Employment outlook: 2004–14

Industry output and employment projections to 2014

Professional and business services and health care and social assistance sectors account for almost half of new jobs from 2004–14; construction adds jobs, while agriculture and manufacturing employment declines

Jay M. Berman

Can future economic progress be inferred from historical growth? Will our dynamic economy bring disorder or will it calm the path toward economic stability? Which industries will be the engines of growth and which will be stifled by foreign competition or technological innovation?

With these questions in mind, the Bureau of Labor Statistics develops a set of industry employment and output projections every 2 years. The most recent set projects total employment in the United States to grow by 18.9 million over the 2004–14 period, from 145.6 million to 164.5 million.[1] Even though the 1.2-percent rate of growth that this represents is the same pace that occurred over the past decade, approximately 2.6 million more jobs are expected to be created. The vast majority of growth in total employment is attributed to the projected increase of 18.7 million nonagriculture wage and salary jobs, reaching 150.9 million by 2014. The number of agriculture workers—which includes self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and wage and salary workers—is projected to decline by 229,900. The vast majority of the remaining portion of growth in total jobs is accounted for by an expected increase of 455,500 in nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers, rising to 10.0 million by 2014. (See table 1.)

Real industry output is projected to expand to $27.4 trillion by 2014, an increase of almost $7.7 trillion from 2004.[2] The resulting average annual growth rate of 3.6 percent is somewhat faster than the 3.2 percent experienced during the last decade. Real output in the service-providing sector is expected to grow 3.8 percent annually and reach $18.8 trillion by 2014, closely mirroring the 3.7-percent rate exhibited over the 1994–2004 period. The goods-producing sector, excluding agriculture, keeping close pace with its service-providing counterpart, is expected to expand at a 3.2-percent annual rate, which is significantly higher than the 2.1 percent experienced between 1994 and 2004. The economy is expected to remain service dominated as the goods-producing sector's share of current-dollar total output continues to decline, from 30.8 percent in 1994 to 24.5 percent by 2014.[3] Annual real output growth in agriculture is expected to keep pace with its historical 10-year rate of 1.7 percent, slowing only slightly during the projected period to 1.6 percent. Agriculture's share of total nominal output, however, is expected to further drop to only 1.0 percent by 2014, down from 1.3 percent in 2004. (See table 2.)

Macroeconomic factors provide the foundation for the industry employment and output projections—and include labor force and demographic changes, Federal spending and tax policies, foreign economic activity, business investment decisions, personal consumption patterns, and aggregate productivity trends. These guideposts, creating an aggregate picture of the economy for the year 2014, have the labor force and gross domestic product (GDP) growth slowing, with continued strong growth in aggregate productivity leading the way for output increases.

Jay M. Berman is an economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: Berman.Jay@bls.gov

Table 1. Employment by major industry sector, 1994, 2004, and 2014

Industry sector	Thousands of jobs			Change		Percent distribution			Average annual rate of change	
	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
Total[1]	129,245.9	145,612.3	164,539.9	16,366.4	18,927.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.2	1.2
Nonagriculture wage and salary[2]	114,983.8	132,191.7	150,876.9	17,207.9	18,685.2	89.0	90.8	91.7	1.4	1.3
Goods-producing, excluding agriculture	22,691.6	21,817.3	21,787.3	–874.3	–30.0	17.6	15.0	13.2	–0.4	0.0
Mining	576.5	523.2	477.4	–53.3	–45.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	–1.0	–0.9
Construction	5,094.9	6,964.5	7,756.9	1,869.6	792.4	3.9	4.8	4.7	3.2	1.1
Manufacturing	17,020.2	14,329.6	13,553.0	–2,690.6	–776.6	13.2	9.8	8.2	–1.7	–0.6
Service-providing	92,292.2	110,374.4	129,089.6	18,082.2	18,715.2	71.4	75.8	78.5	1.8	1.6
Utilities	689.4	570.1	562.6	–119.3	–7.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	–1.9	–0.1
Wholesale trade	5,247.5	5,654.9	6,130.8	407.4	475.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	0.8	0.8
Retail trade	13,491.1	15,034.5	16,683.2	1,543.4	1,648.7	10.4	10.3	10.1	1.1	1.0
Transportation and warehousing	3,701.1	4,250.0	4,755.9	548.9	505.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.1
Information	2,738.6	3,138.3	3,502.1	399.7	363.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.1
Financial activities	6,866.9	8,051.9	8,901.3	1,185.0	849.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	1.6	1.0
Professional and business services	12,173.9	16,413.7	20,979.9	4,239.8	4,566.2	9.4	11.3	12.8	3.0	2.5
Educational services	1,894.8	2,766.4	3,664.5	871.6	898.1	1.5	1.9	2.2	3.9	2.9
Health care and social assistance	10,911.9	14,187.2	18,482.1	3,275.3	4,294.9	8.4	9.7	11.2	2.7	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	10,099.8	12,479.1	14,693.8	2,379.3	2,214.7	7.8	8.6	8.9	2.1	1.6
Other services	5,202.1	6,209.9	6,943.4	1,007.8	733.5	4.0	4.3	4.2	1.8	1.1
Federal Government	3,018.0	2,727.5	2,770.9	–290.5	43.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	–1.0	0.2
State and local government	16,257.1	18,890.9	21,019.1	2,633.8	2,128.2	12.6	13.0	12.8	1.5	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting[3]	2,890.1	2,139.9	1,910.0	–750.2	–229.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	–3.0	–1.1
Agriculture wage and salary	1,381.0	1,149.2	1,089.7	–231.8	–59.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	–1.8	–0.5
Agriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	1,509.1	990.7	820.3	–518.4	–170.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	–4.1	–1.9
Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	9,360.0	9,556.4	10,011.9	196.4	455.5	7.2	6.6	6.1	0.2	0.5
Secondary wage and salary jobs in agriculture and private household industries[4]	182.0	137.6	126.8	–44.4	–10.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	–2.8	–0.8
Secondary jobs as a self-employed or unpaid family worker[5]	1,830.0	1,586.7	1,614.3	–243.3	27.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	–1.4	0.2

[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 Population Survey. Logging workers are excluded.

[3] Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting data from the Current Population Survey, except logging, which is from 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.

Specifically, the most recent set of BLS projections of the aggregate economy has the labor force growing at an annual rate of 1.0 percent—slightly slower than the 1.2-percent growth rate experienced during the 1994–2004 period. The growth rate of the nonagriculture labor productivity index is projected to average 2.5 percent annually over the projected period, which closely parallels the 2.6-percent rate of growth experienced over the past decade. The resulting projected annual growth in GDP is expected to slow marginally, from 3.2 percent to 3.1 percent. The dynamic shifts that are inherent within the various GDP components directly influence the detailed industry employment and output projections. Specifically, globalization and international competition are expected to take on a continued heightened role as exports—with a pro-

Table 2. Output by major industry sector (gross duplicated output), 1994, 2004, and projected 2014

Industry sector	Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change		Billions of dollars			Percent distribution		
	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994	2004	2014
Total	14,088.2	19,278.0	27,418.1	3.2	3.6	12,678.3	20,732.4	35,400.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goods-producing, excluding agriculture	4,229.6	5,214.4	7,115.8	2.1	3.2	3,901.2	5,661.6	8,675.6	30.8	27.3	24.5
Mining	210.8	224.4	229.6	0.6	0.2	142.1	240.8	329.1	1.1	1.2	0.9
Construction	684.6	841.0	1,043.8	2.1	2.2	557.8	1,034.2	1,423.7	4.4	5.0	4.0
Manufacturing	3,345.4	4,154.7	5,871.3	2.2	3.5	3,201.3	4,386.6	6,922.8	25.3	21.2	19.6
Service-providing	8,968.9	12,926.6	18,810.1	3.7	3.8	7,975.5	13,830.6	25,245.2	62.9	66.7	71.3
Utilities	304.8	322.8	351.1	0.6	0.8	277.3	359.7	474.5	2.2	1.7	1.3
Wholesale trade	595.0	971.0	1,812.5	5.0	6.4	637.4	982.7	2,006.2	5.0	4.7	5.7
Retail trade	740.7	1,125.3	1,757.5	4.3	4.6	701.1	1,146.8	2,245.2	5.5	5.5	6.3
Transportation and warehousing	494.1	619.3	886.7	2.3	3.7	431.8	605.9	1,121.8	3.4	2.9	3.2
Information	545.9	946.8	1,570.9	5.7	5.2	507.2	1,004.7	1,935.6	4.0	4.8	5.5
Financial activities	1,593.4	2,476.6	3,543.9	4.5	3.6	1,436.4	2,555.9	4,714.8	11.3	12.3	13.3
Professional and business services	1,194.5	1,947.9	3,136.9	5.0	4.9	998.7	2,057.9	4,511.8	7.9	9.9	12.7
Educational services	115.2	144.6	188.2	2.3	2.7	93.5	172.1	266.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
Health care and social assistance	829.2	1,147.2	1,638.6	3.3	3.6	696.0	1,305.0	2,478.4	5.5	6.3	7.0
Leisure and hospitality	525.1	685.8	881.3	2.7	2.5	446.4	766.1	1,179.7	3.5	3.7	3.3
Other services	344.5	430.2	565.0	2.2	2.8	293.0	486.4	774.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Federal government	600.8	705.7	736.8	1.6	0.4	514.8	806.8	1,011.0	4.1	3.9	2.9
State and local government	1,113.4	1,402.5	1,798.5	2.3	2.5	941.9	1,580.7	2,525.7	7.4	7.6	7.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	232.3	274.6	321.9	1.7	1.6	253.7	263.9	355.7	2.0	1.3	1.0
Special Industries[1]	656.9	858.3	1,123.9	2.7	2.7	547.9	976.2	1,123.9	4.3	4.7	3.2
Residual[2]	.4	4.1	46.4	25.5	27.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

[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.

jected 6.7-percent annual rate of growth—are expected to be the GDP component with the fastest growth potential. The only other GDP component that is anticipated to rival the growth in exports is fixed nonresidential investment, which is expected to grow annually at 6.3 percent and includes business demand for structures and equipment. Personal consumption expenditures, with a projected 2.8-percent annual growth rate, are expected to grow slightly slower than the economy as a whole. Consumer demand for goods and services is anticipated to account for a dominant 68.9 percent of the economy's output in 2014, and therefore leave a significant imprint on its makeup.[4]

Sector highlights

Reflecting its historical dominance, the service-providing sector is projected to account for all of the growth in nonagriculture wage and salary employment. Specifically, this sector's employment is expected to reach 129 million by 2014, accounting for almost 4 out of every 5 jobs in the U.S. economy. Within the service-providing sector, educational services, health care and social assistance, and professional and business services represent the industry sectors with the fastest projected employment growth. Each of these sectors is expected to grow at double the 1.2-percent projected rate for the economy as a whole, with professional and business services and health care and social assistance adding a dominant 4.6 million and 4.3 million jobs, respectively. This represents almost half of the total expected employment increases for the economy as a whole by 2014. Reaching almost 21 million jobs in 2014, the professional and business services division is also expected to rank alongside State and local governments as the economy's largest employers.[5]

Within the goods-producing sector, construction is expected to be the only sector to exhibit positive employment growth, adding 792,000 jobs and reaching 7.8 million in 2014.

