

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 691-5700
<http://www.bls.gov/emp/>

USDL 07-1847

Media contact: 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST
Tuesday, December 4, 2007

EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS: 2006-16

Projections of industry and occupational employment, labor force, and economic growth covering the 2006-16 decade were released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor. The 10-year projections are widely used in career guidance, in education and training program planning, and in studying long-range employment trends. The projections, which are updated every 2 years, continue a 60-year tradition of providing information to individuals who are making education and training choices, entering the job market, or changing careers.

Over the 2006-16 decade, total employment is projected to increase by 15.6 million jobs, or 10 percent, slightly less than the 15.9 million jobs, or 12 percent, during the 1996-2006 decade. The labor force filling these jobs, while becoming more racially and ethnically diverse, is projected to grow more slowly than in the past. This slowdown in the growth of the labor force is expected, in part, because of the aging and retiring of baby boomers. As a result, the need to replace workers who retire or leave the labor force for other reasons—called replacement needs—is projected to create a significant number of additional job openings.

Industry Employment

- Employment growth is projected to continue to be concentrated in the service-providing sector of the economy. Service-providing industries will generate almost all of the employment gain from 2006 to 2016 and will provide more than three-quarters of all jobs in 2016. Professional and business services and health care and social assistance, the industry sectors with the largest employment growth, will add 8.1 million jobs, more than half of the projected increase in total employment. (See table 1.)
- Within the goods-producing sector, construction is the only sector projected to grow. Employment in manufacturing will decline by 1.5 million jobs. This decline is half of the 3 million manufacturing jobs lost in the previous decade (1996-2006). Employment in goods-producing industries is expected to decrease from 14.9 to 13.1 percent of total employment. (See table 1.)
- The 10 detailed industries with the largest projected wage and salary employment growth—led by management, scientific, and technical consulting services; employment services; and general medical and surgical hospitals—all are in the service-providing sector. (See table 2.)
- Four of the 10 detailed industries with the largest projected wage and salary employment declines are in the manufacturing sector, including printing and related support activities and motor vehicle parts manufacturing. (See table 3.)

Occupational Employment

- Professional and related occupations and service occupations—2 major occupational groups on opposite ends of the educational and earnings ranges—are projected to grow the fastest and add the most jobs, accounting for more than 6 of 10 new jobs created over the 2006-16 decade. (See table 4.)
- A large portion of job gains and losses are projected to be concentrated in a small number of detailed occupations. The 30 occupations with the largest numeric increases will account for more than half of all new jobs. (See table 5.) The 30 occupations with the largest numeric declines will account for more than two-thirds of all job losses from declining occupations. (See table 8.)
- Nineteen of the 30 occupations with the largest job growth are in professional and related occupations and service occupations. (See table 5.)
- Twenty-eight of the 30 fastest growing occupations are in professional and related occupations and service occupations. (See table 6.)
- Job openings generally are more numerous in large occupations. Of the 30 occupations with the largest number of total job openings due to growth and net replacements, 29 are projected to have more than 1 million jobs in 2016. (See table 7.)
- Production occupations and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations are the two major occupational groups projected to lose employment over the decade. (See table 4.)

Education and Training Categories

- For 19 of the 30 occupations with the largest job growth, short- or moderate-term on-the-job training are the most significant sources of postsecondary education or training. (See table 5.)
- For 15 of the 30 fastest growing occupations, a bachelor's or higher degree is the most significant source of postsecondary education or training. (See table 6.)
- On-the-job training and work experience are the most significant source of postsecondary education or training for 24 of the 30 occupations projected to have the most total job openings due to growth and net replacements. (See table 7.)
- For 28 of the 30 occupations projected to have the largest employment declines, on-the-job training and work experience are the most significant sources of postsecondary education or training. (See table 8.)
- The proportion of jobs in occupations that typically require a college degree will increase slightly between 2006 and 2016. (See table 9.)

Labor Force

- The civilian labor force is projected to increase by 12.8 million over the 2006-16 decade, reaching 164.2 million by 2016. This 8.5 percent increase is less than the 13.1 percent increase over the previous decade—1996 to 2006—when the labor force grew by 17.5 million. (See table 10.)
- The number of workers in the 55-and-older group is projected to grow by 46.7 percent, nearly 5.5 times the 8.5 percent growth projected for the labor force overall. (See table 10.)

