Data in table 3 (page 58), table 4 (page 60), and the appendix (page 84) were corrected online June 4, 2008. See Errata online at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/05/errata.pdf

Employment outlook: 2006–2016

Industry output and employment projections to 2016

Professional and business services and the health care and social assistance sectors account for more than half of the projected new jobs from 2006 to 2016; construction also is expected to add jobs, while employment in agriculture and manufacturing is expected to decline over the period

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The most recent BLS projections have the labor force reaching 164.2 million by 2016, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growing at 2.8 percent annually. How do these predictions affect specific industries? With the foundation for the macroeconomy laid, the BLS develops industry employment projections every 2 years, which in turn, are used to project growth for detailed occupations. This article examines and reports on the results for detailed industry employment and output projections from 2006 to 2016.

These results project total employment in the United States to increase by 15.6 million over the 2006–16 period, rising from 150.6 million to 166.2 million.[1] This represents a 1.0-percent average annual growth rate, which is slightly lower than the 1.1-percent annual rate experienced during the 1996–2006 period, when employment increased by 15.9 million jobs. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment accounts for about 9 out of 10 projected jobs.[2] Within this broad category, most growth is expected within service-providing industries, in which employment is projected to increase by 15.8 million, rising to 130.2 million by 2016. In contrast, jobs in goods-producing industries are projected to decrease by 732,300, fall-

ing to 21.8 million in 2016. The number of agriculture workers—which includes self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and wage and salary workers—is projected to decline by 173,100. Most remaining job growth is accounted for by a projected increase of 689,800 jobs among nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers, raising the employment level to 10.5 million by 2016. (See table 1.)

Projected employment is determined by a number of inputs, including projected industry output. BLS projects real industry output to expand to $27.1 trillion by 2016, an increase of $6.8 trillion from 2006.[3] The resulting average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent is about the same as the 3.0-percent rate experienced during the previous decade. Most growth is expected to come from service-providing sectors. Real output in these sectors is projected to increase to $19.0 trillion by 2016, an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent. Although this growth rate is somewhat slower than the 3.6-percent rate of the 1996–2006 period, the service-providing sectors are expected to increase their share of nominal output from 66.7 percent in 2006 to 71.7 percent in 2016.[4] Real output in the goods-producing sectors, excluding agriculture, and

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Table 1. Employment by major industry sector, 1996, 2006, and 2016

Industry sector	Thousands of jobs			Change		Percent distribution			Average annual rate of change	
	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
Total[1]	134,690.4	150,620.1	166,220.3	15,929.7	15,600.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.1	1.0
Nonagriculture wage and salary[2]........................	120,371.4	136,912.2	151,962.3	16,540.8	15,050.1	89.4	90.9	91.4	1.3	1.0
Goods-producing, excluding agriculture	23,328.5	22,504.9	21,772.6	−823.6	−732.3	17.3	14.9	13.1	−.4	−.3
Mining..........................	556.4	618.7	608.5	62.3	−10.2	.4	.4	.4	1.1	−.2
Construction...............	5,535.5	7,688.9	8,469.6	2,153.4	780.7	4.1	5.1	5.1	3.3	1.0
Manufacturing.............	17,236.6	14,197.3	12,694.5	−3,039.3	−1,502.8	12.8	9.4	7.6	−1.9	−1.1
Services-providing..............	97,042.9	114,407.3	130,189.7	17,364.4	15,782.4	72.0	76.0	78.3	1.7	1.3
Utilities............................	639.5	548.5	517.6	−91.0	−30.9	.5	.4	.3	−1.5	−.6
Wholesale trade..............	5,522.1	5,897.7	6,326.2	375.6	428.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	.7	.7
Retail trade.....................	14,142.6	15,319.4	16,006.4	1,176.8	687.0	10.5	10.2	9.6	.8	.4
Transportation and warehousing................	3,935.5	4,465.8	4,962.0	530.3	496.2	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.1
Information......................	2,940.0	3,054.9	3,266.7	114.9	211.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	.4	.7
Financial activities...........	6,968.6	8,363.2	9,570.1	1,394.6	1,206.9	5.2	5.6	5.8	1.8	1.4
Professional and business services........	13,461.8	17,551.6	21,643.7	4,089.8	4,092.1	10.0	11.7	13.0	2.7	2.1
Educational services.......	2,077.5	2,918.4	3,527.4	840.9	609.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.5	1.9
Health care and social assistance.........	11,604.8	14,919.8	18,954.1	3,315.0	4,034.3	8.6	9.9	11.4	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....................	10,776.5	13,143.4	15,016.7	2,366.9	1,873.3	8.0	8.7	9.0	2.0	1.3
Other services.................	5,434.9	6,234.6	7,077.2	799.7	842.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	1.4	1.3
Federal government	2,877.0	2,728.3	2,625.7	−148.7	−102.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	−.5	−.4
State and local government..................	16,662.1	19,261.7	20,696.1	2,599.6	1,434.4	12.4	12.8	12.5	1.5	.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting[3]......	2,730.9	2,138.6	1,965.5	−592.3	−173.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	−2.4	−.8
Agriculture wage and salary.....................	1,389.7	1,219.5	1,114.3	−170.2	−105.2	1.0	.8	.7	−1.3	−.9
Agriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers..............	1,341.2	919.1	851.1	−422.1	−68.0	1.0	.6	.5	−3.7	−.8
Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers..............	9,367.9	9,772.2	10,462.0	404.3	689.8	7.0	6.5	6.3	.4	.7
Secondary wage and salary jobs in agriculture and private household industries[4]....................	176.9	178.4	185.0	1.5	6.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4
Secondary jobs as a self-employed or unpaid family worker[5]...........	2,043.3	1,618.7	1,645.5	−424.6	26.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	−2.3	.2

[1] Employment data for wage and salary workers are from the BLS Current Employment Statistics survey, which counts jobs, whereas self-employed, unpaid family workers, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are from the Current Population Survey (household survey), which counts workers.

[2] Includes wage and salary data from the Current Employment Statistics survey, except private households, which is from the Current Populations Survey. Logging workers are excluded.

[3] Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting data from the Current Population Survey, except logging, which is from the Current Employment Statistics survey. Government wage and salary workers are excluded.

[4] Workers who hold a secondary wage and salary job in agricultural production, forestry, fishing, and private household industries.

[5] Wage and salary workers who hold a secondary job as a self-employed or unpaid family worker.

in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector is projected to grow faster than it did in the previous decade. Output in goods-producing sectors, excluding agriculture, is projected to grow at a 2.1-percent annual rate to reach $6.5 trillion by 2016. Output in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector is projected to grow at a 2.2-percent annual rate to reach $330.8 billion. Despite accelerating growth in these two sectors, neither is expected to outpace growth among service-providing industries. As a result, their respective shares of nominal output are expected to decline. (See table 2.)

The most recent BLS projections of the aggregate economy have the labor force growing at an annual rate of 0.8 percent in the coming period, which is somewhat slower than the 1.2-percent growth rate experienced during the 1996–2006 period. The growth rate of the nonfarm labor productivity index is projected to average 2.2 percent annually over the projection period, which departs from the rate of 2.6 percent experienced in the previous decade. The resulting projected annual growth in GDP is expected to slow relative to its history, from 3.1 percent per year to 2.8 percent per year. These macroeconomic constraints, along with the industry models, shape the final projections of industry employment and output. Slower growth in both the labor supply and productivity will exert downward pressure on the rate of growth of output in the economy. These effects can be seen in the present set of projections, as the growth rates for economy-wide output and employment are slightly lower than they were during the 1996–2006 period.

In addition, changes within the various GDP components can directly influence employment and output projections. For example, as globalization and international competition continue to take on greater significance, the GDP component with the fastest projected growth in the coming period is exports (5.5 percent). As a result, a variety of industries—from agriculture and manufacturing to financial services—are expected to benefit from globalization in the form of rapidly rising exports. At the same time, however, increased globalization is likely to lead to an increase in imports, which is expected to continue to adversely affect other industries, such as apparel and textiles.

Sector highlights

Service-providing sectors include those with the fastest projected rates of employment and output growth over the projection period. In terms of employment, the health care and social assistance sector[5] is projected to have the most rapid growth in the economy, adding 4.0 million jobs

by 2016, an annual average growth rate of 2.4 percent. (See table 1.) Within the service-providing sectors, professional and business services is projected to generate the greatest number of jobs, with employment increasing by 4.1 million during 2006–16 period (2.1 percent per year). In terms of output, the information sector is projected to have the fastest growth, increasing by 5.3 percent per year and reaching $1.7 trillion by 2016. (See table 2.)

Within the goods-producing sectors, the only sector projected to exhibit positive employment growth over the projection period is construction, which is expected to add 780,700 jobs and reach 8.5 million by 2016. The job gains in the construction sector will be more than offset by the projected 1.5-million decline in manufacturing employment during the 2006–16 period. The manufacturing sector's seemingly large employment loss, which projects an employment level of 12.7 million in 2016, still represents a contrast to what was experienced during the previous decade when the sector lost 3.0 million jobs. Employment in mining is projected to decline from its 2006 level of 618,700, shedding jobs at a rate of 0.2 percent per year to reach 608,500 by 2016.

Due to continued productivity gains, output in the goods-producing sector is expected to paint a different picture than is employment, as every major sector within the goods-producing sector is expected to have rising output. Specifically, output for the goods-producing sector is projected to increase 2.1 percent annually and reach $6.5 trillion by 2016. Manufacturing, the dominant major industry in the goods-producing sector, is projected to expand output 2.4 percent annually, reaching $5.3 trillion in 2016.

Service-providing sectors

Service-providing sectors will generate nearly all of the employment gain from 2006 to 2016. Two of these sectors—professional and business services and health care and social assistance services—are expected to generate 8.1 million jobs over the period, more than half the increase in total employment. Projected employment growth in the leisure and hospitality sector and in the State and local government and financial activities sectors will contribute an additional 4.5 million jobs by 2016. Employment declines are projected in only two service-providing sectors, utilities and the Federal government. (See table 1.)

Service-providing sectors are also expected to produce strong gains in output, which is projected to grow by $5.2 trillion over the 2006–16 period. At the sector level, real output is projected to grow fastest in the information,

wholesale trade, and retail trade sectors. (See table 2.)

Professional and business services. Employment in the professional and business services sector is projected to reach 21.6 million by 2016, an increase of 4.1 million jobs—more than in any other sector in the economy. Business demand for consultants, sophisticated computer networks, and a variety of employment services to address complex business issues is expected to generate much of the demand. Employment is projected to grow 2.1 percent annually over the projection period, slowing from the 2.7-percent rate experienced from 1996 to 2006, mainly

due to productivity gains and offshore outsourcing. As demand for professional and business services remains strong, output in the sector is projected to increase by 3.4 percent ($860.0 billion) per year, reaching a level of $3.0 trillion by 2016.

Much of the employment growth in the professional and business services sector will be seen in management, scientific, and technical consulting services. This industry is projected to have the fastest employment growth of all industries and the fourth largest employment increase. (See tables 3 and 4.) Employment in the industry is projected to increase by 717,800 jobs (5.9 percent annually),

Table 2.	Output by major industry sector (gross duplicated output), 1996, 2006, and projected 2016										
Industry sector	Billion of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change		Billions of dollars			Percent distribution		
	1996	2006	2016	1996– 2006	2006– 16	1996	2006	2016	1996	2006	2016
Total....................................	15,119.5	20,265.3	27,093.7	3.0	2.9	14,244.8	23,901.6	40,281.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-producing, excluding agriculture........	4,556.2	5,297.3	6,535.0	1.5	2.1	4,350.5	6,561.9	9,737.5	30.5	27.5	24.2
Mining.............................	213.0	242.2	268.6	1.3	1.0	161.8	465.8	554.3	1.1	1.9	1.4
Construction...................	740.6	899.1	1,031.1	2.0	1.4	637.2	1,238.9	2,041.1	4.5	5.2	5.1
Manufacturing................	3,610.5	4,145.8	5,263.6	1.4	2.4	3,551.5	4,857.2	7,142.1	24.9	20.3	17.7
Service-providing	9,648.7	13,778.0	18,992.2	3.6	3.3	9,021.5	15,930.6	28,874.2	63.3	66.7	71.7
Utilities............................	308.7	323.4	353.5	.5	.9	288.2	424.7	505.7	2.0	1.8	1.3
Wholesale trade.............	654.3	1,041.9	1,702.7	4.8	5.0	704.5	1,164.8	2,011.5	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade.....................	824.2	1,305.3	1,892.1	4.7	3.8	799.5	1,385.9	2,573.2	5.6	5.8	6.4
Transportation and warehousing.................	522.6	669.9	889.9	2.5	2.9	480.0	692.9	1,157.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Information......................	633.8	1,006.2	1,682.8	4.7	5.3	608.4	1,046.1	2,129.4	4.3	4.4	5.3
Financial activities..........	1,726.4	2,621.1	3,761.6	4.3	3.7	1,658.5	2,987.3	5,741.1	11.6	12.5	14.3
Professional and business services........	1,342.4	2,130.7	2,990.7	4.7	3.4	1,202.9	2,425.5	5,035.8	8.4	10.1	12.5
Educational services.......	123.8	157.1	190.9	2.4	2.0	107.2	203.3	343.0	.8	.9	.9
Health care and social assistance....................	864.8	1,210.9	1,720.2	3.4	3.6	779.3	1,451.7	2,753.1	5.5	6.1	6.8
Leisure and hospitality....	557.8	739.3	909.4	2.9	2.1	499.3	873.7	1,470.1	3.5	3.7	3.6
Other services................	370.2	439.1	550.5	1.7	2.3	333.2	533.9	904.8	2.3	2.2	2.2
Federal government.......	580.4	715.1	760.7	2.1	.6	530.2	912.0	1,313.2	3.7	3.8	3.3
State and local government...................	1,159.1	1,435.9	1,748.7	2.2	2.0	1,030.3	1,828.8	2,935.9	7.2	7.7	7.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting..........	235.6	267.2	330.8	1.3	2.2	268.3	296.3	375.5	1.9	1.2	.9
Special Industries [1]............	679.9	919.8	1,229.4	3.1	2.9	604.5	1,112.9	1,293.7	4.2	4.7	3.2
Residual [2].........................	−.9	2.9	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Consists of nonproducing accounting categories to reconcile the input-output system with NIPA accounts.

