Data in Tables 5 and 6 and in the last paragraph on page 80 were corrected online on August 7, 2006.

Employment outlook: 2004-14

Occupational employment projections to 2014

Employment in professional and related occupations and in service occupations is expected to increase the fastest of all occupations and add the most jobs from 2004 to 2014; office and administrative support occupations are projected to grow about half as fast as all occupations, and production occupations should decline slightly

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otal employment is projected to increase by 18.9 million jobs over the 2004–14 period, reaching 164.5 million, according to the latest projections of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau). This increase represents about 2.6 million more jobs than were added over the previous 10-year period (1994–2004). The projected 13-percent increase from 2004 to 2014 is slightly higher than the 12.7-percent increase during the earlier period. Self-employment is projected to increase 2.8 percent, from 12.0 million to 12.3 million.²

This article discusses a number of aspects of the BLS projections, along with related information:

- changes in the structure of employment at the major occupational group level;³
- the detailed occupations⁴ that are projected to grow the fastest, as well as those with the largest numerical increases and decreases, along with their most significant source of postsecondary education or training and their earnings;
- the total job openings projected to occur due to growth in the economy and

- the net replacement needs resulting from workers who permanently either leave the labor force or transfer to other occupations; and
- employment and job openings by education attainment cluster.

In what follows, projected employment is analyzed from two perspectives—percent change and numeric change—because one can be large and the other small, depending on the size of employment in the base year. The following example using data for two occupations generally requiring the same level of education—a bachelor's degree—illustrates the importance of viewing job outlooks from both perspectives:

Employment of biomedical engineers is projected to grow almost twice as fast as employment of industrial engineers over the 2004–14 period: 30.7 percent, compared with 16 percent. However, because employment was so much larger for industrial engineers than for biomedical engineers in 2004—177,000, as opposed to 10,000—the occupation of industrial engineers is projected to add about 9 times more new jobs.

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Major occupational groups

Among the 10 major occupational groups, employment in the 2 largest in 2004—professional and related occupations and service occupations—is projected to increase the fastest and add the most jobs from 2004 to 2014. (See table 1.) These major groups, which are on opposite ends of the educational attainment and earnings spectrum, are expected to provide about 60 percent of the total job growth from 2004 to 2014. Employment in management, business, and financial occupations is projected to grow a bit faster than overall employment across all occupations. Employment in construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; transportation and material moving; and sales and related occupations will grow somewhat more slowly than overall employment. Office and administrative support occupations are projected to grow at only half the rate for the overall total, while farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and production occupations are projected to decline slightly.

As a result of the different growth rates among the major occupational groups, the occupational distribution of total employment should change somewhat by the year 2014, as will the ranking of some groups by employment size. (See table 1.) Professional and related occupations will continue to rank first, while farming, fishing, and forestry occupations will continue to rank last. The category of sales occupations, ranked fourth in 2004, is projected to drop to fifth place, while management, business, and financial occupations should rise from fifth to fourth place. The category of production occupations, ranked sixth in 2004, is projected to drop to seventh place, while transportation and material moving occupations should rise from seventh to sixth place. Professional and related occupations and service occupations will significantly increase their relative shares of employment, by 1.4 and 1.0

percentage points, respectively. By contrast, office and administrative support occupations and production occupations should decrease their shares significantly, by 1.0 and 0.9 point, respectively.

The growth of occupational groups (and occupations) is determined, in large part, by varying rates of growth in industries in which they are concentrated. For example, professional occupations are projected to grow the fastest, chiefly because they are concentrated in some fast-growing sectors, such as health care and social assistance as well as professional, scientific, and technical services, while production occupations are projected to decline, mainly because seven-tenths of employment in these occupations is in the declining manufacturing sector.

Management, business, and financial occupations. number of jobs within this major occupational group is projected to grow by 2.2 million from 2004 to 2014. Nearly 25 percent of all new jobs will be in the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, which includes management, scientific, and technical consulting; and accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services. About 30 percent of the new jobs will be in the three sectors of health care and social assistance, finance and insurance, and government, approximately 10 percent in each sector. Selfemployment among management, business, and financial workers accounted for one-fifth of the total in 2004 and is projected to decline 1.2 percent. Overall projected growth in the group will be moderated by the 155,000 decline in the number of farmers and ranchers, most of whom are selfemployed. (See appendix.) Excluding farmers and ranchers, this major group is projected to increase 16.6 percent. Selfemployment, excluding that among farmers and ranchers, is projected to increase slowly, with most of the increase going

		Emplo		Change		
2004 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nu	mber	Percent D	istribution	NI	D
	2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Percent
00-0000 Total, all occupations	145,612	164,540	100.0	100.0	18,928	13.0
11–1300 Management, business, and financial occupations ¹ 15–2900 Professional and related occupations ²	14,987	17,142	10.3	10.4	2,155	14.4
	28,544	34,590	19.6	21.0	6,046	21.2
	27.673	32,930	19.0	20.0	5,257	19.0
11–0000 Sales and related occupations	15,330	16,806	10.5	10.2	1,476	9.6
	23,907	25,287	16.4	15.4	1,380	5.8
15–0000 Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,026	1,013	.7	.6	-13	-1.3
	7,738	8,669	5.3	5.3	931	12.0
	5,747	6,404	3.9	3.9	657	11.4
51–0000 Production occupations	10,562	10,483	7.3	6.4	-79	7
	10,098	11,214	6.9	6.8	1,116	11.1

¹ Major occupational groups 11–0000 through 13–0000 in the 2000 *Standard Occupational Classification* (soc).

Note: Details may not sum to totals or 100 percent due to rounding.

² Major occupational groups 15–0000 through 29–0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (soc).

³ Major occupational groups 31–0000 through 39–0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (soc)

to two subgroups: accountants and auditors, and construction managers.

Professional and related occupations. Employment within this group is projected to grow the fastest of all major groups and to add more jobs (6.0 million) than any other major group. Three-tenths of the growth in these occupations is projected to take place in the health care and social assistance sector, one-fifth in government, and one-seventh in professional, scientific, and technical services. A 6.9-percent increase is expected for self-employment in professional and related occupations, with most of the growth projected in two subgroups: arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations; and education, training, and library occupations.

Of the eight occupational subgroups within professional and related occupations, three—health care practitioner and technical occupations; education, training, and library occupations; and computer and mathematical science occupations—are expected to account for nearly 75 percent of the new jobs, as shown in both the appendix and the following tabulation:

Occupational group	Numeric change (in thousands)	
Professional and related	6,046	21.2
Health care practitioner		
and technical	1,756	25.8
Education, training, and library	1,740	20.0
Computer and mathematical science	967	30.7
Community and social services	483	20.8
Arts, design, entertainment,		
sports, and media	375	14.9
Architecture and engineering		12.5
Life, physical, and social science	216	16.4
Legal	194	15.9

Health care practitioner and technical occupations are projected to add nearly 1.8 million jobs and grow twice as fast as the average for all occupations. Registered nurses—by far the largest occupation in the group—should account for two-fifths of new jobs. More than 3 out of 4 new jobs in health care practitioner and technical occupations should be in the health care industry. Relatively few new jobs are projected to open up in government. Self-employment in the group is projected to increase slightly.

Education, training, and library occupations are projected to grow faster than the average for all occupations, adding more than 1.7 million jobs. Primary, secondary, and special education teachers are projected to grow as (1) the schoolage population increases, (2) a greater proportion of preschool-age children attends school, (3) a greater proportion

of students is provided with special education, and (4) classes become smaller. Postsecondary teachers are projected to grow rapidly. More than half of the new education, training, and library jobs are anticipated to arise in government and nearly 3 in 10 in the rapidly growing private educational services industry.

Computer and mathematical science occupations are projected to add 967,000 jobs and grow the fastest among the eight professional subgroups. The demand for computerrelated occupations should increase as organizations continue to adopt and integrate increasingly sophisticated and complex technologies. Growth will not be as rapid as during the previous decade, however, as the software industry begins to mature and as routine work is increasingly outsourced overseas. Three out of 10 new jobs will be in computer systems design and related services, and one-sixth will be in the information sector, primarily software publishers and dataprocessing and related industries. In both categories—computer systems design and information—growth is projected to exceed 40 percent, equivalent to a rate more than 3 times faster than the average for all occupations. In addition, in most industries, employment of computer and mathematical science workers is projected to grow a bit faster than the average for all occupations. Self-employment among computer and mathematical science workers is expected to increase 15.6 percent, with most growth occurring among network systems and data communications analysts.

Community and social services occupations are projected to add 483,000 jobs. Continued faster-than-average growth should result as the elderly population increases rapidly and as greater efforts are made to provide services for the disabled, the sick, substance abusers, and individuals and families in crisis. Within this occupational group, nearly three-fifths of new jobs should be in the health care and social assistance sector and one-seventh in religious organizations. Large numbers of jobs in community and social services are in the government sector, and even though jobs in that sector will be growing slowly, they will nevertheless account for one-sixth of all new jobs.

Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations are projected to add 375,000 jobs. More than one-fifth of these new jobs is expected to arise in professional, scientific, and technical services, a category that includes both advertising and computer systems design and related services. An additional one-sixth of new jobs is projected to arise in the information sector, which includes both the motion picture and publishing industries. Self-employment, which accounted for three-tenths of these jobs in 2004, is expected to increase slowly.

Architecture and engineering occupations are projected to add 315,000 jobs. Engineering, the largest occupation in the group, is expected to add 195,000 jobs. About half of the new jobs in these occupations are projected to arise in the

professional, scientific, and technical services sector. Oneeighth of new jobs is projected for government. The manufacturing sector, which employed a third of these workers in 2004, is anticipated to account for only one-twelfth of new jobs.

Life, physical, and social science occupations are projected to add 216,000 jobs. More than three-tenths of the new jobs in these occupations are expected to arise in the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, which includes scientific consulting services and scientific research and development services. One-quarter of all new jobs is projected to be in government, and an additional one-tenth is projected for the rapidly growing health care and social assistance sector. Self-employment is anticipated to grow slowly, with most growth occurring among psychologists.

Legal occupations are projected to add 194,000 jobs. Paralegals and legal assistants are expected to grow the fastest, while lawyers should add the most jobs, 110,000. About five-eighths of new jobs are projected for legal services, another quarter for government. The number of self-employed in this group is expected to remain unchanged.

Service occupations. Employment in this group is projected to increase by 5.3 million (19 percent), the second-largest numerical gain and second-highest rate of growth among the major occupational groups. More than threetenths of new jobs—and the fastest growth—are anticipated to be in the health care and social assistance sector. Almost another three-tenths of new jobs are expected for the accommodation and food services sector. Self-employment within service occupations is projected to increase slowly.

Fifty-five percent of the new jobs in service occupations are projected to be added in 2 of the occupation's 5 subgroups: food preparation and serving related occupations and health care support occupations, as shown in both the appendix and the following tabulation:

Occupational group	Numeric change (in thousands)	
Service	5,257	19.0
Food preparation and serving		
related	1,714	16.0
Health care support	1,164	33.3
Personal care and service	991	21.0
Building and grounds cleaning		
and maintenance	948	17.0
Protective service	440	14.0

Food preparation and serving related occupations are projected to add about 1.7 million jobs and grow 16 percent, a bit faster than the average for all occupations. Four-fifths of new jobs are projected to arise in the accommodation and food services sector.

Health care support occupations are projected to add 1.2 million jobs, growing the fastest among the service subgroups. Seven-eighths of new jobs are expected to be in the health care and social assistance sector. Self-employment within health care support occupations is projected to grow 12.7 percent, with most growth among massage therapists.

Personal care and service occupations are projected to add 991,000 jobs. More than two-fifths of the new jobs, and the fastest growth (45.2 percent), are anticipated to be in the health care and social assistance sector. One-seventh of new jobs is projected to be in the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector, which includes amusement parks and fitness and recreational sports centers. Self-employment for personal care and service occupations is expected to grow slowly, with most increases taking place among hairdressers, hair-stylists, and cosmetologists and among child care workers.

Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations are projected to add 948,000 jobs. Two-fifths of new jobs, and fast growth, are anticipated to be in the administrative and support and the waste management and remediation services sector, which includes both services to buildings and dwellings and employment services. About one-tenth of the new jobs is projected to arise in each of three sectors: accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, and government. About 7 percent of the workers in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations were in private households, but the number of jobs in the private household industry is projected to decline by 27,000. Self-employment in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations is expected to grow slowly, with most new jobs arising among landscaping and groundskeeping workers, as well as janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.

Protective service occupations are projected to add 440,000 jobs. Nearly three-fifths of the new jobs are anticipated to be in government and one-third in the rapidly growing investigation and security services industry.

Sales and related occupations. Employment in these occupations is projected to increase by 1.5 million. Three-fifths of new jobs are expected to arise in retail trade and more than one-tenth in wholesale trade. Self-employment in sales and related occupations is projected to decline slightly.

Office and administrative support occupations. Employment in this group of occupations is projected to increase by 1.4 million, which actually represents a slow rate of growth. Customer service representatives; office clerks, general; and receptionists and information clerks are anticipated to grow the most. However, 13 of the 30 occupations with the largest expected job declines, including word processors and typists; stock clerks and order fillers; and secretaries, except

legal, medical, and executive, are in this group. Almost onethird of new jobs is projected to be in the health care and social assistance sector. One-quarter is anticipated in the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, and another quarter is expected in the rapidly growing employment services industry, which provides temporary employees to other industries on a contract or fee basis. Employment of office and administrative support occupations should grow a bit more slowly than overall employment in almost all industries, due to both continued office automation, including that related to electronic business,⁶ and the greater use that organizations make of temporary workers employed by the employment services industry.

Construction and extraction occupations. Employment in this major group is projected to grow by 931,000 jobs, with three-fifths of new jobs opening up in the construction sector. One-eighth of new jobs—and the fastest growth—is expected to be in the employment services industry. A decline of 12,000 jobs is anticipated for the mining sector, mostly among extraction workers. Self-employment among construction and extraction workers is projected to increase slowly. Self-employed carpenters and painters performing construction and maintenance are expected to have the largest increases.

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. Employment in this group is projected to increase by 657,000 jobs. About one-sixth of new jobs is expected to be in retail trade, which includes motor vehicle and parts dealers. One-seventh of the new jobs is anticipated to arise in automotive repair and maintenance and one-eighth in the construction sector. The manufacturing sector is expected to decline by 17,000. Self-employment in this group is projected to grow slightly.

Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Employment in these occupations is projected to decline by 13,000 jobs, with self-employment accounting for 8.1 percent of the drop. (Agricultural managers, including farmers and ranchers, are classified with management, business, and financial occupations.)

Production occupations. This group is expected to lose 79,000 jobs. Manufacturing, which accounted for 70 percent of production jobs in 2004, is projected to lose more than half a million of these jobs. However, employment is projected to grow by nearly a quarter of a million in the employment services industry, which provides employees to other industries on a contract or fee basis, and by 93,000 in the wholesale and retail trade sector.

Transportation and material moving occupations. Employment in these occupations is projected to grow by 1.1 million. Two-fifths of new jobs should be for truck drivers and driver/sales workers. Water transportation occupations are expected to grow slowly, while railroad occupations continue a long-term decline. Three-tenths of new jobs should be in transportation and warehousing, a quarter in employment services. A decline is projected for transportation and material moving workers in manufacturing, where one-seventh of their numbers was employed in 2004. Self-employment for transportation workers is expected to grow moderately, with most new jobs for truck drivers and for taxi drivers and chauffeurs.

Detailed occupations

This section focuses on occupations that are the fastest growing, have the largest numeric increases, or have the largest numeric declines. Data on numeric changes and percent changes for about 750 detailed occupations are presented in the appendix.

The 2004-14 projected growth rates for detailed occupations range from an increase of 56 percent for home health aides to a decline of 56 percent for textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders. Numeric growth ranges from 736,000 additional jobs for retail salespersons to a loss of 155,000 farmers and ranchers. The 30 occupations that are projected to be the fastest growing (see table 2) have growth rates of 30 percent or greater, at least twice the average for all occupations. Six occupations—three health related, two computer occupations, and one in the category of education—are included in both groups: personal and home care aides; medical assistants; home health aides; computer software engineers, applications; computer systems analysts; and postsecondary teachers. The 30 occupations with the largest expected numeric increase (see table 3) account for 47 percent of the 18.9 million total job increase projected over the 2004–14 period.

Fastest-growing occupations. Sixteen of the 30 fastest-growing occupations are health related, including 13 in health care and 3 in other occupation groups. (See table 2.) Of the non-health-related occupations, 6 are computer specialist occupations, 3 are environment related, and 2 are in teaching. The remaining ones are forensic science technicians; employment, recruitment, and placement specialists; and paralegals and legal assistants.

