Employment Outlook: 2014-24

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Overview

- Background information
- Population and labor force
- Economic growth
- Industry employment
- Occupational employment
- Resources for additional information



Employment Projections Background

- 10-year projections made every 2 years
- 2014-24 projections cover over 800 occupations and 300 industries
- BLS projections prepared at the national level only
 - ► BLS projections serve as an input for state and local employment projections



Projections Uses

- Career counselors and students making career choice decisions
- Jobseekers looking to find work or switch occupations
- Education and training officials making decisions on policy, funding, and program offerings based on demand for occupations
- Researchers interested in how the economy is changing

Employment Projections Products

- Occupational Outlook Handbook
- Career Outlook
- Long-term employment projections by industry and occupation
- Technical materials—
 replacement rates, education
 and training categories, and
 more







Employment Projections Process

Labor Force

Total and by age, sex, race and ethnicity



Aggregate Economy

GDP, total employment, and major demand categories



Industry Final Demand

Sales to consumers, businesses, government, and foreigners



Occupational Employment

Job openings due to growth & replacement needs



Industry Employment

Labor productivity, average weekly hours, wage & salary employment



Industry Output

Use and Make Relationships, Total Requirements Tables



Employment Outlook: 2014-24

Population and Labor Force
Growth



Population and Labor Force are Constraints on Employment

269.1 223.4 217.9 223.4 155.9 163.8



Projected 2024

2014

Population age 16 and over

Projected 2024

2004

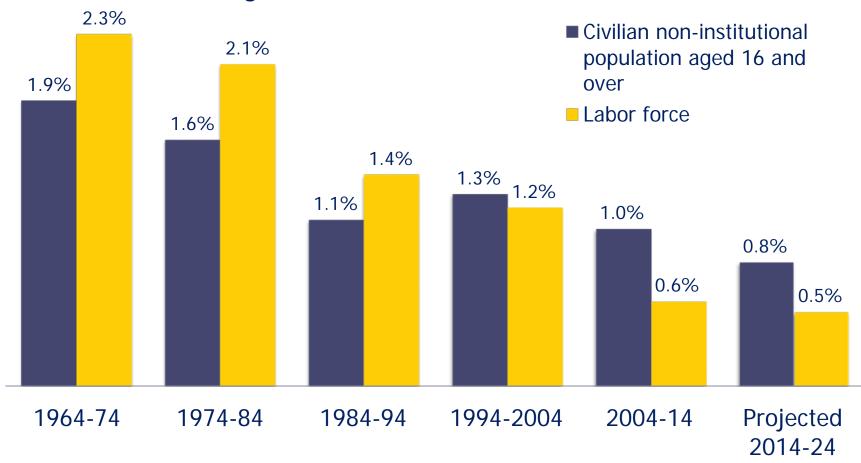
2004

2014

Labor force

Population and Labor Force Growth Slows

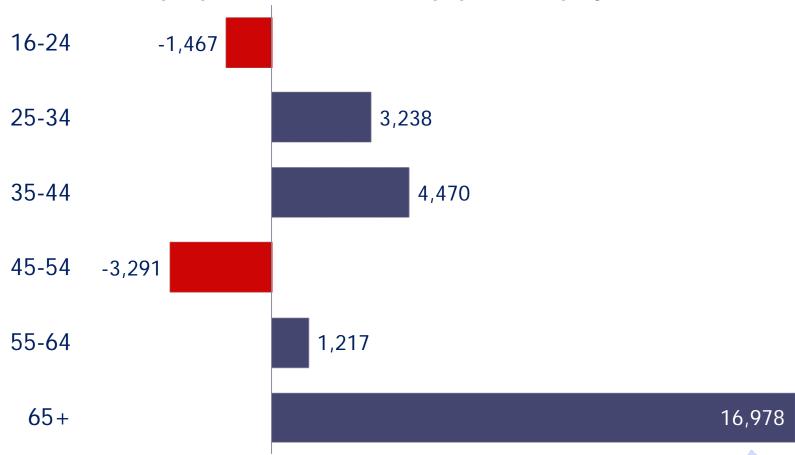
Annual rates of change





Baby Boomers Enter 65+ Age Group

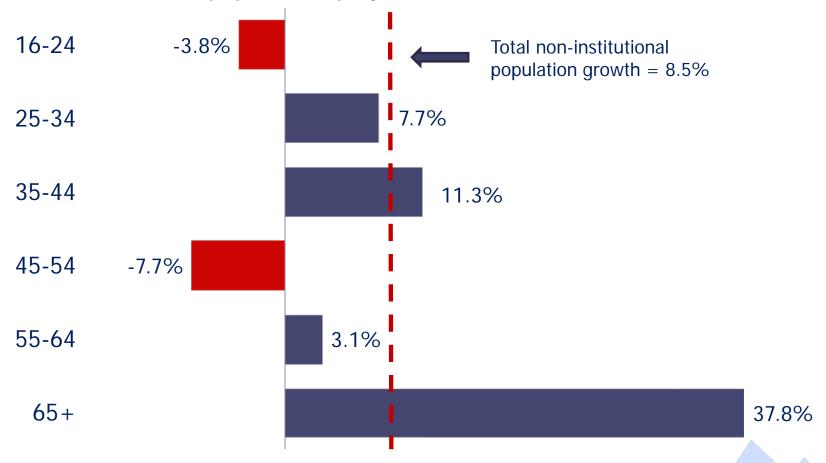
Thousands of people, non-institutional population, projected 2014-24





