Required NAICS Sectors
For Competition Eligibility
Table Of Contents

Information Sector (51) ........................................................................................................... 3
Transportation and Warehousing (48, 49) ................................................................................. 5
Wholesale Trade (42) ............................................................................................................. 6
Crop Production (111) ............................................................................................................. 7
Animal Production (112) .......................................................................................................... 8
Forestry and Logging (113) ...................................................................................................... 8
Commercial Fishing (11411) .................................................................................................. 9
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (115) ............................................................. 9
Mining: Oil and Gas Extraction (211) ....................................................................................... 10
Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212) ........................................................................................ 11
Support Activities for Mining (213) .................................................................................... 12
Utilities (221) ....................................................................................................................... 12
Manufacturing (311-339) ...................................................................................................... 13
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities (523) ......................................................................................................................... 17
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (524) .................................................................. 17
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles (525) ................................................................. 18
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services (5413) ..................................................... 18
Computer Systems Design and Related Services (54151) .................................................... 19
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services (5416) ................................... 20
Management of Companies and Enterprises Scientific Research and Development Services (5417) ......................................................................................................................... 20
Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (5419) ............................................. 20
Management of Companies and Enterprises (551) ............................................................. 21
Telephone Call Centers (56142) ............................................................................................ 21
Information Sector (51)

Excluding Movies Theaters (51213) and Drive-In Theaters (512132)

The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data.

The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; Web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries.

The expressions "information age" and "global information economy" are used with considerable frequency today. The general idea of an "information economy" includes both the notion of industries primarily producing, processing, and distributing information, as well as the idea that every industry is using available information and information technology to reorganize and make themselves more productive.

For the purposes of NAICS, it is the transformation of information into a commodity that is produced and distributed by a number of growing industries that is at issue. The Information sector groups three types of establishments: (1) those engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products; (2) those that provide the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and (3) those that process data. Cultural products are those that directly express attitudes, opinions, ideas, values, and artistic creativity; provide entertainment; or offer information and analysis concerning the past and present. Included in this definition are popular, mass-produced products as well as cultural products that normally have a more limited audience, such as poetry books, literary magazines, or classical records.

The unique characteristics of information and cultural products, and of the processes involved in their production and distribution, distinguish the Information sector from the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. Some of these characteristics are:

1. Unlike traditional goods, an "information or cultural product," such as a newspaper on-line or television program, does not necessarily have tangible qualities, nor is it necessarily associated with a particular form. A movie can be shown at a movie theater, on a television broadcast, through video-on-demand or rented at a local video store. A sound recording can be aired on radio, embedded in multimedia products, or sold at a record store.

2. Unlike traditional services, the delivery of these products does not require direct contact between the supplier and the consumer.

3. The value of these products to the consumer lies in their informational, educational, cultural, or entertainment content, not in the format in which they are distributed. Most of these products are protected from unlawful reproduction by copyright laws.
4. The intangible property aspect of information and cultural products makes the processes involved in their production and distribution very different from goods and services. Only those possessing the rights to these works are authorized to reproduce, alter, improve, and distribute them. Acquiring and using these rights often involves significant costs. In addition, technology is revolutionizing the distribution of these products. It is possible to distribute them in a physical form, via broadcast, or on-line.

5. Distributors of information and cultural products can easily add value to the products they distribute. For instance, broadcasters add advertising not contained in the original product. This capacity means that unlike traditional distributors, they derive revenue not from sale of the distributed product to the final consumer, but from those who pay for the privilege of adding information to the original product. Similarly, a directory and mailing list publisher can acquire the rights to thousands of previously published newspaper and periodical articles and add new value by providing search and software and organizing the information in a way that facilitates research and retrieval. These products often command a much higher price than the original information.

The distribution modes for information commodities may either eliminate the necessity for traditional manufacture, or reverse the conventional order of manufacture-distribute: A newspaper distributed on-line, for example, can be printed locally or by the final consumer. Similarly, it is anticipated that packaged software, which today is mainly bought through the traditional retail channels, will soon be available mainly on-line. The NAICS Information sector is designed to make such economic changes transparent as they occur, or to facilitate designing surveys that will monitor the new phenomena and provide data to analyze the changes.

