricians, tailors, etc. Likewise, *professional* proprietors, such as *proprietor chemist*, *proprietor pharmacist*, etc., should be coded as chemists, pharmacists, etc., when not specifically included in the index.

Unusual occupations for children.—Whenever a child under 18 years of age is returned as following any occupation listed in the first column below, give it the symbol for the corresponding occupation of the second column.

Blacksmith	Blacksmith's apprentice
Boilermaker	Boilermaker's apprentice
Brickmason	Brickmason's apprentice
Cabinetmaker	Cabinetmaker's apprentice
Carpenter	Carpenter's apprentice
Cook	Servant
Cooper	Cooper's apprentice
Coppersmith	Coppersmith's apprentice
Dairy farmer	Dairy farm laborer
Designer	Designer's apprentice
Draftsman	Draftsman's apprentice
Dressmaker (not in factory)	Dressmaker's apprentice
Electrician	Electrician's apprentice
Farmer	Farm laborer
Fruit farmer or grower	Laborer, fruit farm
Housekeeper	Servant
Machinist	Machinist's apprentice
Mechanic	Mechanic's apprentice
Milliner	Milliner's apprentice
Nurse	Child's nurse
Plumber	Plumber's apprentice
Printer	Printer's apprentice
Stock raiser	Laborer, stock farm
Stonemason	Stonemason's apprentice
Tailor	Tailor's apprentice
Tinner	Tinner's apprentice

Whenever a child under 18 years of age is returned as following an occupation the mental or physical requirements for the pursuit of which are not usually possessed by a child of such age, refer the case to your section chief. Examples of such occupations follow:

Banker	Insurance agent	Miller
Captain	Jeweler	Mining engineer
Civil engineer	Lawyer	Official (any)
Clergyman or preacher	Locomotive engineer	Physician
Commercial traveler	Locomotive fireman	Proprietor (any)
Dentist	Manager	Real estate agent
Editor	Manufacturer	Roofer
Foreman	Merchant or dealer	Surveyor

It is very unusual for a child actually to follow a proprietary, official, supervisory, or professional pursuit, or a skilled trade, *except* as an *apprentice* or a *helper*.

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Peculiar occupations for women.—In case a woman is returned as following an occupation which is very peculiar or unusual for a woman, examine the schedule carefully to determine whether an error may have been made in the return, either of the sex or of the occupation.

It is unusual for a woman to follow any of these occupations:

Auctioneer
Baggageman
Blacksmith
Boatman
Boilermaker
Boiler washer
Bootblack
Brakeman
Brickmason
Butcher
Butler
Cabinetmaker
Captain
Conductor
Cooper
Coppersmith
Craneman
Deck hand
Ditcher
Electrician
Engineer (any)
Engine hostler
Express messenger
Fireman (any)
Flagman, railroad
Foreman, lumber camp
Foreman, mine or quarry
Foreman (any construction industry)
Forester
Freight agent
Furnace man
Garbage man or scavenger
Gas or steam fitter
Heater
Hostler
Inspector, mine or quarry
Inspector, street railroad
Ladler or pourer (metal)
Laborer, coalyard
Laborer, lumberyard
Laborer, pipe line
Laborer, road or street
Locomotive engineer
Locomotive fireman
Loom fixer
Lumberman
Machinist
Manager, mine or quarry
Marine
Marshal
Master
Mate
Mechanic
Millwright
Miner
Molder (any metal)
Motorman
Pilot
Plasterer
Plumber
Pressman, printing
Puddler
Raftsman
Railroad official
Railway mail clerk
Roofer
Sailor
Sawyer
Slater
Smelter man
Soldier
Stevedore
Stonecutter
Stonemason
Street cleaner
Structural iron worker
Switchman, railroad
Teamster
Tinsmith
Tool maker
Woodchopper

Public emergency work (WPA, NYA, CCC, local work relief).—*Occupationally*, persons on, or assigned to, work relief projects should be coded the same as other workers, that is, according to the processes performed, work done, or services rendered. *Industrially*, such persons should be coded the same as persons in private employment, that is, according to the industry to which they are attached—agriculture, construction, manufacturing, educational service, etc.—where such an industry is reported on the schedule. Where the return on the schedule, however, is merely "W. P. A.," "N. Y. A.," " C. C. C.," etc., code the entry "98" (State or local government), if there is a "1" in column E, unless the occupation indicates that the person is employed directly by the W. P. A. Federal office, in which case the code should be "97" (Federal Government). If the entry in column E is "2," assign the industry code "99" (nonclassifiable), unless the occupation suggests the correct industry, e. g., "Road paver" (V9, construction).

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Two occupations for same person.—Whenever two occupations connected by "and" are returned for the same person, as "Farmer and agent," "Editor and lawyer," etc., code the first return that is definite.

Distinctions to be observed.—Be careful to distinguish between the following:

A *blast furnace* or *iron rolling mill* and an *iron manufacturing establishment*
An *iron* foundry and a *brass* foundry
A railroad car repair shop or roundhouse and a car building shop
A rayon *yarn* mill and a rayon *weaving* mill
A *tin plate* mill and a *tinware* factory
A *steam* railroad and a *street* railway
A *paper-box* factory and a *wooden-box* factory
A *locomotive* engineer, a *stationary* engineer, and a *technical* engineer
A *locomotive* fireman and the fireman of a *stationary* boiler
A *wholesale* and a *retail* merchant or establishment
A jeweler in a *factory* and a jeweler *working elsewhere*
A farm laborer working on the home farm *without pay* and a farm laborer working *for wages*
A laborer in a mine or a log camp and other laborers
A *clerk* in a store and a *salesman*
A *contractor* and a man *working at a trade* with his tools
A *machinist* and a *machine tender*
A painter of *buildings, ships*, etc., and a painter of *factory products*
A shoemaker in a *factory* and one working in a *cobbler shop*
A dressmaker or seamstress in a factory and one working elsewhere
A *practical nurse* and a *trained nurse*
A *child's nurse* or a *nursemaid* and other nurses
A paid *housekeeper* and a *servant girl*
A *cook* and a *servant*
A laundress working for a private family or "working out" and other laundresses
A *proprietor* and an *employee*
An *employee* following a hand trade and an *employer* or proprietor in the same industry—between, for example, baker (employee) and baker (employer or proprietor); tailor (employee) and tailor (employer or proprietor).