The projected job gains attributed to the construction sector are expected to be almost completely offset by the expected 776,600 employment decrease in manufacturing. This sector's 13.6-million projected employment total, however, represents a sharp contrast to what was experienced during the previous 1994–2004 decade when 2.7 million manufacturing jobs were lost. Employment in the mining industries is projected to continue its historical decline by shedding jobs at a 0.9-percent annual rate, to settle at 477,400 by 2014.

Continued productivity gains paint a different picture for the goods-producing sector's output prospects, as every division within this sector is expected to grow. In turn, this sector is expected to keep pace with the service-providing sector's average annual 3.8-percent rate of output growth. Specifically, output for the goods-producing sector is projected to increase by 3.2 percent annually and expand by $1.9 trillion over the projected period. This translates into this sector generating $7.1 trillion in output by 2014. Manufacturing, the dominant goods-producing sector, is projected to expand by $1.7 trillion to $5.9 trillion in 2014.

The U.S. economy, however, is expected to remain service-dominated, in terms of output and employment, as that sector's output reaches $18.8 trillion by 2014. More than a quarter of the projected nominal output for the economy as a whole is expected to be attributed to financial activities and professional and business services. Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, information, and professional and business services are all service-providing sectors whose output growth are expected to outpace the overall economy's.

Service-providing sector

Information. The information sector, with a projected 5.2-percent average annual output growth rate, is the second fastest growing sector in the economy. Providing publishing, Internet, cable, and telecommunication services, real output for this sector is expected to increase by $624.1 billion between 2004 and 2014, to reach $1.6 trillion by 2014. Accounting for a third of the information sector's employment and 40.0 percent of its nominal output in 2004, telecommunications is this sector's dominant subsector. However, as companies seek cost reductions, the twin pressures of industry consolidation and price competition are expected to cause this subsector's projected employment losses. Additional factors effecting employment are expected to be improved equipment reliablity and productivity-enhancing technologies, which will increase the data transmission capacity of telecommunication networks. Employment, therefore, is projected to decline by 0.7 percent annually, to 975,000 jobs in 2014—a loss of 68,000. (See appendix.) However, as the distinctions between cable and satellite TV, and between wireless and wireline telephone systems become less obvious, traditional telecommunications companies will continue to offer more services, such as high-speed Internet access, video-on-demand, and Internet telephony services. Wireless providers will also continue to increase capacity and enhance services, such as phones that also function as computers. These trends are expected to result in the telecommunications subsector being the 10th largest in terms of output growth. (See table 3.) Even though this category's output is projected to grow by a little more than half its historical 6.1 percent, real output is expected to expand by $203.4 billion, to $667.0 billion in 2014.

Software publishing, adding jobs at an annual rate of 5.7 percent between 1994 and 2004, was the economy's third fastest growing industry. It is also expected to be the Nation's second fastest growing employer, with a projected annual growth rate of 5.3 percent. (See table 4.) Firms are expected to continue to invest heavily in productivity-enhancing software that facilitates electronic commerce and ensures secure systems of communication. In addition, consumers are anticipated to continue their demand for educational and entertainment software. Adding 161,000 jobs to reach 400,000 by 2014, projected employment growth is expected to be tempered, relative to historical rates, by cost-cutting initiatives that outsource routine tasks offshore. Providing the backbone to a largely technology-based economy, however, this industry's real output is expected to reach $281.2 billion by 2014, reflecting an economy-leading increase of $180 billion and a 10.8-percent annual rate from its 2004 level—the third fastest in the economy.

Internet and other information services, providing a wide variety of services from Internet service providers and Web search portals to data processing and hosting, is a group of information-related subsectors that are projected to experience healthy growth. Specifically, this group is expected to be among the economy's fastest in terms of employment and output growth—increasing by 2.5 percent to 600,000 jobs in 2014, up from 470,000 in 2004. The collective real output of these subsectors is projected to grow at an aggressive 8.5 average annual percent, and reach $271.8 billion in 2014. The continued growth of general Internet use, the expansion of new Web services, and the ongoing need to absorb the unending amount of new content—coupled with the rapid demand to upgrade networks that improve performance and enhance security—are expected to act as positive catalysts for this group.

Table 3. Industries with the largest output growth and declines, 2004–14

2002 NAICS	Industry description	Billions of chained (1996) dollars		Change	Average annual rate of change
		2004	20014	2004–14	2004–14
	Largest growing				
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	171.8	1,367.6	1,195.8	23.1
3342	Communications equipment manufacturing	92.2	318.8	226.7	13.2
5112	Software publishers	101.1	281.2	180.0	10.8
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	171.8	1,367.6	1,195.8	23.1
42	Wholesale trade	971.0	1,812.5	841.5	6.4
44,45	Retail trade	1,125.3	1,757.5	632.2	4.6
521,522	Monetary authorities, credit intermediation, and related activities	655.9	944.4	288.5	3.7
55	Management of companies and enterprises	397.4	681.4	284.0	5.5
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	296.2	565.4	269.2	6.7
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings	858.3	1,123.9	265.6	2.7
3342	Communications equipment manufacturing	92.2	318.8	226.7	13.2
531	Real estate	807.4	1,025.8	218.4	2.4
517	Telecommunications	463.6	667.0	203.4	3.7
23	Construction	841.0	1,043.8	202.7	2.2
6211,6212,6213	Offices of health practitioners	400.0	600.0	200.0	4.1
5112	Software publishers	101.1	281.2	180.0	10.8
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	122.7	291.8	169.1	9.0
622	Hospitals, private	384.8	544.0	159.2	3.5
516,518,519	Internet and other information services	119.9	271.8	152.0	8.5
5415	Computer systems design and related services	154.6	305.4	150.8	7.0
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	148.8	271.7	123.0	6.2
5417	Scientific research and development services	120.6	239.9	119.3	7.1
NA	Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals	360.5	469.1	108.6	2.7
NA	Local government educational services	390.5	491.6	101.1	2.3
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	166.6	264.9	98.3	4.7
	Largest declines				
3122	Tobacco manufacturing	42.5	25.7	–16.8	–4.9
2212	Natural gas distribution	59.6	45.8	–13.8	–2.6
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	43.9	32.8	–11.2	–2.9
3132	Fabric mills	20.4	14.0	–6.5	–3.7
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	25.9	22.3	–3.6	–1.5
3313	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	35.2	31.7	–3.6	–1.1
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	11.2	8.4	–2.8	–2.8
3315	Foundries	29.3	26.5	–2.8	–1.0
3151	Apparel knitting mills	8.0	5.6	–2.4	–3.5
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	10.0	7.8	–2.2	–2.4
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	30.2	28.4	–1.8	–.6
5619	Other support services	31.0	29.5	–1.6	–.5
486	Pipeline transportation	26.3	24.9	–1.4	–.5
2122	Metal ore mining	6.6	5.5	–1.2	–1.9
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	111.2	110.3	–1.0	–.1
3253	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	20.0	19.0	–1.0	–.5
3162	Footwear manufacturing	3.3	2.7	–.6	–2.0
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	3.3	2.8	–.5	–1.7
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	3.5	3.0	–.5	–1.5
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing	8.2	7.9	–.3	–.4

Professional and business services. Employment in the professional and business services sector—which includes professional, scientific, and technical services, administrative and support services, and the management of companies and enterprises—increased by an economy-leading 4.2 million jobs, to attain 16.4 million in 2004. With a projected employment growth rate of 2.5 percent, this sector is expected to be responsible for 4.6 million more jobs as it almost hits the 21.0-million mark by 2014. With accompanying above-average output gains of 4.9 percent,

Table 4. Industries with the fastest growing and most rapidly declining wage and salary employment, 2004–14

2002 NAICS	Industry description	Thousands of jobs 2004	Thousands of jobs 2014	Change 2004–14	Average annual rate of change 2004–14
	Fastest growing				
6216	Home health care services	773.2	1,310.3	537.1	5.4
5112	Software publishers	238.7	400.0	161.3	5.3
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	779.0	1,250.2	471.2	4.8
6232,6233,6239	Residential care facilities	1,239.6	1,840.3	600.7	4.0
5612	Facilities support services	115.6	170.0	54.4	3.9
5613	Employment services	3,470.3	5,050.2	1,579.9	3.8
7115	Independent artists, writers, and performers	41.9	60.8	18.9	3.8
5611	Office administrative services	319.4	449.9	130.5	3.5
5415	Computer systems design and related services	1,147.4	1,600.3	452.9	3.4
6214.6215,6219	Outpatient, laboratory, and other ambulatory care services	836.1	1,160.4	324.3	3.3
6244	Child day care services	767.1	1,061.9	294.8	3.3
6114-17	Other educational services	475.3	649.9	174.6	3.2
6211,6212,6213	Offices of health practitioners	3,337.0	4,560.7	1,223.7	3.2
5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	816.0	1,099.9	283.9	3.0
6112,6113	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1,461.8	1,964.8	503.0	3.0
6241,6242,6243	Individual, family, community, and vocational rehabilitation services	1,365.3	1,810.0	444.7	2.9
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	26.8	35.2	8.4	2.8
5622,5629	Waste treatment and disposal and waste management services	206.3	267.9	61.6	2.6
5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	503.4	646.1	142.7	2.5
5414	Specialized design services	121.0	155.0	34.0	2.5
516,518,519	Internet and other information services	470.3	599.9	129.6	2.5
6111	Elementary and secondary schools	829.3	1,049.8	220.5	2.4
	Most rapidly declining				
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	219.9	80.0	-139.9	-9.6
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	54.4	25.0	-29.4	-7.5
3151	Apparel knitting mills	42.0	20.0	-22.0	-7.2
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	68.5	35.0	-33.5	-6.5
3132	Fabric mills	115.7	60.0	-55.7	-6.4
3122	Tobacco manufacturing	29.4	16.6	-12.8	-5.6
3162	Footwear manufacturing	19.4	12.5	-6.9	-4.3
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	23.0	15.0	-8.0	-4.2
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	156.1	110.0	-46.1	-3.4
2122	Metal ore mining	27.3	19.3	-8.0	-3.4
3149	Other textile product mills	75.1	55.0	-20.1	-3.1
3352	Household appliance manufacturing	90.1	66.0	-24.1	-3.1
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	114.9	85.0	-29.9	-3.0
NA	Federal enterprises except the Postal Service and electric utilities	70.5	53.0	-17.5	-2.8
3353	Electrical equipment manufacturing	153.1	117.0	-36.1	-2.7
3365	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	24.7	18.9	-5.8	-2.6
2121	Coal mining	71.7	55.0	-16.7	-2.6
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	173.0	132.8	-40.2	-2.6

rising by $1.2 trillion to $3.1 trillion in 2014, this sector is also expected to be the largest source of output growth in the service-providing sector.

