

United States General Accounting Office

Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives

March 1992

DEFENSE FORCE MANAGEMENT

Occupation Distribution and Composition





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GAO/NSIAD-92-85

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| GAO | United States General Accounting Office Washington, D.C. 20548 |
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| | National Security and International Affairs Division |
| | B-246105 |
| | March 23, 1992 |
| | The Honorable Beverly B. Byron Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Compensation Committee on Armed Services House of Representatives |
| | Dear Madam Chairman: |
| | In response to your request, we have developed information on the distribution of minorities and women among major occupation groups in the military services and the composition of major occupation groups by race or Hispanic origin and by gender during fiscal year 1990. This information provides a baseline for measuring how minorities and women are affected, by occupation group, during planned reductions in military end strength between fiscal years 1991 and 1995. We briefed your staff in August 1991 and issued a related report in February 1992 on the composition of groups affected by the 1991 force reductions. ¹ |
| | To identify major occupational distribution and composition, we used Department of Defense occupation categories for officers and for enlisted personnel. ² A summary of job categories are included in each major occupation group appears in appendix V. As used in this report, data for the black and white populations do not include personnel of Hispanic origin. |

Results in Brief

Officers

For each racial or ethnic population, the tactical operations occupation group has the largest single share of officers. This field includes fixed wing pilots, helicopter pilots, aircraft crews, ground and naval arms personnel, missile personnel, and operations staff. Close to or over one-third of officers in each population were assigned to this field, which significantly outranked all other occupation groups in the distribution of officers.

¹Defense Force Management: Composition of Groups Affected by Fiscal Year 1991 Force Reductions (GAO/NSIAD-92-31, Feb. 5, 1992).

²Occupational Conversion Manual: Enlisted/Officer/Civilian (DOD 1312.1-M) January 1989.

With regard to gender, 48 percent of the male officers were in tactical operations, while the primary occupation group for women was health care with 44 percent of the female officers assigned to that group. Table 1 shows the racial or Hispanic and gender distribution of officers during fiscal year 1990.³

Table 1: Distribution of Officers AmongOccupation Groups by Race or HispanicOrigin and by Gender for the ServicesCombined (Fiscal Year 1990)

| Figures in percent | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|----------|--------------------|--------|-----|
| | Ra | ce or Hispani | c Origin | | Gender | |
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| General officers/ executives | <1 | < 1 | <1 | 1 | <1 | 1 |
| Tactical operations | 29 | 36 | 32 | 45 | 7 | 48 |
| Intelligence | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Engineering and maintenance | 18 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 14 |
| Scientists and professionals | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Health care | 15 | 17 | 24 | 16 | 44 | 12 |
| Administrators | 13 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 18 | 6 |
| Supply, procurement, and allied officers | 16 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Minorities in officer occupation groups comprised less than 20 percent of any single group during fiscal year 1990. With regard to gender, however, women comprised over 30 percent of personnel in the health care field, and just under 30 percent of administrators. Figure 1 shows the composition of major officer occupations by race or Hispanic origin.

³The general officer category includes all occupations where individuals involved are of General/Flag rank. For the Marine Corps only, this category also includes all 0-6 officer personnel.

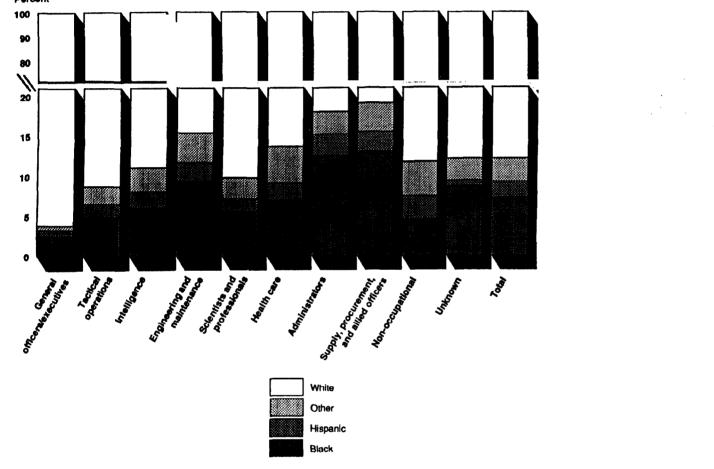


Figure 1: Officer Occupation Group Composition for the Services Combined by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990) Percent

Figure 2 shows the composition of major occupation groups by gender for military officers.

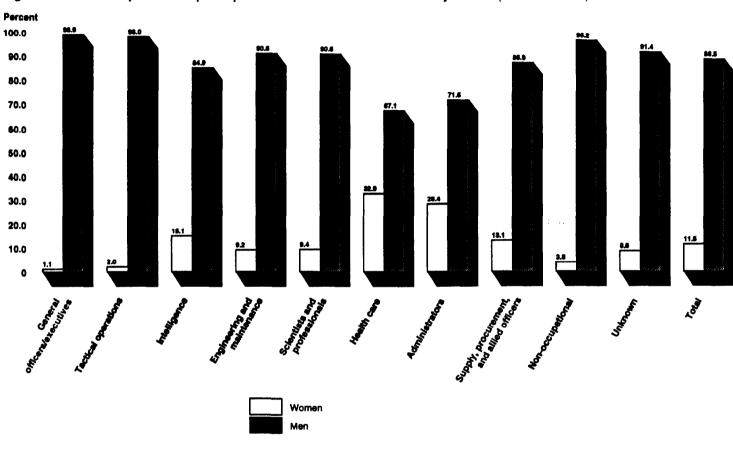


Figure 2: Officer Occupation Group Composition for the Services Combined by Gender (Fiscal Year 1990)

Enlisted

Three major occupation groups dominated the distribution of enlisted personnel during fiscal year 1990. Although not in the same order, the top three career fields for both the black and white populations and for men were (1) the functional support and administration occupations, (2) the infantry, gun crew, and seamanship specialist occupations, and (3) the electrical/mechanical equipment repair fields.

