

# Industry employment

The Bureau develops employment projections for 262 nonfarm detailed industries and 10 industry divisions that make up the economy. Employment growth in an industry is determined by growth in the level of goods or services it produces (its output) and by growth in the amount of output produced by each worker.

Industries with fast output growth tend to have fast employment growth. But large increases in output per worker—such as those resulting from improvements in technology or business organization—can limit employment growth or even cause it to decline. This is the case in most manufacturing industries and in wholesale trade, for example. Output per worker increases more slowly in many service-producing industries, such as health services, education services, and social services, where personal contact is important and fewer tasks can be automated.

In addition, the practice of one industry may affect another. For example, the use of contractors, including personnel supply services, reduces an industry's employment but increases employment among contractors. The projected rapid growth in use of contractors explains much of the growth in business services industries.

All industries are grouped into either the goods-producing sector or the service-producing sector. Each of these sectors includes industry divisions based on the type of output.

Divisions in the goods-producing sector include:

- ◆ Mining
- ◆ Construction
- ◆ Manufacturing.

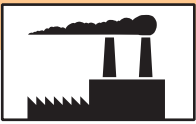
Divisions in the service-producing sector include:

- ◆ Transportation, communications, and utilities
- ◆ Wholesale trade
- ◆ Retail trade, including eating and drinking places
- ◆ Finance, insurance, and real estate
- ◆ Services, including business services, private education, and private hospitals
- ◆ Federal Government, including the Postal Service
- ◆ State and local government, including public education and public hospitals.

Within each division are major industry groups, and within major industry groups are detailed industries. For example, food stores is an industry group, part of the retail trade division; within food stores are detailed industries such as grocery stores, meat and fish markets, and retail bakeries. Most data shown are for industry divisions or detailed industries.

However, within the services division—where most growth will occur—data also are included for selected major groups.

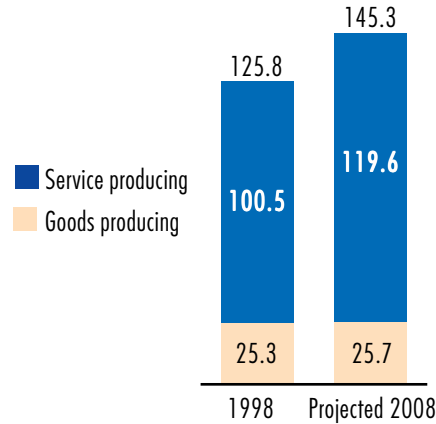
As mentioned previously, industry charts include data for nonfarm wage and salary workers only. Occupational data presented in the previous section are for all classes of workers: Wage and salary, self-employed, and unpaid family workers.



## Industry employment

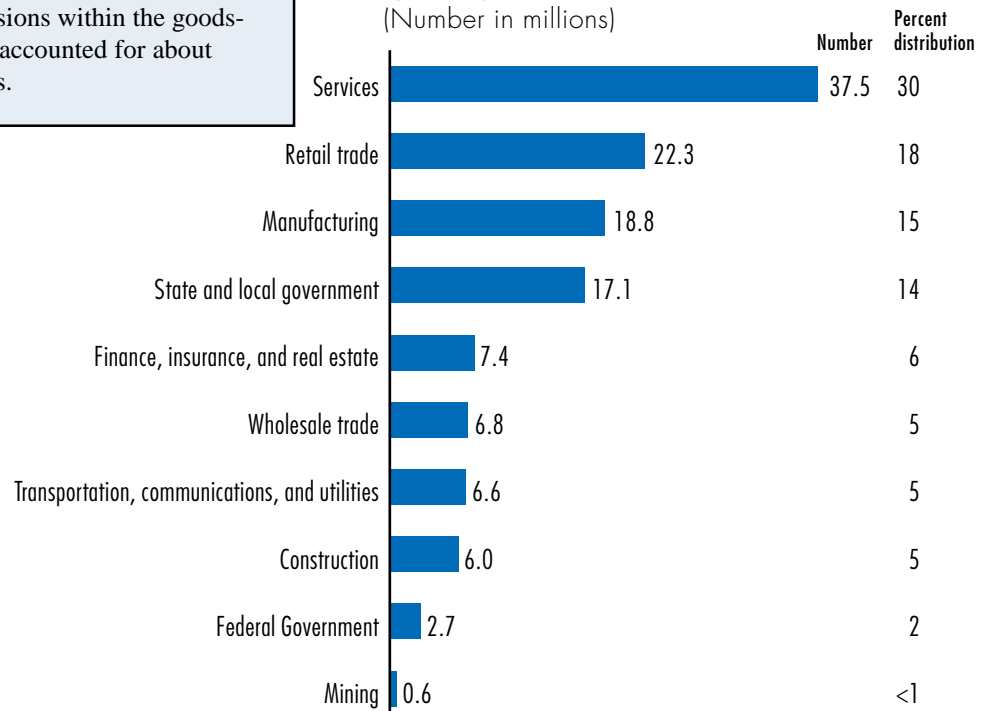
Almost all growth will be in the service-producing sector, which is projected to increase 19 percent. Because the industry data are for nonfarm wage-and-salary workers only, they differ slightly from occupational data on all wage-and-salary employment.