Highlighting the administrative and support services subsector, the employment services industry is projected to be the second largest source of employment growth in the economy. (See table 5.) This industry—comprising employment placement agencies, temporary help services, and professional employer organizations—is projected to add 1.6 million jobs, to 5.1 million in 2014 from 3.5 million in 2004. The catalyst for this industry's growth will be increases in the demand for temporary staffing services, as flexible work arrangements and schedules continue to proliferate and businesses make their staffing patterns more responsive to market changes. In addition, professional employer organizations are expected to grow as companies look to control costs, reduce risks, and provide more integrated services by contracting out their personnel management, health benefits,

2002 NAICS	Industry description	Thousands of jobs		Change	Average annual rate of change
		2004	20014	2004–14	2004–14
	Largest growing				
44,45	Retail trade	15,034.5	16,683.2	1,648.7	1.0
5613	Employment services	3,470.3	5,050.2	1,579.9	3.8
722	Food services and drinking places	8,850.0	10,300.8	1,450.8	1.5
6211,6212,6213	Offices of health practitioners	3,337.0	4,560.7	1,223.7	3.2
23	Construction	6,964.5	7,756.9	792.4	1.1
NA	Local government educational services	7,762.5	8,545.5	783.0	1.0
622	Hospitals, private	4,293.6	4,981.9	688.3	1.5
6232,6233,6239	Residential care facilities	1,239.6	1,840.3	600.7	4.0
6216	Home health care services	773.2	1,310.3	537.1	5.4
6112,6113	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1,461.8	1,964.8	503.0	3.0
NA	Local government enterprises except passenger transit	4,216.0	4,699.3	483.3	1.1
42	Wholesale trade	5,654.9	6,130.8	475.9	.8
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	779.0	1,250.2	471.2	4.8
5415	Computer systems design and related services	1,147.4	1,600.3	452.9	3.4
6241,6242,6243	Individual, family, community, and vocational rehabilitation services	1,365.3	1,810.0	444.7	2.9
NA	State government educational services	2,249.2	2,691.0	441.8	1.8
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	1,351.3	1,709.7	358.4	2.4
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	1,694.1	2,049.7	355.6	1.9
6214.6215,6219	Outpatient, laboratory, and other ambulatory care services	836.1	1,160.4	324.3	3.3
721	Accommodation	1,795.9	2,100.1	304.2	1.6
6244	Child day care services	767.1	1,061.9	294.8	3.3
	Largest declines				
111	Crop production	857.1	712.2	–144.9	–1.8
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	219.9	80.0	–139.9	–9.6
112	Animal production	952.7	877.4	–75.3	–.8
517	Telecommunications	1,042.6	974.9	–67.7	–.7
323	Printing and related support activities	665.0	600.1	–64.9	–1.0
3132	Fabric mills	115.7	60.0	–55.7	–6.4
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	452.8	399.9	–52.9	–1.2
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	156.1	110.0	–46.1	–3.4
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	173.0	132.8	–40.2	–2.6
3315	Foundries	165.4	127.8	–37.6	–2.5
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	212.1	175.0	–37.1	–1.9
3353	Electrical equipment manufacturing	153.1	117.0	–36.1	–2.7
3339	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	265.8	230.0	–35.8	–1.4
3261	Plastics product manufacturing	633.6	600.0	–33.6	–.5
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	68.5	35.0	–33.5	–6.5
3335	Metalworking machinery manufacturing	201.7	169.0	–32.7	–1.8
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	114.9	85.0	–29.9	–3.0
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	54.4	25.0	–29.4	–7.5
814	Private households	779.0	750.1	–28.9	–.4
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	351.5	325.0	–26.5	–.8

Table 5. Industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth and declines, 2004–14

workers' compensation and unemployment insurance, tax, and payroll responsibilities. Other industries within the administrative and support services sector that are expected to be among the fastest growing industries in the economy include facilities support services (sixth fastest)—ones that provide maintenance, security, and reception services—and office administrative services (ninth fastest), which provide financial planning, billing and recordkeeping, and distribution and logistics services.

Comprising the second largest portion of the broad professional and business services category, employment in the professional, scientific, and technical services sector is projected to increase by 1.9 million over the 2004–14 period—to 8.7 million total jobs by 2014. Accentuating this sector, the computer systems design and related services industry is among the economy's largest and fastest sources of employment growth. Employment increased by 616,000 over the 1994–2004 period, posting a staggering 8.0-percent annual growth rate. The projected 2004–14 employment increase of 453,000 translates into 1.6 million jobs, and represents a relatively slower annual growth rate of 3.4 percent as productivity increases and offshore outsourcing take their toll.[6] This industry, offering computer hardware and software consulting and systems integration services, is still expected to expand as companies heighten their need to incorporate new technologies and demand for computer networking. The rapidly growing requirements for computer-related security services, such as disaster recovery and security programming and installation, will also act as growing avenues for this industry. However, the main growth catalyst for this industry is expected to be the persistent evolution of technology and business' constant effort to absorb and integrate these resources to enhance their productivity and expand their market opportunities.[7]

Employment in management, scientific, and technical consulting services—another professional, scientific, and technical services industry—is expected to increase from 779,000 in 2004 to 1.3 million in 2014, an annual rate of 4.8 percent and the third fastest in the economy. Attributed to economic development and growing business complexity, businesses are expected to continue to need advice on planning and logistics, implementation of new technologies, and compliance with government tax, environmental, employee benefits administration, and workplace safety laws and regulations.

Health care. Approximately 83.3 million people are expected to be 55 years of age or older by 2014, 19.8 million more than that demographic cohort represented in 2004. Their projected 2.8-percent annual growth is more than double the annual increases of the total population aged 16 and older. The gradual aging of the population, coupled with advances in new technologies that increase life expectancies, will place the health care sector as a dominant source of overall projected employment growth. Comprising mostly health practitioner offices, nursing and personal care facilities, and private hospitals, this sector's projected 2.6-percent average annual employment growth will yield 3.6 million—or 1 out of every 5—new jobs by 2014.[8]

Highlighting this sector is the home health care services industry, which provides such in-home services as nursing and physical therapy, and has the distinction of being the Nation's fastest growing employer by 2014. Expected to increase at a 5.4-percent annual rate to 1.3 million jobs by 2014, this industry's growth reflects an aging population, many of whom will have functional disabilities and will desire to maintain an independent, home-based life style. The resulting 537,000 additional jobs generated by 2014 also rank this industry among the top 10 largest sources of employment growth.

Residential care facilities, providing assisted living services and reflecting the desire of many elderly to maintain an independent lifestyle and avoid more expensive nursing care facilities, is expected to have its employment grow at an average annual rate of 4.0 percent—the economy's fourth fastest. The resulting employment increase of 601,000 jobs to 1.8 million by 2014 also ranks this industry among the economy's largest growing.

Employment growth in private hospitals, facing industry cost pressures and increased utilization of clinics and other alternative care sites, is expected to increase at a relatively slower annual rate of 1.5 percent. However, private hospitals, because of its large size, is projected to be the seventh largest source of employment growth in 2014—adding 688,000 jobs, and reaching a total employment level of almost 5.0 million. Spurred to reduce costs, hospitals are increasingly providing services on an outpatient or ambulatory basis, limiting unnecessary or low-priority services, and stressing preventative care.[9] These trends, in turn, are expected to provide the impetus for the aggressive growth that is projected for offices of health practitioners and the outpatient-care-center portion of the ambulatory health care services industry. Offices of health practitioners, providing medical, surgical, and dental services outside the traditional hospital setting are expected to grow at a 3.2-percent average annual rate—significantly faster than the economy as a whole. The 1.2 million new jobs expected to be generated by offices of health practitioners rank this industry among the largest sources of employment growth in the economy. Reflecting the growing demand for services provided by this industry, it is projected to rank among the largest in terms of output growth; consumers are expected to demand $600.0 billion in services from the offices of health practitioners by 2014, an increase of $203.4 billion from its 2004 level.

Social assistance. Employment for the social-assistance subsector surpassed the 2-million mark in 2002, posting a 4.4-percent annual growth rate over the 1994–2004 period. The projected 3.0-percent average annual rate of employment growth translates into 2.9 million total jobs by 2014. Despite the relative slowdown in the rate of employment growth, this subsector—which provides diverse services ranging from community food, housing, and emergency relief services to child day care services—is expected to generate 740,000 more jobs.

Employment in the individual, family, community, and vocational rehabilitation services industry, leading the social-assistance subsector in terms of size and growth, is projected to increase at a 2.9-percent annual rate, to 1.8 million jobs in 2014. The resulting 445,000 jobs rank this industry among the economy's largest leaders—as services for the elderly and families in crisis are expanded, as well as efforts to better integrate the physically disabled and mentally ill into society. In addition, this industry's employment growth is expected to be strong as State and local governments contract out social services in an effort to cut costs.

With the number of children under the age of 5 expected to increase at a faster rate than in previous years and the continued rise in women's labor force participation rate, the child day care services industry is expected to remain one of the economy's fastest and largest sources of employment growth. Employment is expected to top the 1.0 million mark by 2014, up from 767,000 in 2004. The resulting 3.3-percent average annual rate of growth is expected to occur as States begin to implement preschool programs, welfare reform legislation continues to require more welfare recipients to work, and as privately operated day care centers continue to proliferate.

Educational services. The educational services sector, with a 2.9-percent projected employment growth rate, is the fastest growing aggregate sector in the economy. This sector's employment, which includes private education at the elementary through college levels and professional and trade schools—all economy leading sources of projected employment growth—is expected to increase by 898,000, to 3.7 million in 2014. Accounting for more than 50 percent of this sector's employment and the majority of its projected growth, private junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools are expected to grow at more than double the projected total nonagriculture wage and salary rate of 1.3 percent. As the children of the baby boom generation continue to reach college age, employment at postsecondary private institutions is projected to increase by 503,000—almost reaching the 2-million job mark by 2014. Employment in other educational services—which include computer training, technical and trade schools, academic tutoring services, and educational testing services—is projected to grow at a sector-leading rate of 3.2 percent from 2004–14. Jobs in this industry are projected to expand by 175,000 to 650,000 in 2014 as more adults pursue continuing education to enhance or update their skills and as the education system continues to adapt to the requirements of Federal education standards and legislation.

Wholesale and retail trade. Employment in the wholesale trade sector is projected to increase by 476,000, reaching 6.1 million in 2014. Real output is expected to expand by nearly $841.5 billion between 2004 and 2014, to $1.8 trillion. Due in part to its relative size, the wholesale trade sector is ranked as one of the main sources of employment and output growth over the projected period. This sector's rate of employment growth is expected to remain at its historical 0.8 percent, as globalization and cost pressures result in continued industry consolidation and as new technologies enhance worker productivity. Specifically, innovations such as the Internet, e-commerce, and new radio frequency identification technology that streamline market information and further automate order tracking, should have a profound effect on this sector. However, reflecting the fact that the economy will still need the valuable supply and distribution services provided by the wholesale trade sector, it is slated to be one of the fastest sources of output growth in the economy.

The retail trade sector is the Nation's largest employer, with 15.0 million jobs in 2004. Even though the projected annual employment growth rate of 1.0 percent represents a slight slowdown relative to the past decade, this sector, by adding 1.6 million new jobs and reaching 16.7 million by 2014, is expected to continue to be the dominant source of employment and the largest source of employment growth. Real output for retail trade is expected to grow to $1.8 trillion in 2014 from $1.1 trillion in 2004, or at an average annual rate of 4.6 percent.

Government. Public sector employment is expected to add almost 2.2 million jobs over the projection period, reaching 23.8 million in 2014. This represents an annual growth rate of 1.0 percent, slightly slower than the 1.2-percent increase experienced during the last decade. Federal Government employment is expected to maintain its 2004 level of 2.7 million, adding only 43,000 jobs by 2014. Job growth generated by increased homeland security needs is expected to be offset by other Federal agency budgetary constraints, the growing use of private contractors, and the transfer of some functions to State and local government. The expected stabilizing outcome is a divergence from this sector's historical employment declines of 1.0 percent annually from 1994–2004.