Evidence on schedule.—In classifying an occupational return, always consider in connection with it the other information given about the person, such as whether living on a farm, relationship to the head of the family, sex, age, highest grade of school completed, employment status (col. E), whether an employer or an employee, etc. In case you find such a return as "Dairy business" or "Grocery business," or in case a person is returned as "Maker," "Operator," or "Manufacturer," determine from the evidence on the schedule whether the person is a proprietor or an employee and classify him accordingly. Keep a close watch for inconsistencies.

Legibility.—In coding schedules, *it is very important that every symbol be written so clearly and perfectly that it will not be read wrongly by the punching clerk.* From the practical standpoint an illegible symbol is almost as bad an error as an incorrect one. Write the symbols *clearly and legibly.*

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE INDUSTRY INDEX

The industry index is composed mainly of designations from the joint alphabetical index of the Standard Industrial Classification and the Industrial Classification of the Social Security Board; and the Fifteenth Census, 1930, Classified Index of Occupations of the Bureau of the Census.

Inverted forms.—Most of the industry designations in the index are printed in the natural order, but some designations are printed in the inverted order for the purpose of showing the different industrial classifications of products of the same general name which are sometimes necessitated by differences in specific nature, material, origin, etc. Examples are: "Yarn, bleached"; "Yarn, jute"; "Yarn, rayon"; "Yarn, cotton"; "Alcohol, industrial"; "Alcohol, ethyl"; "Alcohol, grain." Other designations are printed both in the natural order and in the inverted order, merely for the convenience of the coding clerks. If a designation is not found in the natural order, look for it in the inverted order.

Equivalent designations.—A separate designation is not always given in the index for each of the different ways an industry may be returned on the schedules. In most cases, only one of the equivalent words commonly used to designate a place of production is given. Example: Mill, factory, plant.

Abbreviations.—Sometimes for clearness, and sometimes to distinguish between production of manufactured goods, extraction of minerals, construction, wholesale trade, and retail trade, certain industry designations are followed by abbreviations. Some of these abbreviations, with their meanings, are as follows:

(M) denotes "mining"
(C) denotes "construction"
(P) denotes "production"
(R) denotes "retailing"
(W) denotes "wholesaling"

Learn these abbreviations and carefully observe the distinctions they denote.

Other abbreviations in the index are "(n. s.)" and "(C S)." The abbreviation "(n. s.)" means that the industry is *not specified* on the schedule, otherwise than as printed in the index. "(C S)," which is printed in the symbol column, means that the coder should consult the supervisor regarding the code to be assigned.

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The industry index includes a number of designations which are qualified as "auxiliary units." Each of these is followed by "(C S)," (consult supervisor), in the symbol column. Examples of such auxiliary units are: The garage of a department store, the power plant of a steel rolling mill, the foundry of a machinery factory, the paint shop or the upholstery shop of an automobile factory. Such auxiliary units should be assigned the codes of the respective industries to which they belong, whenever the schedules contain sufficient information to make this possible. Lacking such information, these auxiliary units should be coded as independent units, i. e., an auxiliary garage as a garage for hire, an auxiliary warehouse as a warehouse for hire, etc.

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OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

To facilitate the work of coding, a number of the principal occupations and a number of the principal industries contained in the index have been printed, with their symbols, on a large card. One of these cards will stand on the desk of each coding clerk.

While the "List of Principal Occupations and Industries" contains the more important occupational designations and the more important industries, it is in no sense exhaustive. Hence, while it will indicate the proper classification of a large proportion of the occupational designations returned on the schedules, no attempt should be made to classify all the designations returned without consulting the Alphabetical Index. In case the "List" leaves any doubt whatever as to the correct symbol, the index should be referred to.

The "List" must be used with great care, and the Alphabetical Index must be consulted for all designations not in or not plainly covered by the "List."

Use of brackets.—In the "List of Principal Occupations and Industries," certain occupations are followed by brackets containing, in bold-faced type, the abbreviation "Ex," for *except*, and the names of industries or places of work. *Each industry or place of work given in the brackets is an exception.* Thus, in the designation "Farmer—any farm [Ex turpentine; tung oil]—000 VV," the "Ex turpentine; tung oil" in the brackets means that a farmer on any farm *except a turpentine or a tung oil* farm should be given the symbol 000 VV.

Heed strictly all exceptions noted in brackets.—The symbols for these exceptions usually are not in the "List," but are in the index.

Industry Index.—The "List of Principal Occupations and Industries" includes an Industry Index which comprises the more important industries. Each industry is followed by its code symbol.

