

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
210000	Mining	
211000	Oil and gas extraction	Output is used in petroleum refining and by gas utilities industries. Although industry output decreased during the 1996-2006 period, it is projected to grow at a relatively slow rate over the next 10 years. This turnaround is due to an increase in prices, as well as increase in worldwide demand. Slightly declining employment growth is projected because of improved extraction techniques and other productivity gains.
212100	Coal mining	Output is used in the production of electricity and primary steel products. Demand is expected to increase on the world market, leading to continued output growth. Improvements in productivity and an increase in mining in western States, where coal is easier to access, are expected to contribute to virtually no growth in employment.
212200	Metal ore mining	Output is used in a large variety of manufactured goods. Output is expected to reverse the previous decade's decline and grow faster than GDP due to high prices, which compensate for the high cost of extraction, making metal mining profitable again. Employment also is expected to increase only slightly, however, as the U.S. industry contracts out work and productivity gains continue.
212300	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	Output is used in new residential and maintenance construction and concrete products industries. This industry is expected to increase output slowly. Productivity improvement will be less than in the previous decade, as many processes are already highly automated. In addition, little consolidation is possible due to the geographical dispersion within the industry, resulting in a slight increase in employment.
213000	Support activities for mining	Output is primarily used by the oil and gas extraction industry, but is consumed in all mining operations. Production is expected to increase moderately, mirroring the oil and gas extraction industry. Employment is projected to decrease slightly, however, as productivity increases slightly due to the introduction of new technologies and drilling techniques.
220000	Utilities	
2211000	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	Output is consumed by individuals and is used as an input in virtually all industries. Output in this industry is expected to grow slower than GDP. The demand for electric energy in the U.S. is projected to continue to rise over the next 10 years, although less rapidly due to increases in energy efficiency. Although employment is projected to continue to decline slightly as a result of continued productivity growth, the rate will be less than the previous decade.
221200	Natural gas distribution	The output from this industry is consumed by individuals and by industries, including gas and combined utility services. Output is expected to fall due to continued pressure from regulation, although at a slower rate than the previous decade. Employment is projected to fall at a similar rate, as efficiency has leveled off.
221300	Water, sewage and other systems	Output is consumed by individuals and is used as an input in other industries. This industry is expected to increase output as the population grows in rural areas and the overall population growth. Employment is expected to grow slightly faster than that of the overall economy, primarily because of the industry's relatively stable productivity growth.
230000	Construction	
230000	Construction	Output is expected to grow more slowly than GDP and more slowly than in the recent past because of a decline in residential building from historic highs. The positive growth is due to continued nonresidential activity, even as residential activity slows. Employment is also projected to continue to grow because of the positive output growth and the traditional low productivity gains.
310000-330000	Manufacturing	
311000	Food Manufacturing	
311100	Animal food manufacturing	Output is used in the production of pet food and agriculture. Output is expected to increase because of an increasing number of households with pets. Employment, however, is expected to decrease because of continuing large advances in productivity. Technology and automation of food processing plants and techniques will continue to be adopted throughout the projections period.
311200	Grain and oilseed milling	Output is used in the livestock industry, is consumed by individuals, and is exported. Industry output is expected to grow as productivity increases. Employment is projected to fall slightly, which also is the result of productivity growth.
311300	Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	Output is used by other food industries and is consumed by individuals. Output is expected to grow slower than GDP. Productivity is expected to increase, driving a decline in employment as it takes less people to do the same work.
311400	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	Output is used in eating and drinking establishments and is consumed by individuals. Industry output is expected to grow at pace with GDP. Employment is projected to show a slight decline as a result of high productivity growth due to new technologies and processes.
311500	Dairy product manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and is used by eating and drinking establishments. Output is expected to increase more slowly than GDP. Improved technology and productivity growth is expected to contribute to a slight decline in employment.
311600	Animal slaughtering and processing	Output is used by eating and drinking establishments and is consumed by individuals. Industry output is expected to grow at a rate almost equal to GDP growth. Because this industry is relatively labor intensive, productivity growth rates are expected to be small. Employment is therefore projected to continue to grow at a rate comparable to the employment growth for the overall economy.
311700	Seafood product preparation and packaging	Output is consumed by individuals and is used by eating and drinking establishments. Industry output is expected to rise more slowly than GDP, but to remain positive as per capita consumption remains strong. Employment is expected to fall slightly as a result of improvements in productivity; however the rates will be less than the previous decade as most efficiency gains have been realized.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
311800	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and is used by eating and drinking establishments. Industry output is expected to grow at a positive rate, but slower than GDP. The industry traditionally is more labor intensive, and productivity is projected to grow at roughly the same rate as industry output. Consequently employment is projected to grow very slightly.
311900	Other food manufacturing	This industry group includes snack food manufacturing, coffee and tea manufacturing, seasoning and dressing, and other miscellaneous food manufacturing. Output is consumed by individuals and is used in eating and drinking establishments. Population growth, rising incomes, and successful marketing will affect this industry; output is expected to grow at a rate slower than GDP. Employment is projected to grow slightly, as modest productivity growth occurs.
312100	Beverage manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and eating and drinking establishments. This industry is projected to grow more slowly than GDP, and employment is projected to decrease slightly because of increases in productivity. Automation of packaging and filling will continue to affect the productivity in this industry.
312200	Tobacco manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals, is used by other firms in the tobacco industry, and is exported. Industry output is expected to continue to fall dramatically, even faster than it did in the preceding decade, due to decreased consumption and tighter restrictions. Employment is projected to fall, although at a slightly slower rate than output. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
313000	Textile Manufacturing	
313100	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	Output is used in the apparel and textile and furniture industries. This industry is projected to decline, mostly because of increasing imports. China is expected to dominate much of the market; they have low labor costs and efficient production techniques. Employment in this industry is projected to fall not only as a result of declining U.S. production, but also because of increasing productivity.
313200	Fabric mills	Output is used in the apparel and textile and furniture industries. Imports are expected to continue to grow, causing domestic production to fall. Productivity growth is expected to flatten; an increased proportion of design and management functions within the industry will slow productivity growth. Consolidation among the textile producers and cost pressures are projected to result in declining employment.
313300	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	Output is used in the apparel and textile and furniture industries. Domestic production is expected to fall in this industry as a result of increasing imports. Employment is projected to fall because of declining output and pressure to reduce costs, as well as continuing productivity growth. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
314100	Textile furnishings mills	Output is consumed by individuals and other industries. Like other textile industries, this industry is facing severe pressures from imports, resulting in only slight growth in output. Because productivity is expected to grow faster than output, employment is projected to fall.
314900	Other textile product mills	Output is consumed by individuals and is used in other industries. Imports will remain high; however, as prices have been on the rise, imports are expected to have less of an effect on this industry, resulting in only a slight decline in output growth. Productivity growth, however, is expected to maintain positive growth, contributing to declining employment.