- Youths—those between the ages of 16 and 24—will decline in numbers and will see their share of the labor force fall from 14.8 to 12.7 percent. The number of prime-age workers—those between the ages of 25 and 54—will increase by 2.4 percent, but their share of the labor force will decline from 68.4 to 64.6 percent. (See table 10.)
- The Hispanic labor force is expected to grow by 29.9 percent, reaching 26.9 million by 2016, while the non-Hispanic labor force is projected to grow by only 5.1 percent. (See table 10.)
- Increases in the labor force will vary by race. Whites will remain the largest race group despite relatively slow growth of 5.5 percent, composing 79.6 percent of the labor force by 2016. The number of blacks will grow by 16.2 percent and will constitute 12.3 percent of the labor force. Asians will continue to be the fastest growing race group, increasing by 29.9 percent and will make up 5.3 percent of the labor force by 2016. (See table 10.)

A Note on Labor Shortages in the Context of Long-Term Economic Projections

Users of these data should not assume that the difference between the projected increase in the labor force and the projected increase in employment implies a labor shortage or surplus. The measures upon which the employment and labor force projections are based are different. Employment is a count of jobs; labor force is a count of individuals. In addition, the BLS projections assume a labor market in equilibrium, that is, one where labor supply meets labor demand except for some degree of frictional unemployment. For a discussion of the basic projection methodology, see “An overview of BLS projections to 2016,” James Franklin, November 2007 *Monthly Labor Review*. For a discussion of labor shortages in the context of long-term projection models, see “Employment projections to 2012: concepts and context,” Michael W. Horrigan, February 2004 *Monthly Labor Review*.

Notes

More detailed information on the 2006 to 2016 projections appears in five articles in the November 2007 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The *Monthly Labor Review* is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/welcome.htm>.

The forthcoming 2008-09 editions of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* and the *Career Guide to Industries* will feature the 2006-16 projections in assessing job prospects, work activities, earnings, educational requirements, and more for numerous occupations and industries. The *Handbook* and *Career Guide* both will be available online December 18, 2007, at <http://www.bls.gov/oco> and <http://www.bls.gov/oco/cg>, respectively. A graphic presentation of the highlights of the projections appears in the Fall 2007 *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*. The *Quarterly* is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ooq>.

Detailed, comprehensive statistics used in preparing the projections will be published in the 2008-09 edition of the *Occupational Projections and Training Data (OPTD)*. The *OPTD* will be available online May 2008 at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/optd/home.htm>.

The *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, *Career Guide to Industries*, *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, and the *Monthly Labor Review* are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. To order, visit: <http://www.bls.gov/emp/emppub01.htm>. To order the *Monthly Labor Review*, visit: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/subscribe.htm>.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment by major industry sector, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016
(In thousands)