Many of the industries in the NAICS Information sector are engaged in producing products protected by copyright law, or in distributing them (other than distribution by traditional wholesale and retail methods). Examples are traditional publishing industries, software and directory and mailing list publishing industries, and film and sound industries. Broadcasting and telecommunications industries and information providers and processors are also included in the Information sector, because their technologies are so closely linked to other industries in the Information sector.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=51&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.

The Transportation and Warehousing sector distinguishes three basic types of activities: subsectors for each mode of transportation, a subsector for warehousing and storage, and a subsector for establishments providing support activities for transportation. In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services, and courier services.

A separate subsector for support activities is established in the sector because, first, support activities for transportation are inherently multimodal, such as freight transportation arrangement, or have multimodal aspects. Secondly, there are production process similarities among the support activity industries.

One of the support activities identified in the support activity subsector is the routine repair and maintenance of transportation equipment (e.g., aircraft at an airport, railroad rolling stock at a railroad terminal, or ships at a harbor or port facility). Such establishments do not perform complete overhauling or rebuilding of transportation equipment (i.e., periodic restoration of transportation equipment to original design specifications) or transportation equipment conversion (i.e., major modification to systems). An establishment that primarily performs factory (or shipyard) overhauls, rebuilding, or conversions of aircraft, railroad rolling stock, or a ship is classified in Subsector 336, Transportation Equipment Manufacturing according to the type of equipment.

Many of the establishments in this sector often operate on networks, with physical facilities, labor forces, and equipment spread over an extensive geographic area.

Warehousing establishments in this sector are distinguished from merchant wholesaling in that the warehouse establishments do not sell the goods.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in providing travel agent services that support transportation and other establishments, such as hotels, businesses, and government agencies. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. Also, establishments primarily engaged in providing rental and leasing of transportation equipment without operator are classified in Subsector 532, Rental and Leasing Services.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=48&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Wholesale Trade (42)

The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing.

The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of (a) goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers), (b) capital or durable non-consumer goods, and (c) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers do not normally use advertising directed to the general public. Customers are generally reached initially via telephone, in-person marketing, or by specialized advertising that may include Internet and other electronic means. Follow-up orders are either vendor-initiated or client-initiated, generally based on previous sales, and typically exhibit strong ties between sellers and buyers. In fact, transactions are often conducted between wholesalers and clients that have long-standing business relationships.

This sector comprises two main types of wholesalers: merchant wholesalers that sell goods on their own account and business-to-business electronic markets, agents, and brokers that arrange sales and purchases for others generally for a commission or fee.

(1) Establishments that sell goods on their own account are known as wholesale merchants, distributors, jobbers, drop shippers, and import/export merchants. Also included as wholesale merchants are sales offices and sales branches (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products and group purchasing organizations (e.g., purchasing and selling goods on their own account). Merchant wholesale establishments typically maintain their own warehouse, where they receive and handle goods for their customers. Goods are generally sold without transformation, but may include integral functions, such as sorting, packaging, labeling, and other marketing services.

(2) Establishments arranging for the purchase or sale of goods owned by others or purchasing goods, generally on a commission basis are known as business-to-business electronic markets, agents and brokers, commission merchants, import/export agents and brokers, auction companies, group purchasing organization (e.g., purchasing or arranging for the purchases of goods owned by others), and manufacturers' representatives. These establishments operate from offices and generally do not own or handle the goods they sell.

Some wholesale establishments may be connected with a single manufacturer and promote and sell the particular manufacturers' products to a wide range of other wholesalers or retailers. Other wholesalers may be connected to a retail chain, or limited number of retail chains, and only provide a variety of products needed by
that particular retail operation(s). These wholesalers may obtain the products from a wide range of manufacturers. Still other wholesalers may not take title to the goods, but act as agents and brokers for a commission.

Although, in general, wholesaling normally denotes sales in large volumes, durable non-consumer goods may be sold in single units. Sales of capital or durable non-consumer goods used in the production of goods and services, such as farm machinery, medium and heavy duty trucks, and industrial machinery, are always included in wholesale trade.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=42&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Crop Production (111)

Industries in the Crop Production subsector grow crops mainly for food and fiber. The subsector comprises establishments, such as farms, orchards, groves, greenhouses, and nurseries, primarily engaged in growing crops, plants, vines, or trees and their seeds.