315000	Apparel Manufacturing	
315100	Apparel knitting mills	Output is consumed by individuals and is used in the cut-and-sew apparel industries. The proliferation of trade agreements with China, Mexico, India, Caribbean, and Sub-Saharan countries will have a significant effect on this industry; output is expected to fall, although less than in the previous decade. In addition, productivity growth is projected to further the decline of employment in this industry, although this decline will be less than the previous decade. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
315200	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals. Industry output is expected to fall as a result of increasing imports, primarily from China. Productivity growth is projected to continue to be strong, although half the rate of the previous decade. This will lead to continued large declines in employment, although less than that of the previous decade. This is projected to be one of the ten most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
315900	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals. Output is expected to continue to fall, but at a slower rate than it did in the preceding decade. Productivity is expected to continue to grow but also at a slower rate than the previous decade. The combination of decreased output and positive productivity growth will cause continuing declines in employment. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
316100, 316900	Leather and hide tanning and finishing, and other leather and allied product manufacturing	Output is used in other leather industries and motor vehicle parts industry. Industry output is projected to fall because of an increasing share of imports. Continued productivity improvements contribute to declining employment. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
316200	Footwear manufacturing	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Industry output is expected to fall dramatically. Imports will satisfy most of the demand for this product. Employment is projected to fall as a result of declining production and increasing productivity. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
321000	Wood product manufacturing	
321100	Sawmills and wood preservation	Output is used in the construction industry, primarily for new single-unit housing, and by individuals. Output is expected to have zero growth. Productivity is projected to continue to grow causing a decline in employment.
321200	Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	Output is used as an input in residential construction. It is projected to grow more slowly than GDP. Productivity is projected to grow at a comparable rate to the preceding decade, but still slower than output. The overall result is expected to be marginal growth in employment.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
321900	Other wood product manufacturing	Output is used in the construction industry. It is expected to grow slower than GDP. Productivity growth is expected to be slightly higher than output in this industry, resulting in a slight decline in employment.
322000	Paper manufacturing	
322100	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	Output is used as an input to paper and printing industries. This industry is projected to show slightly negative growth in output. Employment is projected to fall because of continued, but slower than the previous decade, growth in productivity. Consolidation and increased level of computerization are expected to contribute heavily to projected trends for output, productivity, and employment.
322200	Converted paper product manufacturing	Output is used by individuals and as an input to other industries, especially wholesale and retail trade. Industry output is expected to show just under flat growth. Productivity is expected to increase at a faster rate than the previous decade, resulting in negative employment growth for the current projections period.
323000	Printing and related support activities	Output is purchased by commercial printing, publishing, and advertising industries, and is projected to decline at a comparable rate to the previous decade. Modest productivity growth, the result of increasing computerization, is expected to combine with rising imports and the increasing use of the Internet to diminish employment overall.
324000	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and as an input to electric utilities, and transportation industries. Industry output is expected to show modest growth. Employment is projected to fall because of productivity growing faster than output.
325000	Basic chemical manufacturing	Output is used as an input in the chemical, plastics, and petroleum-refining industries. Output is expected to fall slightly as a result of increasing imports. Employment is projected to fall because of decreasing production and increasing productivity due to machine automation.
321000	Chemical Manufacturing	
325200	Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	Output is used as an input in a variety of other manufacturing industries, including plastics and textiles. Output is expected to grow only slightly due to cheaper labor overseas. Employment is projected to continue to fall as productivity growth improves.
325300	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	Output is used in the agricultural industries. Industry output is projected to fall slightly due to cheaper foreign labor overseas generating higher imports. While there will be slight productivity gains, employment is projected to fall primarily due to decreased output.
325400	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and is used the medical services industries. Industry output is projected to grow at a rate double that of the previous decade. The aging of the population is expected to contribute to increasing demand in this industry. Employment is projected to increase at the same rate as the previous decade but slower than output over the projection period because of relatively strong productivity growth.
325500	Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	Output is used in manufacturing and construction industries. Industry output is expected to show some growth over the projection period. . Improved productivity is expected to cause a decline in employment.
325600	Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	Output is used as an input in manufacturing and construction industries. Industry output is projected to continue to grow comparably to the previous decade. Employment growth is projected to fall slightly because continued productivity improvements will outpace the demand growth.
325900	Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	Output is used as an input in manufacturing and construction industries. Industry output is projected to continue to grow comparably to the previous decade. Employment is expected to decline as productivity improvements continue.
326000	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	
326100	Plastics product manufacturing	Output is used as an input in many industries. Demand is expected to grow as manufacturers continue to substitute plastic products for other materials. Despite strong output growth, employment is projected to grow only slightly, as computer-controlled automation and other technological improvements contribute to strong productivity growth.
326200	Rubber product manufacturing	Output is used as an input in construction, motor vehicles, and textiles industries. Industry output is projected to grow very slightly. Employment is projected to fall as output is expected to show little growth and productivity continues to improve.
327000	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	
327100	Clay product and refractory manufacturing	Output is used in construction and manufacturing industries. Industry output is expected to grow; demand in the construction industry for these goods is projected to remain strong, a reversal from the previous decade. Employment however is projected to continue to fall, but at a slower rate than the previous decade, as productivity is expected to grow in this industry.
327200	Glass and glass product manufacturing	Output is consumed by beverage, prepared foods, motor vehicle, and other manufacturing industries. Output is expected to continue to grow, but at less than half the rate of GDP growth. Employment is projected to fall as productivity growth remains strong due to investment in new plants.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
327300	Cement and concrete product manufacturing	Output is used in the construction industry and owner-occupied dwellings. Industry output is projected to increase slower than GDP, due in large part to the continued growth in construction. Employment is projected to continue to increase, but at a third of the rate in the previous decade. This is due to a turnaround in productivity compared to the same period.
327400, 327900	Lime, gypsum and other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	Output is used in the construction industry and owner occupied dwellings and is projected to grow just under half that of GDP. Employment is projected to essentially remain flat with only slight growth.
331000	Primary metal manufacturing	
331100	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	Output is used in manufacturing industries. Industry output is projected to grow slower than GDP due to strong foreign competition. Productivity growth is projected to continue to be strong, resulting in declining employment. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
331200	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	Output is used in manufacturing industries. Output is projected to grow very modestly because of increased imports. Employment is projected to decline as the modest growth in output is not enough to offset the expected increases in productivity.
331300	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	Output is used in metal cans and shipping containers, fabricated structural metal products, semiconductors and electronic components, and other manufacturing industries. Output is expected to decline slightly. Employment is projected to decline because of continued improvements in productivity.
331400	Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	Output is used in manufacturing industries. Industry output is projected to essentially remain flat. Employment is projected to fall as a result of little or no growth in output and continued improvements in productivity. .
331500	Foundries	Output is used primarily in the motor vehicle parts industry and other industrial sectors. The next decade projects a slight increase in output, but employment will continue to decrease as productivity improvements are expected to continue.