Industry sector	Employment			Change		Percent distribution			Average annual rate of change	
	1996	2006	2016	1996-2006	2006-2016	1996	2006	2016	1996-2006	2006-2016
Total ¹	134,690	150,620	166,220	15,930	15,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.1	1.0
Nonagriculture wage and salary ²	120,371	136,912	151,962	16,541	15,050	89.4	90.9	91.4	1.3	1.0
Goods-producing, excluding										
agriculture	23,329	22,505	21,773	-824	-732	17.3	14.9	13.1	-.4	-.3
Mining	556	619	608	62	-10	.4	.4	.4	1.1	-.2
Construction	5,536	7,689	8,470	2,153	781	4.1	5.1	5.1	3.3	1.0
Manufacturing	17,237	14,197	12,695	-3,039	-1,503	12.8	9.4	7.6	-1.9	-1.1
Service-providing.....	97,043	114,407	130,190	17,364	15,782	72.0	76.0	78.3	1.7	1.3
Utilities	640	549	518	-91	-31	.5	.4	.3	-1.5	-.6
Wholesale trade	5,522	5,898	6,326	376	429	4.1	3.9	3.8	.7	.7
Retail trade	14,143	15,319	16,006	1,177	687	10.5	10.2	9.6	.8	.4
Transportation and warehousing ..	3,936	4,466	4,962	530	496	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.1
Information	2,940	3,055	3,267	115	212	2.2	2.0	2.0	.4	.7
Financial activities	6,969	8,363	9,570	1,395	1,207	5.2	5.6	5.8	1.8	1.4
Professional and business services	13,462	17,552	21,644	4,090	4,092	10.0	11.7	13.0	2.7	2.1
Educational services	2,078	2,918	3,527	841	609	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.5	1.9
Health care and social assistance	11,605	14,920	18,954	3,315	4,034	8.6	9.9	11.4	2.5	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	10,777	13,143	15,017	2,367	1,873	8.0	8.7	9.0	2.0	1.3
Other services	5,435	6,235	7,077	800	843	4.0	4.1	4.3	1.4	1.3
Federal government	2,877	2,728	2,626	-149	-103	2.1	1.8	1.6	-.5	-.4
State and local government	16,662	19,262	20,696	2,600	1,434	12.4	12.8	12.5	1.5	.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ³	2,731	2,139	1,965	-592	-173	2.0	1.4	1.2	-2.4	-.8
Agriculture wage and salary	1,390	1,220	1,114	-170	-105	1.0	.8	.7	-1.3	-.9
Agriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	1,341	919	851	-422	-68	1.0	.6	.5	-3.7	-.8
Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	9,368	9,772	10,462	404	690	7.0	6.5	6.3	.4	.7
Secondary wage and salary jobs in agriculture and private household industries ⁴	177	178	185	2	7	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4
Secondary jobs as self-employed or unpaid family worker ⁵	2,043	1,619	1,646	-425	27	1.5	1.1	1.0	-2.3	.2

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

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 the Current Employment Statistics survey. Government wage and salary workers are excluded.

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

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

Table 2. The 10 industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth, 2006-2016¹

(In thousands)

Industry	Employment		Change	
	2006	2016	Number	Percent
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	921	1,639	718	77.9
Employment services	3,657	4,348	692	18.9
General medical and surgical hospitals, public and private	4,988	5,679	691	13.9
Elementary and secondary schools, public and private	8,346	8,983	638	7.6
Local government, excluding education and hospitals	5,594	6,206	612	10.9
Offices of physicians	2,154	2,687	534	24.8
Limited-service eating places	4,019	4,548	529	13.2
Colleges, universities, and professional schools, public and private ..	3,434	3,933	499	14.5
Computer systems design and related services	1,278	1,768	489	38.3
Home health care services	867	1,348	481	55.4

¹ Data are from the National Employment Matrix.**Table 3. The 10 industries with the largest wage and salary employment declines, 2006-2016¹**

(In thousands)

Industry	Employment		Change	
	2006	2016	Number	Percent
Gasoline stations	861	716	-146	-16.9
Printing and related support activities	636	497	-139	-21.8
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	654	516	-138	-21.1
Department stores	1,551	1,438	-113	-7.3
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	186	77	-108	-58.4
Wired telecommunications carriers	478	379	-99	-20.8
Crop production; primary job	539	441	-98	-18.2
Federal government, excluding postal service	1,958	1,869	-90	-4.6
Office supplies, stationery, and gift stores	379	300	-79	-20.9
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	199	132	-67	-33.5

¹ Data are from the National Employment Matrix.**Table 4. Employment by major occupational group, 2006 and projected 2016**

(In thousands)

Occupational group	Employment		Percent distribution		Change	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	Percent	Number
Total, all occupations	150,620	166,220	100.0	100.0	10.4	15,600
Management, business, and financial occupations ¹	15,397	16,993	10.2	10.2	10.4	1,596
Professional and related occupations ²	29,819	34,790	19.8	20.9	16.7	4,970
Service occupations ³	28,950	33,780	19.2	20.3	16.7	4,830
Sales and related occupations	15,985	17,203	10.6	10.3	7.6	1,218
Office and administrative support occupations	24,344	26,089	16.2	15.7	7.2	1,745
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,039	1,010	.7	.6	-2.8	-29
Construction and extraction occupations	8,295	9,079	5.5	5.5	9.5	785
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,883	6,433	3.9	3.9	9.3	550
Production occupations	10,675	10,147	7.1	6.1	-4.9	-528
Transportation and material moving occupations	10,233	10,695	6.8	6.4	4.5	462

¹ Major occupational groups 11-0000 through 13-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).² Major occupational groups 15-0000 through 29-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).³ Major occupational groups 31-0000 through 39-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Table 5. The 30 occupations with the largest employment growth, 2006-2016
(In thousands)