[2] Residual is shown for the first level only. Subcategories do not necessarily add to higher categories as a by-product of chain weighting.

reaching a level of 1.6 million by 2016. Strong job growth is expected due to continued business demand for advice on planning and logistics, implementation of new technologies, and compliance with tax, environmental, and employment regulations. Increasing globalization, trends towards outsourcing and mergers, and a heightened need for security also provide opportunities for consulting firms. Within the management, scientific and technical consulting services industry, output is projected to rise by $146.8 billion (6.4 percent annually) and reach $317.8 billion by 2016, which places this industry among those with the fastest and largest projected output growth. (See tables 5 and 6.)

Computer systems design and related services is also among the industries projected to experience the fastest and largest employment growth. (See tables 3 and 4.) Employment is projected to increase by 489,400 jobs, bringing the level of employment to 1.8 million by 2016. This represents an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent, which is less robust than the rate experienced during the previous decade, largely due to productivity increases and offshore outsourcing.[6] Still, with increasing demand for the design and integration of sophisticated networks and Internet and intranet sites, employment in the industry is expected to continue to rise over the projection period. Other factors driving growth include the need for compatibility with mobile technologies and increasing requirements for computer-related security services such as disaster recovery and security programming and software installation. These demands are expected to increase output by $73.8 billion (4.0 percent annually), raising the level to $229.5 billion by 2016.

The employment services industry, comprising employment placement agencies, temporary help services, and professional employer organizations, is projected to have one of the largest employment increases over the projection period. (See table 4.) This industry is expected to add 691,500 jobs and reach an employment level of 4.3 million by 2016, an average annual growth rate of 1.7 percent. Output is projected to increase by $52.4 billion (3.4 percent annually) and reach $186.3 billion by 2016. The demand for temporary help services is expected to generate much of the growth. These services include the placement of temporary workers and those with specialized skills, such as health care staff needed to meet the needs of aging baby boomers. Demand for the services of professional employer organizations is also expected to drive growth. As companies face increasingly complex employee regulations, they are expected to shift responsibility for human resource and personnel management to

these organizations to help control costs and reduce risks.

Health care and social assistance.   Employment in health care and social assistance is projected to generate 4.0 million jobs, the second largest increase among all sectors in the economy. Employment is projected to reach 19.0 million in 2016, growing at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent, the fastest among all sectors. The strong growth is driven largely by projected changes in demographics. The total number of persons aged 65 years and older is projected to increase from 35.6 million in 2006 to nearly 46.4 million in 2016; this age group will account for 18.5 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in 2016, up from 15.6 percent in 2006.[7] Advances in medical technology and the increasing population of the elderly, whose health care needs are greater than average, are expected to drive growth.

Cost pressures are expected to continue to impact the distribution of employment within the health care and social assistance sector. The delivery of services is expected to continue shifting from costly inpatient facilities, such as hospitals, to less expensive outpatient settings. The demand for integrated delivery of different types of care is expected to continue to grow,[8] and pressures to limit unnecessary or low-priority services will continue as well. Although cost pressures may dampen employment growth in hospitals, they are also expected to help drive demand for services provided by offices of health practitioners, home health care services, and individual and family services.

Offices of health practitioners provide medical, surgical, and dental services outside the traditional hospital setting. This industry is expected to be among those with the largest employment and output increases over the projection period. (See tables 4 and 6.) The industry is projected to add 857,100 jobs (2.2 percent, annually) and reach an employment level of 4.4 million by 2016. Output is projected to grow by $210.2 billion (4.0 percent annually) and reach $643.0 billion by 2016. This growth will be driven by several factors. First, innovations in medical technology are expected to increase life expectancy and the number of elderly persons seeking medical care. In addition, medical advances are expected to improve survival rates of severely ill and injured patients of all ages, which will increase the need for extensive care to aid in their recovery. Finally, cost pressures are expected to shift delivery of some services from expensive inpatient facilities to the office of health practitioners.

The home health care services industry is also projected to see strong employment growth over the projection peri-

Table 3.	Industries with the fastest growing and most rapidly declining wage and salary employment, 2006–16					
2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Thousands of jobs		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
	Fastest growing					
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services....................................	Professional and business services	920.9	1,638.7	717.8	5.9
6241	Individual and family services..	Health care and social assistance	973.6	1,687.0	713.4	5.7
6216	Home health care services..	Health care and social assistance	867.1	1,347.6	480.5	4.5
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities.................	Financial activities	816.3	1,192.4	376.1	3.9
5612	Facilities support services...	Professional and business services	122.8	179.1	56.3	3.8
6232, 6233, 6239	Residential care facilities...	Health care and social assistance	1,316.7	1,829.2	512.5	3.3
7115	Independent artists, writers, and performers.................	Leisure and hospitality	46.8	64.8	18.0	3.3
5415	Computer systems design and related services..	Professional and business services	1,278.2	1,767.6	489.4	3.3
712	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions..	Leisure and hospitality	123.9	167.4	43.5	3.1
6244	Child day care services...	Health care and social assistance	806.7	1,078.4	271.7	2.9
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries..	Leisure and hospitality	1,404.4	1,876.8	472.4	2.9
5414	Specialized design services..	Professional and business services	135.8	179.3	43.5	2.8
5112	Software publishers...	Information	243.4	321.3	77.9	2.8
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles....................	Financial activities	93.1	122.4	29.3	2.8
6114–6117	Other educational services...	Educational services	534.2	702.5	168.3	2.8
7113, 7114	Promoters of events, and agents and managers...	Leisure and hospitality	100.0	131.3	31.3	2.8
5619	Other support services..	Professional and business services	305.4	399.0	93.6	2.7
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation............................	Transportation and warehousing	27.0	34.7	7.7	2.5
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)...............................	Financial activities	28.9	36.6	7.7	2.4
5611	Office administrative services...	Professional and business services	363.4	456.4	93.0	2.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services............	Professional and business services	1,385.6	1,731.0	345.4	2.3
	Most rapidly declining					
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing................................	Manufacturing	185.5	77.2	–108.3	–8.4
3162	Footwear manufacturing..	Manufacturing	17.4	8.1	–9.3	–7.3
NA	Federal enterprises except the Postal Service and electric utilities................................	Federal government	45.1	26.5	–18.6	–5.2

Table 3.	Continued—Industries with the fastest growing and most rapidly declining wage and salary emploment, 2006–16						
2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Thousands of jobs		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
3151	Apparel knitting mills..	Manufacturing	34.0	20.1	−13.9	−5.1
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills..	Manufacturing	57.6	34.4	−23.2	−5.0
3161, 3169	Leather and hide tanning and finishing, and other leather and allied product manufacturing	Manufacturing	20.0	12.1	−7.9	−4.9
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing...	Manufacturing	18.9	12.4	−6.5	−4.1
3122	Tobacco manufacturing...	Manufacturing	23.4	15.5	−7.9	−4.0
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing...	Manufacturing	198.8	132.3	−66.5	−4.0
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing...	Manufacturing	94.4	63.7	−30.7	−3.9
486	Pipeline transportation..	Transportation and warehousing	39.0	26.4	−12.6	−3.8
3132	Fabric mills..	Manufacturing	89.9	61.2	−28.7	−3.8
3314	Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing.................................	Manufacturing	73.0	50.3	−22.7	−3.7
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.......................	Manufacturing	136.0	93.8	−42.2	−3.6
3325	Hardware manufacturing......................................	Manufacturing	34.0	23.5	−10.5	−3.6
3313	Alumina and aluminum production and processing..	Manufacturing	72.7	50.3	−22.4	−3.6
3262	Rubber product manufacturing.............................	Manufacturing	159.3	113.8	−45.5	−3.3
3351	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing...........	Manufacturing	58.9	42.5	−16.4	−3.2
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing...............	Manufacturing	58.2	42.1	−16.1	−3.2
3322	Cutlery and handtool manufacturing....................	Manufacturing	54.1	39.7	−14.4	−3.0
3315	Foundries..	Manufacturing	162.1	119.8	−42.3	−3.0

NOTE: Data in this table reflect revisions made in May 2008. For a description of the revisions, see Errata, May 2008, pp. 40–42, online at http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/05/contents.htm.

od. This industry provides skilled nursing or other medical care to patients in their homes. The industry is expected to add 480,500 jobs and reach an employment level of 1.3 million by 2016. This represents an annual growth rate of 4.5 percent, making it the third fastest among all industries. (See table 3.) The rate of output growth in home health care services also is projected to be among the fastest, increasing by $35.2 billion and reaching $83.4 billion by 2016, an average annual growth rate of 5.6 percent. (See table 5.) Strong growth is expected due to the rising population of elderly persons, for whom most home health services are provided, as well as the lower cost of delivering some services in a home health care setting, compared with more costly inpatient facilities.

The residential care facilities industry is projected to be among the industries with the fastest and largest employ-ment increases during the projection period. (See tables 3 and 4.) This industry is expected to add 512,500 jobs and reach an employment level of 1.8 million by 2016, an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent. Output in this industry is projected to increase by $15.3 billion from 2006 to 2016, reaching $62.4 billion by the end of the period, an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent. Residential care facilities provide social and personal care to children, the elderly, and others who have limited ability to care for themselves. The increasing share of elderly persons in the population is expected to drive growth among these facilities. As life expectancy continues to increase, so does the number of people who require residential care.

Employment growth in private hospitals, an industry facing cost pressures, is expected to increase at an aver-age annual rate of only 1.5 percent during the projection

Table 4.	Industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth and declines, 2006–16					
2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Thousands of jobs		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
	Largest growth					
722	Food services and drinking places............................	Leisure and hospitality	9,382.9	10,406.5	1,023.6	1.0
6211–6213	Offices of health practitioners....................................	Health care and social assistance	3,508.3	4,365.4	857.1	2.2
23	Construction..	Construction	7,688.9	8,469.6	780.7	1.0
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services...	Professional and business services	920.9	1,638.7	717.8	5.9
6241	Individual and family services....................................	Health care and social assistance	973.6	1,687.0	713.4	5.7
622	Hospitals, private..	Health care and social assistance	4,427.1	5,118.9	691.8	1.5
5613	Employment services..	Professional and business services	3,656.6	4,348.1	691.5	1.7
44, 45	Retail trade...	Retail trade	15,319.4	16,006.4	687.0	.4
6232, 6233, 6239	Residential care facilities..	Health care and social assistance	1,316.7	1,829.2	512.5	3.3
NA	Local government educational services..................	State and local government	7,938.5	8,450.1	511.6	.6
5415	Computer systems design and related services..	Professional and business services	1,278.2	1,767.6	489.4	3.3
6216	Home health care services..	Health care and social assistance	867.1	1,347.6	480.5	4.5
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries...	Leisure and hospitality	1,404.4	1,876.8	472.4	2.9
NA	Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals........................	State and local government	4,071.8	4,541.9	470.1	1.1
42	Wholesale trade..	Wholesale trade	5,897.7	6,326.2	428.5	.7
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities............	Financial activities	816.3	1,192.4	376.1	3.9
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings...........................	Professional and business services	1,797.0	2,160.8	363.8	1.9
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services......	Professional and business services	1,385.6	1,731.0	345.4	2.3
8131	Religious organizations..	Other services	1,665.9	1,981.4	315.5	1.7
531	Real estate..	Financial activities	1,503.3	1,796.2	292.9	1.8
	Largest declines					
111	Crop production..	Agriculture	897.9	758.5	−139.4	−1.7
323	Printing and related support activities.......................	Manufacturing	635.9	497.4	−138.5	−2.4
3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing.............................	Manufacturing	654.1	515.8	−138.3	−2.3
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing..........................	Manufacturing	185.5	77.2	−108.3	−8.4
3327	Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing...	Manufacturing	352.0	283.0	−69.0	−2.2
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing...	Manufacturing	198.8	132.3	−66.5	−4.0

2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Thousands of jobs		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing..	Manufacturing	462.8	399.2	−63.6	−1.5
3222	Converted paper product manufacturing..................	Manufacturing	333.3	273.5	−59.8	−2.0
NA	Federal defense government.....................................	Federal government	492.1	433.6	−58.5	−1.3
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing.........................	Manufacturing	342.8	287.1	−55.7	−1.8
5111	Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers...	Information	660.3	610.9	−49.4	−.8
3262	Rubber product manufacturing................................	Manufacturing	159.3	113.8	−45.5	−3.3
3315	Foundries...	Manufacturing	162.1	119.8	−42.3	−3.0
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills...........................	Manufacturing	136.0	93.8	−42.2	−3.6
3335	Metalworking machinery manufacturing...................	Manufacturing	202.6	165.8	−36.8	−2.0
3329	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing.........	Manufacturing	287.0	251.5	−35.5	−1.3
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing.....	Manufacturing	94.4	63.7	−30.7	−3.9
3353	Electrical equipment manufacturing.........................	Manufacturing	155.6	126.3	−29.3	−2.1
3328	Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities..	Manufacturing	149.0	119.7	−29.3	−2.2
3132	Fabric mills...	Manufacturing	89.9	61.2	−28.7	−3.8

Table 4. Continued—Industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth and declines, 2006–16

NOTE: Data in this table reflect revisions made in May 2008. For a description of the revisions, see Errata, May 2008, pp. 40–42, online at http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/05/contents.htm.

period. (See the government section of this article for a discussion of employment in public hospitals.) Still, because of the large employment base, this annual growth rate represents one of the largest employment increases among all industries. (See table 4.) Hospitals are expected to add 691,800 jobs and reach an employment level of 5.1 million by 2016. Over the same period, output is projected to increase by $145.4 billion to reach $542.6 billion, a 3.2-percent average annual growth rate. The slow rate of employment growth relative to most other health care services results from cost pressures. Services currently provided on a costly inpatient basis in a hospital are expected to be increasingly provided as an outpatient or home health service. In addition, continued emphasis on preventive care, the elimination of unnecessary procedures, and the integrated delivery of care are expected to dampen growth in this industry.

