

***Defense-Related Employment
of Skilled Labor:
An Introduction to LDEPPS***

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CONTACT

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Defense (DoD) has developed a model for projecting defense purchases and employment—the Defense Employment and Purchases Projection System (*DEPPS*). Employment (i.e. labor) projections are made using a module of *DEPPS* referred to as *LDEPPS*.¹ The objective of *LDEPPS* is to project defense demands for labor over the interval defined by DoD’s Future Years Defense Program (FYDP). *LDEPPS* provides a convenient way of summarizing the requirements generated for various occupational classifications of employment in 67 industries. The occupational matrix used in *LDEPPS*, comprising 101 occupational categories, provides additional detail about occupations that are heavily employed either directly or indirectly by the Department of Defense.

This booklet was developed as a reference tool for *LDEPPS* users. It begins by explaining – using sample projects – what the *LDEPPS* estimates cover and how they should be interpreted. Subsequent sections describe how the projections are generated and discuss sources of uncertainty in them. A listing of occupations and industries represented in *LDEPPS* can be found in Appendices A and B, respectively.

Attached at the end of this booklet is a listing of the occupations included in *LDEPPS* and a list of industries.

2. SAMPLE LDEPPS PROJECTIONS

LDEPPS projections are based on projected occupational employment shares in various industries and projected changes in labor productivity. The occupational shares describe, for example, what share of employment in the motor vehicle industry are held by mechanical engineers. Labor productivity, for any given industry, is the ratio of gross constant dollar output divided by total hours worked. *LDEPPS* relies on productivity and employment projections generated by the *LIFT* model maintained by Interindustry Forecasting at the University of Maryland (INFORUM).² In addition, the *LDEPPS* projections:

- Are based on the President’s budget request and so reflect planned expenditures, not actual appropriations or budget authority;
- Reflect DoD expenditures for military programs only. They do not include expenditures for civil programs administered by the Defense Department (such as the public works projects of the Army Corps of Engineers) or defense-related expenditures by other federal agencies.;
- Reflect planned DoD outlays (i.e., the total amount of funds expended in a given year,

¹ *DEPPS* includes two other main components: The Industry Defense Employment and Purchases Projection System (*IDEPPS*) and the Regional Defense Employment and Purchases Projection System (*RDEPPS*). For a description of these systems, see the companion publications *U.S. Defense Purchases: An Introduction to IDEPPS* and *State-Level Defense Purchases: An Introduction to RDEPPS*.

² Additional information on the *LIFT* model can be found at <http://www.inforum.umd.edu/services/models/lift.html>.

as distinct from appropriations, which are typically voted in a single year but are paid out over several years.); and,

- Cover calendar years.

These characteristics must be kept in mind when comparing *LDEPPS* estimates with other published employment statistics.

For each occupation, both total and defense-related employment (i.e., employment generated by DoD direct hire plus direct and indirect defense expenditures) are allocated among 67 industrial sectors, which together account for total gross domestic product (GDP). These 67 sectors are defined as aggregates of four- and five- digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries. Appendix B identifies the NAICS industries encompassed within each of the 67 sectors used in *LDEPPS*.³

Presented in Table 1, as an example, are the *LDEPPS* projections of employment of engineers during the period 2009-2015.

**Table 1. Top 5 Industries Employing Aerospace Engineers
Total U.S. Employment and Defense-Related Employment
(Thousands of Workers, Ranked by Level in 2011)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Defense-Related Employment							
66 Federal defense	3.67	3.67	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.65	3.65
48 Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services	2.14	2.11	1.84	1.69	1.57	1.50	1.46
51 Administrative and support services	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
49 Computer systems design and related services	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
29 Air transportation	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total U.S. Employment							
48 Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services	18.13	18.33	18.40	18.62	18.84	19.07	19.21
67 Federal nondefense	4.25	4.69	4.79	4.83	4.87	4.91	4.94
66 Federal defense	3.67	3.67	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.65	3.65
51 Administrative and support services	1.62	1.66	1.68	1.71	1.74	1.76	1.77
49 Computer systems design and related services	1.42	1.39	1.38	1.43	1.45	1.46	1.46