Occupation	Occupational group	Employment		Change		Most significant source of postsecondary education or training ¹
		2006	2016	Number	Percent	
Registered nurses	Professional and related occupations ²	2,505	3,092	587	23.5	Associate degree
Retail salespersons	Sales and related occupations	4,477	5,034	557	12.4	Short-term on-the-job training
Customer service representatives	Office and administrative support occupations	2,202	2,747	545	24.8	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	Service occupations ³	2,503	2,955	452	18.1	Short-term on-the-job training
Office clerks, general	Office and administrative support occupations	3,200	3,604	404	12.6	Short-term on-the-job training
Personal and home care aides	Service occupations ³	767	1,156	389	50.6	Short-term on-the-job training
Home health aides	Service occupations ³	787	1,171	384	48.7	Short-term on-the-job training
Postsecondary teachers	Professional and related occupations ²	1,672	2,054	382	22.9	Doctoral degree
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	Service occupations ³	2,387	2,732	345	14.5	Short-term on-the-job training
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	Service occupations ³	1,447	1,711	264	18.2	Postsecondary vocational award
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	Office and administrative support occupations	2,114	2,377	264	12.5	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Waiters and waitresses	Service occupations ³	2,361	2,615	255	10.8	Short-term on-the-job training
Child care workers	Service occupations ³	1,388	1,636	248	17.8	Short-term on-the-job training
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	Office and administrative support occupations	1,618	1,857	239	14.8	Work experience in a related occupation
Computer software engineers, applications	Professional and related occupations ²	507	733	226	44.6	Bachelor's degree
Accountants and auditors	Management, business, and financial occupations ⁴	1,274	1,500	226	17.7	Bachelor's degree
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	Service occupations ³	1,220	1,441	221	18.1	Short-term on-the-job training
Elementary school teachers, except special education	Professional and related occupations ²	1,540	1,749	209	13.6	Bachelor's degree
Receptionists and information clerks	Office and administrative support occupations	1,173	1,375	202	17.2	Short-term on-the-job training
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	Transportation and material moving occupations	1,860	2,053	193	10.4	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	Service occupations ³	1,470	1,656	186	12.7	Short-term on-the-job training
Security guards	Service occupations ³	1,040	1,216	175	16.9	Short-term on-the-job training
Carpenters	Construction and extraction occupations	1,462	1,612	150	10.3	Long-term on-the-job training
Management analysts	Management, business, and financial occupations ⁴	678	827	149	21.9	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Medical assistants	Service occupations ³	417	565	148	35.4	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Computer systems analysts	Professional and related occupations ²	504	650	146	29.0	Bachelor's degree
Maintenance and repair workers, general	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,391	1,531	140	10.1	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Network systems and data communications analysts	Professional and related occupations ²	262	402	140	53.4	Bachelor's degree
Food preparation workers	Service occupations ³	902	1,040	138	15.3	Short-term on-the-job training
Teacher assistants	Professional and related occupations ²	1,312	1,449	137	10.4	Short-term on-the-job training

¹ An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006-07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006) and *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2008-09 edition, Bulletin 2702 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

² Major occupational groups 15-0000 through 29-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

³ Major occupational groups 31-0000 through 39-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

⁴ Major occupational groups 11-0000 through 13-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Table 6. The 30 fastest-growing occupations, 2006-2016
(in thousands)