Use of "Ind."—The substitution of the abbreviation "Ind" for the industry part of a complete symbol signifies that the occupation part of the symbol applies in every industry included in the "Industry Index," *unless* exceptions are specified in brackets. Thus, in the designation "Accountant—210 Ind," the "Ind" indicates that an accountant in any industry included in the "Industry Index" is to be given the occupation symbol 210, and that the industry symbol to be assigned is the symbol for the specific industry in which the particular accountant is employed. In case this industry is not included in the "Industry Index," the detailed Alphabetical Index should be consulted for the correct occupation and industry symbol.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			PROFESSIONAL AND SEMIPROFESSIONAL WORKERS	
			Professional Workers:	
1	V00	Ind	Artists and art teachers	27
2			Authors, editors, and reporters	27
a	V02	Ind	Authors	27
b	V04	Ind	Editors and reporters	27
3	V06	Ind	Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists	27
4	V08	Ind	Clergymen	28
5	V10	91	College presidents, professors, and instructors	28
6	V12	Ind	Dentists	28
7			Engineers, technical	28
a	V14	Ind	Chemical engineers	28
b	V16	Ind	Civil engineers	28
c	V18	Ind	Electrical engineers	28
d	V20	Ind	Industrial engineers	29
e	V22	Ind	Mechanical engineers	29
f	V24	Ind	Mining and metallurgical engineers	29
8	V26	Ind	Lawyers and judges	29
9	V28	Ind	Musicians and music teachers	29
10	V30	Ind	Pharmacists	30
11	V32	Ind	Physicians and surgeons	30
12	V34	Ind	Teachers (not elsewhere classified) [1]	30
13	V36	Ind	Trained nurses and student nurses	31
14			Other professional workers	31
a	V38	Ind	Actors and actresses	31
b	V40	Ind	Architects	31
c	V42	Ind	County agents and farm demonstrators	31
d	V44	Ind	Librarians	31
e	V46	Ind	Osteopaths	31
f	V48	Ind	Social and welfare workers	31
g	V50	Ind	Veterinarians	32
h	V52	Ind	Professional workers (n. e. c.[2])	32

[1] Excludes college teachers and teachers of art, dancing, music, and athletics.
[2] Not elsewhere classified.

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Tabulation Group	Symbol Occ.	Symbol Ind.	Occupation and occupation group	Page
			PROFESSIONAL AND SEMIPROFESSIONAL WORKERS—Continued	
15			Semiprofessional Workers:	
a	V60	Ind	Designers and draftsmen	33
b	V62	Ind	Designers	33
			Draftsmen	33
16	V64	Ind	Funeral directors and embalmers	33
17	V66	Ind	Photographers	33
18	V68	Ind	Religious workers	33
19			Technicians	34
a	V70	Ind	Technicians and assistants, laboratory	34
b	V72	Ind	Technicians, except laboratory	34
20			Other semiprofessional workers	34
a	V74	Ind	Athletes	34
b	V76	Ind	Aviators	34
c	V78	Ind	Chiropractors	35
d	V80	Ind	Dancers, dancing teachers, and chorus girls	35
e	V82	Ind	Healers and medical service workers (n. e. c.[2])	35
f	V84	Ind	Optometrists	35
g	V86	Ind	Radio and wireless operators	35
h	V88	Ind	Showmen	35
i	V90	Ind	Sports instructors and officials	35
j	V92	Ind	Surveyors	36
k	V94	Ind	Semiprofessional workers (n. e. c.[2])	36
			FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	
21				
a	000	VV	Farmers (owners and tenants)	36
b	022	VV	Farm managers	37
			PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS, EXCEPT FARM	
22	100	Ind	Advertising agents	38
23	102	Ind	Conductors, railroad	38
24			Inspectors, government	38
a	104	95–97	Inspectors, United States	38
b	106	98	Inspectors, State	38
c	108	98	Inspectors, city	38
d	110	98	Inspectors, county and local	39

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS, EXCEPT FARM—Continued	
25			Public officials (n. e. c.[2])	39
a	112	95–97	Officials, United States	39
b	114	98	Officials, State	39
c	116	98	Officials, city	40
d	118	98	Officials, county and local	40
26			Miscellaneous proprietors, managers, and officials	40
a	120	60–79	Buyers and department heads, store	40
b	122	60	Country buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products	41
c	124	Ind	Credit men	41
d	126	60–79	Floormen and floor managers, store	41
e	128	Ind	Managers and superintendents, building	41
f	130	Ind	Officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers, ship	41
g	132	94	Officials, lodge, society, union, etc	41
h	134	95	Postmasters	42
i	136	Ind	Purchasing agents and buyers (n. e. c.[2])[3]	42
			Proprietors, managers, and officials (n. e. c.[2]), by industry:	
27	156	V9	Construction	42
28	156	XV–X9, OV–44	Manufacturing	43
29			Transportation, communication, and utilities	44
a	156	47	Railroads	44
b	156	49	Street railways and bus lines	45
c	156	5V	Taxicab service	45
d	156	50	Trucking service	45
e	156	52	Warehousing and storage	45
f	156	45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 54	Miscellaneous transportation	45
g	156	55–57	Communication	46
h	156	58–6V	Utilities	46
30	156	60	Wholesale trade	46
31			Retail trade	48
a	156	61	Food stores, except dairy products	48
b	156	62	Dairy products stores and milk retailing	49
c	156	63	General merchandise stores	49
d	156	64	Limited price variety stores	49
e	156	65	Apparel and accessories stores, except shoes	49
f	156	66	Shoe stores	49