332000	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	
332100	Forging and stamping	Output is used in manufacturing industries, including construction, utilities, and oil and gas extraction industries. Output is projected to grow only slightly. Productivity is projected to grow, such that there is expected to be a decline in employment.
332200	Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing	Output is primarily purchased by individuals. Industry output is projected to decrease slightly. Employment is projected to decline because the rate of growth for productivity will exceed that of output.
332300	Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	Output is mostly used in construction. Industry output is projected to grow at roughly two-thirds the rate of GDP. Employment is projected to increase slightly because of relatively low growth in productivity.
332400	Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	Output is used in construction and manufacturing industries, including light gauge metal shipping containers. Output is projected to grow slightly; demand is projected to continue to grow as the shipping of goods increases. Because productivity is projected to grow more quickly than output, employment is expected to fall.
332500	Hardware manufacturing	Output is used mostly in the construction and manufacturing industries. Industry output is projected to decline. Employment is projected to fall because decreased output combined with continued positive productivity growth.
332600	Spring and wire product manufacturing	Output is used in the construction and motor vehicle and aircraft industries. Output is expected to show little or no growth. Continued productivity growth will cause a decline in projected employment.
332700	Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	Output is purchased by motor vehicle manufacturers and repairers, aircraft producers, and other industrial manufacturers. Output is projected to grow at a faster rate than GDP. Productivity is expected to grow even faster than output, as the industry continues to invest in new technologies, resulting in declining employment.
332800	Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	Output is used in a variety of manufacturing industries, including electronic components, motor vehicle parts, and communication equipment. Output is projected to increase at approximately the half the rate as GDP. Employment is projected to decrease because of continued productivity growth.
332900	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	Output is used in the construction industry and is consumed by both individuals and businesses. Industry output is expected to remain flat. Employment is projected to decline because of continued productivity gains.
333000	Machinery manufacturing	
333100	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	Output is purchased as investment by construction, crude petroleum, coal mining, and other manufacturing industries. Continued demand in the construction, mining, and petroleum industries due to high commodity prices and strong demand from record crop prices will contribute to high output growth. However further gains in productivity will cause a slight decline in employment.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
333200	Industrial machinery manufacturing	Output is used as investment in the food, printing and publishing, paper, and other manufacturing industries. Many of these industries, including paper and textiles are expected to face increased international competition, resulting in downward pressure on demand. Other industries, such as petroleum refining machinery and food processing machinery will increase their demand. The net result is negative growth in output. Employment is projected to fall because of relatively strong productivity growth.
333300	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	Output from this industry is purchased for investment and personal consumption purposes. An increasing amount of imports is expected to put pressure on this industry, resulting in a decrease in output. Employment also is projected to fall because of shrinking output as well as increasing productivity due to replacement of machinery with electronic devices that perform similar functions at once.
333400	Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	Output is used in production in the motor vehicles and construction industries. It is also purchased as an investment by retail trade and eating and drinking establishments. Output is projected to grow at approximately the same rate as GDP as construction is expected to grow, although somewhat slower than from historic peaks, and as replacement of aging HVAC equipment becomes necessary. Improved production techniques are expected to result in higher productivity such that employment is projected to fall.
333500	Metalworking machinery manufacturing	Output is purchased as investment by construction, crude petroleum, coal mining, and other manufacturing industries. This industry is susceptible to import pressures, because transportation costs are low; however the need for highly skilled employees and the fact that proximity to the manufacturing site is important results in some limits on foreign sourcing. As a result, output growth is expected to be very limited. New technologies are expected to increase productivity, resulting in a decrease in employment. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
333600	Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	Output is mostly used as an intermediate input to other industries and is exported. The growth of domestic electricity generation and trucking fleets, as well as replacement needs, are expected to contribute to the growth of output in this industry. Because industry output is projected to grow slightly slower than GDP and productivity improvements are expected to continue, employment is projected to decrease.
333900	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	Output is purchased as an investment by public utilities, chemical, construction, steel, and mining industries and is used as an intermediate input in heavy manufacturing sectors. Output is projected to grow more slowly than GDP. Productivity growth is projected to continue such that employment is expected to continue to fall, although at a slower rate than in the previous decade.
334000	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	
334100	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	Output is purchased as a capital investment by many industries including retail trade, finance and insurance, and business services. Output is projected to continue growing rapidly. This is due in large part to extremely large productivity gains, which are typical of this industry. Employment is projected to decrease, although not as rapidly as it did in the preceding decade. Again, this is due to large productivity gains which outpace output increases. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
334200	Communications equipment manufacturing	Output is purchased primarily as investment in air transportation, broadcasting, and communications industries. It is also used as an input to the aircraft missiles, space vehicles, construction, and communications industries. Industry output is projected to grow approximately twice as fast as GDP. Much of this is due to productivity improvements. Employment is expected to remain flat.
334300	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	Output is primarily purchased by individuals. Industry output is projected to grow slightly faster than GDP. Because productivity growth rates are expected to continue at an even faster rate, due to pressure from foreign competitors, employment is projected to decline.
334400	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	Output is used as an input in communications equipment, computers, and telephone equipment industries. It is also exported. Output is projected to increase significantly faster than GDP. Much of the increase is due to rapidly rising exports. Productivity growth is expected to continue at an even higher pace, as processes continue to be automated. The productivity growth along with research and development being moved overseas, are expected to result in a decline in employment.
334500	Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	Output is used mostly by the defense, aerospace, ship and transportation industries. This industry is expected to grow at approximately the same rate as GDP. An increase in the number of satellites and global positioning systems in the use of navigational systems are expected to influence growth in this industry. Productivity is projected to continue to grow such that employment is expected to increase only slightly.
334600	Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	Output is used in construction, motor vehicles, lighting and wiring equipment, computers, and communications industries. Industry output is projected to grow at a rate slightly below that of GDP. Productivity growth is projected to continue at a slightly faster pace than output, resulting in a slight decrease in the level of employment.
335000	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	
335100	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	Output is purchased by construction, motor vehicle producers, and individuals. Industry output is projected to grow only slightly. Productivity is projected to grow relatively fast; as a result, employment is expected to continue to fall.
335200	Household appliance manufacturing	Output is purchased mainly by individuals, and by the real estate and construction industries. Industry output is projected to grow at about half of the rate of GDP. Employment is projected to continue to decline as a result of strong productivity growth.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
335300	Electrical equipment manufacturing	Output is consumed as a capital investment by electric utilities. It is also used as an input by electrical and non-electrical machinery producers. Output is projected to grow very slowly, as imports continue to rise. Productivity improvements are expected to continue; employment is projected to continue to decline as it did in the preceding decade.
335900	Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	Output is purchased as an investment by construction and the motor vehicles and parts industries. It is also purchased by individuals for consumption and is used as an intermediate input in a variety of industries. Industry output is projected to grow at approximately half the rate of GDP. Continuing productivity growth is expected to result in a decline in employment.