Individual and family services provide a variety of social assistance services to children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and others. This industry is projected to be the second-fastest in terms of employment growth over the projection period, increasing at a 5.7-percent average annual rate. (See table 3.) This rate of growth represents an additional 713,400 jobs by 2016, which is the fifth larg-

est projected increase among all industries, bringing the employment level to 1.7 million. (See table 4.) Output in individual and family services is expected to grow by $24.3 billion to reach $68.0 billion in 2016, an average annual growth rate of 4.5 percent, which makes it also one of the fastest growing industries in terms of output. (See table 5.) Projected growth in this industry is driven by the expected increase in the share of elderly in the population and the resulting increase in demand for services such as senior centers, adult day care, and programs that provide home care services. In addition, cost pressures are expected to shift delivery of some services from relatively expensive inpatient facilities to less costly individual and family service providers.

Child day care services provide day care for infants and children and include prekindergarten educational services. This industry is projected be one of the fastest growing in terms of employment, adding 271,700 jobs to reach 1.1 million in 2016, or 2.9 percent annually. (See table 3.) Output in the industry is expected to grow by $12.1 billion over the projection period, reaching $50.2 billion in 2016, an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent.

Factors driving growth in this industry include an increased emphasis on early childhood education, which has

Table 5.	Industries with the fastest growing and most rapidly declining output growth, 2006–16					
2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Billions of chained 2000 dollars		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
	Fastest growing					
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing..	Manufacturing	134.5	867.0	732.5	20.5
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing...................................	Manufacturing	162.6	543.4	380.8	12.8
5112	Software publishers...	Information	153.3	419.8	266.5	10.6
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities........	Financial activities	351.2	958.3	607.1	10.6
516, 518, 519	Internet and other information services................	Information	109.4	248.2	138.8	8.5
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)...............................	Financial activities	138.6	278.4	139.8	7.2
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services...	Professional and business services	171.0	317.8	146.8	6.4
5611	Office administrative services................................	Professional and business services	73.7	128.7	55.0	5.7
6216	Home health care services..................................	Health care and social assistance	48.2	83.4	35.2	5.6
5417	Scientific research and development services...	Professional and business services	126.8	216.1	89.3	5.5
3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing..	Manufacturing	13.7	23.0	9.3	5.3
481	Air transportation..	Transportation and warehousing	144.4	236.5	92.0	5.1
42	Wholesale trade...	Wholesale trade	1,041.9	1,702.7	660.8	5.0
3366	Ship and boat building..	Manufacturing	21.2	34.6	13.4	5.0
5616	Investigation and security services......................	Professional and business services	35.7	57.7	22.0	4.9
517	Telecommunications..	Information	469.6	758.5	288.9	4.9
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries..	Leisure and hospitality	115.7	181.6	66.0	4.6
6241	Individual and family services..............................	Health care and social assistance	43.7	68.0	24.3	4.5
7115	Independent artists, writers, and performers.......	Leisure and hospitality	15.7	24.4	8.7	4.5
8113	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance...................	Other services	29.1	44.7	15.6	4.4
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings....................	Professional and business services	105.6	162.2	56.6	4.4
	Most rapidly declining					
3162	Footwear manufacturing.......................................	Manufacturing	1.8	.7	–1.0	–8.4
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing....................	Manufacturing	27.6	15.1	–12.5	–5.9
3122	Tobacco manufacturing..	Manufacturing	39.2	22.1	–17.1	–5.6
3151	Apparel knitting mills..	Manufacturing	5.4	3.3	–2.1	–4.8
3161, 3169	Leather and hide tanning and finishing, and other leather and allied product manufacturing..	Manufacturing	3.4	2.1	–1.2	–4.5
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing..	Manufacturing	2.6	1.8	–.8	–3.8

Table 5.	Continued—Industries with the fastest growing and most rapidly declining output growth, 2006–16						
2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Billions of chained 2000 dollars		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
3132	Fabric mills...	Manufacturing	15.0	10.6	–4.4	–3.4
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills..	Manufacturing	8.6	6.4	–2.2	–3.0
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping..............................	Agriculture	5.7	4.2	–1.5	–2.9
3253	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing.....................................	Manufacturing	20.8	16.7	–4.1	–2.1
486	Pipeline transportation...	Transportation and warehousing	23.8	20.7	–3.1	–1.4
2212	Natural gas distribution..	Utilities	51.9	45.4	–6.5	–1.3
323	Printing and related support activities.................	Manufacturing	83.6	73.2	–10.4	–1.3
3325	Hardware manufacturing.......................................	Manufacturing	9.6	8.4	–1.1	–1.3
3332	Industrial machinery manufacturing.....................	Manufacturing	34.4	30.4	–3.9	–1.2
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing...	Manufacturing	21.7	19.6	–2.0	–1.0
1133	Logging...	Agriculture	25.0	22.9	–2.1	–.9
3149	Other textile product mills....................................	Manufacturing	9.0	8.3	–.7	–.8
3322	Cutlery and handtool manufacturing....................	Manufacturing	9.3	8.6	–.7	–.8
1131, 1132	Forestry...	Agriculture	4.7	4.5	–.2	–.4

led to increased government funding for preschool programs, more employer support for day care, and subsidies to provide services to children from low-income families. Another factor is the increasing number of single-parent families, which in recent years has grown at a faster rate than the general population.[9]

Information. The information sector is projected to experience output growth at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent during the projection period, faster than any other sector in the economy. (See table 2.) Output in the information sector is expected to increase by $676.6 billion over the projection period, reaching $1.7 trillion in 2016. Most of this projected growth is expected in three industries: telecommunications, software publishing, and Internet and other related services. These three industries are among those with the fastest and the largest projected output growth. (See tables 5 and 6.) However, employment in the information sector is projected to grow at an average annual rate of only 0.7 percent, which is lower than the expected growth rate of total (economy-wide) employment. Slow job growth is expected as a result of increasingly reliable equipment, consolidation and competition, and outsourcing of jobs offshore. The information sector is expected to add 211,800 jobs during the projec-

tion period, raising the employment level to 3.3 million by 2016.

Within the information sector, the telecommunications industry accounted for about a third of employment in 2006. Over the projection period, telecommunications employment is projected to increase at a 0.5-percent average annual rate, increasing by 48,600 jobs to reach 1.0 million in 2016. The construction and installation of advanced communications networks, including fiber optic lines and advanced switching equipment, is expected to drive job growth. Growth will be dampened by productivity improvements such as increasingly reliable network equipment, which reduces the need for maintenance workers. In terms of output, telecommunications is projected to be among the industries with the fastest and the largest output growth, as households and businesses demand an expanding range of communications services. (See tables 5 and 6.) Output is expected to increase by $288.9 billion over the projection period, reaching $758.5 billion by 2016, an average annual growth rate of 4.9 percent.

In terms of output, software publishing is expected to be the third-fastest growing industry. (See table 5.) Real output is expected to grow over the projection period at a rate of 10.6 percent, increasing by $266.5 billion to reach $419.8 billion by 2016. Employment is expected to in-

Table 6.	Industries with the largest output growth and declines, 2006–16					
2002 NAICS	**Industry description**	**Sector**	**Billions of chained 2000 dollars**		**Change**	**Average annual rate of change**
			2006	**2016**	**2006–16**	**2006–16**
	Largest growth					
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing..	Manufacturing	134.5	867.0	732.5	20.5
42	Wholesale trade..	Wholesale trade	1,041.9	1,702.7	660.8	5.0
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities.............	Financial activities	351.2	958.3	607.1	10.6
44, 45	Retail trade..	Retail trade	1,305.3	1,892.1	586.8	3.8
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing..	Manufacturing	162.6	543.4	380.8	12.8
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings...	NA	919.8	1,229.4	309.6	2.9
517	Telecommunications...	Information	469.6	758.5	288.9	4.9
521, 522	Monetary authorities, credit intermediation, and related activities...	Financial activities	659.5	946.0	286.5	3.7
5112	Software publishers..	Information	153.3	419.8	266.5	10.6
6211, 6212, 6213	Offices of health practitioners....................................	Health care and social assistance	432.8	643.0	210.2	4.0
531	Real estate..	Financial activities	847.0	1,007.4	160.4	1.7
55	Management of companies and enterprises.............	Professional and business services	435.0	591.7	156.7	3.1
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services..	Professional and business services	171.0	317.8	146.8	6.4
622	Hospitals, private...	Health care and social assistance	397.2	542.6	145.4	3.2
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)......................................	Financial activities	138.6	278.4	139.8	7.2
516, 518, 519	Internet and other information services....................	Information	109.4	248.2	138.8	8.5
23	Construction...	Construction	899.1	1,031.1	131.9	1.4
3361	Motor vehicle manufacturing......................................	Manufacturing	277.6	384.7	107.1	3.3
481	Air transportation.......................................	Transportation and warehousing	144.4	236.5	92.0	5.1
5417	Scientific research and development services..........	Professional and business services	126.8	216.1	89.3	5.5
	Largest declines					
3122	Tobacco manufacturing...	Manufacturing	39.2	22.1	−17.1	−5.6
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing..........................	Manufacturing	27.6	15.1	−12.5	−5.9
323	Printing and related support activities........................	Manufacturing	83.6	73.2	−10.4	−1.3
2212	Natural gas distribution...	Utilities	51.9	45.4	−6.5	−1.3
3132	Fabric mills..	Manufacturing	15.0	10.6	−4.4	−3.4
3253	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing...	Manufacturing	20.8	16.7	−4.1	−2.1
3332	Industrial machinery manufacturing..........................	Manufacturing	34.4	30.4	−3.9	−1.2
486	Pipeline transportation...	Transportation and warehousing	23.8	20.7	−3.1	−1.4

Table 6.	Continued—Industries with the largest output growth and declines, 2006–16						
2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Billions of chained 2000 dollars		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills..	Manufacturing	8.6	6.4	–2.2	–3.0
3222	Converted paper product manufacturing...................	Manufacturing	77.3	75.1	–2.2	–.3
1133	Logging..	Agriculture	25.0	22.9	–2.1	–.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills...	Manufacturing	5.4	3.3	–2.1	–4.8
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills............................	Manufacturing	70.2	68.1	–2.1	–.3
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing...	Manufacturing	21.7	19.6	–2.0	–1.0
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping....................................	Agriculture	5.7	4.2	–1.5	–2.9
3161, 3169	Leather and hide tanning and finishing, and other leather and allied product manufacturing......	Manufacturing	3.4	2.1	–1.2	–4.5
3325	Hardware manufacturing...	Manufacturing	9.6	8.4	–1.1	–1.3
3162	Footwear manufacturing..	Manufacturing	1.8	.7	–1.0	–8.4
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing...	Manufacturing	2.6	1.8	–.8	–3.8
3322	Cutlery and handtool manufacturing.........................	Manufacturing	9.3	8.6	–.7	–.8
3149	Other textile product mills..	Manufacturing	9.0	8.3	–.7	–.8

crease at an annual rate of 2.8 percent, placing this industry among those with the fastest employment growth. (See table 3.) Software publishers are expected to add 77,900 jobs over the period, reaching an employment level of 321,300 in 2016. Relative to the previous decade, slower employment growth is expected as the industry matures and cost pressures lead to further outsourcing of routine tasks offshore.[10]

The Internet and other information services industry is also projected to be among those with the strongest output growth. Included in this industry are Internet service providers (ISPs) and Web search portals; and data processing, hosting and related services. Real output in the industry is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 8.5 percent, the fifth-fastest increase among all industries. (See table 5.) Output is expected to increase by $138.8 billion over the projection period, placing this industry among those with the largest output increases and bringing output to $248.2 billion in 2016. (See table 6.) The proliferation of Web sites and the growing need to work with large amounts of data are expected to create demand for services such as data processing and analysis, Web hosting, and information security.

Relative to the previous decade, employment growth in Internet and other information services is expected to slow over the projection period, adding 67,200 jobs to reach a level of 536,400 in 2016, an average annual rate of 1.3 percent. The demand for workers to provide data processing, Web hosting, and related services is expected to drive employment growth in the industry. Factors expected to dampen growth include consolidation among Internet service providers and increasing competition from telecommunications and broadcasting establishments that also provide Internet services.

Financial activities. This sector includes industries related to finance, insurance, real estate, and renting and leasing. One of these—securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities—is projected to be among the fastest growing industries in terms of employment and output. This industry comprises a diverse group of companies that manage the issue, purchase, and sale of financial instruments. Employment is projected to grow at a 3.9-percent annual rate, making this the fourth fastest-growing industry in terms of employment. (See table 3.) The industry is expected to add 376,100 jobs over the projection period and reach an employment level of 1.2 million by 2016. Output in the industry is expected to grow 10.6 percent per year, making securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities the fourth fastest-growing industry in terms of output. (See table 5.) This represents an output increase of

$607.1 billion, which is the third largest increase among all industries, bringing the 2016 level to $958.3 billion. One factor expected to drive growth in the industry is the movement of many members of the baby boom generation into retirement in the coming years. The prevalence of defined contribution retirement plans will lead many retirees to seek professional investment advice to manage their retirement accounts. Globalization is another factor expected to drive growth, as the continued removal of trading boundaries increases the number of Americans seeking to invest abroad and of foreigners seeking to invest in U.S. securities.

Educational services. The educational services sector includes private education at elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and training centers. (For a discussion of public educational services, see the government section.) Employment is projected to grow at a 1.9-percent average annual rate, adding 609,000 jobs to reach a level of 3.5 million in 2016. Accounting for nearly half of the projected increase, the number of jobs at private junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools is projected to increase by 286,700, an average annual growth rate of 1.7 percent. As more high school graduates attend college, and more working adults return to school, employment at these postsecondary institutions is projected to grow to 1.8 million by 2016.[11]

Employment in other educational services—which include establishments that specialize in business, computer, and management training; schools offering technical, trade, and other instruction; and educational consulting services—is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent during the 2006–16 period, one of the fastest rates among all industries. (See table 3.) The industry is expected to add 168,300 jobs and reach an employment level of 702,500 in 2016. Increasing emphasis on structured activities for children, as well as growing consumption of leisure activities, is expected to drive growth in such educational services as exam preparation, sports and recreation instruction, and fine arts schools. In addition, educational reforms are expected to increase demand for educational consultants who advise school districts on how to improve test scores and other achievement measures.

