Concordances

Concordance Tables

The relationship between the 1980 SIC and NAICS Canada is shown using two concordance tables. The first table shows the relationship of NAICS Canada to the 1980 SIC. The second table shows the relationship in the other sequence, that is, the 1980 SIC to NAICS Canada. The two tables, taken together, provide a cross-reference of the relationships between the two classifications. (Note that statistically insignificant links have been omitted from these concordance tables).

These concordances are shown first at a high level of aggregation, relating Sectors in NAICS to Divisions in the 1980 SIC (Tables 1 and 2). The information provided allows users to see which activities have moved into and out of the categories of each classification, when compared to the other classification at a broad level of aggregation. For example, the explanatory notes for the Division to Sector concordance shows that Veterinary Services, which are part of Division A, Agriculture and Related Service Industries in the 1980 SIC, have moved to NAICS Sector 54, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. Similarly, Logging, which was part of Division C, Logging and Forestry Industries in the 1980 SIC has moved to NAICS Sector 11, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting. Users will find these tables useful in comparing aggregate data compiled on the basis of the old and new classifications.

The concordance tables are also shown at the lowest level of both classifications, namely at the 4 digit level in the 1980 SIC and the 6 digit level in NAICS Canada (Tables 3 and 4). These tables highlight the differences and similarities between the most detailed industry classes of the two classifications, information that is useful when converting data from one classification to the other.

NAICS Canada is substantially different from the 1980 SIC. Only 220 classes at the lowest level of detail remain the same in the two classifications. Though some 1980 SIC classes were simply split or combined, very often particular activities from different 1980 SIC industries were removed and recombined into new NAICS Canada industries. A case in point is that of Repair Services, which were taken out of the many 1980 SIC industries in which they were to be found and brought together to create a group of NAICS Canada industries called Repair and Maintenance.

In the Tables, two NAICS Canada classes are related to a code of --- in the column for the 1980 SIC. The code --- is used to indicate that the NAICS Canada class is related to a very small part of a large number of 1980 SIC classes, too many to show in the concordance.

In the 1980 SIC, the convention with respect to ancillary units (producing units that manage or provide services to other establishments of the same enterprise), was to code them to the predominant industry of the establishments managed or served. In NAICS Canada, an industry code is provided for the service provided by administrative Head Offices but it is related to code --- in the column for the 1980 SIC, because of the large number of 1980 SIC industries to which the activity would have been coded.

There are a number of classes, the content of which has not changed. However, when one 1980 SIC class relates to parts of one or more NAICS Canada classes, and vice versa, an asterisk is used to indicate that only a part of the industry relates to the one against which it is shown. As illustrated below, an asterisk is used to indicate this partial relationship between the two classifications, and the explanatory note explains, in terms of activities, which part relates to the industry in question. This information is needed by users who wish to convert data collected on the basis of one classification, to the other classification.

How to read the Concordance Tables

The concordance is presented in the form of tables arranged in the sequence of each classification. Tables 1 and 3 present the concordance in the order of NAICS Canada, with the NAICS Canada code shown on the left side of the table; Tables 2 and 4 present the concordance in the order of the 1980

Canadian SIC, with the 1980 SIC code shown on the left side of the table. The illustrative examples below were taken from Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

Example 1: the 1980 SIC and NAICS Canada classes are identical, only the title has changed.

NAICS Canada	1980 SIC	Explanatory Notes
112120, Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	0111, Dairy Farms	

1980 SIC	NAICS Canada	Explanatory Notes
0111, Dairy Farms	112120, Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	

Example 2: A class in one classification is exactly equivalent to two classes in the other classification.

NAICS Canada	1980 SIC	Explanatory Notes
114210 Hunting and Trapping	0331 Furs and Skins, Wild 0339 Other Trapping	

1980 SIC	NAICS	Explanatory Notes
0115 Sheep and Goat Farming	112410 Sheep Farming 112420 Goat Farming	

Example 3: A class in one classification is equivalent to part of a class in the other classification.

When the concordance relates one class on the left to only part of a class on the right, this partial relationship is denoted by an asterisk against the code on the right. (Note that the asterisk marked class will reappear, against all the classes, to which it partially relates.).

NAICS Canada	1980 SIC	Explanatory Notes
111419 Other Food Crops grown under cover	0162* Greenhouse Products	Greenhouse-grown food crops

1980 SIC	NAICS Canada	Explanatory Notes
0223 Harvesting, Baling and Threshing Services	115110* Support Activities For Crop Production	Crop harvesting services

Example 4: A class in one classification is linked to more than one class in the other classification.

The most common instance is where the activities of a class in one classification correspond to more than one class in the other classification. It should be noted that, in the example, the contents of the

1980 SIC class 0135 corresponds to a full NAICS Canada class, and to parts of several other NAICS Canada classes (shown with asterisks).

NAICS Canada	**1980 SIC**	**Explanatory Notes**
112510 Animal Aquaculture	0311* Salt Water Fishing Industry	Saltwater aquaculture
	0312* Inland Fishing Ind.	Inland aquaculture
	0321* Services Incidental to Fishing	Fish hatchery, operating

1980 SIC	**NAICS Canada**	**Explanatory Notes**
0135 Forage, Seed and Hay Farms	111130* Dry Peas and Bean farming	Faba beans, growing for fodder
	111150* Corn Farming	Fodder, Corn farming
	111190* Other Grain Farming	Oats, growing for fodder
	111940 Hay Farming	Grass seed, growing
	111999* All Other Misc	Crop Farming

How to find partial relationships in the concordances.

The various components of a given class in one classification are sometimes found in classes that are quite distant from one another in the order and format of the other classification. In example three above, NAICS Canada 115110* is partially related to 1980 SIC 0223. To find the remaining 1980 SIC classes, to which NAICS Canada 115110 relates, the user should turn to the other concordance table, where the classes are arranged in NAICS Canada order. The user will find that the 1980 SIC classes 0221,0222, 0229*, 0231*, and 4513*, are also related to NAICS Canada 115110.

Similarly, in the second part of example three, above, NAICS Canada 111419 is partially related to 1980 SIC 0162*. The other concordance shows that NAICS Canada 111219* and 111422* are also partially related to 1980 SIC 0162 .

Users are cautioned that data coded to one classification cannot automatically be converted to the other with the help of these concordance tables.

Data can be automatically converted from the codes of one classification to the codes of the other for those 220 classes, at the most detailed level of the 1980 SIC and NAICS Canada, that are identical. For the rest, in order to convert records relating to businesses or establishments from one classification to the other, it is necessary to know the principal activity of the business or establishment and to recode each one to the other classification with the help of the explanatory notes of the concordance or with the help of a detailed alphabetical index of activity descriptions coded to both classifications. A short index is provided in this Manual. However, a much more detailed index of activity descriptions is available through:.

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