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[3] Includes most buyers of commodities except commission brokers, buyers for stores, and country buyers and shippers of livestock and other farm products.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS, EXCEPT FARM—Continued	
31			Proprietors, managers, and officials, (n. e. c.[2]), by industry—Continued.	
			Retail trade—Continued.	
g	156	67	Furniture and house furnishings stores	49
h	156	68	Household appliance and radio stores	49
i	156	69	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing	50
j	156	7V	Filling stations	50
k	156	70	Drug stores	50
l	156	71	Eating and drinking places	50
m	156	72	Hardware and farm implement stores	50
n	156	73	Lumber and building material retailing	50
o	156	74	Liquor stores	51
p	156	75	Florists	51
q	156	76	Jewelry stores	51
r	156	77	Fuel and ice retailing	51
s	156	78	Miscellaneous retail stores	51
t	156	79	Not specified retail trade[4]	52
32			Finance, insurance, and real estate	52
a	156	8V	Banking and other finance	52
b	156	80	Insurance	53
c	156	81	Real estate	53
33			Business and repair services	53
a	156	82, 83	Business services	53
b	156	84	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	53
c	156	85	Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades	54
34			Personal services	54
a	156	87	Hotels and camps	54
b	156	88	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	54
c	156	89	Miscellaneous personal services	54
35			Amusement, recreation, and related services	54
a	156	9V	Theaters and motion pictures	54
b	156	90	Miscellaneous amusement and recreation	54
36			Miscellaneous industries and services[5]	55
a	156	V2–V8	Mining	55
b	156	VV, V1, 91–94	Other industries and services[5]	55
c	156	99	Nonclassifiable	55

[2] Not elsewhere classified.
[4] May include some returns not specified as to whether the workers were in wholesale or retail trade.
[5] Includes "Proprietors, managers, and officials" in all industry groups not specifically listed.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			CLERICAL, SALES, AND KINDRED WORKERS	
			Clerical and Kindred Workers:	
37	200	Ind	Agents (n. e. c.[2])	56
38	210	Ind	Bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers	57
39	220	60–79	"Clerks" in stores	57
40	222	95	Mail carriers	57
41	224	Ind	Messengers, errand, and office boys and girls [6]	57
42	226	Ind	Shipping and receiving clerks	58
43	236	Ind	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	58
44	240	Ind	Telegraph operators	58
45	242	Ind	Telephone operators	58
46	244	45–54	Ticket, station, and express agents	59
47			Other clerical and kindred workers	59
a	246	Ind	Attendants and assistants, library	59
b	248	Ind	Attendants, physicians' and dentists' offices	59
c	250	45–54	Baggagemen, transportation	59
d	252	Ind	Collectors, bill and account	59
e	254	48, 95	Express messengers and railway mail clerks	59
f	256	Ind	Office machine operators	60
g	258	56	Telegraph messengers	60
h	266	Ind	Clerical and kindred workers (n. e. c.[2])	60
			Salesmen and Saleswomen:	
48	270	Ind	Canvassers and solicitors	62
49	272	Ind	Hucksters and peddlers	63
50	274	Ind	Insurance agents and brokers	63
51	276	Ind	Real estate agents and brokers	63
52	278	Ind	Traveling salesmen and sales agents	63
53			Other salesmen and saleswomen	63
a	280	Ind	Auctioneers	63
b	282	Ind	Demonstrators	63
c	284	Ind	Newsboys	63
d	286	Ind	Salesmen, finance, brokerage, and commission firms	63
e	298	Ind	Salesmen and saleswomen (n. e. c.[2])	64

[2] Not elsewhere classified.
[6] Delivery boys are included in "Deliverymen."

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	
54	300	Ind	Bakers	64
55	302	Ind	Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	64
56	304	Ind	Boilermakers	65
57	306	Ind	Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	65
58	308	Ind	Carpenters	65
59	310	Ind	Compositors and typesetters	66
60	312	Ind	Decorators and window dressers	66
61	314	Ind	Electricians	67
			Foremen (n. e. c.[2]), by industry:	
62	316	V9	Construction	67
63			Manufacturing	67
a	316	XV–X6	Food and kindred products	67
b	316	X8, X9, 0V–07	Textiles, textile products, and apparel	67
c	316	08–10	Lumber, furniture, and lumber products	67
d	316	11–14	Paper, paper products, and printing	68
e	316	15–19	Chemical and petroleum and coal products	68
f	316	29–41	Metal industries	68
g	316	X7, 2V–28, 42–44	Manufacturing industries (n. e. c. and n. s.[7])	68
64			Transportation, communication, and utilities	68
a	316	47	Railroads (includes repair shops)	68
b	316	49	Street railways and bus lines	68
c	316	45, 46, 48, 5V–54	Miscellaneous transportation	68
d	316	55–57	Communication	69
e	316	58–6V	Utilities	69
65	316	60–79	Wholesale and retail trade	69
66			Miscellaneous industries and services [8]	69
a	316	V2–V8	Mining	69
b	316	82–85	Business and repair services	70
c	316	87–89	Personal services	70
d	316	95–98	Government	70
e	316	VV–V1, 8V–81, 9V–94	Other industries and services [8]	70
f	316	99	Nonclassifiable	70