Wholesale and retail trade. Employment in wholesale trade is projected to increase at a 0.7-percent average annual rate over the 2006–16 period. Although this is slower than the growth rate of overall employment, the change represents one of the largest increases among all industries. (See table 4.) Wholesale trade is projected to add about 428,500 jobs,

reaching an employment level of 6.3 million in 2016. Relatively slow employment growth is expected as a result of continued consolidation and increased productivity. Globalization and increased competition among wholesale distributors, manufacturers' representatives, and logistics companies are expected to encourage consolidation. Technologies such as electronic data interchange that allow better tracking of product information, radio frequency identification that streamlines the distribution process, and electronic commerce are expected to increase productivity.

Output in wholesale trade is projected to grow by $660.8 billion over the projection period, the second largest increase among all industries. (See table 6.) This represents a 5.0-percent average annual growth rate, bringing output to $1.7 trillion in 2016. Strong output growth is expected as demand continues for the industry's essential distribution services, as well as for newer services such as financing, marketing, and product support.

The retail trade industry is projected to add 687,000 jobs over the projection period, growing at an average annual rate of 0.4 percent and reaching an employment level of 16.0 million in 2016. Although the projected increase is one of the largest among all industries, the projected rate of growth is slower than it was during the previous decade. (See table 4.) The expected slower growth is due to continued consolidation and slower projected growth in personal consumption than in the previous decade.[12] Real output in the retail trade industry is projected to increase by $586.8 billion over the projection period, bringing the level to $1.9 trillion by 2016, an annual average growth rate of 3.8 percent. The output increase is the fourth largest among all industries. (See table 6.)

Leisure and hospitality. The leisure and hospitality sector is projected to have the third-largest employment increase among all sectors. (See table 1.) More than half of the projected growth is found in a single industry—food services and drinking places—which is projected to generate 1.0 million jobs, the largest increase among all industries. (See table 4.). This represents a 1.0-percent annual growth rate, resulting in an employment level of 10.4 million jobs in 2016. Output is projected to grow at a 1.1-percent annual rate over the projection period, increasing by $50.1 billion to reach $465.4 billion in 2016. Factors driving growth in this industry include the increasing population of the elderly and the growing demand for more convenient dining options.

The amusement, gambling and recreation industry is expected to add 472,400 jobs during the projection period, rising at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent and

reaching an employment level of 1.9 million in 2016. This represents one of the fastest growth rates and one of the largest increases among all industries. (See tables 3 and 4.) Output growth in the industry is also projected to be strong, rising at an annual rate of 4.6 percent, which is one of the fastest rates among all industries. (See table 5.) Several factors are expected to drive growth in this industry, including an increase in the number of casinos, the introduction of slot machines at racetracks, and a relaxation of government gaming regulations as States attempt to increase revenues. In addition, fitness centers and similar establishments are expected to see increasing demand from a variety of consumers. These range from children of parents concerned about their children's obesity and other childhood health risks to aging baby boomers concerned with staying fit and retaining their independence.

Utilities. The utilities sector is expected to experience the most rapid employment decline among all service-providing sectors during the 2006–16 period. The sector is projected to shed 30,900 jobs, declining at a 0.6-percent average annual rate. (See table 1.) The largest projected decline is in electric power generation, transmission, and distribution. This industry is expected to lose 20,900 jobs over the projection period, an average annual rate of decline of 0.5 percent, resulting in an employment level of 376,100 by 2016. The median age of utilities workers is the second highest among all sectors.[13] Difficulties finding trained replacements for retirees from the relatively small pool of younger workers is expected to force continued growth in productivity. Job losses are projected to occur even as increasing demand for electricity leads to output increasing at an average annual rate of 1.3 percent to reach a level of $303.3 billion by 2016.

Natural gas distribution is expected to lose 18,600 jobs over the projection period, resulting in an employment level of 87,400 in 2016, or an average annual rate of decline of 1.9 percent. The projected job losses are partly the result of declining output in the industry, which forces distributors to contain costs. Real output in the industry is expected to fall by $6.5 billion over the period (–1.3 percent per year), reaching a level of $45.4 billion in 2016. This decline continues the trend of the previous decade, when regulations limited the amount that natural gas distributors could charge their customers.

The expected job losses among electric utilities and natural gas distributors are offset by an expected job gain in water, sewage, and other systems due to the rising demand for water and rapid expansion of water systems. Output in the industry is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent over the projection period, an increase of $2.2 billion, which will raise the level of output to $9.5 billion by 2016.

Government. Public sector employment is expected to grow by 1.3 million jobs over the projection period, reaching a level of 23.3 million in 2016. This represents an average annual growth rate of 0.6 percent, half the rate of the previous decade. Projected gains in State and local government employment more than offset projected declines in Federal government.

Federal government employment is expected to decrease over the projection period by 102,600 jobs, an average annual rate of –0.4 percent, lowering the employment level to 2.6 million in 2016. The largest decline is expected in Federal defense government, in which employment is projected to fall at an average annual rate of 1.3 percent. This represents a job loss of 58,500 over the projection period, which is one of the largest declines among all industries. (See table 4.) As projected defense spending slows,[14] current employment levels are not expected to be sustained. Other factors dampening growth in Federal government include budgetary constraints, the growing use of private contractors, and the transfer of some functions to State and local government.

The State and local government sector is projected to add 1.4 million jobs during the 2006–16 period, an average annual growth rate 0.7 percent, raising the employment level in the sector to 20.7 million. Most of this growth is expected to come from State and local government educational services, which accounted for more than half the sector's employment in 2006. (For a discussion of private educational services, see the educational services section.) The local government educational services industry is among those with the largest projected employment growth, adding 511,600 jobs, an average annual growth rate of 0.6 percent. (See table 4.) While slowing enrollments for preschool, elementary, and secondary classes are expected to dampen job growth,[15] proposed government initiatives such as universal preschool and all-day kindergarten are expected to increase demand for teachers.

State government educational services are expected to see faster employment growth, increasing at a 1.2-percent annual average rate, as these services are concentrated at the postsecondary level. Trends expected in private post-secondary education—such as increasing numbers of high school graduates attending college and more working adults returning to school—are also expected to apply here. As a result, State government educational services are projected to add 291,200 jobs over the period, reaching 2.6 million in 2016.

State and local government hospitals are projected to see little employment growth as a result of cost pressures similar to those facing private hospitals. (For a discussion of private hospitals, see the health care and social assistance section.) Local government hospitals, where most of the employment is found, are expected to add 29,500 jobs over the projection period, growing at a 0.4-percent average annual rate to reach a level of 679,100 in 2016. State government hospitals, which are mostly psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals, are projected to shed 14,500 jobs over the period; this represents an average annual rate of –0.4 percent, which would lower the employment level to 346,400 in 2016. Patients now served by these hospitals are expected to increasingly obtain treatment in outpatient care centers and residential care facilities.

The rest of State and local government is projected to experience employment growth during the 2006–16 period, due to increasing demand for services, particularly public safety and health services. The increasing population of the elderly, combined with State and local assumption of responsibility for services previously provided at the Federal level, are driving growth in these services. Although employment is projected to rise, the growth is expected to be dampened by budgetary constraints, primarily from the increasing proportion of revenue devoted to the Medicaid program and health insurance for government employees and retirees. Resistance to tax increases and the move to outsource jobs to the private sector are expected to limit employment growth, although to a lesser degree than health-related cost pressures.

Goods-producing sector

The goods-producing sector comprises agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing. Employment in this sector decreased over the 1996–2006 period and is expected to continue falling, from 24.6 million jobs in 2006 to 23.7 million jobs in 2016. Labor-saving techniques and productivity improvements in manufacturing and other goods-producing sectors have historically played a prominent role in these declines and will continue to be a driving force in the reduction of employment in this sector. As a percent of total (economy-wide) employment, the goods-producing sector is projected to fall from 16.4 percent in 2006 to 14.3 percent in 2016. Demand for the goods produced by these sectors (excluding agriculture) grew at a rate of 1.5 percent per year over the 1996–2006 period and is expected to grow at a slightly faster rate of 2.1 percent per year through 2016, although this is still somewhat slower than the 2.9-percent growth rate of

output for the overall economy. Consequently, the share of total nominal output for the goods-producing sector is also expected to fall, from 28.7 percent to 25.1 percent, as demand in the service sectors continues to grow more quickly than in the goods-producing sectors.

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. This sector comprises two large industries—production of crops and production of animals—in addition to four smaller industries: forestry, logging, fishing, and agricultural support activities. Establishments in this sector are generally described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. Employment in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector, which has a significant proportion of self-employed workers, is projected to decline by 173,100 over the 2006–16 period, an average annual rate of –0.8 percent. Overall, employment in the sector is expected to decline to a level of 2.0 million by 2016. Employment is projected to decrease at approximately the same rate for wage and salary workers and for self-employed and unpaid family workers, resulting in employment declines of 105,200 and 68,000, respectively.

Despite the declines in employment, however, real output in the sector is projected to expand by 2.2 percent per year to reach $330.8 billion in 2016, up from $267.2 billion in 2006. According to the Department of Agriculture,[16] demand for biofuels, particularly in the United States and the European Union, is expected to lead to large increases in corn-based ethanol production, which affects the production, use, and prices of farm commodities throughout the sector. Other crops, some of which might be more efficient than corn in the production of ethanol, are likely to be introduced as well. Cellulosic ethanol, for example, which can be made from straw, switchgrass, or wood chips, will likely play a larger role in this market. Nevertheless, employment is expected to decline during the projection period, as technological improvements in farm equipment continue to reduce the number of workers needed in the sector.

The downward trend in employment in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting is dominated by declines in the crop production industry, which is projected to post the largest industry employment decline in the economy over the 2006–16 period. (See table 4.) Crop production alone is projected to decline by 139,400 jobs during the period, an average annual rate of –1.7 percent. Other industries expected to contribute to the decline in agricultural employment are animal production; logging; and fishing, hunting, and trapping. Employment in these four industries is expected to decline by a combined 186,000 jobs during the

projection period, or by 1.0 percent annually. The forestry industry and the support activities for agriculture and forestry industries are expected to be the only components of the sector posting employment gains. Employment in these two industries is expected to reach 187,600 by 2016, rising by 0.7 percent annually over the 10-year period.

Crop production and animal production make up the vast majority of output in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector: 83 percent of nominal output in 2006. These two industries are expected to expand production through 2016. Crop production, which will be affected by the increased demand for corn-based ethanol products and other biofuels, is projected to increase output at an annual rate of 3.3 percent, which is somewhat faster than the 2.9-percent annual rate of output growth projected for the overall economy during the projection period. Output in animal production is projected to grow 2.1 percent annually, up from the 1.6 percent growth rate experienced during the 1996–2006 period, but still less than the rate of output growth in the overall economy.

Output in the other industries within agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, which currently account for only a small portion of total output in the sector, is expected to remain flat or decline over the projection period. Due to increased competition from imports, real output in fishing, hunting, and trapping is expected to decline at an annual rate of 2.9 percent, which is somewhat faster than in the previous decade. Historical declines in logging and in forestry are expected to continue, with output projected to fall at an annual rate of 0.9 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. In terms of real output growth, these three industries are expected to be among those declining most rapidly during the 2006–16 period. (See table 5.)

Mining. Employment in the mining sector is expected to reach 608,500 by 2016, down 10,200 from its 2006 level. As a whole, the mining sector is expected to experience an average annual decline in employment of 0.2 percent. Conversely, real output is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent, to reach $268.6 billion by 2016, as the U.S. and other economies continue to demand larger quantities of raw materials. Even with growing demand on the world market, the use of new mining techniques and greater applications of technologies such as automatic and computer-based control rooms, as well as increased utilization of lasers and robotics, are expected to eliminate many jobs in the sector over the 2006–16 period.

Employment in the oil and gas extraction industry—which accounted for almost 60 percent of the nominal output and 22 percent of employment within the mining sector

in 2006—is expected to decline over the projection period by 2,300 jobs. This represents an annual rate of decline of 0.2 percent, which is an improvement over the 0.8-percent annual decline that occurred during the 1996–2006 period. Real output in oil and gas extraction is projected to increase at an annual rate of 0.7 percent, from $142.4 billion in 2006 to $152.1 billion in 2016. Growing demand for oil and gas, especially from larger developing countries, will provide incentives for further exploration and developing of oil reserves. At the same time, however, environmental restrictions on drilling in certain areas are expected to limit this exploration and development to some extent.

Industries within the mining sector expected to remain flat or add jobs are coal mining, metal ore mining, and nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying. Coal mining is expected to show virtually no growth in employment over the projection period, although real output is expected to increase by 1.4 percent per year to reach $26.8 billion in 2016. Demand for coal is expected to continue to increase because it remains a primary fuel source for generating electric power. In addition, recent price increases in natural gas have delayed the conversion to natural gas for some electricity producers, further strengthening the demand for coal. In spite of the projected increased demand, greater use of advancements in longwall and surface mining, as well as improvements in transportation and processing, will likely result in the need for fewer employees.

Metal ore mining is projected to gain 2,900 employees over the projection period, an annual growth rate of 0.8 percent. Continued high prices for metals and rising demand from other industries including telecommunications, construction, steel, aerospace, and automobile manufacturing will result in increased production. Moreover, the growing demand from developing countries will help to strengthen the metal ore market. Because of these market improvements, real output is projected to grow 4.3 percent annually, up substantially from the average annual growth rate of –2.2 percent that occurred during the 1996–2006 period.

The growth of the construction industry has and will continue to support the demand for production and employment in the nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying industry, which is projected to post the largest employment gain within the mining sector, increasing from 109,800 employees in 2006 to 116,300 in 2016. Specifically, residential and nonresidential investment in building and road construction is expected to continue to stimulate growth in real output in the industry, where it is projected to grow 2.2 percent annually. Overall, real output in these three industries is projected to reach $66.5 billion in 2016, up from $52.2 billion in 2006, for an annual growth rate of 2.4 percent.

In support activities for mining, which include work done by contract and specialty drilling companies, employment is projected to decrease from 261,700 jobs in 2006 to 244,300 by 2016. However, real output in the industry is expected to increase by $5.8 billion over the projection period, or 1.2 percent annually.