The top half of this table shows what is called “defense-related employment.” Defense-related employment of people in an occupation is defined as the sum of:

- Employment in that occupation by DoD;
- Private sector employment in that occupation directly engaged in defense production; and,

³ For definitions of the NAICS industries, see Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification, 2002*, (Order no. PB 2002-101340) National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. The industries in *LDEPPS* are slightly aggregated from those used in *RDEPPS* and the INFORUM *LIFT* model.

- Private sector employment in that occupation indirectly engaged in defense production (i.e., engaged in production of inputs to goods bought by DoD; production of inputs to those inputs; and so on through the chain of production).

The estimates shown are of individuals employed full or part time, and not of “full time equivalents.” In other words, a retail clerk working for a large department store twenty hours a week is counted as one job. A full-time equivalent measure would count such a position as roughly half a job.

Shown in the lower half of the table is projected total employment of aerospace engineers. Nondefense employment (not shown separately) is the difference between total and defense-related employment in a given occupational category.

The format of the projections is the same for all 101 occupations addressed in *LDEPPS*. The “aerospace engineers” occupation is a convenient example because employment is concentrated in comparatively few industries. It is, however, unrepresentative in two respects. First, employment in most occupational categories is much more widely distributed among industries. Second, defense-related employment is about 30 percent of total employment of aerospace engineers. (This is not surprising, as DoD and defense-related purchases account for about one third of the output of the domestic aerospace industries). For most occupations, including other engineering specialties, the defense-related share of total employment is much smaller.

Table 2 lists the top 10 occupations projected to be most heavily involved in defense-related work in 2011. The table gives, for each occupation, an estimate of the total number of people working in that field, along with the share of the total projected to hold defense-related jobs. For purposes of comparison, aggregate figures for the 101 occupations considered in *LDEPPS* also are provided. The top line of the table shows that, across the 101 *LDEPPS* occupations, only 2.6 percent of all employees are expected to hold defense-related jobs in 2011. For the 10 occupations listed in this table, however, the shares are much higher, ranging from 12.4 percent for model makers and pattern makers to 41.2 percent for air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists.

Table 2. Share of Defense-Related Employment by Occupation, 2011
(Thousands of Workers)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Defense Related</i>	<i>Percentage Share</i>
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	150,977	3,938	2.6
Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists (Occ 94)	6	2	41.2
Avionics technicians (Occ 49)	22	8	37.2
Aircraft assemblers (Occ 56)	43	13	29.9
Aircraft mechanics and engine specialists (Occ 52)	130	34	26.2
Aerospace engineers (Occ 6)	31	6	18.5
Astronomers, physicists, atmospheric and space scientists (Occ 18)	20	3	16.4
All other physical scientists (Occ 19)	20	3	15.8
Water transportation occupations (Occ 99)	85	12	13.9
Electrical and electronics engineers (Occ 9)	285	39	13.5
Model makers and patternmakers, metal and plastic (Occ 74)	14	2	12.4

Table 3 shows the top three industries employing workers from each of the top 10 defense-related occupations in table 2. The industry named "Federal defense" is comprised of civilian employment by the Department of Defense. Note that for many of these occupations, DoD is the largest or one of the largest employers.