Projected Federal Government employment remaining on its historical par is contrasted against the size and growth of State and local governments. This sector, adding 2.1 million jobs and reaching 21.0 million by 2014, is expected to increase at a 1.1-percent annual rate. Driving this growth is the expected 1.2 million jobs from State and local government educational services, which account for more than half of all State and local government employment growth. Even though the growth in enrollments for preschool, elementary, and secondary classes is projected to slow relative to its history, proposed government initiatives such as universal preschool, all-day kindergarten, and reduced class size should buoy the employment demand for educational services provided by local governments. Employment in local government educational services is therefore expected to increase 1.0 percent annually over the projected period. The resulting increase of 783,000 jobs, due to its large relative size, translates into this industry being among the economy's top 10 largest sources of employment growth. Echoing the positive trends in private postsecondary education—such as rising enrollments spurred by children of the baby boomers reaching college age and a general demand for continued career and skills training—State government educational services are projected to grow at a faster 1.8-percent average annual rate to reach 2.7 million in 2014.[10]

Budget cuts that led to staff reductions decreased employment in local government hospitals to 657,000 by 2004. This trend's abatement—along with the increase in demand for trauma victim services, and services provided to the poor and the uninsured—is expected to result in this industry's employment rising by 33,000 jobs to 690,000 in 2014. However, State government hospitals, which predominantly include psychiatric hospitals, will see its historical declining employment continue from 407,000 in 1994 to 326,000 by 2014. This is projected to occur as more patients are treated in outpatient mental health facilities.

The rest of State and local government is anticipated to grow as the demand for community, health, and protective services expand with population growth and with the need to assume more of the responsibilities formerly borne by the Federal Government. However, budgetary constraints, the resistance to tax increases from citizens, and the move to outsource jobs to the private sector will work to limit employment growth in this area.

Goods-producing sector

Agriculture. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector, which has a significant proportion of self-employed workers, is projected to post the largest decline in employment for any major sector, 230,000—at a 1.1-percent annual rate of decline between the 2004–14 period. Real output, however, is projected to expand annually by 1.6 percent to $321.9 billion in 2014, up from $274.6 billion in 2004. Agriculture-related employment is expected to reduce to 1.9 million jobs in 2014, down from 2.1 million in 2004—and will be caused by overproduction that suppresses farm commodity prices, continued productivity gains, and increased consolidation for agricultural output. This trend is led by the crop and animal production industries, which, respectively, account for the first and third largest sources of employment declines in the economy. Employment in these industries is expected to decline by a combined 220,000 jobs between 2004 and 2014, or by 1.3 percent. These negative employment trends are expected to be somewhat moderated by the rising demand for organic farm produce; increases in the number of farmers having secondary jobs off-farm; and targeted government assistance—all of which bode relatively well for small- to medium-sized farms. Support activities for agriculture and forestry, which include such activities as farm management, cultivation, and harvesting, is expected to be the only agriculture component posting employment gains. Employment, rising by a modest 0.9-percent rate between 2004 and 2014, is expected to reach 168,000 by 2014.[11]

Mining. Employment in the mining sector is expected to continue its historical declines and shed 46,000 jobs, to reach 477,000 by 2014. As a whole, the mining industry is expected to experience the second largest annual rate of decline in employment projected for any major industrial sector, 0.9 percent. The persistent long-term employment reductions are due to technology-driven productivity increases, industry consolidation, stringent environmental regulations, and international competition. Conversely, output is expected to continue its moderate increase to $229.6 billion in 2014, at an average annual rate of 0.2 percent. Worldwide demand, especially in China and India, coupled with higher commodity prices will work to moderate the loss of mining jobs and sustain its output growth. Metal ore mining sets the pace for this sector's employment declines and is the main source of its output constraint. Employment in metal ore mining is expected to decline annually by 3.4 percent, while output is projected to subside by 1.9 percent. As the mining industry most vulnerable to international competition, metal ore mining is ranked among the economy's most rapidly declining industries.

Advances in technology and increasing industry consolidation are expected to take their biggest toll on employment in the coal mining industry, declining by 17,000 to settle at 55,000 by 2014. The resulting 2.6-percent average annual rate of decline ranks this industry as one of the economy's most rapidly declining. Production in this industry will be most influenced by how electric utility companies respond to stricter environmental regulations. The cost of compliance, which includes the installation of expensive cleaning and monitoring equipment, represents the main demand challenge for this industry. However, coal is the cheapest, most abundant fuel and still accounts for half of this country's electricity production. In addition, the rising price of natural gas provides an impetus for the continued demand for coal. Real output, therefore, is projected to marginally expand by 0.7 percent annually, to $24.3 billion in 2014.

Employment in the oil and gas extraction industry, significantly affected by the limited size of accessible reserves and the fluctuations in global prices, is expected to continue its negative historical trend and decline by 16,000 jobs to settle at 107,000 by 2014. The annual rate of decline, however, is expected to subside from 2.7 percent posted between 1994 and 2004 to 1.4 percent through 2014. Strict environmental regulations, limited access to potential resources and foreign competition will also work to constrain output. However, advances in technology have increased the production at exploratory and existing wells and have enhanced offshore exploration and drilling capabilities. This, in turn, is expected to result in real output marginally increasing by 0.5 percent annually, to $143.6 billion in 2014.[12]

Construction. Construction, which is projected to add 792,400 jobs by 2014 at a 1.1-percent average annual growth rate, is the goods-producing sector's only source of employment growth. Reaching an employment level of 7.8 million in 2014, the construction sector is also among the economy's top 10 largest sources of employment growth. Real output is projected to increase at a relatively more robust rate of 2.2 percent a year, to reach $1.0 trillion by 2014. Even though this is slower than the growth rate for the overall economy, it mirrors the expansion posted during the previous 1994–2004 period, and in turn, signals that this industry will not give up its historical output gains.

The demand for nonresidential structures is the catalyst behind the projected growth in construction keeping pace with its recent history. Stagnating over the last decade, total nonresidential investment is expected to grow by 1.6 percent over the 2004–14 period. Propelling this sector's growth is the delayed replacement and remodeling of industrial plants; the greater demand for aging-population-related nursing, extended care, and high-technology medical treatment facilities; and the need to construct new schools in faster growing regions of the United States.

Residential construction, closely tied to demographic factors, is projected to grow at a 1.8-percent pace throughout the 2004–14 period. Even though this represents a relative leveling off from the rapid growth experienced over the prior decade, growth is expected to be buoyed as baby-boomers reaching their peak-earning years demand upgraded homes, second homes, and assisted-living housing. In addition, as their children, the echo boomers, augment the younger age groups and the number of immigrants increases, the demand for single-family housing and rental apartments should also increase, as well as the demand to renovate and expand older homes.

Manufacturing. The manufacturing sector's overall outlook is continuing demand-driven output growth, coupled with productivity-led employment declines. Guided by strong demand from consumers, businesses, and exports, manufacturing real output is expected to increase by $1.7 trillion, to reach $5.9 trillion by 2014. Consistent with overall economic growth, this sector's projected real output increase translates into a projected average annual rate of 3.5 percent—faster than the 1994–2004 historical 2.2-percent rate. However, this sector's rate of growth only rivals the service-providing sector's projected 3.8-percent pace. Therefore, it will continue to see its share of total nominal output continue to drop, from 25.3 percent in 1994 to 19.6 percent by 2014.

In contrast to the manufacturing sector's continued output growth expectations, this sector's historic employment declines are expected to continue but moderate over the 2004–14 period. In 1994, manufacturing wage and salary employment stood at 17.0 million and accounted for 13.2 percent of all jobs in the economy. However, during the subsequent 10 years, this industry sector lost 2.7 million jobs. The resulting 2004 job tally of 14.3 million translates into manufacturing accounting for less than 10 percent of total employment. Reflecting a relatively tempered projected average annual employment decline of 0.6-percent and an absolute job loss of 777,000—employment in the manufacturing sector is expected to contract to 13.6 million by 2014. This sector's projected employment declines—coupled with the relatively robust employment gains expected by the economy's service-providing sector—will result in the manufacturing sector's share of total employment being further diminished, to 8.2 percent by 2014.

The following manufacturing subsectors are expected to lead the pace of output growth: computer and electronic product manufacturing (12.7 percent); plastics and rubber products manufacturing (3.7 percent); miscellaneous manufacturing (3.7 percent); and transportation equipment manufacturing (3.5 percent). The industry subsectors that are projected to contribute the strongest drags on employment include: apparel manufacturing (–8.7 percent); textile mills (–6.6 percent); leather and allied product manufacturing (–2.7 percent); and electronic equipment,

Table 6. Industries with the fastest growing and most rapidly declining output growth, 2004–14

2002 NAICS	Industry description	Billiions of chained (1996) dollars		Change	Average annual rate of change
		2004	2014	2004–14	2004–14
	Fastest growing				
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	171.8	1,367.6	1,195.8	23.1
3342	Communications equipment manufacturing	92.2	318.8	226.7	13.2
5112	Software publishers	101.1	281.2	180.0	10.8
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	122.7	291.8	169.1	9.0
516,518,519	Internet and other information services	119.9	271.8	152.0	8.5
5417	Scientific research and development services	120.6	239.9	119.3	7.1
5415	Computer systems design and related services	154.6	305.4	150.8	7.0
5611	Office administrative services	65.7	129.8	64.1	7.0
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	296.2	565.4	269.2	6.7
42	Wholesale trade	971.0	1,812.5	841.5	6.4
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	148.8	271.7	123.0	6.2
5614	Business support services	60.2	107.3	47.1	5.9
55	Management of companies and enterprises	397.4	681.4	284.0	5.5
5418	Advertising and related services	69.5	113.6	44.2	5.0
481	Air transportation	130.5	213.1	82.6	5.0
3364	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	121.8	196.5	74.7	4.9
8132,8133	Grantmaking and giving services and social advocacy organizations	23.7	38.2	14.5	4.9
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	2.3	3.6	1.4	4.8
488	Support activities for transportation	45.0	72.1	27.1	4.8
6216	Home health care services	42.0	66.9	24.9	4.8
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	166.6	264.9	98.3	4.7
8129	Other personal services	42.8	67.9	25.1	4.7
3391	Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	68.9	109.0	40.1	4.7
	Most rapidly declining				
3122	Tobacco manufacturing	42.5	25.7	–16.8	–4.9
3132	Fabric mills	20.4	14.0	–6.5	–3.7
3151	Apparel knitting mills	8.0	5.6	–2.4	–3.5
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	43.9	32.8	–11.2	–2.9
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	11.2	8.4	–2.8	–2.8
2212	Natural gas distribution	59.6	45.8	–13.8	–2.6
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	10.0	7.8	–2.2	–2.4
3162	Footwear manufacturing	3.3	2.7	–.6	–2.0
2122	Metal ore mining	6.6	5.5	–1.2	–1.9
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	3.3	2.8	–.5	–1.7
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	3.5	3.0	–.5	–1.5
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	25.9	22.3	–3.6	–1.5
3313	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	35.2	31.7	–3.6	–1.1
3315	Foundries	29.3	26.5	–2.8	–1.0
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	30.2	28.4	–1.8	–.6
486	Pipeline transportation	26.3	24.9	–1.4	–.5
5619	Other support services	31.0	29.5	–1.6	–.5
3253	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	20.0	19.0	–1.0	–.5
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing	8.2	7.9	–.3	–.4
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	111.2	110.3	–1.0	–.1

appliance, and component manufacturing (–2.1 percent). These industry clusters are also projected to be the only manufacturing subsectors with declining output.