The industries in this subsector are grouped by similarity of production activity, including biological and physiological characteristics and economic requirements, the length of growing season, degree of crop rotation, extent of input specialization, labor requirements, and capital demands. The production process is typically completed when the raw product or commodity grown reaches the "farm gate" for market, that is, at the point of first sale or price determination.

Establishments are classified in the Crop Production subsector when crop production (i.e., value of crops for market) accounts for one-half or more of the establishment's total agricultural production. Within the subsector, establishments are classified in a specific industry when a product or industry family of products (i.e., oilseed and grain farming, vegetable and melon farming, fruit and tree nut farming) account for one-half or more of the establishment's agricultural production. Establishments with one-half or more crop production with no one product or family of products of an industry accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production are treated as general combination crop farming and are classified in Industry 11199, All Other Crop Farming.

Industries in the Crop Production subsector include establishments that own, operate, and manage and those that operate and manage. Those that manage only are classified in Subsector 115, Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry. Establishments that raise aquatic plants in controlled or selected aquatic environments are classified in Subsector 112, Animal Production and Aquaculture.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=111&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Animal Production (112)
Industries in the Animal Production and Aquaculture subsector raise or fatten animals for the sale of animals or animal products and/or raise aquatic plants and animals in controlled or selected aquatic environments for the sale of aquatic plants, animals, or their products. The subsector includes establishments, such as ranches, farms, and feedlots, primarily engaged in keeping, grazing, breeding, or feeding animals. These animals are kept for the products they produce or for eventual sale. The animals are generally raised in various environments, from total confinement or captivity to feeding on an open range pasture.

The industries in this subsector are grouped by important factors, such as suitable grazing or pasture land, specialized buildings, type of equipment, and the amount and types of labor required. Establishments are classified in the Animal Production and Aquaculture subsector when animal production (i.e., value of animals for market) accounts for one-half or more of the establishment's total agricultural production. Establishments with one-half or more animal production with no one animal product or family of animal products of an industry accounting for one-half of the establishment's agricultural production are treated as combination animal farming classified in Industry 11299, All Other Animal Production.

Forestry and Logging (113)
Industries in the Forestry and Logging subsector grow and harvest timber on a long production cycle (i.e., of 10 years or more). Long production cycles use different production processes than short production cycles, which require more horticultural interventions prior to harvest, resulting in processes more similar to those found in the Crop Production subsector. Consequently, Christmas tree production and other production involving production cycles of less than 10 years, are classified in the Crop Production subsector.

Industries in this subsector specialize in different stages of the production cycle. Reforestation requires production of seedlings in specialized nurseries. Timber production requires natural forest or suitable areas of land that are available for a long duration. The maturation time for timber depends upon the species of tree, the climatic conditions of the region, and the intended purpose of the timber. The harvesting of timber (except when done on an extremely small scale) requires specialized machinery unique to the industry. Establishments gathering forest products, such as gums, barks, balsam needles, rhizomes, fibers, Spanish moss, and ginseng and truffles, are also included in this subsector.
Commercial Fishing (11411)

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the commercial catching or taking of finfish, shellfish, or miscellaneous marine products from a natural habitat, such as the catching of bluefish, eels, salmon, tuna, clams, crabs, lobsters, mussels, oysters, shrimp, frogs, sea urchins, and turtles.

Cross-References. Establishments primarily engaged in--

- Farm raising finfish, shellfish or other marine animals and plants--are classified in Industry 11251, Aquaculture; and
- Gathering and processing seafood into canned seafood products--are classified in Industry 31171, Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=11411&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry (115)

Industries in the Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry subsector provide support services that are an essential part of agricultural and forestry production. These support activities may be performed by the agriculture or forestry producing establishment or conducted independently as an alternative source of inputs required for the production process for a given crop, animal, or forestry industry. Establishments that primarily perform these activities independent of the agriculture or forestry producing establishment are in this subsector.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=115&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Mining: Oil and Gas Extraction (211)

Industries in the Oil and Gas Extraction subsector operate and/or develop oil and gas field properties. Such activities may include exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas; drilling, completing, and equipping wells; operating separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment, and field gathering lines for crude petroleum and natural gas; and all other activities in the preparation of oil and gas up to the point of shipment from the producing property. This subsector includes the production of crude petroleum, the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, the production of natural gas, sulfur recovery from natural gas, and recovery of hydrocarbon liquids.