The functional support and administration occupations include general administration, clerical, and personnel specialists as well as data processing and information specialists, and functional support specialists in areas such as supply, transportation, and flight operations. Combat responsibilities are included in the infantry, gun crew, and seamanship specialist career field; for example, individual weapons specialists, crew-served artillery specialists, armor and amphibious crewmen, combat engineering, and seamanship are part of that group. The last group includes specialists in maintenance and repair of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic equipment.

The single largest proportion of enlisted women (38 percent) served in the functional support and administration occupations, while only 14 percent of enlisted men served in this occupation group. Table 2 shows the distribution of enlisted personnel among major occupation groups by race or Hispanic origin and by gender.

Table 2: Distribution of EnlistedPersonnel Among Occupation Groupsby Race or Hispanic Origin and byGender for the Services Combined(Fiscal Year 1990)

| | <u></u> | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| Figures in percent | R | ace or Hispa | Gender | | | |
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| Infantry, gun crews, and seamanship specialists | 19 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 4 | 20 |
| Electronic equipment repairmen | 6 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| Communications and intelligence specialists | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Health care specialists | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 5 |
| Other technical and allied specialists | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Functional support and administration | 24 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 38 | 14 |
| Electrical/ mechanical equipment repairmen | 16 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 9 | 23 |
| Craftsmen | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Service and supply handlers | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

The single highest concentration of minorities occurred in the functional support and administration occupations; 46 percent of that group was comprised of minorities. However, minority representation exceeded 30 percent of personnel during fiscal year 1990 in each of the following

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major enlisted occupation groups: health care specialists; service and supply handlers; infantry, gun crews, and seamanship specialists; and communications and intelligence specialists.

Enlisted health care occupations include specialists in patient care and treatment, ancillary medical support, dental services, administration, and logistics. The service and supply handlers occupations include personnel engaged in protective and personal services as well as non-clerical personnel working in warehousing, food handling, and motor transportation. Communications and intelligence specialists include people who operate and monitor radios, radio teletypes, radar, sonar and allied communications, and intelligence consoles, as well as people who gather and interpret photographic, electronic, and documentary intelligence.

With regard to gender, enlisted women in the health care and functional support and administration occupations represented 27 percent and 25 percent, respectively, of the enlisted personnel in the two groups. Figure 3 shows the composition of major enlisted occupation groups by race or Hispanic origin.

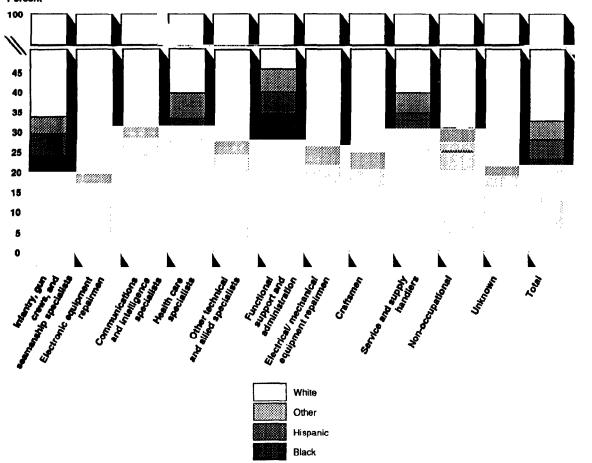
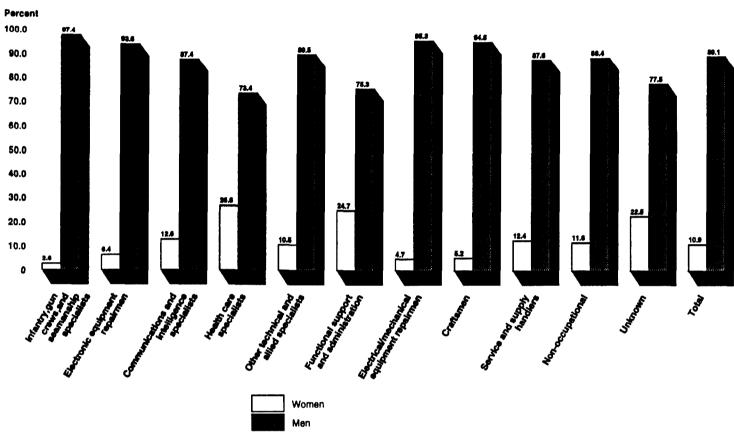


Figure 3: Enlisted Occupation Group Composition for the Services Combined by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990) Percent

Figure 4 shows the composition of major enlisted occupation groups by gender.





Scope and Methodology

To present the information contained in this report, we analyzed data obtained from the Defense Manpower Data Center for fiscal year 1990. We did not verify or test the accuracy of the data. We did not obtain Department of Defense comments on this report, although program officials provided oral comments on a draft of the report. An official of the Defense Manpower Data Center also reviewed a draft of this report to confirm the appropriate use of the data supplied by the Center.

The figures displaying the profile of personnel within occupation groups shows the proportion of each population engaged in that occupational grouping; the number of personnel categorized in each occupational grouping or unknown personnel varies. Data on the composition of occupation groups includes a category labeled "unknown" that contains the profile of service personnel whose service occupation is not contained in the data bank.

Detailed information on distribution and composition of officers and enlisted personnel for each separate service appears in appendixes I through IV.

As arranged with your office, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 7 days from its issue date. At that time, we will send copies to the Chairmen, Senate Committee on Armed Services, House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, House Committee on Government Operations, and Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs; Director, Office of Management and Budget; and the Secretaries of Defense, the Air Force, Army, and Navy. Copies will also be made available to others upon request.