336000	Transportation equipment manufacturing	
336100	Motor vehicle manufacturing	Output is purchased by consumers and as investment. Output is projected to faster than GDP. US companies are expected to continue to lose market share to foreign automotive manufacturers. In addition, both domestic and foreign makers are looking to locations overseas for cheaper labor. As a result, employment is projected to decline slightly. Productivity is expected to increase, although not as fast as it did in the preceding decade.
336200	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	Output is purchased in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, by various intermediate industries, and by consumers. Output in this industry is projected to grow slightly faster than GDP; however employment will decline very slightly, as productivity growth is expected to continue because of automation and advanced manufacturing methods and because of strong foreign competition.
336300	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	Output is used in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry and in various intermediate industries. Consumers also purchase parts for their vehicles. Output is projected to grow slowly. With the pressure to source parts from foreign producers, and as productivity continues to grow because of improved technology, employment is projected to decline.
336400	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	Output is purchased by defense, is exported, and is used in the production of aircraft and missiles. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Greater defense aerospace production and an improving trend in civilian aircraft demand will contribute to the growth in this industry. Employment is expected to increase modestly.
336500	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	Output is purchased as an investment or is used as an intermediate input in the rail transportation industry. Although industry output is projected to grow much faster than GDP, productivity is projected to improve at such an extremely high rate that employment is expected to continue to decline.
336600	Ship and boat building	Output is consumed by the military, by individuals, and as an investment in water transport and energy industries. Output is projected to grow at approximately twice the rate as GDP. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 requires all tankers and tank barges converted to double hulls by 2015; many vessels will need to be refitted. In addition, the rapidly aging Navy fleet will also support a significant increase in production. A modest increase in employment is projected.
336900	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and the military. Industry output is projected to increase, as the demand for motorcycles, bicycles, golf carts, and other recreation type vehicles increases. Productivity is projected to improve; employment is expected to increase very slightly in this industry.
337000	Furniture and related product manufacturing	
337100	Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	Output is purchased by individuals and the construction industry. The growth of industry output is expected to slow. Furniture production is facing strong import competition from foreign manufacturers. Productivity is projected to grow only modestly, such that there is expected to be a slight decline in employment.
337200	Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	Output is typically purchased as an investment by offices. Industry output is projected to slow. It is expected that the growth of administrative and support services will support demand for this industry, but will be offset by competition from foreign manufacturers. Employment is projected to decrease slightly as a result of increases in productivity.
337900	Other furniture related product manufacturing	Output is purchased mainly by individuals and as an investment in some industries. Output is projected to grow more slowly than GDP. Slightly slower growth in productivity is projected to cause a small increase in employment.
339000	Miscellaneous manufacturing	
3391	Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	Output is consumed as a capital purchase or as an intermediate input by hospitals and other medical services. Output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP, although the rate of growth is expected to be slightly less than the preceding decade because of some offshoring of production and research and development. Employment is projected to continue to grow slowly; again offshoring is expected to have some effect on employment.
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	Output is consumed as an input in a variety of industries such as apparel and retail trade. Output is projected to grow faster than the growth rate of GDP. Employment is projected to fall, however, since productivity is expected to grow faster than output.
420000	Wholesale Trade	
420000	Wholesale trade	Output is consumed as a trade margin on goods sold at various stages of production. Output is projected to grow about twice as fast as GDP. However, big box retailers are expected to put some downward pressure on this industry. Improved technology, such as electronic data interchange and radio frequency identification tags are expected to make storage, tracking, and shipping more efficient and lessen the demand for employment. Employment is still projected to increase slightly in the next decade, since output is expected to grow faster than productivity.
440000-450000	Retail Trade	
440000-450000	Retail trade	Output is consumed as a trade margin on goods sold to individuals. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity is projected to increase because of gains in technology, and employment is projected to increase slightly.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
480000-490000	Transportation and warehousing	
481000	Air transportation	Output is consumed by individuals and as a transportation margin on the shipment of goods. Output is projected to grow in the United States and abroad as GDP and the population increase. Cargo traffic is expected to increase with the economy, as are growing world trade and the demand for seats on commercial planes. Productivity is projected to continue to grow, but at a slower rate than it did in the previous decade. Since output is projected to grow faster than productivity, employment is expected to increase modestly.
482000	Rail transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on nearly all manufactured products and on public utilities, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow at approximately the same rate as GDP. Demand for railroad freight service is expected to increase as the economy expands. Intermodal systems, which utilize trains to transport goods over longer distances, should come into greater use. Employment is projected to fall slightly as productivity increases faster than output. Improvements in productivity include more widespread use of computers for tracking, dispatching, and monitoring trains.
483000	Water transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on shipping goods to market, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow more slowly than GDP. Plans to introduce more ferries along the congested coasts to ease the burden on highways, in addition to a likely increase in shipments of primary products for energy industry, especially coal, are expected to help expand output and employment on internal U.S. waterways. Productivity is projected to increase only slightly, resulting in employment growth.
484000	Truck transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on shipping goods to market, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow at approximately the same rate as GDP as the population increases. No growth in productivity is expected, and employment is projected to increase.
485000	Transit and ground passenger transportation	Output is consumed by individuals, businesses, and by state and local governments for school transportation. Output is expected to grow slower than GDP. Demand is expected to increase with population growth. Employment is projected to grow slightly, since productivity growth is expected to be very slow.
486000	Pipeline transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on the shipment of petroleum. Output and employment are projected to fall, as productivity grows.
487000	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	Output is purchased by individuals and some is used as an input in various industries. Industry output is projected to grow slower than GDP. Retirement of the baby boomers is expected to drive the demand in this industry. Employment also is projected to grow faster than economy-wide employment. Productivity growth is expected, but it will not be as fast as the growth in output.
488000	Support activities for transportation	Output is purchased by other transportation industries, and is used as an input in other industries. Output is expected to grow slower than GDP; packaging, freight, cargo arrangement, and other transportation-related services are expected to play a key role in logistics management. No productivity growth is projected, however, as security concerns and resulting increases in operating and fuel costs are expected to increase the overhead; employment is projected to continue to grow.
492000	Couriers and messengers	Output is consumed by businesses and individuals. Industry output is projected to grow at the same rate as GDP. The courier industry has been affected positively by the growth of e-commerce and catalog sales. However, the increasing use of email and fax machines has had a negative effect on the messenger industry, which is expected to temper employment growth.
493000	Warehousing and storage	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on shipping goods to market, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Manufacturers are expected to continue to outsource distribution functions to warehousing companies. Inventory management and just-in-time shipping, as well as the expansion of electronic commerce are expected to increase demand for the logistical services of the warehousing industry. Productivity is projected to grow at less than half the rate of output, resulting in an increase in employment.