Rapid growth among health-related occupations reflects an aging population that requires more health care, a wealthier population that can afford better health care, and advances in medical technology that permit more health problems to be

Table 2	Fastest-arowina	occupations	2004-14
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		Employment		Cha	Change		Most significant source of
20	04 National Employment Matrix code and title	Emplo	ymeni	Number	Percent	2004 median	postsecondary education or training ²
		2004	2014			annual earnings ¹	
31–1011 15–1081	Home health aides Network systems and data communications	624	974	350	56.0	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
	analysts	231	357	126	54.6	VH	Bachelor's degree
31-9092	Medical assistants	387	589	202	52.1	L	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-1071	Physician assistants	62	93	31	49.6	VH	Bachelor's degree
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	460	682	222	48.4	VH	Bachelor's degree
31-2021	Physical therapist assistants	59	85	26	44.2	Н	Associate degree
29-2021		158	226	68	43.3	VH	Associate degree
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	340	486	146	43.0	VH	Bachelor's degree
31-9091	Dental assistants	267	382	114	42.7	L	Moderate-term on-the-job training
39–9021	Personal and home care aides	701	988	287	41.0	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
15–1071	Network and computer systems administrators	278	385	107	38.4	VH	Bachelor's degree
15-1061	Database administrators	104	144	40	38.2	VH	Bachelor's degree
29-1123		155	211	57	36.7	VH	Master's degree
	Forensic science technicians	10	13	4	36.4	VH	Associate degree
	Veterinary technologists and technicians	60	81	21	35.3	L	Associate degree
29–2032		42	57	15	34.8	VH	Associate degree
31–2022	Physical therapist aides	43	57	15	34.4	L	Short-term on-the-job training
31–2011		21	29	7	34.1	H	Associate degree
	Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	72	97	25	34.1	VH	Doctoral degree
29–1122	Occupational therapists	92	123	31	33.6	VH	Master's degree
25-2011	Preschool teachers, except special education	431	573	143	33.1	L	Postsecondary vocational award
	Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	45	60	15	32.6	Н	Associate degree
25-1000	Postsecondary teachers	1,628	2,153	524	32.2	VH	Doctoral degree
19-2043	Hydrologists	8	11	3	31.6	VH	Master's degree
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	487	640	153	31.4	VH	Bachelor's degree
47-4041	Hazardous materials removal workers	38	50	12	31.2	Н	Moderate-term on-the-job training
17-2031	Biomedical engineers	10	13	3	30.7	VH	Bachelor's degree
13-1071	Employment, recruitment, and placement						_
	specialists	182	237	55	30.5	Н	Bachelor's degree
17-2081		49	64	15	30.0	VH	Bachelor's degree
23-2011	Paralegals and legal assistants	224	291	67	29.7	Н	Associate degree

 $^{^1}$ The quartile rankings of Occupational Employment Statistics Survey annual earnings data are presented in the following categories: $_{\rm VH}=$ very high (\$43,600 or more), $_{\rm H}=$ high (\$28,580 to \$43,590), $_{\rm L}=$ low (\$20,190 to \$28,570), and $_{\rm VL}=$ very low (up to \$20,180). The rankings were based on quartiles, with one-fourth of total employment defining each quartile. Earnings are for wage and salary workers.

treated more aggressively. However, job growth among health-related occupations will be limited by efforts on the part of both private medical insurers and government to control the rapid increase in spending on health care, including restricting the growth of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements. Even so, continued efforts to control health care costs should stimulate some of the fastest-growing health-related occupations—mostly technicians, aides, and assistants—to grow even more rapidly than overall health employment. Workers in these occupations will assume some duties formerly performed by more highly paid health care workers, such as dentists, physicians, and therapists. Health technicians, aides, and assistants expected to grow rapidly include medical assistants, physician assistants, dental hygienists, dental assistants, physical therapist assistants and aides, and occupational therapist assistants. Some

health care occupations will grow more rapidly than overall health care employment because they are more likely to provide services to the rapidly growing older population. Among these occupations are physical therapist assistants and aides and occupational therapist assistants, as well as physical therapists, occupational therapists, diagnostic medical sonographers, and cardiovascular technicians and technologists.

Employment of home health aides—the occupation projected to grow the fastest—and of personal and home care aides, classified as a personal service occupation, should grow very rapidly as the elderly population expands and as efforts to contain health care costs continue. The emphasis on less costly home care and outpatient treatment of elderly persons, rather than expensive institutional care, will lead to growing numbers of aides to provide in-home health care, as

² An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about the categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2004–05 edition, Bulletin 2572 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004) and *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006–07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

well as personal care and housekeeping assistance. In addition, patients of all ages are being sent home from hospitals and nursing facilities as quickly as possible, and many of those discharged need continued health care and personal care at home.

Employment of veterinary technologists and technicians, classified as a health care occupation, is projected to grow rapidly as pet owners spend more on advanced animal care services, such as preventive dental care and surgical procedures, and as employers replace veterinary assistants with these more highly skilled workers. Employment of medical scientists, except epidemiologists, is expected to grow rapidly due to expanded research and development in gene therapy, as well as in treatments for AIDS, cancer, and Alzheimer's disease. Biomedical engineers' employment should grow as an aging population and concern for cost efficiency increase the demand for improved medical devices and equipment.

Employment of computer specialists, including the six occupations listed in table 2, is expected to grow very rapidly as organizations continue to adopt and integrate increasingly sophisticated and complex technologies—in networking, to facilitate the sharing of information; in the expansion of client-server environments; in "cybersecurity"; and in electronic commerce applications. Falling prices of computer hardware and software also should encourage the expansion of computer operations. Two computer-related occupations that are among the fastest-growing ones are among those occupations with the largest projected numerical job growth as well.

Employment of environmental engineers, hydrologists, and hazardous material removal workers will grow in response to an increasing need to comply with environmental regulations, to develop methods of cleaning up existing hazards, and, more generally, to respond to increasing public concern over a safe and clean environment. Hydrologists will deal particularly with ground-water contamination and flood control and with developing strategies to protect and restore terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Employment of hazardous material removal workers will grow as the need for asbestos and lead abatement continues and as pressures increase for safer and cleaner power-generating facilities.

Employment of postsecondary teachers is projected to grow as the population of 18- to 24-year-olds increases, as a larger proportion of high school graduates attends college, and as more adults return to college to enhance their career prospects or update their skills. A significant proportion of new postsecondary teaching jobs will be part time, as institutions seek flexibility in dealing with financial matters and changing student interests. Employment of preschool teachers, except special education, should grow as the proportion of preschool-age children attending school increases.

Legislation and court rulings setting standards in occupational safety and health, equal employment opportunity, wages, health care, pensions, and family leave will increase demand for employment, recruitment, and placement specialists. Employment of paralegals and legal assistants also is projected to grow rapidly as employers try to reduce costs and increase the availability and efficiency of legal services by hiring paralegals to perform some routine tasks formerly carried out by lawyers.

Twenty-four of the 30 fastest-growing occupations are among those for which the most significant source of postsecondary education or training is a vocational award or an academic degree.⁷ The fastest-growing major occupational group, professional and related occupations, is made up mostly of occupations that generally require postsecondary education or training. Seventeen of the fastest-growing occupations are concentrated in the highest earnings quartile, and six are in the second-highest earnings quartile.

Occupations with the largest job growth. The 30 occupations with the largest job growth account for 8.8 million new jobs, or 47 percent of total job growth. (See table 3.) These 30 occupations are from a much broader range of occupational groups than are the 30 fastest-growing occupations. Eleven are service occupations—3 health care support, 3 food preparation and serving related, 3 building and grounds cleaning and maintenance services, and 2 personal care and service. Four are office and administrative support occupations, 3 are in teaching, and 3 are transportation and material moving occupations, including the two truck-driving occupations. Two are management, business, and financial occupations, 2 are computer occupations, and 2 are sales and related occupations. The other 3 are the health care practitioner and technical occupation and the two major occupational groups of construction and extraction; and installation, maintenance, and repair.

Among sales occupations, that of retail salespersons, the largest occupation in 2004, is projected to have the most new jobs, 736,000, while the occupation of sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products, is expected to have 187,000. In health care, the category of registered nurses, the largest health care occupation in 2004, is projected to have 703,000 new jobs, home health aides 350,000, nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants 325,000, and medical assistants 202,000. In education, postsecondary teachers should be the beneficiaries of 524,000 new jobs, compared with 265,000 for elementary school teachers, except special education, and 183,000 for teacher assistants.

Among office and administrative support occupations, the category of customer service representatives is projected to have 471,000 openings; office clerks, general, 263,000;

Table 3. Occupations with the largest job growth, 2004–14

[Numbers in thousands]

		Francis	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Cho	ange	Quartile	
2004 N	ational Employment Matrix code and title	Employ	/ment			rank by 2004 median	Most significant source of postsecondary education or training ²
		2004	2014	Number	Percent	annual earnings ¹	or numing
41–2031	Retail salespersons	4,256	4,992	736	17.3	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
29-1111	Registered nurses	2,394	3,096	703	29.4	VH	Associate degree
25-1000	Postsecondary teachers	1,628	2,153	524	32.2	VH	Doctoral degree
43-4051	Customer service representatives	2,063	2,534	471	22.8	L	Moderate-term on-the-job training
37-2011	Janitors and cleaners, except maids						, ,
	and housekeeping cleaners	2,374	2,813	440	18.5	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3031		2,252	2,627	376	16.7	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3021	Combined food preparation and serving	, -	,-				, , 3
	workers, including fast food	2.150	2,516	367	17.1	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
31-1011		624	974	350	56.0	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,455	1,781	325	22.3	L L	Postsecondary vocational award
	General and operations managers	1,807	2,115	308	17.0	VH	Bachelor's degree plus work
11 1021	Contrar and operations managers	1,007	2,110	000	17.0	***	experience
39-9021	Personal and home care aides	701	988	287	41.0	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
25–2021	Elementary school teachers, except special	701	300	201	71.0	\ _	Onort term on the job training
20 2021	education	1,457	1,722	265	18.2	н	Bachelor's degree
13–2011		1,176	1,440	264	22.4	VH	Bachelor's degree
43–9061		3,138	3,401	263	8.4	L	Short-term on-the-job training
	Laborers and freight, stock, and material	3,130	3,401	203	0.4	L	Short-term on-the-job training
33-7002	movers, hand	2,430	2.678	248	10.2	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
43–4171	Receptionists and information clerks			246	21.7		
37–3011		1,133	1,379 1,407		19.5	L L	Short-term on-the-job training Short-term on-the-job training
	3 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 3	1,177		230			
53–3032		1,738	1,962	223	12.9	H	Moderate-term on-the-job training
15–1031		460	682	222	48.4	VH	Bachelor's degree
49–9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	1,332	1,533	202	15.2	Н	Moderate-term on-the-job training
31-9092	Medical assistants	387	589	202	52.1	L	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43–6011		307	303	202	02.1	_	Woderate term on the job training
45-0011	assistants	1,547	1,739	192	12.4	н	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41 4012	Sales representatives, wholesale and	1,547	1,739	132	12.4	11	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41-4012	manufacturing, except technical and						
	scientific products	1.454	1.641	187	12.9	VH	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2031		1,454	1,641	187	12.9	VH H	Long-term on-the-job training
25–9041	Carpenters Teacher assistants		,	186	13.8	VL	
		1,296 1,280	1,478			VL VL	Short-term on-the-job training
39–9011	Child care workers		1,456	176	13.8	VL VL	Short-term on-the-job training
35–2021	Food preparation workers	889	1,064	175	19.7		Short-term on-the-job training
	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,422	1,587	165	11.6	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
53–3033	Truck drivers, light or delivery services	1,042	1,206	164	15.7	L	Short-term on-the-job training
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	487	640	153	31.4	VH	Bachelor's degree

 $^{^1}$ The quartile rankings of Occupational Employment Statistics Survey annual earnings data are presented in the following categories: $_{\rm VH}=$ very high (\$43,600 or more), $_{\rm H}=$ high (\$28,580 to \$43,590), $_{\rm L}=$ low (\$20,190 to \$28,570), and $_{\rm VL}=$ very low (up to \$20,180). The rankings were based on quartiles, with one-fourth of total employment defining each quartile. Earnings are for wage and salary workers.

receptionists and information clerks, 246,000; and executive secretaries and administrative assistants, 192,000. Among service occupations, that of janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, is projected to have 440,000 job openings; waiters and waitresses, 376,000; and combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food, 367,000. Other service occupations in this group include home health aides, personal and home care aides, and landscaping and groundskeeping workers. The two management, business, and financial occupations—general and operations managers, and accountants and auditors—

are projected to have 308,000 and 264,000 new jobs, respectively.

The transportation and material moving occupations include the category of laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand, projected to have 248,000 new jobs, and the 2 truck-driver occupations, with 223,000 and 164,000. Two computer specialist occupations are among those with the largest numeric growth: computer software engineers, applications, with a new-job count of 222,000, and computer systems analysts, with 153,000. Also included among occupations with the greatest numerical growth are main-

² An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the post-secondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about the categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2004–05 edition, Bulletin 2572 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004) and *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006–07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

tenance and repair workers, general, with 202,000 new jobs, and carpenters, with 186,000.

Half of the 30 occupations with the largest numerical job growth have short-term on-the-job training as their most significant source of postsecondary education or training, while 8 have a postsecondary vocational award or academic degree. Of those with the largest numeric increases, 11 are in the lowest, and 7 are in the next-to-lowest, earnings quartile.

Declining occupations. This section focuses on just those occupations with the largest numerical job declines, because many detailed occupations with the fastest rates of decline are small, with very small employment declines. (See table 4.) The 30 occupations with the largest declines are projected to account for about 1.1 million job losses, 79 percent of the 1.4 million job losses projected among all occupations. Thirteen of the occupations with the largest declines are in the office and administrative support group, 10 fall into the production group, 3 are sales and related occupations, 2 are agricultural, and 2 are in transportation and material moving. Changes in technology or business practices will reduce the demand for most of the 30 occupations.

Farmers and ranchers should see a decline of 155,000 in their numbers, as market pressures and improved farm technology result in the consolidation of farms into fewer and larger units. Both farm consolidations and advances in agricultural technology should lead to 16,000 fewer workers in the category titled "farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse."

Advances in computer, optical-scanning, and voice recognition technologies and growth in electronic business will reduce demand for many office and administrative support occupations. Stock clerks and order fillers should lose 115,000 jobs, file clerks 93,000, and order clerks 63,000. Other declining occupations in this group include mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service; computer operators; secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive; word processors and typists; meter readers, utilities; and office machine operators, except computer.

Advances in manufacturing technology, such as faster machines and more automated processes, and a shift of assembly and other production activities to countries with lower labor costs are expected to decrease employment for a number of production and related occupations. Sewing machine operators are anticipated to drop by 93,000; cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic by 43,000; machine feeders and offbearers by 27,000; and two textile machine setter, operator, and tender occupations by 26,000 and 24,000. The list of occupations with the largest declines also includes 2 other machine operator, setter, and tender occupations, as well as electrical and electronic equipment assemblers and chemical plant and

systems operators. Employment of photographic process machine operators should decline by 17,000 because of the greater use of digital cameras, which utilize electronic memory, rather than film, to record images. Automated inspection and the redistribution of some quality control responsibilities to production workers should lower needs for inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers by 13,000. Parking lot attendants' employment is expected to decline by 11,000 due to the use of smart cards and other technologies that allow drivers to pay without an attendant.

Telemarketers' employment will decrease 42,000 as more people opt out of receiving telephone calls and as blocking technology improves. Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers will decline by 18,000 because of competition from stores and online outlets. Electronic commerce ordering and reordering systems should automate much of the work of many parts salespersons, lowering their employment by 16,000.

Seventeen of the 30 occupations with the largest numerical declines have short-term on-the-job training as their most significant source of postsecondary education or training, 10 have moderate-term on-the-job training, and 3 have long-term on-the-job training. Of the largest declines, 20 are in the next-to-lowest earnings quartile and 5 are in the lowest earnings quartile.

Replacement needs and total job openings

In addition to occupational employment growth, another aspect of the demand for workers is the need to replace those who leave their jobs to enter other occupations, those who retire, or those who leave the labor force for other reasons. Job openings resulting from replacement needs are very important because, in most occupations, they exceed job openings resulting from employment growth. The measurement of replacement needs is complicated because of the continuous movement of workers into and out of occupations. The replacement needs cited in this article are based on the net change in employment (entrants minus separations) in each age cohort over the projection period. Although this measure understates the total job openings in an occupation, it best represents the job openings for new labor force entrants in that occupation.