If you or your staff have any questions concerning this report, please call me on (202) 275-3990. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix VI.

Sincerely yours,

Taul 2. for

Paul L. Jones Director, Defense Force Management Issues

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Appendix I The Army

The following tables and figures provide information on occupation group distribution and composition for officer and enlisted personnel in the Army by race or Hispanic origin and by gender for fiscal year 1990. Data for black and white populations do not include personnel of Hispanic origin.

Table I.1: Distribution of Army OfficersAmong Occupation Groups by Race orHispanic Origin and by Gender (FiscalYear 1990)

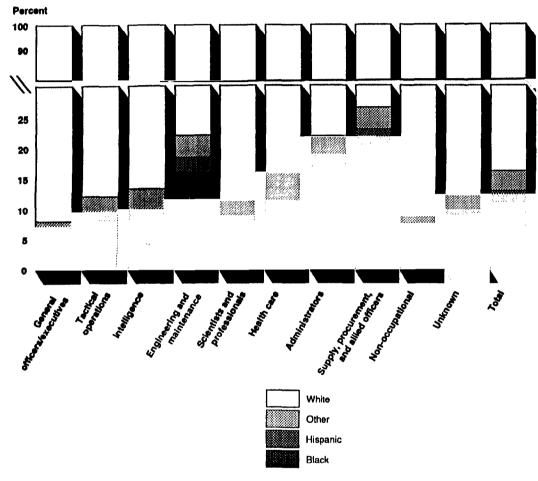
| Figures in percent | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|--------|-----|
| | R | ace or Hispar | nic Origin | | Gender | |
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| General officers/ executives | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 |
| Tactical operations | 31 | 35 | 34 | 45 | 6 | 48 |
| Intelligence | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Engineering and maintenance | 18 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Scientists and professionals | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Health care | 15 | 17 | 26 | 18 | 46 | 14 |
| Administrators | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 6 |
| Supply, procurement, and allied officers | 17 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 9 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

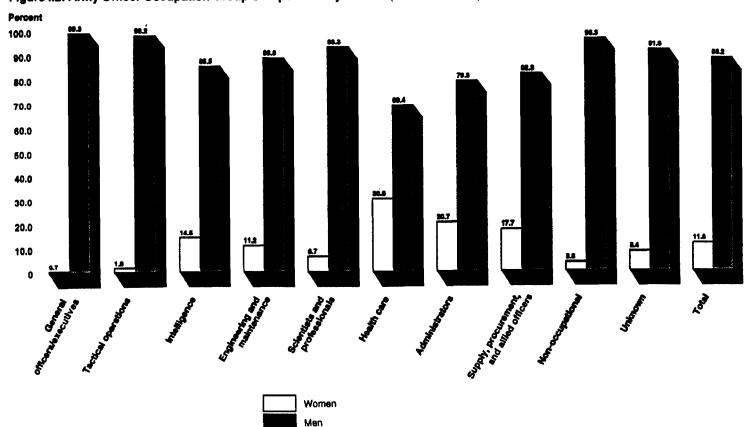
^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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Table I.2: Distribution of Army Enlisted Personnel Among Occupation Groups by Race or Hispanic Origin and by Gender (Fiscal Year 1990)

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| Figures in percent | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| Transmanna-inne anna ir ann 200 i i i | | Race | or Hispa | nic Origin | Gend | er |
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| Infantry, gun crews, and seamanship specialists | 24 | 33 | 29 | 31 | 4 | 32 |
| Electronic equipment repairmen | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Communications and intelligence specialists | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| Health care specialists | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 5 |
| Other technical and allied specialists | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Functional support and administration | 24 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 40 | 13 |
| Electrical/ mechanical equipment repairmen | 12 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 16 |
| Craftsmen | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Service and supply handlers | 13 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 11 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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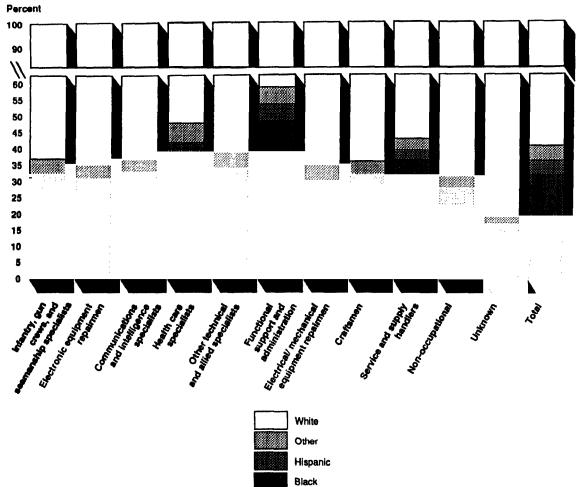
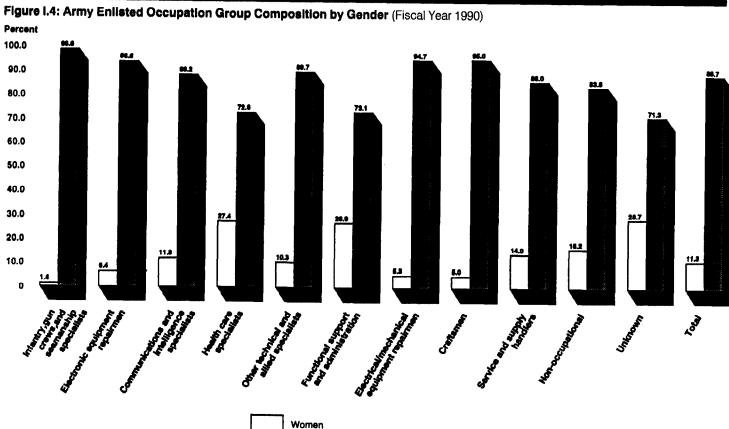


Figure I.3: Army Enlisted Occupation Group Composition by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990)



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Appendix II The Air Force

The following tables and figures provide information on occupation group distribution and composition for officer and enlisted personnel in the Air Force by race or Hispanic origin and by gender for fiscal year 1990. Data for the black and white populations do not include personnel of Hispanic origin.