The computer and electronic product manufacturing industry—which includes computer, communication, semiconductor, and navigational production—highlights the dichotomous relationship between the growth of manufacturing output and the productivity-led declines in employment. Firms within this group, pushing the envelope of technological innovation, are expected to see their output grow as they continue to create new products and expand markets such as digital technology, artificial intelligence, and multimedia applications, and as the Internet and demand for global information networking flourishes.

For example, with a 23.1-percent projected growth rate, the computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing industry has the fastest growing real output of any detailed industry for which BLS prepares projections. (See table 6.) Reaching $1.4 trillion by 2014, a $1.2-trillion increase over its 2004 output level, this industry is also the economy's largest source of projected output growth. Note, however, that output comparisons with other industries are problematic, because changes in this industry's price measures—used to capture the pace of technological change—are so rapid.[13] Employment gains, however, will be limited as companies continue to implement productivity-enhancing technologies, outsource jobs overseas, and face stiff import competition. Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing employment is, therefore, projected to decline annually by 1.1 percent, reaching 175,000 by 2014.

Communications equipment manufacturing, with a projected output level of $318.8 billion, is this subsector's second largest industry. Growing demand for wireless phones as quality and services improve—along with enhanced wireless computer applications and evolving forms of Internet connectivity—will expand the output for this industry annually by 13.2 percent, the economy's second fastest rate.

The transportation equipment manufacturing subsector (which includes motor vehicle, aerospace, railroad, and ship production) historically has been responsible for the largest share of manufacturing employment and nominal output—approximately 12.3 percent and 14.7 percent, respectively, in 2004. Even though the transportation equipment manufacturing subsector is expected to see its percent share of nominal output increase to 16.2 percent by 2014, it will be supplanted by the computer and electronic product manufacturing group, which is expected to account for almost 19 percent of nominal manufacturing output. This category's employment importance, however, is projected to be maintained as it moderately increases, from 1.8 million jobs in 2004 to 1.9 million in 2014.

Aerospace product and parts manufacturing is expected to be the fastest source of projected output growth within the transportation equipment manufacturing group. This industry, which produces aircraft, guided missiles, and space vehicles, is expected to see its output expand from $121.8 billion in 2004 to $196.5 billion by 2014. The resulting 4.9 annual projected rate of growth is also among the economy's fastest. Declining stocks of existing civil aircraft, the demand for more fuel-efficient airplanes, and the continued attention to the Nation's security that will increase the demand for military aircraft and equipment, will bode well for this industry's ability to mitigate its recent employment declines and marginally expand by 35,000 to 480,000 jobs by 2014.

The motor vehicle manufacturing industry, with $251.7 billion worth of output in 2004, is the largest manufacturing industry. Facilitated by healthy productivity gains, the need to replace existing vehicles, and the continued growth in the driving age population, this industry's 1994–2004 annual growth rate of 2.7 percent is expected to be virtually maintained—and output is expected to expand by $73.7 billion to $325.4 billion by 2014. Output growth, nevertheless, is expected to be limited by competition from foreign producers, improvements in vehicle quality that extend longevity, and safety and environmental regulations that increase production costs. The expected gains in output, however, are not anticipated to be parlayed into employment increases. Companies, having to confront the growing intensity of international and domestic competition, are expected to continue to implement quality and productivity-enhancing technologies such as robotics, computer-assisted design, and factory automation. This will result in a projected growth in motor vehicle manufacturing employment of 0.2 percent annually over the projected period, remaining close to its 2004 level of 256,000 jobs.

Real output for the medical equipment and supplies manufacturing industry, the primary industry within the relatively fast-growing miscellaneous manufacturing subsector, is projected to grow at a 4.7-percent average annual pace to reach $109.0 billion by 2014. Employment is expected to reach 312,000 in 2014—a slight increase from the 2004 level. This industry's output, projected to grow faster than the overall economy, includes the production of surgical, medical, dental, and ophthalmic equipment. In turn, offices of health practitioners and private hospitals, two industries that predominantly demand medical equipment and supplies and are expected to experience healthy growth, will be responsible for this industry's sustained expansion.

Industries that are expected to absorb the most employment and output declines are predominantly labor-intensive manufacturing industries. Highlighting this phenomenon, industries within the apparel and textile mills subsectors are all among the most rapidly declining industries in terms of employment and output over the 2004–14 period. Because of the labor-intensive nature of the apparel manufacturing subsector, import competition and changing trade regulations are the most important factors behind its employment change. This subsector, in turn, is projected to decline by more than half its 2004 level of 285,000—to 115,000 by 2014. The resulting 169,000 contraction, occurring at an 8.7-percent average annual rate, is greater than any other subsector in terms of employment size and pace of decline.

Industries within the apparel manufacturing subsector, using textile mill fabrics to make clothing and accessories, are also expected to be among the largest and most rapidly declining industries in terms of output. Specifically, real output is expected to contract at a 2.9-percent annual rate, to $41.4 billion in 2014. Echoing the rationale for the declines in the domestic apparel industries, the textile mills subsector is expected to experience similar downward trends in employment and output. Transferring basic fibers into yarn or fabric, jobs within textile mill industries are projected to decline by half—to 119,000 by 2014—while real output declines by $11.5 billion, to $30.2 billion by 2014. The resulting 3.2-percent rate of decline is projected to be the fastest of any subsector.

SHEDDING LIGHT on the future direction and composition of employment in the U.S. economy, BLS projects the growth of total employment to remain consistent with its historical pace. Providing the main source of employment gains, the service-providing sector of the economy is expected to enhance its economic footprint. Led by educational services, health care and social assistance, and professional and business services, more than three-quarters of all jobs are expected to be service-providing related. Virtually all of the industries with the fastest growth in employment are projected to come from these sectors.

Even though employment in the economy's goods-producing sector is slated to remain constant, output growth is projected to rival its service-providing counterpart. Exports and business investment in new construction and equipment are expected to be the main catalysts behind this sector's relatively strong output gains. Inspired by ever evolving technology enhancements, while challenged by rapidly shifting market realities and foreign competition, the dynamic U.S. economy is expected to see productivity-led output gains in high-tech, capital-intensive industries, while absorbing declines in labor-intensive, lower-margin manufacturing industries. □

Notes

[1] Total employment is a summation of nonagriculture wage and salary employment, which is from the BLS Current Employment Statistics survey, plus self-employed, unpaid family workers, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting workers, which are from the Current Population Survey.

[2] 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 on an industry basis does not add to their higher level aggregates because of chain weighting. 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).

[3] Providing 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*, (U.S. Department of Commerce, November 2003), pp. 8–16.

[4] For further discussion on these factors, see the articles by Mitra Toossi, pp. 25–44; and Betty Su, pp. 10–24, in this issue.

[5] This set of BLS projections utilizes the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The structure and nomenclature that this article follows is: 2-digit NAICS are referred to as sectors, 3-digit NAICS are referred to as subsectors, and 4-digit NAICS are referred to as industries.

[6] For more information on the potential effects of outsourcing computer systems design and related service jobs offshore, see Galen B. Crowand Balakrishnan Muthuswamy, "International Outsourcing in the Information Technology Industry: Trends and Implications,"Vol. 3, Issue 1 (Communications of International Information Management Association, 2004).

[7] For further information on trends affecting the information technology industry, see Fred Niedermen, "IT Employment Prospects in 2004: A Mixed Bag," (IEEE Computer Society, St. Louis University, January 2004), pp. 69-77; and "Digital Economy 2003," (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, January 2003).

[8] For more information on health care, see "Trend Watch Chartbook 2005: Trends Affecting Hospitals and Health Systems," (The American Hospital Association, Washington, DC, May 2005).

[9] For more information about hospitals, see Denis P. Andrulis and Lisa M. Duchon, "Hospital Care in the 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs, 1996–2002: Implications for the Future of the Hospital Safety Net in Metropolitan America," (SUNY Downstate Medical Center, August 2005).

[10] For additional information see Debra E. Gerald and William J. Hussar, "Projections of Education Statistics to 2013," (U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, DC, October 2003).

[11] For more information on issues affecting the agriculture sector, see "Agricultural Income and Finance Outlook," A1S-82 (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, November 5, 2004).

[12] For further information on the oil and gas extraction industry, see "Annual Energy Outlook 2005 with Projections to 2025," (U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, January 2005).

[13] 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 industry and others 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*, (U.S. Department of Commerce, July 1998), pp. 108–115.

Appendix: Employment and output by industry, 1994, 2004, and projected 2014

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2000 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
NA	Nonagriculture wage and salary[1]	114,983.8	132,191.7	150,876.8	17,207.9	18,685.1	1.4	1.3	13,849.7	19,003.0	27,089.0	3.2	3.6
21	Mining	576.5	523.2	477.4	–53.3	–45.8	–1.0	–.9	210.8	224.4	229.6	.6	.2
211	Oil and gas extraction	162.4	123.1	107.0	–39.3	–16.1	–2.7	–1.4	145.1	136.8	143.6	–.6	.5
212	Mining (except oil and gas)	255.3	207.0	180.4	–48.3	–26.6	–2.1	–1.4	45.6	47.8	49.0	.5	.3
2121	Coal mining	103.5	71.7	55.0	–31.8	–16.7	–3.6	–2.6	20.4	22.6	24.3	1.0	.7
2122	Metal ore mining	45.9	27.3	19.3	–18.6	–8.0	–5.1	–3.4	8.9	6.6	5.5	–2.9	–1.9
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	105.9	108.0	106.1	2.1	–1.9	.2	–.2	16.3	18.4	19.2	1.2	.4
213	Support activities for mining	158.8	193.1	190.0	34.3	–3.1	2.0	–.2	24.5	38.7	38.4	4.7	–.1
22	Utilities	689.4	570.1	562.7	–119.3	–7.4	–1.9	–.1	304.8	322.8	351.1	.6	.8
2211	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	504.5	412.1	399.9	–92.4	–12.2	–2.0	–.3	225.3	256.5	298.1	1.3	1.5
2212	Natural gas distribution	148.0	111.7	106.7	–36.3	–5.0	–2.8	–.5	75.1	59.6	45.8	–2.3	–2.6
2213	Water, sewage and other systems	36.9	46.3	56.0	9.4	9.7	2.3	1.9	6.1	7.4	9.3	2.0	2.3
23	Construction	5,094.9	6,964.5	7,756.9	1,869.6	792.4	3.2	1.1	684.6	841.0	1,043.8	2.1	2.2
31-33	Manufacturing	17,020.2	14,329.6	13,553.3	–2,690.6	–776.3	–1.7	–.6	3,345.4	4,154.7	5,871.3	2.2	3.5
311	Food manufacturing	1,539.2	1,497.5	1,554.6	–41.7	57.1	–.3	.4	384.3	419.6	498.7	.9	1.7
3111	Animal food manufacturing	56.3	50.7	48.2	–5.6	–2.5	–1.0	–.5	19.8	23.5	30.3	1.7	2.6
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	70.1	60.6	56.6	–9.5	–4.0	–1.4	–.7	39.6	39.4	50.7	.0	2.6
3113	Sugar and confectioner product manufacturing	99.4	83.7	80.0	–15.7	–3.7	–1.7	–.5	21.7	24.7	28.5	1.3	1.4
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	216.6	181.7	179.0	–34.9	–2.7	–1.7	–.1	46.0	54.6	62.8	1.7	1.4
3115	Dairy product manufacturing	137.9	132.0	118.0	–5.9	–14.0	–.4	–1.1	57.6	56.6	66.4	–.2	1.6
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	455.7	505.3	570.1	49.6	64.8	1.0	1.2	98.4	106.7	124.9	.8	1.6
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	53.0	41.6	40.0	–11.4	–1.6	-2.4	–.4	8.9	9.9	11.9	1.1	1.8
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	301.0	287.8	298.7	–13.2	10.9	–.4	.4	42.8	46.7	57.1	.9	2.0
3119	Other food manufacturing	149.2	154.1	164.0	4.9	9.9	.3	.6	50.3	58.4	66.7	1.5	1.3
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	204.6	194.3	180.6	–10.3	–13.7	–.5	–.7	126.5	109.9	102.4	–1.4	–.7
3121	Beverage manufacturing	165.1	164.9	164.0	–.2	–.9	.0	–.1	66.6	68.0	80.9	.2	1.7
3122	Tobacco manufacturing	39.5	29.4	16.6	–10.1	–12.8	–2.9	–5.6	60.6	42.5	25.7	–3.5	–4.9
313	Textile mills	477.7	238.6	120.0	–239.1	–118.6	–6.7	–6.6	53.9	41.7	30.2	–2.5	–3.2
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	96.2	54.4	25.0	–41.8	–29.4	–5.5	–7.5	11.6	10.0	7.8	–1.4	–2.4
3132	Fabric mills	251.5	115.7	60.0	–135.8	–55.7	–7.5	–6.4	28.8	20.4	14.0	–3.4	–3.7
3133	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	130.0	68.5	35.0	–61.5	–33.5	–6.2	–6.5	13.5	11.2	8.4	–1.8	–2.8