Over the 2004–14 period, 54.7 million job openings are expected in the economy, nearly 3 times as many as from employment growth alone (18.9 million). (See appendix.) Service occupations are projected to have the most total job openings, 13.2 million. The number of job openings due to net replacement needs should exceed the number due to growth in occupation groups with below-average projected growth, as well as in service occupations, a category that includes many occupations with high job turnover. Food

		Empley	mont	Cha	inge	Quartile rank	Most significant source of
2004	National Employment Matrix code and title	Employ	meni	Number	Percent	by 2004 median annual	Most significant source of postsecondary education or training ²
		2004	2014			earnings ¹	
11–9012	Farmers and ranchers	1,065	910	-155	-14.5	Н	Long-term on-the-job training
13–5081	Stock clerks and order fillers	1,566	1,451	-115	-7.3	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
1–6031	Sewing machine operators	256	163	-93	-36.5	VL	Moderate-term on-the-job trainin
3–4071	File clerks.	255	163	-93	-36.3	<u>L</u>	Short-term on-the-job training
3–4151	Order clerks	293	230	-63	-21.4	L	Short-term on-the-job training
3–9051	Mail clerks and mail machine operators,						
	except postal service	160	101	-59	-37.1	L	Short-term on-the-job training
3-9011	Computer operators	149	101	-4 9	-32.6	Н	Moderate-term on-the-job trainir
13–6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical,						
	and executive	1,934	1,887	-48	-2.5	L	Moderate-term on-the-job trainir
1–4031	Cutting, punching, and press machine setters,						
	operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	251	208	-43	-17.2	L	Moderate-term on-the-job trainir
1–9041	Telemarketers	415	373	-42	-10.0	L	Short-term on-the-job training
3-9022	Word processors and typists	194	165	-30	-15.3	L	Moderate-term on-the-job trainir
3-4041	Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	67	39	-27	-41.2	Н	Short-term on-the-job training
3–7063	Machine feeders and offbearers	148	122	-27	-18.0	Ë	Short-term on-the-job training
1–6063	Textile knitting and weaving machine setters,				10.0	_	chert term on the jee training
1 0000	operators, and tenders	46	20	-26	-56.2	L	Long-term on-the-job training
1-6064	Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out	10			00.2	_	Long torm on the job training
	machine setters, operators, and tenders	53	29	-24	-45.5	L	Moderate-term on-the-job trainir
3-5041	Meter readers, utilities	50	27	-22	-44.9	H	Short-term on-the-job training
3–9071	Office machine operators, except computer	100	78	-22	-21.9	l ï l	Short-term on-the-job training
1–4021	Extruding and drawing machine setters,	100	'0		21.5	-	Chort term on the job training
1-4021	operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	89	70	-19	-21.3	L	Moderate-term on-the-job trainii
3–2011	Switchboard operators, including answering	03	/0	-13	-21.5	-	Woderate-term on-the-job training
3-2011	service	213	195	-19	-8.8	L	Short-term on-the-job training
1-9091	Door-to-door sales workers, news and street	213	195	-19	-0.0	-	Short-term on-the-job training
1-3031	vendors, and related workers	239	221	-18	-7.4	L	Short-term on-the-job training
							, ,
1–9132	Photographic processing machine operators	54	38	-17	-30.7	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
5–2092	Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery,						
	and greenhouse	611	595	-16	-2.7	VL	Short-term on-the-job training
1–2022	Parts salespersons	239	223	-16	-6.6	L	Moderate-term on-the-job traini
1–4072	Molding, coremaking, and casting machine						
	setters, operators, and tenders, metal						
	and plastic	157	142	-15	-9.5	L	Moderate-term on-the-job trainii
1–2022	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	221	207	-14	-6.4	L	Short-term on-the-job training
3-2021	Telephone operators	39	25	-14	-35.7	L	Short-term on-the-job training
1-9061	Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers,						
	and weighers	508	494	-13	-2.6	L	Moderate-term on-the-job trainii
3-5021	Couriers and messengers	147	134	-13	-8.6	L	Short-term on-the-job training
1-8091	Chemical plant and system operators	60	49	-11	-17.7	VH	Long-term on-the-job training
3-6021	Parking lot attendants	122	111	-11	-8.7	VL	Short-term on-the-job training

 $^{^1}$ The quartile rankings of Occupational Employment Statistics Survey annual earnings data are presented in the following categories: $_{\rm VH}=$ very high (\$43,600 or more), $_{\rm H}=$ high (\$28,580 to \$43,590), $_{\rm L}=$ low (\$20,190 to \$28,570), and $_{\rm VL}=$ very low (up to \$20,180). The rankings were based on quartiles, with one-fourth of total employment defining each quartile. Earnings are for wage and salary workers.

preparation and serving occupations and retail sales occupations have particularly high replacement needs because large numbers are continually entering and leaving these jobs. However, computer and mathematical science occupations, legal occupations, health care practitioner and technical occupations, and health care support occupations have relatively low replacement needs, primarily because fewer people enter these occupations seeking a short-term source of earnings. Because of replacement needs, even occupations that are projected to

decline—for example, farmers and ranchers, and parts salespersons—provide some job openings.

Growth and openings by education cluster

This section updates the analysis published in the 2004–05 edition of *Occupational Projections and Training Data*. That publication introduced a new analytical product defining education clusters on the basis of the distribution of edu-

² An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the post-secondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about the categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2004–05 edition, Bulletin 2572 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004) and *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006–07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

Table 5. Employment and total job openings by six education clusters, 2004–14

		Employ	ment			Change		Total job opening due to growth an			
Education cluster	Number		Percent distribution		Number		Percent			net repla	cements, I–141
	2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Percent distribution	Percent	Number	Percent distribution		
Total	145,612	164,540	100.0	100.0	18,928	100.0	13.0	54,680	100.0		
High school occupations	19,164	21,100	13.2	12.8	1,935	10.2	10.1	6,834	12.5		
High school/some college occupations	67,944	74,671	46.7	45.4	6,727	35.5	9.9	25,220	46.1		
Some college occupations	218	279	.1	.2	61	.3	27.9	86	.2		
High school/some college/college occupations	24,894	28,019	17.1	17.0	3,126	16.5	12.6	9,078	16.6		
Some college/ college occupations	16,470	20,031	11.3	12.2	3,561	18.8	21.6	6,563	12.0		
College occupations	16,922	20,440	11.6	12.4	3,517	18.6	20.8	6,898	12.6		

¹ Total job openings represent the sum of employment increases and net replacements. If employment change is negative, job openings due to

growth are zero and total job openings equal net replacements.

Note: Details may not sum to totals or 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 6. Employment and total job openings by three education clusters, 2004–14

[Numbers in thousands of jobs]

		Employ	ment			Change	Total job openings due to growth and		
Education cluster	Number Percent distribution Number Perc		Number		Percent	Davaant		icements, 4–14¹	
	2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	distribution	Percent	Number	Percent distribution
Total	145,612	164,540	100.0	100.0	18,928	100.0	13.0	54,680	100.0
High school graduate or less	68,530 41,526	75,453 46,772	47.1 28.5	45.9 28.4	6,923 5.246	36.6 27.7	10.1 12.6	25,294 15.451	46.3 28.3
Bachelor's degee or higher	35,556	42,315	24.4	25.7	6,759	35.7	19.0	13,935	25.5

¹ Total job openings represent the sum of employment increases and net replacements. If employment change is negative, job openings due to

growth are zero and total job openings equal net replacements.

Note: Details may not sum to totals or 100 percent due to rounding.

cational attainment across occupations, a measure that uses Current Population Survey data for the years 2002–04. Descriptional employment levels and job openings for the roughly 750 occupations listed in the appendix were assigned to 6 education clusters, as shown in table 5. These measures were further assigned to 1 of 3 more education clusters: a high school diploma or less, some college (including, but not limited to, recipients of associate degrees), or a bachelor's degree or higher. Descriptions of the control of the co

About 24 percent of the 145.6 million jobs in 2004 were in occupations in the bachelor's-degree-or-higher cluster. (See table 6.) Over the 2004–14 period, however, 36 percent of the 18.9 million new jobs that arise are projected to be filled by those with a bachelor's degree or higher. If In 2004, almost 29 percent of jobs were in occupations in the some-college cluster, and nearly the same percentage of new jobs created over the 2004–14 period is projected to be filled by those with some college. Forty-seven percent of jobs in 2004

were in the high-school-or-less cluster, but only 37 percent of new jobs over the 2004–14 period are projected to be filled by those with a high school education or less.

In general, occupations in the high-school-or-less cluster account for a greater share of net replacement needs—and total job openings—because many of those occupations have a high turnover. Occupations in the bachelor's-degree-or-higher cluster have a smaller share of total job openings. Over the 2004–14 period, 25 percent of the 54.7 million total job openings are projected to be filled by those with a bachelor's degree or higher, 28 percent by those with some college, and 46 percent by those with a high school education or less. (See table 6.)

Notes

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- ¹ Occupational projections presented in this article provide information to those interested in labor market issues. They also provide the background for analyses of future employment opportunities described in the forthcoming 2006–07 *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. The Internet version of this edition of the *Handbook*, which will be accessible at http://www.bls.gov/oco/, is expected to be available in late December 2005; the print version, BLS Bulletin 2600, should be available spring 2006. Job outlook information in the 2006–07 *Handbook* will use the projections presented in each of the articles in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. For a description of the methodology used to develop employment projections, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2490 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1997), Chapter 13, pp. 122–29.
- ² Ninety-one percent of the increase is projected for those who are self-employed in their primary job, 9 percent for those who are self-employed in their secondary job.
- ³ For more information on occupation groups (and occupations), see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Occupational Classification Manual*, 2000 (Lanham, MD, Bernan Associates, 2000).
- ⁴ Base-year employment data were developed with the use of the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, supplemented with data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for self-employed and unpaid family workers.
- ⁵ See Norman C. Saunders, "A summary of BLs projections to 2014," this issue, pp. 3–9, for more on offshore outsourcing.
- ⁶ See Daniel E. Hecker, "Employment impact of electronic business," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2001, pp. 3–16, especially p. 5.
- ⁷ The education and training categories listed in tables 2, 3, and 4 best describe the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in their jobs. However, for many occupations, there are other sources of education and training as well. Data from the BLS Current Population Survey show that, for most occupations, workers have a variety of education levels. More detail on education and training is available in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*; more on education and training categories is available in *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2004–05 edition, Bulletin 2572 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2004), and *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006–07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming.) (See also note 1.)

- 8 Hecker, "Employment impact."
- ⁹ Net separations do not count all movements of workers out of an occupation, a measure termed *total separations*. For example, an opening caused by a worker who stops working for a time and then gets another job in his or her previous occupation would be counted in the measure of total separations, but not in net separations. (See the discussion on the uses of information on replacement needs in *Occupational Projections and Training Data*.)
- ¹⁰ CPS data for the years 2000–04 were used for small occupations. (For a definition of a "small" occupation, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*.)
- ¹¹ A high school occupation is defined as an occupation in which the percentage of employees aged 25 to 44 years and having high school as their highest level of educational attainment is greater than or equal to 60 percent and the percentage of those with some college or with a bachelor's degree or higher are each less than 20 percent. Occupations requiring some college and college occupations are similarly defined. (That is, the definitions are identical to that of a high school occupation, except that the terms some college and high school, in the one case, and college and high school, in the other, are interchanged.) Three "mixture" occupations are defined as well. An occupation requiring high school/some college is defined as an occupation in which the percentages of those with at most a high school diploma or some college as their highest level of educational attainment are each greater than or equal to 20 percent, while the percentage with a bachelor's degree or higher is less than 20 percent. Occupations described as some college/college are similarly defined. (That is, the terms some college and college replace high school and some college, respectively.) High school/some college/college occupations are defined as occupations in which 20 or more percent of employees have an education level of high school, some college, or college.
- ¹² For further discussion of the methodology used to develop the data, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2004–05 edition, Chapter 1; and *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006–7 edition.
- ¹³ The distribution of jobs by cluster data differs slightly from the actual educational attainment of individuals in 2004.
- ¹⁴ Note that the 36-percent figure is *not* an estimate of the percentage of jobs that will "require" a college degree. (See *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006–07 edition, p. 34, note 5.)

Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014 APPENDIX:

			Employ	ment		Cha	inge	Total job
	2004 National Employment Matrix code and title	Num	ber		cent	Number	Percent	openings due to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	1 0.00	replacements 2004–14 ¹
00-0000	Total, all occupations	145,612	164,540	100.0	100.0	18,928	13.0	54,680
11–1300	Management, business, and financial occupations ²	14,987	17,142	10.3	10.4	2,155	14.4	4,920
11-0000	Management occupations	9,115	10,147	6.3	6.2	1,032	11.3	2,757
11–1000	Top executives	2,317	2,692	1.6	1.6	375	16.2	808
11–1011	Chief executives	444	510	.3	.3	66	14.9	150
11–1021	General and operations managers	1,807	2,115	1.2	1.3	308	17.0	649
11–1031	Legislators	66	67	.0	.0	1	2.0	10
11–2000	Advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales managers	646	777	.4	.5	131	20.3	249
11–2011	Advertising and promotions managers	64	77	.0	.0	131	20.3	25
11–2020	Marketing and sales managers	525	630	.4	.4	105	20.3	202
11–2021	Marketing managers	188	228	.1	.1	39	20.8	74
11–2022	Sales managers	337	403	.2	.2	66	19.7	128
11-2031	Public relations managers	58	70	.0	.0	12	21.7	22
11–3000	Operations specialties managers	1,561	1,807	1.1	1.1	246	15.8	517
11-3011	Administrative services managers	268	314	.2	.2	45	16.9	97
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	280	353	.2	.2	73	25.9	124
11-3031	Financial managers	528	606	.4	.4	78	14.8	154
11–3040	Human resources managers	157	189	.1	.1	32	20.3	58
11–3041	Compensation and benefits managers	57	70	.0	.0	12	21.5	22
11–3042	Training and development managers	37	47	.0	.0	10	25.9	16
11–3049	Human resources managers, all other	62	72	.0	.0	10	15.9	20
11–3051	Industrial production managers	160	162	.1	.1	1	.8	32
11–3061	Purchasing managers	75	80	.1	.0	5	7.0	21
11–3071	Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	92	104	.1	.1	12	12.7	30
11–9000	Other management occupations	4,591	4,870	3.2	3.0	280	6.1	1,183
11–9010	Agricultural managers	1,285	1,139	.9	.7	-146	-11.3	109
11–9011 11–9012	Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers Farmers and ranchers	220 1,065	229 910	.2 .7	.1	9 -155	4.0 -14.5	47 63
11–9012	Construction managers	431	475	.3	.3	45	10.4	123
11–9030	Education administrators	442	515	.3	.3	73	16.6	183
11–9031	Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program	58	75	.0	.0	16	27.9	31
11-9032	Education administrators, elementary							
	and secondary school	225	249	.2	.2	24	10.4	80
11-9033	Education administrators, postsecondary	132	160	.1	.1	28	21.3	61
11–9039	Education administrators, all other	26	31	.0	.0	5	20.3	12
11–9041	Engineering managers	190	215	.1	.1	25	13.0	63
11–9051	Food service managers	371	414	.3	.3	43	11.5	103
11–9061	Funeral directors	30	32	.0	.0	2	6.7	10
11–9071	Gaming managers	4	5	.0	.0	1	22.6	2
11–9081	Lodging managers	58 248	68	.0 .2	.0	10 57	16.6 22.8	19 105
11–9111 11–9121	Medical and health services managers Natural sciences managers	42	305 48	.0	.0	6	13.6	105
11–9121	Postmasters and mail superintendents	26	26	.0	.0	0	.0	5
11–9141	Property, real estate, and community	20	20	.0	.0		.0	
	association managers	361	416	.2	.3	55	15.3	123
11–9151	Social and community service managers	134	169	.1	.1	34	25.5	60
11–9199	Managers, all other	969	1,045	.7	.6	76	7.8	265
13-0000	Business and financial operations occupations	5,873	6,996	4.0	4.3	1,123	19.1	2,163
13-1000	Business operations specialists	3,375	4,054	2.3	2.5	679	20.1	1,276
13–1011	Agents and business managers of artists,							
	performers, and athletes	21	23	.0	.0	2	11.8	7
13–1020	Buyers and purchasing agents	445	482	.3	.3	36	8.1	151
13–1021	Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products	16	17	.0	.0	1	7.0	6
13–1022	Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	156	169	.1	.1	13	8.4	54
13–1023	Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and	070	200					
12 1020	farm products	273	296	.2	.2	22	8.1	90
13–1030	Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners,	200	200			40	15 1	70
13–1031	and investigators Claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators	263 250	303 288	.2 .2	.2 .2	40 38	15.1 15.1	72 69