Occupation	Occupational group	Employment		Change		Most significant source of postsecondary education or training ¹
		2006	2016	Percent	Number	
Network systems and data communications analysts	Professional and related occupations ²	262	402	53.4	140	Bachelor's degree
Personal and home care aides	Service occupations ³	767	1,156	50.6	389	Short-term on-the-job training
Home health aides	Service occupations ³	787	1,171	48.7	384	Short-term on-the-job training
Computer software engineers, applications	Professional and related occupations ²	507	733	44.6	226	Bachelor's degree
Veterinary technologists and technicians	Professional and related occupations ²	71	100	41.0	29	Associate degree
Personal financial advisors	Management, business, and financial occupations ⁴	176	248	41.0	72	Bachelor's degree
Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	Service occupations ³	2	3	39.8	1	Postsecondary vocational award
Medical assistants	Service occupations ³	417	565	35.4	148	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Veterinarians	Professional and related occupations ²	62	84	35.0	22	First professional degree
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors	Professional and related occupations ²	83	112	34.3	29	Bachelor's degree
Skin care specialists	Service occupations ³	38	51	34.3	13	Postsecondary vocational award
Financial analysts	Management, business, and financial occupations ⁴	221	295	33.8	75	Bachelor's degree
Social and human service assistants	Professional and related occupations ²	339	453	33.6	114	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Gaming surveillance officers and gaming investigators	Service occupations ³	9	12	33.6	3	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Physical therapist assistants	Service occupations ³	60	80	32.4	20	Associate degree
Pharmacy technicians	Professional and related occupations ²	285	376	32.0	91	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Forensic science technicians	Professional and related occupations ²	13	17	30.7	4	Bachelor's degree
Dental hygienists	Professional and related occupations ²	167	217	30.1	50	Associate degree
Mental health counselors	Professional and related occupations ²	100	130	30.0	30	Master's degree
Mental health and substance abuse social workers	Professional and related occupations ²	122	159	29.9	37	Master's degree
Marriage and family therapists	Professional and related occupations ²	25	32	29.8	7	Master's degree
Dental assistants	Service occupations ³	280	362	29.2	82	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Computer systems analysts	Professional and related occupations ²	504	650	29.0	146	Bachelor's degree
Database administrators	Professional and related occupations ²	119	154	28.6	34	Bachelor's degree
Computer software engineers, systems software	Professional and related occupations ²	350	449	28.2	99	Bachelor's degree
Gaming and sports book writers and runners	Service occupations ³	18	24	28.0	5	Short-term on-the-job training
Environmental science and protection technicians, including health	Professional and related occupations ²	36	47	28.0	10	Associate degree
Manicurists and pedicurists	Service occupations ³	78	100	27.6	22	Postsecondary vocational award
Physical therapists	Professional and related occupations ²	173	220	27.1	47	Master's degree
Physician assistants	Professional and related occupations ²	66	83	27.0	18	Master's degree

¹ An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2006-07* edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006) and *Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2008-09* edition, Bulletin 2702 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

² Major occupational groups 15-0000 through 29-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

³ Major occupational groups 31-0000 through 39-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

⁴ Major occupational groups 11-0000 through 13-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Table 7. The 30 occupations with the largest number of total job openings due to growth and net replacements, 2006-2016

Occupation	Occupational group	Employment		Change Number	Net replacement needs	Total job openings due to growth and net replacements ¹	Most significant source of postsecondary education or training ²
		2006	2016				
Retail salespersons	Sales and related occupations	4,477	5,034	557	1,378	1,935	Short-term on-the-job training
Cashiers, except gaming	Sales and related occupations	3,500	3,382	-118	1,664	1,664	Short-term on-the-job training
Waiters and waitresses	Service occupations ³	2,361	2,615	255	1,282	1,537	Short-term on-the-job training
Customer service representatives	Office and administrative support occupations	2,202	2,747	545	613	1,158	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Registered nurses	Professional and related occupations ⁴	2,505	3,092	587	413	1,001	Associate degree
Office clerks, general	Office and administrative support occupations	3,200	3,604	404	587	991	Short-term on-the-job training
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	Service occupations ³	2,503	2,955	452	475	927	Short-term on-the-job training
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	Transportation and material moving occupations	2,416	2,466	50	773	823	Short-term on-the-job training
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	Service occupations ³	2,387	2,732	345	457	802	Short-term on-the-job training
Postsecondary teachers	Professional and related occupations ⁴	1,672	2,054	382	280	662	Doctoral degree
Child care workers	Service occupations ³	1,388	1,636	248	399	646	Short-term on-the-job training
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	Office and administrative support occupations	2,114	2,377	264	331	594	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Elementary school teachers, except special education	Professional and related occupations ⁴	1,540	1,749	209	336	545	Bachelor's degree
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	Transportation and material moving occupations	1,860	2,053	193	330	523	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Personal and home care aides	Service occupations ³	767	1,156	389	130	519	Short-term on-the-job training
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	Office and administrative support occupations	1,618	1,857	239	258	497	Work experience in a related occupation
Receptionists and information clerks	Office and administrative support occupations	1,173	1,375	202	287	489	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	Sales and related occupations	1,562	1,693	131	345	476	Work experience in a related occupation
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	Service occupations ³	1,470	1,656	186	277	463	Short-term on-the-job training
Home health aides	Service occupations ³	787	1,171	384	70	454	Short-term on-the-job training
Food preparation workers	Service occupations ³	902	1,040	138	313	451	Short-term on-the-job training
Accountants and auditors	Management, business, and financial occupations ⁵	1,274	1,500	226	224	450	Bachelor's degree
General and operations managers	Management, business, and financial occupations ⁵	1,720	1,746	26	415	441	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	Service occupations ³	533	587	54	370	424	Short-term on-the-job training
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	Sales and related occupations	1,676	1,747	71	352	423	Work experience in a related occupation
Stock clerks and order fillers	Office and administrative support occupations	1,705	1,574	-131	405	405	Short-term on-the-job training
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	Service occupations ³	1,447	1,711	264	130	393	Postsecondary vocational award
Security guards	Service occupations ³	1,040	1,216	175	211	387	Short-term on-the-job training
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	Service occupations ³	1,220	1,441	221	161	382	Short-term on-the-job training
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	Office and administrative support occupations	1,418	1,500	82	293	374	Work experience in a related occupation