Construction.   The construction sector, which is projected to add 780,700 jobs by 2016 (1.0 percent annually), is the only major sector within the goods-producing sector in which positive employment growth is expected to occur over the projection period. In fact, with employment expected to reach a level of 8.5 million in 2016, the construction sector is among the industries with the 10 largest projected increases in terms of employment growth. (See table 4.) During the 1996–2006 period, the share of total employment allocated to the construction industry rose from 4.1 percent to 5.1 percent. Because employment in the construction industry is expected to grow at the same rate as overall employment, the percent of all employees in the construction industry will likely remain at 5.1 percent in 2016.

Construction is also expected to be among the largest sources of output growth in the economy over the projection period, with real output projected to increase at a rate of 1.4 percent per year to reach $1.0 trillion by 2016. Construction was also one of two major industry sectors within the goods-producing sector whose share of nominal output increased during the 1996–2006 period, rising from 4.5 percent of total expenditures to 5.2 percent. This share is expected to remain about the same: 5.1 percent of nominal output in 2016.

Investment in residential and nonresidential structures strongly influences output growth in construction. While there was only minimal growth in nonresidential investment during the previous decade (0.3 percent annually), it is expected to grow at a rate of 1.5 percent annually over the 2006–16 period. Expanding construction of nursing homes and other medical treatment facilities, as well as new schools in faster growing regions, is expected to continue through 2016, as changing demographics play a greater role in nonresidential investment. Continued work to improve roads and bridges across the country and the replacement and remodeling of industrial plants, which will require improvements for a large number of structures, is expected to provide further support for the expansion of construction output during the projection period.

Investment in residential construction is projected to grow at an annual rate of 1.7 percent throughout the 2006–16 period. Although this represents a deceleration from the rapid growth experienced during the previous decade, long-term growth is expected to continue and will be strongly influenced by demographic trends, including an aging population. The building of new retirement communities, as well as remodeling and home improvement for existing structures, is expected to continue throughout the projection period.[17]

Manufacturing.   Led by demand from consumers, businesses, and exports, real output in manufacturing is expected to increase by $1.1 trillion over the projection period, reaching $5.3 trillion by 2016, an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent. Although the projected growth rate for manufacturing is slightly slower than that of the overall economy during the 2006–16 period, it is considerably faster than it was during the 1996–2006 period (1.4 percent). The share of total nominal output allocated to manufacturing is expected to continue to drop; after falling from 24.9 percent in 1996 to 20.3 percent in 2006, the share is projected to be 17.7 percent by 2016. As demand and the share of expenditures increase for service-providing sectors of the economy, the manufacturing sector will likely continue to account for a smaller percentage of total nominal output.

Employment in manufacturing will continue to fall over the 2006–16 period, but at a slower rate than in the preceding decade: the average annual decline is expected to be 1.1 percent through 2016, compared with 1.9 percent during the 1996–2006 period. In 1996, manufacturing wage and salary employment was 17.2 million, accounting for 12.8 percent of all jobs in the economy. By 2006, employment in this sector had fallen to 14.2 million, or 9.4 percent of economy-wide employment. The projected loss of 1.5 million jobs from 2006 to 2016, in addition to the 15.8 million jobs gained in the service-providing sectors, will result in the manufacturing sector's share of employment falling to 7.6 percent by 2016.

Within the manufacturing sector, 69 of the 84 manufacturing industries reviewed are expected to experience employment declines over the projection period. The remaining 15 industries are projected to gain only 252,000 jobs from a base of 3.9 million jobs in 2006. Declining product demand in some of these industries will contribute to the employment loss; 20 of the 84 manufacturing industries reviewed are expected to see a decrease in real output during the 2006–16 period. As mentioned previously, real output growth for the manufacturing sector during the projection period is expected to increase at a n average annual rate of 2.4 percent. Consequently, the 64 manufacturing industries projected to increase output will account for this growth, although much of it will be

concentrated within the computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector. Among the 64 industries expected to expand output during the projection period, 49 are projected to decrease employment, as improvements in their production processes will allow them to yield more output with fewer workers.

The manufacturing subsectors that are expected to lead the pace of output growth are computer and electronic product manufacturing, plastics and rubber products manufacturing, miscellaneous manufacturing, and transportation equipment manufacturing. The industry subsectors that are projected to experience the fastest declines in employment are apparel manufacturing; primary metal manufacturing; textile mills; paper manufacturing; and electronic equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing.

The computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector, which includes computer, communications, semiconductor, and navigational equipment production, is expected to lead the manufacturing sector in terms of output growth over the projection period; real output is projected to grow at an annual rate of 9.4 percent, up substantially from the 4.4-percent rate experienced during the 1996–2006 period. The well-known productivity improvements associated with this subsector are expected to continue, resulting in employment falling from 1.3 million in 2006 to slightly less than 1.2 million in 2016. This corresponds to an average annual employment decline of 1.3 percent, which is an improvement over the 2.8-percent annual rate of decline experienced during the 1996–2006 period.

In 2006, the computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing industry accounted for 15 percent of employment and 17 percent of nominal output within the computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector. This industry is projected to post the largest and fastest real output gain of all the detailed industries reviewed in the BLS projection process. (See tables 5 and 6.) However, output comparisons with other industries are problematic, because changes in price measures for this industry, which are used to capture the pace of technological change, are so rapid.[18] With a 20.5-percent projected growth rate, output in the industry is expected to reach $867 billion (in chained 2000 dollars) by 2016. In contrast, in terms of employment, computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing is expected to be among the fastest and largest declining industries over the projection period. (See tables 3 and 4.) Employment is projected to decline at an average annual rate of 4.0 percent, which is slightly slower than the 4.2-percent annual rate of decline experienced during the 1996–2006 period. Employment is expected to

reach 132,300 in 2016, down 66,500 from 2006. Despite the strong growth in output, employment is expected to decline due to continued productivity gains in this industry. Extensive use of automation in the production processes and more efficient use of labor is expected to keep employment from rising in spite of rapidly rising output.

Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing is also among the fastest and largest growing industries for real output. Ranked second fastest and fifth largest in terms of real output growth, the industry is projected to increase output from $162.6 billion in 2006 to $543.4 billion in 2016, an annual growth rate of 12.8 percent. Continued technological advancements are also expected in this industry, such that employment is expected to fall over the projection period, down 63,600 from the 2006 level of 462,800. (See table 4.) This corresponds to an average decline of 1.5 percent per year, an improvement over the 2.7-percent annual decline that occurred during the 1996–2006 period. Productivity improvements in the industry have often been associated with Moore's Law, which states that the number of transistors per integrated circuit will double roughly every 2 years, resulting in increasingly more computing power. Since the 1960s, the trend has been maintained, and it is expected to continue through 2016. The semiconductor and other electronic component industry accounted for approximately 35 percent of the 2006 employment within the computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector, and its share of nominal output was about 33 percent. These shares are not expected to change over the 2006–16 projection period.

Other industries within the computer and electronic product manufacturing subsector include communications equipment manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing; and manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media. Communications equipment is projected to increase its output 4.1 percent annually, as demand for wireless phones along with enhanced wireless applications continues to expand. Employment, however, is expected to show no growth, maintaining a level of 145,000 employees. The navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments industry, which accounted for approximately 33 percent of employment within this subsector in 2006, is expected to decrease its employment slightly over the projection period (–0.5 percent annually). Real output is expected to increase 2.7 percent per year, on average, up somewhat from the 2.1-percent annual growth rate that occurred during the 1996–2006 period.

The transportation equipment manufacturing subsector,

which includes motor vehicle and parts manufacturing, aerospace, railroad, and ship production, represented the largest share of employment (12.4 percent) and nominal output (14.1 percent) in 2006. By 2016, this subsector's share of employment is expected to increase to 13.0 percent and its share of nominal output is expected to increase to 15.6 percent. The subsector is expected to continue to account for the largest share of nominal output and employment within manufacturing. Overall, employment in transportation equipment manufacturing is projected to fall by 114,100 jobs from 2006 to 2016, an annual growth rate of −0.7 percent per year. Real output is expected to expand at a rate of 2.8 percent per year over the 2006–16 period, which is slightly faster than it grew during the previous decade.

The motor vehicle manufacturing industry was one of the largest manufacturing industries in 2006, and it is ranked among the industries with the largest projected output growth over the 2006–16 period. (See table 6.) Real output in the industry is expected to increase from $277.6 billion in 2006 to $384.7 billion in 2016, an annual growth rate of 3.3 percent. The need to replace existing vehicles and the continued growth in the driving-age population are expected to help stimulate the industry; however, output growth is expected to be limited by competition from foreign producers. Employment in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry is expected to continue its downward trend, declining by 0.4 percent per year over the 2006–16 period, compared with 1.9 percent annually during the 1996–2006 period. Still, the 0.4-percent annual rate of decline is expected to result in more than 10,000 jobs lost in this industry by 2016. Having to confront the ongoing intensity of international and domestic competition, companies are expected to continue to implement quality- and productivity-enhancing technologies, such as robotics, computer-assisted design, and factory automation. Companies are also expected to continue to evaluate offshore production as a means of reducing costs.

The motor vehicle parts manufacturing industry accounts for the largest share (37 percent) of employment within the transportation subsector. Real output growth in the industry is projected to slow to 0.7 percent over the 2006–16 projection period, down from the 1.3-percent growth rate that occurred during the previous decade. Employment is expected to decrease from 654,100 in 2006 to 515,800 in 2016, making this industry one of the largest declining industries in terms of employment. (See table 4.) Strong foreign competition from low-wage countries has weakened the industry domestically, in terms of both output and employment growth.

Other industries within the transportation subsector expected to expand their production include aerospace products and parts, ship and boat building, and other transportation equipment. With the introduction of major new aircraft for both military and civilian applications, output in the aerospace products industry is projected to grow at a robust 3.1 percent per year during the projection period; this will translate into an employment increase of 25,300 jobs, or an average annual growth rate of 0.5 percent. Output growth in ship and boat building and in other transportation equipment—which includes motorcycles, bicycles, military armored vehicles, ATVs, and golf carts—is expected to be among the fastest from 2006 to 2016. (See table 5.) Although employment in the other transportation equipment industry is expected to remain at 39,600, approximately 18,000 new jobs are expected in ship and boat building by 2016, as construction, repair, and conversion will become necessary for the aging U.S. Navy fleet.

Falling employment has been one of the main stories in the manufacturing sector for the last several decades, and that trend is expected to continue during the 2006–16 period. Highlighting this phenomenon, industries within the textile, apparel, footwear, and leather and allied product manufacturing subsectors are projected to be among the most rapidly declining industries in terms of employment over the projection period. Together, these industries are projected to reduce employment by approximately 228,000 from their 2006 level of 633,000 employees. Even larger reductions occurred during the previous period, when combined employment in these industries fell by 864,000 from 1996 to 2016. This large employment reduction is due mostly to the continued rapid decline in U.S. production in these industries. The labor intensive nature of the industry, import competition, and changing trade regulations are the most important factors behind output and employment change.

Output is projected to decline 2.4 percent annually in the textile mills subsector, 5.5 percent annually for apparel manufacturing, and 5.7 percent for the leather and allied product subsector over the projection period. Among the various industries, the cut and sew apparel industry is projected to lose the most employment, 108,300 jobs, an annual rate of −8.4 percent. Output for this industry is expected to continue to fall over the projection period, averaging −5.9 percent per year. The second largest decline in employment within these subsectors is expected to occur in the fabric mills industry, which is projected to lose 28,700 jobs, an average annual growth rate of −3.8 percent. Although these declines are relatively small

compared with those of the previous decade, the industries within the apparel, textile, footwear, and leather products subsectors are expected to account for 15 percent of the overall employment decrease in the manufacturing sector over the projection period.

Fabricated metal product manufacturing is projected to lose 189,000 jobs by 2016. This corresponds to an average annual decline of 1.3 percent, which is somewhat faster than the 0.6-percent annual decline that occurred during the 1996–2006 period. Industries within this subsector contributing to the large projected employment decline include machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing (–69,000); other fabricated metal product manufacturing (–35,500); and coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities (–29,300). Increased output growth in the computer, motor vehicle, and aerospace products manufacturing industries is expected to spur additional output growth in machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing. Although output in this industry is projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.0 percent, greater use of robotics and computer numerically controlled machine improvements is expected to result in the relatively large employment downturn. Real output in the other fabricated metal industry is expected to remain flat over the projection period, but improved robotic welding and other heat treating processes are expected to eliminate many jobs.

Machinery manufacturing is projected to lose 146,300 jobs by 2016, declining at a rate of 1.3 percent annually. This is an improvement from the previous decade, when employment in this subsector fell at a rate of 2.1 percent per year. Output growth of 1.8 percent per year during the 1996–2006 period helped moderate the historical employment declines. Over the 2006–16 projection period, the cutbacks in employment are expected be spread across seven industries, with the largest drop coming in the metalworking machinery manufacturing industry, which is expected to lose 36,800 jobs.

Overall, demand for the goods produced in most machinery manufacturing industries is expected to increase during the projection period. Higher crop prices are expected to generate demand for agriculture machinery, and growth in commercial construction and infrastructure will advance the use of heavy equipment. As a result, output in the agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing industry is expected to outpace that of the overall economy, growing at a rate of 3.4 percent annually. Strong demand for truck engine manufacturing, in addition to electric power generation and new energy methods, is expected to strengthen the market for engine, turbine,

and power transmission equipment manufacturing, which is projected to grow 2.4 percent annually. In spite of the seemingly healthy market in machinery manufacturing, intense international competition and labor-saving improvements are expected to cause large workforce reductions in these industries.

The printing and related support activities industry is projected to post the second largest decline in employment of any of the industries reviewed. (See table 4.) Declining at a rate of 2.4 percent per year, employment in this industry is expected to fall from 635,900 in 2006 to 497,400 in 2016. Much of the employment decline is expected to result from shrinking output, as other industries such as newspapers, periodicals, book, and directory publishers increasingly undertake these types of activities internally and thus no longer require the products of printing and related support activities. The rate of decline in real output in the industry is projected to slow during the 2006–16 projection period, but still remain negative: output declined by 1.7 percent per year from 1996 to 2006, and it is expected to decline by 1.3 percent per year from 2006 to 2016.