Table II.1: Distribution of Air ForceOfficers Among Occupation Groups byRace or Hispanic Origin and by Gender(Fiscal Year 1990)

| Figures in percent | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| | R | ace or Hispai | nic Origin | | Gend | er |
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| General officers/ executives | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 |
| Tactical operations | 23 | 31 | 28 | 41 | 10 | 44 |
| Intelligence | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Engineering and maintenance | 20 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 18 |
| Scientists and professionals | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Health care | 16 | 17 | 22 | 15 | 43 | 11 |
| Administrators | 19 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| Supply, procurement, and allied officers | 13 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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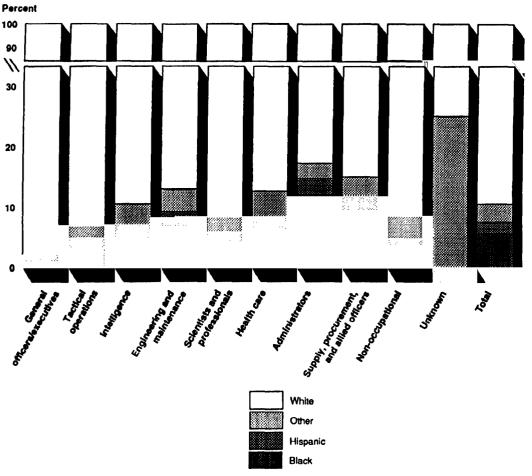


Figure II.1: Air Force Officer Occupation Group Composition by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990)

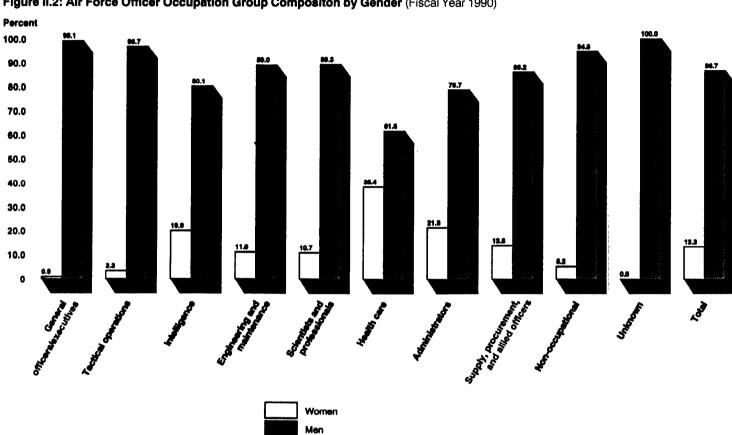


Figure II.2: Air Force Officer Occupation Group Compositon by Gender (Fiscal Year 1990)

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Table II.2: Distribution of Air ForceEnlisted Personnel Among OccupationGroups by Race or Hispanic Origin andby Gender (Fiscal Year 1990)

| Figures in percent | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| | R | ace or Hispai | nic Origin | | Gend | er |
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| Infantry, gun crews, and seamanship specialists | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| Electronic equipment repairmen | 7 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 6 | 14 |
| Communications and intelligence specialists | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | . 6 |
| Health care specialists | 8 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 5 |
| Other technical and allied specialists | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Functional support and administration | 34 | 26 | 29 | 19 | 45 | 20 |
| Electrical/ mechanical equipment repairmen | 18 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 8 | 27 |
| Craftsmen | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Service and supply handlers | 11 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

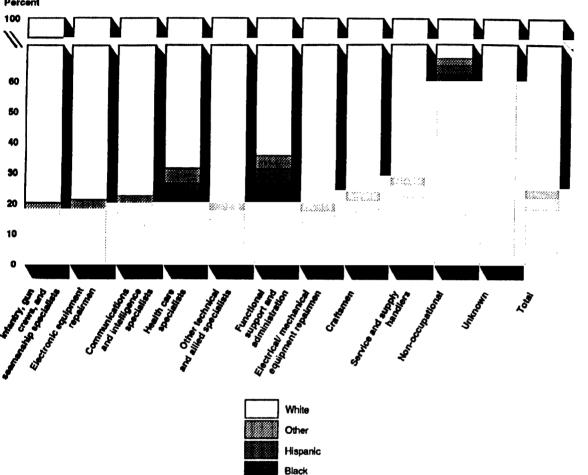
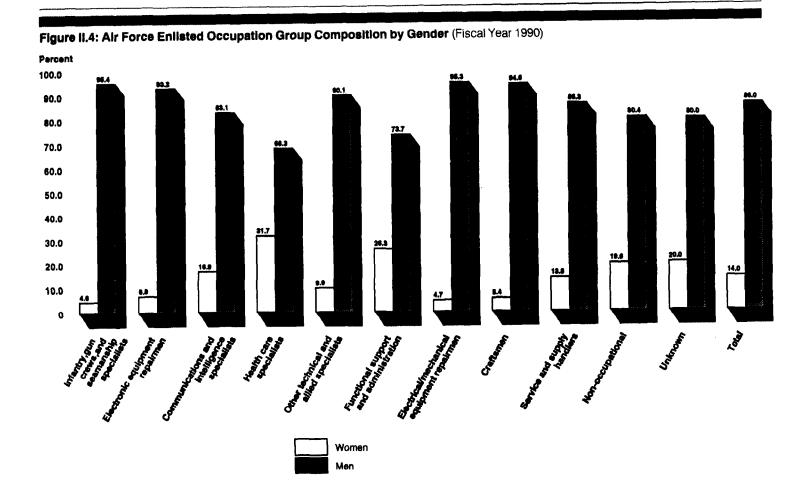