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
314	Textile product mills	218.6	177.7	145.0	–40.9	–32.7	–2.1	–2.0	28.8	36.1	46.0	2.3	2.5
3141	Textile furnishings mills	129.1	102.6	90.0	–26.5	–12.6	–2.3	–1.3	18.6	25.4	34.5	3.2	3.1
3149	Other textile product mills	89.5	75.1	55.0	–14.4	–20.1	–1.7	–3.1	10.2	10.7	11.5	.5	.7
315	Apparel manufacturing	856.3	284.9	115.0	–571.4	–169.9	–10.4	–8.7	68.3	55.4	41.4	–2.1	–2.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills	108.2	42.0	20.0	–66.2	–22.0	–9.0	–7.2	11.3	8.0	5.6	–3.4	–3.5
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	703.8	219.9	80.0	–483.9	–139.9	–11.0	–9.6	52.2	43.9	32.8	–1.7	–2.9
3159	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	44.3	23.0	15.0	–21.3	–8.0	–6.3	–4.2	4.8	3.5	3.0	–3.0	–1.5
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	113.9	42.9	32.5	–71.0	-10.4	–9.3	–2.7	10.3	9.3	8.5	–1.0	–.8
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing [2]	15.2	7.1	6.0	–8.1	–1.1	–7.3	–1.7	3.1	3.3	2.8	.5	–1.7
3162	Footwear manufacturing	64.7	19.4	12.5	–45.3	–6.9	–11.3	–4.3	4.7	3.3	2.7	–3.6	–2.0
3169	Other leather and allied product manufacturing [2]	34.0	16.4	14.0	–17.6	–2.4	–7.0	–1.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	1.1	1.3
321	Wood product manufacturing	560.5	548.4	588.0	–12.1	39.6	–.2	.7	81.1	101.2	124.1	2.2	2.1
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	138.9	117.5	95.9	–21.4	–21.6	–1.7	–2.0	25.1	30.4	37.6	1.9	2.1
3212	Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	102.2	117.3	125.2	15.1	7.9	1.4	.7	18.4	21.4	27.3	1.5	2.5
3219	Other wood product manufacturing	319.4	313.6	366.9	–5.8	53.3	–.2	1.6	37.5	49.4	59.2	2.8	1.8
322	Paper manufacturing	639.4	499.1	487.3	–140.3	–11.8	–2.4	–.2	161.5	171.1	184.4	.6	.8
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	224.5	146.9	124.0	–77.6	-22.9	–4.2	–1.7	73.6	82.9	87.0	1.2	.5
3222	Converted paper product manufacturing	414.9	352.2	363.3	–62.7	11.1	–1.6	.3	87.9	88.3	97.5	.0	1.0
323	Printing and related support activities	802.2	665.0	600.1	–137.2	–64.9	–1.9	–1.0	97.1	92.4	102.7	–.5	1.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	144.0	112.8	96.7	–31.2	–16.1	–2.4	–1.5	214.5	249.2	267.6	1.5	.7
325	Chemical manufacturing	1,004.7	887.1	877.1	–117.6	–10.0	–1.2	–.1	403.1	452.3	539.1	1.2	1.8
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	234.5	156.1	110.0	–78.4	–46.1	–4.0	–3.4	118.6	111.2	110.3	–.6	–.1
3252	Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	142.2	108.8	85.7	–33.4	–23.1	–2.6	–2.4	63.1	64.6	76.8	.2	1.7
3253	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	51.0	41.1	34.0	–9.9	–7.1	–2.1	–1.9	21.1	20.0	19.0	–.6	–.5
3254	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	230.5	291.0	367.0	60.5	76.0	2.4	2.3	90.2	125.4	172.8	3.3	3.3

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
3255	Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	80.0	68.2	63.6	–11.8	–4.6	–1.6	–.7	26.3	26.3	29.4	.0	1.1
3256	Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	126.0	114.4	120.0	–11.6	5.6	–1.0	.5	47.9	62.6	76.6	2.7	2.0
3259	Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	140.5	107.5	96.8	–33.0	–10.7	–2.6	–1.0	36.0	42.7	53.8	1.7	2.3
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	889.4	806.6	732.8	–82.8	–73.8	–1.0	–1.0	142.1	192.0	275.9	3.1	3.7
3261	Plastics product manufacturing	684.5	633.6	600.0	–50.9	–33.6	–.8	–.5	112.3	161.9	247.4	3.7	4.3
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	204.9	173.0	132.8	–31.9	–40.2	–1.7	–2.6	29.8	30.2	28.4	.1	–.6
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	505.3	504.8	524.8	–.5	20.0	.0	.4	79.6	85.8	100.8	.8	1.6
3271	Clay product and refractory manufacturing	82.8	65.5	69.2	–17.3	3.7	–2.3	.6	8.9	7.8	9.9	–1.3	2.5
3272	Glass and glass product manufacturing	144.5	112.3	97.6	–32.2	–14.7	–2.5	–1.4	20.1	22.5	27.5	1.1	2.0
3273	Cement and concrete product manufacturing	188.9	235.1	260.0	46.2	24.9	2.2	1.0	32.2	37.1	41.9	1.4	1.2
3274	Lime and gypsum product manufacturing[1]	14.9	19.2	23.0	4.3	3.8	2.6	1.8	5.1	5.1	6.8	.0	2.9
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing[1]	74.2	72.7	75.0	–1.5	2.3	–.2	.3	13.1	13.5	14.8	.3	.9
331	Primary metal manufacturing	630.4	465.9	379.7	–164.5	–86.2	–3.0	–2.0	152.7	141.9	147.7	–.7	.4
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	154.7	95.4	80.3	–59.3	–15.1	–4.7	–1.7	49.0	40.3	47.2	–1.9	1.6
3312	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	67.9	60.8	55.0	–7.1	–5.8	–1.1	–1.0	18.3	13.8	16.1	–2.8	1.6
3313	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	97.6	73.0	56.7	–24.6	–16.3	–2.9	–2.5	34.9	35.2	32.3	.1	–.9
3314	Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	103.6	71.3	60.0	–32.3	–11.3	–3.7	–1.7	26.0	24.6	26.3	–.6	.7
3315	Foundries	206.6	165.4	127.8	–41.2	–37.6	–2.2	–2.5	24.7	29.3	26.6	1.7	–1.0
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,565.2	1,497.6	1,470.1	–67.6	–27.5	–.4	–.2	214.4	253.9	306.3	1.7	1.9
3321	Forging and stamping	131.4	109.8	100.0	–21.6	–9.8	–1.8	–.9	20.7	23.5	25.2	1.3	.7
3322	Cutlery and handtool manufacturing	77.5	58.8	55.0	–18.7	–3.8	–2.7	–.7	10.8	12.3	14.8	1.3	1.9

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
3323	Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	343.2	389.5	398.6	46.3	9.1	1.3	.2	45.6	57.4	70.2	2.3	2.0
3324	Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	106.4	92.4	85.1	–14.0	–7.3	–1.4	–.8	22.0	23.2	23.8	.5	.3
3325	Hardware manufacturing	55.4	38.3	34.8	–17.1	–3.5	–3.6	–1.0	11.0	10.6	13.3	–.4	2.3
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing	80.6	61.9	50.0	–18.7	–11.9	–2.6	–2.1	7.4	8.2	8.0	1.1	–.3
3327	Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	312.8	326.2	340.0	13.4	13.8	.4	.4	34.7	45.4	63.5	2.7	3.4
3328	Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	147.8	142.4	149.9	–5.4	7.5	–.4	.5	15.7	20.3	28.3	2.6	3.4
3329	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	310.1	278.3	256.6	-31.8	–21.7	–1.1	–.8	46.5	52.9	59.3	1.3	1.1
333	Machinery manufacturing	1,379.2	1,141.5	995.0	–237.7	–146.5	–1.9	–1.4	225.1	273.4	298.4	2.0	.9
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	210.8	195.0	190.0	–15.8	–5.0	–.8	–.3	43.2	50.1	54.2	1.5	.8
3332	Industrial machinery manufacturing	148.7	118.9	104.0	–29.8	–14.9	–2.2	–1.3	29.5	34.2	37.3	1.5	.8
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	141.7	114.9	85.0	–26.8	–29.9	–2.1	–3.0	23.8	25.9	22.3	.8	–1.5
3334	Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	173.4	152.4	139.0	–21.0	–13.4	–1.3	–.9	27.4	35.7	42.2	2.7	1.7
3335	Metalworking machinery manufacturing	257.6	201.7	169.0	–55.9	–32.7	–2.4	–1.8	26.1	28.3	28.9	.8	.2
3336	Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	114.2	92.8	78.0	–21.4	–14.8	–2.1	–1.7	23.4	37.0	42.9	4.7	1.5
3339	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	332.8	265.8	230.0	–67.0	–35.8	–2.2	–1.4	51.7	62.2	70.7	1.9	1.3
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	1,651.1	1,326.2	1,232.1	–324.9	–94.1	–2.2	–.7	202.7	543.2	1,794.8	10.4	12.7
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	297.7	212.1	175.0	–85.6	–37.1	–3.3	–1.9	25.5	171.8	1,367.9	21.0	23.1
3342	Communications equipment manufacturing	218.0	150.5	135.0	–67.5	–15.5	–3.6	–1.1	52.6	92.2	318.8	5.8	13.2