BLS INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT PROJECTIONS are based on various assumptions about the size of the labor force, how the macroeconomy will perform, and industry-specific attributes such as the diffusion of technology and future demand. Because of the uncertainty associated with these assumptions, actual outcomes are likely to differ from these projections.

In sum, BLS projects employment growth to slow over the coming decade due to slower growth of both the labor force and industry output. This will be seen in the service-providing sectors, which will grow more slowly over the projection period than in the previous decade. While historical rates of job loss will moderate in the goods-producing and agricultural sectors, declining more slowly over the projection period, these sectors will continue to shed employment.

The service-providing sectors are expected to account for the largest source of employment gains and to increase their share of total employment, making up more than three-quarters of all jobs in 2016. Professional business services and health care and social assistance services—the sectors with the fastest-growing employment—will add half of the new jobs and represent nearly a quarter of all employment in 2016. Industries with the fastest growth in employment are projected to come from within the service-providing sectors, in contrast to the goods-producing sectors, which contain many of the industries with the most rapidly declining employment. □

NOTES

[1] Total employment is a summation of nonagricultural wage and salary workers from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey combined with self-employed workers; unpaid family workers; and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting workers from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS).

[2] Nonagricultural wage and salary employment includes data from the Current Employment Statistics survey, except private households; data on private households are from the Current Population Survey. Logging workers are excluded.

[3] This article uses the gross duplicated output concept. Gross duplicated output measures not only GDP, or all final demand purchases of new goods and services, but also all new goods and services produced as intermediate goods for use in further production. Real output is measured as a 2000-based, chain-weighted, Fisher index and is used for historical rate of growth comparisons. Real output for individual industries does not sum to higher level industry aggregates because of chain weighting. For more information, see Charles Steindel, "Chain-weighting: The New Approach to Measuring GDP," *Current Issues in Economics and Finance*, (Federal Reserve Board of New York, December 1995).

[4] Because they provide a more accurate measure of the relative importance of aggregated sectors of the economy, current-dollars estimates were used in lieu of chain-weighted measures. See J. Steven Landefeld, Brent R. Moulton, and Cindy M. Vojtech, "Chained-Dollar Indexes: Issues, Tips on Their Use, and Upcoming Changes," *Survey of Current Business* (Bureau of Economic Analysis, November 2003), pp. 8–16.

[5] This set of BLS projections is based on the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Within this article, sectors generally refer to 2-digit NAICS categories, subsectors refer to 3-digit NAICS categories, and industries refer to either 2–, 3-, or 4-digit NAICS categories.

[6] William Aspray, Frank Mayadas, and Moshe Y. Vardi, *Globalization and Offshoring of Software: A report of the ACM Job Migration Task Force* (New York, Association for Computing Machinery, 2006); on the Internet at **http://www.acm.org/globalizationreport/pdf/full-final.pdf** (visited Nov. 30, 2007).

[7] For a further discussion of population and labor force projections, see Mitra Toossi, "Labor force projections to 2016," this issue, pp. 33–52.

[8] Kara Olsen, "Outpatient outlook," *Health Care Strategic Management*, March 2007, p. 7.

[9] Based on a comparison of 2000 and 2006 population data from the Bureau of the Census Web site. Data on the U.S. population are available at **http://www.census.gov/popest/national/**; data on one-parent family groups are available at **http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam.html** (visited Nov. 30, 2007).

[10] See William Aspray and others, *Globalization and Offshoring of Software*.

[11] For additional information see, Tabitha M. Bailey and William J. Hussar, "Projections of Education Statistics to 2015" (National Center for Education Statistics, September 2006).

[12] For a further discussion of personal consumption projections, see Betty Su, "The U.S. economy to 2016," this issue, pp. 13–32.

[13] Authors' calculations using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey (CPS). For more information on this survey, visit the CPS page of the BLS Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm#overview**.

[14] For a further discussion of defense spending projections, see Betty Su, "The U.S. economy to 2016," this issue, pp. 13–32.

[15] See Bailey and Hussar, "Projections of Education Statistics to 2015."

[16] *USDA Agricultural Projections to 2016,* Long-term Projections Report OCE-2007–1 (U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, February 2007).

[17] For a further discussion of macroeconomic projections, see Betty Su, "The U.S. economy to 2016," this issue, pp. 13–32.

[18] Note that output comparisons with other industries are problematic, because changes in price measures for this industry—which are used to capture the pace of technological change—are so rapid. The price measures used for computer and peripheral equipment are designed to capture technological change and to facilitate historical output comparisons within the industry. Reflecting this industry's rapid pace of technological change, strong price declines relative to other industries translate into very large real output changes. Therefore, output comparisons between this and other industries are problematic. This phenomenon is expected to persist over the projected period due to the assumption that strong technological growth will continue and thereby cause similar price declines relative to other products. For an explanation of the computer and peripheral equipment price deflator, see Allan H. Young, "BEA's Measurement of Computer Output," *Survey of Current Business* (Bureau of Economic Analysis, July 1998), pp. 108–115.

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
NA	Nonagriculture wage and salary[1]	120,371.4	136,912.2	151,962.3	16,540.8	15,050.1	1.3	1.0	14,880.2	19,997.5	26,756.9	3.0	3.0
21	Mining......................	556.4	618.7	608.5	62.3	−10.2	1.1	−.2	213.0	242.2	268.6	1.3	1.0
211	Oil and gas extraction	146.9	135.9	133.6	−11.0	−2.3	−.8	−.2	143.5	142.4	152.1	−.1	.7
212	Mining, except oil and gas	249.4	221.1	230.6	−28.3	9.5	−1.2	.4	47.2	52.2	66.5	1.0	2.4
2121	Coal mining..............	90.5	78.8	79.0	−11.7	.2	−1.4	.0	20.9	23.2	26.8	1.1	1.4
2122	Metal ore mining	50.5	32.5	35.4	−18.0	2.9	−4.3	.8	9.3	7.5	11.4	−2.2	4.3
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying...............	108.4	109.8	116.3	1.4	6.5	.1	.6	16.9	21.4	26.6	2.4	2.2
213	Support activities for mining	160.1	261.7	244.3	101.6	−17.4	5.0	−.7	24.4	45.9	51.7	6.5	1.2
22	Utilities	639.5	548.5	517.6	−91.0	−30.9	−1.5	−.6	308.7	323.4	353.5	.5	.9
2211	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	464.1	397.0	376.1	−67.1	−20.9	−1.5	−.5	229.6	266.0	303.3	1.5	1.3
2212	Natural gas distribution	136.5	106.0	87.4	−30.5	−18.6	−2.5	−1.9	73.7	51.9	45.4	−3.4	−1.3
2213	Water, sewage and other systems	38.9	45.5	54.0	6.6	8.5	1.6	1.7	6.5	7.3	9.5	1.2	2.7
23	Construction	5,535.5	7,688.9	8,469.6	2,153.4	780.7	3.3	1.0	740.6	899.1	1,031.1	2.0	1.4
31-33	Manufacturing..........	17,236.6	14,197.3	12,694.5	−3,039.3	−1,502.8	−1.9	−1.1	3,610.5	4,145.8	5,263.6	1.4	2.4
311	Food manufacturing	1,562.1	1,484.3	1,489.3	−77.8	5.0	−.5	.0	384.9	460.7	550.9	1.8	1.8
3111	Animal food manufacturing	55.8	50.3	42.5	−5.5	−7.8	−1.0	−1.7	19.9	26.2	35.1	2.8	3.0
3112	Grain and oilseed milling....................	69.0	60.5	51.4	−8.5	−9.1	−1.3	−1.6	38.1	43.1	51.7	1.2	1.8
3113	Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	99.4	74.9	61.4	−24.5	−13.5	−2.8	−2.0	22.7	24.3	28.2	.7	1.5
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	209.9	177.4	155.5	−32.5	−21.9	−1.7	−1.3	45.9	52.5	65.7	1.4	2.3
3115	Dairy product manufacturing	133.5	131.7	126.6	−1.8	−5.1	−.1	−.4	57.8	65.1	76.4	1.2	1.6
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	486.3	509.0	569.2	22.7	60.2	.5	1.1	98.6	126.8	154.7	2.6	2.0
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	52.8	40.0	35.6	−12.8	−4.4	−2.7	−1.2	8.6	10.1	11.4	1.6	1.2
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	306.3	280.5	284.7	−25.8	4.2	−.9	.1	43.0	51.9	58.4	1.9	1.2
3119	Other food manufacturing	149.1	160.0	162.5	10.9	2.5	.7	.2	51.5	61.1	70.0	1.7	1.4
312	Beverage and tobacco product	204.4	194.7	171.1	−9.7	−23.6	−.5	−1.3	134.5	118.3	108.7	−1.3	−.8
3121	Beverage manufacturing	166.0	171.3	155.6	5.3	−15.7	.3	−1.0	69.9	80.1	89.0	1.4	1.1
3122	Tobacco manufacturing	38.4	23.4	15.5	−15.0	−7.9	−4.8	−4.0	65.9	39.2	22.1	−5.1	−5.6
313	Textile mills	443.2	195.7	133.8	−247.5	−61.9	−7.8	−3.7	51.8	32.0	25.1	−4.7	−2.4
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	86.6	48.2	38.3	−38.4	−9.9	−5.7	−2.3	11.5	8.4	8.2	−3.1	−.3
3132	Fabric mills	233.1	89.9	61.2	−143.2	−28.7	−9.1	−3.8	28.0	15.0	10.6	−6.0	−3.4
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	123.5	57.6	34.4	−65.9	−23.2	−7.3	−5.0	12.2	8.6	6.4	−3.4	−3.0

See footnotes at end of table

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
314	Textile product mills .	216.3	161.1	141.1	−55.2	−20.0	−2.9	−1.3	28.8	30.0	31.2	0.4	0.4
3141	Textile furnishings mills......................	125.8	90.1	78.9	−35.7	−11.2	−3.3	−1.3	18.6	21.0	22.9	1.3	.8
3149	Other textile product mills......................	90.5	71.0	62.2	−19.5	−8.8	−2.4	−1.3	10.2	9.0	8.3	−1.3	−.8
315	Apparel manufacturing	743.0	238.4	109.7	−504.6	−128.7	−10.7	−7.5	67.3	35.6	20.2	−6.2	−5.5
3151	Apparel knitting mills	97.9	34.0	20.1	−63.9	−13.9	−10.0	−5.1	11.9	5.4	3.3	−7.6	−4.8
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	604.6	185.5	77.2	−419.1	−108.3	−11.1	−8.4	50.7	27.6	15.1	−5.9	−5.9
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	40.5	18.9	12.4	−21.6	−6.5	−7.3	−4.1	4.7	2.6	1.8	−5.8	−3.8
316	Leather and allied product..................	94.2	37.4	20.2	−56.8	−17.2	−8.8	−6.0	9.8	5.1	2.9	−6.2	−5.7
3161, 3169	Leather and hide tanning and finishing, and other leather and allied product manufacturing[2]	46.0	20.0	12.1	−26.0	−7.9	−8.0	−4.9	5.6	3.4	2.1	−5.0	−4.5
3162	Footwear manufacturing	48.2	17.4	8.1	−30.8	−9.3	−9.7	−7.3	4.1	1.8	.7	−8.2	−8.4
321	Wood product manufacturing	582.8	560.3	526.9	−22.5	−33.4	−.4	−.6	85.1	94.6	104.5	1.1	1.0
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	133.4	118.5	94.1	−14.9	−24.4	−1.2	−2.3	26.0	27.4	27.2	.5	.0
3212	Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	110.2	120.3	130.6	10.1	10.3	.9	.8	18.7	20.5	24.4	1.0	1.7
3219	Other wood product manufacturing	339.2	321.5	302.3	−17.7	−19.2	−.5	−.6	40.4	46.7	52.8	1.5	1.2
322	Paper manufacturing	631.3	469.3	367.3	−162.0	−102.0	−2.9	−2.4	159.1	147.4	143.2	−.8	−.3
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills ...	216.1	136.0	93.8	−80.1	−42.2	−4.5	−3.6	71.7	70.2	68.1	−.2	−.3
3222	Converted paper product manufacturing	415.2	333.3	273.5	−81.9	−59.8	−2.2	−2.0	87.4	77.3	75.1	−1.2	−.3
323	Printing and related support activities ...	815.8	635.9	497.4	−179.9	−138.5	−2.5	−2.4	99.2	83.6	73.2	−1.7	−1.3
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	137.3	114.3	87.9	−23.0	−26.4	−1.8	−2.6	223.2	268.4	295.3	1.9	1.0
325	Chemical manufacturing	984.5	868.7	847.8	−115.8	−20.9	−1.2	−.2	398.4	449.6	556.0	1.2	2.1
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	224.4	147.5	124.2	−76.9	−23.3	−4.1	−1.7	102.2	115.4	129.5	1.2	1.2
3252	Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	140.9	105.1	83.7	−35.8	−21.4	−2.9	−2.3	62.3	62.9	67.4	.1	.7
3253	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	49.5	38.7	30.2	−10.8	−8.5	−2.4	−2.4	21.2	20.8	16.7	−.2	−2.1
3254	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	228.7	292.4	361.8	63.7	69.4	2.5	2.2	99.2	122.6	186.0	2.1	4.3
3255	Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	76.3	67.4	62.1	−8.9	−5.3	−1.2	−0.8	26.0	25.1	27.4	−.3	.9