Table 3. Industrial Distribution of Top 10 Defense-Related Occupations, 2011
(Thousands of Workers)

Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists (Occ 94)		Astronomers, physicists, atmospheric and space scientists (Occ 18)	
66 Federal defense	1.955	66 Federal defense	2.129
29 Air transportation	0.310	48 Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technic	1.134
51 Administrative and support services	0.018	39 Broadcasting and telecommunications	0.023
Avionics technicians (Occ 49)		Astronomers, physicists, atmospheric and space scientists (Occ 19)	
66 Federal defense	5.419	66 Federal defense	2.071
24 Other transportation equipment	2.096	48 Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technic	1.010
35 Other transportation and support activities	0.218	50 Management of companies and enterprises	0.026
Aircraft assemblers (Occ 56)		Water transportation occupations (Occ 99)	
24 Other transportation equipment	12.562	66 Federal defense	5.186
35 Other transportation and support activities	0.115	31 Water transportation	4.915
21 Computer and electronic products	0.063	35 Other transportation and support activities	1.508
Aircraft mechanics and engine specialists (Occ 52)		Electrical and electronics engineers (Occ 9)	
66 Federal defense	21.036	66 Federal defense	20.061
24 Other transportation equipment	7.400	48 Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technic	7.172
29 Air transportation	3.552	21 Computer and electronic products	5.276
Aerospace engineers (Occ 6)		Model makers and patternmakers (Occ 74)	
66 Federal defense	3.663	66 Federal defense	0.985
48 Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services	1.843	19 Fabricated metal products	0.226
51 Administrative and support services	0.070	24 Other transportation equipment	0.161

Table 4 focuses on the DoD work force, identifying the 10 occupations projected to supply the largest number of civilian employees to the Defense Department during 2009-2015. Business and financial, and management occupations head the list, but there are also large amounts of clerks, technicians and engineers.

**Table 4. Top 10 Occupations, DoD Direct Hire, 2009-2015
(Thousands of Workers, Ranked by Level in 2011)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Business and financial operations occupations (Occ 2)	111.7	111.6	111.5	111.4	111.3	111.2	111.1
Management occupations (Occ 1)	89.9	89.9	89.8	89.7	89.6	89.5	89.5
Financial, information and record clerks (Occ 40)	55.2	55.1	55.1	55.0	55.0	54.9	54.9
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing (Occ 41)	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.4
Education, training and library occupations (Occ 24)	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.6
Protective service occupations (Occ 34)	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians (Occ 14)	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.5
Aircraft mechanics and engine specialists (Occ 52)	21.1	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Electrical and electronics engineers (Occ 9)	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Construction trades (Occ 47)	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2

Table 5 shows the top 10 occupations in terms of defense-related employment in 2011. This includes DoD direct employment, but also includes those workers employed producing defense goods and services either directly or indirectly. Again, management and clerical workers are the largest categories, but there are a significant number of clerks, construction, and material moving occupations.

**Table 5. Top 10 Occupations, Defense-related Employment
(Thousands of Workers, Ranked by Level in 2011)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Business and financial operations occupations (Occ 2)	366.6	359.1	324.8	304.3	289.6	281.7	277.2
Management occupations (Occ 1)	346.0	337.9	302.2	281.1	266.2	259.2	255.1
Financial, information and record clerks (Occ 40)	342.7	332.5	294.0	271.9	255.7	248.9	245.6
Sales and related occupations (Occ 38)	239.6	231.3	197.6	177.9	164.0	157.4	154.4
Construction trades (Occ 47)	213.5	208.6	185.0	172.9	162.8	159.5	157.1
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing (Occ 41)	182.7	176.4	153.2	139.7	130.0	126.7	125.1
Material moving occupations (Occ 101)	185.1	177.9	150.3	134.5	124.5	121.3	119.7
Food preparation and serving occupations (Occ 35)	178.1	171.1	146.6	132.9	122.5	119.2	117.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (Occ 36)	174.5	168.4	141.7	127.2	117.0	113.4	111.9
Computer specialists (Occ 3)	158.1	150.9	129.2	116.2	107.3	102.8	100.2

3. HOW THE PROJECTIONS ARE MADE

The *LDEPPS* projections are computed by:

- Projecting employment in each of 67 sectors; and
- Estimating (sector by sector) employment in each of 101 occupational categories.