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	yment		Cho	nge	Total job openings due
200	4 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nu	mber		cent bution	Number	Percent	to growth and
		2004	2014	2004	2014			replacements 2004–141
13–1032	Insurance appraisers, auto damage	13	15	.0	.0	2	16.6	4
13–1041	Compliance officers, except agriculture,		.0	.0	.0	_		·
	construction, health and safety,							
	and transportation	177	197	.1	.1	21	11.6	62
13–1051	Cost estimators	198	234	.1	.1	36	18.2	80
13-1061	Emergency management specialists	10	13	.0	.0	2	22.8	5
13–1070	Human resources, training, and labor relations							
	specialists	663	823	.5	.5	161	24.2	265
13–1071	Employment, recruitment, and placement							
	specialists	182	237	.1	.1	55	30.5	83
13-1072	Compensation, benefits, and job analysis							
	specialists	99	119	.1	.1	20	20.4	35
13-1073	Training and development specialists	216	261	.1	.2	45	20.8	78
13-1079	Human resources, training, and labor relations	_						
	specialists, all other	166	206	.1	.1	40	24.1	68
13–1081	Logisticians	53	60	.0	.0	7	13.2	16
13–1001	Management analysts	605	727	.4	.4	122	20.1	204
13–1111	Meeting and convention planners	43	52	.0	.0	10	22.2	19
13–1121	• •	897	1,139	.6	.7	242	27.0	395
	Business operation specialists, all other			1	1	444		
13–2000	Financial specialists	2,497	2,941	1.7	1.8	264	17.8	887 486
13–2011	Accountants and auditors	1,176	1,440	.8	.9	_	22.4	
13–2021	Appraisers and assessors of real estate	102	125	.1	.1	23	22.8	45
13–2031	Budget analysts	58	65	.0	.0	8	13.5	17
13–2041	Credit analysts	68	70	.0	.0	2	3.6	13
13–2050	Financial analysts and advisors	456	539	.3	.3	83	18.2	151
13–2051	Financial analysts	197	231	.1	.1	34	17.3	63
13–2052	Personal financial advisors	158	199	.1	.1	41	25.9	61
13–2053	Insurance underwriters	101	109	.1	.1	8	8.0	26
13–2061	Financial examiners	24	27	.0	.0	2	9.5	8
13–2070	Loan counselors and officers	325	355	.2	.2	30	9.2	82
13-2071	Loan counselors	34	40	.0	.0	6	17.7	11
13-2072	Loan officers	291	315	.2	.2	24	8.3	71
13-2080	Tax examiners, collectors, preparers,							
	and revenue agents	162	175	.1	.1	13	8.0	45
13-2081	Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	76	80	.1	.0	4	5.1	21
13–2082	Tax preparers	86	95	.1	.1	9	10.6	23
13–2099	Financial specialists, all other	127	145	.1	.1	18	14.4	40
15–2900	Professional and related occupations ³	28,544	34,590	19.6	21.0	6,046	21.2	11,516
15-0000	Computer and mathematical science occupations	3,153	4,120	2.2	2.5	967	30.7	1,389
15–1000	Computer specialists	3,046	4,003	2.1	2.4	957	31.4	1,350
15–1011	Computer and information scientists, research	22	28	.0	.0	6	25.6	8
15–1021	Computer programmers	455	464	.3	.3	9	2.0	117
15–1021	Computer software engineers	800	1,169	.5	.7	369	46.1	448
15–1030	Computer software engineers, applications	460	682	.3	.4	222	48.4	268
15–1031	Computer software engineers, applications	340	486	.2	.3	146	43.0	180
			1	l .		1	l	1 .11
15-1041	Computer support specialists	518	638	.4	.4	119	23.0	183
15–1051	Computer systems analysts	487	640	.3	.4	153	31.4	208
15–1061	Database administrators	104	144	.1	.1	40	38.2	51
15–1071	Network and computer systems administrators	278	385	.2	.2	107	38.4	138
15–1081	Network systems and data communications			.	_			
	analysts	231	357	.2	.2	126	54.6	153
15–1099	Computer specialists, all other	149	177	.1	.1	28	19.0	45
15–2000	Mathematical science occupations	107	117	.1	.1	10	9.7	39
15–2011	Actuaries	18	22	.0	.0	4	23.2	12
15-2021	Mathematicians	3	3	.0	.0	0	-1.3	1
15-2031	Operations research analysts	58	62	.0	.0	5	8.4	17
15-2041	Statisticians	19	20	.0	.0	1	4.6	6
15-2090	Miscellaneous mathematical science occupations	10	11	.0	.0	1	5.7	3
15-2091	Mathematical technicians	2	2	.0	.0	0	3.4	0
15–2099	Mathematical scientists, all other	9	9	.0	.0	1	6.2	2
17-0000	Architecture and engineering occupations	2,520	2,835	1.7	1.7	315	12.5	876
		_,	_, _,	1	1	1 0.0		1 0.0

Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014 APPENDIX:

			Employ	yment		Cho	inge	Total job openings d
20	04 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nur	mber	Perc distrib		Number	Percent	to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Perceni	replacemer 2004–14 ¹
1000	Architects, surveyors, and cartographers	220	258	.2	.2	38	17.1	78
1010	Architects, except naval	154	181	.1	.1	27	17.7	45
1011	Architects, except landscape and naval	129	151	.1	.1	22	17.3	37
1012	Landscape architects	25	30	.0	.0	5	19.4	8
1020	Surveyors, cartographers, and photogrammetrists	67	77	.0	.0	11	15.8	33
1021	Cartographers and photogrammetrists	11	12	.0	.0	2	15.3	5
1022	Surveyors	56	65	.0	.0	9	15.9	28
2000	Engineers	1,449	1,644	1.0	1.0	195	13.4	507
2011	Aerospace engineers	76	82	.1	.0	6	8.3	25
2021	Agricultural engineers	3	4	.0	.0	Ō	12.0	2
2031	Biomedical engineers	10	13	.0	.0	3	30.7	5
2041	Chemical engineers	31	34	.0	.0	3	10.6	12
2051	Civil engineers	237	276	.2	.2	39	16.5	77
2061	Computer hardware engineers	77	84	.1	.1	8	10.1	20
2070	Electrical and electronics engineers	299	331	.2	.2	32	10.1	91
2070	Electrical and electronics engineers	156	174	.1	.1	18	11.8	49
2071	Electronics engineers, except computer	143	157	.1	.1	14	9.7	49
2072		49	64	.0	.0	15	30.0	23
	Environmental engineers Industrial engineers, including health and safety	1	235		.0			81
2110	0 , 0	203	235	.1		32	15.7	01
2111	Health and safety engineers, except mining	27	20	_	0	4	12.4	10
0440	safety engineers and inspectors	27	30	.0	.0		13.4	10
2112	Industrial engineers	177	205	.1	.1	28	16.0	71
2121	Marine engineers and naval architects	7	7	.0	.0	1	8.5	4
2131	Materials engineers	21	24	.0	.0	3	12.2	8
2141	Mechanical engineers	226	251	.2	.2	25	11.1	87
2151	Mining and geological engineers, including mining							
	safety engineers	5	5	.0	.0	0	-1.5	2
2161	Nuclear engineers	17	19	.0	.0	1	7.3	6
2171	Petroleum engineers	16	16	.0	.0	0	1	5
2199	Engineers, all other	172	198	.1	.1	27	15.4	59
3000	Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	851	933	.6	.6	83	9.7	291
3010	Drafters	254	267	.2	.2	13	5.3	84
3011	Architectural and civil drafters	110	115	.1	.1	5	4.6	36
3012	Electrical and electronics drafters	38	38	.0	.0	0	1.2	11
3013	Mechanical drafters	82	87	.1	.1	4	5.5	28
3019	Drafters, all other	24	27	.0	.0	3	14.0	9
3020	Engineering technicians, except drafters	532	595	.4	.4	63	11.8	177
3021	Aerospace engineering and operations	002					11.0	
0021	technicians	10	10	.0	.0	1	8.5	3
3022	Civil engineering technicians	94	107	.1	.1	13	14.1	33
3022	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	182	199	.1	1 .1	18	9.8	56
3023 3024	Electro-mechanical technicians	19	21	.0	.0	2	9.6	6
		20	25		.0			9
3025	Environmental engineering technicians			.0	1	5	24.4	
3026	Industrial engineering technicians	69	76	.0	0.	7	10.5	22
3027	Mechanical engineering technicians	48	54	.0	.0	6	12.3	16
3029	Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other	91	102	.1	.1	11	12.3	33
3031	Surveying and mapping technicians	65	71	.0	.0	6	9.6	30
0000	Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,316	1,532	.9	.9	216	16.4	531
1000	Life scientists	232	280	.2	.2	48	20.8	103
1010	Agricultural and food scientists	30	34	.0	.0	4	12.8	9
1011	Animal scientists	3	3	.0	.0	0	12.9	1
1012	Food scientists and technologists	11	12	.0	.0	1	10.9	3
1013	Soil and plant scientists	17	19	.0	.0	2	13.9	5
1020	Biological scientists	77	90	.1	.1	13	17.0	37
1021	Biochemists and biophysicists	16	20	.0	.0	3	21.0	8
1022	Microbiologists	15	18	.0	.0	3	17.2	7
1023	Zoologists and wildlife biologists	16	19	.0	.0	2	13.0	7
1029	Biological scientists, all other	29	34	.0	.0	5	17.0	14
1030	Conservation scientists and foresters	32	34	.0	.0	2	6.5	11
1030	Conservation scientists	19	20	.0	.0	1	6.3	7
1031	Foresters	13	14	.0	0.0		6.7	5
1040	Medical scientists	77	103	.1	.0	26	33.6	40
		1	1 .					
1041	Epidemiologists	5	6	.0	.0	1	26.2	2
1042	Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	72	97	.0	.1	25	34.1	37
1099	Life scientists, all other	15	19	.0	.0	3	20.6	6

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Emplo	yment		Cho	ange	Total job openings du
2	004 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nun	nber		cent oution			to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Percent	replacement 2004-141
19–2000	Physical scientists	250	281	.2	.2	30	12.2	94
19-2010	Astronomers and physicists	16	17	.0	.0	1	7.1	6
19–2011	Astronomers	1	1	.0	.0	0	10.4	0
19–2012	Physicists	15	16	.0	.0	1	7.0	6
19–2021	Atmospheric and space scientists	7	9	.0	.0	1 1	16.5	4
19–2030	Chemists and materials scientists	90	96	.1	.1	7	7.3	36
19–2031	Chemists	82	88	.1	1 .1	6	7.3	33
19–2032	Materials scientists	8	8	.0	.0	1	8.0	3
19–2040	Environmental scientists and geoscientists	109	126	.1	.1	17	15.9	37
19–2041	Environmental scientists and specialists, including health	73	86	.1	.1	13	17.1	26
19-2042	Geoscientists, except hydrologists							
	and geographers	28	30	.0	.0	2	8.3	7
19-2043	Hydrologists	8	11	.0	.0	3	31.6	4
19-2099	Physical scientists, all other	29	33	.0	.0	4	14.6	11
19-3000	Social scientists and related occupations	492	580	.3	.4	88	17.9	209
19-3011	Economists	13	13	.0	.0	1	5.6	4
19-3020	Market and survey researchers	212	255	.1	.2	43	20.2	98
19-3021	Market research analysts	190	227	.1	.1	37	19.6	86
19-3022	Survey researchers	22	28	.0	.0	6	25.9	12
19-3030	Psychologists	179	212	.1	.1	33	18.7	72
19-3031	Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	167	199	.1	.1	32	19.1	68
19-3032	Industrial-organizational psychologists	2	3	.0	.0	0	20.4	1
19-3039	Psychologists, all other	10	11	.0	.0	1	9.9	3
19-3041	Sociologists	5	5	.0	.0	0	4.7	2
19-3051	Urban and regional planners	32	37	.0	.0	5	15.2	16
19-3090	Miscellaneous social scientists and related workers	51	57	.0	.0	6	11.8	17
19-3091	Anthropologists and archeologists	5	6	.0	.0	1	17.0	2
19-3092	Geographers	1	1	.0	.0	0	6.8	0
19-3093	Historians	3	3	.0	.0	0	4.3	1
19-3094	Political scientists	5	5	.0	.0	0	7.3	1
19-3099	Social scientists and related workers, all other	38	42	.0	.0	5	12.3	13
19-4000	Life, physical, and social science technicians	342	391	.2	.2	49	14.4	126
19-4011	Agricultural and food science technicians	23	26	.0	.0	3	13.4	7
19-4021	Biological technicians	64	75	.0	.0	11	17.2	22
19-4031	Chemical technicians	62	65	.0	.0	3	4.4	18
19-4041	Geological and petroleum technicians	11	12	.0	.0	1	6.5	3
19-4051	Nuclear technicians	7	8	.0	.0	1	13.7	3
19-4061	Social science research assistants	18	21	.0	.0	3	17.4	7
19–4090 19–4091	Other life, physical, and social science technicians. Environmental science and protection technicians,	157	184	.1	.1	27	17.5	64
	including health	31	36	.0	.0	5	16.3	12
19–4092	Forensic science technicians	10	13	.0	.0	4	36.4	6
19–4093 19–4099	Forest and conservation techniciansLife, physical, and social science technicians,	33	35	.0	.0	2	6.6	10
21–0000	all otherCommunity and social services occupations	83 2,317	100 2,800	.1 1.6	.1 1.7	17 483	20.0 20.8	36 928
21–1000	Counselors, social workers, and other community						1	
	and social service specialists	1,755	2,165	1.2	1.3	410	23.4	749
21–1010 21–1011	CounselorsSubstance abuse and behavioral disorder	601	729	.4	.4	128	21.3	264
	_counselors	76	98	.1	.1	22	28.7	39
21–1012	Educational, vocational, and school counselors	248	285	.2	.2	37	14.8	94
21–1013	Marriage and family therapists	24	30	.0	.0	6	25.4	12
21–1014	Mental health counselors	96	122	.1	.1	26	27.2	48
21–1015	Rehabilitation counselors	131	162	.1	.1	31	23.9	61
21–1019	Counselors, all other	25	31	.0	.0	6	23.1	10
21–1020	Social workers	562	686	.4	.4	124	22.0	221
21–1021	Child, family, and school social workers	272	324	.2	.2	52	19.0	98
21–1022 21–1023	Medical and public health social workers	110	139	.1	.1	29	25.9	48
	workers	116	147	.1	.1	31	26.7	51
21–1029 21–1090	Social workers, all other Miscellaneous community and social service	64	76	.0	.0	12	19.6	24
	specialists	592	751	.4	.5	159	26.8	264
	·		1		I	1	1	1

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment		Cha	nge	Total job openings
200	04 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nur	mber	Pero distrib		Number	Percent	due to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014			replacements 2004–141
21–1091 21–1092	Health educators Probation officers and correctional treatment	49	60	.0	.0	11	22.5	20
21 1002	specialists	93	105	.1	.1	12	12.8	28
21–1093	Social and human service assistants	352	456	.2	.3	104	29.7	166
21–1099	Community and social service specialists,	00	400			0.4	04.0	
21–2000	all other	98 562	129 635	.1 .4	.1	31 73	31.9 12.9	50 178
21–2000	Religious workers Clergy	422	474	.3	.4	52	12.9	139
21–2021	Directors, religious activities and education	90	107	.1	.1	17	18.5	27
21–2099	Religious workers, all other	50	54	.0	.0	4	7.4	13
23-0000	Legal occupations	1,220	1,414	.8	.9	194	15.9	336
23-1000	Lawyers, judges, and related workers	783	897	.5	.5	114	14.6	215
23–1011	Lawyers	735	845	.5	.5	110	15.0	205
23–1020 23–1021	Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers Administrative law judges, adjudicators,	47	52	.0	.0	4	8.9	10
	and hearing officers	16	17	.0	.0	2	10.1	4
23–1022	Arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators	5	6	.0	.0	1	15.5	1
23–1023	Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates	27	28	.0	.0	2	6.9	5
23–2000	Legal support workers	437	517	.3	.3	80	18.2	121
23–2011	Paralegals and legal assistants	224	291	.2	.2	67	29.7 6.1	85 36
23–2090 23–2091	Miscellaneous legal support workers Court reporters	213 18	227 21	.1 .0	.0	13	14.8	5
23–2091	Law clerks	51	55	.0	.0	4	7.7	9
23–2093	Title examiners, abstractors, and searchers	61	62	.0	.0	1 1	.9	7
23–2099	Legal support workers, all other	83	89	.1	.1	6	7.1	15
25-0000	Education, training, and library occupations	8,698	10,438	6.0	6.3	1,740	20.0	3,558
25-1000	Postsecondary teachers	1,628	2,153	1.1	1.3	524	32.2	892
25–2000	Primary, secondary, and special education teachers	4,270	5,051	2.9	3.1	781	18.3	1,739
25–2010	Preschool and kindergarten teachers	601	782	.4	.5	181	30.1	252
25–2011	Preschool teachers, except special education	431	573	.3	.3	143	33.1	194
25–2012 25–2020	Kindergarten teachers, except special education Elementary and middle school teachers	171 2,102	209 2,453	.1 1.4	1.5	38 351	22.4 16.7	59 815
25–2021	Elementary school teachers, except special education	1,457	1,722	1.4	1.0	265	18.2	587
25–2022	Middle school teachers, except special and	,	,					
25–2023	vocational education Vocational education teachers, middle school	628 17	714 16	.4 .0	.4	86 0	13.7 –.9	225 4
25–2023 25–2030	Secondary school teachers	1,126	1,283	.8	.8	157	9 14.0	474
25–2031	Secondary school teachers, except special and	,						
	vocational education	1,024	1,172	.7	.7	148	14.4	436
25–2032 25–2040	Vocational education teachers, secondary school .	101	110 534	.1	.1	9 92	9.1	38
25–2040 25–2041	Special education teachers	441	534	.3	.3	92	20.9	197
20 2071	kindergarten, and elementary school	205	253	.1	.2	48	23.3	97
25-2042	Special education teachers, middle school	98	118	.1	.1	19	19.9	43
25-2043	Special education teachers, secondary school	138	163	.1	.1	25	17.9	58
25-3000	Other teachers and instructors	977	1,150	.7	.7	173	17.7	293
25–3011	Adult literacy, remedial education, and GED teachers							
	and instructors	98	113	.1	.1	15	15.6	27
25-3021	Self-enrichment education teachers	253	317	.2	.2	64	25.3	95
25–3099 25–4000	Teachers and instructors, all otherLibrarians, curators, and archivists	626 308	720 336	.4 .2	.4	93 28	14.9 9.1	170 117
25–4000 25–4010	Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	308 27	330	.0	.2	4	14.5	117
25–4010 25–4011	Archivists	6	7	.0	.0	1	13.4	2
25–4012	Curators	10	12	.0	.0	2	15.7	4
25–4013	Museum technicians and conservators	10	12	.0	.0	1	14.1	4
25-4021	Librarians	159	167	.1	.1	8	4.9	46
25-4031	Library technicians	122	138	.1	.1	16	13.4	61
25–9000	Other education, training, and library occupations	1,515	1,748	1.0	1.1	233	15.4	517
25-9011	Audio-visual collections specialists	9	11	.0	.0	2	18.6	3

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

[Numbers in thousands]