[2] Not elsewhere classified.
[7] Not elsewhere classified and not specified.
[8] Includes "Foremen, except farm foremen" in all industry groups not specifically listed.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS—Continued	
67			Inspectors (n. e. c.[2]), by industry:	
a	318	V2–V8	Mining	70
b	318	V9	Construction	70
c	318	47	Railroads (includes repair shops)	71
d	318	45, 46, 48–54	Transportation, except railroad	71
e	318	55–6V	Communication and utilities	71
f	318	60–79	Wholesale and retail trade	71
g	318	VV–V1, XV–X9, 0V–44, 8V–85, 87–94, 99	Miscellaneous industries and services [9]	71
68	320	Ind	Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths	72
69	322	Ind	Locomotive engineers	72
70	324	Ind	Locomotive firemen	72
71			Machinists, millwrights, and tool makers	72
a	326	Ind	Machinists	72
b	327	Ind	Millwrights	72
c	328	Ind	Tool makers, and die makers and setters	72
72			Mechanics and repairmen	72
a	330	Ind	Mechanics and repairmen, airplane	72
b	332	Ind	Mechanics and repairmen, automobile	73
c	334	40, 47, 49	Mechanics and repairmen, railroad and car shop	73
d	336	Ind	Mechanics and repairmen (n. e. c.[2])	73
73	338	Ind	Molders, metal	75
74	340	Ind	Painters, construction and maintenance [10]	76
75	342	Ind	Paperhangers	76
76	344	Ind	Pattern and model makers, except paper	76
77	346	Ind	Plasterers	77
78	348	Ind	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	77
79	350	Ind	Roofers and slaters	77
80	352	Ind	Sawyers	77
81	354	Ind	Shoemakers and repairers (not in factory)	78

[2] Not elsewhere classified.
[9] Most of the inspectors in the respective manufacturing industries are classified with the operatives. Inspectors in all other industry groups not specifically listed are included in this group.
[10] Includes painters, varnishers, lacquerers, and enamelers, building, shipyard, railroad, etc.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS—Continued	
82			Stationary engineers, cranemen, hoistmen, etc	78
a	356	Ind	Stationary engineers	78
b	358	Ind	Cranemen, hoistmen, and construction machinery operators	78
83	360	Ind	Tailors and tailoresses	79
84	362	Ind	Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers	80
85	364	Ind	Upholsterers	80
86			Other craftsmen and kindred workers	80
a	366	Ind	Cabinetmakers	80
b	368	Ind	Cement and concrete finishers	80
c	370	Ind	Electrotypers and stereotypers	80
d	372	Ind	Engravers (except photoengravers)	80
e	374	Ind	Furriers	81
f	376	Ind	Glaziers	81
g	378	Ind	Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers	81
h	380	Ind	Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber	81
i	382	Ind	Loom fixers	81
j	384	Ind	Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc	81
k	386	Ind	Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	81
l	388	Ind	Photoengravers and lithographers	82
m	390	Ind	Piano and organ tuners	82
n	392	Ind	Pressmen and plate printers, printing	82
o	394	Ind	Rollers and roll hands, metal	82
p	396	Ind	Stonecutters and stone carvers	83
q	398	Ind	Structural and ornamental metal workers	83
			OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS [11]	
87			Apprentices to building and hand trades	83
a	400	Ind	Carpenters' apprentices	83
b	402	Ind	Electricians' apprentices	83
c	404	Ind	Machinists' apprentices	83
d	406	Ind	Plumbers' apprentices	83
e	408	Ind	Building and hand trade apprentices (n. e. c.[2])	84
88			Apprentices, except to building and hand trades	84
a	410	Ind	Apprentices, printing trades	84
b	412	Ind	Apprentices, specified trades (n. e. c.[2])	84
c	414	Ind	Apprentices, trades not specified	84

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[11] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," in this group.

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Tabulation Group.	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS [11]—Continued	
89	416	Ind	Attendants, filling station, parking lot, garage, and airport	84
90	418	Ind	Brakemen, railroad	85
91	420	Ind	Chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor [12]	85
92	430	49	Conductors, bus and street railway	85
93	432	Ind	Deliverymen [13]	85
94	434	Ind	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory)	86
95				
a	436	Ind	Filers, grinders, buffers, and polishers, metal	86
b	438	Ind	Buffers and polishers	86
c	440	Ind	Filers	86
			Grinders	87
96	442	Ind	Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	87
97	444	Ind	Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers	87
98	446	Ind	Heaters, metal	89
99	448	Ind	Laundry operatives and laundresses, except private family	89
100	450	Ind	Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power	90
101	452	Ind	Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house	91
102	454	Ind	Mine operatives and laborers [11]	91
103	456	49	Motormen, street, subway, and elevated railway	95
104	458	Ind	Painters, except construction and maintenance [13]	95
105	460	Ind	Sailors and deck hands, except U. S. Navy	96
106	462	Ind	Switchmen, railroad	96
107	464	Ind	Welders and flame-cutters	96
108				
a	466	Ind	Miscellaneous operatives and kindred workers	97
b	468	Ind	Asbestos and insulation workers	97
c	470	Ind	Blasters and powdermen	97
d	472	Ind	Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers	97
e	474	Ind	Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying	98
f	476	Ind	Dyers	98
g	478	Ind	Fruit and vegetable graders and packers, except in cannery	98
h	480	Ind	Milliners (not in factory)	98
			Motion picture projectionists	98

[11] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," in this group.

[12] Drivers of coal trucks and oil trucks are included in "Chauffeurs and drivers, bus, taxi, truck, and tractor," while chauffeurs, truck drivers (including helpers and "jumpers") and delivery boys for bakeries, laundries, dry cleaning establishments, stores, and such establishments as dental laboratories, shoe repair shops, printing and engraving shops, tailor shops, and photographic studios are included in "Deliverymen."