Figure II.3: Air Force Enlisted Occupation Group Composition by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990) Percent ł



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Appendix III The Navy

The following tables and figures provide information on occupation group distribution and composition for officer and enlisted personnel in the Navy by race or Hispanic origin and by gender for fiscal year 1990. Data on the black and white populations do not include personnel of Hispanic origin.

| Drigin and by Gender (Fiscal | | R | ace or Hispar | nic Orlgin | | Gend | er |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| | Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| | General officers/ executives | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 |
| | Tactical operations | 30 | 41 | 29 | 47 | 5 | 51 |
| | Intelligence | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| | Engineering and maintenance | 17 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 14 |
| | Scientists and professionals | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Health care | 20 | 23 | 29 | 18 | 46 | 15 |
| | Administrators | 14 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 34 | 3 |
| | Supply, procurement, and allied officers | 10 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| | Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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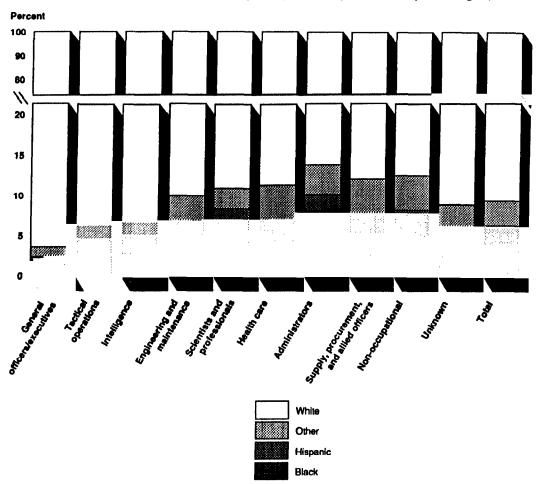
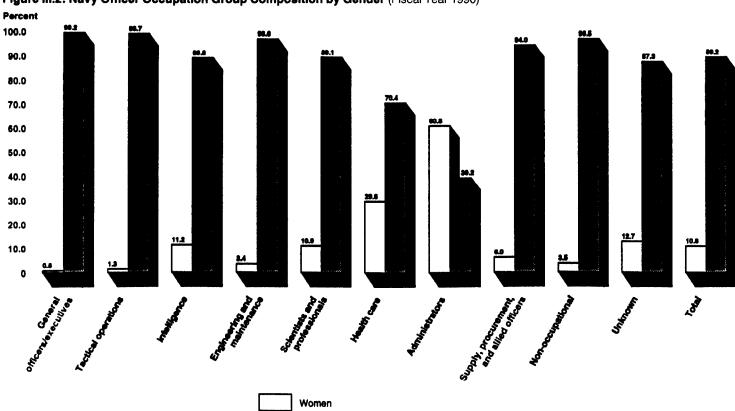


Figure III.1: Navy Officer Occupation Group Composition by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990)



Men

Figure III.2: Navy Officer Occupation Group Composition by Gender (Fiscal Year 1990)

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Table III.2: Distribution of Navy EnlistedPersonnel Among Occupation Groupsby Race or Hispanic Origin and byGender (Fiscal Year 1990)

| Figures in percent | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| | R | ace or Hispai | nic Origin | | Gend | er |
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| Infantry, gun crews, and seamanship | | | | | | |
| specialists | 14 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 11 |
| Electronic equipment repairmen | 11 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 19 |
| Communications and intelligence | | | | | | |
| specialists | 14 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 11 |
| Health care specialists | 8 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 6 |
| Other technical and allied specialists | 1 | 1 | <1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Functional support and administration | 15 | 11 | 19 | 9 | 25 | 9 |
| Electrical/ mechanical equipment repairmen | 23 | 28 | 33 | 31 | 13 | 31 |
| Craftsmen | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Service and supply handlers | 10 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

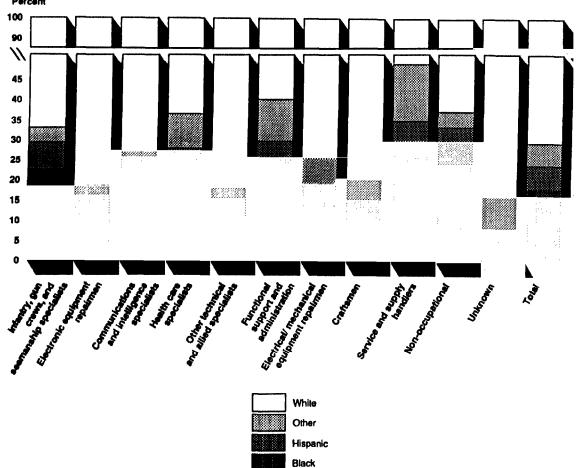


Figure III.3: Navy Enlisted Occupation Group Composition by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990) Percent

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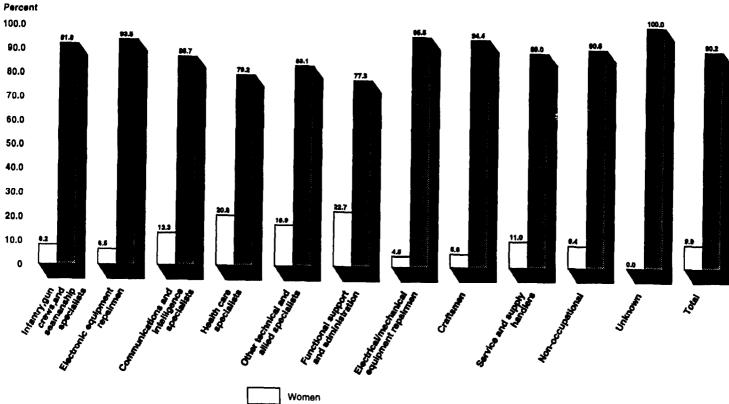


