

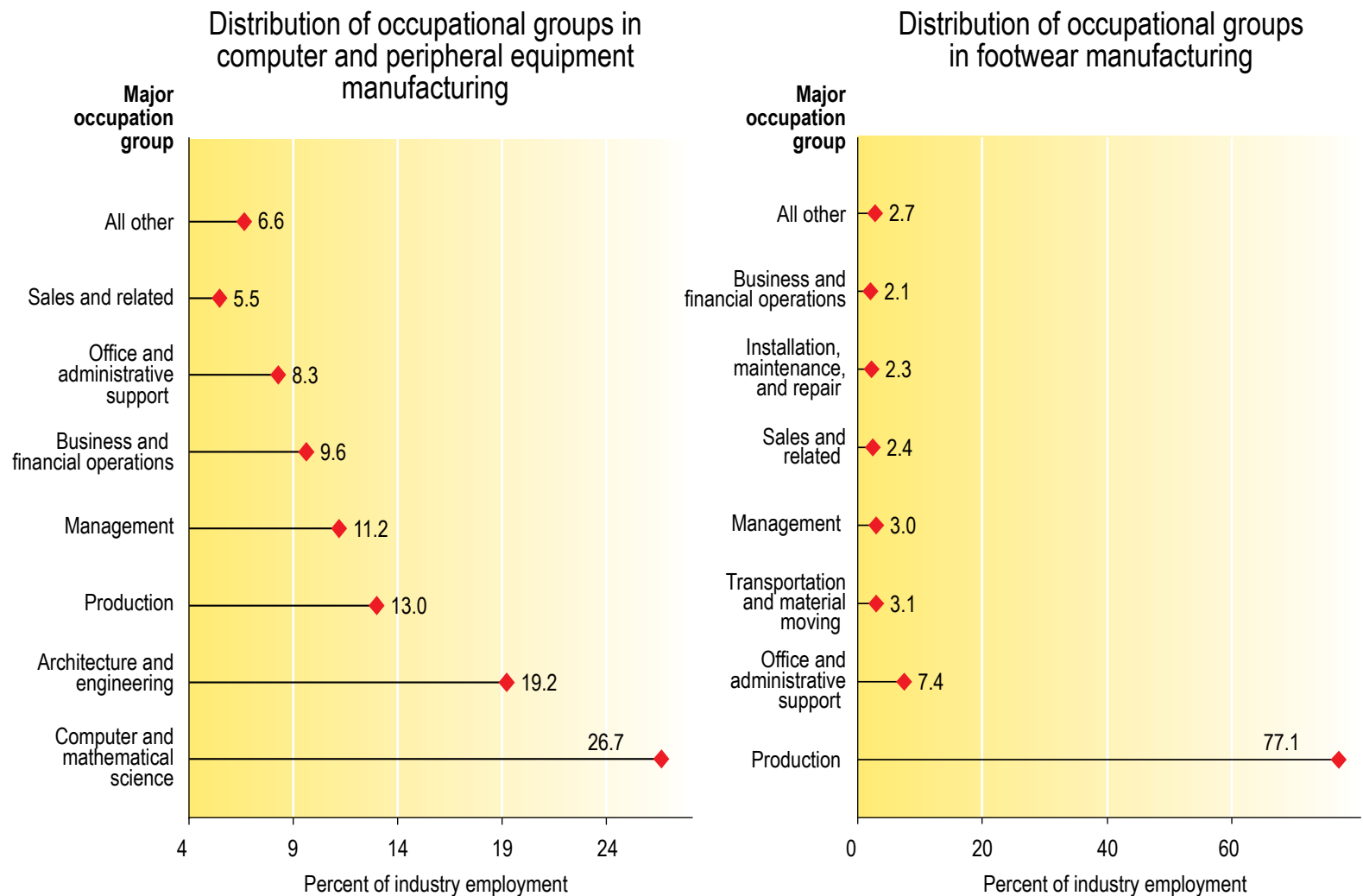
Employment in more traditional manufacturing industries, such as footwear manufacturing, is different than employment in newer industries, such as computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing.

FIGURE 30

- Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing, which is projected to have the fastest output growth between 2006–16, had 13 percent of its workers in production occupations, while footwear manufacturing, which is projected to have the largest decline in output, was made up primarily of production occupations, at 77 percent.
- Modern manufacturing uses a more diverse mix of labor than traditional manufacturing.
- Nineteen percent of employment in computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing was in architecture and engineering occupations, and 27 percent was in computer and mathematical occupations.

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Distribution of employment among occupational groups in the industry with the largest projected output growth (computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing) and the industry with the largest projected output decline (footwear manufacturing), May 2007



Source of output growth rates: "Industry output and employment projections to 2016," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2007

FIGURE 30

continued

- The industry with the fastest projected output growth also employed a larger proportion of its employees in sales and related; office and administrative; business and financial operations; and management occupations.
- The industry with the largest projected decline in output employed a larger proportion of workers in production; transportation and material moving; and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.