510000	Information	
511100	Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	Output is purchased mostly by individuals. Industry output is projected to increase at a slower rate than GDP. Increased market activity is expected in custom publishing and ethnic publications; however publishers try to temper new hires to keep costs low as pressure to increase online content is being felt. Productivity is projected to grow faster than output, resulting in a slight decline in employment.
511200	Software publishers	Output is purchased as an investment and is used as intermediate input to many industries. Output is projected to continue to grow significantly faster than GDP due in part to increasing reliance on information technology and falling prices for computers and hardware. Productivity growth is expected to continue, but not as rapidly as output; employment in this industry also is projected to grow faster than economy-wide employment.
512000	Motion picture, video, and sound recording industries	Output in this industry is consumed as an input to motion picture theaters and to the television broadcasting industry. Output is projected to increase as a growing population continues to enjoy movies as entertainment. Productivity is projected to increase, but at a slower rate than output; consequently, employment is projected to increase.
515000	Broadcasting (except internet)	Output is purchased mostly by individuals and as an intermediate input in the broadcasting and telecommunications industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Cable and other subscription services are expected to grow rapidly; however, there is uncertainty over what direction media forms should take. Employment is projected to increase as a result of productivity growing more slowly than output.
517000	Telecommunications	Output is consumed by individuals, government, business, and other institutions. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. New products and the bundling of services by growing cable distribution companies are expected to force the current wireline companies to rethink their entire structure and favor wireless, cable, and satellite companies. Productivity is projected to grow more slowly than output, resulting in a small increase in employment.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
516000, 518000, 519000	Internet and other information services	Output is used as an intermediate input by many other industries; some output is consumed by individuals. This industry is projected to grow much faster than GDP; the internet is expected to expand and branch out as the amount of data generated continues to increase. Data processing, web hosting, and related services should see strong growth. Productivity is projected to continue to grow at a rapid pace as well. However, it is not expected to grow as fast as output; employment is projected to continue to grow in this industry, but at a slower rate than the previous decade.
520000 Finance and Insurance		
521000, 522000	Monetary authorities, credit intermediation, and related activities	Output is consumed by individuals and by firms. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. This sector is basically comprised of 2 different components: Depository Credit Intermediation, which includes banks, and Nondepository Credit Intermediation. This includes credit card companies and financing companies such as GE Capital and GMAC. The Credit institutions have captured a larger market share of the two. Productivity is projected to grow slower than output, resulting in an increase in employment.
523000	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	Output is consumed by individuals and by financial firms. Output is projected to grow much faster than GDP. Population growth and baby boomers increasing their savings activities are expected to increase demand. Several factors are in place for fairly rapid increases in productivity including further consolidations, efficiency, technology and automation. Productivity growth, while strong, is expected to be slower than output growth. As a result, employment is projected to increase. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
524100	Insurance carriers	Output is purchased by individuals and a variety of intermediate industries. Industry output is projected to increase as a growing population demands more insurance of all kinds, particularly health insurance. Productivity is expected to increase at a slightly slower rate than output, and employment is projected to increase slightly as a consequence. Cost pressures, internet policies, and industry-specific software allowing employees to work more efficiently are expected to temper employment growth.
524200	Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	Output is purchased mostly by the insurance carrier industry. Output is projected to grow; a continuing trend of brokers and agencies taking away business from insurance carriers is expected, as the number of independent sales agencies and third party administration of insurance and pension fund companies increase. Employment also is projected to continue to increase as productivity is expected to grow more slowly than output.
525000	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	Output is purchased mostly by individuals. Output is projected to increase slower than GDP. Productivity growth is projected to fall, resulting in strong growth in employment.
530000 Real estate and rental and leasing		
531000	Real estate	Output is purchased by individuals and businesses as rent, real estate commissions, or fees. Output is projected to continue growing as the demographic composition of the population changes and the need for various types of suitable housing increases. Employment in this industry is projected to increase, since output is expected to grow faster than productivity.
532100	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	Output is purchased by individuals and a variety of industries. Output is projected to increase because of firms' preference for leasing and renting motor vehicles. In addition, many equipment rental companies are expected to offer a mix of services, including rental, sales, dealership, and repair. Employment is projected to increase in response to the expansion of services and relatively slow productivity growth.
532200, 532300	Consumer goods rental and general rental centers	Output is purchased primarily by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Growth in this industry is affected by consumers' preferences for leasing or renting over purchasing; smaller capital outlays are often required when renting or leasing. Employment is projected to increase slightly, as productivity is expected to grow relatively slowly.
532400	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	Output is purchased as an intermediate input. Output is projected to grow at a faster rate than productivity, resulting in healthy employment growth.
533000	Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	Output is used as an intermediate input and is exported. Establishments in this industry are engaged in assigning rights to assets, such as patents, trademarks, brand names, and franchise agreements. Industry output is projected to continue to demonstrate rapid growth. Productivity levels also are projected to rise rapidly, but at a lower rate than output, resulting in strong growth in employment.
540000 Professional, scientific, and technical services		
541100	Legal services	Output is purchased by individuals and by a wide variety of industries. Output is expected to increase as growth is stimulated by increased litigation as a result of a rise in the amount and complexity of business practices. Employment is projected to increase slightly, since productivity is expected to grow more slowly than output. The increasing utilization of paralegals in legal services and the trend toward hiring more in-house lawyers are expected to increase employment.
541200	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	Output is purchased by individuals and by a variety of industries. Industry output is projected to increase as the rest of the economy grows. Productivity is projected to grow slowly, resulting in employment growth.
541300	Architectural, engineering, and related services	Output is purchased as an investment and is used as an intermediate input to many industries. Output is projected to continue to increase, but not as rapidly as it did in the 1990's. Employment is also projected to grow at a slower rate than it did in the previous decade. Spending on large-scale residential projects is expected to slow.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
541400	Specialized design services	Output is purchased by most industries and by individuals. Industry output is projected to increase faster than GDP. Productivity also is projected to grow, but at a slower rate than output, resulting in strong employment growth. New computer graphics software better facilitates graphic design and layout. Industrial design of certain products increasingly is expected to occur overseas. Interior design is not expected to be as susceptible to offshoring, but only accounts for a small share of the industry.
541500	Computer systems design and related services	Output is used as an intermediate input and is purchased as an investment. Output is projected to continue to grow rapidly. Factors affecting this industry include the expansion of intranets, increased need for remote access, and the growing importance of security. Productivity also is projected to increase slightly; employment is projected to continue to experience strong growth, although not as quickly as it did in the preceding decade. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
541600	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	Output is used as an intermediate input in many industries. This industry is projected to continue to grow strongly as more companies hire consultants for various projects. Planning and logistics, compliance with government, environmental, and employee benefits and workplace safety continue to play a role in the necessity for these services. Factors affecting this industry include the expansion of companies looking to consultants for everything from human resource advice, how to best manage employee benefits, and security concerns. Some productivity growth is expected, although employment is projected to continue growing at a healthy rate. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
541700	Scientific research and development services	Output is used as an intermediate good, primarily by the federal government, and is consumed by individuals. Output is projected to continue to grow much faster than GDP. Research and development in the physical sciences and engineering should grow faster as manufacturing industries outsource their research and development. Social sciences and humanities are less sensitive to business cycles, are generally more stable and should grow at a slower pace as they are not directly linked to new technology development and industrial output. Employment is projected to grow at a relatively slow pace as a result of large gains in productivity.