¹ Total job openings represent the sum of employment increases and net replacements. If employment change is negative, job openings due to growth are zero and total job openings equal net replacements. For more information about the occupational replacement needs, see Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2006-07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006) and Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2008-09 edition, Bulletin 2702 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

² An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about the categories, see Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2006-07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006) and Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2008-09 edition, Bulletin 2702 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

³ Major occupational groups 31-0000 through 39-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

⁴ Major occupational groups 15-0000 through 29-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

⁵ Major occupational groups 11-0000 through 13-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Table 8. The 30 occupations with the largest employment declines, 2006-2016
(In thousands)

Occupation	Occupational group	Employment		Change		Most significant source of postsecondary education or training ¹
		2006	2016	Number	Percent	
Stock clerks and order fillers	Office and administrative support occupations	1,705	1,574	-131	-7.7	Short-term on-the-job training
Cashiers, except gaming	Sales and related occupations	3,500	3,382	-118	-3.4	Short-term on-the-job training
Packers and packagers, hand	Transportation and material moving occupations	834	730	-104	-12.4	Short-term on-the-job training
File clerks	Office and administrative support occupations	234	137	-97	-41.3	Short-term on-the-job training
Farmers and ranchers	Management, business, and financial occupations ²	1,058	969	-90	-8.5	Long-term on-the-job training
Order clerks	Office and administrative support occupations	271	205	-66	-24.3	Short-term on-the-job training
Sewing machine operators	Production occupations	233	170	-63	-27.2	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	Production occupations	213	156	-57	-26.8	Short-term on-the-job training
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production occupations	272	231	-40	-14.9	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Telemarketers	Sales and related occupations	395	356	-39	-9.9	Short-term on-the-job training
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	Production occupations	491	457	-35	-7.0	Moderate-term on-the-job training
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	Production occupations	699	665	-34	-4.8	Work experience in a related occupation
Computer operators	Office and administrative support occupations	130	98	-32	-24.7	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Photographic processing machine operators	Production occupations	49	25	-25	-49.8	Short-term on-the-job training
Driver/sales workers	Transportation and material moving occupations	445	421	-24	-5.3	Short-term on-the-job training
Machine feeders and offbearers	Transportation and material moving occupations	148	125	-22	-15.2	Short-term on-the-job training
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	Production occupations	386	365	-21	-5.4	Short-term on-the-job training
Word processors and typists	Office and administrative support occupations	179	158	-21	-11.6	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	Production occupations	113	93	-21	-18.2	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	603	583	-20	-3.4	Short-term on-the-job training
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production occupations	157	137	-20	-12.8	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Computer programmers	Professional and related occupations ³	435	417	-18	-4.1	Bachelor's degree
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	Office and administrative support occupations	152	134	-18	-11.6	Short-term on-the-job training
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	Office and administrative support occupations	198	181	-17	-8.4	Short-term on-the-job training
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production occupations	101	85	-16	-15.7	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	Production occupations	68	52	-16	-23.3	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Press technicians and workers	Production occupations	71	56	-15	-21.1	Postsecondary vocational award
Switchboard operators, including answering service	Office and administrative support occupations	177	163	-15	-8.4	Short-term on-the-job training
Data entry keyers	Office and administrative support occupations	313	299	-15	-4.7	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Bindery workers	Production occupations	65	51	-14	-21.8	Short-term on-the-job training