			Employ	ment		Cha	nge 	Total job openings due
200	4 National Employment Matrix code and title	Num	ber		cent bution	Number	Percent	to growth and net replacemen
		2004	2014	2004	2014			2004–141
25–9021	Farm and home management advisors	16	17	.0	.0	1	7.7	4
25-9031	Instructional coordinators	117	149	.1	.1	32	27.5	50
25-9041	Teacher assistants	1,296	1,478	.9	.9	183	14.1	433
25-9099	Education, training, and library workers, all other	77	92	.1	.1	16	20.5	27
27-0000	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media							
	occupations	2,515	2,890	1.7	1.8	375	14.9	851
27–1000	Art and design occupations	780	880	.5	.5	100	12.8	221
27–1010	Artists and related workers	208	234	.1	.1	26	12.4	71
27–1011	Art directors	71	79	.0	.0	8	11.5	24
7-1012	Craft artists	6	7	.0	.0	1	10.6	2
27–1013	Fine artists, including painters, sculptors,							
	and illustrators	29	32	.0	.0	3	10.2	9
27–1014	Multi-media artists and animators	94	107	.1	.1	13	14.1	34
7-1019	Artists and related workers, all other	9	9	.0	.0	1	10.0	2
27–1020	Designers	572	645	.4	.4	74	12.9	151
27–1021	Commercial and industrial designers	49	55	.0	.0	5	10.8	12
27–1021	Fashion designers	17	18	.0	.0	1	8.4	4
27-1022	Floral designers	98	108	.1	.1	10	10.3	23
27–1023	Graphic designers	228	263	.2	.2	35	15.2	65
27-1024	Interior designers	65	75	.0	.0	10	15.5	19
27–1023	Merchandise displayers and window trimmers	86	95	.1	1.1	9	10.3	20
27–1027	Set and exhibit designers	13	14	.0	.0	1	9.3	3
27–1029	Designers, all other	16	18	.0	.0	2	13.6	5
27–2000	Entertainers and performers, sports and related		.0			_		
	occupations	732	856	.5	.5	124	16.9	271
27–2010	Actors, producers, and directors	157	182	.1	.1	26	16.4	47
27–2011	Actors	74	85	.1	.1	12	16.1	21
27-2012	Producers and directors	83	97	.1	.1	14	16.6	26
27-2020	Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	212	255	.1	.2	43	20.4	84
27-2021	Athletes and sports competitors	17	21	.0	.0	4	21.1	7
27–2022	Coaches and scouts	178	215	.1	.1	36	20.4	71
27–2023	Umpires, referees, and other sports officials	16	19	.0	.0	3	19.0	6
27–2030	Dancers and choreographers	38	45	.0	.0	6	16.8	30
27–2031	Dancers	19	22	.0	.0	3	16.8	15
27–2032	Choreographers	19	22	.0	.0	3	16.8	15
27–2040 27–2041	Musicians, singers, and related workers	249	282	.2 .0	.2	33	13.2	85 19
27-2041	Musicians and composers	60 189	66 216	.0	.1	26	10.4 14.0	66
27–2042 27–2099	Musicians and singers Entertainers and performers, sports and related	109	210		. '	20	14.0	00
1-2099	workers, all other	76	92	.1	.1	16	21.0	25
27–3000	Media and communication occupations	710	821	.5	.5	111	15.6	253
27–3010	Announcers	69	66	.0	.0	-3	-4.8	18
27–3011	Radio and television announcers	57	54	.0	.0	-4	-6.5	15
7-3012	Public address system and other announcers	12	12	.0	.0	Ó	3.8	3
27–3020	News analysts, reporters, and correspondents	64	67	.0	.0	3	4.8	19
7-3021	Broadcast news analysts	8	8	.0	.0	0	4.3	2
7-3022	Reporters and correspondents	56	59	.0	.0	3	4.9	16
27-3031	Public relations specialists	188	231	.1	.1	43	22.9	70
7-3040	Writers and editors	320	376	.2	.2	56	17.4	125
27–3041	Editors	127	146	.1	.1	19	14.8	50
7–3042	Technical writers	50	62	.0	.0	12	23.2	26
7-3043	Writers and authors	142	167	.1	.1	25	17.7	50
7–3090	Miscellaneous media and communication workers	70	82	.0	.1	12	17.5	21
7–3091	Interpreters and translators	31	37	.0	.0	6	19.9	10
27–3099	Media and communication workers, all other	39	46	.0	.0	6	15.7	11
27–4000	Media and communication equipment occupations	293	334	.2	.2	41	14.0	105
27–4010	Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	95	109	.1	.1	14	14.5	37
27–4011	Audio and video equipment technicians	46	55	.0	.0	8	18.1	20
7–4011 7–4012	Broadcast technicians	34	37	.0	.0	3	9.8	12
				1				
7–4013	Radio operators	2	2	.0	.0	0	-12.9	0

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APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

[Numbers in thousands]

			Emplo	yment		Cho	ange	Total job openings
	2004 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nur	nber	Pero distrik	ent oution	Number	Percent	due to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	reiceili	replacements 2004–141
27–4014	Sound engineering technicians	13	16	.0	.0	2	18.4	6
27–4021	Photographers	129	145	.1	.1	16	12.3	42
27–4030	Television, video, and motion picture camera	.20	0				12.0	
	operators and editors	49	56	.0	.0	8	16.0	18
27-4031	Camera operators, television, video, and motion	.0						
	picture	28	32	.0	.0	4	14.2	10
27-4032	Film and video editors	20	24	.0	.0	4	18.6	8
27–4099	Media and communication equipment workers, all other	19	23	.0	.0	3	17.0	7
29-0000	Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	6,805	8,561	4.7	5.2	1,756	25.8	3,047
29–1000	Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	4,190	5,330	2.9	3.2	1,140	27.2	1,960
29–1011	Chiropractors	53	64	.0	.0	12	22.4	22
29–1020	Dentists	150	171	.1	.1	20	13.5	46
29–1021	Dentists, general	128	145	.1	.1	17	13.5	39
29–1022	Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	6	7	.0	.0	1 1	16.2	2
29–1023	Orthodontists	10	11	.0	.0	1	12.8	3
29–1024	Prosthodontists	1	1	.0	.0	0	13.6	0
29-1024	Dentists, all other specialists	5	6	.0	.0	1	12.2	1
29–1029	Dietitians and nutritionists	50	59	.0	.0	9	18.3	22
29–1031 29–1041			40			7		16
29-1041 29-1051	Optometrists	34		.0	.0		19.7	_
	Pharmacists	230	287	.2	.2	57	24.6	101
29–1060	Physicians and surgeons	567	702	.4	.4	136	24.0	212
29–1071	Physician assistants	62	93	.0	.1	31	49.6	40
29–1081	Podiatrists	10	12	.0	.0	2	16.2	4
29–1111	Registered nurses	2,394	3,096	1.6	1.9	703	29.4	1,203
29–1120	Therapists	509	647	.3	.4	138	27.1	237
29–1121	Audiologists	10	11	.0	.0	1	9.1	3
29–1122	Occupational therapists	92	123	.1	.1	31	33.6	43
29–1123	Physical therapists	155	211	.1	.1	57	36.7	72
29–1124	Radiation therapists	15	19	.0	.0	4	26.3	7
29–1125	Recreational therapists	24	25	.0	.0	1	5.7	7
29–1126	Respiratory therapists	94	120	.1	.1	27	28.4	57
29–1127	Speech-language pathologists	96	110	.1	.1	14	14.6	38
29–1129	Therapists, all other	24	28	.0	.0	4	15.0	9
29–1131	Veterinarians	61	71	.0	.0	11	17.4	25
29–1199	Health diagnosing and treating practitioners,							
	all other	72	88	.0	.1	16	22.5	32
29–2000	Health technologists and technicians	2,494	3,086	1.7	1.9	592	23.7	1,038
29–2010	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	302	371	.2	.2	69	22.7	150
29–2011	Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	156	188	.1	.1	32	20.5	74
29–2012	Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	147	183	.1	.1	37	25.0	76
29–2021	Dental hygienists	158	226	.1	.1	68	43.3	82
29–2030	Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	287	363	.2	.2	75	26.3	129
29–2031	Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	45	60	.0	.0	15	32.6	23
29–2032	Diagnostic medical sonographers	42	57	.0	.0	15	34.8	23
29–2033	Nuclear medicine technologists	18	22	.0	.0	4	21.5	7
29–2034	Radiologic technologists and technicians	182	224	.1	.1	42	23.2	76
29–2041	Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	192	244	.1	.1	52	27.3	74
29–2050	Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	514	641	.4	.4	127	24.8	194
29-2051	Dietetic technicians	25	30	.0	.0	5	19.1	8
29-2052	Pharmacy technicians	258	332	.2	.2	74	28.6	107
29-2053	Psychiatric technicians	61	63	.0	.0	2	3.2	10
29-2054	Respiratory therapy technicians	25	26	.0	.0	1	3.3	4
29-2055	Surgical technologists	84	109	.1	.1	25	29.5	36
29–2056	Veterinary technologists and technicians	60	81	.0	.0	21	35.3	29
29–2061	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	726	850	.5	.5	124	17.1	282
29–2071	Medical records and health information technicians	159	205	.1	.1	46	28.9	69
29–2081	Opticians, dispensing	66	75	.0	.0	9	13.6	21

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment		Cho	inge	Total job
20	004 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nui	mber		cent oution	Number	Percent	to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	reicein	replacements 2004–14 ¹
29–2090	Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians	91	112	.1	.1	21	22.5	37
29-2091	Orthotists and prosthetists	6	7	.0	.0	1	18.0	2
29-2099	Healthcare technologists and technicians,							
	all other	85	104	.1	.1	19	22.9	35
29-9000	Other healthcare practitioner and technical							
	occupations	121	145	.1	.1	24	20.1	49
29-9010	Occupational health and safety specialists							
	and technicians	51	58	.0	.0	7	13.5	18
29-9011	Occupational health and safety specialists	40	45	.0	.0	5	12.4	14
29-9012	Occupational health and safety technicians	12	14	.0	.0	2	17.1	5
29-9090	Miscellaneous health practitioner and technical							
	workers	70	87	.0	.1	17	25.0	31
29-9091	Athletic trainers	15	19	.0	.0	4	29.3	8
29-9099	Healthcare practitioner and technical workers,							
	all other	55	68	.0	.0	13	23.8	23
31-3900	Service occupations ⁴	27,673	32,930	19.0	20.0	5,257	19.0	13,210
31-0000	Healthcare support occupations	3,492	4,656	2.4	2.8	1,164	33.3	1,717
31-1000	Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	2,139	2,815	1.5	1.7	676	31.6	956
31-1011	Home health aides	624	974	.4	.6	350	56.0	431
31-1012	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,455	1,781	1.0	1.1	325	22.3	516
31–1013	Psychiatric aides	59	61	.0	.0	1	2.3	9
31-2000	Occupational and physical therapist assistants							
	and aides	128	178	.1	.1	49	38.5	70
31–2010	Occupational therapist assistants and aides	27	35	.0	.0	9	32.5	12
31-2011	Occupational therapist assistants	21	29	.0	.0	7	34.1	10
31–2012	Occupational therapist aides	5	7	.0	.0	1	26.3	2
31–2020	Physical therapist assistants and aides	101	142	.1	.1	41	40.1	58
31–2021	Physical therapist assistants	59	85	.0	.1	26	44.2	36
31–2022	Physical therapist aides	43	57	.0	.0	15	34.4	22
31–9000	Other healthcare support occupations	1,225	1,664	.8	1.0	438	35.8	691
31–9011	Massage therapists	97	120	.1	.1	23	23.6	42
31–9090	Miscellaneous healthcare support occupations	1,129	1,544	.8	.9	415	36.8	650
31–9091	Dental assistants	267	382	.2	.2	114	42.7	189
31–9092	Medical assistants	387	589	.3	.4	202	52.1	273
31–9093	Medical equipment preparers	43	51	.0	.0	9	20.0	16
31–9094	Medical transcriptionists	105	129	.1	.1	24	23.3	44
31–9095	Pharmacy aides	50	59	.0	.0	9	17.4	18
31–9096	Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal							
	caretakers	74	90	.1	.1	16	21.0	29
31–9099	Healthcare support workers, all other	202	244	.1	.1	42	20.9	80
33-0000	Protective service occupations	3,138	3,578	2.2	2.2	440	14.0	1,329
33–1000	First-line supervisors/managers, protective service	242	070	_	_	25	115	115
33–1010	Workers	243	278	.2	.2	35	14.5	115
33-1010	First-line supervisors/managers, law enforcement	138	157	4	1	19	13.8	63
33–1011	Workers	130	157	.1	.1	19	13.0	03
33-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers	38	41	.0	.0	4	9.4	15
33–1012	First-line supervisors/managers of police	36	41	.0	.0	4	3.4	13
33-1012	and detectives	100	115	.1	.1	16	15.5	48
33–1021	First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting	100	113	. '		10	15.5	40
33-1021	and prevention workers	56	68	.0	.0	12	21.1	35
33–1099	First-line supervisors/managers, protective service	30	00	.0	.0	12	41.1	35
33 1000	workers, all other	50	54	.0	.0	4	8.7	17
33–2000	Fire fighting and prevention workers	297	365	.2	.2	68	22.9	155
33–2000	Fire fighters	282	351	.2	.2	69	24.3	150
33–2011	Fire inspectors	15	14	.0	.0	-1	-5.2	4
33–2020	Fire inspectors and investigators	13	12	.0	.0	-i -1	-5.2 -5.5	4
33–2021	Forest fire inspectors and prevention specialists	2	2	.0	.0	0	-3.1	0
33–3000	Law enforcement workers	1,199	1,347	.8	.8	148	12.3	435
-5 5500		.,	.,0.,	ا ۰۰	.0	1		1 100

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Emplo	yment		Change		Total job openings due
2004	4 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nun	nber	Pero distrib		Number	Percent	to growth and net replacements
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	reicein	2004–141
33–3010	Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	447	478	.3	.3	31	7.0	124
33–3011	Bailiffs	18	20	.0	.0	2	13.2	6
33–3012	Correctional officers and jailers	429	458	.3	.3	29	6.7	118
33–3021	Detectives and criminal investigators	91	106	.1	.1	15	16.3	39
33–3031	Fish and game wardens	7	8	.0	.0	1	10.5	3
33–3041	Parking enforcement workers	11	12	.0	.0	2	15.1	4
33–3050	Police officers	644	743	.4	.5	100	15.5	266
33–3051	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	639	738	.4	.4	99	15.5	265
33–3052	Transit and railroad police	5	5	.0	.0	0	9.2	1
33–9000	Other protective service workers	1,399	1,588	1.0	1.0	189	13.5	624
33–9011	Animal control workers	15	17	.0	.0	2	14.4	13
33–9021	Private detectives and investigators	43	50	.0	.0	8	17.7	17
33–9030	Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	1,025	1,155	.7	.7	130	12.7	353
33–9031	Gaming surveillance officers and gaming							
	investigators	9	11	.0	.0	2	24.5	4
33–9032	Security guards	1,016	1,144	.7	.7	128	12.6	349
33–9090	Miscellaneous protective service workers	316	366	.2	.2	50	15.8	242
33–9091	Crossing guards	71	86	.0	.1	14	19.7	37
33–9092	Lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational		40=					400
	_protective service workers	113	137	.1	.1	23	20.4	102
33–9099	Protective service workers, all other	131	144	1	1	_13	9.6	103
5-0000	Food preparation and serving related occupations	10,739	12,453	7.4	7.6	1,714	16.0	5,981
35–1000	Supervisors, food preparation and serving workers	898	1,047	.6	.6	149	16.6	370
5–1011	Chefs and head cooks	125	146	.1	.1	21	16.7	58
5–1012	First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation							
	and serving workers	773	901	.5	.5	129	16.6	312
35–2000	Cooks and food preparation workers	3,011	3,459	2.1	2.1	448	14.9	1,419
35–2010	Cooks	2,122	2,395	1.5	1.5	272	12.8	930
35–2011	Cooks, fast food	662	771	.5	.5	109	16.4	314
35–2012	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	424	430	.3	.3	6	1.4	137
35–2013	Cooks, private household	9	9	.0	.0	-1	-5.6	3
35–2014	Cooks, restaurant	783	914	.5	.6	130	16.6	373
35–2015	Cooks, short order	230	257	.2	.2	27	11.8	98
35–2019	Cooks, all other	13	14	.0	.0	1	5.7	5
35–2021	Food preparation workers	889	1,064	.6	.6	175	19.7	490
35–3000	Food and beverage serving workers	5,530	6,440	3.8	3.9	911	16.5	3,555
35–3011	Bartenders	474	545	.3	.3	70	14.8	258
35–3020	Fast food and counter workers	2,614	3,062	1.8	1.9	448	17.1	1,683
35–3021	Combined food preparation and serving workers,							
	including fast food	2,150	2,516	1.5	1.5	367	17.1	1,298
35–3022	Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession,							
	and coffee shop	465	546	.3	.3	81	17.5	385
35–3031	Waiters and waitresses	2,252	2,627	1.5	1.6	376	16.7	1,534
35–3041	Food servers, nonrestaurant	189	206	.1	.1	17	8.8	80
35–9000	Other food preparation and serving related workers	1,301	1,507	.9	.9	206	15.9	636
35–9011	Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender							
	helpers	401	464	.3	.3	62	15.6	197
35–9021	Dishwashers	507	587	.3	.4	80	15.8	251
35–9031	Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge,							
	and coffee shop	328	381	.2	.2	53	16.3	157
35–9099	Food preparation and serving related workers,			_	_			
	all other	64	75	.0	.0	11	16.7	31
37–0000	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance							
	occupations	5,582	6,530	3.8	4.0	948	17.0	2,062
37–1000	Supervisors, building and grounds cleaning and			_			40-	,
7 4044	maintenance workers	420	497	.3	.3	78	18.5	150
37–1011	First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping	000	004	_	_	45	40.0	404
7 4040	and janitorial workers	236	281	.2	.2	45	19.0	101
37–1012	First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping,						4= 0	
	lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	184	217	.1	.1	33	17.8	50
37–2000	Building cleaning and pest control workers	3,879	4,500	2.7	2.7	620	16.0	1,383
37–2010	Building cleaning workers	3,811	4,418	2.6	2.7	608	16.0	1,360
37–2011	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and							
	housekeeping cleaners	2,374	2,813	1.6	1.7	440	18.5	890