541800	Advertising and related services	Output is purchased by retail and wholesale trade, eating and drinking establishments, real estate, and the management of companies and enterprises. Industry output is expected to continue to grow. New opportunities created by the internet, international business-markets, and firms' further specialization are expected to contribute to growth in this industry. Productivity growth is expected to moderate, resulting in accelerating employment growth.
541900	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	Output is purchased primarily purchased as an intermediate input and by individuals for personal consumption. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Employment is projected to grow, although not as quickly as output. Growth of the veterinary medical care, as well as professional, scientific, and technical services, particularly in areas such as wealth forecasting and appraisal services, are expected to drive demand. Photographic services are expected to increase slowly as improvements in camera technology and reduced prices allow more consumers to take photographs for themselves, and as more commercial photographers work as self-employed contract workers.
550000	Management of companies and enterprises	
550000	Management of companies and enterprises	Output is used as an intermediate input, and is exported. Output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP. Productivity also is projected to continue growing rapidly, although not as quickly as output. Employment is expected to increase.
560000	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	
561100	Office administrative services	Output is primarily consumed as an intermediate input in a variety of industries. Output is projected to grow rapidly, although at a slower rate than the previous decade. Employment and productivity are projected to increase.
561200	Facilities support services	Output is consumed as an intermediate input to both manufacturing and services. Output is expected to increase only slightly, as businesses realize the importance of maintaining, securing, and efficiently operating their facilities. Productivity is projected to decrease, causing employment to increase faster than output. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
561300	Employment services	Output is purchased as an intermediate input in many industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Since productivity growth is expected to grow more slowly than output, employment also is projected to increase. By expanding the categories of workers they offer, temporary help services and employment placement agencies continue to change the way the business economy endures business cycles, helping to fuel industry employment growth.
561400	Business support services	Many intermediate industries purchase business services. Output is projected to continue to increase more rapidly than GDP. Productivity also is projected to grow rapidly, although not as fast as output. As a result, employment also is expected to increase.
561500	Travel arrangement and reservation services	Output is purchased by individuals and as an intermediate input. Industry output is projected to grow minimally, as is employment. The majority of growth in this sector is expected in other services, which include tour operators, condominium time-share exchange services, ticket offices, ticket agencies, and reservation services.
561600	Investigation and security services	Output is used primarily as an intermediate input in various business services. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity is projected to grow, but more slowly than output, so employment is projected to rise. Increased globalization of business and finance, the ever-increasing value to business of information, heightened security concerns, and overwhelmed law enforcement are expected to contribute to growth in investigation, guard, and armored car services. An increase in employment background checks and demand for investigative services to solve internet-based crimes such as identity theft, intellectual property theft, and harassment have also contributed to the growth in this industry.
561700	Services to buildings and dwellings	Output is purchased by individuals and many industries including real estate, educational services, and hotels. Output is projected to continue to grow, as the growth in the number of residential and commercial properties is expected to continue demanding the services of this industry. Employment also is projected to grow, but not as quickly as output because of productivity improvements. As residential construction in warmer States grows, so does expected demand for these services.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
561900	Other support services	Output is used as an intermediate input to various business services. Industry output is projected to grow at about the same rate as GDP. Employment growth is projected to accelerate relative to the previous decade, as a result of slowing productivity growth.
562100	Waste collection	Output is consumed by various industries and by individuals. Output and employment are both projected to increase. Demand for waste collection is expected to increase with new residential construction, as more communities implement or mandate recycling of materials. Automated and semi-automated collection methods are expected to contribute to productivity improvements, but demand for services are expected to result in employment growth.
562200, 562900	Waste treatment and disposal and waste management services	Output is consumed by various industries. Industry output is expected to grow at about the same rate as GDP. Employment is projected to grow slower than output because of small productivity gains. As people produce more waste, the need for landfills and material recovery facilities is expected to continue. Optical sorters and other labor-saving technologies are being implemented at recycling facilities. However, these improvements are not expected to have a significant effect on productivity growth for the entire industry.
610000	Educational services, private	
611100	Elementary and secondary schools	Output is consumed by individuals, and is projected to grow at a rate comparable to the previous decade. Declining productivity, which is typical for this industry, and a greater share of kindergarten through 12th grade students attending private schools, which usually have lower pupil per staff ratios, are expected to cause employment to grow.
611200, 611300	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	Output is consumed by individuals and by government. Output is projected to grow as the college-aged population increases, and as workers in the labor force utilize this industry for skills improvement, on-going education, and career transitions. Productivity is projected to grow very slightly, and employment is projected to grow at about the same rate as output.
611400, 611500, 611600, 611700	Other educational services	Output is purchased by individuals and by government. Output is projected to grow with strong demand for self enrichment education, as the baby boomers enter retirement, and for educational consulting, exam preparation, and tutoring services. Productivity is expected to essentially remain flat, which is expected to cause an increase in employment growth.
620000	Health care and social assistance	
621100, 621200, 621300	Offices of health practitioners	Output is consumed almost entirely by individuals. This industry is projected to grow faster than GDP, as an expected increase in the elderly population increases demand for physician care. Productivity gains are expected in areas such as medical record keeping; however, employment is projected to increase.
621600	Home health care services	Output is consumed entirely by individuals. Output is projected to grow at twice the growth rate of GDP, while employment is projected to grow almost as fast as industry output. Output and employment are expected to grow as a result of more patients receiving routine and post-operative care at home in order to contain costs. Relatively little work in this industry can be improved through technology, and new technology is usually slow to be implemented. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
621400, 621500, 621900	Outpatient, laboratory, and other ambulatory care services	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Employment also is projected to increase, as productivity gains are not expected to match the high demand for services. More patients are being treated in specialty outpatient clinics, such as kidney dialysis centers or mental health facilities, rather than hospitals. Demand for outpatient services is expected to increase with the projected growth of the elderly population. Ambulance services also are also expected to increase with a growing population, especially the elderly segment, and higher utilization of emergency care is expected by patients without insurance.
622000	Hospitals, private	Output is consumed by individuals, and is projected to increase as the population ages. Employment also is projected to increase, as productivity gains are not expected to match the high demand for services. The largest sector, general medical and surgical hospitals, is projected to grow in line with overall industry. Specialty hospitals are expected to grow faster than the industry average as more patients seek treatment in these facilities.