¹ An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about the categories, see *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2006-07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006) and *Occupational Projections and Training Data*, 2008-09 edition, Bulletin 2702 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

² Major occupational groups 11-0000 through 13-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

³ Major occupational groups 15-0000 through 29-0000 in the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Table 9. Employment and total job openings by postsecondary education and training category
(In thousands)

Most significant source of postsecondary education and training ¹	Employment				Change	
	Number		Percent distribution		2006-2016	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	Number	Percent
Total, all occupations	150,620	166,220	100.0	100.0	15,600	10.4
First professional degree	1,970	2,247	1.3	1.4	277	14.0
Doctoral degree	2,025	2,462	1.3	1.5	437	21.6
Master's degree	2,167	2,575	1.4	1.5	409	18.9
Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience	6,524	7,117	4.3	4.3	592	9.1
Bachelor's degree	18,585	21,659	12.3	13.0	3,074	16.5
Associate degree	5,812	6,899	3.9	4.2	1,087	18.7
Postsecondary vocational award	7,901	8,973	5.2	5.4	1,072	13.6
Work experience in a related occupation	14,579	15,889	9.7	9.6	1,310	9.0
Long-term on-the-job training	11,489	12,200	7.6	7.3	711	6.2
Moderate-term on-the-job training	27,230	29,248	18.1	17.6	2,018	7.4
Short-term on-the-job training	52,339	56,951	34.7	34.3	4,613	8.8

¹ An occupation is placed into 1 of 11 categories that best describes the postsecondary education or training needed by most workers to become fully qualified in that occupation. For more information about the categories, see Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2006-07 edition, Bulletin 2602 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2006) and Occupational Projections and Training Data, 2008-09 edition, Bulletin 2702 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming).

Table 10. Civilian labor force by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016
(In thousands)

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	Level			Change		Percent change		Percent distribution			Annual growth rate (percent)	
	1996	2006	2016	1996-2006	2006-2016	1996-2006	2006-2016	1996	2006	2016	1996-2006	2006-2016
Total, 16 years and older	133,943	151,428	164,232	17,485	12,804	13.1	8.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.2	0.8
Age, years:												
16 to 24	21,183	22,394	20,852	1,211	-1,542	5.7	-6.9	15.8	14.8	12.7	.6	-.7
25 to 54	96,786	103,566	106,026	6,780	2,460	7.0	2.4	72.3	68.4	64.6	.7	.2
55 and older	15,974	25,468	37,354	9,494	11,886	59.4	46.7	11.9	16.8	22.7	4.8	3.9
Sex:												
Men	72,087	81,255	87,781	9,168	6,526	12.7	8.0	53.8	53.7	53.4	1.2	.8
Women	61,857	70,173	76,450	8,316	6,277	13.4	8.9	46.2	46.3	46.6	1.3	.9
Race:												
White	113,108	123,834	130,665	10,726	6,831	9.5	5.5	84.4	81.8	79.6	.9	.5
Black	15,134	17,314	20,121	2,180	2,807	14.4	16.2	11.3	11.4	12.3	1.4	1.5
Asian	5,701	6,727	8,741	1,026	2,014	18.0	29.9	4.3	4.4	5.3	1.7	2.7
All other groups ¹	-	3,553	4,705	-	1,152	-	32.4	-	2.3	2.9	-	2.8
Ethnicity:												
Hispanic origin	12,774	20,694	26,889	7,920	6,195	62.0	29.9	9.5	13.7	16.4	4.9	2.7
Other than Hispanic origin	121,169	130,734	137,343	9,565	6,609	7.9	5.1	90.5	86.3	83.6	.8	.5
White non-Hispanic	100,915	104,629	106,133	3,714	1,504	3.7	1.4	75.3	69.1	64.6	.4	.1

¹ The "all other groups" category includes (1) those classified as being of multiple racial origin and (2) the race categories of (2a) American Indian and Alaska Native and (2b) Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Dash indicates no data collected for category.