[13] Includes painters, varnishers, lacquerers, and enamelers of factory products, and those working in shops.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS [11]—Continued	
108			Miscellaneous operatives and kindred workers—Continued.	
i	482	Ind	Motormen (vehicle), mine, factory, logging camp, etc	98
j	484	Ind	Oilers, machinery	98
k	486	Ind	Photographic process workers	99
l	488	Ind	Power station operators	99
			Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry:	
109	496	V9	Construction	99
			Manufacturing—	
110			Food and kindred products	100
a	496	XV	Bakery products	100
b	496	X0	Beverage industries	100
c	496	X1	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food	101
d	496	X2	Confectionery	101
e	496	X3	Dairy products	101
f	496	X4	Grain-mill products	102
g	496	X5	Meat products	102
h	496	X6	Miscellaneous food industries	104
111	496	X7	Tobacco manufactures	105
112			Textile-mill products	106
a	496	X8	Cotton manufactures	106
b	496	X9	Silk and rayon manufactures	108
c	496	0V	Woolen and worsted manufactures	109
d	496	00	Knit goods	111
e	496	01	Dyeing and finishing textiles	112
f	496	02	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	114
g	496	03	Hats (except cloth and millinery)	115
h	496	04	Miscellaneous textile goods	116
i	496	05	Not specified textile mills	117
113			Apparel and other fabricated textile products	118
a	496	06	Apparel and accessories	118
b	496	07	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	121

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[11] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers, [19]" in this group.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS [11]—Continued	
			Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry—Continued.	
			Manufacturing—Continued.	
114			Lumber, furniture, and lumber products	121
a	496	09	Sawmills and planing mills	121
b	496	1V	Furniture and store fixtures	122
c	496	10	Miscellaneous wooden goods	123
115			Paper and allied products	125
a	496	11	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	125
b	496	12	Paperboard containers and boxes	126
c	496	13	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	126
116	496	14	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	127
117			Chemicals and allied products	128
a	496	15	Paints, varnishes, and colors	128
b	496	16	Rayon and allied products	128
c	496	17	Miscellaneous chemical industries	129
118			Petroleum and coal products	131
a	496	18	Petroleum refining	131
b	496	19	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	131
119	496	2V	Rubber products	131
120			Leather and leather products	133
a	496	20	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	133
b	496	21	Footwear industries (except rubber)	134
c	496	22	Leather products (except footwear)	137
121			Stone, clay, and glass products	138
a	496	23	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	138
b	496	24	Cut-stone and stone products	138
c	496	25	Glass and glass products	138
d	496	26	Pottery and related products	140
e	496	27	Structural clay products	140
f	496	28	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	141

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[11] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers, n. e. c." in this group.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS[11]—Continued	
			Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry—Continued.	
			Manufacturing—Continued.	
122			Iron and steel and their products	141
a	496	29	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	141
b	496	3V	Tin cans and other tinware	143
c	496	30	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries	143
123			Nonferrous metals and their products	146
a	496	31	Nonferrous metal primary products	146
b	496	32	Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware[14]	146
c	496	33	Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products	148
124			Machinery	148
a	496	34	Agricultural machinery and tractors	148
b	496	35	Electrical machinery and equipment	149
c	496	36	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies	151
d	496	37	Miscellaneous machinery	151
125			Transportation equipment	152
a	496	38	Aircraft and parts	152
b	496	39	Automobiles and automobile equipment	152
c	496	4V	Ship and boat building and repairing	154
d	496	40	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment	154
126	496	41	Not specified metal industries	155
127			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	155
a	496	42	Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	155
b	496	43	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (n. e. c.[2])	156
128	496	44	Not specified manufacturing industries	159

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[11] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," in this group.

[14] Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS[11]—Continued	
			Operatives and kindred workers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry—Continued.	
			Transportation, communication, and utilities	
129	496	47	Railroads (includes repair shops)	160
130			Transportation, except railroad	161
a	496	49	Street railways and bus lines	161
b	496	50	Trucking service	161
c	496	52	Warehousing and storage	161
d	496	45, 46, 48, 5V, 51, 53, 54	Miscellaneous transportation	161
131			Communication and utilities	161
a	496	55–57	Communication	161
b	496	58–6V	Utilities	162
132	496	60–79	Wholesale and retail trade	162
133			Business and repair services	163
a	496	84	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	163
b	496	82, 83, 85	Business and miscellaneous repair services	163
134			Personal services	163
a	496	88	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	163
b	496	87, 89	Hotels and miscellaneous personal services	163
135	496	95–98	Government	163
136			Miscellaneous industries and services	164
a	496	VV–V1	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	164
b	496	8V–81	Finance, insurance, and real estate	164
c	496	9V, 90	Amusement, recreation, and related services	164
d	496	91–94	Professional and related services	164
137	496	99	Nonclassifiable	164
			DOMESTIC SERVICE WORKERS	
138	500	86	Housekeepers, private family	165
139	510	86	Laundresses, private family	165
140	520	86	Servants, private family	165

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[11] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," in this group.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	
141	600	98	Firemen, fire department	165
142	602	Ind	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers	165
143			Policemen and detectives	166
a	604	95–98	Policemen and detectives, government	166
b	606	Ind	Policemen and detectives, except government	166
144	608	96, 97	Soldiers, sailors, marines, and coast guards [15]	166
145			Miscellaneous protective service workers	167
a	610	97, 98	Marshals and constables	167
b	612	97, 98	Sheriffs and bailiffs	167
c	614	Ind	Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders	167
			SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT DOMESTIC AND PROTECTIVE	
146	700	Ind	Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists	168
147	710	Ind	Bartenders	168
148	712	87	Boarding house and lodginghouse keepers	168
149	714	Ind	Charwomen and cleaners	168
150	720	Ind	Cooks, except private family	168
151	730	Ind	Elevator operators	168
152	732	Ind	Housekeepers, stewards, and hostesses, except private family	169
153	740	Ind	Janitors and sextons	169
154	750	Ind	Porters	169
155	760	Ind	Practical nurses and midwives	169
156	770	Ind	Servants, except private family	169
157	780	Ind	Waiters and waitresses, except private family	170
158			Miscellaneous service workers, except domestic and protective	170
a	790	Ind	Attendants, hospital and other institution	170
b	792	Ind	Attendants, professional and personal service (n. e. c.[2])	170
c	794	Ind	Attendants, recreation and amusement	171
d	796	Ind	Bootblacks	171
e	798	Ind	Ushers, amusement place or assembly	171
			FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	
159				
a	844	VV	Farm foremen	171
b	866	VV	Farm laborers, wage workers	171
c	888	VV	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	172

