

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET**North American Industry Classification System—Update for 2007**

AGENCY: Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

ACTION: Notice of solicitation of comments on the Economic Classification Policy Committee's recommendations for the 2007 revision of the North American Industry Classification System.

SUMMARY: Under Title 44 U.S.C. 3504(e), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) seeks public comment on the advisability of adopting the proposed North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) updates for 2007. NAICS is a system for classifying establishments (individual business locations) by type of economic activity. Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI), Statistics Canada, and the United States Office of Management and Budget, through its Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), collaborated on NAICS to make the industry statistics produced by the three countries comparable. OMB's Economic Classification Policy Committee recommends an update of the industry classification system to clarify existing industry definitions and content, recognize new and emerging industries, and correct errors and omissions.

This notice: (1) Summarizes the background for the proposed revisions to NAICS 2002 in Part I, (2) contains a summary of public comments in Part II, (3) details multiple requests and major changes in the proposed structure agreed to by the three countries in Part III, and (4) provides a comprehensive listing of proposed changes for national industries and their links to NAICS 2002 industries in Part IV.

OMB published a notification of intention to revise portions of NAICS in a December 27, 2002, **Federal Register** notice (67 FR 79500–79506). That notice solicited comments on the advisability of revising maximum possible public input, OMB seeks comment on the advisability of revising the NAICS 2002 structure for 2007 to account for new and emerging industries and solicited comments on the advisability of making changes to improve international comparability, and other changes identified as necessary during the initial implementation of NAICS 2002. The deadline for submitting comments was March 28, 2003.

After considering all proposals from the public, consulting with U.S. data users and industry groups, and undertaking extensive discussions with Statistics Canada and Mexico's INEGI, the ECPC in collaboration with INEGI and Statistics Canada developed recommendations for revisions to NAICS that would apply to all three North American countries. These revisions focus on improving the description of current industries, identifying new and emerging industries, and recommending changes to industry content based on research and implementation experience. There are no changes specifically recommended to increase international comparability.

The ECPC recommends that NAICS United States 2007 incorporate changes as shown in Parts III and IV of this notice.

Following an extensive process of development and discussions by the ECPC, with maximum possible public input, OMB seeks comment on the advisability of revising NAICS to incorporate the changes published in this notice. The modified NAICS would be employed in relevant data collections by all U.S. statistical agencies beginning with the reference year 2007. Statistics Canada and INEGI are recommending acceptance of the proposed revisions of the NAICS system for industry classification in the statistical programs of their national systems and are seeking comments in their respective countries. Representatives of the three countries will hold further discussions to consider public comments that they receive.

DATES: To ensure consideration of comments on the adoption and implementation of the NAICS revisions detailed in this notice, comments must be in writing. Please submit comments as soon as possible, but no later than June 9, 2005. Please be aware of delays in mail processing at Federal facilities due to heightened security. Respondents are encouraged to send both a hard copy and a second copy via fax or e-mail. This proposed revision to NAICS would become effective in the U.S. for publication of establishment data that refer to periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Please send correspondence about the adoption and implementation of proposed NAICS revisions as shown in this **Federal Register** notice to: Katherine K. Wallman, Chief Statistician, Office of Management and Budget, 10201 New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503, telephone number: (202) 395–3093, fax number: (202) 395–7245. Please send E-

mail comments to naics@omb.eop.gov with subject NAICS07. OMB will include in the official record all comments received via facsimile or via e-mail, at this address with this subject, by the date specified above.

Please address inquiries about the content of industries or requests for electronic copies of the tables to: John Murphy, Chair, Economic Classification Policy Committee, Bureau of the Census, Room 2641–3, Washington, DC 20233, telephone number: (301) 763–5172, fax number: (301) 457–1343, e-mail: John.Burns.Murphy@census.gov.

Electronic Availability and Comments: This document is available on the Internet from the Census Bureau Internet site via WWW browser. To obtain this document via WWW browser, connect to <http://www.census.gov/naics>. This WWW page also contains links to previous NAICS **Federal Register** notices and related documents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Bugg, 10201 New Executive Office Building., Washington, DC 20503, e-mail address: pbugg@omb.eop.gov, telephone number: (202) 395–3095, fax number: (202) 395–7245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Part I: Background of NAICS**

NAICS is a system for classifying establishments (individual business locations) by type of economic activity. Its purposes are: (1) To facilitate the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to establishments, and (2) to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation and analysis of statistical data describing the North American economy. NAICS is used by Federal statistical agencies that collect or publish data by industry. It is also widely used by State agencies, trade associations, private businesses, and other organizations.

Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, Statistics Canada, and the United States Office of Management and Budget, through its Economic Classification Policy Committee, collaborated on NAICS to make the industry statistics produced by the three countries comparable. NAICS is the first industry classification system developed in accordance with a single principle of aggregation, the principle that producing units that use similar production processes should be grouped together in the classification.

NAICS also reflects in a much more explicit way the enormous changes in technology and in the growth and

diversification of services that have marked recent decades. Industry statistics presented using NAICS are comparable, to a limited extent, with statistics compiled according to the latest revision of the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Revision 3.1).

For the three countries, NAICS provides a consistent framework for the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of industry statistics used by government policy analysts, by academics and researchers, by the business community, and by the public. However, because of different national economic and institutional structures as well as limited resources and time for constructing NAICS, its structure was not made entirely comparable at the individual industry level across all three

countries. For some sectors and subsectors, the statistical agencies of the three countries agreed to harmonize NAICS based on sectoral boundaries rather than on a detailed industry structure. NAICS comparability is limited to the sector level for wholesale trade, retail trade, and public administration.

The four principles of NAICS are:

(1) NAICS is erected on a production-oriented conceptual framework. This means that producing units that use the same or similar production processes are grouped together in NAICS.

(2) NAICS gives special attention to developing production-oriented classifications for (a) new and emerging industries, (b) service industries in general, and (c) industries engaged in

the production of advanced technologies.

(3) Time series continuity is maintained to the extent possible.

(4) The system strives for compatibility with the two-digit level of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 3) of the United Nations.

The ECPC is committed to maintaining the principles of NAICS during revisions. The December 27, 2002, solicitation for public comment on questions related to a potential revision of NAICS in 2007 was directly tied to the application of the four NAICS principles.

NAICS uses a hierarchical structure to classify establishments from the broadest level to the most detailed level using the following format:

Sector	2-digit	Sectors represent the highest level of aggregation. There are 20 sectors in NAICS representing broad levels of aggregation.
Subsector	3-digit	Subsectors represent the next, more detailed level of aggregation in NAICS. There are 100 subsectors in NAICS.
Industry Group	4-digit	Industry groups are more detailed than subsectors. There are 317 Industry groups in NAICS.
NAICS Industry	5-digit	NAICS industries are the level that, in most cases, represents the lowest level of three country comparability. There are 725 five-digit industries in NAICS.
National Industry	6-digit	National industries are the most detailed level of NAICS. These industries represent the national level detail necessary for economic statistics in an industry classification. There are 1179 U.S. industries in NAICS United States, 2002.

Part II: Summary of Public Comments Regarding Priorities for Changes to NAICS in 2007

In response to the December 27, 2002, **Federal Register** notice, the ECPC received a total of 68 comments. Each submission was assigned a unique docket number. These 68 comments addressed the advisability of making changes based on the principles of NAICS and/or included comments proposing changes to the structure of NAICS 2002.

The ECPC received nine comments that addressed the issue of priorities for a potential revision of NAICS in 2007 based on the four principles. The ECPC recognized that the application of one principle, such as international comparability, could be at the expense of another principle, such as time series comparability. The ECPC sought public comment on the relative priority of each principle or a ranking of priorities for the principles. The response to the **Federal Register** notice was insufficient to reliably gauge the general public's position on the priorities for a 2007 revision of NAICS. In the small number of comments received, the same items were listed as high priorities for some respondents and low priorities for others.

The ECPC recommends and has applied the following general guidance

when considering changes to NAICS in 2007:

(1) Because of the cost of change and disruption of statistical data that has already resulted from the ongoing implementation of NAICS, the ECPC will limit the scope of the changes for 2007 and recommend only essential changes to the system;

(2) The ECPC will recommend new and emerging industries identified through public comment that are supported by the guiding principles of NAICS;

(3) The ECPC will approach improvements in international comparability using a better concordance approach rather than making structural changes to NAICS to improve comparability; and

(4) The ECPC will make changes to account for errors and omissions as well as recommending narrative improvements to clarify the content of existing industries.