Figure III.4: Navy Enlisted Occupation Group Composition by Gender (Fiscal Year 1990)

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Appendix IV The Marine Corps

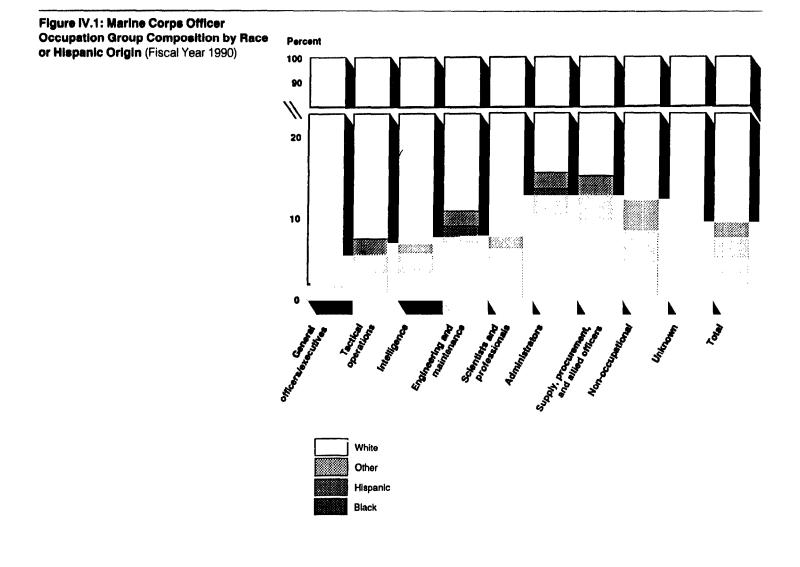
The following tables and figures provide information on occupation group distribution and composition for officer and enlisted personnel in the Marine Corps by race or Hispanic origin and by gender for fiscal year 1990. The Marine Corps does not have personnel in the health care occupations, so that career field does not appear in data for the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps, unlike the other services, includes all 0-6 officer personnel (colonels) in the category of "General Officers/Executives." Data for the black and white populations do not include personnel of Hispanic origin.

Table IV.1: Distribution of Marine CorpsOfficers Among Occupation Groups byRace or Hispanic Origin and by Gender(Fiscal Year 1990)

| Figures in percent | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------|--------|-----|
| Occupation group | Race or Hispanic Origin | | | | Gender | |
| | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| General officers/ executives | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Tactical operations | 34 | 50 | 56 | 56 | 4 | 56 |
| Intelligence | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Engineering and maintenance | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| Scientists and professionals | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Administrators | 18 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 45 | 8 |
| Supply, procurement, and allied officers | 27 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 26 | 14 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

^aNot of Hispanic origin.

^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.





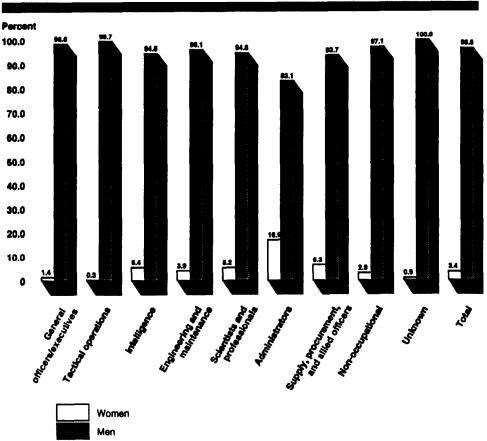


Table IV.2: Distribution of Marine Corps Enlisted Personnel Among Occupation Groups by Race or Hispanic Origin and by Gender (Fiscal Year 1990)

| | R | Gender | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| Occupation group | Black ^a | Hispanic | Other | White ^a | Women | Men |
| Infantry, gun crews, and seamanship specialists | 26 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 0 | 30 |
| Electronic equipment | | | | | | 00 |
| repairmen | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 8 |
| Communications and intelligence specialists | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| Other technical and allied specialists | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Functional support and administration | 24 | 22 | | | 50 | |
| Electrical/ mechanical equipment repairmen | 14 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 11 | 19 |
| Craftsmen | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Service and supply handlers | 18 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 14 |
| Total ^b | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

^aNot of Hispanic origin.