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[15] Excludes commissioned officers, professional and clerical workers, and craftsmen, who are classified with other workers in their respective occupations.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM [16]	
160	900	Ind	Fishermen and oystermen	173
161	902	Ind	Garage laborers and car washers and greasers	173
162	904	Ind	Gardeners (except farm) and grounds keepers	173
163	906	Ind	Longshoremen and stevedores	174
164	908	Ind	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	174
165	910	Ind	Teamsters	175
			Laborers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry:	
166	988	V9	Construction	176
			Manufacturing—	
167			Food and kindred products	177
a	988	XV	Bakery products	177
b	988	X0	Beverage industries	177
c	988	X1	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food	178
d	988	X2	Confectionery	178
e	988	X3	Dairy products	178
f	988	X4	Grain-mill products	178
g	988	X5	Meat products	178
h	988	X6	Miscellaneous food industries	178
168	988	X7	Tobacco manufactures	179
169			Textile-mill products	179
a	988	X8	Cotton manufactures	179
b	988	X9	Silk and rayon manufactures	179
c	988	0V	Woolen and worsted manufactures	179
d	988	00	Knit goods	180
e	988	01	Dyeing and finishing textiles	180
f	988	02	Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	180
g	988	03	Hats (except cloth and millinery)	180
h	988	04	Miscellaneous textile goods	180
i	988	05	Not specified textile mills	180
170			Apparel and other fabricated textile products	181
a	988	06	Apparel and accessories	181
b	988	07	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	181
171			Lumber, furniture, and lumber products	181
a	988	09	Sawmills and planing mills	181
b	988	1V	Furniture and store fixtures	181
c	988	10	Miscellaneous wooden goods	182

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[16] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers,"

page 27.

Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM[16]—Continued	
			Laborers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry—Continued.	
			Manufacturing—Continued.	
172			Paper and allied products	182
a	988	11	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	182
b	988	12	Paperboard containers and boxes	182
c	988	13	Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	182
173	988	14	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	182
174			Chemicals and allied products	183
a	988	15	Paints, varnishes, and colors	183
b	988	16	Rayon and allied products	183
c	988	17	Miscellaneous chemical industries	183
175			Petroleum and coal products	183
a	988	18	Petroleum refining	183
b	988	19	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	184
176	988	2V	Rubber products	184
177			Leather and leather products	184
a	988	20	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	184
b	988	21	Footwear industries (except rubber)	184
c	988	22	Leather products (except footwear)	184
178			Stone, clay, and glass products	184
a	988	23	Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	184
b	988	24	Cut-stone and stone products	185
c	988	25	Glass and glass products	185
d	988	26	Pottery and related products	185
e	988	27	Structural clay products	185
f	988	28	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	185
179			Iron and steel and their products	185
a	988	29	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	185
b	988	3V	Tin cans and other tinware	187
c	988	30	Miscellaneous iron and steel industries	187

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[16] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers."

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM[16]—Continued	
			Laborers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry—Continued.	
			Manufacturing—Continued.	
180			Nonferrous metals and their products	188
a	988	31	Nonferrous metal primary products	188
b	988	32	Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware[17]	189
c	988	33	Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products	189
181			Machinery	189
a	988	34	Agricultural machinery and tractors	189
b	988	35	Electrical machinery and equipment	189
c	988	36	Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies	189
d	988	37	Miscellaneous machinery	189
182			Transportation equipment	189
a	988	38	Aircraft and parts	189
b	988	39	Automobiles and automobile equipment	190
c	988	4V	Ship and boat building and repairing	190
d	988	40	Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment	190
183	988	41	Not specified metal industries	190
184			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	190
a	988	42	Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies	190
b	988	43	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (n. e. c.[2])	190
185	988	44	Not specified manufacturing industries	191
			Transportation, communication, and utilities—	
186	988	47	Railroads (includes repair shops)	191

2/ Not elsewhere classified.

16/ Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," page 27.

17/ Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing.

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Tabulation Group	SYMBOL Occ.	SYMBOL Ind.	OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATION GROUP	Page
			LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM[16]—Continued	
			Laborers (n. e. c.[2]), by industry—Continued.	
			Transportation, communication, and utilities—Continued.	
187			Transportation, except railroad	192
a	988	49	Street railways and bus lines	192
b	988	50	Trucking service	192
c	988	52	Warehousing and storage	192
d	988	45, 46, 48, 5V, 51, 53, 54	Miscellaneous transportation	192
188			Communication and utilities	192
a	988	55–57	Communication	192
b	988	58–6V	Utilities	192
189	988	60–79	Wholesale and retail trade	193
190			Business and repair services	194
a	988	84	Automobile storage, rental, and repair services	194
b	988	82, 83, 85	Business and miscellaneous repair services	194
191			Personal services	194
a	988	88	Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services	194
b	988	87, 89	Hotels and miscellaneous personal services	194
192	988	95–98	Government	194
193			Miscellaneous industries and services	194
a	988	VV–V1	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	194
b	988	8V–81	Finance, insurance, and real estate	194
c	988	9V–90	Amusement, recreation, and related services	195
d	988	91–94	Professional and related services	195
194	988	99	Nonclassifiable	195