**Nonfarm wage and salary employment by industry sector, 1998 and projected 2008**  
(Millions)



The services and retail trade divisions, both of which are within the service-producing sector, accounted for almost half of all jobs in 1998. Manufacturing, construction, and mining—the 3 divisions within the goods-producing sector—accounted for about one-fifth of the jobs.

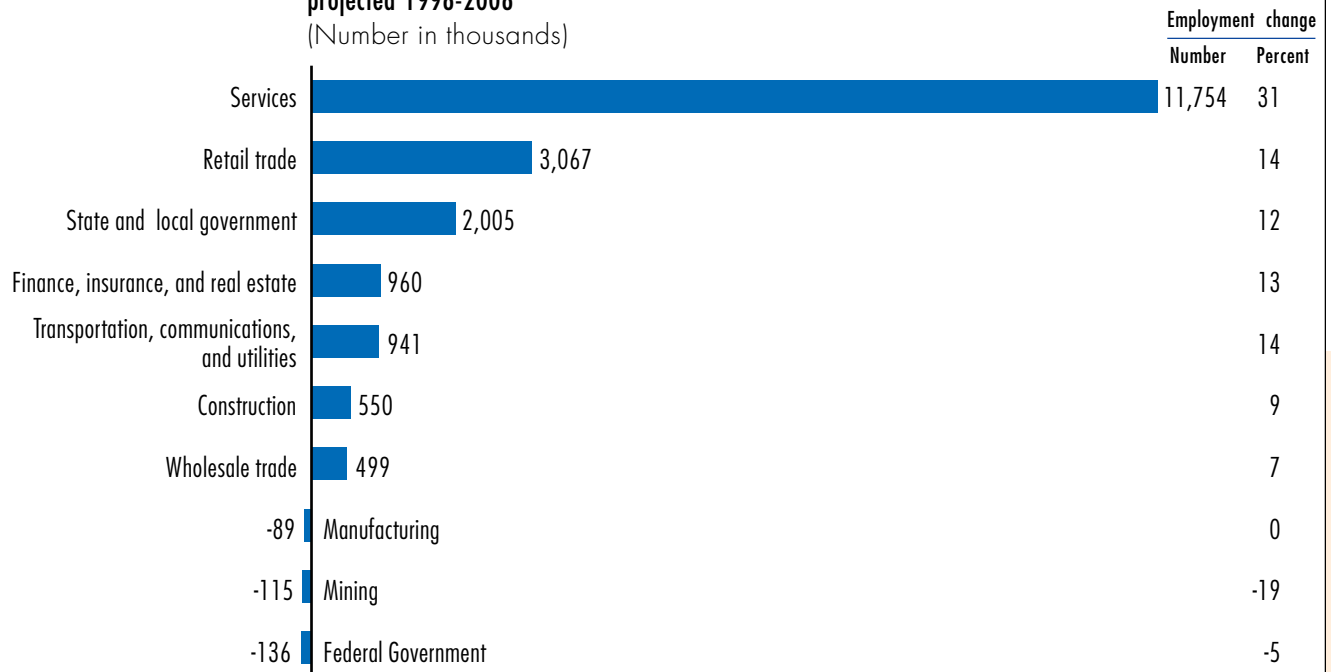
**Nonfarm wage and salary employment by industry division, 1998**  
(Number in millions)



About 3 out of 4 job gains will be in the services or retail trade divisions. Manufacturing employment is projected to decline slightly, decreasing from 15 to 13 percent of the total, while the services division is projected to increase from 30 to 34 percent.