See footnotes at end of table

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
3256	Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	127.4	112.6	104.1	−14.8	−8.5	−1.2	−.8	51.8	66.8	87.4	2.6	2.7
3259	Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	137.3	105.0	81.7	−32.3	−23.3	−2.6	−2.5	35.9	37.2	41.2	.4	1.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	920.0	796.9	764.3	−123.1	−32.6	−1.4	−.4	150.3	168.2	239.1	1.1	3.6
3261	Plastics product manufacturing	708.4	637.6	650.5	−70.8	12.9	−1.0	.2	118.5	138.9	208.3	1.6	4.1
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	211.6	159.3	113.8	−52.3	−45.5	−2.8	−3.3	31.8	29.2	30.0	−.9	.3
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	517.2	507.8	507.1	−9.4	−.7	−.2	.0	87.5	98.2	114.5	1.2	1.5
3271	Clay product and refractory manufacturing	83.7	60.7	54.4	−23.0	−6.3	−3.2	−1.1	9.6	8.6	9.7	−1.1	1.2
3272	Glass and glass product manufacturing	141.7	103.0	87.4	−38.7	−15.6	−3.1	−1.6	21.4	24.8	27.9	1.5	1.2
3273	Cement and concrete product manufacturing	200.3	248.4	266.0	48.1	17.6	2.2	.7	36.4	43.0	51.6	1.7	1.8
3274, 3279	Lime, gypsum and other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing[1]	91.5	95.7	99.3	4.2	3.6	.4	.4	20.0	22.4	25.7	1.1	1.4
331	Primary metal manufacturing	639.4	462.1	335.9	−177.3	−126.2	−3.2	−3.1	156.8	149.7	156.6	−.5	.5
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	152.6	94.4	63.7	−58.2	−30.7	−4.7	−3.9	51.5	54.8	58.1	.6	.6
3312	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	70.1	59.9	51.8	−10.2	−8.1	−1.6	−1.4	18.3	15.2	16.4	−1.8	.8
3313	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	98.7	72.7	50.3	−26.0	−22.4	−3.0	−3.6	33.4	33.9	33.3	.1	−.2
3314	Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	102.2	73.0	50.3	−29.2	−22.7	−3.3	−3.7	27.0	18.5	18.9	−3.7	.2
3315	Foundries.................	215.8	162.1	119.8	−53.7	−42.3	−2.8	−3.0	26.7	29.3	30.4	.9	.4
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,647.6	1,553.9	1,364.9	−93.7	−189.0	−.6	−1.3	234.5	246.5	277.9	.5	1.2
3321	Forging and stamping	139.3	113.3	86.0	−26.0	−27.3	−2.0	−2.7	22.7	24.5	25.0	.8	.2
3322	Cutlery and handtool manufacturing	77.8	54.1	39.7	−23.7	−14.4	−3.6	−3.0	11.9	9.3	8.6	−2.5	−.8
3323	Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	369.8	414.5	437.2	44.7	22.7	1.1	.5	48.9	59.3	71.0	2.0	1.8
3324	Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	107.3	91.8	82.2	−15.5	−9.6	−1.5	−1.1	22.4	20.9	22.3	−.7	.6
3325	Hardware manufacturing	53.2	34.0	23.5	−19.2	−10.5	−4.4	−3.6	11.2	9.6	8.4	−1.5	−1.3

See footnotes at end of table

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing	81.5	58.2	42.1	−23.3	−16.1	−3.3	−3.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	−0.1	0.2
3327	Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	342.6	352.0	283.0	9.4	−69.0	.3	−2.2	41.8	45.3	60.9	.8	3.0
3328	Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities.......	158.4	149.0	119.7	−9.4	−29.3	−.6	−2.2	17.8	20.4	23.5	1.4	1.4
3329	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	317.7	287.0	251.5	−30.7	−35.5	−1.0	−1.3	49.6	49.2	50.1	−.1	.2
333	Machinery manufacturing	1,466.7	1,191.5	1,045.2	−275.2	−146.3	−2.1	−1.3	248.2	281.0	334.8	1.3	1.8
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	220.2	221.5	206.6	1.3	−14.9	.1	−.7	47.8	60.4	84.4	2.4	3.4
3332	Industrial machinery manufacturing	169.3	122.9	100.8	−46.4	−22.1	−3.2	−2.0	36.4	34.4	30.4	−.6	−1.2
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	145.5	111.0	96.9	−34.5	−14.1	−2.7	−1.3	25.3	21.7	19.6	−1.5	−1.0
3334	Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	187.1	159.8	145.2	−27.3	−14.6	−1.6	−1.0	29.6	35.2	46.0	1.8	2.7
3335	Metalworking machinery manufacturing	280.0	202.6	165.8	−77.4	−36.8	−3.2	−2.0	29.4	27.4	28.7	−.7	.5
3336	Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	112.7	100.4	83.9	−12.3	−16.5	−1.1	−1.8	23.2	37.7	47.9	5.0	2.4
3339	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	351.9	273.3	246.0	−78.6	−27.3	−2.5	−1.0	56.5	64.0	76.0	1.3	1.7
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	1,746.6	1,316.3	1,159.0	−430.3	−157.3	−2.8	−1.3	321.3	493.1	1,213.6	4.4	9.4
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	304.6	198.8	132.3	−105.8	−66.5	−4.2	−4.0	52.3	134.5	867.0	9.9	20.5
3342	Communications equipment manufacturing	237.6	144.4	145.0	−93.2	.6	−4.9	.0	66.4	77.5	115.5	1.6	4.1
3343	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	52.9	31.7	25.0	−21.2	−6.7	−5.0	−2.3	8.0	9.5	12.8	1.8	3.1
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	606.6	462.8	399.2	−143.8	−63.6	−2.7	−1.5	106.8	162.6	543.4	4.3	12.8
3345	Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	489.1	437.5	417.8	−51.6	−19.7	−1.1	−.5	86.6	107.0	140.2	2.1	2.7

See footnotes at end of table

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
3346	Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media.........	55.8	41.1	39.6	−14.7	−1.5	−3.0	−0.4	8.3	12.0	15.2	3.7	2.3
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	591.0	435.6	354.5	−155.4	−81.1	−3.0	−2.0	105.5	104.6	116.4	−.1	1.1
3351	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	81.7	58.9	42.5	−22.8	−16.4	−3.2	−3.2	11.5	12.7	13.5	1.0	.6
3352	Household appliance manufacturing	111.1	82.3	61.1	−28.8	−21.2	−3.0	−2.9	19.8	25.1	30.0	2.4	1.8
3353	Electrical equipment manufacturing	217.0	155.6	126.3	−61.4	−29.3	−3.3	−2.1	35.1	29.9	31.7	−1.6	.6
3359	Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	181.2	138.8	124.6	−42.4	−14.2	−2.6	−1.1	39.1	37.0	41.8	−.5	1.2
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	1,973.8	1,765.1	1,651.0	−208.7	−114.1	−1.1	−.7	525.1	657.2	862.9	2.3	2.8
3361	Motor vehicle manufacturing	285.3	236.1	225.8	−49.2	−10.3	−1.9	−.4	192.9	277.6	384.7	3.7	3.3
3362	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	155.1	180.2	176.1	25.1	−4.1	1.5	−.2	22.4	26.6	35.5	1.7	2.9
3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	799.9	654.1	515.8	−145.8	−138.3	−2.0	−2.3	166.2	189.9	204.5	1.3	.7
3364	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	514.2	471.6	496.9	−42.6	25.3	−.9	.5	111.3	122.5	165.8	1.0	3.1
3365	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	33.4	28.0	23.3	−5.4	−4.7	−1.7	−1.8	7.1	6.8	9.9	−.4	3.9
3366	Ship and boat building	145.4	155.5	173.5	10.1	18.0	.7	1.1	16.2	21.2	34.6	2.8	5.0
3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	40.5	39.6	39.6	−.9	.0	−.2	.0	9.2	13.7	23.0	4.1	5.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	603.8	556.4	520.6	−47.4	−35.8	−.8	−.7	58.4	79.2	92.9	3.1	1.6
3371	Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	397.0	373.5	345.6	−23.5	−27.9	−.6	−.8	34.7	45.7	51.3	2.8	1.2
3372	Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	157.5	132.4	123.4	−25.1	−9.0	−1.7	−.7	17.7	25.5	31.2	3.7	2.0
3379	Other furniture related product manufacturing	49.3	50.5	51.6	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	5.9	7.9	10.3	2.9	2.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	715.6	651.6	599.5	−64.0	−52.1	−.9	−.8	100.7	147.2	218.9	3.9	4.0
3391	Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	297.6	308.8	312.4	11.2	3.6	.4	.1	43.5	76.7	116.6	5.8	4.3
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	418.0	342.8	287.1	−75.2	−55.7	−2.0	−1.8	57.2	70.4	102.0	2.1	3.8
42	Wholesale trade.......	5,522.1	5,897.7	6,326.2	375.6	428.5	.7	.7	654.3	1,041.9	1,702.7	4.8	5.0
44, 45	Retail trade	14,142.6	15,319.4	16,006.4	1,176.8	687.0	.8	.4	824.2	1,305.3	1,892.1	4.7	3.8

See footnotes at end of table

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
48, 492, 493	Transportation and warehousing	3,935.5	4,465.8	4,962.0	530.3	496.2	1.3	1.1	522.6	669.9	889.9	2.5	2.9
481	Air transportation	525.7	486.5	521.8	−39.2	35.3	−.8	.7	97.1	144.4	236.5	4.0	5.1
482	Rail transportation ...	225.2	225.3	213.3	.1	−12.0	.0	−.5	42.9	37.3	48.8	−1.4	2.7
483	Water transportation	51.0	64.1	76.2	13.1	12.1	2.3	1.7	29.1	22.5	29.3	−2.6	2.7
484	Truck transportation.	1,282.4	1,437.2	1,594.9	154.8	157.7	1.1	1.0	179.4	261.3	338.2	3.8	2.6
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation........	339.0	394.2	437.8	55.2	43.6	1.5	1.1	25.7	32.3	38.7	2.3	1.8
486	Pipeline transportation........	51.4	39.0	26.4	−12.4	−12.6	−2.7	−3.8	27.3	23.8	20.7	−1.4	−1.4
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation........	23.2	27.0	34.7	3.8	7.7	1.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	.8	1.1
488	Support activities for transportation........	445.9	570.7	667.7	124.8	97.0	2.5	1.6	41.3	48.5	54.3	1.6	1.1
492	Couriers and messengers	539.9	585.4	603.3	45.5	17.9	.8	.3	47.1	63.0	82.7	2.9	2.8
493	Warehousing and storage..................	451.8	636.4	785.9	184.6	149.5	3.5	2.1	31.3	39.8	57.7	2.4	3.8
51	Information...............	2,940.0	3,054.9	3,266.7	114.9	211.8	.4	.7	633.8	1,006.2	1,682.8	4.7	5.3
511	Publishing industries	927.2	903.7	932.2	−23.5	28.5	−.3	.3	164.9	274.2	461.3	5.2	5.3
5111	Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	752.4	660.3	610.9	−92.1	−49.4	−1.3	−.8	117.7	131.5	167.2	1.1	2.4
5112	Software publishers .	174.8	243.4	321.3	68.6	77.9	3.4	2.8	49.2	153.3	419.8	12.0	10.6
512	Motion picture, video, and sound recording industries	334.7	377.6	413.9	42.9	36.3	1.2	.9	69.7	81.0	116.4	1.5	3.7
515	Broadcasting (except internet).................	309.1	331.4	362.6	22.3	31.2	.7	.9	58.9	72.7	98.7	2.1	3.1
517	Telecommunications	997.0	973.0	1,021.6	−24.0	48.6	−.2	.5	300.7	469.6	758.5	4.6	4.9
516, 518, 519	Internet and other information services.................	372.0	469.2	536.4	97.2	67.2	2.3	1.3	41.2	109.4	248.2	10.3	8.5
52-53	Financial activities ...	6,968.6	8,363.2	9,570.1	1,394.6	1,206.9	1.8	1.4	1,726.4	2,621.1	3,761.6	4.3	3.7
521, 522	Monetary authorities, credit intermediation, and related activities	2,391.1	2,958.3	3,196.1	567.2	237.8	2.2	.8	414.7	659.5	946.0	4.7	3.7
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	589.6	816.3	1,192.4	226.7	376.1	3.3	3.9	112.0	351.2	958.3	12.1	10.6
5241	Insurance carriers....	1,381.6	1,427.7	1,462.9	46.1	35.2	.3	.2	288.5	354.9	405.5	2.1	1.3
5242	Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	726.4	888.2	1,024.9	161.8	136.7	2.0	1.4	88.0	103.5	152.6	1.6	4.0
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles................	65.6	93.1	122.4	27.5	29.3	3.6	2.8	57.2	72.2	90.1	2.4	2.2
531	Real estate	1,205.8	1,503.3	1,796.2	297.5	292.9	2.2	1.8	664.5	847.0	1,007.4	2.5	1.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	179.8	199.5	229.1	19.7	29.6	1.0	1.4	26.2	29.6	33.5	1.2	1.2
5322, 5323	Consumer goods rental and general rental centers........	320.1	326.3	361.0	6.2	34.7	.2	1.0	20.3	23.9	34.1	1.7	3.6

See footnotes at end of table

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
5324	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing .	87.8	121.6	148.4	33.8	26.8	3.3	2.0	32.6	43.2	54.1	2.9	2.3
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	20.8	28.9	36.6	8.1	7.7	3.3	2.4	62.6	138.6	278.4	8.3	7.2
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services .	5,337.2	7,371.8	9,493.7	2,034.6	2,121.9	3.3	2.6	769.5	1,148.9	1,606.7	4.1	3.4
5411	Legal services..........	968.4	1,173.4	1,284.7	205.0	111.3	1.9	.9	171.7	191.5	214.4	1.1	1.1
5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	729.8	889.3	1,072.2	159.5	182.9	2.0	1.9	82.3	97.1	110.1	1.7	1.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services.....	1,024.6	1,385.6	1,731.0	361.0	345.4	3.1	2.3	136.1	210.3	276.3	4.4	2.8
5414	Specialized design services................	106.9	135.8	179.3	28.9	43.5	2.4	2.8	18.1	26.8	40.3	4.0	4.2
5415	Computer systems design and related services................	701.4	1,278.2	1,767.6	576.8	489.4	6.2	3.3	97.3	155.7	229.5	4.8	4.0
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services................	517.1	920.9	1,638.7	403.8	717.8	5.9	5.9	86.6	171.0	317.8	7.0	6.4
5417	Scientific research and development services................	472.5	593.4	648.8	120.9	55.4	2.3	.9	59.4	126.8	216.1	7.9	5.5
5418	Advertising and related services.....	414.1	458.1	520.2	44.0	62.1	1.0	1.3	56.8	77.3	97.1	3.1	2.3
5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services .	402.4	537.1	651.1	134.7	114.0	2.9	1.9	62.8	95.5	132.0	4.3	3.3
55	Management of companies and enterprises	1,702.7	1,809.4	2,079.6	106.7	270.2	.6	1.4	226.5	435.0	591.7	6.7	3.1
56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services................	6,421.9	8,370.4	10,070.4	1,948.5	1,700.0	2.7	1.9	347.7	553.0	800.0	4.8	3.8
561	Administrative and support services....	6,139.9	8,023.2	9,646.5	1,883.3	1,623.3	2.7	1.9	302.1	493.6	724.0	5.0	3.9
5611	Office administrative services................	247.4	363.4	456.4	116.0	93.0	3.9	2.3	30.5	73.7	128.7	9.2	5.7
5612	Facilities support services................	79.7	122.8	179.1	43.1	56.3	4.4	3.8	8.4	11.2	12.1	3.0	.8
5613	Employment services	2,600.8	3,656.6	4,348.1	1,055.8	691.5	3.5	1.7	83.2	133.9	186.3	4.9	3.4
5614	Business support services................	678.3	790.6	950.1	112.3	159.5	1.5	1.9	40.9	60.9	92.6	4.1	4.3
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services................	294.3	226.9	229.7	–67.4	2.8	–2.6	.1	25.5	29.6	29.9	1.5	.1
5616	Investigation and security services ...	611.9	760.5	923.3	148.6	162.8	2.2	2.0	22.5	35.7	57.7	4.7	4.9
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings........	1,361.5	1,797.0	2,160.8	435.5	363.8	2.8	1.9	61.6	105.6	162.2	5.5	4.4
5619	Other support services................	266.0	305.4	399.0	39.4	93.6	1.4	2.7	29.7	42.8	55.2	3.7	2.6