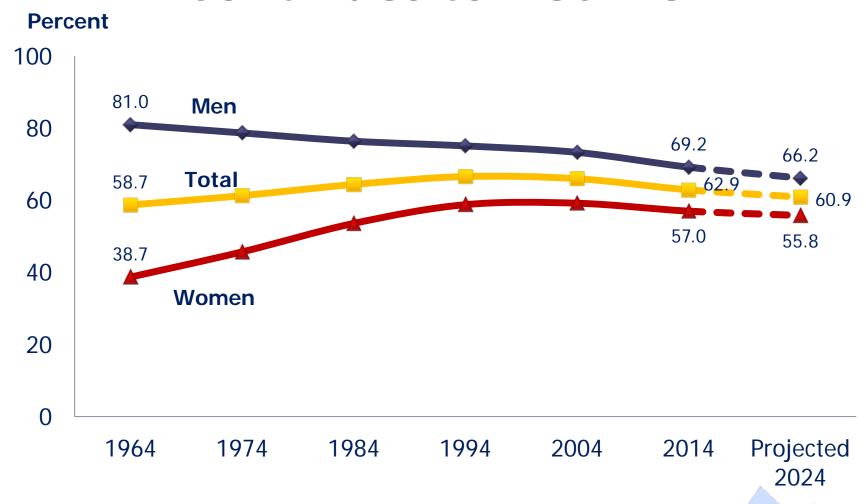
Declines in 45-54 Year Olds As Baby Boomers Exit this Group

Non-institutional population, projected 2014-24





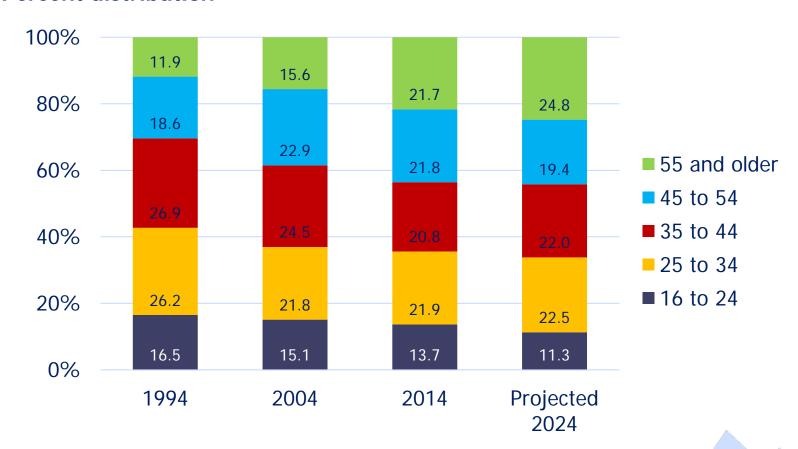
Labor Force Participation Continues to Decline





The Labor Force Is Aging

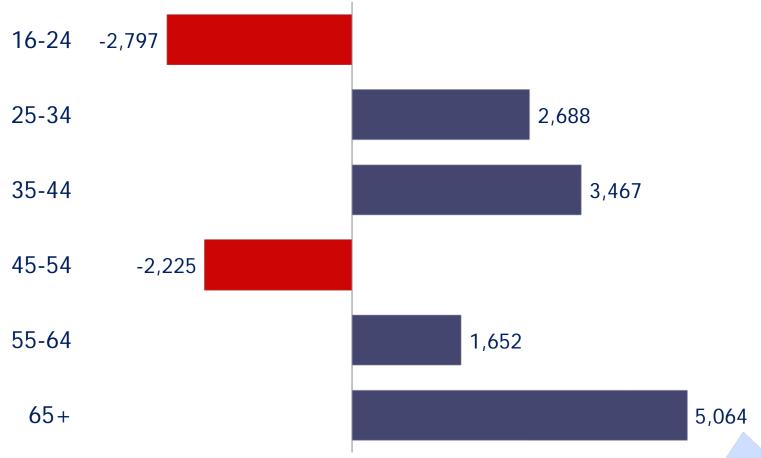
Percent distribution





Decline in Labor Force of Youth and 45-54 Year Olds

Thousands of people, projected 2014-24





Employment Outlook: 2014-24

Economic Growth



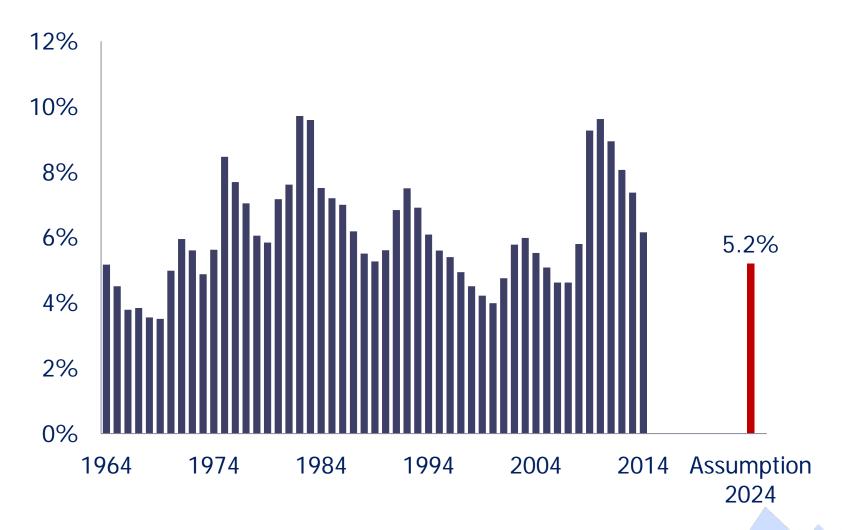
Moderate Growth for Real Gross Domestic Product