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
3343	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	57.6	31.9	25.0	–25.7	–6.9	–5.7	–2.4	9.0	5.9	6.1	–4.2	.3
3344	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	535.4	452.8	399.9	–82.6	–52.9	–1.7	–1.2	50.0	166.6	264.9	12.8	4.7
3345	Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	493.4	431.8	450.1	–61.6	18.3	–1.3	.4	79.6	107.9	153.8	3.1	3.6
3346	Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	49.0	47.1	47.0	–1.9	–.1	–.4	.0	8.4	14.0	18.9	5.2	3.1
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	588.5	446.9	363.0	–141.6	–83.9	–2.7	–2.1	100.1	103.2	127.9	.3	2.2
3351	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	78.2	65.2	55.0	–13.0	–10.2	–1.8	–1.7	11.1	12.0	13.8	.8	1.4
3352	Household appliance manufacturing	113.0	90.1	66.0	–22.9	–24.1	–2.2	–3.1	20.8	21.6	28.7	.4	2.9
3353	Electrical equipment manufacturing	217.6	153.1	117.0	–64.5	–36.1	–3.5	–2.7	31.6	30.5	32.2	–.3	.5
3359	Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	179.7	138.5	125.0	–41.2	–13.5	–2.6	–1.0	36.5	39.0	53.4	.7	3.2
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	1,936.1	1,763.5	1,858.8	–172.6	95.3	–.9	.5	514.5	633.7	897.9	2.1	3.5
3361	Motor vehicle manufacturing	281.5	256.1	261.5	–25.4	5.4	–.9	.2	193.7	251.7	325.4	2.7	2.6
3362	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	151.4	164.5	177.5	13.1	13.0	.8	.8	22.3	26.0	39.3	1.6	4.2
3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	735.6	688.5	731.7	–47.1	43.2	–.7	.6	153.9	198.1	285.8	2.6	3.7
3364	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	552.1	443.6	480.0	–108.5	36.4	–2.2	.8	108.7	121.8	196.5	1.1	4.9
3365	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	32.5	24.7	18.9	–7.8	–5.8	–2.7	–2.6	7.1	6.2	7.1	–1.4	1.4
3366	Ship and boat building	145.2	148.1	145.0	2.9	–3.1	.2	–.2	16.4	18.5	25.7	1.2	3.3
3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	37.8	38.0	44.2	.2	6.2	.1	1.5	12.8	12.2	17.3	–.4	3.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	600.2	572.7	562.9	–27.5	–9.8	–.5	–.2	56.4	71.1	90.8	2.3	2.5
3371	Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	398.7	384.4	374.9	–14.3	–9.5	–.4	–.2	33.6	41.4	50.8	2.1	2.1

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
3372	Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	154.4	136.1	138.0	–18.3	1.9	–1.3	.1	17.2	23.1	32.0	3.0	3.3
3379	Other furniture related product manufacturing	47.1	52.2	50.0	5.1	–2.2	1.0	–.4	5.6	6.7	7.9	1.7	1.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	713.7	655.6	637.0	–58.1	–18.6	–.8	–.3	92.5	137.9	198.4	4.1	3.7
3391	Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	295.6	304.1	312.0	8.5	7.9	.3	.3	39.0	68.9	109.0	5.8	4.7
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	418.1	351.5	325.0	–66.6	–26.5	–1.7	–.8	53.5	69.0	89.4	2.6	2.6
42	Wholesale trade	5,247.5	5,654.9	6,130.8	407.4	475.9	.8	.8	595.0	971.0	1,812.5	5.0	6.4
44,45	Retail trade	13,491.1	15,034.5	16,683.2	1,543.4	1,648.7	1.1	1.0	740.7	1,125.3	1,757.5	4.3	4.6
48, 492, 493	Transportation and warehousing	3,701.1	4,250.0	4,756.0	548.9	506.0	1.4	1.1	494.1	619.3	886.7	2.3	3.7
481	Air transportation	511.2	514.8	560.0	3.6	45.2	.1	.8	86.3	130.5	213.1	4.2	5.0
482	Rail transportation	234.6	224.1	215.0	–10.5	–9.1	–.5	–.4	40.3	43.3	59.9	.7	3.3
483	Water transportation	52.3	57.1	58.5	4.8	1.4	.9	.2	28.3	22.5	26.9	–2.3	1.8
484	Truck transportation	1,206.1	1,350.7	1,479.9	144.6	129.2	1.1	.9	175.1	224.5	317.6	2.5	3.5
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	316.6	385.6	476.0	69.0	90.4	2.0	2.1	24.7	30.9	40.6	2.3	2.8
486	Pipeline transportation	57.0	38.8	37.0	–18.2	–1.8	–3.8	–.5	28.0	26.3	24.9	–.6	–.5
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	21.3	26.8	35.2	5.5	8.4	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.3	3.6	1.8	4.8
488	Support activities for transportation	404.8	535.6	600.0	130.8	64.4	2.8	1.1	37.8	45.0	72.1	1.8	4.8
492	Couriers and messengers	466.2	560.5	600.2	94.3	39.7	1.9	.7	45.0	60.2	75.8	3.0	2.3
493	Warehousing and storage	431.0	556.0	694.1	125.0	138.1	2.6	2.2	27.9	35.9	56.5	2.5	4.6
51	Information	2,738.6	3,138.3	3,502.2	399.7	363.9	1.4	1.1	545.9	946.8	1,570.9	5.7	5.2
511	Publishing industries	891.1	909.8	1,114.8	18.7	205.0	.2	2.1	157.6	229.9	434.7	3.8	6.6
5111	Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	754.3	671.1	714.8	–83.2	43.7	–1.2	.6	118.5	129.6	176.2	.9	3.1
5112	Software publishers	136.8	238.7	400.0	101.9	161.3	5.7	5.3	41.9	101.1	281.2	9.2	10.8
512	Motion picture, video, and sound recording industries	278.5	389.0	451.0	110.5	62.0	3.4	1.5	47.2	68.6	98.6	3.8	3.7
515	Broadcasting (except internet)	290.1	326.6	361.5	36.5	34.9	1.2	1.0	49.9	65.8	93.7	2.8	3.6
517	Telecommunications	961.1	1,042.6	974.9	81.5	–67.7	.8	–.7	257.4	463.6	667.0	6.1	3.7
516,518, 519	Internet and other information services	317.8	470.3	599.9	152.5	129.6	4.0	2.5	32.2	119.9	271.8	14.1	8.5
52–53	Financial activities	6,866.9	8,051.9	8,901.3	1,185.0	849.4	1.6	1.0	1,593.4	2,476.6	3,543.9	4.5	3.6
521,522	Monetary authorities, credit intermediation, and related activities	2,399.2	2,853.9	3,005.2	454.7	151.3	1.8	.5	387.1	655.9	944.4	5.4	3.7
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	553.4	766.7	887.9	213.3	121.2	3.3	1.5	79.0	296.2	565.4	14.1	6.7

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
5241	Insurance carriers	1,418.5	1,403.4	1,452.2	–15.1	48.8	–.1	.3	299.5	322.5	391.4	.7	2.0
5242	Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	700.3	856.9	1,023.5	156.6	166.6	2.0	1.8	69.7	113.8	143.3	5.0	2.3
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	64.0	84.7	93.0	20.7	8.3	2.8	.9	57.0	71.0	88.2	2.2	2.2
531	Real estate	1,183.2	1,417.0	1,675.0	233.8	258.0	1.8	1.7	641.0	807.4	1,025.8	2.3	2.4
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	162.7	197.6	230.0	34.9	32.4	2.0	1.5	19.0	29.7	46.5	4.6	4.6
5322,5323	Consumer goods rental and general rental centers	287.2	341.0	377.6	53.8	36.6	1.7	1.0	18.4	24.5	31.5	2.9	2.6
5324	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	80.0	105.3	129.0	25.3	23.7	2.8	2.1	29.6	35.8	50.5	1.9	3.5
533	Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	18.4	25.4	27.9	7.0	2.5	3.3	.9	55.4	122.7	291.8	8.3	9.0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	4,843.7	6,761.9	8,684.1	1,918.2	1,922.2	3.4	2.5	679.0	1,059.9	1,698.1	4.6	4.8
5411	Legal services	965.6	1,161.8	1,339.9	196.2	178.1	1.9	1.4	168.6	188.9	235.7	1.1	2.2
5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	670.1	816.0	1,099.9	145.9	283.9	2.0	3.0	72.1	90.3	127.4	2.3	3.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	952.1	1,260.8	1,459.7	308.7	198.9	2.8	1.5	123.9	179.6	248.2	3.8	3.3
5414	Specialized design services	89.1	121.0	155.0	31.9	34.0	3.1	2.5	15.9	22.6	32.9	3.6	3.8
5415	Computer systems design and related services	531.4	1,147.4	1,600.3	616.0	452.9	8.0	3.4	75.8	154.6	305.4	7.4	7.0
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	416.8	779.0	1,250.2	362.2	471.2	6.5	4.8	71.3	148.8	271.7	7.6	6.2
5417	Scientific research and development services	475.8	547.6	612.9	71.8	65.3	1.4	1.1	52.3	120.6	239.9	8.7	7.1
5418	Advertising and related services	375.0	424.9	520.1	49.9	95.2	1.3	2.0	46.7	69.5	113.6	4.0	5.0
5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	367.8	503.4	646.1	135.6	142.7	3.2	2.5	55.2	86.7	133.6	4.6	4.4
55	Management of companies and enterprises	1,665.9	1,718.0	1,900.2	52.1	182.2	.3	1.0	217.9	397.4	681.4	6.2	5.5
56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services .	5,664.3	7,933.8	10,395.6	2,269.5	2,461.8	3.4	2.7	297.9	495.5	761.8	5.2	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment: Thousands of jobs 1994	2004	2014	Change 1994–2004	2004–14	Average annual rate of change 1994–2004	2004–14	Output: Billions of chained 2000 dollars 1994	2004	2014	Average annual rate of change 1994–2004	2004–14
561	Administrative and support services	5,403.6	7,608.5	9,982.6	2,204.9	2,374.1	3.5	2.8	254.8	439.2	686.1	5.6	4.6
5611	Office administrative services	208.3	319.4	449.9	111.1	130.5	4.4	3.5	25.1	65.7	129.8	10.1	7.0
5612	Facilities support services	72.4	115.6	170.0	43.2	54.4	4.8	3.9	6.9	10.7	14.9	4.5	3.4
5613	Employment services	2,226.5	3,470.3	5,050.2	1,243.8	1,579.9	4.5	3.8	60.5	112.9	175.7	6.4	4.5
5614	Business support services	574.4	754.4	829.9	180.0	75.5	2.8	1.0	35.9	60.2	107.3	5.3	5.9
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	271.2	225.7	233.0	–45.5	7.3	–1.8	.3	23.4	27.8	37.6	1.8	3.0
5616	Investigation and security services	562.3	730.4	900.0	168.1	169.6	2.7	2.1	19.7	24.6	28.3	2.2	1.4
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	1,267.3	1,694.1	2,049.7	426.8	355.6	2.9	1.9	58.2	106.6	163.7	6.3	4.4
5619	Other support services	221.2	298.6	300.0	77.4	1.4	3.0	.0	26.1	31.0	29.5	1.8	–.5
562	Waste management and remediation services	260.7	325.3	412.9	64.6	87.6	2.2	2.4	43.3	56.5	74.9	2.7	2.9
5621	Waste collection	87.6	119.0	145.0	31.4	26.0	3.1	2.0	22.2	28.9	38.3	2.7	2.9
5622, 5629	Waste treatment and disposal and waste management services	173.1	206.3	267.9	33.2	61.6	1.8	2.6	21.2	27.6	36.6	2.7	2.9
61	Education services	1,894.8	2,766.4	3,664.5	871.6	898.1	3.9	2.9	115.2	144.6	188.2	2.3	2.7
6111	Elementary and secondary schools ..	544.1	829.3	1,049.8	285.2	220.5	4.3	2.4	24.9	26.9	37.4	.8	3.4
6112, 6113	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	1,073.9	1,461.8	1,964.8	387.9	503.0	3.1	3.0	67.5	84.6	108.0	2.3	2.5
6114, 6115. 6116, 6117	Other educational services	276.8	475.3	649.9	198.5	174.6	5.6	3.2	22.5	33.3	42.9	4.0	2.6
62	Health care and social assistance	10,911.9	14,187.2	18,482.1	3,275.3	4,294.9	2.7	2.7	829.2	1,147.2	1,638.6	3.3	3.6
621	Ambulatory health care services	3,578.9	4,946.3	7,031.4	1,367.4	2,085.1	3.3	3.6	376.1	550.3	822.3	3.9	4.1
6211, 6212, 6213	Offices of health practitioners	2,430.3	3,337.0	4,560.7	906.7	1,223.7	3.2	3.2	273.0	400.0	600.0	3.9	4.1
6216	Home health care ...... services	553.2	773.2	1,310.3	220.0	537.1	3.4	5.4	30.3	42.0	66.9	3.3	4.8
6214, 6215, 6219	Outpatient, laboratory, and other ambulatory care services	595.4	836.1	1,160.4	240.7	324.3	3.5	3.3	72.7	108.3	155.5	4.1	3.7
622	Hospitals, private	3,724.1	4,293.6	4,981.9	569.5	688.3	1.4	1.5	284.5	384.8	544.0	3.1	3.5
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	2,227.0	2,814.9	3,596.9	587.9	782.0	2.4	2.5	90.1	115.1	144.1	2.5	2.3