### Nonfarm wage and salary employment change by industry division, projected 1998-2008

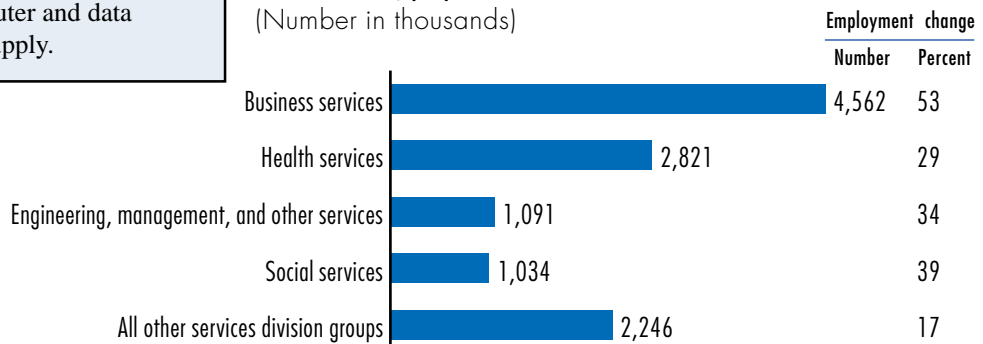
(Number in thousands)

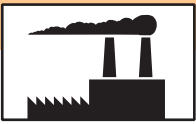


Business and health services will add the most new jobs, accounting for more than half of projected employment growth within the services division. In business services, the growth will be led by computer and data processing and personnel supply.

### Nonfarm wage and salary employment growth by major industry group within services, projected 1998-2008

(Number in thousands)





## Industries gaining the largest number of jobs

These 20 industries will account for 3 out of every 5 job gains. All are in the service-producing sector. Eight industries in this chart (designated by ♦) also appear in the chart of fastest growing industries.

**Nonfarm wage and salary employment growth in selected industries, projected 1998-2008**

(Number in thousands)

	Employment change	
	Number	Percent
♦ Computer and data processing services	1,872	117
♦ Personnel supply services	1,393	43
Eating and drinking places	1,321	17
State and local government education	1,197	13
State and local general government not elsewhere classified	796	13
♦ Offices of physicians	764	41
♦ Home health care services	541	80
Educational services, private	513	24
♦ Management and public relations services	466	45
Nursing and personal care facilities	451	26
♦ Residential care facilities	424	57
Hospitals, private	411	10
Hotels and motels	311	18
♦ Individual, family, and other social services	300	32
Department stores	277	11
♦ Research and testing services	247	40
Telephone communications	238	24
Cleaning and related services to buildings	237	25
Engineering and architectural services	235	26
Automotive repair shops	196	31

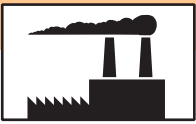
## Fastest growing industries

These industries are projected to grow rapidly—2 to 8 times the average. Eight industries in this chart (designated by ♦) also appear in the chart of industries projected to gain the largest number of jobs.

### Nonfarm wage and salary employment growth in selected industries, projected 1998-2008

(Percent)

	Employment change	
	Percent	Thousands
♦ Computer and data processing services	117	1,872
♦ Home health care services	80	541
♦ Residential care facilities	57	424
Security and commodity exchanges and services	55	80
Nonstore retailers, including mail order	55	191
Local and suburban transportation	45	106
♦ Management and public relations services	45	466
♦ Personnel supply services	43	1,393
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	42	39
♦ Offices of physicians	41	764
♦ Research and testing services	40	247
Freight transportation arrangement	39	71
Security and commodity brokers and dealers	35	175
Federal and business credit institutions	34	50
Water supply and sanitary services	34	67
Personal credit institutions	33	61
♦ Individual, family, and other social services	32	300
Child daycare services	32	196
Credit reporting and collection	32	46
School bus operation	32	45
Total, all industries	15	19,535



## Industries losing the largest number of jobs

Of the industries losing the largest number of jobs, most are in the goods-producing sector. Employment declines in industries may be caused by a variety of factors, such as increased imports, decreased demand for goods and services, or technology that increases output per worker.

Declining employment is usually a sign of unfavorable job prospects and limited opportunities for mobility or advancement. However, some job openings will occur in industries in which the number of people leaving their jobs is greater than the decline in employment.

### Nonfarm wage and salary employment decline in selected industries, projected 1998-2008

(Number in thousands)