The first set of calculations relies on employment projections generated by the *INFORUM LIFT* model. The second part relies heavily on projections and data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Total Employment by SIC Sector. *LDEPPS* takes as its point of departure *IDEPPS* projections

of purchases from each of 360 NAICS industries. For the base year (currently 2011) the coefficients in the *LDEPPS* are ratios of employment to industry output. The projected values of the labor input coefficients reflect expected trends in labor productivity. (Note that employment per dollar of output is the reciprocal of average labor productivity.)

Employment by Occupation. The 101 occupational categories in *LDEPPS* are aggregations of more detailed categories established by BLS. Definitions of the occupational categories used by BLS change somewhat from one survey to the next. BLS maintains detailed definitions of the categories used in each survey.⁴

The BLS National Industry-Occupational Matrix gives, for each industry, the shares of employment in the industry accounted for by various occupations.⁵ This matrix, which covers wage and salary workers, is prepared biannually by BLS. For all nonagricultural industries it is based on data from the biannual Occupational Employment Statistics survey (OES), which covers about one-third of the economy each year. Distributions of occupational categories for agricultural workers are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This survey queries individuals rather than employers (and so is believed to be less accurate than the OES).

BLS generates projections of occupational distribution by industry by analyzing the factors expected to influence trends in the staffing patterns of industry as technologies change. Currently, the BLS projected matrix is for 2018. The next projections will be released in December 2011, with projections to 2020.

LDEPPS uses (for each year of the forecast horizon) the appropriate linear interpolation between the National Industry-Occupational matrix for the most recent year and the BLS projected table for 2018. For each industry, the estimated shares of employment accounted for by the different occupational categories are multiplied by total projected employment in the industry. Projected employment for an occupation is the sum across industries of employment in the occupation in question.

DoD direct employment is handled somewhat differently. The total number of civilian employees in the Department of Defense is derived from the FYDP. Distributions of employees into occupational categories are based on special tabulations developed by BLS from Office of Personnel Management reports. It should also be noted that in *LDEPPS* teachers and other educational workers employed by state and local governments are included in Sector 53 (Education) rather than in Sector 65 (State and local general government). Also, state and local hospital workers are combined with private hospital workers in sector 55 (Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities). Sector 65 excludes hospitals and education. The reason for this is that no separate occupational employment information is available for these sectors.

⁴ The latest projections using the National Industry Occupation Matrix are described in “Occupational Employment Projections to 2018”, by T. Alan Lacey and Benjamin Wright, in *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2009, pp 82-123. This article may also be downloaded from the BLS web site at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11/art5full.pdf>. The occupational employment matrices may be obtained from http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_data_national_emp_matrix.htm.

⁵ See “Occupational Employment Statistics,” Chapter 3 of U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *BLS Handbook of Methods*, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/>.

4. SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY

The main source of uncertainty in the *LDEPPS* projections lies in the projections of purchases upon which they rest. It is important in this regard to distinguish between the projections of defense-related and total employment. The *LDEPPS* projections of defense-related employment are based on planned defense spending, not on DoD budgets enacted by the Congress. Actual employment will, of course, differ from projected levels to the extent that the actual levels and composition of defense spending differ from those in proposed DoD budget. Uncertainties in the estimates of nondefense employment derive from the projections of nondefense production by sector (i.e., the difference between total domestic production and defense-related production).

In addition to the projections of defense and nondefense purchases, the *LDEPPS* projections rest on projections of changes in labor productivity included in INFORUM's *LIFT* model. If labor productivity in a certain industry were to actually grow faster than projected, then employment would be lower in that industry than in the *LDEPPS* projection. Conversely, if productivity were to grow more slowly than projected, employment would be higher.

A source of uncertainty for occupational employment is the projection of the occupational employment by industry matrix. As new data becomes available and new trends become apparent, BLS will revise its projections. However, the projected occupational matrices are always based upon the best guess of the distribution of occupations that will be employed by each industry.