The ECPC also relied on the policy direction of the Office of Management and Budget and the positions of the ECPC member agencies (Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of the Census) when evaluating specific proposals for changes to NAICS in 2007. The ECPC reviewed each individual proposal within the existing framework of the principles of NAICS. Additional

considerations that resulted in recommendations for or against change included issues of relevance, size, and time series continuity.

The ECPC received 60 comments that requested specific changes to NAICS industries for 2007. Twenty-two of those comments requested industries for biotechnology, three requested changes to the definition of optometrists, and three requested a new industry for design/build in the construction sector of NAICS. The balance of the comments addressed single issues, such as requests for new industries or clarifications for activities including wedding videography, rope and cordage manufacturing, simulation, e-learning, denturists, rental and leasing of recreational vehicles, physical therapy, travel goods wholesaling, and similar requests.

The ECPC received a number of comments that suggested changes to NAICS that were not accepted. Each of these suggestions was carefully considered. Some suggestions were modified by the ECPC to better meet the objectives of NAICS. Other suggestions proposed products (rather than industries); these will be considered in the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS), a new product classification system currently under development. Still other

suggestions for change could not be justified on a production basis, or could not be implemented in statistical programs, for various reasons, and thus were not accepted.

When a proposal was not accepted, it was usually because: (a) The resulting industry would have been too small in the U.S.; (b) the specialization ratio of the resulting industry, a measure of the degree to which establishments in the industry are similar to one another and different from establishments in other industries, was too low; or (c) the proposal did not meet the production-oriented criterion for forming an industry in NAICS.

Part III: Recommendations on Specific Requests for Change

The ECPC received 22 separate responses requesting the creation of new industries for medical biotechnology products, food and agricultural biotechnology products, and industrial biotechnology products. The proposals were assigned docket numbers: 07-0013, 07-0014, 07-0015, 07-0016, 07-0018, 07-0019, 07-0020, 07-0022, 07-0023, 07-0024, 07-0025, 07-0026, 07-0027, 07-0028, 07-0029, 07-0030, 07-0031, 07-0036, 07-0037, 07-0041, 07-0044, and 07-0049. The proposals did not contain information regarding the size of the potential industries, importance of the industries in Canada or Mexico, or any information regarding the separate production function justification for creating the new industries. In order to evaluate the proposals, the ECPC consulted with an industry trade association to clarify the requests for new industries.

The ECPC clarified the requests as proposals to create industries for establishments that use biotechnology inputs, use biotechnology processes, or produce biotechnology outputs. The practical impact of these proposals would be to group a number of establishments that are currently classified in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting; Manufacturing; and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sectors of NAICS.

The ECPC used the principles of NAICS to evaluate these requests. The ECPC recommends against creating the three industries requested based on the mixture of production processes that would be involved. These activities are currently classified throughout the NAICS system. For example, growing genetically-modified crops is in farming, production of biotech enzymes is in the chemicals subsector of NAICS, and manufacturing foods from biotech inputs is classified in food manufacturing. The ECPC considered

the production processes and similarities to other production processes already separately identified in NAICS. Growing a genetically-modified crop may require a different production function from growing a more traditional version of the crop because of decreased need for pesticides or other inputs. Nevertheless, the production process is still closer to other agriculture production processes than it is to manufacturing production processes or professional service production processes. A similar rationale applies to food manufacturing production processes, pharmaceutical manufacturing production processes, and industrial manufacturing production processes.

The ECPC recognized the importance of biotechnology as an emerging technology that should be accounted for in NAICS. While recommending against the proposals received in response to the **Federal Register** notice, the ECPC does recommend creation of a new six-digit national industry for Biotechnology Research and Development. This industry will contain units that are using biotechnology processes to develop general knowledge, new products, and processes using biotechnology. The new biotechnology research and development industry is in conformance with the principles of NAICS because: (1) The new industry will group similar establishments using biotechnology processes in experimental research and development; (2) the new industry addresses a new and emerging activity resulting in the production of advanced technologies, and (3) the new industry is expected to be comparable with a biotechnology research and development industry proposed in the ongoing revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities of the United Nations. In order to minimize time series disruptions, the new industry for Biotechnology Research and Development can be added to the revised industry for research and development in the physical, engineering, and life sciences to create a continuous time series for NAICS United States 2002 industry 541710, Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences.

The ECPC also reviewed the results of a biotechnology use survey conducted by the Department of Commerce and reviewed preliminary survey results regarding biotechnology research and development from the 2002 Economic Census. Both sources indicate that the proposed industry will be supportable

in collection and publication. The ECPC recommends that public commenters on this issue work with statistical data collection programs in order to ensure that adequate biotechnology product detail is included in future data collection efforts.

Three public comments requested changes to the definition of optometrist used in the NAICS United States 2002 manual. These proposals were assigned docket numbers 07-0001, 07-0004, and 07-0035. The ECPC reviewed the proposals and information from the American Optometric Association and is recommending changes to the definition that would more accurately describe the industry but would not change the content of the industry in NAICS 2007.

Three public comments requested a new industry for design/build firms. These proposals were assigned docket numbers 07-0052, 07-0053, and 07-0054. Similar proposals were received in both 1997 and 2002. The ECPC remains opposed to using project delivery methods to define industries in the construction sector. The concept of using project delivery methods was exhaustively reviewed with Canada and Mexico during the 2002 revision of the construction sector. During the 2007 revision process, the ECPC met on several occasions with those who requested this new industry and discussed the criteria for industries in NAICS, providing background on the use of products in Census Bureau programs and the development of the North American Product Classification System currently underway. The ECPC recommends that interested parties work with statistical data collection programs in order to ensure that more exhaustive survey items for the design/build delivery method are included in future data collection efforts.

The ECPC also reviewed the structure of the telecommunications industries in NAICS 2002 in light of continuing change in the industry. The ECPC is recommending changes in the subsectors for Telecommunications (517); Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services (518); and Other Information Services (519).

Infrastructure operators increasingly provide a bundle of voice, data, and video services. Traditional telephone companies are providing broadband Internet access and video services, along with telephone service. Traditional television cable companies are also providing broadband Internet access services and telephone services. While there is considerable interest in tracking changes in these industries over time, it

is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish between a cable company and a telephone company. The convergence of technologies is expected to continue.

The proposal for telecommunications creates three groupings based on the infrastructure operated to provide a variety of audio, video, data, and telephony services. The three primary infrastructure types are wired, wireless, and satellite. In addition, there is a fourth industry group that includes some support activities and resellers who directly buy and resell time on networks (e.g., dial around long distance resellers, mobile virtual network operators) to provide their services. This fourth group would also include units providing services over a connection provided by others (e.g., pure voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) providers).

The wired telecommunications carriers would include units that build and operate their own wired networks, as well as those that lease access to lines and then provide services to customers using those facilities. This categorization is to acknowledge that the infrastructure used to provide services can be leased or purchased. The services provided would include telephony, data, and video services, as well as any future services provided using the infrastructure. The grouping would exclude units who are pure resellers—units that buy a block of minutes and resell them without providing any additional service; these units would be included in the “all other telecommunications” grouping. Wired telecommunications carriers would also include those that use a fixed wireless “connection” for the last mile. By exception, satellite television providers will be included in this industry.

The wireless telecommunications carriers would include the units that have spectrum licenses and provide telephony, Internet access, or video services using that spectrum. Wireless telecommunications carriers would not include pure resellers. Mobile virtual network operators (MVNO) providing mobile telephony or other services will be defined as resellers and excluded from this industry. MVNO's do not have infrastructure or spectrum licenses; rather they resell the services of wireless telecommunication carriers.

The satellite telecommunications industry will remain defined as units primarily engaged in providing point-to-point telecommunications services to other establishments in the telecommunications and broadcasting industries by forwarding and receiving communications signals via a system of

satellites or reselling satellite telecommunications.

The fourth grouping of other telecommunications services would include the current content of NAICS 51791, Other Telecommunications, and the pure resellers in separate national industries. Resellers will be classified in NAICS 517911, Telecommunications Resellers, and other telecommunications services will be classified in NAICS 517919, All Other Telecommunications. This industry will include pure VoIP providers (providing VoIP to customers who already have a broadband connection), as well as dial-up Internet service providers (providing access to the Internet through a customer-initiated connection to the telecom system).

Web search portals would be combined with Internet publishing and broadcasting. These types of units were identified separately in NAICS 2002, because they are different from either publishers or broadcasters. The definition of Internet publishing and broadcasting is limited to exclusively publishing and broadcasting on the Internet and the ECPC continues to support the classification of Internet publishers and broadcasters separate from the traditional publishing and broadcasting industries. These establishments will be placed in 519, Other Information Services, as a five-digit NAICS class.

This proposal to restructure the telecommunications industries in NAICS reduces or eliminates industry distinctions based on the product being offered in the telecommunications section of NAICS. The anticipated growth of VoIP, the continued expansion of broadband Internet access, the development of bundles of services provided over available infrastructures, and a desire for a robust structure that will remain relevant, all affected the development of this proposal. It is difficult to predict what the telecommunications industries will look like in the future. This production function approach, based on the infrastructure used rather than the current regulatory constraints or product distinctions, should withstand industry changes better than the current product-oriented structure.

The downside to this proposal is that separate data for cable distribution and telephone service providers will not be available at the industry level. The ECPC understands that this will result in a loss of data. The application of new technologies, such as Internet telephony, is expected to further blur existing lines. The industry classification will not be updated again

until 2012. The ECPC has concluded that the existing industry structure will not be viable in the years ahead and therefore recommends that these changes be made now. The ECPC particularly encourages comments supporting or opposing this recommendation. Although separate national industries are expected to cause problems based on regulatory actions in the future, industries for wired telecommunications carriers and for cable and other program distribution could be reinstated at the six-digit level. This would not affect continuity at the five-digit level if separate collection becomes impossible.

A tabular summary of changes to the Information Sector is included in Part IV.

The balance of the comments represented single requests for specific changes. While these requests and the associated ECPC recommendations are not listed in this notice unless a structure or industry content change was recommended, a summary of the decision for each docket received is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.census.gov/naics>.

The ECPC is recommending several NAICS industry title changes to more clearly describe the existing content of industries. These title changes do not change the content of industries but rather refine how they are described. Part IV below presents the ECPC recommendations for revisions to NAICS United States for 2007.

NAICS Sector 21, Mining, will be changed to “Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction.”

NAICS 23821, Electrical Contractors, will be changed to “Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors.”

NAICS 238210, Electrical Contractors, will be changed to “Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors.”

NAICS 316999, All Other Leather Good Manufacturing, will be changed to “All Other Leather Good and Allied Product Manufacturing.”

NAICS 322221, Coated and Laminated Packaging Paper and Plastics Film Manufacturing, will be changed to “Coated and Laminated Packaging Paper Manufacturing.”

NAICS 322223, Plastics, Foil, and Coated Paper Bag Manufacturing, will be changed to “Coated Paper Bag and Pouch Manufacturing.”

NAICS 326111, Plastics Bag Manufacturing, will be changed to “Plastics Bag and Pouch Manufacturing.”

NAICS 441221, Motorcycle Dealers, will be changed to "Motorcycle, ATV, and Personal Watercraft Dealers."

NAICS 492110, Couriers, will be changed to "Couriers and Express Delivery Services."

NAICS 541612, Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services, will be changed to "Human Resources Consulting Services."

NAICS Industry Group 5418, Advertising and Related Services, will be changed to "Advertising, Public Relations, and Related Services."

NAICS 56131, Employment Placement Agencies, will be changed to "Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services."

NAICS 722212, Cafeterias, will be changed to "Cafeterias, Grill Buffets, and Buffets."

Time Series Continuity

The standard approach to preserving time series continuity after classification revisions is to create linkages where the series break. This is accomplished by producing the data series using both the old and new classifications for a given period of transition. With the dual classifications of data, analysts can assess the full impact of the revision. Data producers then may measure the reallocation of the data at aggregate industry levels and develop a concordance between the old and new series for that given point in time. The

concordance creates a crosswalk between the old and new classification systems. Statistical agencies in the U.S. are planning links between the 2002 NAICS and 2007 NAICS (with U.S. national detail).

Part IV: Tabular Recommendations for Changes to NAICS United States Effective for 2007

Table 1 presents the proposed NAICS 2007 industries defined by their NAICS United States 2002 content. Table 2 lists, in NAICS United States 2002 order, the disposition of all industries recommended for change and their resulting relationship to NAICS United States 2007 proposed industries.

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Table 1 - NAICS United States 2007 Matched to NAICS United States 2002

2007 NAICS Code	2007 NAICS and U.S. Description	Status Code	2002 NAICS Code	2002 NAICS Description
111211	Potato Farming	R	111211	Potato Farming
			*111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming - <i>sweet potato and yam farming</i>
111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming	R	*111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming - <i>except sweet potato and yam farming</i>
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	R	*111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming - <i>except algae, seaweed, and other plant aquaculture</i>
112519	Other Aquaculture	R	112519	Other Animal Aquaculture
			*111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming - <i>algae, seaweed, and other plant aquaculture</i>
314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills	R	314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills
			*315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors - <i>embroidery contractors</i>
			*315212	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors - <i>embroidery contractors</i>
315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	R	*315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors - <i>except embroidery contractors</i>
315212	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors	R	*315212	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors - <i>except embroidery contractors</i>
326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing	R	*326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing - <i>except inflatable plastics boats</i>
326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use	R	*326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use - <i>except rubber tubing for mechanical use</i>
326299	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing	R	*326299	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing - <i>except inflatable rubber boats</i>
			*326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use - <i>rubber tubing for mechanical use</i>
333298	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	R	333298	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing
			*339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing - <i>laboratory distilling equipment</i>
333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing	R	333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing
			*339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing - <i>laboratory freezers</i>
333994	Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing	R	333994	Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing
			*339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing - <i>laboratory furnaces and ovens</i>

* - part of 2002 industry, R - NAICS 2002 industry code reused with different content, N - new NAICS industry for 2007, E - existing industry with no changes

Table 1 - NAICS United States 2007 Matched to NAICS United States 2002

2007 NAICS Code	2007 NAICS and U.S. Description	Status Code	2002 NAICS Code	2002 NAICS Description
333997	Scale and Balance Manufacturing	R	333997 *339111	Scale and Balance (except Laboratory) Manufacturing Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing - <i>laboratory scales and balances</i>
333999	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing	R	333999 *339111	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing - <i>laboratory centrifuges</i>
334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing	R	*334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing - <i>except communications signal testing and evaluation equipment</i>
334515	Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals	R	334515 *334220	Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing - <i>communications signal testing and evaluation equipment</i>
336612	Boat Building	R	336612 *326199 *326299	Boat Building All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing - <i>inflatable plastics boats</i> All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing - <i>inflatable rubber boats</i>
337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing	R	337127 *339111	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing - <i>laboratory furniture (e.g., stools, tables, benches)</i>
339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing	R	339113 *339111	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing - <i>except laboratory furniture, scales, balances, furnaces, ovens, centrifuges, distilling equipment, and freezers</i>
517	Telecommunications			
5171	Wired Telecommunications Carriers			
51711	Wired Telecommunications Carriers			
517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers	R	517110 517510 *518111	Wired Telecommunications Carriers Cable and Other Program Distribution Internet Service Providers - <i>broadband Internet service providers (e.g., cable, DSL)</i>
5172	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)			
51721	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)			
517210	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)	N	517211 517212	Paging Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications
5174	Satellite Telecommunications			
51741	Satellite Telecommunications			
517410	Satellite Telecommunications	E	517410	Satellite Telecommunications

* - part of 2002 industry, R - NAICS 2002 industry code reused with different content, N - new NAICS industry for 2007, E - existing industry with no changes

Table 1 - NAICS United States 2007 Matched to NAICS United States 2002

2007 NAICS Code	2007 NAICS and U.S. Description	Status Code	2002 NAICS Code	2002 NAICS Description
5179	Other Telecommunications			
51791	Other Telecommunications			
517911	Telecommunications Resellers	E	517310	Telecommunications Resellers
517919	All Other Telecommunications	N	517910	Other Telecommunications
			*518111	Internet Service Providers - <i>ISPs providing services via client-supplied telecommunications connections</i>
518	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services			
5182	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services			
51821	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services			
518210	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	E	518210	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services
519	Other Information Services			
5191	Other Information Services			
51911	News Syndicates			
519110	News Syndicates	E	519110	News Syndicates
51912	Libraries and Archives			
519120	Libraries and Archives	E	519120	Libraries and Archives
51913	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals			
519130	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals	N	516110	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
			518112	Web Search Portals
51919	All Other Information Services			
519190	All Other Information Services	E	519190	All Other Information Services
541612	Human Resources Consulting Services	R	*541612	Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services - <i>except executive search consulting services</i>
541711	Research and Development in Biotechnology	N	*541710	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences - <i>biotechnology research and development</i>
541712	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Biotechnology)	N	*541710	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences - <i>except biotechnology research and development</i>
561311	Employment Placement Agencies	N	561310	Employment Placement Agencies
561312	Executive Search Services	N	*541612	Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services - <i>executive search consulting services</i>

* - part of 2002 industry. R - NAICS 2002 industry code reused with different content. N - new NAICS industry for 2007. E - existing industry with no changes

Table 2 - NAICS United States 2002 Matched to NAICS United States 2007

2002 NAICS Code	2002 NAICS and U.S. Description	Status Code	2007 NAICS Code	2007 NAICS description
111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming <i>sweet potato and yam farming</i> <i>except sweet potato and yam farming</i>	pt.	111211 111219	Potato Farming Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming <i>except algae, seaweed, and other plant aquaculture</i> <i>algae, seaweed, and other plant aquaculture</i>	pt.	111998 112519	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming Other Aquaculture
315211	Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors <i>embroidery contractors</i> <i>except embroidery contractors</i>	pt.	314999 315211	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills Men's and Boys' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
315212	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors <i>embroidery contractors</i> <i>except embroidery contractors</i>	pt.	314999 315212	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills Women's, Girls', and Infants' Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors
326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing <i>except inflatable plastics boats</i> <i>inflatable plastics boats</i>	pt.	326199 336612	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing Boat Building
326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use <i>except rubber tubing for mechanical use</i> <i>rubber tubing for mechanical use</i>	pt.	326291 326299	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing
326299	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing <i>except inflatable rubber boats</i> <i>inflatable rubber boats</i>	pt. pt.	326299 336612	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing Boat Building
334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing <i>except communications signal testing and evaluation</i> <i>equipment</i> <i>communications signal testing and evaluation</i> <i>equipment</i>	pt.	334220 334515	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals
339111	Laboratory Apparatus and Furniture Manufacturing <i>laboratory distilling equipment</i> <i>laboratory freezers</i> <i>laboratory furnaces and ovens</i> <i>laboratory scales and balances</i> <i>laboratory centrifuges</i> <i>laboratory furniture (e.g., stools, tables, benches)</i> <i>except laboratory distilling equipment, freezers,</i> <i>furnaces, ovens, scales, balances, centrifuges, and</i> <i>furniture</i>	pt. pt. pt. pt. pt. pt.	333298 333415 333994 333997 333999 337127 339113	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing Scale and Balance Manufacturing All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing Institutional Furniture Manufacturing Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing

pt. - part of NAICS United States 2007 industry

Table 2 - NAICS United States 2002 Matched to NAICS United States 2007

2002 NAICS Code	2002 NAICS and U.S. Description	Status Code	2007 NAICS Code	2007 NAICS description
516110	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	pt.	519130	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals
517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers	pt.	517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers
517211	Paging	pt.	517210	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)
517212	Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	pt.	517210	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)
517310	Telecommunications Resellers		517911	Telecommunications Resellers
517510	Cable and Other Program Distribution	pt.	517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers
517910	Other Telecommunications	pt.	517919	All Other Telecommunications
518111	Internet Service Providers			
	Broadband <i>Internet service providers (e.g., cable, DSL)</i>	pt.	517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers
	<i>Internet service providers providing services via client-supplied telecommunications connection</i>	pt.	517919	All Other Telecommunications
518112	Web Search Portals	pt.	519130	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals
541612	Human Resources and Executive Search Consulting Services			
	<i>except executive search consulting services</i>		541612	Human Resources Consulting Services
	<i>executive search consulting services</i>		561312	Executive Search Services
541710	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences			
	<i>biotechnology research and development</i>		541711	Research and Development in Biotechnology
	<i>except biotechnology research and development</i>		541712	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Biotechnology)

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