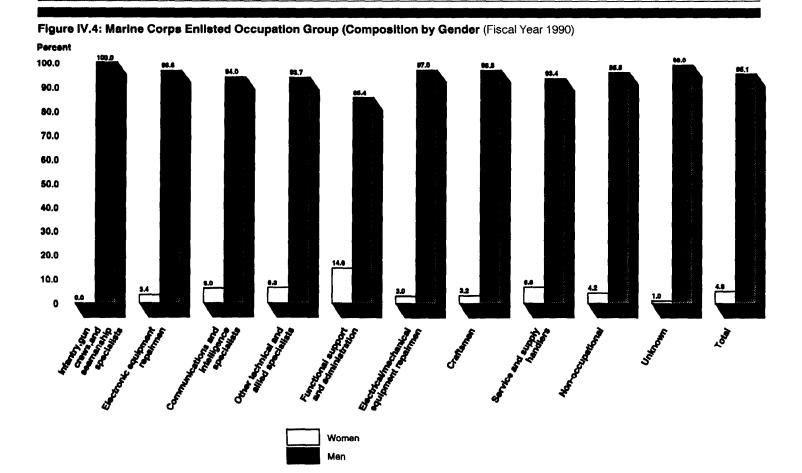
^bColumns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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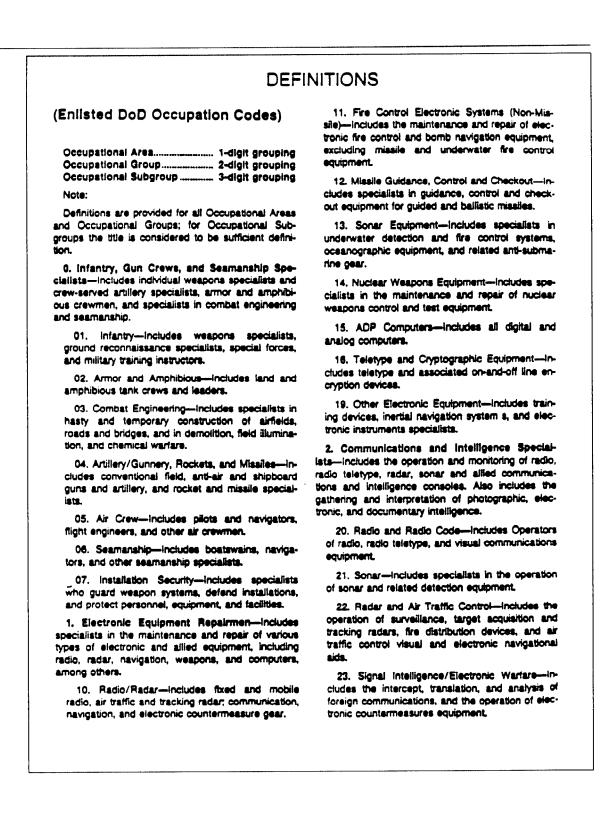


Figure IV.3: Marine Corps Enlisted Occupation Group Composition by Race or Hispanic Origin (Fiscal Year 1990) Percent

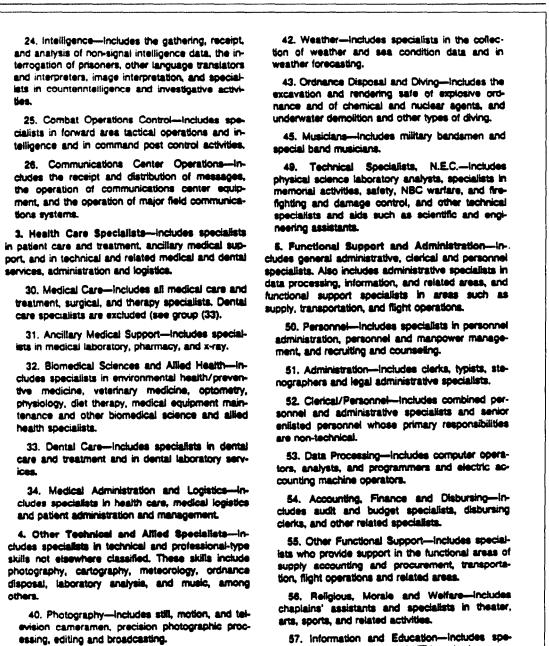
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Major Department of Defense Occupation Groups



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41. Mapping, Surveying, Drafting, and Illustrating—Includes photomapping, map compiling, drafting, illustrating, and construction and topographic surveying and computing. 57. Information and Education—includes specialists in public affairs, radio/TV, and other types at information and education.

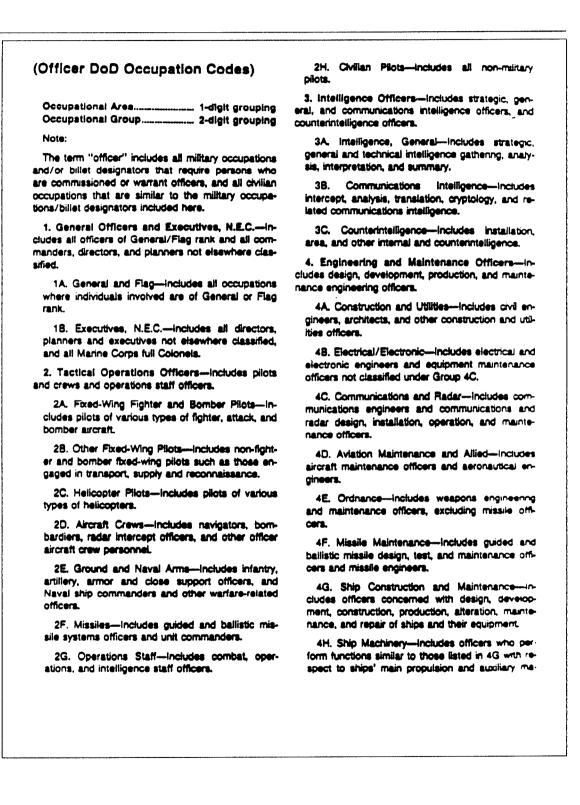
6. Electrical/Mechanical Equipment Repairmen-includes specialists in the maintenance and

| epair of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, and pneu- natic equipment. | 76. Fabric, Leather, and Rubberincludes specialists in the maintenance and repair of leather, rubber, and fabric. 79. Other Craftsmen, N.E.Cincludes specialists in trades such as molding, camouflage, and plastic work, which are not readily classifiable elsewhere in this section. | |
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| 60. Aircraft and Aircraft Related—includes air- craft engines, electrical systems, structural compo- nents and surfaces, and launch equipment. | | |
| 61. Automotive—Includes construction equip- ment and other wheeled and tracked vehicles. | | |
| 62. Wire Communications—Includes specialists in the installation and maintenance of telephones, switchboards, and central office and related interi- or communications equipment. | Service and Supply Handlers—includes per- sonnel involved in protective and personal services and non-clerical personnel involved in warehousing, food handling, and motor transportation. | |
| 63. Missile Mechanical and Electrical-Includes missiles and missile systems and related compo- | 80. Food Service—Includes specialists in the handling, preparation, and serving of food. | |
| nents. 64. Armament and MunitionsIncludes small arms, artillery, mines, bombs and associated | Motor Transport—Includes the operation of wheeled and tracked vehicles (except construction equipment) and railway equipment. | |
| mountings, nuclear weapons, and ammunition ren- ovation. 65. Shipboard Propulsion—Includes marine main | 82. Material Receipt, Storage and Issuein- cludes specialists in the receipt, storage, issue, and shipment of general and specialized classes of supplies, excluding ammunition. | |
| engines, boilers and auxiliary equipment. 66. Power Generating Equipment—includes nu- clear power reactors and primary electric generat- ing plants. | 53. Law Enforcement—includes military polics, protective and corrections specialists, and criminal and non-criminal inspectors and investigators. | |
| 67. Precision Equipment-includes optical and other precision instruments and office machines. | 84. Personal Service—includes laundry, dry cleaning, and related services. | |
| 69. Other Mechanical and Electrical Equip- ment—includes specialists in the maintenance and | 85. Audiliary Labor-Includes unskilled laborers and their supervisors. | |
| repair of mechanical and electrical equipment which is not readily classifiable in another group. | 86. Forward Area Equipment Support-Includes specialists in parachute packing and repair, in | |
| 7. Craftsmen—includes the formation, fabrication, nd installation of structures and components, the stallation and maintenance of utilities, and related | aerial delivery operations, and in flight equipment fitting and maintenance. | |
| ades and crafts. 70. Metalworking-includes specialists in the | 87. Other Services, N.E.C.—Includes service specialists who are not readily classifiable in one of the other groups in this section. | |
| machining, shaping, and forming of metal and in the fabrication of metal parts. | S. Non-Occupationalincludes patients and prisoners, students and trainees, and other enlisted and | |
| 71. Construction-Includes specialists in con- struction trades and construction equipment oper- | civilian personnel and designators of a non-occupa- tional nature. | |
| ation. 72. Utilities-Includes plumbers, heating and | 90. Patients and Prisoners—Includes personnel holding patient or prisoner designations. | |
| cooling specialists, and electricians. 74. Lithography—Includes the making of printing plates, composing, and the operation of offset and letter presses. | 91. Officer Candidates and Students—Includes personnel or authorizations for personnel in train- ing to become commissioned or warrant officers and personnel or authorizations for personnel in a student status. | |
| 75. Industrial Gas and Fuel Production—In- cludes specialists in the production of liquid oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide. | 92. Undesignated Occupations-Includes per- sonnel or authorizations for personnel serving in | |

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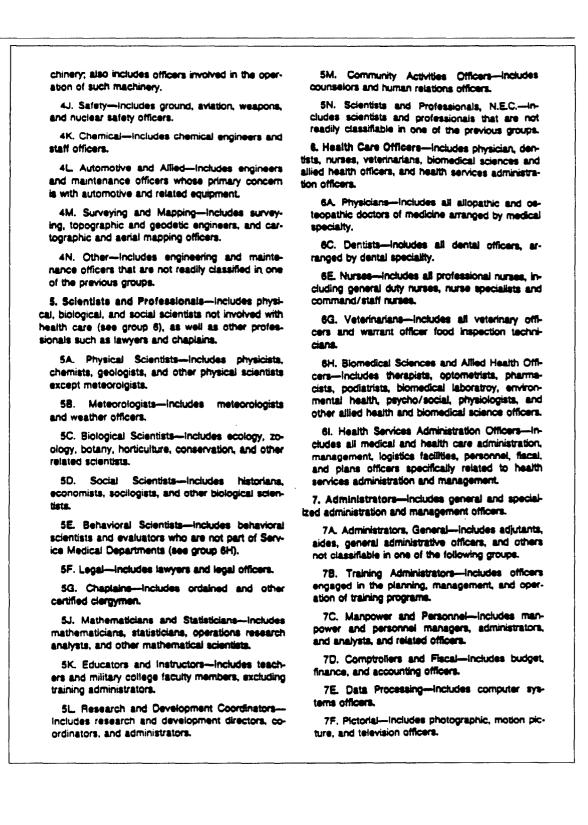
| duties nature. | : special | or otherwise | undesignated | 95. Not Occupationally Qualified-Includes boot- campers and other personnel in a training status. |
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| DIKCE: OCCUDELIONEL CONVELSION NEWERS | formation officers. 7H. Police—includes enforcement, investiga- tions, corrections, and security officers. 7L. Inspection—includes Inspector General and technical inspection positions. 7N. Morale and Welfare—includes band, recrea- tion, and special services officers. 8. Supply, Procurement and Aliled Officers—in- cludes officers in supply, procurement and produc- tion, transportation, food service, and related logis- tics activities not elsewhere classified. 8A. Logistics, General—includes officers in broad, multifunction logistics activities not specific to a single class of supply or a single supply oper- ation. 8B. Supply—includes general, technical, and unit supply officers. | tracting, property and other procurement and production officers. SE. Food Service—includes club and mess managers and other food service officers. SF. Exchange and Commissary—includes all officers involved in the operation and management of military exchanges and commissaries. SG. Other—includes printing and publications, housing and other supply service officers not classifiable in one of the previous groups. Non-Occupational—includes patients, students, trainees, and other officers who for various reasons are not occupationally qualified. SA. Patients—includes officers holding patient designations. Students, flight students, and other trainees. SE. Other—includes billet designators, officers new to their occupational field, and other non-occupational officers and designations not included |
| | OURCE: Occupational Conversion M DoD 1312.1-M, January 1989) | fanual: Enlisted/Officer/Civilian. |

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Appendix VI Major Contributors to This Report

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