APPENDIX A. OCCUPATIONAL LABOR CATEGORIES

Occ#	LDEPPS Occupational Category	BLS Occupational Code
1	Management occupations	11-0000
2	Business and financial operations occupations	13-0000
3	Computer specialists	15-0000
4	Mathematical science occupations	15-2000
5	Architects, surveyors and cartographers	17-1000
6	Aerospace engineers	17-2011
7	Chemical engineers	17-2041
8	Civil engineers	17-2051
9	Electrical and electronics engineers	17-2070
10	Industrial engineers	17-2110
11	Mechanical engineers	17-2141
12	Materials engineers	17-2131
13	All other engineers	17-2021, 17-2031, 17-2061, 17-2081, 17-2121, 17-2151, 17-2161, 17-2171, 17-2199
14	Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	17-3000
15	Life scientists	19-1000
16	Chemists and materials scientists	19-2030
17	Environmental scientists and geoscientists	19-2040
18	Astronomers, physicists, atmospheric and space scientists	19-2010, 19-2021
19	All other physical scientists	19-2099
20	Social scientists	19-3000
21	Life, physical and social science technicians	19-4000
22	Community and social service occupations	21-0000
23	Legal occupations	23-0000
24	Education, training and library occupations	25-0000
25	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	27-0000
26	Dentists	29-1020
27	Physicians	29-1060
28	Veterinarians	29-1131
29	Other health diagnosing occupations	29-1199
30	Registered nurses	29-1111
31	All other health assessment occupations	29-1011, 29-1031, 29-1041, 29-1051, 29-1071, 29-1081, 29-1120
32	Other health professionals and technicians	29-2000
33	Health care support occupations	31-0000
34	Protective service occupations	33-0000
35	Food preparation and serving occupations	35-0000
36	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	37-0000
37	Personal care and service occupations	39-0000
38	Sales and related occupations	41-0000
39	Communication equipment operators	43-2000
40	Financial, information and record clerks	43-3000, 43-4000
41	Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing	43-5000
42	Computer operators, data entry, and desktop publishing	43-9011, 43-9020, 43-9031
43	Records processing occupations	43-9041, 43-9051, 43-9061
44	Secretaries and administrative assistants	43-6000
45	Other clerical and administrative support workers	43-1000, 43-9071, 43-9081, 43-9111, 43-9199
46	Farming, fishery and forestry occupations	45-0000
47	Construction trades	47-2000, 47-3000, 47-4000
48	Extraction workers	47-5000
49	Avionics technicians	49-2091
50	Communications equipment mechanics, repairers and installers	49-2020
51	Electrical and electronic equipment, mechanics, repairers and installers	49-2011, 49-2090, 49-2092-8

APPENDIX A. OCCUPATIONAL LABOR CATEGORIES

Occ#	LDEPPS Occupational Category	BLS Occupational Code
52	Aircraft mechanics and engine specialists	49-3011
53	Automotive, truck and other mechanics	49-3020, 49-3031, 49-3040
54	Mobile heavy equipment mechanics	49-3050, 49-3090
55	Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	49-9000
56	Aircraft assemblers	51-2011
57	Electrical, electronic and electromechanical assemblers	51-2020
58	Machine builders and other precision machine assemblers	51-2031
59	Fitters, structural metal, precision	51-2041
60	All other precision assemblers	51-2090
61	Food processing occupations	51-3000
62	Computer control programmers and operators	51-4010
63	Cutting, punching, and press machine setters & operators	51-4031
64	Drilling and boring machine tool setters & operators	51-4032
65	Extruding and drawing machine setters & operators	51-4021
66	Forging machine setters & operators	51-4022
67	Grinding, polishing, and buffing machine tool operators	51-4033
68	Heat treating equipment operators	51-4191
69	Lathe and turning machine tool operators	51-4034
70	Lay-out workers, metal and plastic	51-4192
71	Machinists	51-4041
72	Metal furnace and kiln operators	51-4050
73	Milling and planing machine operators	51-4035
74	Model makers and patternmakers	51-4060
75	Molders and molding machine operators	51-4070
76	Multiple machine tool operators	51-4081
77	Plating and coating machine operators	51-4193
78	Rolling machine setters operators	51-4023
79	Tool and die makers	51-4111
80	Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	51-4194
81	Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	51-4120
82	All other metal workers and plastic workers	51-4199
83	Plant and system operators	51-8000
84	Printing occupations	51-5000
85	Textile, apparel and furnishings occupations	51-6000
86	Woodworkers	51-7000
87	Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory workers	51-9080
88	Painting, coating and decorating workers	51-9120
89	Semiconductor processors	51-9141
90	Tire builders	51-9197
91	Other production workers	51-9010, 51-9020, 51-9041, 51-9051, 51-9061, 51-9071, 51-9111, 51-9130, 51-9191-3,5-6,8-9
92	Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	53-1000
93	Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	53-2010
94	Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists	53-2020
95	All other air transportation workers	53-2029
96	Truck drivers	53-3030
97	Other motor vehicle operators	53-3041, 53-3099
98	Rail transportation occupations	53-4000
99	Water transportation occupations	53-5000
100	Related transportation occupations	53-6000
101	Material moving occupations	53-7000