See footnotes at end of table

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
562	Waste management and remediation services.................	282.0	347.2	423.9	65.2	76.7	2.1	2.0	45.8	59.3	75.0	2.6	2.4
5621	Waste collection	92.5	130.3	156.8	37.8	26.5	3.5	1.9	23.6	30.0	36.0	2.4	1.8
5622, 5629	Waste treatment and disposal and waste management services.................	189.5	216.9	267.1	27.4	50.2	1.4	2.1	22.2	29.3	39.0	2.8	2.9
61	Education services ..	2,077.5	2,918.4	3,527.4	840.9	609.0	3.5	1.9	123.8	157.1	190.9	2.4	2.0
6111	Elementary and secondary schools	599.1	847.0	1,000.9	247.9	153.9	3.5	1.7	25.6	29.8	33.5	1.5	1.2
6112, 6113	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools..................	1,169.5	1,537.2	1,823.9	367.7	286.7	2.8	1.7	71.9	94.6	113.6	2.8	1.8
6114-7	Other educational services.................	308.9	534.2	702.5	225.3	168.3	5.6	2.8	26.1	33.0	43.7	2.4	2.9
62	Health care and social assistance...	11,604.8	14,919.8	18,954.1	3,315.0	4,034.3	2.5	2.4	864.8	1,210.9	1,720.2	3.4	3.6
621	Ambulatory health care services.........	3,939.9	5,282.9	6,843.5	1,343.0	1,560.6	3.0	2.6	401.1	593.1	889.5	4.0	4.1
6211, 6212, 6213	Offices of health practitioners	2,629.2	3,508.3	4,365.4	879.1	857.1	2.9	2.2	286.0	432.8	643.0	4.2	4.0
6216	Home health care services.................	667.2	867.1	1,347.6	199.9	480.5	2.7	4.5	35.8	48.2	83.4	3.0	5.6
6214, 6215, 6219	Outpatient, laboratory, and other ambulatory care services.........	643.5	907.5	1,130.5	264.0	223.0	3.5	2.2	79.4	112.5	163.9	3.5	3.8
622	Hospitals, private.....	3,772.8	4,427.1	5,118.9	654.3	691.8	1.6	1.5	291.8	397.2	542.6	3.1	3.2
623	Nursing and residential care facilities.................	2,379.9	2,900.9	3,587.8	521.0	686.9	2.0	2.1	98.3	118.9	146.0	1.9	2.1
6231	Nursing care facilities	1,448.4	1,584.2	1,758.5	135.8	174.3	.9	1.0	64.0	71.8	84.1	1.2	1.6
6232, 6233, 6239	Residential care facilities	931.5	1,316.7	1,829.2	385.2	512.5	3.5	3.3	34.3	47.1	62.4	3.2	2.9
624	Social assistance.....	1,512.2	2,308.9	3,404.0	796.7	1,095.1	4.3	4.0	73.6	103.2	149.1	3.4	3.8
6241	Individual and family services.................	544.8	973.6	1,687.0	428.8	713.4	6.0	5.7	30.3	43.7	68.0	3.7	4.5
6242, 6243	Community, and vocational rehabilitation services.................	408.2	528.6	638.5	120.4	109.9	2.6	1.9	14.3	21.5	31.8	4.2	4.0
6244	Child day care services.................	559.2	806.7	1,078.4	247.5	271.7	3.7	2.9	29.0	38.1	50.2	2.8	2.8
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation.......	1,522.1	1,927.1	2,522.4	405.0	595.3	2.4	2.7	130.5	184.6	274.2	3.5	4.0
711	Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	328.7	398.8	478.1	70.1	79.3	2.0	1.8	55.6	62.2	83.7	1.1	3.0
7111	Performing arts companies	115.4	120.7	119.9	5.3	–.8	.5	–.1	10.0	9.2	9.9	–.8	.8
7112	Spectator sports	109.3	131.3	162.2	22.0	30.9	1.9	2.1	18.4	23.5	31.0	2.5	2.8
7113, 7114	Promoters of events, and agents and managers..............	72.1	100.0	131.3	27.9	31.3	3.3	2.8	11.4	13.8	18.3	2.0	2.9
7115	Independent artists, writers, and performers	31.9	46.8	64.8	14.9	18.0	3.9	3.3	15.9	15.7	24.4	–.1	4.5

See footnotes at end of table

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
712	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions.............	88.9	123.9	167.4	35.0	43.5	3.4	3.1	5.4	7.0	10.1	2.8	3.7
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	1,104.5	1,404.4	1,876.8	299.9	472.4	2.4	2.9	69.8	115.7	181.6	5.2	4.6
72	Accommodation and food services.........	9,254.4	11,216.3	12,494.3	1,961.9	1,278.0	1.9	1.1	427.3	554.7	635.2	2.6	1.4
721	Accommodation.......	1,698.9	1,833.4	2,087.7	134.5	254.3	.8	1.3	114.7	139.3	169.9	2.0	2.0
722	Food services and drinking places......	7,555.5	9,382.9	10,406.5	1,827.4	1,023.6	2.2	1.0	312.5	415.3	465.4	2.9	1.1
81	Other services	5,434.9	6,234.6	7,077.2	799.7	842.6	1.4	1.3	370.2	439.1	550.5	1.7	2.3
811	Repair and maintenance	1,135.6	1,248.5	1,452.6	112.9	204.1	1.0	1.5	143.9	175.7	222.7	2.0	2.4
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance ..	781.4	887.4	1,094.2	106.0	206.8	1.3	2.1	89.8	106.4	132.4	1.7	2.2
8112	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance ..	110.2	104.4	94.3	−5.8	−10.1	−.5	−1.0	18.2	19.7	20.0	.8	.2
8113	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance ..	160.2	178.7	191.0	18.5	12.3	1.1	.7	17.0	29.1	44.7	5.5	4.4
8114	Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	83.8	78.0	73.2	−5.8	−4.8	−.7	−.6	19.1	20.6	25.5	.7	2.2
812	Personal and laundry services.................	1,165.8	1,284.2	1,414.8	118.4	130.6	1.0	1.0	95.6	122.4	166.6	2.5	3.1
8121	Personal care services...............	454.4	585.2	649.0	130.8	63.8	2.6	1.0	28.7	40.4	55.9	3.5	3.3
8122	Death care services.	126.3	136.6	154.2	10.3	17.6	.8	1.2	13.1	11.3	11.9	−1.5	.6
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services....	378.4	344.0	346.3	−34.4	2.3	−.9	.1	20.3	20.9	23.0	.3	1.0
8129	Other personal services.................	206.7	218.4	265.3	11.7	46.9	.6	2.0	33.4	50.0	76.5	4.1	4.3
813	Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	2,389.2	2,899.4	3,373.1	510.2	473.7	2.0	1.5	118.2	127.6	147.1	.8	1.4
8131	Religious organizations	1,310.2	1,665.9	1,981.4	355.7	315.5	2.4	1.7	46.6	49.2	56.1	.5	1.3
8132, 8133	Grantmaking and giving services and social advocacy organizations	250.9	320.6	366.8	69.7	46.2	2.5	1.4	14.7	18.4	22.2	2.3	1.9
8134, 8139	Civic, social, professional, and similar organizations	828.1	912.9	1,024.9	84.8	112.0	1.0	1.2	57.0	60.0	68.9	.5	1.4
814	Private households..	744.3	802.5	836.7	58.2	34.2	.8	.4	12.9	13.4	14.6	.4	.9
NA	Federal government	2877.0	2728.3	2625.7	−148.7	−102.6	−.5	−.4	580.4	715.1	760.7	2.1	.6
491	Postal Service..........	867.2	770.1	757.2	−97.1	−12.9	−1.2	−.2	58.1	57.6	62.0	−.1	.7
NA	Federal electric utilities..................	26.2	22.5	22.8	−3.7	.3	−1.5	.1	8.9	10.2	11.8	1.4	1.5
NA	Federal enterprises except the Postal Service and electric utilities...................	96.6	45.1	26.5	−51.5	−18.6	−7.3	−5.2	7.8	6.9	7.7	−1.3	1.2

See footnotes at end of table

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
NA	Federal government except enterprises	1,887.0	1,890.6	1,819.2	3.6	−71.4	0.0	−0.4	505.9	640.5	679.5	2.4	0.6
NA	Federal defense government..........	597.2	492.1	433.6	−105.1	−58.5	−1.9	−1.3	273.5	358.0	385.4	2.7	.7
NA	Federal non-defense government except enterprises	1289.8	1398.5	1385.6	108.7	−12.9	.8	−.1	152.1	191.9	192.2	2.4	.0
NA	Federal government capital services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.4	89.7	101.9	1.1	1.3
NA	State and local government	16,662.1	19,261.7	20,696.1	2,599.6	1,434.4	1.5	.7	1,159.1	1,435.9	1,748.7	2.2	2.0
NA	Local government passenger transit ..	205.9	255.6	317.0	49.7	61.4	2.2	2.2	7.4	8.7	10.4	1.6	1.8
NA	Local government enterprises except passenger transit ..	1,092.9	1,266.1	1,347.0	173.2	80.9	1.5	.6	110.7	131.7	176.0	1.8	2.9
NA	Local government hospitals................	648.1	649.6	679.1	1.5	29.5	.0	.4	46.6	65.4	87.2	3.4	2.9
NA	Local government educational services.................	6,592.3	7,938.5	8,450.1	1,346.2	511.6	1.9	.6	348.6	417.5	448.6	1.8	.7
NA	Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals................	3,517.2	4,071.8	4,541.9	554.6	470.1	1.5	1.1	276.6	349.7	436.8	2.4	2.2
NA	State government enterprises	495.8	548.8	549.3	53.0	.5	1.0	.0	15.2	19.0	25.4	2.2	2.9
NA	State government hospitals................	375.7	360.9	346.4	−14.8	−14.5	−.4	−.4	33.6	47.2	60.7	3.5	2.5
NA	State government educational services.................	1,910.7	2,294.9	2,586.1	384.2	291.2	1.8	1.2	125.4	158.9	189.0	2.4	1.8
NA	State government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals................	1,823.5	1,875.5	1,879.3	52.0	3.8	.3	.0	124.5	134.6	179.1	.8	2.9
NA	State and local government capital services................	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70.6	103.4	139.5	3.9	3.0
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	679.9	919.8	1,229.4	3.1	2.9
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting [3]	2,730.9	2,138.6	1,965.5	−592.3	−173.1	−2.4	−.8	235.6	267.2	330.8	1.3	2.2
111	Crop production.......	1,165.8	897.9	758.5	−267.9	−139.4	−2.6	−1.7	88.5	106.9	147.5	1.9	3.3
112	Animal production....	1,237.9	921.9	904.2	−316.0	−17.7	−2.9	−.2	95.7	112.1	137.5	1.6	2.1
1131, 1132	Forestry	18.3	19.3	20.6	1.0	1.3	.5	.6	5.4	4.7	4.5	−1.4	−.4
1133	Logging....................	120.8	95.0	76.1	−25.8	−18.9	−2.4	−2.2	27.4	25.0	22.9	−.9	−.9
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping.................	62.1	49.1	39.1	−13.0	−10.0	−2.3	−2.2	6.6	5.7	4.2	−1.5	−2.9
115	Support activities for agriculture and forestry..................	126.0	155.4	167.0	29.4	11.6	2.1	.7	12.8	12.3	13.7	−.4	1.1
	Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family worker [4]	9,367.9	9,772.2	10,462.0	404.3	689.8	.4	.7	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table

APPENDIX:	Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016												
2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
	Secondary wage and salary jobs in agriculture and private household industries [5]	176.9	178.4	185.0	1.5	6.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
	Secondary jobs as a self-employed or unpaid family worker [6]	2,043.3	1,618.7	1,645.5	–424.6	26.8	–2.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—
	Total [7,8]	134,690.4	150,620.1	166,220.3	15,929.7	15,600.2	1.1	1.0	15,119.5	20,265.3	27,093.7	3.0	2.9

[1] Includes wage and salary data from the Current Employment Statistics survey, except private households, which are from the Current Population Survey. Logging workers are excluded.

[2] Employment data are based on estimates from the BLS Current Employment Statistics survey.

[3] Includes data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting wage and salary, self-employed, and unpaid family workers from the Current Population Survey, except logging, which are from Current Employment Statistics survey. Government wage and salary workers are excluded.

[4] A comparable estimate of output growth is not available.

[5] Workers who hold a secondary wage and salary job in agricultural production, forestry, fishing, and private household industries.

[6] Wage and salary workers who hold a secondary job as a self-employed or unpaid family worker.

[7] Employment data for wage and salary workers are from the BLS Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey), which counts jobs, whereas self-employed, unpaid family workers, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are from the Current Population Survey (household survey), which counts workers.

[8] Output subcategories do not necessarily add to higher categories as a by-product of chain weighting.

Note: Dash indicates data not available.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.