Annual rate of change





Full Employment Assumed

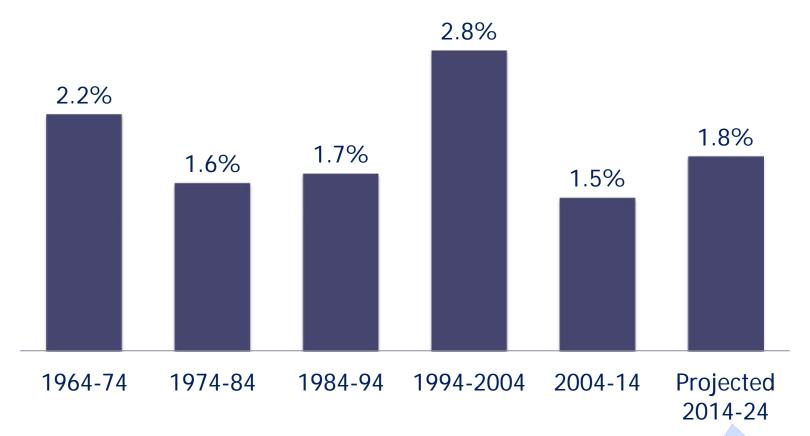




Moderate Productivity Growth



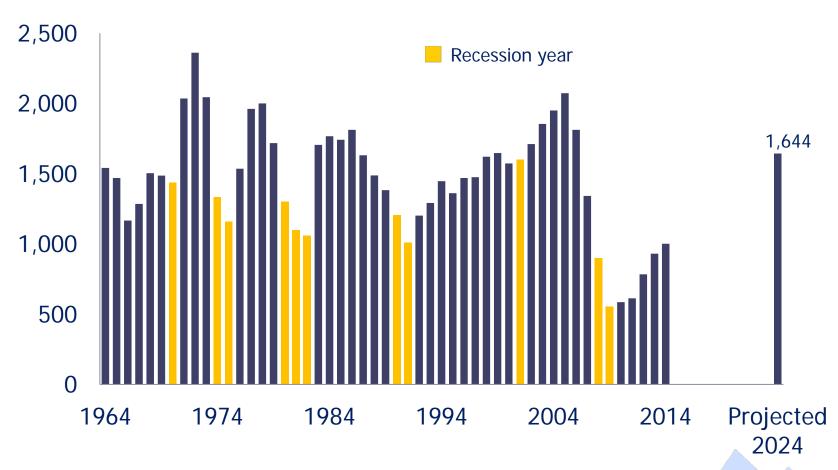
Private nonfarm business output per hour





Housing Starts Return to Historical Levels

Thousands of units





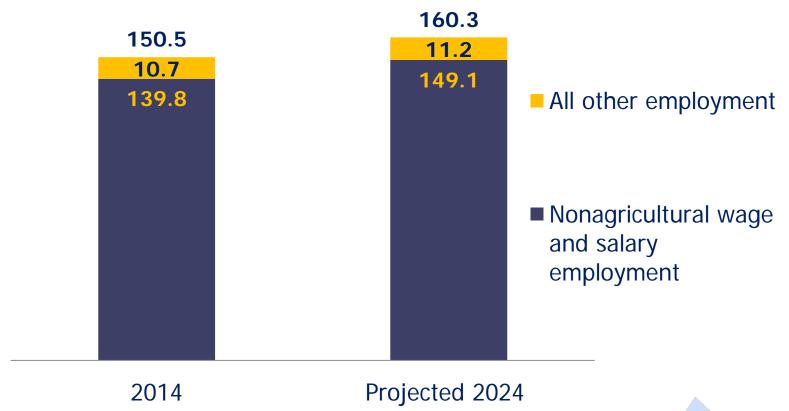
Employment Outlook: 2014-24

Industry Employment



Employment Grows by 9.8 Million Jobs

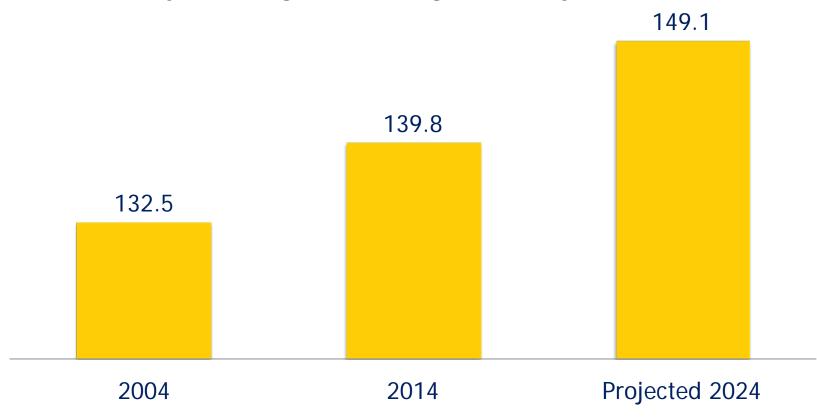
Millions of jobs





Employment Growth is Slightly More than over the Prior Decade

Millions of jobs, nonagricultural wage and salary





Manufacturing Has Largest Nominal Output



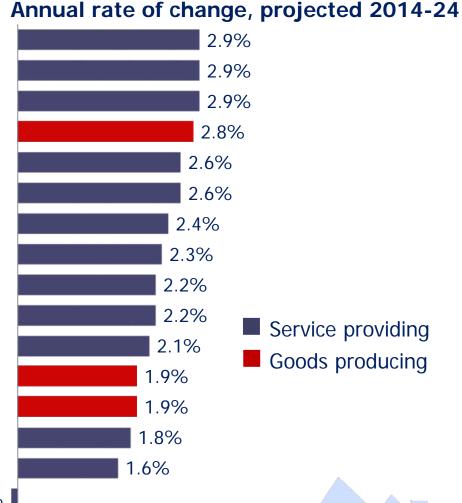
Service-Providing Industries Have Most Employment

State and local government 19,134 Professional and business services 19,096 Health care and social assistance 18,057 Retail trade 15,365 Leisure and hospitality 14,710 Manufacturing 12,188 Financial activities 7,980 Other services 6,394 Construction 6,138 Wholesale trade 5,826 Service providing Transportation and warehousing 4,640 Goods producing Educational services; private 3,417 Information 2,740 Federal government 2.729 Mining 844 **Utilities** 553

Thousands of wage and salary jobs, 2014

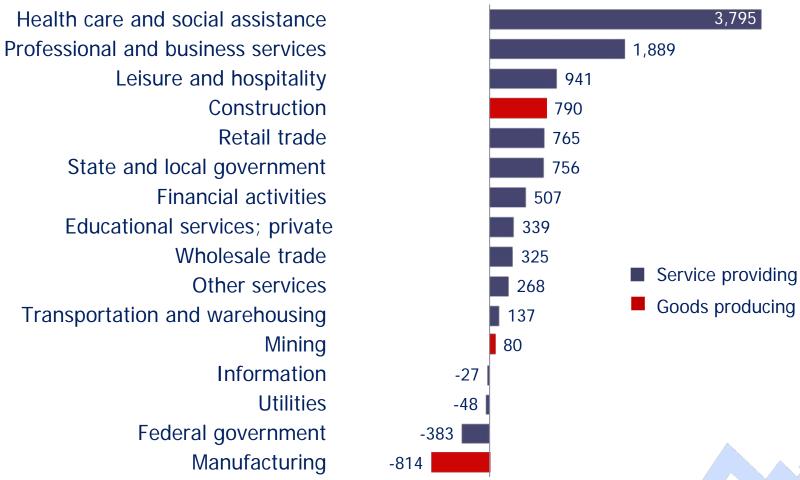
Almost All Industries Have Projected Real Output Growth

Health care and social assistance Information Retail trade Construction Financial activities Wholesale trade Professional and business services Transportation and warehousing Leisure and hospitality Other services Educational services; private Manufacturing Mining **Utilities** State and local government Federal government



Health Care and Social Assistance Provides Greatest Number of New Jobs

Thousands of wage and salary jobs, projected 2014-24



Health Care and Social Assistance is the Fastest Growing Industry

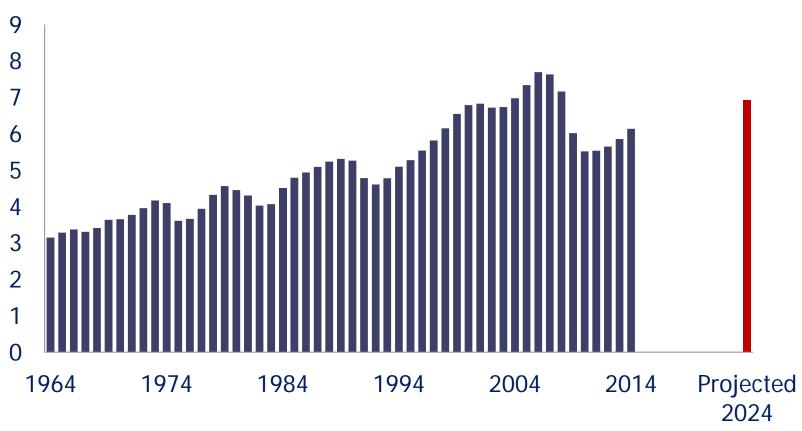
Annual rate of change for wage and salary employment, projected 2014-24



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Construction Remains Below Pre-Recession Levels

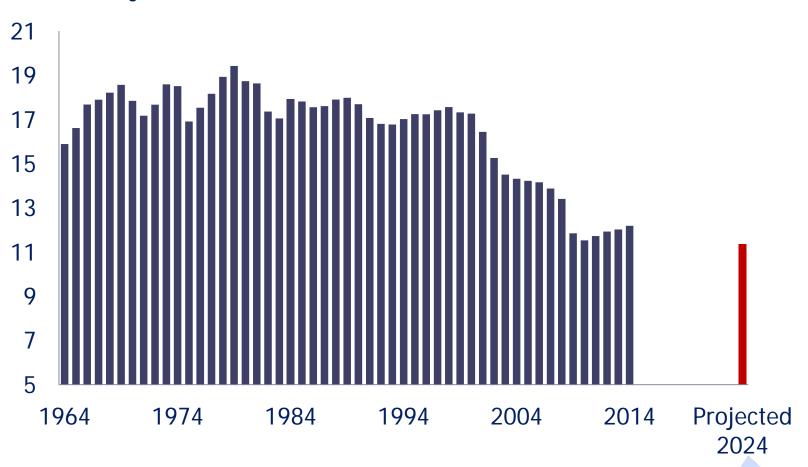
Millions of jobs





Manufacturing Continues Decline

Millions of jobs



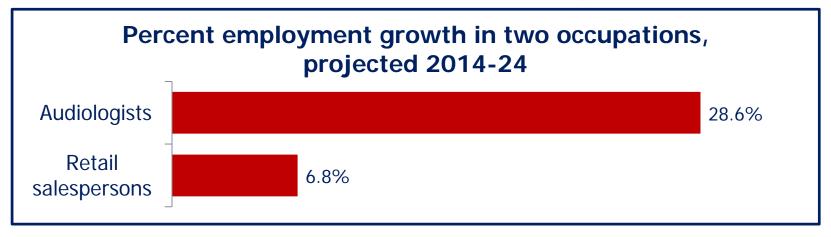


Employment Outlook: 2014-24

Occupational Employment



Percent Change vs. Numeric Change



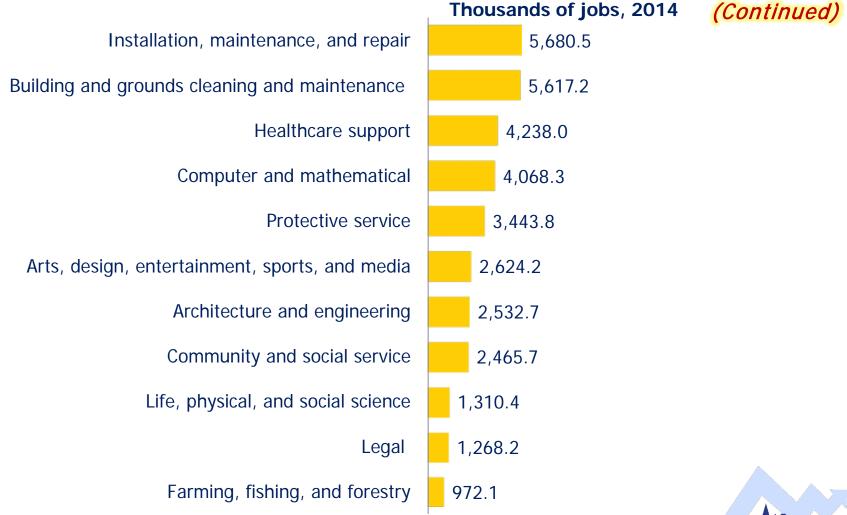




Office and Administrative Support Is the Largest Occupational Group



Farming, Fishing, and Forestry is the Smallest Occupational Group





Healthcare Occupational Groups are Projected to Grow Fastest

Percent change, projected 2014-24

Healthcare support

Healthcare practitioners and technical

Personal care and service

Computer and mathematical

Community and social service

Construction and extraction

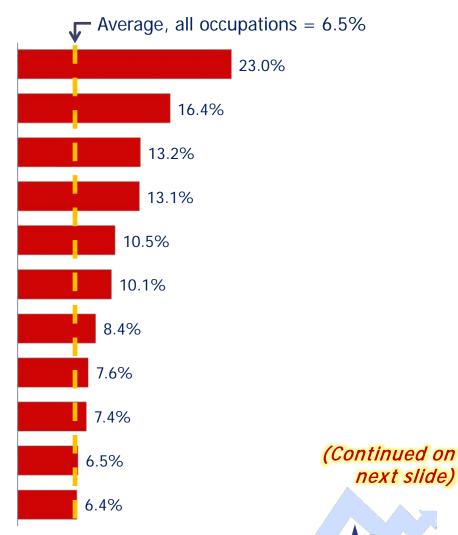
Business and financial operations

Education, training, and library

Life, physical, and social science

Food preparation and serving related

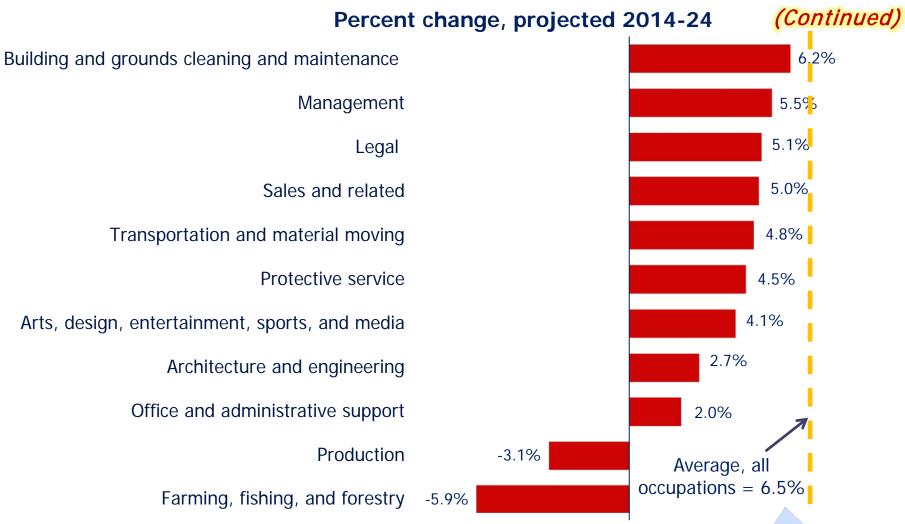
Installation, maintenance, and repair



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Production and Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupational Groups are Projected to Decline





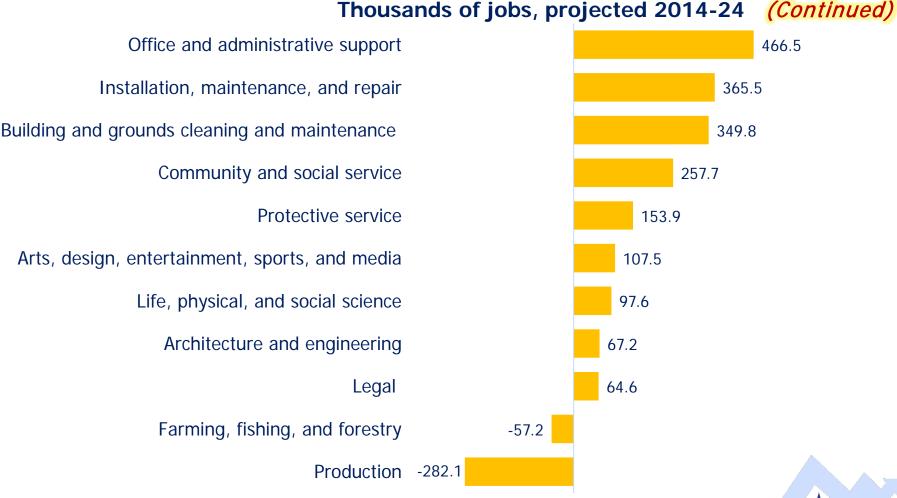
Healthcare Practitioners Add the Most Jobs

Thousands of jobs, projected 2014-24





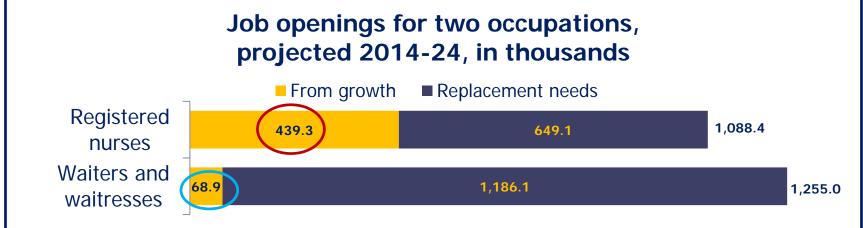
Production Occupations Have Largest Declines





Employment Growth vs. Replacement Needs







Job Openings Come From Growth and Replacement Needs

Thousands of job openings, projected 2014-24





Openings Exist Even in Declining Occupations



(Continued)

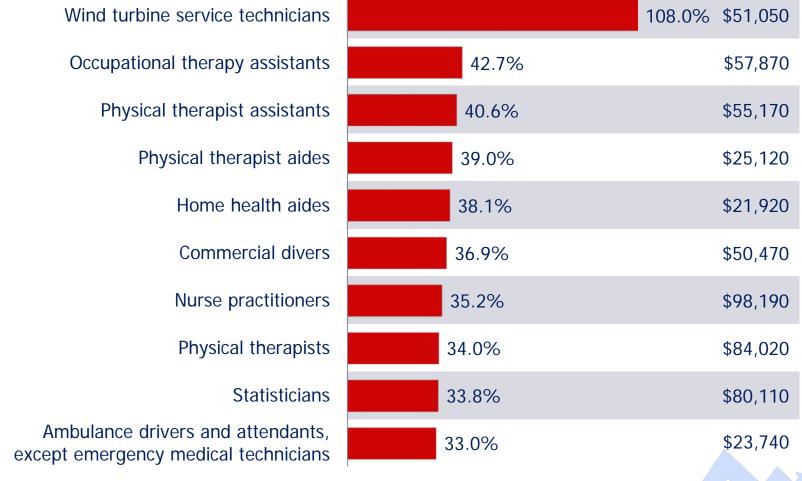


40 — U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS • bls.gov

7 of the 10 Fastest Growing Occupations are Related to Healthcare

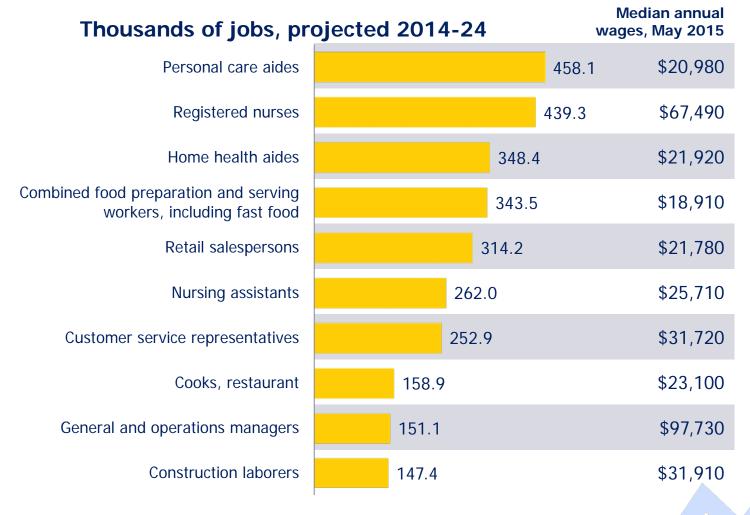
Percent change, projected 2014-24

Median annual wages, May 2015





Personal Care Aides and Registered Nurses are Projected to Add the Most New Jobs





Job Openings Result from Growth and **Replacement Needs**

Thousands of job openings, projected 2014-24 wages, May 2015 1,917.2 Retail salespersons \$21,780 Cashiers 1,523.8 \$19,310 Combined food preparation and 1,364.6 \$18,910 serving workers, including fast food 1,255.0 Waiters and waitresses \$19,250 1,088.4 Registered nurses \$67,490 Customer service representatives 888.7 \$31,720 Laborers and freight, stock, and 851.7 \$25,010 material movers, hand Office clerks, general 756.2 \$29,580 Stock clerks and order fillers 689.0 \$23,220 General and operations managers 688.8 \$97,730 Growth ■ Replacement needs



Median annual

Many Declining Occupations are being Automated

Median annual wages, May 2015

Percent change, projected 2014-24



Locomotive firers

Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles

Telephone operators

Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators
Switchboard operators, including answering service

Photographic process workers and processing machine operators

Shoe machine operators and tenders

Manufactured building and mobile home installers

Foundry mold and coremakers

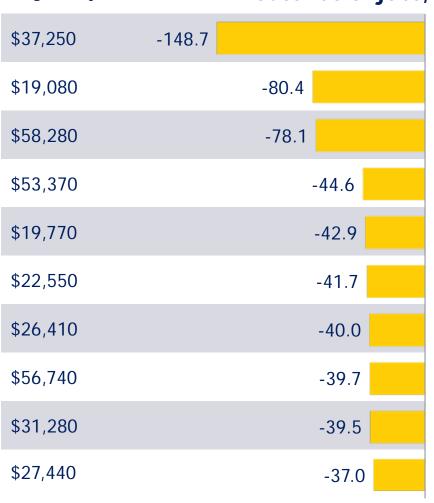
Sewing machine operators



Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks Lose the Most Jobs

Median	ann	ual
wages,	May	2015

Thousands of jobs, projected 2014-24



Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks

Cooks, fast food

Postal service mail carriers

Executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants

Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse

Sewing machine operators

Tellers

service

Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic
Switchboard operators, including answering



Education and Training Classification

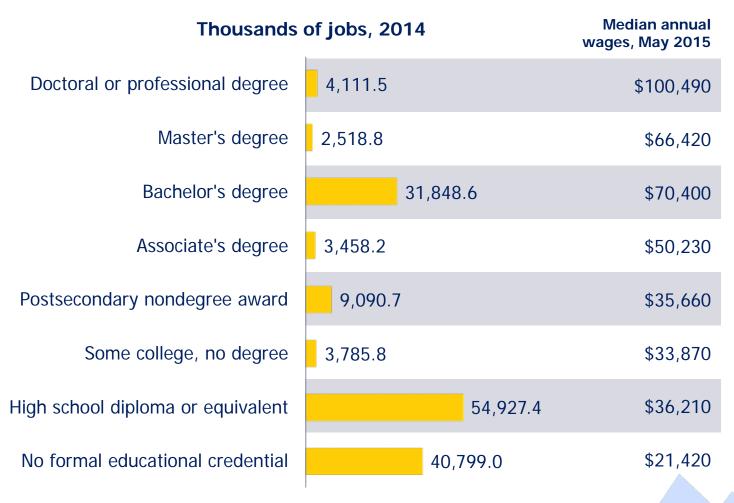
- Consists of three categories of information for each occupation:
 - Typical education needed for entry
 - ► Work experience in a related occupation
 - ► Typical on-the-job training needed to attain competency in the occupation



Education and Training Classification

- Assignments to each category based on BLS research
- Quantitative research
 - ► American Community Survey (ACS) data
 - ►O*NET data
 - ► National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data
- Qualitative research
 - Interviews with occupational experts

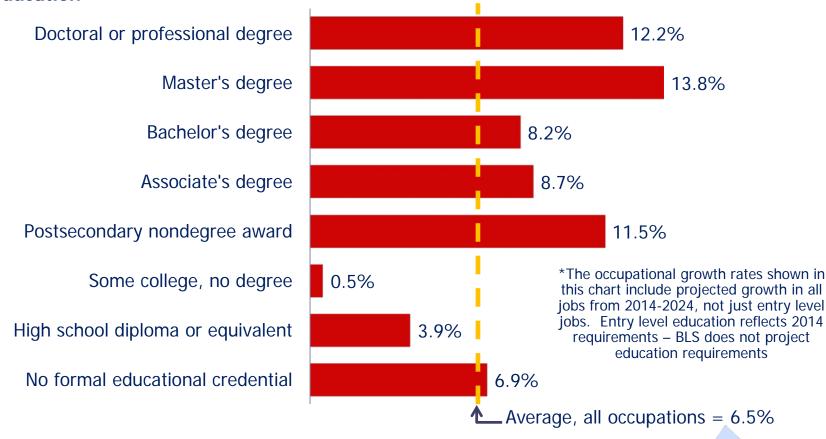
Education and Training Pay





Occupations that Need More Education for Entry are Projected to Grow Faster*

Projected 2014-24 growth rate in occupational employment by typical 2014 entry-level education



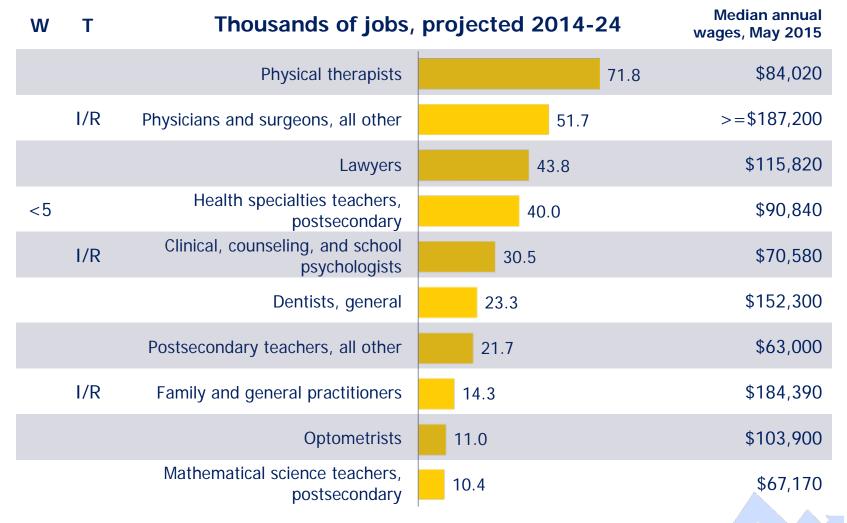


Graduate Degree Occupations with the Largest Job Growth

W	Т	Thousands of jobs,	Median annual wages, May 2015	
		Physical therapists	71.8	\$84,020
	I/R	Physicians and surgeons, all other	51.7	>=\$187,200
		Nurse practitioners	44.7	\$98,190
		Lawyers	43.8	\$115,820
<5		Health specialties teachers, postsecondary	40.0	\$90,840
		Healthcare social workers	30.9	\$52,380
	I/R	Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	30.5	\$70,580
		Occupational therapists	30.4	\$80,150
		Speech-language pathologists	28.9	\$73,410
		Physician assistants	28.7	\$98,180



Doctoral or Professional Degree Occupations with the Largest Job Growth





Master's Degree Occupations with the Largest Job Growth

W	Т	Thousands of jobs,	projected 2014-24	Median annual wages, May 2015
		Nurse practitioners		44.7 \$98,190
		Healthcare social workers	30.9	\$52,380
		Occupational therapists	30.4	\$80,150
		Speech-language pathologists	28.9	\$73,410
		Physician assistants	28.7	\$98,180
	I/R	Mental health counselors	26.4	\$41,880
		Educational, guidance, school, and vocational counselors	22.5	\$53,660
<5		Education administrators, postsecondary	15.2	\$88,580
5+		Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	14.0	\$90,410
<5		Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary	13.2	\$67,480



Bachelor's Degree Occupations with the Largest Job Growth

W	Т	Thousands of jobs, projected 2014-24		Median annual wages, May 2015
		Registered nurses		439.3 \$67,490
5+		General and operations managers	151.1	\$97,730
		Accountants and auditors	142.4	\$67,190
		Software developers, applications	135.3	\$98,260
		Computer systems analysts	118.6	\$85,800
<5		Management analysts	103.4	\$81,320
		Market research analysts and marketing specialists	92.3	\$62,150
	I/R	Elementary school teachers, except special education	78.3	\$54,890
	L	Personal financial advisors	73.9	\$89,160
	I/R	Teachers and instructors, all other	66.5	\$28,960



Associate's Degree or Postsecondary Nondegree Award Occupations with the Largest

Job Growth Median annual W Thousands of jobs, projected 2014-24 wages, May 2015 Nursing assistants 262.0 \$25,710 Medical assistants 138.9 \$30,590 Licensed practical and licensed vocational 117.3 \$43,170 nurses S Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers 98.8 \$40,260 **Dental assistants** 58.6 \$35,980 Emergency medical technicians and 58.5 \$31,980 paramedics Hairdressers, hairstylists, and 58.4 \$23,660 cosmetologists Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration 39.6 \$45,110 mechanics and installers Web developers 39.5 \$64,970 Automotive service technicians and S 39.1 \$37,850 mechanics



High School Diploma Occupations with the Largest Job Growth

W	Т	Thousands of jobs, projected 2	Median annual wages, May 2015	
	S	Customer service representatives	252.9	\$31,720
<5		First-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers	121.2	\$52,630
	M	Medical secretaries	108.2	\$33,040
	S	Receptionists and information clerks	97.8	\$27,300
	S	Office clerks, general	95.8	\$29,580
	M	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	93.4	\$55,730
<5		First-line supervisors of food preparation and serving workers	88.5	\$30,340
	Α	Electricians	85.9	\$51,880
	L	Maintenance and repair workers, general	83.5	\$36,630
	M	Sales representatives, services, all other	70.6	\$51,700



No Formal Educational Credential Occupations with the Largest Job Growth

W	Т	Thousands of jobs, projected 2014-24		Median annual wages, May 2015
	S	Personal care aides	458.1	\$20,980
	S	Home health aides	348.4	\$21,920
	S	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	343.5	\$18,910
	S	Retail salespersons	314.2	\$21,780
<5	M	Cooks, restaurant	158.9	\$23,100
	S	Construction laborers	147.4	\$31,910
	S	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	136.3	\$23,440
	S	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	125.1	\$25,010
	S	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	111.7	\$20,740
	S	Stock clerks and order fillers	92.9	\$23,220



Employment Outlook: 2014-24

Resources for Additional Information



Occupational Outlook Handbook

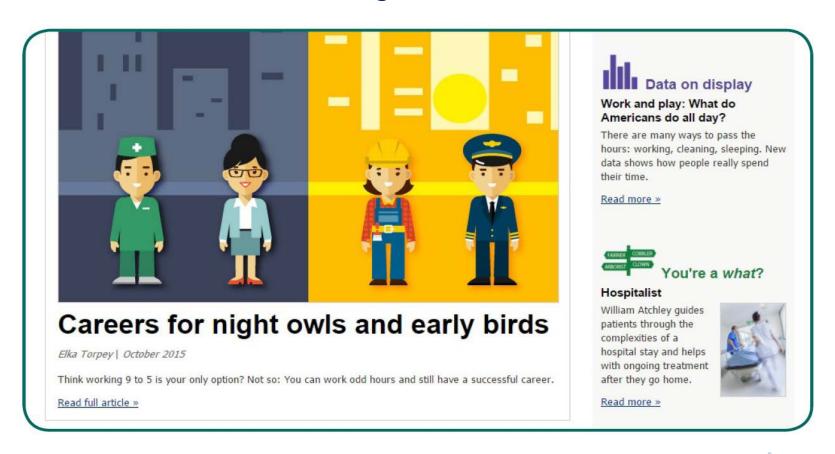
www.bls.gov/ooh





Career Outlook

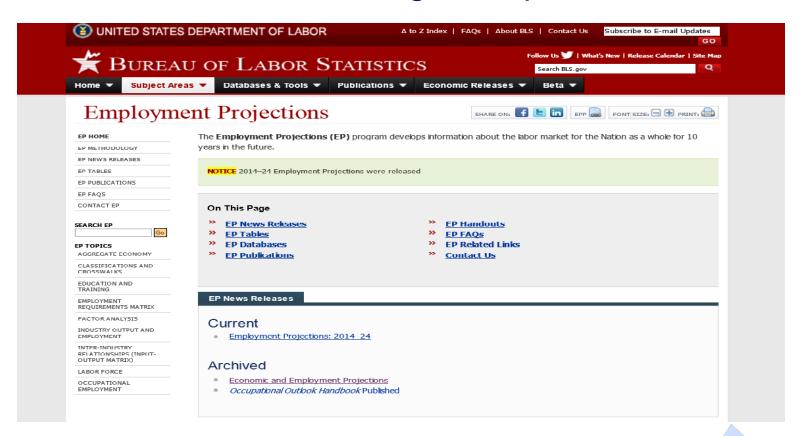
www.bls.gov/careeroutlook





Employment Projections Program

www.bls.gov/emp





Projections articles in Monthly Labor Review

- Overview of projections to 2024
- The U.S. economy to 2024
- Labor force projections to 2024: the labor force is growing, but slowly
- Industry employment and output projections to 2024
- Occupational employment projections to 2024
- Links to articles at http://www.bls.gov/emp/publications.htm



Useful Employment Projections Sites

- Technical documentation of Employment Projections program methods and data
 - http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_projections_methods.htm
- Other Employment Projections program publications, including past Monthly Labor Review articles
 - http://www.bls.gov/emp/publications.htm
- Frequently asked questions
 - http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_faq_001.htm



State and Local Area Projections

- BLS prepares projections only for the nation as a whole
- Projections of industry and occupational employment are prepared by each state, using input from the BLS national projections
- State projections data, and links to each state's projections site, are available
 - http://www.projectionscentral.com/



Projections Evaluation

- Last performed for 1996-2006, 1998-2008, and 2000-2010 projections
- Classification changes limited evaluation of employment by industry and precluded evaluation of employment by occupation
- BLS projections outperformed naïve models in most cases
- Where comparable projections were available, the mean absolute error within the BLS projections was nearly equivalent to other agency projections
- The service sector, constituting more than 80 percent of the U.S. labor market, was generally well captured in the projections

Contact Information

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