APPENDIX B. INDUSTRY CATEGORIES

Sec #	Industry Title	IDEPPS Sectors	NAICS
1	Farms	1-12	111, 112
2	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	13-15	113, 114, 115
3	Oil and gas extraction	16-17	211
4	Mining, except oil and gas	18-24	212
5	Support activities for mining	25-27	213
6	Utilities	28-30	22
7	Construction	31-35	23
8	Food and beverage and tobacco products	36-66	311, 312
9	Textile mills and textile product mills	67-72	313, 314
10	Apparel and leather and allied products	73-76	315, 316
11	Wood products	77-83	321
12	Paper products	84-91	322
13	Printing and related support activities	92-93	323
14	Petroleum and coal products	94-96	324
15	Chemical products	97-113	325
16	Plastics and rubber products	114-122	326
17	Nonmetallic mineral products	123-134	327
18	Primary metals	135-143	331
19	Fabricated metal products	144-163	332
20	Machinery	164-193	333
21	Computer and electronic products	194-213	334
22	Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	214-229	335
23	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts	230-235	3361, 3362, 3363
24	Other transportation equipment	236-246	3364, 3365, 3366, 3369
25	Furniture and related products	247-250	337
26	Miscellaneous manufacturing	251-265	339
27	Wholesale trade	266	42
28	Retail trade	267	44, 45
29	Air transportation	268	481
30	Rail transportation	269	482
31	Water transportation	270	483
32	Truck transportation	271	484
33	Transit and ground passenger transportation	272	485
34	Pipeline transportation	273	486
35	Other transportation and support activities	274-275	487, 488, 492
36	Warehousing and storage	276	493
37	Publishing industries (includes software)	277-281	511
38	Motion picture and sound recording industries	282-283	512
39	Broadcasting and telecommunications	284-286	513
40	Information and data processing services	287-288	514
41	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	289-290	521, 522
42	Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	291	523
43	Insurance carriers and related activities	292-293	524
44	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	294	525
45	Real estate	295-296	531
46	Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	297-301	532, 533
47	Legal services	302	5411
48	Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services	303-305, 309-315	5412-5414, 5416-5419
49	Computer systems design and related services	306-308	5415
50	Management of companies and enterprises	316	55
51	Administrative and support services	317-324	561
52	Waste management and remediation services	325	562
53	Educational services	326-328	61
54	Ambulatory health care services	329-331	621
55	Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities	332-333	622, 623
56	Social assistance	334-335	624
57	Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities	336-337	711, 712
58	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	338	713
59	Accommodation	339	721
60	Food services and drinking places	340	722
61	Other services, except government	341-350	81
62	Federal government enterprises	351-352	n.a
63	Federal general government (not used)		
64	State and local government enterprises	353	n.a
65	State and local general government	356	n.a
66	Federal defense	354	n.a
67	Federal nondefense	355	n.a