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

[16] Laborers, extraction of minerals, are included in "Mine operatives and laborers," page 27

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INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

Industries and Industrial Groups with Their Symbols

A.—AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERY

Symbol

- VV Agriculture
- V0 Forestry (except logging)
- V1 Fishery

B.—MINING

- V2 Coal mining
- V3 Metal mining
- V4 Crude petroleum and natural gas production [1]
- V5 Sand and gravel production
- V6 Stone quarrying
- V7 Miscellaneous nonmetallic mining
- V8 Not specified mining

C.—CONSTRUCTION

- V9 Construction

D.—MANUFACTURING

Food and Kindred Products:

- XV Bakery products
- X0 Beverage industries
- X1 Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea food
- X2 Confectionery
- X3 Dairy products
- X4 Grain-mill products
- X5 Meat products
- X6 Miscellaneous food industries

Tobacco Manufactures:

- X7 Tobacco manufactures

Textile-mill Products:

- X8 Cotton manufactures
- X9 Silk and rayon manufactures
- 0V Woolen and worsted manufactures
- 00 Knit goods
- 01 Dyeing and finishing textiles

[1] Includes natural gasoline production.

D.—MANUFACTURING—Continued

Symbol

Textile-mill Products—Continued

- 02 Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings
- 03 Hats (except cloth and millinery)
- 04 Miscellaneous textile goods
- 05 Not specified textile mills

Apparel, and Other Fabricated Textile Products:

- 06 Apparel and accessories
- 07 Miscellaneous fabricated textile products

Lumber, Furniture, and Lumber Products:

- 08 Logging
- 09 Sawmills and planing mills
- 1V Furniture and store fixtures
- 10 Miscellaneous wooden goods

Paper and Allied Products:

- 11 Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills
- 12 Paperboard containers and boxes
- 13 Miscellaneous paper and pulp products

Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries:

- 14 Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Chemicals and Allied Products:

- 15 Paints, varnishes, and colors
- 16 Rayon and allied products
- 17 Miscellaneous chemical industries

Petroleum and Coal Products:

- 18 Petroleum refining
- 19 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products

Rubber Products:

- 2V Rubber products

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D.—MANUFACTURING—Continued

Symbol

Leather and Leather Products:

20 Leather: Tanned, curried, and finished
21 Footwear industries (except rubber)
22 Leather products (except footwear)

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products:

23 Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products
24 Cut-stone and stone products
25 Glass and glass products
26 Pottery and related products
27 Structural clay products
28 Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products

Iron and Steel and Their Products:

29 Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills
3V Tin cans and other tinware
30 Miscellaneous iron and steel industries

Nonferrous Metals and Their Products:

31 Nonferrous metal primary products
32 Clocks, watches, jewelry, and silverware [2]
33 Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products

Machinery:

34 Agricultural machinery and tractors
35 Electrical machinery and equipment
36 Office and store machines, equipment, and supplies
37 Miscellaneous machinery

Transportation Equipment:

38 Aircraft and parts
39 Automobiles and automobile equipment
4V Ship and boat building and repairing
40 Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment

D.—MANUFACTURING—Continued

Symbol

Not Specified Metal Industries:

41 Not specified metal industries

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries:

42 Scientific and photographic equipment and supplies
43 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, n. e. c.

Not Specified Manufacturing Industries:

44 Not specified manufacturing industries

E.—TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation:

45 Air transportation
46 Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines
47 Railroads (includes railroad repair shops)
48 Railway express service
49 Street railways and bus lines [3]
5V Taxicab service
50 Trucking service
51 Water transportation
52 Warehousing and storage
53 Services incidental to transportation
54 Not specified transportation

Communication:

55 Telephone (wire and radio)
56 Telegraph (wire and radio)
57 Radio broadcasting and television

Utilities:

58 Electric light and power
59 Gas works and steam plants
6V Water and sanitary services

F.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale Trade:

60 Wholesale trade

Retail Trade:

61 Food stores, except dairy products
62 Dairy products stores and milk retailing

[2] Includes metal engraving (except for printing purposes), plating, and polishing.
[3] Includes suburban and interurban railways.

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F.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued

Symbol

Retail Trade—Continued.

63 General merchandise stores
64 Limited price variety stores
65 Apparel and accessories stores, except shoes
66 Shoe stores
67 Furniture and housefurnishings stores
68 Household appliance and radio stores
69 Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
7V Filling stations
70 Drug stores
71 Eating and drinking places
72 Hardware and farm implement stores
73 Lumber and building material retailing
74 Liquor stores
75 Retail florists
76 Jewelry stores
77 Fuel and ice retailing
78 Miscellaneous retail stores
79 Not specified retail trade [4]

G.—FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

8V Banking and other finance
80 Insurance
81 Real estate

H.—BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

82 Advertising
83 Business services, except advertising

H.—BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES—Continued

Symbol

84 Automobile storage, rental, and repair services
85 Miscellaneous repair services and hand trades

I.—PERSONAL SERVICES

86 Domestic service
87 Hotels and lodging places
88 Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services
89 Miscellaneous personal services

J.—AMUSEMENT, RECREATION, AND RELATED SERVICES

9V Theaters and motion pictures
90 Miscellaneous amusement and recreation

K.—PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

91 Educational services
92 Medical and other health services
93 Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services
94 Charitable, religious, and membership organizations

L.—GOVERNMENT

95 Postal service
96 National defense
97 Federal Government n. e. c.
98 State and local government

M.—NONCLASSIFIABLE

99 Nonclassifiable

[4] May include some returns not specified as to whether the workers were in wholesale or retail trade.

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