623100	Nursing care facilities	Output is purchased by individuals, and is expected to increase faster than it did in the previous decade. Despite a growing elderly population, many are living longer with fewer illnesses and are expected to either have home health care or live in assisted living facilities, thus dampening growth. Employment is projected to increase slightly slower than the rate of output growth, as productivity gains are expected to be minor.
623200, 623300, 623900	Residential care facilities	Output is consumed by individuals, and is expected to continue to grow faster than GDP. Employment also is expected to grow rapidly, as productivity declines slightly. Demand for residential care services is expected to increase among the active elderly who prefer to live in assisted living facilities instead of nursing homes. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
624100	Individual and family services	Output is consumed by individuals and is expected to grow faster than during the previous decade, as it is driven primarily by expected growth in the population of the elderly. Employment is expected to grow at an even faster rate, because of declining productivity. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
624200, 624300	Community, and vocational rehabilitation services	Output is consumed by individuals, and is expected to grow at a comparable rate to the previous decade. Employment is expected to grow more slowly than over the previous decade.
624400	Child day care services	Output is consumed entirely by individuals. Output is expected to continue to grow as the number of women in the workforce grows and the baby boom echo enters child-bearing years. Formal child care is expected to be favored over self-employed care, such as nannies. Employment also is expected to grow as productivity grows at a slower rate than output. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
710000	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	
711100	Performing arts companies	Output is purchased by individuals, by food services and drinking places, and as an input to other industries. Output is projected to increase slower than GDP. Attendance at performing arts events has not grown significantly in recent decades; this trend should continue. "All other performing arts companies" is expected to continue to grow more rapidly than "theater companies and dinner theaters." Because the former industry sector includes musical groups and artists, carnivals, and circuses, all of which cater strongly to a young demographic, it is expected to get a boost from the echo boom generation. Productivity is projected to increase faster than output, however, resulting in a very small decline in employment growth.
711200	Spectator sports	Output is consumed by individuals and by radio and television broadcasting. Output is projected to grow as a larger population with more leisure time continues to be interested in sports as a form of entertainment. Productivity gains in this industry are expected to be minimal; as a result, employment is projected to grow slightly slower than output.
711300, 711400	Promoters of events, and agents and managers	Output is consumed by individuals, independent artists, writers, performers, and as an input to other industries. Industry output is projected to grow at roughly the same rate as GDP. Productivity gains in this industry are expected to be minimal; as a result, employment is projected to grow slightly slower than output.
711500	Independent artists, writers, and performers	Output is consumed mostly as an input to performing arts companies. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity growth also is expected to be strong, however not as strong as output. Wage and salary employment is projected to comprise approximately 15 percent of the total employment in this industry. This type of employment typically includes administrative support for artists, writers, and performers. Employment for all jobs, including self-employed workers and unpaid family workers, is projected to grow at roughly the same rate as economy-wide employment. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
712000	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	Output is consumed by individuals and is projected to continue to grow as public interest in science, art, and history increases because of growth in both leisure time and disposable income. This has had a positive income effect on museums, resulting in investments in capital improvements in the form of expansions and renovations. Employment is projected to increase, as productivity grows more slowly than output. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
713000	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	Output is purchased by individuals and is expected to continue to grow as the increasing numbers of retirees spend more time and money on leisure activities. Productivity is projected to grow, but at a slower rate than output, resulting in employment increasing faster than the economy-wide rate. This is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-2016 projection period.
720000	Accommodation and food services	
721000	Accommodation	Output is consumed by individuals and businesses and is projected to grow because of demand for short-term lodging. Because this is a labor-intensive industry with a largely hourly-wage workforce, productivity should grow slower than output; therefore, as output increases, so too does employment.
722000	Food services and drinking places	Output is consumed primarily by individuals. Output is expected to increase as a result of demographic factors such as increases in population, growth of personal income, increased leisure time, and a rise in the number of dual-income families. Much of the food services industry is labor-intensive and does not lend itself well to productivity enhancements. Many of the productivity gains already have been realized, resulting in no growth. As a result, employment is projected to increase.
810000	Other services (except government)	
811000	Repair and maintenance services	
811100	Automotive repair and maintenance	Output is consumed primarily by individuals, and is projected to increase with the number of cars and trucks on the road in need of maintenance. Productivity is projected to grow with the increase in embedded electrical components and computer systems within new cars that make diagnosis easier. Employment is expected to increase, however, as productivity gains are not expected to overtake output growth. Factors, such as an increase in the durability of cars and slower growth in the driving age population, are also expected to keep growth at a moderate level over the next ten years.
811200	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	Output is purchased as an input to many industries, and is consumed by individuals. Output is projected to remain flat over the next decade. Automated repair and self-repairing equipment are expected to contribute to productivity growth and declining employment.
811300	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	Output is used as an intermediate input to many industries. Industry output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP. Productivity in this industry is projected to grow faster than average as the industry becomes more automated and dependent on machines to do more work. Employment is projected to continue to grow slightly as the need for industrial repair workers grows.
811400	Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	Output is used as an intermediate input in telecommunications and other industries, and is consumed by individuals. Output is projected to continue to grow. Productivity is projected to increase at approximately the same rate as output, resulting in flat employment growth.
812000	Personal and laundry services	
812100	Personal care services	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Output is expected to continue to grow as the population grows, as incomes rise, and as demand for personal care increases. Productivity is projected to grow slower than output, resulting in employment growth that is slightly faster than economy-wide employment growth.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
812200	Death care services	Output is purchased mainly by individuals. Output is projected to continue to grow as the population grows and the number of deaths increases. Employment also is projected to increase because of declining productivity.
812300	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	Output is used mainly by individuals, but is also contracted for by other industries, such as eating and drinking places. Output is expected to grow as the affluent population requiring these services increases. Central dry-cleaning facilities that process work for multiple stores are expected to contribute to productivity growth at the same rate as output, resulting in flat employment growth.
812900	Other personal services	Output is purchased by individuals and is expected to continue to grow as the population increases; demand for services such as parking lots and garages is expected to influence much of the growth in this industry. There are expected to be some productivity gains, but output is projected to grow much faster. Employment in this industry is projected to grow almost twice as fast as the rate for economy-wide employment.
813000	Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	
813100	Religious organizations	Output is consumed entirely by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than it did in the preceding decade. Growing demand for religious advocacy groups is expected to continue. Employment is projected to continue to increase, as productivity is expected to remain flat.
813200, 813300	Grantmaking and giving services and social advocacy organizations	Output is consumed mostly by individuals and is projected to continue to grow at a healthy rate. An increasingly affluent population involved in advocacy groups for causes such as human rights and conservation is expected to continue to fuel the growth in this industry. Productivity is expected to increase as the application of modern information technology is incorporated into communications, marketing, fundraising, decision-making and management. Productivity is not expected to rise as quickly as output. As a result, employment is projected to grow.
813400, 813900	Civic, social, professional, and similar organizations	Output is consumed mostly by individuals and is expected to increase slightly faster than the population because of rising demand for professional networking and political organizations. Employment is projected to grow at approximately the same rate as output, primarily because of stagnant productivity growth.