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
6231	Nursing care facilities	1,377.1	1,575.3	1,756.6	198.2	181.3	1.4	1.1	58.2	67.7	73.9	1.5	.9
6232, 6233, 6239	Residential care facilities	849.9	1,239.6	1,840.3	389.7	600.7	3.8	4.0	31.9	47.6	70.8	4.1	4.1
624	Social assistance	1,381.9	2,132.4	2,871.9	750.5	739.5	4.4	3.0	78.7	97.7	130.1	2.2	2.9
6241, 6242, 6243	Individual, family, community, and vocational rehabilitation services	871.9	1,365.3	1,810.0	493.4	444.7	4.6	2.9	50.9	59.0	78.9	1.5	3.0
6244	Child day care services	510.0	767.1	1,061.9	257.1	294.8	4.2	3.3	28.0	38.8	51.2	3.3	2.8
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,375.7	1,833.2	2,292.8	457.5	459.6	2.9	2.3	114.7	175.9	254.3	4.4	3.8
711	Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	296.1	364.8	443.2	68.7	78.4	2.1	2.0	51.7	63.1	86.2	2.0	3.2
7111	Performing arts companies	106.8	115.1	135.1	8.3	20.0	.8	1.6	9.6	8.8	9.8	–.9	1.1
7112	Spectator sports	95.8	119.8	150.0	24.0	30.2	2.3	2.3	16.0	21.9	30.8	3.2	3.5
7113, 7114	Promoters of events, and agents and managers	65.6	88.0	97.3	22.4	9.3	3.0	1.0	10.9	13.8	19.6	2.3	3.6
7115	Independent artists, writers, and performers	27.9	41.9	60.8	14.0	18.9	4.2	3.8	15.3	18.6	26.1	2.0	3.4
712	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	81.8	117.1	140.0	35.3	22.9	3.7	1.8	4.6	7.4	10.1	4.9	3.1
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	997.8	1,351.3	1,709.7	353.5	358.4	3.1	2.4	58.8	105.5	158.3	6.0	4.1
72	Accommodation and food services	8,724.1	10,645.9	12,400.9	1,921.8	1,755.0	2.0	1.5	410.0	509.8	627.1	2.2	2.1
721	Accommodation	1,615.4	1,795.9	2,100.1	180.5	304.2	1.1	1.6	105.9	122.9	162.3	1.5	2.8
722	Food services and drinking places	7,108.7	8,850.0	10,300.8	1,741.3	1,450.8	2.2	1.5	303.9	387.0	465.1	2.4	1.9
81	Other services	5,202.1	6,209.9	6,943.5	1,007.8	733.6	1.8	1.1	344.5	430.2	565.0	2.2	2.8
811	Repair and maintenance	1,023.4	1,227.6	1,408.1	204.2	180.5	1.8	1.4	131.5	167.6	212.1	2.5	2.4
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	701.3	891.3	1,068.1	190.0	176.8	2.4	1.8	81.2	102.8	127.5	2.4	2.2
8112	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	98.4	99.2	90.0	.8	–9.2	.1	–1.0	17.1	17.6	17.8	.3	.1
8113	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	144.0	157.6	170.0	13.6	12.4	.9	.8	15.9	28.0	43.9	5.8	4.6
8114	Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	79.7	79.5	80.0	–.2	.5	.0	.1	17.5	19.5	23.0	1.1	1.7

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
812	Personal and laundry services	1,120.4	1,274.2	1,474.8	153.8	200.6	1.3	1.5	88.5	113.2	165.4	2.5	3.9
8121	Personal care services	438.7	560.9	670.1	122.2	109.2	2.5	1.8	26.8	37.3	56.2	3.4	4.2
8122	Death care services ..	120.4	138.1	157.1	17.7	19.0	1.4	1.3	11.9	12.8	13.5	.7	.5
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	368.3	352.3	380.0	–16.0	27.7	–.4	.8	19.3	20.3	28.2	.5	3.3
8129	Other personal services	193.0	222.9	267.6	29.9	44.7	1.5	1.8	30.6	42.8	67.9	3.4	4.7
813	Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	2,284.6	2,929.1	3,310.4	644.5	381.3	2.5	1.2	112.4	134.2	171.9	1.8	2.5
8131	Religious organizations	1,233.8	1,697.7	1,900.2	463.9	202.5	3.2	1.1	44.4	50.6	67.3	1.3	2.9
8132, 8133	Grantmaking and giving services and social advocacy organizations	260.6	304.2	359.9	43.6	55.7	1.6	1.7	14.5	23.7	38.2	5.0	4.9
8134, 8139	Civic, social, professional, and similar organizations	790.2	927.2	1,050.3	137.0	123.1	1.6	1.3	53.4	60.0	66.5	1.2	1.0
814	Private households ...	773.7	779.0	750.1	5.3	–28.9	.1	–.4	12.6	15.1	15.3	1.8	.1
NA	Federal government ..	3,018.0	2,727.5	2,770.9	–290.5	43.4	–1.0	.2	600.8	705.7	736.8	1.6	.4
491	Postal Service	820.6	784.1	778.0	–36.5	–6.1	–.5	–.1	56.1	59.3	64.8	.6	.9
NA	Federal electric utilities	27.4	23.4	22.9	–4.0	–.5	–1.6	–.2	8.4	9.4	12.0	1.0	2.5
NA	Federal enterprises except the Postal Service and electric utilities	124.0	70.5	53.0	–53.5	–17.5	–5.5	–2.8	8.6	7.7	9.7	–1.1	2.4
NA	Federal government except enterprises ...	2,046.0	1,849.5	1,917.0	–196.5	67.5	–1.0	.4	447.7	544.5	560.2	2.0	.3
NA	Federal government capital services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.1	84.6	90.1	.4	.6
NA	State and local government	16,257.1	18,890.9	21,019.1	2,633.8	2,128.2	1.5	1.1	1,113.4	1,402.5	1,798.5	2.3	2.5
NA	Local government passenger transit	204.3	247.8	300.0	43.5	52.2	1.9	1.9	7.7	7.3	10.0	–.5	3.3
NA	Local government enterprises except passenger transit	3,652.2	4,216.0	4,699.3	563.8	483.3	1.4	1.1	110.8	142.1	176.5	2.5	2.2
NA	Local government hospitals	673.1	657.4	690.0	–15.7	32.6	–.2	.5	52.4	57.6	73.8	.9	2.5
NA	Local government educational services	6,329.4	7,762.5	8,545.5	1,433.1	783.0	2.1	1.0	303.1	390.5	493.7	2.6	2.4
NA	Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals	822.6	1,021.8	1,250.0	199.2	228.2	2.2	2.0	287.8	360.5	470.6	2.3	2.7
NA	State government enterprises	1,783.1	1,853.0	1,946.7	69.9	93.7	.4	.5	16.3	20.4	25.3	2.3	2.1
NA	State government hospitals	407.1	349.9	325.9	–57.2	–24.0	–1.5	–.7	39.7	42.2	53.9	.6	2.5
NA	State government educational services	1,881.9	2,249.2	2,691.0	367.3	441.8	1.8	1.8	111.3	147.0	185.5	2.8	2.4

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	
		1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14	1994–2004	2004–14	1994	2004	2014	1994–2004	2004–14
NA	State government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals	503.4	533.3	570.7	29.9	37.4	.6	.7	119.3	136.3	178.7	1.3	2.7
NA	State and local government capital services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.6	99.2	131.3	4.2	2.8
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656.9	858.3	1,123.9	2.7	2.7
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting [3]	2,890.1	2,139.9	1,910.0	–750.2	–229.9	–3.0	–1.1	232.3	274.6	321.9	1.7	1.6
111	Crop production	1,225.8	857.1	712.2	–368.7	–144.9	–3.5	–1.8	87.3	112.1	144.3	2.5	2.6
112	Animal production	1,331.4	952.7	877.4	–378.7	–75.3	–3.3	–.8	93.9	114.1	126.0	2.0	1.0
1131, 1132	Forestry	22.2	24.4	19.8	2.2	–4.6	.9	–2.1	5.5	5.2	5.2	–.6	.0
1133	Logging	118.6	100.3	91.0	–18.3	–9.3	–1.7	–1.0	28.3	26.0	28.0	–.8	.7
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	74.8	51.6	42.0	–23.2	–9.6	–3.6	–2.0	7.2	6.2	6.7	–1.4	.6
115	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	117.3	153.8	167.6	36.5	13.8	2.7	.9	10.8	11.1	12.3	.2	1.1
	Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family worker [4]	9,360.0	9,556.4	10,011.9	196.4	455.5	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Secondary wage and salary jobs in agriculture and private household industries [5]	182.0	137.6	126.8	–44.4	–10.8	–2.8	–.8	—	—	—	—	—
	Secondary jobs as a self-employed or unpaid family worker [6]	1,830.0	1,586.7	1,614.3	–243.3	27.6	–1.4	.2	—	—	—	—	—
	Total [7,8]	129,245.9	145,612.3	164,539.8	16,366.4	18,927.5	1.2	1.2	14,088.2	19,278.0	27,418.1	3.2	3.6

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

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

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

[4] 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, 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.