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment		Cho	ange	Total job openings du
200	04 National Employment Matrix code and title	Num	ber	_	rcent ibution	Number	Percent	to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	reiceili	replacements 2004-141
37–2012	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,422	1,587	1.0	1.0	165	11.6	464
37–2019	Building cleaning workers, all other	15	18	.0	.0	3	19.8	6
37–2021	Pest control workers	68	81	.0	.0	13	18.4	23
37–3000	Grounds maintenance workers	1,283	1,533	.9	.9	250	19.4	529
37–3010	Grounds maintenance workers	1,283	1,533	.9	.9	250	19.4	529
37–3010 37–3011	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	1,203	1,407	.8	.9	230	19.5	486
37–3012	Pesticide handlers, sprayers, and applicators,	1,177	1,407	.0		250	10.0	400
	vegetation	30	34	.0	.0	5	16.6	11
37–3013	Tree trimmers and pruners	55	64	.0	.0	9	16.5	21
37–3019	Grounds maintenance workers, all other	21	27	.0	.0	6	26.3	10
39–0000	Personal care and service occupations	4,721	5,713	3.2	3.5	991	21.0	2,121
39–1000	Supervisors, personal care and service workers	267	316	.2	.2	49	18.4	114
39–1010	First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	61	72	.0	.0	11	18.8	24
39–1011	Gaming supervisors	38	44	.0	.0	6	16.3	14
39–1012	Slot key persons	23	28	.0	.0	5	23.0	10
39–1021	First-line supervisors/managers of personal service	20		.0	.0		_0.0	
-5 .52.	workers	206	244	.1	.1	38	18.3	89
39-2000	Animal care and service workers	172	214	.1	.1	42	24.3	83
39–2000	Animal trainers	44	53	.0	.0	9	20.3	18
39–2011	Nonfarm animal caretakers	128	161	.0	.1	33	25.6	65
39–3000	Entertainment attendants and related workers	558	682	.4	.4	125	22.4	324
39–3000	Gaming services workers	116	147	.1	.1	31	26.6	67
39–3010			106	.1			28.0	49
	Gaming dealers	83			.1	23		
39–3012	Gaming and sports book writers and runners	18	22	.0	.0	4	22.1	10
39–3019	Gaming service workers, all other	15	19	.0	.0	4	24.2	8
39–3021	Motion picture projectionists	12	11	.0	.0	-1	-9.9	6
39–3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	112	124	.1	.1	12	10.6	76
39–3090	Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related	040	404				00.0	475
	workers	318	401	.2	.2	83	26.2	175
39–3091	Amusement and recreation attendants	252	322	.2	.2	70	28.0	143
39–3092	Costume attendants	4	4	.0	.0	1	23.4	2
39–3093	Locker room, coatroom, and dressing room attendants	25	29	.0	.0	4	17.3	11
39–3099	Entertainment attendants and related workers, all							
	other	38	45	.0	.0	8	20.0	19
39–4000	Funeral service workers	38	46	.0	.0	8	19.7	16
39–4011	Embalmers	9	10	.0	.0	1	15.6	3
39–4021	Funeral attendants	30	36	.0	.0	6	20.8	12
39–5000	Personal appearance workers	790	915	.5	.6	126	15.9	283
39–5010	Barbers and cosmetologists	670	773	.5	.5	103	15.4	237
39–5011	Barbers	60	65	.0	.0	5	8.2	22
39–5012	Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	610	708	.4	.4	98	16.1	215
39–5090	Miscellaneous personal appearance workers	120	142	.1	.1	23	18.9	46
39-5091	Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	2	2	.0	.0	0	13.2	1
39-5092	Manicurists and pedicurists	60	73	.0	.0	13	21.0	24
39-5093	Shampooers	27	31	.0	.0	4	13.1	9
39-5094	Skin care specialists	30	37	.0	.0	6	20.4	12
39-6000	Transportation, tourism, and lodging attendants	248	287	.2	.2	39	15.6	87
39-6010	Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	75	85	.1	.1	11	14.4	30
39-6011	Baggage porters and bellhops	57	65	.0	.0	8	14.0	23
39-6012	Concierges	18	21	.0	.0	3	16.0	8
39–6020	Tour and travel guides	44	51	.0	.0	7	15.7	18
39–6021	Tour guides and escorts	38	44	.0	.0	6	16.6	16
39–6022	Travel guides	6	6	.0	.0	1	9.6	2
39–6030	Transportation attendants	130	151	.1	.1	21	16.2	38
39–6031	Flight attendants	102	119	.1	1 .1	17	16.3	30
39–6032	Transportation attendants, except flight	102	'''	''	''	''	.0.5	
33 3302	attendants and baggage porters	28	32	.0	.0	4	15.9	8
39–9000	Other personal care and service workers	2,648	3,252	1.8	2.0	604	22.8	1,215
39-9000	Child care workers	,		l .	1	1		
		1,280	1,456	.9	.9	176	13.8	525
39–9021	Personal and home care aides	701	988	.5	.6	287	41.0	400
39–9030	Recreation and fitness workers	514	623	.4	.4	109	21.2	227
39–9031	Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors	205	260	.1	.2	55	27.1	102
39–9032	Recreation workers	310	363	.2	.2	54	17.3	125
39-9041	Residential advisors	56	72	.0	.0	16	28.9	28

Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014 APPENDIX:

			Emplo	yment		Cho	ange	Total job openings due
200	4 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nu	mber	Per distrib	cent ution	Niverbore	Davaant	to growth and net replacement
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Percent	2004–141
39–9099	Personal care and service workers, all other	96	112	.1	.1	15	15.9	36
41–0000	Sales and related occupations	15,330	16,806	10.5	10.2	1,476	9.6	6,491
41–1000	Supervisors, sales workers	2,183	2,256	1.5	1.4	74	3.4	471
41–1011	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales		2,200				0	
	workers	1,667	1,731	1.1	1.1	64	3.8	363
41–1012	First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales	1,007	1,701		1	04	0.0	300
	workers	516	526	.4	.3	10	1.9	107
11-2000	Retail sales workers	8,445	9,382	5.8	5.7	937	11.1	4,444
11–2010	Cashiers	3,499	3,612	2.4	2.2	113	3.2	1,815
11–2010	Cashiers, except gaming	3,470	3,578	2.4	2.2	108	3.1	1,796
1–2011		29	3,376	.0	.0	5	18.5	1,796
	Gaming change persons and booth cashiers							
11–2020	Counter and rental clerks and parts salespersons	690	778	.5	.5	88	12.8	345
1–2021	Counter and rental clerks	451	555	.3	.3	104	23.1	277
1–2022	Parts salespersons	239	223	.2	1	-16	-6.6	68
1–2031	Retail salespersons	4,256	4,992	2.9	3.0	736	17.3	2,283
1–3000	Sales representatives, services	1,318	1,467	.9	.9	149	11.3	408
1–3011	Advertising sales agents	154	180	.1	.1	25	16.3	55
1-3021	Insurance sales agents	400	426	.3	.3	26	6.6	122
1-3031	Securities, commodities, and financial services							
	sales agents	281	313	.2	.2	32	11.5	64
1-3041	Travel agents	103	96	.1	.1	-6	-6.1	23
1-3099	Sales representatives, services, all other	380	452	.3	.3	71	18.7	144
1-4000	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1,851	2,095	1.3	1.3	244	13.2	730
11–4011	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,,,,,					
	technical and scientific products	397	454	.3	.3	57	14.4	161
41–4012	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing,	001	.01	.0	.0	0,		101
11 1012	except technical and scientific products	1,454	1,641	1.0	1.0	187	12.9	569
11-9000	Other sales and related workers	1,533	1,606	1.1	1.0	72	4.7	439
41–9000 41–9010	Models, demonstrators, and product promoters	120	1,000	.1	.1	20	16.5	47
41–9010 41–9011								46
	Demonstrators and product promoters	118	138	.1	.1	19	16.5	
11–9012	Models	2	3	.0	.0	0	15.7	1
11-9020	Real estate brokers and sales agents	460	520	.3	.3	60	13.0	151
41–9021	Real estate brokers	111	120	.1	.1	9	7.8	31
11–9022	Real estate sales agents	348	400	.2	.2	51	14.7	120
11–9031	Sales engineers	74	84	.1		10	14.0	32
41–9041	Telemarketers	415	373	.3	.2	-42	-10.0	68
41–9090	Miscellaneous sales and related workers	465	489	.3	.3	24	5.1	141
11–9091	Door-to-door sales workers, news and street							
	vendors, and related workers	239	221	.2	.1	-18	-7.4	56
11–9099	Sales and related workers, all other	226	267	.2	.2	42	18.4	85
13-0000	Office and administrative support occupations	23,907	25,287	16.4	15.4	1,380	5.8	7,455
13–1000	Supervisors, office and administrative support workers.	1,482	1,602	1.0	1.0	120	8.1	438
3-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of office and							
	administrative support workers	1,482	1,602	1.0	1.0	120	8.1	438
3-2000	Communications equipment operators	256	223	.2	.1	-33	-12.9	66
3-2011	Switchboard operators, including answering service	213	195	.1	.1	-19	-8.8	55
3-2021	Telephone operators	39	25	.0	.0	-14	-35.7	10
3-2099	Communications equipment operators, all other	4	4	.0	.0	0	-10.8	1
3-3000	Financial clerks	3,891	4,203	2.7	2.6	312	8.0	1,232
3–3011	Bill and account collectors	456	554	.3	.3	98	21.4	184
3-3011	Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	523	541	.4	.3	18	3.4	107
3-3021	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	2,046	2,166	1.4	1.3	120	5.9	503
		1 '						
13-3041	Gaming cage workers	20	23	.0	.0	3	17.0	13
13–3051	Payroll and timekeeping clerks	214	251	.1	.2	37	17.3	94
13–3061	Procurement clerks	74	72	.1	.0	-2	-2.7	19
13–3071	Tellers	558	596	.4	.4	38	6.8	313
43-4000	Information and record clerks	5,554	6,212	3.8	3.8	657	11.8	2,045
13-4011	Brokerage clerks	75	81	.1	.0	6	7.5	16

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Emplo	yment		Cho	inge	Total job openings
200	04 National Employment Matrix code and title	Num	ber	Pero distrib		- Number	Percent	due to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014			replacements 2004–14 ¹
43–4021	Correspondence clerks	23	21	.0	.0	-2	-6.9	7
43-4031	Court, municipal, and license clerks	110	131	.1	.1	21	18.6	45
43-4041	Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	67	39	.0	.0	-27	-41.2	13
43-4051	Customer service representatives	2,063	2,534	1.4	1.5	471	22.8	778
43-4061	Eligibility interviewers, government programs	98	88	.1	.1	-9	-9.4	26
43-4071	File clerks	255	163	.2	.1	-93	-36.3	76
43-4081	Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	195	229	.1	.1	34	17.2	121
43–4111	Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	199	251	.1	.2	52	26.0	103
43–4121	Library assistants, clerical	109	122	.1	.1	14	12.5	58
43–4131	Loan interviewers and clerks	218	217	.1	.1	-1	6	30
43–4141	New accounts clerks	98	99	.1	.1	2	1.7	26
43–4151	Order clerks	293	230	.2	.1	-63	-21.4	66
43–4161	Human resources assistants, except payroll and	233	250	.2		-03	-21.4	00
10 1101	timekeeping	172	200	.1	.1	29	16.7	66
43–4171	Receptionists and information clerks	1,133	1,379	.8	.8	246	21.7	524
43–4181	Reservation and transportation ticket agents and	,	,					
	travel clerks	163	167	.1	.1	4	2.4	46
43–4199	Information and record clerks, all other	285	260	.2	.2	-24	-8.6	45
43–5000	Material recording, scheduling, dispatching,							
	and distributing occupations	3,849	3,761	2.6	2.3	-88	-2.3	1,204
43–5011	Cargo and freight agents	70	67	.0	.0	-4	-5.6	16
43–5021	Couriers and messengers	147	134	.1	.1	-13	-8.6	34
43–5030	Dispatchers	266	291	.2	.2	25	9.4	82
43–5031	Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	95	111	.1	.1	15	15.9	36
43–5032	Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	171	181	.1	.1	10	5.7	46
43-5041	Meter readers, utilities	50	27	.0	.0	-22	-44.9	16
43-5050	Postal service workers	619	619	.4	.4	0	.0	180
43-5051	Postal service clerks	75	75	.1	.0	0	.0	20
43-5052	Postal service mail carriers	335	335	.2	.2	0	.0	105
43–5053	Postal service mail sorters, processors,							
	and processing machine operators	209	209	.1	.1	0	.0	55
43–5061	Production, planning, and expediting clerks	292	315	.2	.2	23	7.7	93
43–5071	Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	751	779	.5	.5	28	3.7	182
43–5081	Stock clerks and order fillers	1,566	1,451	1.1	.9	-115	-7.3	579
43–5111	Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers,							
	recordkeeping	88	78	.1	.0	-10	-11.3	22
43–6000	Secretaries and administrative assistants	4,126	4,382	2.8	2.7	255	6.2	1,093
43–6011	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	1,547	1,739	1.1	1.1	192	12.4	488
43–6012	Legal secretaries	272	319	.2	.2	47	17.4	99
43–6013	Medical secretaries	373	436	.3	.3	63	17.0	135
43-6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	1,934	1,887	1.3	1.1	-48	-2.5	370
43-9000	Other office and administrative support workers	4,748	4,905	3.3	3.0	157	3.3	1,378
43-9011	Computer operators	149	101	.1	.1	-49	-32.6	32
43-9020	Data entry and information processing workers	525	493	.4	.3	-32	-6.1	121
43-9021	Data entry keyers	330	328	.2	.2	-2	7	78
43-9022	Word processors and typists	194	165	.1	.1	-30	-15.3	43
43-9031	Desktop publishers	34	41	.0	.0	8	23.2	15
43-9041	Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	251	262	.2	.2	11	4.5	52
43–9051	Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except							48
43–9061	postal service	160	101 3,401	.1 2.2	2.1	-59 263	-37.1	958
43–9061 43–9071	Office clerks, general	3,138			1	-203 -22	8.4 -21.9	25
	Office machine operators, except computer	100	78	.1	.0			
43–9081	Proofreaders and copy markers	23	24	.0	.0	0	1.7	5
43–9111	Statistical assistants	19	20	.0	.0	1	5.7	4
43–9199	Office and administrative support workers, all other.	349	384	.2	.2	35	10.0	117
45–0000	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,026	1,013	.7	.6	-13	-1.3	286
45–1000	Supervisors, farming, fishing, and forestry workers	61	63	.0	.0	2	3.6	14
45–2000	Agricultural workers	834	824	.6	.5	-10	-1.2	240