814000	Private household services	
814000	Private households	Output is purchased by individuals and is expected to grow modestly. Government regulation of the workplace makes the use of private household workers expensive, relative to hiring specialized firms. Employment is projected to increase slightly over the next decade, as is productivity.
NA	Federal Government	
491000	Postal Service	Output is consumed as an intermediate input by most industries, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow slowly; growth is expected to stem from an increase in package deliveries, but be offset by increasing competition from alternative delivery systems and productivity improvements. Employment is projected to decline slightly as a result of automation, competition from alternative delivery systems, and the increasing use of electronic communications. An increase in the number of rural routes is expected to only partially offset the negative impacts to employment from the other factors.
NA	Federal electric utilities	Output is projected to increase as the number of end users grows. Many older workers are retiring, which should lead to increased hours on the part of workers who remain. Productivity is projected to grow slightly slower than output, resulting in flat employment growth.
NA	Federal enterprises except the Postal Service and electric utilities	Output is directed mostly to the finance industries and is projected to grow as the demand for federal services increases. Productivity is projected to continue to grow much faster than output, resulting in a decline in employment. This is projected to be one of the most rapidly declining industries, in terms of employment, over the 2006-16 projection period.
NA	Federal defense government	Output is allocated to defense compensation and is projected to increase only slightly, and much slower than the previous decade. Employment is expected to continue declining, as further outsourcing continues to meet the increased security demands for the War on Terror and as productivity grows.
NA	Federal non-defense government except enterprises	Output is allocated to non-defense compensation and is projected to remain flat, much slower than the previous decade. A slight employment decline is expected as productivity grows by a slight amount and the government implements the Program Assessment Rating Tool to measure the effectiveness of programs.
NA	Federal Government capital services	Output is projected to grow slightly. No employment is counted in this sector.
NA	State and local government	
NA	Local government passenger transit	As towns and cities continue to grow, this industry is expected to develop and expand transit systems such as light rail and bus service in metropolitan areas. In addition, declining productivity growth is expected to result in increasing employment.
NA	Local government enterprises except passenger transit	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than it did in the preceding decade. Employment is projected to continue to increase, but at a slower rate as a result of changing demand.
NA	Local government hospitals	Output is projected to increase as health care for the elderly and uninsured in government hospitals rises. Employment is projected to increase marginally. Recent employment gains are due to an overall increase in demand for health care, especially among the uninsured and Medicare/ Medicaid patients who use government hospitals.

Table IV-2. Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2006-16 — Continued

2002 NAICS coverage	2006 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
NA	Local government educational services	Output growth is expected to result from increased spending on education as all levels of government continue to focus on performance of students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Growth is expected to moderate due to the low level of enrollment growth as the baby boom echo exits the public school system. Low productivity growth is expected to cause employment to increase about as quickly as output.
NA	Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals	Output is projected to continue to grow as it did in the previous decade, spurred by increasing demand for services from local governments, largely as a result of population increases. Employment also is projected to have positive growth, but at a slightly reduced rate from the previous decade. Local governments increasingly outsource non-core functions, and Homeland Security-related employment growth is expected to continue.
NA	State government enterprises	Output is expected to grow more rapidly than in the previous decade. Productivity is expected to grow at about the same rate as output, resulting in flat employment growth. This is a deceleration from the previous decade due mostly to competition from the private sector.
NA	State government hospitals	Output is projected to grow. Recent gains in output appear to be caused by uninsured and underinsured patients seeking treatment in government hospitals instead of more expensive private facilities. Improvements in productivity are expected to result in slightly declining employment. Most employment in this industry is in state psychiatric hospitals which have been declining for years as more patients are treated in outpatient facilities; this trend is expected to continue.
NA	State government educational services	Output, which is based on state spending on higher education, is projected to grow as enrollments continue to increase, both among traditional college students and among current workers who take classes for new job skills or new careers. Employment growth is expected to result from increased enrollments, and also from institutions hiring more part-time adjunct faculty. Demographic factors are expected to cause output to grow slightly slower than in the previous decade.
NA	State government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals	Output is projected to grow at a much faster rate than the past decade. Employment is projected to be flat, however, as productivity gains are not expected to match output growth. In addition, growth in Medicaid spending is expected to crowd out other State government services that would employ more workers.
NA	State and local government capital services	Output is projected to grow more slowly than it did in the previous decade, but faster than GDP. There is no employment in this sector.
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings	
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings	Output is projected to grow at about the same rate as the previous decade. There is no employment in this sector.
110000	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	
111000	Crop production	Output is expected to grow faster than GDP. Employment is projected to fall as a result of increasing productivity, foreign competition, increasing consolidation of farms, increased immigration enforcement, and a decline in the number of self-employed farmers and unpaid family workers.
112000	Animal production	Output is expected to grow slower than GDP. Employment is projected to continue to decline due to the continued consolidation of ranches, which is expected to occur more slowly than in the preceding decade as most of the consolidation is complete. The expected increase in productivity from consolidation is expected to be offset, as enforced immigration laws raise the official count of workers. This increase in official workers coupled with the re-opening of foreign markets for U.S. beef, boosting output, is expected to slow the previous decade's employment decline and result in nearly flat job growth over the projection period.
113100-113200	Forestry	Output is traditionally purchased by the logging industry. Output will only slightly decrease as global competition is expected to contribute to little or no growth in U.S. production and because many of the larger, corporate logging companies have sold off their forest holdings. Although demand by traditional customers will decrease, employment is projected to increase slightly because of the growth in "Green" industry and because massive infestations of insects will result in the need to replace trees. Productivity is expected to continue to decline, as this industry is a relatively labor-intensive, but at a slower rate than the previous decade due to increased price pressures from the remaining logging industry.
113300	Logging	Output is comprised by the cutting and transporting of timber and/or wood chips and is used in the production of pulp, paper, and veneer and plywood industries. Output is expected to have slightly negative growth due to the continued digitization of media and a recent trade pact with Canada that will allow uncontested lumber imports into the U.S. Employment is projected to decline because of increases in productivity from bigger logging machinery.
114000	Fishing, hunting and trapping	Output is used in food production, and is consumed by individuals. Output is projected to decline more rapidly than the previous period and employment is projected to decrease because of imports, an increase in fish farming, and declines in the level of fish stocks in U.S. waters due to bottom-trawling, over fishing, and pollution.
115000	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	Output is used in the agricultural and livestock industries. The industry is projected to grow more slowly than GDP. Overall, employment is expected to grow slowly as farms and ranches get larger and increasingly hire out specialized workers from this industry to perform tasks previously done by self-employed farmers.

Note: Economy-wide annual rate of change is 2.8 percent for GDP and 1.0 percent for employment.

Note: Not all detailed industries that are included in table IV-1 are included.