Establishments in this subsector include those that operate oil and gas wells on their own account or for others on a contract or fee basis. Establishments primarily engaged in providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the drilling or operation of oil and gas wells (except geophysical surveying and mapping, mine site preparation, and construction of oil/gas pipelines) are classified in Subsector 213, Support Activities for Mining.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssa/naics/naicsrch?code=211&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Mining (except Oil and Gas) (212)

Industries in the Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector primarily engage in mining, mine site development, and beneficiating (i.e., preparing) metallic minerals and nonmetallic minerals, including coal. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include ore extraction, quarrying, and beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, sizing, concentrating, and flotation), customarily done at the mine site.

Beneficiation is the process whereby the extracted material is reduced to particles which can be separated into mineral and waste, the former suitable for further processing or direct use. The operations that take place in beneficiation are primarily mechanical, such as grinding, washing, magnetic separation, centrifugal separation, and so on. In contrast, manufacturing operations primarily use chemical and electrochemical processes, such as electrolysis, distillation, and so on. However some treatments, such as heat treatments, take place in both stages: the beneficiation and the manufacturing (i.e., smelting/refining) stages. The range of preparation activities varies by mineral and the purity of any given ore deposit. While some minerals, such as petroleum and natural gas, require little or no preparation, others are washed and screened, while yet others, such as gold and silver, can be transformed into bullion before leaving the mine site.

Establishments in the Mining (except Oil and Gas) subsector include those that have complete responsibility for operating mines and quarries (except oil and gas wells) and those that operate mines and quarries (except oil and gas wells) for others on a contract or fee basis. Establishments primarily engaged in providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals are classified in Subsector 213, Support Activities for Mining.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=212&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Support Activities for Mining (213)

Industries in the Support Activities for Mining subsector group establishments primarily providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. Establishments performing exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) for minerals, on a contract or fee basis, are included in this subsector. Exploration includes traditional prospecting methods, such as taking core samples and making geological observations at prospective sites.

The activities performed on a contract or fee basis by establishments in the Support Activities for Mining subsector are also often performed in-house by mining operators. These activities include taking core samples, making geological observations at prospective sites, excavating slush pits and cellars, and such oil and gas operations as spudding in, drilling in, redrilling, directional drilling, and well surveying; running, cutting, and pulling casings, tubes, and rods; cementing and shooting wells; perforating well casings; acidizing and chemically treating wells; cleaning out, bailing, and swabbing wells; and operating oil and gas field gathering lines.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=213&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Utilities (221)

Industries in the Utilities subsector provide electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains, and pipes. Establishments are grouped together based on the utility service provided and the particular system or facilities required to perform the service.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=221&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Revised 11/14/17
Manufacturing (311-339)

311: Food Manufacturing
https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=311&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

312: Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=312&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

313: Textile Mills
https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=313&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

314: Textile Product Mills
https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=314&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

315: Apparel Manufacturing
https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=315&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
316: Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=316&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

321: Wood Product Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=321&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

322: Paper Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=322&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

323: Printing and Related Support Activities

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=323&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

324: Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=324&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
325: Chemical Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=325&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

326: Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=326&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

327: Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=327&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

331: Primary Metal Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=331&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

332: Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=332&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

333: Machinery Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=333&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
334: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=334&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

335: Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=335&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

336: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=336&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

337: Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=337&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

339: Miscellaneous Manufacturing

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=339&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Securities, Commodity Contracts and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities (523)

Industries in the Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities subsector group establishments that are primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) underwriting securities issues and/or making markets for securities and commodities; (2) acting as agents (i.e., brokers) between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities; (3) providing securities and commodity exchange services; and (4) providing other services, such as managing portfolios of assets; providing investment advice; and trust, fiduciary, and custody services.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=523&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Insurance Carriers and Related Activities (524)

Industries in the Insurance Carriers and Related Activities subsector group establishments that are primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) underwriting (assuming the risk, assigning premiums, and so forth) annuities and insurance policies or (2) facilitating such underwriting by selling insurance policies and by providing other insurance and employee benefit related services.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=524&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles (525)

Industries in the Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles subsector group legal entities (i.e., funds, plans, and/or programs) organized to pool securities or other assets on behalf of shareholders or beneficiaries of employee benefit or other trust funds. The portfolios are customized to achieve specific investment characteristics, such as diversification, risk, rate of return, and price volatility. These entities earn interest, dividends, and other investment income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services. Establishments with employees devoted to the management of funds are classified in Industry Group 5239, Other Financial Investment Activities.

Establishments primarily engaged in holding the securities of (or other equity interests in) other firms are classified in Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises. Equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) that are primarily engaged in leasing buildings, dwellings, or other real estate property to others are classified in Subsector 531, Real Estate

Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services (5413)

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in architectural, engineering, and related services, such as drafting services, building inspection services, geophysical surveying and mapping services, surveying and mapping (except geophysical) services, and testing services.
Computer Systems Design and Related Services (54151)

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing expertise in the field of information technologies through one or more of the following activities: (1) writing, modifying, testing, and supporting software to meet the needs of a particular customer; (2) planning and designing computer systems that integrate computer hardware, software, and communication technologies; (3) on-site management and operation of clients' computer systems and/or data processing facilities; and (4) other professional and technical computer related advice and services.

Illustrative Examples:
Computer facilities management services
Custom computer programming services
Computer hardware or software consulting services
Software installation services
Computer systems integration design services

Cross-References. Establishments primarily engaged in--

- Selling computer hardware or software products from retail-like locations and providing supporting services, such as customized assembly of personal computers--are classified in Industry 44314, Electronics and Appliance Stores;
- Merchant wholesaling computer hardware or software products and providing supporting services, such as customized assembly of personal computers--are classified in Industry 42343, Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Merchant Wholesalers;
- Software design, development, and publishing, or software publishing only--are classified in Industry 51121, Software Publishers; and Providing computer data processing services at their own facility for others--are classified in Industry 51821, Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ssa/naics/naicsrch?code=54151&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services (5416)

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing advice and assistance to businesses and other organizations on management, environmental, scientific, and technical issues.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=5416&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Management of Companies and Enterprises Scientific Research and Development Services (5417)

This industry group comprises establishments engaged in conducting original investigation undertaken on a systematic basis to gain new knowledge (research) and/or the application of research findings or other scientific knowledge for the creation of new or significantly improved products or processes (experimental development). Techniques may include modeling and simulation. The industries within this industry group are defined on the basis of the domain of research; that is, on the scientific expertise of the establishment.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=5417&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (5419)

This industry group comprises establishments engaged in professional, scientific, and technical services (except legal services; accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and related services; architectural, engineering, and related services; specialized design services; computer systems design and related services; management, scientific, and technical consulting services; scientific research and development services; and advertising, public relations, and related services).

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=5419&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search
Management of Companies and Enterprises (551)

Industries in the Management of Companies and Enterprises subsector include three main types of establishments: (1) those that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises; (2) those (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise but do not hold the securities of these establishments; and (3) those that both administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise and hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) these establishments. Those establishments that administer, oversee, and manage normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=551&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search

Telephone Call Centers (56142)

This industry comprises (1) establishments primarily engaged in answering telephone calls and relaying messages to clients and (2) establishments primarily engaged in providing telemarketing services on a contract or fee basis for others, such as promoting clients' products or services by telephone; taking orders for clients by telephone; and soliciting contributions or providing information for clients by telephone. Telemarketing establishments never own the product or provide the service that they are representing and generally originate and/or receive calls for others.

Cross-References. Establishments primarily engaged in--

- Providing paging and beeper transmission services--are classified in Industry 51731, Wired and Wireless Telecommunications Carriers;
- Organizing and conducting fundraising campaigns on a contract or fee basis, that may include telephone solicitation services--are classified in Industry 56149, Other Business Support Services; and
- Gathering, recording, tabulating, and presenting marketing and public opinion data, that may include telephone canvassing services--are classified in Industry 54191, Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling.

https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?code=56142&search=2017%20NAICS%20Search