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment		Cho	ange	Total job openings due to
200	04 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nur	nber		cent oution	Number	Percent	growth and net replacements
		2004	2014	2004	2014			2004–141
45-2011	Agricultural inspectors	14	15	.0	.0	1	6.8	4
45-2021	Animal breeders	12	12	.0	.0	1	5.6	3
45-2041	Graders and sorters, agricultural products	45	49	.0	.0	4	7.9	16
45-2090	Miscellaneous agricultural workers	764	749	.5	.5	-15	-2.0	217
45–2091	Agricultural equipment operators	60	60	.0	.0	0	1	17
45–2092	Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery,	00		.0				''
40 Z00Z	and greenhouse	611	595	.4	.4	-16	-2.7	173
45-2093	Farmworkers, farm and ranch animals	79	80	.1	.0	1	.9	23
45-2099	Agricultural workers, all other	14		.0	_	1 1	4.3	4
	,		15	1	.0			
45–3000	Fishing and hunting workers	39	33	.0	.0	-7	-16.6	12
45–3011	Fishers and related fishing workers	38	32	.0	.0	-7	-17.2	11
45–3021	Hunters and trappers	1	1	.0	.0	0	5.2	1
45–4000	Forest, conservation, and logging workers	92	93	.1	.1	1	1.6	21
45-4011	Forest and conservation workers	17	18	.0	.0	1	6.0	5
45-4020	Logging workers	75	75	.1	.0	0	.6	16
45-4021	Fallers	15	14	.0	.0	-1	-5.7	3
45-4022	Logging equipment operators	43	45	.0	.0	1	3.4	9
45-4023	Log graders and scalers	9	9	.0	.0	0	1.7	2
45–4029	Logging workers, all other	7	7	.0	.0	0	-4.2	2
47-0000	Construction and extraction occupations	7,738	8,669	5.3	5.3	931	12.0	2,459
47-1000	·	,		1	1			1 '
	Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	750	832	.5	.5	82	10.9	209
47–1011	First-line supervisors/managers of construction			_	_			
	trades and extraction workers	750	832	.5	.5	82	10.9	209
47–2000	Construction trades and related workers	5,929	6,627	4.1	4.0	699	11.8	1,785
47-2011	Boilermakers	19	20	.0	.0	2	8.7	8
47-2020	Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	177	198	.1	.1	21	12.1	48
47-2021	Brickmasons and blockmasons	155	174	.1	.1	19	12.0	42
47-2022	Stonemasons	22	25	.0	.0	3	13.0	6
47-2031	Carpenters	1,349	1,535	.9	.9	186	13.8	405
47–2040	Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	184	209	.1	.1	25	13.4	53
47–2041	Carpet installers	79	86	.1	.1	7	8.4	19
47–2041	·	31	34	.0	.0	3	10.2	8
	Floor layers, except carpet, wood, and hard tiles			1	1			
47–2043	Floor sanders and finishers	15	16	.0	.0	1	8.2	4
47–2044	Tile and marble setters	59	73	.0	.0	14	22.9	23
47–2050	Cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo							
	workers	208	241	.1	.1	33	15.9	75
47–2051	Cement masons and concrete finishers	201	233	.1	.1	32	15.9	72
47-2053	Terrazzo workers and finishers	7	8	.0	.0	1	15.2	2
47-2061	Construction laborers	1,009	1,069	.7	.6	60	5.9	194
47-2070	Construction equipment operators	449	504	.3	.3	55	12.2	162
47-2071	Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment							
	operators	63	73	.0	.0	10	15.6	19
47-2072	Pile-driver operators	4	5	.0	.0	1	11.9	1
47–2073	Operating engineers and other construction			.0	.0			'
2010	1 0 0	382	426	.3	.3	44	11.6	142
47 2000	equipment operators				_	44		
47–2080	Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	196	212	.1	.1	16	8.3	59
47–2081	Drywall and ceiling tile installers	149	162	.1	.1	13	9.0	46
47–2082	Tapers	47	50	.0	.0	_3	5.9	13
47–2111	Electricians	656	734	.5	.4	77	11.8	207
47–2121	Glaziers	49	56	.0	.0	7	14.2	17
47-2130	Insulation workers	61	63	.0	.0	1	2.4	20
47-2131	Insulation workers, floor, ceiling, and wall	42	44	.0	.0	1	3.0	14
47-2132	Insulation workers, mechanical	19	19	.0	.0	0	1.0	6
47–2140	Painters and paperhangers	486	546	.3	.3	60	12.4	134
47–2141	Painters, construction and maintenance	471	531	.3	.3	60	12.6	131
47-2141	Paperhangers	14	15	.0	.0	0	3.2	2
	. •			1				
47–2150	Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	561	645	.4	.4	84	15.0	213
47-2151	Pipelayers	62	69	.0	.0	6	9.9	21
						70	157	102
47–2152 47–2161	Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters Plasterers and stucco masons	499 59	577 64	.3	.4	78 5	15.7 8.2	193 16

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment		Che	Total job openings	
20	04 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nur	nber		cent bution	Number	Percent	due to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014			replacement 2004-141
17–2171	Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	34	38	.0	.0	5	14.1	11
17–2181	Roofers	162	189	.1	.1	27	16.8	65
17–2211	Sheet metal workers	198	222	1 .1	.1	24	12.2	72
17-2221	Structural iron and steel workers	73	83	.0	.1	11	15.0	25
+7-2221 47-3000			1	1	l	49	11.4	_
	Helpers, construction trades	431	480	.3	.3	1		228
17–3010 17–3011	Helpers, construction trades Helpers—Brickmasons, blockmasons, stonemasons,	431	480	.3	.3	49	11.4	228
	and tile and marble setters	62	71	.0	.0	9	14.9	35
17–3012	Helpers—Carpenters	109	125	.1	.1	16	14.5	61
17–3013	Helpers—Electricians	95	99	.1	.1	4	4.0	43
17–3014	Helpers—Painters, paperhangers, plasterers, and stucco masons	27	30	.0	.0	3	11.5	14
17–3015	Helpers—Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters,							
	and steamfitters	76	89	.1	.1	13	16.6	44
17–3016	Helpers—Roofers	22	26	.0	.0	4	16.5	13
17–3019	Helpers, construction trades, all other	39	40	.0	.0	1	1.8	17
17-4000	Other construction and related workers	460	562	.3	.3	102	22.2	189
17-4011	Construction and building inspectors	94	115	.1	.1	21	22.3	42
17–4021	Elevator installers and repairers	22	25	.0	.0	3	14.8	9
17–4031	Fence erectors	38	42	.0	.0	4	9.9	9
47–4041	Hazardous materials removal workers	38	50	.0	.0	12	31.2	22
47–4041 47–4051			1		I		-	
	Highway maintenance workers	143	177	.1	.1	33	23.3	54
17–4061	Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment						400	
	operators	11	10	.0	.0	-1	-10.9	2
17–4071	Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	20	24	.0	.0	4	21.8	10
17–4090	Miscellaneous construction and related workers	94	119	.1	.1	26	27.3	40
17–4091	Segmental pavers	1	1	.0	.0	0	12.5	0
17–4099	Construction and related workers, all other	92	118	.1	.1	25	27.5	40
17-5000	Extraction workers	169	169	.1	.1	-1	4	48
1 7–5010	Derrick, rotary drill, and service unit operators, oil,							
	gas, and mining	47	47	.0	.0	0	3	14
47-5011	Derrick operators, oil and gas	15	15	.0	.0	0	5	4
17-5012	Rotary drill operators, oil and gas	15	15	.0	.0	0	.1	4
17-5013	Service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	17	17	.0	.0	0	6	5
17-5021	Earth drillers, except oil and gas	22	23	.0	.0	2	7.9	6
17–5031	Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts,					_		
., 0001	and blasters	5	6	.0	.0	0	2.2	2
17–5040	Mining machine operators	15	14	.0	.0	-1	-9.6	4
17–5040 17–5041	Continuous mining machine operators	8	7	.0	.0	-1 -1	-12.4	2
47-5041 47-5042		4	4	.0	1	0	-12. 4 -11.1	1
	Mine cutting and channeling machine operators			1	.0	1		
17–5049 17–5054	Mining machine operators, all other	3	3	.0	.0	0	.9	1
17–5051 17–5064	Rock splitters, quarry	3	4	.0	.0	0	4.1	1
17–5061 17–5074	Roof bolters, mining	4	3	.0	.0	-1	-29.5	1
17–5071	Roustabouts, oil and gas	34	34	.0	.0	0	1.0	10
17–5081	Helpers—Extraction workers	27	27	.0	.0	0	1	8
17–5099	Extraction workers, all other	12	12	.0	.0	0	7	3
19–0000	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,747	6,404	3.9	3.9	657	11.4	1,984
19–1000	Supervisors of installation, maintenance, and repair							
	workers	469	527	.3	.3	58	12.4	175
19–1011	First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics,							
	installers, and repairers	469	527	.3	.3	58	12.4	175
19–2000	Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	664	686	.5	.4	22	3.3	159
19–2011	Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	168	174	.1	.1	6	3.8	27
19–2020	Radio and telecommunications equipment installers	.00	'''	''	''		5.5	
10 2020	and repairers	222	211	.2	.1	-11	-4.7	46

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Emplo	yment		Cha	nge	Total job openings due
2004	4 National Employment Matrix code and title	Num	nber		cent bution	Number	Percent	to growth and net replacements
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	reiceilt	2004–141
49–2021	Radio mechanics	7	7	.0	.0	0	-1.1	1
49–2022	Telecommunications equipment installers	0.4						
40.0000	and repairers, except line installers	215	204		1	-10	-4.9	44
49–2090	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment	275	201		2	26	0.6	96
49–2091	mechanics, installers, and repairers Avionics technicians	275 23	301 25	.2	.2 .0	26 2	9.6 9.1	86
49-2091	Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers	28	29	.0	.0	1	4.1	8
49–2093	Electrical and electronics installers and repairers,	20	23	.0	.0	'	7.1	
10 2000	transportation equipment	18	19	.0	.0	1	6.6	5
49-2094	Electrical and electronics repairers, commercial							
	and industrial equipment	72	79	.0	.0	7	9.7	23
49-2095	Electrical and electronics repairers, powerhouse,							
	substation, and relay	21	21	.0	.0	0	4	5
49–2096	Electronic equipment installers and repairers,							
	_motor vehicles	19	21	.0	.0	3	13.6	7
49–2097	Electronic home entertainment equipment installers							
	and repairers	47	49	.0	.0	2	4.7	11
49–2098	Security and fire alarm systems installers	47	57	.0	.0	10	21.7	19
49–3000	Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers,	4 770	0.040	4.0	4.0	004	40.0	005
49–3011	and repairers	1,778	2,012	1.2	1.2	234	13.2	695 44
49–3011 49–3020	Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	119 1,026	135 1,175	.1 .7	.1	16 150	13.4 14.6	408
49-3020 49-302	Automotive body and related repairers	201	221	.1	.1	21	10.3	61
49-302 49-3022	Automotive glass installers and repairers	201	26	.0	.0	3	15.1	8
49-3022 49-3023	Automotive glass installers and repairers Automotive service technicians and mechanics	803	929	.6	.6	126	15.7	339
49–3023	Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine	000	323	.0	.0	120	15.7	333
10 0001	specialists	270	309	.2	.2	39	14.4	108
49-3040	Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service	2.0	000		·-	00		100
	technicians and mechanics	178	189	.1	.1	12	6.7	51
49-3041	Farm equipment mechanics	33	34	.0	.0	1	3.3	8
49-3042	Mobile heavy equipment mechanics,							
	except engines	125	136	.1	.1	11	8.8	38
49–3043	Rail car repairers	20	20	.0	.0	0	-1.2	4
49–3050	Small engine mechanics	73	83	.1	.1	10	14.2	28
49–3051	Motorboat mechanics	23	26	.0	.0	3	15.1	9
49–3052	Motorcycle mechanics	19	22	.0	.0	3	13.7	7
49–3053	Outdoor power equipment and other small engine					l .		
40, 2000	mechanics	31	36	.0	.0	4	14.0	12
49–3090	Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment	110	120	1	1		6.0	
49–3091	mechanics, installers, and repairers Bicycle repairers	112 8	120 9	.1	.1	8	6.9 14.3	55 5
49-3091	Recreational vehicle service technicians	13	15	.0	.0	3	19.5	8
49–3093	Tire repairers and changers	91	96	.1	.1	4	4.5	43
49–9000	Other installation, maintenance,	31	30	.'	''	7	4.5	40
43 3000	and repair occupations	2,837	3,180	1.9	1.9	342	12.1	955
49-9010	Control and valve installers and repairers	48	52	.0	.0	4	7.3	16
49-9011	Mechanical door repairers	11	12	.0	.0	2	15.8	4
49-9012	Control and valve installers and repairers,							
	except mechanical door	38	40	.0	.0	2	4.9	11
49-9021	Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics							
	and installers	270	321	.2	.2	51	19.0	87
49–9031	Home appliance repairers	50	51	.0	.0	1	2.6	13
49–9040	Industrial machinery installation, repair,							
10.001:	and maintenance workers	1,700	1,907	1.2	1.2	207	12.2	542
49–9041	Industrial machinery mechanics	220	220	.2	.1	0	2	44
49–9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	1,332	1,533	.9	.9	202	15.2	457
49–9043 49–9044	Maintenance workers, machinery	86 50	89	.1	.1	2	2.8	22
49–9044 49–9045	MillwrightsRefractory materials repairers, except brickmasons	59 4	62	.0	.0	3 0	5.9	18
49–9045 49–9050	Line installers and repairers	251	269	.0 .2	.0 .2	18	-5.2 7.4	91
					1			36
49–9051 49–9052	Electrical power-line installers and repairers Telecommunications line installers and repairers	104 147	107	.1	.1	3 16	2.5	56
49-9052 49-9060	Precision instrument and equipment repairers	147 62	163 67	.1	.1	5	10.8 8.7	23
49–9060 49–9061	Camera and photographic equipment repairers	5	5	.0	.0	0	-9.1	1
10 0001	Camera and photographic equipment repairers	J		.0			۱ . ن	· '

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment	Change		Total job openings due	
2	2004 National Employment Matrix code and title		mber	Percent distribution				to growth and
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Percent	replacements 2004–14 ¹
49–9062	Medical equipment repairers	29	34	.0	.0	4	14.8	13
49–9063	Musical instrument repairers and tuners	6	6	.0	.0	Ö	2.8	2
49–9064	Watch repairers	4	4	.0	.0	Ö	.6	1 1
49-9069	Precision instrument and equipment repairers,							
	all other	17	18	.0	.0	1	7.7	6
49–9090	Miscellaneous installation, maintenance,							
	and repair workers	456	512	.3	.3	55	12.1	182
49–9091	Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers							
	and repairers	46	47	.0	.0	1	2.4	12
49–9092	Commercial divers	3	3	.0	.0	0	9.5	1
49–9093	Fabric menders, except garment	3	3	.0	.0	0	6	1
49–9094	Locksmiths and safe repairers	28	33	.0	.0	5	16.1	14
49–9095	Manufactured building and mobile home installers	15	16	.0	.0	1	7.9	5
49–9096	Riggers	13	14	.0	.0	2	13.9	5
49–9097	Signal and track switch repairers	8	8	.0	.0	0	2.3	3
49–9098	Helpers—Installation, maintenance,		400					
	and repair workers	163	190	.1	.1	27	16.4	82
49–9099	Installation, maintenance, and repair workers,							
	all other	178	197	.1	.1	20	11.0	60
51–0000	Production occupations	10,562	10,483	7.3	6.4	-79	7	2,909
51–1000	Supervisors, production workers	731	750	.5	.5	20	2.7	173
51–1011	First-line supervisors/managers of production			_	_			4=0
	and operating workers	731	750	.5	.5	20	2.7	173
51-2000	Assemblers and fabricators	1,997	2,075	1.4	1.3	78	3.9	616
51–2011	Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and					l .		_
	systems assemblers	19	21	.0	.0	1	7.8	7
51–2020	Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical	004	070	_				74
=	assemblers	301	272	.2	.2	-29	-9.8	71
51-2021	Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	28	20	.0	.0	-8	-28.5	7
51–2022	Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	221	207	.2	.1	-14	-6.4	52
51–2023	Electromechanical equipment assemblers	52	45	.0	.0	-7	-13.9	12
51-2031	Engine and other machine assemblers	46	46	.0	.0	0	.2	13
51–2041	Structural metal fabricators and fitters	90	93	.1	.1	3	2.9	24
51-2090	Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	1,541	1,644	1.1	1.0	103	6.7	502
51–2091	Fiberglass laminators and fabricators	31	32	.0	0.	1	4.0	9
51–2092	Team assemblers	1,239	1,329	.9	.8	90	7.3	410
51–2093	Timing device assemblers, adjusters,	0					4.5	_
F4 0000	and calibrators	3	3	.0	.0	0	-1.5	1
51-2099	Assemblers and fabricators, all other	268	280	.2	.2	12	4.5	81
51-3000	Food processing occupations	725	810	.5	.5	86	11.8	251
51–3011	Bakers	166	191	.1	1	25	15.2	64
51–3020	Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish	411	462	.3	.3	51	12.5	142
51–3021	processing workers	134	145	.3	.3	11	7.9	40
	Butchers and meat cutters	140	163	1	1	22		53
51-3022	Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers			.1	.1		15.8	49
51–3023 51–3090	Slaughterers and meat packers	136 148	155 157	.1	.1	19 9	13.8 6.0	49 45
51-3090	Miscellaneous food processing workers Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying	140	137	.'	.1	9	0.0	40
01-0091	machine operators and tenders	18	19	.0	.0	1	4.7	6
F1 2002			1	1	1	1		
51–3092 51–3093	Food batchmakers Food cooking machine operators and tenders	87 43	94	.1	.1	7	7.9 2.9	28 11
51-3093	Metal workers and plastic workers	2,175	2,085	1.5	1.3	-90	-4.1	562
51–4000	Computer control programmers and operators	143	141	.1	1.3	-90 -2	-1.2	24
51–4011	Computer-controlled machine tool operators,	145	141	. '			-1.2	24
J1 7011	metal and plastic	126	124	.1	.1	-1	-1.2	21
51–4012	Numerical tool and process control programmers	18	17	.0	.0	0	-1.2 -1.1	3
51–4012	Forming machine setters, operators, and tenders,	10	''	.0	.0		'.'	
J1 7020	metal and plastic	165	143	.1	.1	-22	-13.5	44
51–4021	Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators,	100	140	''	''		10.0	
J1 7021	and tenders, metal and plastic	89	70	.1	.0	-19	-21.3	30
51–4022	Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders,	09	"	''	.0	-19	-21.3	30
J 1-4022	metal and plastic	38	37	.0	.0	-2	-4.6	6
51–4023	Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders,	30	31	.0	.0		-4.0	
J 1-4UZ3	metal and plastic	37	36	.0	.0	-1	-3.9	8
51-4030	Machine tool cutting setters, operators, and tenders,	31	30	.0	.0	-1	-3.9	0
J. 7000	metal and plastic	495	431	.3	.3	-65	-13.1	109
						1 00	10.1	100

Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014 APPENDIX:

			Emplo	yment	Change		Total job openings due to growth and net	
2004 National Employment Matrix code and title		Nur	nber	Percent distribution		Number		Davi :
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Percent	replacements 2004–141
1–4031	Cutting, punching, and press machine setters,							
1–4032	operators, and tenders, metal and plastic Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators,	251	208	.2	.1	-43	-17.2	58
1–4033	and tenders, metal and plastic	42	39	.0	.0	-4	-8.4	12
	tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	101	91	.1	.1	-10	-10.0	19
1–4034	Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	71	64	.0	.0	-6	-9.0	14
1–4035	Milling and planing machine setters, operators,	24	20		0		F 2	_
1–4041	and tenders, metal and plastic	31 370	29 386	.0	.0 .2	_2 16	-5.3 4.3	5 102
1–4050	Metal furnace and kiln operators and tenders	31	26	.0	.0	<u>-5</u>	-14.7	7
I-4051	Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders	17	15	.0	.0	-2	-13.5	4
I-4052	Pourers and casters, metal	14	12	.0	.0	<u>-</u> 2	-16.1	3
-4060	Model makers and patternmakers, metal and plastic	14	13	.0	.0	-1	-5.5	4
-4061	Model makers, metal and plastic	8	8	.0	.0	Ö	-4.0	3
-4062	Patternmakers, metal and plastic	6	6	.0	.0	Ö	-7.5	2
I-4070	Molders and molding machine setters, operators,	ŭ						_
	and tenders, metal and plastic	175	157	.1	.1	-17	-9.9	43
I-4071	Foundry mold and coremakers	17	15	.0	.0	-2	-13.3	4
I–4072	Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	157	142	.1	.1	-15	-9.5	39
-4081	Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders,							
	metal and plastic	97	98	.1	.1	0	.3	27
-4111	Tool and die makers	103	100	.1	.1	-3	-2.6	23
-4120	Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	429	448	.3	.3	19	4.5	140
-4121	Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	377	396	.3	.2	19	5.0	125
-4122	Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters,	50			_			4.5
	operators, and tenders	52	52	.0	.0	0	4	15
-4190 4404	Miscellaneous metalworkers and plastic workers	153	142	.1	.1	-11	-7.4	38
I–4191	Heat treating equipment setters, operators,	26	26	.0	.0	0	4	8
I-4192	and tenders, metal and plasticLay-out workers, metal and plastic	26 11	11	.0	.0	-1	4 -4.6	2
1–4193	Plating and coating machine setters, operators,	11	''	.0	.0	_'	-4.0	
1-4133	and tenders, metal and plastic	40	38	.0	.0	-2	-4.0	9
I-4194	Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	21	19	.0	.0	-2 -2	-7.7	7
1–4199	Metal workers and plastic workers, all other	55	47	.0	.0	- 7	-13.6	13
1–5000	Printing occupations	413	405	.3	.2	-8	-1.9	106
1–5000	Bookbinders and bindery workers	81	73	.1	.0	_8	-9.9	22
<u>-5010</u>	Bindery workers	74	66	.1	.0	-8	-10.4	20
- 5012	Bookbinders	7	7	.0	.0	0	-4.5	2
-5020	Printers	332	332	.2	.2	ő	.1	84
1–5021	Job printers	63	64	.0	.0	1	1.8	16
-5022	Prepress technicians and workers	78	71	.1	.0	-7	-8.4	18
I-5023	Printing machine operators	191	197	.1	.1	6	2.9	50
-6000	Textile, apparel, and furnishings occupations	929	768	.6	.5	-161	-17.3	214
-6011	Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	235	265	.2	.2	30	12.7	94
-6021	Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	82	84	.1	.1	2	2.9	15
-6031	Sewing machine operators	256	163	.2	.1	-93	-36.5	32
-6040	Shoe and leather workers	15	12	.0	.0	-3	-19.4	4
-6041	Shoe and leather workers and repairers	10	9	.0	.0	-2	-16.0	3
-6042	Shoe machine operators and tenders	5	3	.0	.0	-1	-27.3	1
-6050	Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	85	79	.1	.0	-6	-7.0	15
-6051	Sewers, hand	31	25	.0	.0	-6	-19.7	5
-6052	Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	54	54	.0	.0	0	.3	10
1–6060	Textile machine setters, operators, and tenders	148	81	.1	.0	-66	-45.0	26
-6061	Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders	21	12	.0	.0	-10	-45.3	5
1–6062	Textile cutting machine setters, operators,							
1–6063	and tenders Textile knitting and weaving machine setters,	28	21	.0	.0	-7	-25.0	6
1–6064	operators, and tenders Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine	46	20	.0	.0	-26	-56.2	5
	setters, operators, and tenders	53	29	.0	.0	-24	-45.5	10

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment	Change		Total job openings due	
2004 National Employment Matrix code and title		Num	ber	Percent distribution		Number	Percent	to growth and net
		2004	2014	2004	2014	ivumber	rercent	replacements 2004–14 ¹
51–6090	Miscellaneous textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	109	84	.1	.1	-24	-22.4	28
51–6091	Extruding and forming machine setters, operators,	109	04	- '	. '	-24	-22.4	20
	and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers	23	17	.0	.0	-6	-25.3	4
51-6092	Fabric and apparel patternmakers	9	6	.0	.0	-3	-30.5	4
51-6093	Upholsterers	53	44	.0	.0	-9	-16.5	14
51-6099	Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other	23	16	.0	.0	-7	-29.8	6
51-7000	Woodworkers	364	345	.2	.2	-18	-5.0	100
51–7011	Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	148	154	.1	.1	6	4.1	43
51–7021	Furniture finishers	34	30	.0	.0	– 5	-13.3	7
51-7030	Model makers and patternmakers, wood	6	6	.0	.0	0	6.5	2
51–7031	Model makers, wood	3	4	.0	.0	0	9.0	1
51-7032	Patternmakers, wood	3	3	.0	.0	0	3.3	1
51-7040	Woodworking machine setters, operators,	4=0	400				l	
E4 7044	and tenders	150	133	.1	.1	-17	-11.1	40
51–7041	Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	58	51	.0	.0	-7	-11.3	16
51-7042	Woodworking machine setters, operators,							
	and tenders, except sawing	92	82	.1	.0	-10	-11.0	24
51-7099	Woodworkers, all other	26	23	.0	.0	-4	-13.9	8
51-8000	Plant and system operators	320	324	.2	.2	4	1.4	113
51-8010	Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	47	46	.0	.0	0	4	13
51-8011	Nuclear power reactor operators	4	4	.0	.0	0	5	1
51-8012	Power distributors and dispatchers	8	8	.0	.0	0	.0	2
51-8013	Power plant operators	34	34	.0	.0	0	4	9
51-8021	Stationary engineers and boiler operators	50	52	.0	.0	2	3.4	11
51–8031	Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system							40
E4 0000	operators	94	110	.1	1	15	16.2	48
51-8090	Miscellaneous plant and system operators	129	117	.1	.1	-12	-9.6	42
51-8091	Chemical plant and system operators	60	49	.0	.0	-11	-17.7 7.7	19 4
51–8092 51–8093	Gas plant operators	11	12	.0	.0	1	1.1	4
31-6093	Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers	43	39	.0	.0	-4	-8.6	13
51-8099	Plant and system operators, all other	15	16	.0	.0	1	7.1	6
51–9000	Other production occupations	2,909	2,920	2.0	1.8	10	.4	775
51–9010	Chemical processing machine setters, operators,	2,303	2,320	2.0	1.0	10	.7	113
01 0010	and tenders	87	85	.1	.1	-2	-1.8	28
51-9011	Chemical equipment operators and tenders	49	47	.0	.0	-2	-4.5	16
51-9012	Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and					_		
	still machine setters, operators, and tenders	38	38	.0	.0	1	1.6	13
51-9020	Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending							
	workers	208	207	.1	.1	-1	6	57
51-9021	Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters,							
	operators, and tenders	43	43	.0	.0	0	.8	12
51-9022	Grinding and polishing workers, hand	45	41	.0	.0	-4	-8.7	12
51-9023	Mixing and blending machine setters, operators,							
	and tenders	120	122	.1	.1	2	2.0	34
51-9030	Cutting workers	104	103	.1	.1	-1	-1.3	22
51-9031	Cutters and trimmers, hand	29	30	.0	.0	1	2.4	7
51-9032	Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators,							
	and tenders	75	73	.1	.0	-2	-2.7	16
51–9041	Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting							60
E4 0054	machine setters, operators, and tenders	74	72	.1	.0	-2	-2.2	20
51–9051	Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators	20	20	_		4	4.0	7
E1 0064	and tenders	30	29	.0	0.0	-1	-4.2	7
51-9061	Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	508	494	.3	.3	-13	-2.6	116
51-9071	Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	42	42	.0	.0	0	.0	8
51–9080	Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory	07	04	4	4	7	0.4	26
51 0001	technicians	87 50	94	.1	.1	7 4	8.4	26 15
51–9081 51–9082	Dental laboratory technicians Medical appliance technicians	50 11	54 13	.0 .0	.0	2	7.6	15 4
シューざいのと	ivieuicai appliatice technicalis	1.1	13	ι .υ	ı .u	4	13.2	4

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

			Employ	ment	Change		Total job openings due	
200	4 National Employment Matrix code and title	Nun	nber		cent oution	Number	Percent	to growth and net replacements, 2004–141
		2004	2014	2004	2014			
51-9083	Ophthalmic laboratory technicians	25	27	.0	.0	2	7.8	7
51-9111	Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	412	422	.3	.3	9	2.3	91
51-9120	Painting workers	186	192	.1	.1	6	3.4	58
51–9121	Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters,							
=	operators, and tenders	103	100	.1	.1	-3	-3.4	27
51-9122	Painters, transportation equipment	53	61	.0	.0	7	14.1	21
51–9123 51–9130	Painting, coating, and decorating workers	29	31	.0	.0	2	7.9	10
31-9130	Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	86	66	.1	.0	-20	-23.6	21
51-9131	Photographic process workers	32	28	.0	.0	-20 -4	-23.0 -11.4	8
51–9132	Photographic processing machine operators	54	38	.0	.0	-17	-30.7	13
51-9141	Semiconductor processors	45	42	.0	.0	-3	-7.5	10
51-9190	Miscellaneous production workers	1,040	1,072	.7	.7	31	3.0	310
51-9191	Cementing and gluing machine operators and	,	,					
	tenders	25	25	.0	.0	0	1.9	7
51-9192	Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment							
	operators and tenders	18	18	.0	.0	0	1.0	5
51–9193	Cooling and freezing equipment operators and							
54 0404	tenders	9	9	.0	.0	0	.8	2
51-9194	Etchers and engravers	12	12	.0	.0	0	2.1	3
51–9195	Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and	47	43	.0	.0	-3	-7.0	11
51-9196	plastic Paper goods machine setters, operators, and	47	45	.0	.0		-7.0	!!
01 0100	tenders	111	113	.1	.1	3	2.4	26
51-9197	Tire builders	18	15	.0	.0	-3	-16.6	4
51-9198	Helpers—Production workers	484	522	.3	.3	38	7.9	174
51-9199	Production workers, all other	319	315	.2	.2	-4	-1.3	76
53-0000	Transportation and material moving occupations	10,098	11,214	6.9	6.8	1,116	11.1	3,449
53-1000	Supervisors, transportation and material moving							
	workers	408	458	.3	.3	50	12.3	146
53-1011	Aircraft cargo handling supervisors	8	9	.0	.0	1	17.3	3
53–1021	First-line supervisors/managers of helpers, laborers,		4.0=					
E2 4024	and material movers, hand	173	187	.1	1	14	8.1	55
53–1031	First-line supervisors/managers of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	228	262	.2	.2	35	15.3	88
53-2000	Air transportation occupations	135	157	.1	.1	22	16.5	58
53-2000	Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	106	124	.1	.1	18	17.2	46
53-2011	Airline pilots, copilots, and flight engineers	84	98	.1	.1	14	17.2	37
53-2012	Commercial pilots	22	26	.0	.0	4	16.8	10
53-2020	Air traffic controllers and airfield operations							
	specialists	29	34	.0	.0	4	14.4	12
53-2021	Air traffic controllers	24	28	.0	.0	3	14.3	10
53-2022	Airfield operations specialists	5	6	.0	.0	1	15.0	2
53-3000	Motor vehicle operators	4,182	4,810	2.9	2.9	629	15.0	1,256
53–3011	Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency	00	00				00.0	
53-3020	medical technicians Bus drivers	20 653	26 757	.0 .4	.0 .5	104	28.0 15.9	8 246
53–3020	Bus drivers, transit and intercity	190	231	.1	.1	41	21.7	83
53–3021	Bus drivers, school	463	526	.3	.3	63	13.6	164
53-3030	Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	3,232	3,681	2.2	2.2	449	13.9	902
53-3031	Driver/sales workers	451	513	.3	.3	62	13.8	136
53-3032	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	1,738	1,962	1.2	1.2	223	12.9	507
53-3033	Truck drivers, light or delivery services	1,042	1,206	.7	.7	164	15.7	259
53-3041	Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	188	235	.1	.1	47	24.8	64
53-3099	Motor vehicle operators, all other	88	111	.1	.1	23	25.7	35
53-4000	Rail transportation occupations	112	111	.1	.1	-1	-1.1	39
53–4010	Locomotive engineers and operators	40	39	.0	.0	-1 	-2.5	13
53-4021	Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	17	11	.0	.0	-7	-38.5	2
53–4031 53–4041	Railroad conductors and yardmasters Subway and streetcar operators	38	45 10	.0	.0	8	20.3 13.7	18 4
53-4041	Rail transportation workers, all other	8	6	.0	.0	-2	-30.8	2
53-4099	Water transportation occupations	72	77	.0	.0	4	6.2	29
53–5000	Sailors and marine oilers	28	30	.0	.0	1	5.2	11
53–5020	Ship and boat captains and operators	32	34	.0	.0	2	4.7	11
53–5021	Captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels	29	30	.0	.0	1	4.8	10
53-5022	Motorboat operators	3	4	.0	.0	Ö	4.4	1
53-5031	Ship engineers	12	13	.0	.0	1	12.7	7
53-6000	Other transportation workers	301	309	.2	.2	8	2.5	120

APPENDIX: Continued—Employment by occupation, 2004 and projected 2014

[Numbers in thousands]

			Employ	ment	Change		Total job openings due to growth and net	
2004 National Employment Matrix code and title		Number		Percent distribution				
		2004	2014	2004	2014	Number	Percent	replacements, 2004–14 ¹
53–6011	Bridge and lock tenders	4	4	.0	.0	0	7.2	1
53-6021	Parking lot attendants	122	111	.1	.1	-11	-8.7	36
53-6031	Service station attendants	91	98	.1	.1	7	7.5	48
53-6041	Traffic technicians	6	7	.0	.0	1	14.1	3
53-6051	Transportation inspectors	26	29	.0	.0	3	11.4	9
53-6099	Transportation workers, all other	52	60	.0	.0	7	13.9	23
53-7000	Material moving occupations	4,887	5,292	3.4	3.2	405	8.3	1,801
53-7011	Conveyor operators and tenders	53	58	.0	.0	4	7.7	19
53-7021	Crane and tower operators	44	48	.0	.0	4	8.2	13
53-7030	Dredge, excavating, and loading machine operators	92	99	.1	.1	7	7.1	32
53-7031	Dredge operators	3	3	.0	.0	0	3.7	1
53-7032	Excavating and loading machine and dragline	_						
	operators	86	92	.1	.1	7	8.0	30
53-7033	Loading machine operators, underground mining	4	4	.0	.0	0	-8.3	1
53-7041	Hoist and winch operators	6	6	.0	.0	0	7.0	2
53-7051	Industrial truck and tractor operators	635	685	.4	.4	50	7.9	170
53-7060	Laborers and material movers, hand	3,803	4,142	2.6	2.5	339	8.9	1,485
53-7061	Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	347	376	.2	.2	29	8.3	150
53–7062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers,	٥	0.0				0.0	
00 .002	hand	2,430	2,678	1.7	1.6	248	10.2	1,042
53-7063	Machine feeders and offbearers	148	122	.1	.1	-27	-18.0	40
53-7064	Packers and packagers, hand	877	966	.6	.6	89	10.1	253
53–7070	Pumping station operators	27	21	.0	.0	-6	-22.6	6
53–7071	Gas compressor and gas pumping station						22.0	
00 7071	operators	5	4	.0	.0	-1	-21.3	1
53-7072	Pump operators, except wellhead pumpers	11	8	.0	.0	-2	-22.2	2
53-7073	Wellhead pumpers	11	8	.0	.0	-3	-23.6	3
53-7081	Refuse and recyclable material collectors	149	163	.1	.1	13	8.9	52
53–7111	Shuttle car operators	3	2	.0	.0	-1	-42.4	1
53–7111	Tank car, truck, and ship loaders	17	15	.0	.0	-2	-11.0	5
53–7121	Material moving workers, all other	58	55	.0	.0	-3	-5.3	16

¹ Total job openings represent the sum of employment increases and net replacements. If employment change is negative, job openings due to growth are zero and total job openings equal net replacements.

² Codes 11-0000 through 13–0000 in the 2000 *Standard Occupational*

Classification (soc).

Note: Details may not sum to totals or 100 percent due to rounding.

Classification (soc).

³ Codes 15-0000 through 29-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational

Classification (soc).

4 Codes 31-0000 through 39-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational