



A guide to the table

The table that follows is divided into sections that correspond to the 10 groups in the Standard Occupational Classification System. Use the index beginning on page 46 to find a specific occupation.

Employment data

The table provides a snapshot of how employment is expected to change in more than 270 occupations. For each occupation, it shows estimated employment in 2004, the projected numeric change in employment (how many jobs are expected to be gained or lost) over the 2004–14 decade, and the projected percent change in employment (the rate of job growth or loss). Then, a key phrase describes the rate of job growth (see box) and is followed by a summary of job prospects and factors affecting employment.

The employment data in the table come from the BLS Industry-Occupation Matrix, except where noted. This symbol (★) marks the occupations that are projected to grow much faster than average or to gain at least 200,000 new jobs.

Occupational groups

Occupations are grouped according to the similarity of the tasks that workers perform. The table lists employment and outlook summaries for occupations in the following 10 groups:

Management, business, and financial operations. Workers in these occupations establish plans and policies, manage money, and direct business activities.

Professional and related. Workers in this group perform a variety of skilled functions, such as diagnosing and treating illness, teaching, or designing.

Service. This group includes workers who assist the public in a number of ways, from providing grounds maintenance to providing community safety.

Sales and related. Workers in this group sell goods and services.

Office and administrative support. In these occupations, workers prepare and organize documents, provide information to the public, gather and deliver goods, and operate office software and equipment.

Farming, fishing, and forestry. Workers in this group tend and harvest renewable resources and manage forests and public parks.

Construction trades and related. Workers in these occupations build and repair homes, businesses, roads, and other structures.

Installation, maintenance, and repair. These workers install and repair all types of goods and equipment.

Production. Workers in this group assemble goods or distribute energy, usually by operating machines and other equipment.

Transportation and material moving. Workers in these occupations move people and materials.

The table also includes a general statement about opportunities in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Key phrases in the “Brief”

For descriptions about changing employment between 2004 and 2014:

<i>If the description reads...</i>	<i>Employment is projected to...</i>
Much faster than average	Increase 27 percent or more
Faster than average	Increase 18 to 26 percent
Average	Increase 9 to 17 percent
More slowly than average	Increase 0 to 8 percent
Declining employment	Decrease by any amount

For descriptions about opportunities:

If an occupation is projected to have “very good” or “excellent” opportunities, then many openings are expected relative to the number of jobseekers. The reference does not address the quality of job openings or of the occupation’s earnings.

Management, business, and financial operations



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	

Management, business, and financial operations

Management

Administrative services managers	268,400	45,300	17	Average growth. The need for these workers is expected to increase as businesses strive to operate facilities more efficiently. Applicants are expected to face keen competition because of the large supply of experienced workers seeking managerial jobs.
Advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales managers	646,300	130,900	20	Faster than average growth. Intense domestic and global competition for consumers is expected to spur employment growth. Keen competition is expected for these highly coveted jobs.
Computer and information systems managers	280,300	72,600	26	Faster than average growth. More sophisticated technology, greater use of computer networks, and growing importance of cybersecurity should increase employment of computer specialists and their managers. Opportunities are expected to be best for workers who have advanced technical knowledge, strong communication and administrative skills, and a master's degree in business administration or management information systems.
Construction managers	430,600	44,600	10	Average growth. Increased technology and expanding regulations have made construction projects more complex and have spurred demand for these workers. Excellent opportunities are expected, and prospects should be best for those who have construction experience and a bachelor's or graduate degree in construction science, construction management, or civil engineering.
Education administrators	441,700	73,200	17	Average growth. Rising enrollments, particularly at the preschool and postsecondary levels, are expected to increase demand for administrators. The large number of retirements in the coming years should result in excellent job opportunities.
Engineering and natural sciences managers	232,500	30,500	13	Average growth. Job growth should be closely related to the increased employment of the engineers and scientists that these workers supervise. Opportunities are expected to be best for workers who have advanced technical knowledge and strong communication and business skills.

Management, business, and financial operations

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Farmers, ranchers, and agricultural managers	1,284,700	-145,800	-11	Declining employment. Increased worker productivity and the continued consolidation of small farms are expected to reduce employment of self-employed farmers and ranchers but create modest employment growth for salaried agricultural managers. Organic and niche markets are expected to provide good opportunities for farmers.
Financial managers	528,100	78,200	15	Average growth. Employment is expected to grow as regulatory reforms and an expanding economy increase the need for these workers' expertise. But keen job competition is expected; candidates who have a master's degree in accounting or finance are expected to have the most favorable prospects.
Food service managers	371,400	42,700	12	Average growth. As the population grows, the number of full- and limited-service eating places is expected to increase, creating more jobs for these workers. Applicants who have a bachelor's or master's degree in restaurant, hospitality, or institutional food service management should have the best prospects.
Funeral directors	29,600	2,000	7	Slower than average growth. Increases in population are expected to create some growth in demand for these workers. Employment opportunities are expected to be good, particularly for workers who also embalm, but mortuary science graduates may have to relocate for jobs.
Human resources, training, and labor relations managers and specialists	819,600	192,400	23	Faster than average growth. New employment regulations, ongoing efforts to recruit and retain employees, and the growing importance of employee training should increase demand for these workers. But an abundant supply of qualified applicants is expected to create keen job competition.
Industrial production managers	160,300	1,300	1	Slower than average growth. Slow growth reflects overall employment levels in manufacturing. Job prospects should be best for those with a bachelor's degree.
Lodging managers	58,200	9,600	17	Average growth. Renewed tourism and business travel is expected to drive job growth. Opportunities are expected to be best for people who have a college degree in hotel or hospitality management.
Medical and health services managers	248,200	56,500	23	Faster than average growth. More managers will be needed as the health services industry continues to expand. Managers will be in demand to increase quality, control costs, and oversee computerization of patient records. Job opportunities are expected to be best in health practitioners' offices, general medical and surgical hospitals, and the home healthcare services industry.

Management, business, and financial operations



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Property, real estate, and community association managers	361,200	55,300	15	Average growth. As the population ages, more dwellings and offices are expected to provide services to residents and to require professional management. Opportunities should be best for workers who have professional certifications and a bachelor's degree in business administration, real estate, or a related field.
Purchasing managers, buyers, and purchasing agents	520,200	41,500	8	Slower than average growth. Employment will be constrained by use of computer software that eliminates paperwork and allows purchases to be made electronically.
Top executives	2,251,300	373,900 ★	17	Average growth. These workers are essential to the success of many organizations, so their jobs increase with population and business activity. Keen competition is expected because the prestige and high pay attract many applicants. Opportunities will be best for those who have strong leadership skills and can improve an organization's efficiency.

Business and financial operations

Accountants and auditors	1,176,200	263,900 ★	22	Faster than average growth. Employment growth is expected because of changing financial regulations, rising scrutiny of business finances, and an increase in the number of businesses. Job prospects are expected to be favorable overall and best for those who have a master's degree, professional certification, and knowledge of accounting software.
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	101,700	23,200	23	Faster than average growth. The amount of real estate and the level of real estate activity are expected to increase, spurring employment for these workers, even as technology increases productivity. Opportunities for appraisers are best in upbeat real estate markets and in urban or coastal areas. Assessors are hired nationwide to calculate taxes.
Budget analysts	57,600	7,800	13	Average growth. Employment growth will be driven by the continued demand for expert financial analysis in both the public and private sectors. Keen competition for jobs is expected; candidates who have a master's degree should have the best opportunities.
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	263,300	39,900	15	Average growth. Because these jobs are not easily automated, employment should grow as the number of insurance claims increases. Keen competition is expected for investigator jobs, with college graduates having the best prospects.

Management, business, and financial operations

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Cost estimators	197,900	36,100	18	Faster than average growth. Growth of the construction industry is expected to drive demand for these workers. Job prospects should be best for those who have work experience in construction or manufacturing and a bachelor's degree in a related field.
Financial analysts and personal financial advisors	354,900	75,100	21	Faster than average growth. Rising levels of business and individual investment are expected to spur job growth. Baby boomers saving for retirement and a population that is generally better educated and wealthier are expected to require more financial advice. But keen competition is expected for financial analyst jobs.
Insurance underwriters	101,100	8,000	8	Slower than average growth. Underwriting software is expected to continue increasing worker productivity and slowing job growth. Because human skills are still needed, however, employment is expected to increase somewhat as insurance needs rise. Opportunities should be best for those who have a background in finance and strong computer and communication skills.
Loan officers	291,200	24,000	8	Slower than average growth. Population increases and economic expansion are expected to spur the demand for loans, but the increased automation of lending processes and the growing use of the Internet should limit job growth.
Management analysts	605,000	121,700	20	Faster than average growth. Demand for these workers is expected to grow as organizations rely on outside expertise to cope with international business, increased competition, and changing technology. Keen job competition is expected; opportunities are expected to be best for those who have a graduate degree, specific industry expertise, and skill in salesmanship and public relations.
Meeting and convention planners	43,000	9,500	22	Faster than average growth. Growth of business and the increasing globalization of the economy are expected to increase demand for these workers.
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	76,100	3,900	5	Slower than average growth. Increased Federal tax enforcement efforts and information sharing between Federal and State offices to pinpoint tax offenders are expected to create jobs for these workers. But automated processing of tax returns and outsourcing of tax collection to private sector firms are expected to offset these gains. Keen competition is expected.

Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Professional and related				
Computer and mathematical				
Actuaries	17,500	4,100	23	Faster than average growth. More workers will be needed to analyze an increasing array of risks related to health, terrorism, and environmental hazards. Employment in the insurance industry—the largest employer of actuaries—should be stable. Opportunities are expected to be best in consulting, information services, and accounting services.
Computer programmers	455,300	9,000	2	Slower than average growth. Job growth is expected to be slower than in the previous decade, as software and outsourcing eliminate many routine programming tasks. Prospects should be best for workers who have a bachelor's degree and knowledge of many programming languages; those without formal education may face keen competition.
Computer scientists and database administrators	507,200	200,100 ★	40 ★	Much faster than average growth. Increasing emphasis on information security and the protection of electronic infrastructure is expected to create jobs for these workers. Employment prospects should be favorable, especially for jobseekers who have a bachelor's degree in computer science or computer engineering.
Computer software engineers	800,100	368,600 ★	46 ★	Much faster than average growth. Strong demand for software engineers is projected as organizations continue to adopt and integrate new technologies and make their computer systems more efficient. Job growth will be slower than in the previous decade as the software industry matures and some routine tasks are outsourced abroad. Very good opportunities are expected for those who have work experience and a bachelor's degree in computer engineering or computer science.
Computer support specialists and systems administrators	796,800	226,100 ★	28 ★	Much faster than average growth. As computers and software become more complex and new tools are introduced, more support specialists will be needed to help users. Job growth is not expected to be as explosive as in the previous decade, partly because some of these jobs are being outsourced abroad. Strong demand for systems administrators is also expected as electronic commerce continues to develop and as cybersecurity becomes a priority. Job prospects are expected to be best for people who have an associate or bachelor's degree and who keep current with the latest skills and technologies.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Computer systems analysts	486,500	153,000	31 ★	Much faster than average growth. Growth will be spurred by rapid increases in the demand for computer systems design and related services. Employment prospects are expected to be favorable, especially for candidates who have a bachelor's degree in computer science or a master's degree in business administration with a concentration in information systems.
Mathematicians	2,500	(²)	-1	Declining employment. The number of jobs with the title of mathematician is expected to decline, despite continued demand for workers with mathematical skills, as mathematical work becomes more integrated with other fields. Competition for mathematician jobs should be keen; people who have a master's degree or Ph.D. and a strong background in a related discipline have the best prospects.
Operations research analysts	57,500	4,800	8	Slower than average growth. Use of this job title is slowing as many people who do this type of work are instead hired as operations analysts, management analysts, systems analysts, or policy analysts. But opportunities should be good as organizations strive to improve productivity, competitiveness, and use of data, computers, and software.
Statisticians	18,900	900	5	Slower than average growth. Many jobs that require a degree in statistics will not carry the title of statistician. But opportunities should remain favorable for people who have a degree in statistics.

Architecture, surveying, and cartography

Architects, except landscape and naval	128,800	22,300	17	Average growth. Growth in construction, especially of nonresidential structures such as schools, healthcare facilities, and shopping centers, is expected to spur employment. Competition will be keen for jobs at the most prestigious architectural firms.
Landscape architects	24,800	4,800	19	Faster than average growth. Demand will be buttressed by new construction, public demand for landscaping, and new legislation which provides funding for transportation projects that require landscape architects. Also, work in environmental remediation, including water concerns in Western States, should add to this occupation's bright outlook.

Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Surveyors, cartographers, photogrammetrists, and surveying technicians	131,500	16,700	13	Average growth. Increased levels of construction and mapping are expected to spur growth. Opportunities will be best for those who have a bachelor's degree and skills in Geographic Information System software.

Drafting and engineering

Drafters	254,000	13,400	5	Slower than average growth. The increasing power and ease of Computer Assisted Design and Drafting (CADD) systems are expected to dampen employment growth, particularly for less skilled positions. The need to draft new product designs will create some new jobs, however.
Engineers	1,448,900	194,600	13	Average growth. Demand for improved product designs is expected to create new jobs for engineers. Employment will vary by specialty, with civil, electrical and electronics, industrial, and mechanical engineers accounting for the most job growth. Biomedical and environmental engineers are expected to have the fastest rates of job growth.
Engineering technicians	532,000	62,900	12	Average growth. The demand for new products and improved designs is expected to drive demand for engineering technicians. Environmental engineering technicians should experience the fastest growth.

Life science

Agricultural and food scientists	30,100	3,800	13	Average growth. Biotechnological research and development is continuing to drive employment growth, as scientists search for ways to make food crops healthier, more plentiful, and less taxing on the environment. Retirements among college faculty will create additional openings. Job-seekers who have a Ph.D. will have the most opportunities.
Biological scientists	77,100	13,100	17	Average growth. Biotechnological research is continuing to drive employment growth. Jobseekers are expected to face keen competition for basic research positions, which usually require a Ph.D. The best prospects for those with a bachelor's or master's degree will be in nonresearch jobs.
Conservation scientists and foresters	31,800	2,100	6	Slower than average growth. Although most job growth is expected to come from environmental protection and water-related activities, new emphasis on fire prevention and on private-sector management of recreational programs should create additional jobs. Retirements of Federal workers will create many openings for foresters in the next few years.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Medical scientists	77,300	25,900	34	Much faster than average growth. Research is expected to expand in the areas of bioterrorism and the spread of infectious diseases from overcrowding and international travel. Most medical scientists need a Ph.D. degree in a biological science. Opportunities in epidemiology should be competitive as the number of available positions remains small.



Physical science

Atmospheric scientists	7,400	1,200	17	Average growth. The best prospects are expected to be in private consulting firms as weather analysis becomes more advanced and useful to businesses. The largest employer of atmospheric scientists, the National Weather Service, will provide limited growth because hiring for its upgraded stations has been completed.
Chemists and materials scientists	89,700	6,600	7	Slower than average growth. Increased demand for medical products will lead to job growth concentrated in pharmaceutical and medicine-manufacturing companies and in professional, scientific, and technical services firms.
Environmental scientists and hydrologists	81,400	15,100	19	Faster than average growth. The strongest job growth is expected to be in private-sector consulting firms. Driving this growth are complex environmental regulations, particularly those regarding ground-water decontamination, clean air, and flood control. Hydrologists will have much faster job growth as the population increases and moves to environmentally sensitive locations, such as coastal regions.
Geoscientists	27,600	2,300	8	Slower than average growth. Job growth is expected to be concentrated in private consulting firms because of water-related issues and the continuing need for energy, environmental protection, and responsible land management. Few opportunities are expected in Federal and State governments, mostly because of budgetary constraints.
Physicists and astronomers	15,700	1,100	7	Slower than average growth. Limited research funds and increased undergraduate enrollment in physics are expected to increase competition for basic research jobs, most of which require a Ph.D. Opportunities may be greater in applied research and development. Bachelor's degree holders may qualify for positions related to engineering, mathematics, computer science, or environmental science.

Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Social science and related				
Economists	12,700	700	6	Slower than average growth. Demand for economic analysis is expected to rise because of the growing complexity of the global economy, effects of competition on businesses, and increased reliance on quantitative methods for analyzing and forecasting business, sales, and other trends. But job growth will be limited as firms employ economics experts in other occupations, such as financial analyst, market analyst, and public policy consultant, with job titles that reflect specific duties. The best opportunities are expected for workers who can perform specialized tasks related to economics.
Market and survey researchers	212,200	42,900	20	Faster than average growth. A growing demand for market and opinion research reflects an increasingly competitive economy that requires businesses to allocate advertising funds more effectively. Job opportunities should be best for those who have strong quantitative skills and a graduate degree in marketing or a related field.
Psychologists	179,000	33,400	19	Faster than average growth. Increased demand for psychological services is expected in schools, hospitals, social service agencies, mental health centers, substance abuse treatment clinics, and consulting firms. Job opportunities should be best for those who have a Ph.D. in an applied specialty, such as counseling, health, or school psychology.
Urban and regional planners	32,200	4,900	15	Average growth. Employment growth will be driven by the need to regulate commercial development, transportation, housing, and land use for an expanding population. Jobseekers who have a master's degree are expected to have an advantage.
Social scientists, other	18,000	1,600	9	Slower than average growth. Social scientists are expected to find some job opportunities in governments and in the private sector in product development, marketing, policy research, and application of Geographic Information System software. Job competition will remain keen.
Science technicians				
	324,200	46,000	14	Average growth. Continued growth of scientific and medical research, especially biotechnology, should stimulate demand for technicians. Projected job growth varies among specialties; for example, forensic science technicians are expected to grow much faster than average, with chemical technicians and forest and conservation technicians expected to grow more slowly than average.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	

Community and social service

Counselors	600,700	128,000	21	Faster than average growth. Increasing demand for vocational, rehabilitation, mental health, and substance abuse counseling services is expected to create jobs in these fields. Opportunities should be excellent for candidates who have a master's degree, as fast job growth and increased retirements should create numerous openings.
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists	93,200	11,900	13	Average growth. A shift from incarceration toward alternative forms of punishment is expected to contribute to job growth. Employment depends primarily on government funding and is therefore affected by changing political trends.
Social and human service assistants	351,700	104,400	30 ★	Much faster than average growth. Growth will result from the increasing demand for services for substance abusers, the elderly, and the mentally and physically disabled. Opportunities should be excellent, particularly for jobseekers who have appropriate postsecondary education.
Social workers	562,400	123,900	22	Faster than average growth. The rapidly increasing elderly population is expected to spur demand for social services. Competition for jobs is strongest in cities, but opportunities should be good in rural areas. Although a bachelor's degree is the minimum qualification, a master's degree in social work or a related field is standard for many positions.

Legal

Court reporters	18,400	2,700	15	Average growth. Job growth is expected from the continuing need for accurate legal transcriptions, television captions, and other real-time translating services for the deaf and hard-of-hearing community. Court reporters who have certification are expected to have the best opportunities.
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	47,400	4,200	9	Average growth. Public concerns about crime and safety, along with public willingness to settle disputes in court, should spur demand for judges. But growth is expected to be offset by budget constraints at all levels of government. Most job openings will arise from the need to replace retiring judges. Opportunities should be good for arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators as the popularity of cost-effective alternatives to litigation grows.

Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Lawyers	735,300	110,100	15	Average growth. Demand for legal services is expected to increase from population growth and from growing demand in healthcare, intellectual property, and other areas of law. In addition, the wider availability and affordability of legal clinics should increase the use of legal services. Job competition will be keen, so work experience and willingness to relocate will become more important. Jobseekers who have advanced law degrees and experience in a specialty are at an advantage.
Paralegals and legal assistants	224,000	66,600	30 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment is expected to continue to increase as employers try to reduce costs by hiring paralegals to perform tasks formerly done by lawyers. Keen competition for jobs is expected as many people seek to enter this profession. The best opportunities are expected for experienced, formally trained paralegals.

Education, training, library, and museum

Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	26,800	3,900	15	Average growth. Employment is expected to grow as more organizations establish archives and organize records and as public interest in science, art, history, and technology increases. But museums and other cultural institutions are subject to budget-related funding cuts. Keen competition is expected.
Instructional coordinators	117,200	32,300	28 ★	Much faster than average growth. The emphasis on improving education will require more coordinators to devise curricula and train teachers on new methods of instruction. Opportunities will be best for those who have experience in the core subject areas of reading, mathematics, and science.
Librarians	159,300	7,900	5	Slower than average growth. Job growth is expected to be slowed by government budget pressures and the increasing use of computerized information storage and retrieval systems that simplify some tasks. But opportunities are expected to be excellent because of the need to replace retirees.
Library technicians	122,100	16,400	13	Average growth. Continued automation of library systems will allow library technicians to perform more tasks and to replace some higher paid librarians. Opportunities should be particularly good in hospital, corporate, and other special libraries.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Teacher assistants	1,295,700	182,600	14	Average growth. A heightened emphasis on teacher quality and preparation is expected to limit job growth, but increasing numbers of special education students and of students for whom English is not a first language will require the hiring of more teacher assistants. Opportunities will be best for those who have experience in these areas.
Teachers—adult literacy and remedial education	98,100	15,300	16	Average growth. Teachers will be needed to meet the demands of immigrants and other residents who seek to learn or improve their English. Also, as the economy continues to evolve, more workers will need basic reading and mathematical skills to progress. Opportunities should be good, although most jobs are expected to be part-time or volunteer.
Teachers—postsecondary	1,628,200	524,400 ★	32 ★	Much faster than average growth. Demand will stem from increased enrollments of young adults and older workers seeking to update their skills. Opportunities are expected to be very good, particularly at institutions that cater to working adults, but many new jobs are likely to be part-time.
Teachers—preschool, kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary	3,828,400	689,200 ★	18	Faster than average growth. Demand is expected to be high for preschool and kindergarten teachers, as more States offer formal preschool programs and full-day kindergarten. Rising enrollments, particularly in the South and West, will require more teachers at all levels. Opportunities are usually better in urban and rural areas and for teachers of mathematics, science, or bilingual education.
Teachers—self-enrichment education	253,000	64,000	25	Faster than average growth. Demand is expected to increase with the growth in the number of retirees, who often have more free time, and as retirees and others pursue lifelong learning. Better opportunities are expected in self-improvement, personal finance, and computer fields and for hands-on learning classes.
Teachers—special education	441,400	92,100	21	Faster than average growth. The number of students receiving special education services is expected to increase as educational reforms raise graduation standards and emphasize training and employment of people with disabilities. Opportunities will be excellent for qualified teachers.

Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Art and design				
Artists and related workers	208,400	25,900	12	Average growth. Multimedia artists and animators should have the best opportunities as consumers continue to demand realistic video games, movie and television special effects, and 3-D animated movies. Because the arts attract many talented people, job competition is expected to be keen for both salaried and freelance artists in all specialties.
Commercial and industrial designers	49,300	5,300	11	Average growth. An expanding economy and an increase in demand for new or upgraded products are expected to spur growth. Job competition will be keen, however, especially for those designing high-tech products. Designers with strong backgrounds in engineering, business, and computer-aided design are expected to have the best prospects.
Fashion designers	16,600	1,400	8	Slower than average growth. Job growth will stem from a growing middle-income population that demands more affordable and stylish clothing and accessories. Most opportunities will be in firms that design mass market clothing sold in department and retail chain stores. Keen competition is expected, as many people are attracted to the occupation and relatively few openings arise every year.
Floral designers	98,000	10,100	10	Average growth. The demand for floral designers is continuing to grow as flower sales increase and an affluent population spends more on interior design, floral decorations for special events, and fresh flowers for display. Job opportunities should be good because of the need to replace many retail florists who will leave the profession.
Graphic designers	228,200	34,700	15	Average growth. Demand for graphic designers should increase because of the rapidly expanding market for Web-based information and the expansion of the video entertainment market, including television, movies, video, and made-for-Internet outlets. But competition is expected to be keen. People who have a bachelor's degree and knowledge of computer design software, particularly those with experience in animation and Web site design, will have the most opportunities.
Interior designers	65,300	10,200	16	Average growth. Economic expansion, growing homeowner wealth, and an increased interest in interior design are expected to increase demand for these workers. But keen competition is expected because many talented individuals are attracted to this profession.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	

Entertainers, performers, and sports-related

Actors, producers, and directors	156,800	25,700	16	Average growth. Expanding cable and satellite television operations, increasing production and distribution of studio and independent films, and continued growth of interactive media, such as direct-for-Web movies and videos, should increase demand for these workers. Keen competition is expected, in part because the large number of talented actors usually exceeds the number of available jobs.
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	211,900	43,200	20	Faster than average growth. Increased participation in organized sports by women, by the growing number of retirees, and by high school and college students is expected to spur employment of coaches and umpires. Keen competition is expected for jobs in professional sports.
Dancers and choreographers	38,200	6,400	17	Average growth. The growing popularity of dance for recreation and fitness and the expanding market for music videos will provide opportunities for both dancers and choreographers. There will likely be more jobseekers than job openings.
Musicians, singers, and related workers	248,800	32,700	13	Average growth. Most new wage-and-salary jobs for musicians are expected to be in religious organizations; however, many other openings will arise from the need to replace those who leave the occupation each year.

Media and communication-related

Announcers	69,100	-3,300	-5	Declining employment. Technological advances, station consolidation, and the lack of new stations are expected to reduce employment. Job competition will be keen.
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	95,400	13,900	15	Average growth. Job growth in radio and television broadcasting will be limited by station consolidation and laborsaving technical advances. Employment in cable and pay television is expected to grow as the range of products, including cable Internet access and video-on-demand, expands. Employment in the motion picture industry is expected to grow rapidly, but competition for jobs is expected to remain strong because many people are attracted to this glamorous industry. People seeking entry-level jobs as technicians in broadcasting are expected to face keener competition in major metropolitan areas, where pay is often higher, than in small cities.

Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Interpreters and translators	30,600	6,100	20	Faster than average growth. Employment growth is expected to result from increased international ties and increasing numbers of foreign language speakers in the United States. Job prospects vary by specialty and language.
News analysts, reporters, and correspondents	63,900	3,100	5	Slower than average growth. Consolidation of news outlets and constantly improving technology are expected to limit job growth, but the continued demand for news will create some jobs. Keen competition will continue for jobs on large metropolitan and national newspapers, broadcast stations, and magazines. Most opportunities will be with small-town and suburban newspapers and radio and television stations.
Photographers	129,500	15,900	12	Average growth. Population growth is expected to increase demand for portrait photography, and the ease of Internet use will increase both demand and customers. But keen competition is expected, particularly in commercial and news photography, because the work attracts many people. Those who succeed are likely to be creative, able to take advantage of rapidly changing technologies, and adept at operating a business.
Public relations specialists	187,600	42,900	23	Faster than average growth. An increasingly competitive business environment is expected to increase the need for good public relations and spur job growth. But keen competition is expected for entry-level jobs; prospects should be best for college graduates who combine a degree with a public relations internship or other related work experience.
Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	48,500	7,800	16	Average growth. Rapid expansion of the entertainment market, especially motion picture production and distribution, is expected to spur job growth. But growth will be tempered by increased off-shore production and the use of automated or robotic camera systems for studio broadcasts.
Writers and editors	319,900	55,700	17	Average growth. Employment is expected to increase as demand for a wider variety of publications grows and as the number and sophistication of Internet publications increase. Opportunities should be best for technical writers and for those who have specialized training.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Health diagnosing and treating				
Athletic trainers	14,800	4,300	29	★ Much faster than average growth. An aging population and increased emphasis on physical activity are expected to spur growth. New jobs will be concentrated in healthcare settings, such as doctors' offices; most professional sports clubs and postsecondary schools already have full athletic training staffs. Job prospects are expected to be good in the healthcare industry and competitive for jobs with sports teams.
Audiologists	10,100	900	9	Average growth. Growth in the older population, which has higher rates of hearing and balance disorders, should increase demand. This demand will be moderated, however, by limitations on insurance reimbursement for audiological services. Prospects are best for jobseekers who have a clinical doctoral degree, which has become the standard preparation for this occupation.
Chiropractors	52,700	11,800	22	Faster than average growth. Demand for chiropractic care is expected to increase as consumer demand for alternative healthcare grows. The rapidly increasing older population, with its increased likelihood of back problems, also will increase demand for chiropractors. Job prospects are expected to be good.
Dentists	150,500	20,400	14	Average growth. The demand for dental services is expected to grow substantially. As members of the baby-boom generation advance into middle age, many will need complicated dental work. However, employment of dentists is not expected to grow as rapidly as the demand for dental services. As their practices expand, dentists are likely to hire more dental hygienists and assistants to handle routine services. Most openings will stem from the need to replace dentists who retire. Job prospects should be good.
Dietitians and nutritionists	49,700	9,100	18	Faster than average growth. The increased emphasis on healthy eating is expected to boost employment. But growth may be constrained by limits on insurance reimbursement and by health educators or dietetic technicians assuming some tasks.
Occupational therapists	92,100	31,000	34	★ Much faster than average growth. Demand for therapeutic services is expected to rise because of a growing elderly population and the increasing number of individuals who have disabilities or limited function.

Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Optometrists	33,500	6,600	20	Faster than average growth. Demand for vision care is expected to grow steadily as the population ages. Greater recognition of the importance of vision care, rising personal incomes, and growth in vision care insurance plans will also spur job growth. Job prospects should be favorable.
Pharmacists	230,000	56,500	25	Faster than average growth. Very good employment opportunities are expected as the demand for prescription pharmaceuticals rises, as the number of medicines increases, and as an increasingly sophisticated public seeks more assistance from pharmacists.
Physical therapists	154,500	56,800	37 ★	Much faster than average growth. The increasing number of people with disabilities or limited function, including the elderly, is expected to spur demand for physical therapy. Job opportunities should be particularly good in acute hospital, rehabilitation, and orthopedic settings.
Physician assistants	62,000	30,800	50 ★	Much faster than average growth. An expanding healthcare industry and an emphasis on cost containment are expected to increase the use of physician assistants by physicians and healthcare institutions. Job prospects should be good, especially in rural and inner-city clinics.
Physicians and surgeons	566,500	135,800	24	Faster than average growth. The growing and aging population is expected to drive demand for physician services, as consumers continue to demand high levels of care that uses the latest technologies, diagnostic tests, and therapies. But demand for physician services may be tempered by reliance on other healthcare providers—such as physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and optometrists—for some services. Prospects should be particularly good in rural and low-income areas.
Podiatrists	10,100	1,600	16	Average growth. A more active and increasingly older population is expected to sustain more foot injuries and to increase demand for these workers. But relatively few openings are expected because the occupation is small and most podiatrists remain in it until they retire.
Radiation therapists	14,800	3,900	26	Faster than average growth. As the population grows and ages, and as radiation therapy is prescribed more often, demand for these workers is expected to increase. Good opportunities are expected; jobseekers who are certified and who have a bachelor's degree, an associate degree, or a certificate in radiation therapy should have the best prospects.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Recreational therapists	23,800	1,400	6	Slower than average growth. Employment is expected to grow in nursing care and in community-care facilities for the elderly but to decline in hospitals. Opportunities are expected to be best for people who have a bachelor's degree in therapeutic recreation or a related subject.
Registered nurses	2,393,600	702,600 ★	29 ★	Much faster than average growth. Registered nurses are projected to have the second largest number of new jobs among all occupations studied by BLS. The number of older people is growing rapidly and increasing the demand for nursing. In addition, job growth will be driven by technological advances in patient care that permit more health problems to be treated and by an increased emphasis on preventative care.
Respiratory therapists	118,500	27,400	23	Faster than average growth. The substantial growth in the middle-aged and elderly populations is expected to heighten the incidence of cardiopulmonary disease and increase demand for these therapists. Opportunities are expected to be very good, especially for therapists who have cardiopulmonary care skills or experience working with infants.
Speech-language pathologists	95,700	13,900	15	Average growth. The need for these workers is expected to increase with the growth in the elderly population, which is more prone to strokes and other neurological disorders that require speech and language therapy. Rising primary and secondary school enrollments are also expected to create jobs. Opportunities should be excellent, particularly for those with bilingual abilities.
Veterinarians	60,500	10,500	17	Average growth. Competition for admission to veterinary school is keen; however, graduates are expected to have very good job prospects as more pet owners pay for advanced veterinary medical care and, thus, spur demand for veterinary services.

Health technologist and technician

Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	44,900	14,600	33 ★	Much faster than average growth. An aging population is expected to have a greater need for cardiovascular procedures. Employment in most specialties is expected to grow rapidly, but fewer EKG technicians will be needed as other workers take over basic testing.
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Professional and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	302,400	68,700	23	Faster than average growth. Employment of these workers is expected to rise as the volume of laboratory tests continues to increase with population growth and the development of new tests. Hospitals are expected to continue to be the major employer of clinical laboratory workers. But faster employment growth is expected in medical and diagnostic laboratories and in offices of physicians. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Dental hygienists	157,800	68,400	43 ★	Much faster than average growth. New jobs are expected as demand for dental services rises and as hygienists increasingly perform services previously done by dentists. Job prospects are expected to be excellent.
Diagnostic medical sonographers	42,300	14,700	35 ★	Much faster than average growth. A growing and aging population is expected to spur job growth. Opportunities should be favorable as patients seek ultrasound as an alternative to radiologic procedures.
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	191,500	52,200	27 ★	Much faster than average growth. Population growth and urbanization are expected to increase the demand for professional, rather than volunteer, emergency medical technicians and paramedics. Competition is expected to be greater for jobs in local fire, police, and rescue-squad departments than for jobs in private ambulance services. Opportunities are expected to be best for those who have advanced certifications.
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	725,700	124,300	17	Average growth. Demand will increase in response to the long-term care needs of an increasing elderly population and the general growth of healthcare services. Applicants for jobs in hospitals may face keen competition as the number of these jobs declines; rapid employment growth is projected in other healthcare industries, however, with the most new jobs occurring in nursing care facilities and home healthcare services.
Medical records and health information technicians	158,800	45,900	29 ★	Much faster than average growth. Demand for technicians is expected to increase because of rapid growth in the number of medical tests, treatments, and procedures to be recorded. Technicians will also be needed to enter patient information into computer databases to comply with Federal legislation mandating electronic records. Technicians who have a strong background in medical coding will be in particularly high demand.



Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Nuclear medicine technologists	17,900	3,900	21	Faster than average growth. New jobs are expected to arise from an increase in the number of middle-aged and older people, who are the primary users of diagnostic procedures. But because the occupation is small, relatively few openings are expected. Job opportunities will be best for technologists who are also trained in other diagnostic methods, such as radiologic technology or diagnostic medical sonography.
Occupational health and safety specialists and technicians	51,400	6,900	13	Average growth. The demand for safe workplaces and the need to comply with legal regulations and company policies are expected to create jobs for these workers.
Opticians, dispensing	66,000	9,000	14	Average growth. The growing number of middle-aged and elderly people, who use more eyewear than younger people, is expected to increase the demand for glasses and contact lenses.
Pharmacy technicians	258,200	73,700	29 ★	Much faster than average growth. Good job opportunities are expected as the demand for prescription pharmaceuticals increases and as automation and efforts to control costs lead pharmacy technicians to take on additional responsibilities. Candidates who have formal training and certification should have the best opportunities.
Radiologic technologists and technicians	182,000	42,300	23	Faster than average growth. The growing and aging population is expected to increase the demand for diagnostic imaging. Opportunities are expected to be favorable.
Surgical technologists	84,100	24,800	30 ★	Much faster than average growth. Demand for these workers is expected to rise as the volume of surgery increases due to an aging and growing population. Technological advances, such as fiber optics and laser technology, will create new surgical procedures and allow surgical technologists to assist with more procedures. The fastest employment growth is expected in offices of physicians and in outpatient care centers.
Veterinary technologists and technicians	60,000	21,200	35 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth will be driven by more advanced veterinary services and pet owners' greater willingness to spend money on their pets. Additionally, veterinary assistants will continue to be replaced by more skilled technicians. Keen competition is expected for zoo jobs.

Service



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	

Service

Healthcare support

Dental assistants	267,400	114,300	43 ★	Much faster than average growth. Expected job growth reflects the increasing reliance on these workers to perform routine dental tasks and the rising demand for dental services by an aging population. Excellent job prospects are expected.
Massage therapists	96,700	22,800	24	Faster than average growth. The growing popularity of massage therapy and its increased acceptance by traditional healthcare providers is expected to create jobs. Very good opportunities are expected for those who complete formal training.
Medical assistants	387,100	201,500 ★	52 ★	Much faster than average growth. Job growth should be spurred by technological advances, a growing and aging population, and efforts to contain costs by transferring routine tasks to these workers. The best prospects are expected for medical assistants who have formal training or experience, particularly for those with certification.
Medical transcriptionists	104,700	24,400	23	Faster than average growth. An aging population is expected to need more medical care, driving job growth. Jobs will also be created by the continuing need for electronic medical documentation. Rapid growth is expected in physicians' offices, especially large group practices. Opportunities should be good.
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	2,138,600	676,300 ★	32 ★	Much faster than average growth. Home health aides are projected to be the fastest growing occupation studied by BLS. Demand stems from the aging of the population and from efforts to contain costs by moving patients out of hospitals and other facilities. Jobs for nursing aides, who work mostly in hospitals, are not expected to grow as fast. Psychiatric aides' jobs are expected to grow more slowly than the average as more mental health patients are treated outside of hospitals.
Occupational therapist assistants and aides	26,800	8,700	33 ★	Much faster than average growth. An aging population and an increase in the number of people with disabilities are expected to increase demand for therapy. Also, occupational therapists are expected to delegate more work to assistants and aides.



Service

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Pharmacy aides	50,400	8,800	17	Average growth. Job growth will be driven by the increasing demand for prescription pharmaceuticals. Good opportunities are expected; experienced jobseekers are expected to have the best prospects.
Physical therapist assistants and aides	101,400	40,600	40 ★	Much faster than average growth. Demand for these workers will be driven by the growing number of people who are elderly or disabled and by the increasing use of assistants as a way to reduce costs.

Protective service

Correctional officers	484,400	34,700	7	Slower than average growth. A shift from incarceration to alternative forms of punishment is expected to slow growth. But excellent opportunities are expected, in part because of worker turnover.
Fire fighting occupations	352,500	79,600	23	Faster than average growth. Many volunteer positions in suburban areas are being converted to paid ones. But keen competition is expected because of the large number of applicants.
Police and detectives	841,900	130,800	16	Average growth. Concern about crime and the need for security are expected to spur growth. But growth is expected to be offset by lower crime rates and reductions in Federal hiring grants. Keen competition is expected in Federal and State agencies; openings are expected to be more plentiful in local and special police departments.
Private detectives and investigators	42,600	7,500	18	Faster than average growth. Increased employment is expected because of increased litigation, the need to protect information and property, and fear of crime. Keen competition is expected.
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	1,025,100	129,700	13	Average growth. Growth is expected to stem from concern about crime, vandalism, and terrorism and from privatization of security duties formerly handled by police. Casinos will hire more surveillance officers as more States legalize gambling. Favorable opportunities are expected.

Food preparation and serving

Chefs, cooks, and food preparation workers	3,135,900	468,400	15 ★	Average growth. Job growth will be spurred by increases in population, household income, and the number of two-income households that opt to dine out. Even more openings will stem from the need to replace workers who leave this large occupation.
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Service



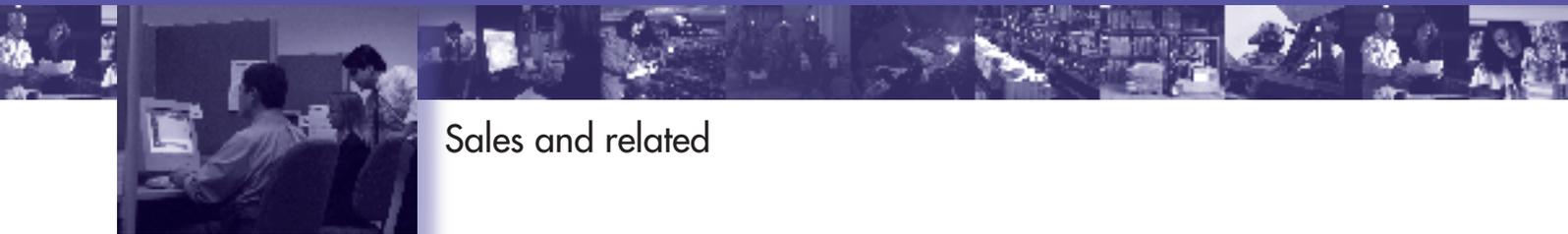
Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Food and beverage serving and related workers	6,830,700	1,117,100	16	Average growth. Employment is expected to grow as the population and personal incomes increase. Although growth will create many jobs, most openings will arise from the need to replace the many workers who leave this occupation.

Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance

Building cleaning workers	4,046,500	652,600	16	Average growth. An increase in office buildings, schools, and residential care facilities will create jobs. Turnover is expected to result in additional openings. Prospects will be best for first-line supervisors and managers.
Grounds maintenance workers	1,467,300	282,300	19	Faster than average growth. The construction of more buildings will create a need for landscaping. Customers are also demanding more landscaping for their residences. High turnover is expected to make openings plentiful.
Pest control workers	68,500	12,600	18	Faster than average growth. Demand is expected to rise as the population increases in the warmer Southern and Southwestern States, which have more pests. Turnover is also expected to create many openings.

Personal care and service

Animal care and service workers	172,200	41,800	24	Faster than average growth. The growing pet population and owners' willingness to pay for new services are expected to create jobs in grooming centers, pet shops, and other pet service establishments. The need to replace existing workers is expected to create even more openings.
Barbers, cosmetologists, and other personal appearance workers	789,700	125,500	16	Average growth. A growing population, rising incomes, and increasing demand for personal appearance services are expected to spur job growth. Good opportunities are expected; jobseekers with previous experience and the ability to perform a broad range of services are expected to have the best prospects.
Childcare workers	1,280,200	176,100	14	Average growth. Growth in the number of young children and in the percentage of working women is expected to increase demand for childcare. High turnover is also expected to create openings. Good job prospects are expected.
Fitness workers	204,900	55,500	27	Much faster than average growth. An increasing emphasis on physical fitness is expected to create jobs. Favorable opportunities are expected.



Sales and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Flight attendants	102,500	16,700	16	Average growth. Population growth and an improving economy are expected to boost the number of airline passengers and, thus, of flight attendants. Opportunities may be better with the faster growing regional and commuter, low-fare, and charter airlines. College graduates who have experience dealing with the public have the best prospects.
Gaming services occupations	177,200	42,400	24	Faster than average growth. Job growth is expected to result from the increasing popularity of gaming and its legalization in more States. Job prospects will be best for those who have previous casino gaming experience, a degree or technical or vocational training in gaming or a hospitality-related field, and strong customer service skills.
Personal and home care aides	701,200	287,300 ★	41 ★	Much faster than average growth. Demand for aides is expected to increase as a growing number of elderly and disabled patients require assistance with daily activities. High turnover is also expected to create many openings.
Recreation workers	309,500	53,600	17	Average growth. More jobs are expected as people, especially retiring baby boomers, spend more time and money on recreation. Growth will also be driven by rapidly increasing employment in nursing and residential care facilities. Keen competition is expected for these sought-after jobs.

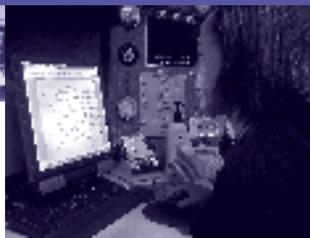
Sales and related

Advertising sales agents	154,400	25,200	16	Average growth. Increases in advertising revenue and online advertising are expected to create more demand for these workers. Good opportunities are expected, especially for people who have a college degree or a proven sales record.
Cashiers	3,499,100	113,000	3	Slower than average growth. Job growth is expected to be limited by the increased use of self-service checkout systems and the rising popularity of online shopping. But plentiful openings are expected because many people leave the occupation after a short time.
Counter and rental clerks	451,000	104,100	23	Faster than average growth. Many of the industries that employ these workers are expected to grow rapidly. Part-time jobs are expected to be especially plentiful.
Demonstrators, product promoters, and models	120,300	19,800	16	Average growth. Jobs are expected to be created by increases in the number and size of trade shows and the greater use of these workers for in-store promotions. Keen competition for modeling jobs is expected.

Sales and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Insurance sales agents	399,700	26,200	7	Slower than average growth. Sales of insurance products are expected to grow, but jobs will not grow as fast because many of those sales will be through the Internet and direct marketing and because technology allows each agent to handle more clients. Good opportunities are expected for agents who have a bachelor's degree and proven sales ability.
Real estate brokers and sales agents	459,800	59,900	13	Average growth. Employment growth will continue because of increasing housing needs from a growing population and because real estate is often considered a good investment. Well-trained, ambitious people who enjoy selling should have the best prospects.
Retail salespersons	4,256,100	735,800 ★	17	Average growth. Job growth reflects rising sales to a growing population. Very good opportunities are expected because of the need to replace the many workers who will transfer to other occupations. Opportunities for part-time work should be abundant.
Sales engineers	73,600	10,300	14	Average growth. The development of increasingly technical products and the continuing use of machinery to automate production are expected to drive job growth. Opportunities are expected to be best in independent sales agencies.
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1,851,000	244,400 ★	13	Average growth. The increasing number and variety of goods are expected to drive employment growth. Prospects are expected to be best for people who have relevant technical expertise and sales ability. More jobs are expected in wholesale than in manufacturing as manufacturers continue to contract out sales duties. Jobs will be most plentiful in small firms.
Sales worker supervisors	2,182,500	73,900	3	Slower than average growth. Rising sales are expected to create jobs. But growth varies by industry. For example, faster job growth is expected in some service-providing industries, while job decline is expected for self-employed supervisors as the businesses they own face more competition from national chains. Keen competition for jobs is expected.
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	280,900	32,300	12	Average growth. As personal incomes increase, investors will seek more services and advice from these workers. Some beginning sales agents are unable to develop a sizeable clientele and leave the occupation, creating additional openings. Considerable competition is expected because of the occupation's high earnings potential.



Office and administrative support

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Travel agents	102,700	-6,200	-6	Declining employment. The Internet is expected to allow more people to make their own reservations and to reduce the need for travel agents. Offsetting this trend will be increased spending on tourism and a rising demand for luxury and specialty travel. Keen competition is expected because of the lack of new jobs and the many people attracted by this occupation's travel benefits. Travel agents who specialize in multi-destination trips or those related to hobbies are expected to have the most opportunities.

Office and administrative support

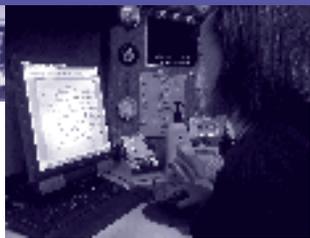
Financial clerks

Bill and account collectors	456,200	97,800	21	Faster than average growth. Rising levels of debt and companies' increased emphasis on collecting debts quickly are expected to raise the demand for these workers. Opportunities will be best in the healthcare industry and with third-party bill collectors.
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	522,900	17,900	3	Slower than average growth. Automated and electronic billing methods are simplifying billing and allowing companies to employ fewer billing clerks. But the complicated nature of medical billing will create more rapid job growth in the healthcare industry.
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	2,046,000	120,100	6	Slower than average growth. Office automation, the downsizing of administrative departments, and the consolidation of recordkeeping functions are expected to reduce demand for accounting clerks. Bookkeepers, people who can perform a variety of accounting tasks, and people who have college training are expected to have the best job prospects.
Gaming cage workers	19,600	3,300	17	Average growth. The increased popularity of gambling and its legalization in more States are expected to create jobs. People who have good mathematics and customer service skills, casino experience, and some background in bookkeeping are expected to have the most opportunities.
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	214,400	37,000	17	Average growth. The increasing complexity of payroll matters is expected to create job growth despite automation. Workers who can handle complex payroll issues and who have certification are expected to have the best prospects.

Office and administrative support



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Procurement clerks	74,000	-2,000	-3	Declining employment. The growing use of both automated systems and the Internet to order supplies is expected to reduce employment.
Tellers	558,100	37,900	7	Slower than average growth. Jobs for tellers, particularly part-time ones, are expected in banks that open more branch offices and extend their hours. Jobseekers who can sell bank products and who are skilled in customer service will have the best job prospects.
Information and record clerks				
Brokerage clerks	75,200	5,600	7	Slower than average growth. Employment is expected to be slowed by automation and increased online trading.
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	66,500	-27,400	-41	Declining employment. Computerized credit scoring and other automated technologies will allow fewer workers to process an increasing number of credit applications.
Customer service representatives	2,062,900	471,300 ★	23	Faster than average growth. Significant employment growth is expected as organizations increasingly rely on these workers to assist customers. The need to replace workers who leave this large occupation is also expected to create numerous openings. Excellent opportunities are expected, especially for jobseekers who are bilingual or who have postsecondary training and can handle tasks that are becoming increasingly complex.
File clerks	255,400	-92,700	-36	Declining employment. Employment is expected to decrease due to automation and the consolidation of clerical jobs.
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	195,300	33,600	17	Average growth. Employment is expected to rise because of an increase in business and leisure travel and growing preferences for more frequent, shorter trips, which increase the number of nights spent in hotels. Growth is expected to be moderated by automated check-in procedures.
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	171,600	28,600	17	Average growth. As human resources assistants assume more responsibility, employment is expected to grow. Opportunities should be best for those who have computer, communication, and interpersonal skills.



Office and administrative support

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Interviewers	514,800	41,400	8	Slower than average growth. Employment of interviewers for government programs is projected to decline due to automated data collection. But employment of healthcare admissions interviewers is expected to increase faster than the average, reflecting rapid growth in healthcare services. Prospects should be best for jobseekers who have customer service, writing, and telephone skills.
Library assistants, clerical	108,500	13,600	13	Average growth. Libraries will continue to assign more responsibilities to library support staff because of budget constraints.
Order clerks	292,600	-62,500	-21	Declining employment. Demand for these workers is expected to decrease because of growth in online retailing, business-to-business electronic commerce, and automated systems that simplify order placement. Many openings, especially for seasonal work, will also result from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.
Receptionists and information clerks	1,132,600	245,900 ★	22	Faster than average growth. Job growth will be driven by rapid increases in many service industries, where most receptionists are employed.
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	163,000	3,800	2	Slower than average growth. Employment growth will be dampened by technological advances, such as Internet-based ticket sales. Considerable competition is expected; opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have previous experience in the travel industry, in sales, or in customer service.

Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing

Cargo and freight agents	70,400	-3,900	-6	Declining employment. Employment will not keep pace with the increase in cargo traffic because of technological advances that allow agents and customers to track shipments and complete paperwork using the Internet.
Couriers and messengers	146,800	-12,600	-9	Declining employment. Use of e-mail and faxes is expected to continue reducing employment. Many legal and financial documents, which used to be delivered by hand because they required handwritten signatures, can now be e-mailed with electronic signatures.
Dispatchers	266,200	25,000	9	Average growth. Population growth and economic expansion are expected to spur job growth for all types of dispatchers. The growing and aging population will increase demand for emergency services, creating jobs for police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers.

Office and administrative support



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Meter readers, utilities	49,600	-22,300	-45	Declining employment. Automated meter reading systems are allowing meters to be monitored and billed from a central point, reducing the need for these workers.
Postal Service workers	619,000	-200	(³)	Declining employment. Use of e-mail and private delivery services and increased automation of mail sorting are expected to reduce jobs. Many openings are expected because of retirements, but keen competition for jobs will continue.
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	292,000	22,500	8	Slower than average growth. Firms are facing increased pressure to manufacture and deliver their goods more quickly and efficiently, creating some job growth.
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	751,000	27,900	4	Slower than average growth. Automation is expected to limit job growth as all but the smallest firms use computers to handle shipping records. But some tasks cannot be automated, so increased shipping is expected to create some job growth.
Stock clerks and order fillers	1,565,900	-114,800	-7	Declining employment. Automation is expected to reduce the number of jobs for these workers. But many openings are expected because of the need to replace workers who leave this large occupation.
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	88,100	-10,000	-11	Declining employment. Automation is expected to reduce jobs for these workers.

Other office and administrative support

Communications equipment operators	256,200	-32,900	-13	Declining employment. Increasing automation and other technological changes are expected to reduce employment.
Computer operators	149,300	-48,700	-33	Declining employment. Software that automates computer operations is expected to reduce the need for these workers. Opportunities should be best for experienced operators who are familiar with a variety of operating systems.
Data entry and information processing workers	524,800	-32,000	-6	Declining employment. As businesses contract out this work and use computers and data-capturing technologies, demand for these workers is expected to decline. Job opportunities will be favorable for those who have expertise in the most popular computer software.
Desktop publishers	33,500	7,800	23	Faster than average growth. Sophisticated publishing software that allows for in-house page layout and design is expected to increase demand for these workers. Jobseekers who have certificates or degrees are expected to have the best prospects.



Farming, fishing, and forestry

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Office and administrative support worker supervisors and managers	1,482,100	119,900	8	Slower than average growth. As technology increases productivity, demand for office and administrative support workers and, consequently, their supervisors, is projected to slow. Keen competition is expected.
Office clerks, general	3,137,800	263,500 ★	8	Slower than average growth. Office automation has allowed various clerical tasks to be consolidated, so demand for general office clerks is expected to increase. Prospects should be best for those who have knowledge of office machinery and software and strong communication skills.
Secretaries and administrative assistants	4,126,400	255,100 ★	6	Slower than average growth. Increased office automation and organizational restructuring are expected to slow job growth. Opportunities should be best for experienced applicants who have extensive knowledge of software applications.

Farming, fishing, and forestry

Agricultural workers	834,400	-10,000	-1	Declining employment. Fewer farmworkers will be needed as farm consolidation continues. Mechanization is also expected to increase productivity and reduce jobs. The number of agricultural inspectors is expected to increase slightly, as private companies and States assume inspecting duties previously performed by the Federal Government.
Fishers and fishing vessel operators	38,300	-6,600	-17	Declining employment. Low prices, fishing restrictions, and imports are expected to reduce employment.
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	91,700	1,500	2	Slower than average growth. Jobs will be created by Federal programs that allow access to Federal timberland, protect natural resources, and reduce fire by thinning underbrush. But imports and increased mechanization will slow growth.

Construction trades and related

Boilermakers	18,800	1,600	9	Average growth. The aging of existing boilers and the need for additional power plants will drive demand for boilermakers. Many other openings will be created by the need to replace workers who are expected to retire in great numbers in the coming decade. Prospects should be best in areas that have power plant construction or retrofitting.
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Construction trades and related



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	176,800	21,400	12	Average growth. Population and business growth are expected to spur refurbishment and new construction of houses, schools, and other structures. Very good job opportunities are expected as larger numbers of older workers begin to retire.
Carpenters	1,349,000	185,600	14	Average growth. The need for carpenters is expected to grow as construction activity increases. Excellent opportunities are expected for highly skilled workers.
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	184,000	24,600	13	Average growth. The continual need for refurbishment will drive employment growth. Increased demand for specialized tile and stone floors is expected to result in fast growth for tile installers, but the small size of the occupation will limit the number of openings. Carpet installation will offer the most openings. Floor sanders and finishers will have slower than average growth and limited opportunities.
Cement masons, concrete finishers, segmental pavers, and terrazzo workers	209,200	33,200	16	Average growth. Construction and remodeling are expected to increase with a growing population, creating jobs. Good opportunities are expected.
Construction and building inspectors	94,100	20,900	22	Faster than average growth. Concern for safety and a rise in real estate transactions are expected to increase employment of inspectors. Employment of home inspectors, a relatively new field, is expected to grow. Competition may be keen in some heavily regulated areas. Opportunities will be best for workers who have some college education, engineering or architectural training, or certification.
Construction equipment operators	448,900	54,600	12	Average growth. Population and business growth are expected to create a need for new houses, schools, and other structures. Good opportunities are expected, in part due to limited numbers of qualified workers and training facilities.
Construction laborers	1,008,900	59,900	6	Slower than average growth. Productivity, automation, and new equipment are expected to reduce the demand for laborers. But opportunities are expected to be plentiful due to the large number of workers who leave this occupation each year.
Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	195,800	16,200	8	Slower than average growth. The number of new construction and remodeling projects is expected to increase and to spur employment of these workers. Opportunities are expected to be good, reflecting high turnover.

Construction trades and related

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Electricians	656,200	77,500	12	Average growth. Population and economic growth are expected to increase the demand for homes, factories, and other structures and the wiring and electronic devices in them. Good opportunities are expected.
Elevator installers and repairers	21,900	3,200	15	Average growth. The need to repair and maintain lift systems will drive demand for these workers. Keen competition is expected. Job prospects should be best for jobseekers who have postsecondary education in electronics.
Glaziers	49,200	7,000	14	Average growth. Demand for glaziers will be spurred by the continuing need to modernize and repair existing structures, which often involves installing new windows. Good opportunities are expected as there are many openings, especially in some locations.
Hazardous materials removal workers	38,400	12,000	31 ★	Much faster than average growth. Concern about safety and the environment continues to drive demand for workers who remove lead, asbestos, and other hazardous materials. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Insulation workers	61,200	1,500	2	Slower than average growth. Insulation workers work mainly on new construction, which is expected to slow slightly over the next decade. But excellent opportunities are expected in this high-turnover occupation.
Painters and paperhangers	485,600	60,000	12	Average growth. New construction and the renovation of existing structures are expected to create demand, and excellent opportunities, for painters. The small specialty of paperhangers will have fewer opportunities.
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	561,000	84,200	15	Average growth. New construction, home renovation, and laws requiring more sprinkler systems are expected to create demand for these workers. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Plasterers and stucco masons	59,500	4,900	8	Slower than average growth. Growth is expected because many customers consider troweled finishes durable and attractive. Good opportunities are expected, especially in the South and the West.
Roofers	161,600	27,200	17	Average growth. Repair and replacement of roofs will drive the demand for these workers. Good opportunities are expected as many existing workers leave this occupation and, thus, create openings.

Installation, maintenance, and repair



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Sheet metal workers	198,100	24,100	12	Average growth. Employment reflects growth in the number of structures built and the need to install energy-efficient air-conditioning, heating, and ventilation systems in new and older buildings. Good opportunities are expected due to job growth and worker retirements.
Structural and reinforcing iron and metal workers	106,100	15,600	15	Average growth. Nonresidential and heavy construction growth will drive demand for these workers. Good opportunities are expected for qualified workers.

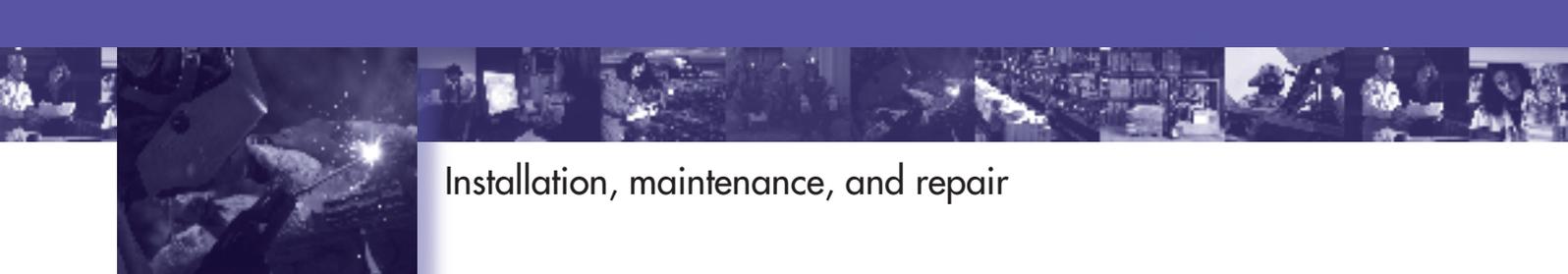
Installation, maintenance, and repair

Electrical and electronic equipment

Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	167,600	6,300	4	Slower than average growth. Improvements in equipment design will simplify repair tasks and limit job growth. Computer repairers who have experience and knowledge of electronics are expected to have the best prospects.
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers	157,900	11,900	8	Slower than average growth. Employment growth is expected to vary by specialty, growing fastest in commercial, industrial, and automotive equipment specialties. Improvements in equipment design should limit job growth somewhat by simplifying repair tasks.
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers	46,900	2,200	5	Slower than average growth. Technological advancements are expected to improve the reliability of entertainment equipment and to lower maintenance requirements. Job-seekers who have hands-on experience and knowledge of electronics are expected to have the best opportunities.
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	221,700	-10,500	-5	Declining employment. Improved reliability and increased capacity of telecommunications equipment will reduce maintenance needs. Large numbers of retirements should create good opportunities.

Vehicle and mobile equipment

Aircraft and avionics equipment mechanics and service technicians	142,100	18,000	13	Average growth. Passenger traffic—and thus the number of mechanic jobs—is expected to increase as the economy expands and the population grows. Many mechanics are expected to retire over the next decade, creating several thousand additional openings each year. If the number of graduates from mechanic training programs remains low, opportunities for jobseekers should be excellent. Opportunities are likely to be best at small commuter and regional airlines, at Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) repair stations, and in general aviation.
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Installation, maintenance, and repair

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Automotive body and related repairers	222,900	24,000	11	Average growth. Increasing demand due to growth in the number of vehicles on the road is expected to be tempered by improvements in vehicle quality and worker productivity. Opportunities should be best for people who have formal training in automotive body repair and refinishing.
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	802,800	125,700	16	Average growth. Demand for technicians should grow along with the number of vehicles in operation. But growth in demand should be offset somewhat by an increase in the quality and durability of automobiles. Job opportunities are expected to be best for people who complete formal automotive service training.
Diesel service technicians and mechanics	270,100	38,800	14	Average growth. As freight transportation by truck increases, the need for these workers is expected to increase. Opportunities should be very good for those who complete formal training in diesel mechanics.
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	177,600	11,800	7	Slower than average growth. Employment growth is expected to be dampened by slow growth in the agriculture and rail industries. But good opportunities are expected for jobseekers who have formal training.
Small engine mechanics	72,900	10,400	14	Average growth. As disposable incomes rise, ownership of motorcycles and watercraft is expected to increase, spurring demand for mechanics who fix them. Job prospects should be especially favorable for those who complete mechanics training.

Other installation, maintenance, and repair

Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers	45,600	1,100	2	Slower than average growth. Improvements in coin, vending, and amusement machine technology are expected to decrease the service and repair that these machines need. But job opportunities should be good for those who have some formal training in electronics.
Heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	269,700	51,300	19	Faster than average growth. As the population and the number of buildings grow, so does the demand for climate-control systems. Excellent job opportunities are expected, particularly for workers who train in an accredited technical school or in a formal apprenticeship program.

Installation, maintenance, and repair



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Home appliance repairers	49,800	1,300	3	Slower than average growth. Job growth will be driven by technological advances in home appliances that make them more expensive and more complicated to repair. Good opportunities are expected; applicants who have formal training in appliance and electronic repair should have the best opportunities.
Industrial machinery mechanics and maintenance workers	306,200	2,000	1	Slower than average growth. Increasing automation in manufacturing should create some jobs installing and maintaining machines. Good opportunities are expected for qualified applicants.
Line installers and repairers	250,900	18,500	7	Slower than average growth. Updating telecommunications infrastructure and expanding power distribution capacity should create jobs. Large numbers of retirements should lead to excellent opportunities.
Maintenance and repair workers, general	1,331,700	201,800	15	Average growth. An increase in the number of buildings is expected to lead to growth in the occupation, even though technology is making maintenance workers more productive. Job openings will be plentiful due to job growth and turnover in this large occupation.
Millwrights	58,900	3,500	6	Slower than average growth. The need to install new equipment is expected to create jobs even as slower growth in manufacturing moderates that growth. Good opportunities are expected for qualified jobseekers.
Precision instrument and equipment repairers	61,600	5,300	9	Average growth. Job growth is expected, in part because of the need to repair medical equipment. Opportunities should be good for those who have training.

Production

Assemblers and fabricators

	1,996,900	78,000	4	Slower than average growth. Because not all assembling tasks can be automated, some job growth is expected—especially in nonmanufacturing industries.
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Food processing occupations

	724,500	85,700	12	Average growth. As jobs involving cutting and processing meat move from retail stores to food-processing plants, job growth will be concentrated among lesser skilled workers, who are employed primarily in manufacturing.
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Production

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Metal and plastic working				
Computer control programmers and operators	143,000	-1,700	-1	Declining employment. Automation of manufacturing plants should reduce employment in this occupation. Opportunities should be excellent for skilled workers.
Machinists	369,800	15,900	4	Slower than average growth. Slow growth reflects increasing automation and slow growth in manufacturing. But retirements and a lack of qualified applicants should lead to good opportunities for jobseekers who have the required training and aptitude.
Machine setters, operators, and tenders—metal and plastic	1,130,400	-120,600	-11	Declining employment. Strong foreign competition and increasing productivity are expected to drive down employment.
Tool and die makers	102,600	-2,700	-3	Declining employment. Foreign competition and increasing productivity are expected to reduce employment. But a lack of qualified applicants should result in excellent opportunities.
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	428,900	19,100	4	Slower than average growth. Changing technology is expanding the ways in which welding can be used, increasing demand for these workers. Good opportunities are expected due to a lack of qualified applicants in some locations.
Printing				
Bookbinders and bindery workers	81,300	-8,000	-10	Declining employment. The movement of book printing jobs abroad and increased mechanization of printing tasks are expected to drive down employment in this occupation. The manual binding of books will remain highly specialized, with few job openings available.
Prepress technicians and workers	140,700	-5,400	-4	Declining employment. Employment is expected to continue declining as computerization replaces labor-intensive methods of prepress. Software that allows more clients to prepare publications in-house is also reducing jobs.
Printing machine operators	191,200	5,600	3	Slower than average growth. Demand for printed materials is expected to rise because new technology is making it economical to produce materials in lower quantities. Advances in database management will also raise demand for printing by encouraging customized advertising materials. But continued computerization and the movement of jobs abroad are expected to limit job growth. Retirements are expected to create many opportunities.

Production



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Textile, apparel, and furnishings occupations				
	929,100	-160,700	-17	Declining employment. Increasing imports, the use of offshore assembly, and greater productivity through automation are expected to result in significant employment declines for these workers.
Woodworkers				
	363,700	-18,300	-5	Declining employment. Imports, the movement of jobs abroad, and increasing automation are expected to reduce employment. Despite an overall job decline, many opportunities are expected from the need to replace workers who retire or transfer to other occupations. Opportunities will vary by specialty and are expected to be better for more highly skilled woodworkers.
Plant and systems operation				
Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	46,600	-200	(³)	Declining employment. Increased automation is expected to limit opportunities. Keen competition is expected. Jobseekers who have training in computers and automated equipment will have the best prospects.
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	49,900	1,700	3	Slower than average growth. Continuing commercial and industrial development will increase the amount of equipment to be operated and maintained. But automated systems and computerized controls are making new equipment more efficient and reducing the number of workers needed for its operation. Keen competition is expected.
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	94,400	15,300	16	Average growth. The increasing population and growing economy are expected to boost demand for water and waste treatment services. Prospects will be good for qualified jobseekers.
Other production				
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	507,600	-13,100	-3	Declining employment. Increased use of automated inspection and the shifting of some inspection tasks to production workers will reduce the need for inspectors.
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	42,500	(²)	(³)	Declining employment. Increasing imports of mass-produced jewelry are expected to reduce the number of jewelers. But opportunities are still expected to be excellent for highly skilled jewelers, especially those who produce custom or luxury jewelry.



Transportation and material moving

Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians	86,900	7,300	8	Slower than average growth. Employment of medical appliance technicians is projected to increase about as fast as average; two causes of limb loss, diabetes and cardiovascular disease, are becoming more prevalent and thereby increasing demand for orthotics and prosthetics. Job growth for dental technicians will be slower because improved dental health is expected to reduce demand for full dentures. For ophthalmic laboratory technicians, increasing automation of lens grinding will boost productivity and limit job growth. Job opportunities should be favorable as employers have difficulty filling trainee positions due to the public's unfamiliarity with these occupations.
Painting and coating workers, except construction and maintenance	185,500	6,300	3	Slower than average growth. More highly skilled transportation equipment painters, whose jobs are less likely to be automated, should experience faster growth than other painting and coating workers.
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	86,300	-20,300	-24	Declining employment. As digital cameras continue to become more prevalent among photographers, the need for workers to develop traditional film will decline. Although some workers will be needed to process digital prints, most digital processing is now done electronically.
Semiconductor processors	44,900	-3,400	-7	Declining employment. Increasing automation and competition from imports will reduce employment in this occupation.

Transportation and material moving

Air transportation

Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	105,700	18,100	17	Average growth. Employment of pilots is expected to increase as the population grows and the economy improves. Job opportunities are expected to be better with regional airlines and air cargo and low-fare carriers. Corporate jets also should provide some new jobs for pilots. Pilots seeking jobs with major airlines face strong competition. Fewer flight engineers will be needed as new planes requiring only two pilots are expected to replace older planes that required flight engineers.
Air traffic controllers	24,400	3,500	14	Average growth. Increasing air traffic will require more controllers to handle the additional work. But growth is expected to be tempered by automation and budget constraints. Competition to get into FAA training programs is expected to remain keen, but graduates have good job prospects.

Job opportunities in the U.S. Armed Forces



Occupation	Employment, 2004	Employment change, projected 2004-14 ¹		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Motor vehicle operation				
Bus drivers	653,200	104,100	16	Average growth. Most bus drivers are employed as school bus drivers, who are expected to see slow growth due to slow growth in the population of school-aged children. Increasing expansion of mass-transit should create slightly faster growth among other types of bus drivers. But opportunities should be good, particularly for school bus driver jobs, due to turnover; applicants for higher paying public transit positions may face keen competition.
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	188,300	46,700	25	Faster than average growth. Increasing demand stems from increased local and suburban travel. Job opportunities will be good because of the need to replace the many workers who leave this occupation after a short time.
Truck drivers and driver/ sales workers	3,231,600	449,200 ★	14	Average growth. Economic growth requires additional goods to be transported and more truck drivers to move those goods. Job opportunities should be favorable.

Rail transportation occupations

	112,000	-1,300	-1	Declining employment. Computerization is making train workers more efficient and is expected to reduce employment. But opportunities are expected to be good for qualified applicants because of the large number of workers expected to retire or leave these occupations. Jobs for streetcar operators are expected to grow as fast as average.
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Water transportation occupations

	72,300	4,500	6	Slower than average growth. Modest job growth is expected to result from increased shipping traffic of imports and exports and the increased popularity of cruises. Growth is also expected from efforts to ship more goods and people over water to relieve congestion on interstate highways.
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Material moving occupations

	5,059,800	418,600 ★	8	Slower than average growth. These occupations are very large, and turnover is relatively high. Job openings should be numerous.
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Job opportunities in the U.S. Armed Forces

	2,600,000 ⁴	(⁵)	(⁵)	Opportunities should be plentiful for qualified applicants in all branches of the military.
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¹ Numeric and percent changes are rounded, but they are calculated from unrounded figures for current and projected employment.

² Employment is projected to decline by fewer than 100 jobs.

³ Employment is projected to decline by less than half of 1 percent.

⁴ This estimate is from the U.S. Department of Defense.

⁵ A projection is not available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.